

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Twentieth Session

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.



ALIGARH

1943

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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS

VOL. XX

TWENTIETH MEETING HELD AT ALIGARH

December 1943



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Twentieth Session, Aligarh, 23rd December 1943



Seated from the left.—1. Prof. Mohammad Habib, Aligarh. 2. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, Madras. 3. Dr. G. L. Chopra, Punjab. 4. Dr. S. N. Sen, Secretary. 5. Hon'ble Mr. John Sargent, Chairman, Research & Publication Committee. 6. Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, President. 7. His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. 8. Dr. Sir Zia-Uddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor. 9. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, Pro. Vice-Chancellor. 10. Prof. D. V. Potdar, Poona. 11. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Calcutta. 12. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Annamalai Nagar.
Standing from the left (1st row).—1. Mr. B. B. Chakravarty, Bengal. 2. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, Lucknow. 3. Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta. 4. Dr. M. H. Krishna, Mysore. 5. Mr. S. A. Shere, Patna. 6. Mr. G. S. Das, Orissa. 7. Dr. K. K. Basu, Bhagalpur. 8. Syed Hasn Askari, Patna. 9. Sardar Ganda Singh, Amritsar. 10. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, Peshawar. 11. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Jodhpur. 12. Mr. K. R. Venkata-rama Aiyar, Pudukkottai. 13. Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, Barar. 14. Mr. C. V. Joshi, Baroda. 15. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Bangalore. 16. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, Poona. 17. Mr. R. V. Paduval, Travancore. 18. Dr. H. N. Sinha, Nagpur. 19. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, Delhi. 20. Sardar S. N. Banerjee, Patiala. 21. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Allahabad. 22. Mr. S. N. Dhar, Indore.
23. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Patna. 24. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Dacca. 25. Mr. W. Yunio Singh, Manipur. 26. Prof. Hamid-Uddin, Jaipur. 27. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 28. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 29. 30. Mr. A. G. Fawar, Kollapur. 31. Dr. P. C. Gupta, Calcutta. 32. 33. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 34. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 35. 36. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 37. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 38. 39. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 40. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 41. 42. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 43. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 44. 45. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 46. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 47. 48. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 49. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 50. 51. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 52. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 53. 54. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 55. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 56. 57. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 58. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 59. 60. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 61. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 62. 63. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 64. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 65. 66. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 67. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 68. 69. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 70. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 71. 72. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 73. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 74. 75. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 76. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 77. 78. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 79. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 80. 81. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 82. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 83. 84. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 85. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 86. 87. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 88. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 89. 90. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 91. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 92. 93. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 94. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 95. 96. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 97. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta. 98. 99. Mr. P. Acharya, Mayurbhanj. 100. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhuri, Calcutta.



Major His Highness Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Sayid Raza Ali Khan Bahadur Mustaid Jang, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.Litt., Nawab of Rampur

PART I
PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

22nd December 1943

Twentieth Session

Stratchey Hall, Aligarh

The Public Meeting of the Twentieth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held in the Stratchey Hall, Muslim University, Aligarh, on the 22nd December, 1943. The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands and *ex-officio* President of the Commission presided over the Meeting.

A list of members corrected up to 31st December, 1943, with indications against the names of such members who attended the Session will be found on pages 8-12.

His Highness the Ruler of Rampur arrived at the Stratchey Hall at 3.15 p. m. His Highness was received by the President, Vice-Chancellor, Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee and the Secretary of the Commission. The members were then introduced to His Highness and a group photograph was taken. The members then led His Highness in procession to the Hall. The President garlanded His Highness and invited him to inaugurate the twentieth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Speech of Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh

It is my pleasant duty to express on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission and myself our sincere thanks to your Highness for inaugurating the session and to the authorities of the University for extending to us a generous and warm hospitality.

I feel happy that Your Highness has extended your patronage to the Commission, for the Commission has a real service to perform, to reconstruct the pictures of the past and to place them in proper perspective, revealing successes and failures and connecting events with spiritual, moral and material governing factors. They, whom God has endowed with the duty of ruling, that is serving His people, can seek and find in the procession of past events a guidance for the present and the future.

The history of Rampur itself is replete with stories of the valour of the ancestors of Your Highness, the achievement of Rohillas under proper leadership. If my memory serves me right, my community played no mean part in co-operation with yours when Sikhs and Rohillas fought shoulder to shoulder in many a battlefield and shared together the fortunes of war; who knows in new times again we may be drawn together to serve our country.

It was not in warlike qualities alone that the Rohillas excelled. Hafiz Rahamat was a poet of no mean ability. When Delhi and Lucknow lost their political eminence, it was Rampur that became the centre of a culture which represented the happy fusion of Persian and Indian civilisation. It was at Rampur that Dagh, after the dark days of the Mutiny, enjoyed for three decades the munificent patronage of a cultured prince, and art and letters found a new home. I welcome Your Highness to-day not merely as the head of a progressive State but also as the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh University and the pioneer of industrial development in Rampur.

It is a happy augury of the new times that our Ruling Princes are beginning to take an active interest in the records of the past. The archives of the Indian States must be rich in material illustrative of India's story and it is all to the good that those upon whose shoulders falls the mantle of hereditary leadership should read the lessons of the present in the light of the experience of the past.

It is not only that we are meeting under the patronage of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, but we are surrounded by the records of the past, the astral aura of Aligarh is charged with the songs of Krishna's flute and the deeds of his brother, Bahram, the songs that breathed fire of love in dormant hearts and speak of Bahram who founded the kingdom of Koel which became the symbol of Aryan civilisation.

It was here that in our own times Sir Syed Ahmad dreamed his great dream, to bring together in happy union the spiritual aspirations of the East and the achievements of Western science. It is here again we meet to garner the treasured history of the past. It is my hope that when the new times take shape, the dawn of new knowledge will be illumined by the radiant sun-beams of spirit. When God dwells in the heart, all shadows disappear and men are drawn into closest bonds of brotherhood; when the doors of soul are closed by the demands of self, men fall apart and grope in vain to possess those things which they can only possess when they seek them to promote the common weal.

In these dark days of distress and distrust, our armies are marching together on the battlefield without any distinction of race and religion. It is this unity which will win the war, and in peace will mobilise all our resources in men, money and material. The voices of the past, treasured in the records ranged round us here to-day, speak in no uncertain terms. They say we are limbs of one another and in unity is strength. The prophets of new times declare, the world must become one if it is to live and make use of the powers of nature which it has subdued to its advantage. If these powers are used for selfish ends, they who use them must perish, for the magic which makes men lose their faith in God becomes destructive. India must become one, nay, the world must become one, if it is to survive and enjoy the fruits which new discoveries promise to distribute in the name of God.

I trust you will forgive me for the digression, but in the atmosphere in which we have met, in the shadow of a great University and in the company of seekers after truth, lips refuse to refrain from saying that which rules the heart.

May I say a few words about the work of the Commission? The Five-Year Publication scheme of the Commission, I understand, has made substantial progress and our thanks are due to the scholars who are working together for the common benefit of all lovers of history. The changes in the constitution of the Commission call for the co-operation of all those who are anxious that our ancient heritage should not be lost.

In this connection I am glad to learn that, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its Mysore Session two years ago, many of the Princes and one Indian Province have already constituted committees for the regional survey of records in private custody. These committees have as their object to bring to light the existence of valuable and interesting material in private hands and to advise with regard to its preservation and, if possible, publication in the interests of scholarship and historical research.

The dark clouds of war must slowly but surely pass away. My mind, therefore, turns to the great work of reconstruction after the war in which we shall have to play our part in the vast social and economic schemes for the regeneration of our country. May we hope that in the growing light of knowledge we shall in the first place resolve to make a better life for our people, and march forward to occupy an equal place in the comity of nations by devoting more attention to the welfare of our people, especially by the organisation of agriculture and industry and the advancement of health and education. When the history of our times is written, the generations that follow may not say that we failed and missed our opportunity deluded by shadows, wasting our small stock of emotions in speeches and discussions and without putting our hand to the plough and bending our own energies to build a better life for our people. We must look deeply into the magic mirror of history and learn from the failures of the past the way to the successes of the future.

May I conclude by quoting Shelley's wonderful words that are replete with truth:—

The One remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light for ever shines. Earth's shadows fly;
Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity,
Until death tramples it into fragments.

That Light whose smile kindles the Universe;
That Beauty in which all things work and move,
That Benediction which the eclipsing curse,
Of birth, can quench not, that sustaining Love
Which, through the web of being blindly wove,
By man and beast and earth and air and sea,
Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of,
The fire for which all thirst.

Welcome Address of His Highness the Ruler of Rampur to the Twentieth Session of The Indian Historical Records Commission, Aligarh, December 22nd, 1943

SIR JOGENDRA SINGH, MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure, as the Pro-Chancellor of the Muslim University, to extend my cordial welcome to your distinguished assembly. It started as a consultative body of official and additional members in 1919 and has by its labour, its expert knowledge, its moderation and its wisdom, risen to the dignity of a national institution under the constitution of 1941, and is now well-fitted to act, in its special field, as a connecting link between the educated opinion of the country and the Central and Provincial Governments of India as well as the Indian States. Belonging as I do to a well-known family of bibliophiles, of lovers of paintings, manuscripts and old documents, I cannot but feel the keenest sympathy with the primary object of your Commission—the discovery of original documents, whether in the possession of public authorities or private individuals, arrangements for their preservation according to the latest scientific methods and their utilisation by trained scholars, so that the history of our country and its civilisation may be built on the basis of correct and ascertained facts. This is a great task to which every section of the Indian people have to contribute and I am glad to find that your revised constitution, by bringing together the representatives of the Governments, the Universities and learned bodies of standing has made a welcome advance in this direction.

2. The suggestions and criticisms of an expert body like your Commission cannot fail to evoke a response both from the Governments and the people, though perhaps not to the same extent as you may at times desire. I feel happy to reflect on the progress achieved. You have succeeded, first, in obtaining the acceptance of a principle—that all documents in the hands of public authorities ought to be accessible to scholars unless they are of a confidential nature. Secondly, as a result of your efforts, a large mass of material in the hands of the British Indian Governments and of the States has been sifted, catalogued, press-listed and calendared and is now preserved much more carefully than it was twenty years ago. Lastly, there are a series of remarkable sets of original documents which your distinguished members have discovered, edited and published after years of unremitting labour.

3. The Central Records Office, now at New Delhi with its matchless collection of nine miles of running shelves of records has naturally been the chief subject of your suggestions and it has under its two efficient Secretaries, Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdul Ali and Dr. S. N. Sen, gone a long way towards meeting your wishes. In 1939 the Government of India decided to throw open all their records up to 1880 to *bona fide* scholars and many of the previous restrictions were entirely removed. The revised rules have made it easier for scholars to study the material available and I am informed that during the last four years 125 scholars have taken advantage of the revised rules and 64,075 pages of excerpts have been examined and released for the benefit of research students. Arrangements have also been made for supplying scholars, who may not find it possible to work in New Delhi, with transcriptions of relevant documents at nominal cost. The stock of material in the Records Office has also been increased by the transfer of 8,793 volumes of Military Records from Bombay and 300 bundles from the N.-W.F.P. The calendaring of the Persian Correspondence is going ahead and it is expected that the present series will be completed in another ten years. The Imperial Record Department has also undertaken, at the instance of your Commission, to prepare exhaustive indices on scientific lines, of all pre-Mutiny records. Two volumes of Index to the Revenue Records have already been published and have received the approbation of Indian and European scholars.

4. We naturally expect the Central Government to take the initiative in the question of scientific research, and in response to the demands of your Commission, the Government of India have set up a research laboratory to investi-

gate the problem of preservation of records peculiar to our country. New machinery has been imported in spite of the difficulties caused by the war and steps are being taken to educate the public by the publication of small pamphlets on Indian and European archives and recent methods of mending brittle manuscripts. The services of the Keeper of the Records have also been placed at the disposal of such Provincial and State Governments as have occasion to require his expert advice.

5. At the same time a fairly ambitious publication programme has been prepared by your Commission and the Government of India are providing all facilities for its punctual implementing through the Imperial Record Department. The programme, when fully carried out, will make all correspondence between Fort William and the Court of Directors from 1748 to 1800, besides all documents in Indian languages from 1778 to 1820, available in print. It is also proposed to publish the minutes of Sir John Shore *in extenso* and thus fill up an important gap in the published sources of British Indian History. The work has been commenced in right earnest and satisfactory progress has been achieved. One volume has already been published and eight others are in the course of preparation. The general policy, in this matter, has to be enunciated by your Commission, but you can now rely for your academic activities on the guidance of a Research and Publication Committee which is doing excellent work under the presidentship of Mr. John Sargent, the Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

6. The Provinces and the States have with remarkable promptitude followed the excellent lead given by the Centre. The three Provinces with organised Records Offices, Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, have all to their credit a useful series of publications consisting of press-lists, calendars and original correspondence *in extenso*. Sir George Forrest brought out his well-known Selections under the auspices of the Bombay Government even before the Central Government had placed their records in proper order. In more recent years Bombay enlisted the expert services of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and Rao Bahadur Sardesai under whose able editorship Selections from the Peshawa's Daftar and the Poona Residency Correspondence have been made available in print. The Indian States have not lagged behind. It is under the enlightened patronage of the Baroda Government that 7 volumes of Marathi documents and 5 volumes of English records edited by Father Gense and Mr. Banaji have been published; the State has also inaugurated the Sayaji Rao Gaiikwar Oriental Series which include both Sanskrit and Persian texts. The Gwalior Durbar acquired the copyright of the long lost selections of Sindhia's correspondence edited by the late Rao Bahadur D. B. Parashis and a cheaper and handy edition has been produced for the benefit of the students of Maratha History. Four volumes of selections from Mysore State Papers have been printed by Mr. Rama Krishna Rao. Mention should also be made of two volumes of Sri Chitra Huzur Central Records published from Trivandrum, which throw a flood of light on the history of Travancore. The Universities and the learned societies of India are also taking their due share in the important task of bringing to light the raw materials of Indian History and in this respect the Bharata Itihasa Shamshodhaka Mandala of Poona easily stands first. Its excellent example is being emulated by the Karnatak Research Society of Dharwar and the Mahakoshal Research Society in the Central Provinces. The Calcutta University has recently brought out a volume of Bengali Records, while a band of scholars is compiling an authoritative history of Bengal under the auspices of the University of Dacca. I should also add that the Aligarh Historical Institute has published a volume on the "Administration of Justice in Medieval India". The Muslim University has under contemplation an exhaustive source-book for the Sultanate period which when completed will satisfy a long-felt desideratum and lighten the labour of those investigators who are now grappling with ambiguous passages and uncertain texts in the early medieval chronicles.

7. These, gentlemen, are substantial achievements, but they are only a slight fraction of the great task before you. In spite of the inclemencies of our Indian climate, the constant attack of white ants and other insects and the ravages of war, our country even to-day possesses a mass of varied and instructive documentary material about its past history, the like of which it would be difficult to find in any other land; and it is a sad reflection that every day, almost every hour, some part of this great national heritage is being irretrievably lost. Your President in 1940 referred to the sense of disappointment and even of frustration owing to public indifference in the matter. It has not been always so, or our records of the past would not have been so plentiful. Our primary task should be to recreate in the public mind a mania for records and a feeling of reverence for every document and manuscript in which the past history of our country is embodied. That I believe to be the primary condition of our success.

8. We are at present faced with a world war the like of which with its toll of blood and tears our planet has never seen, and all our energies have to be concentrated on winning it. That is and must be the primary aim of the Government. But so far as is consistent with the War Effort, it is the desire of the Government and the public alike that civil occupations of life should continue. You have before you some excellent schemes, in particular a plan of regional survey, for the discovery of records and documents in private possession and the proper organisation of the Record Offices of all Provincial Governments. It should be the aim of your Commission to see to the proper implementation of your scheme in the period of post-war reconstruction. As the owner of one of the best libraries of Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the country I fully endorse Sir Jadunath Sarkar's opinion that the owner of an "historical document of public character" is not morally entitled to exclude scholars from its inspection and study. The Rampur Government will always warmly welcome any member of your Commission who wishes to study the literary treasures which I and my people consider our most cherished possession.

9. And now, gentlemen, a word about the place where you have kindly decided to meet. Our institution was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875 as a small school with three teachers and some twenty-five students. The persistent labour of two generations have raised it to its present stature. The Government has given all possible assistance to our institution and all sections of our people, Hindus and Mussalmans, Princes and peasants, have contributed to its expansion. We have been always proud of the fact that our doors have been open to all students, Indian and non-Indian, without any distinction of class, caste or creed. I was delighted when I heard that our Vice-Chancellor, as one of his numerous services to the institution to which he has dedicated his life, had invited three learned bodies to meet here this Christmas. It is a duty our University owes to the intellectual renaissance of the country. Aligarh though a very old town dating probably from the pre-Kanishkan period, cannot offer you the sights of Delhi or Agra or the recreations available at the great provincial capitals. The resources of a mofussil town during war-time are very limited; but subject to these unfortunate limitations, I have directed the Reception Committee to spare no time and labour in your service and I do hope you will carry back with you the memory of a week of learned discussions and pleasant and inspiring social contacts.

At the close of the meeting the Secretary moved a vote of thanks to His Highness, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Local Officer, Reception Committee, the Volunteers for the co-operation to make the Commission a success. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari seconded the resolution which was supported by Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

The members were shown round the historical places and were entertained at Garden and Tea Parties.

A Historical Exhibition was organised by the Muslim University in connection with the History Week held there. The Exhibition was formally opened by

His Highness the Ruler of Rampur in the afternoon of the 22nd December. 181 documents taken from the Imperial Record Department were displayed in the Exhibition.

Personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission

(Corrected up to 31st December, 1943)

1. The Honourable Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, New Delhi, *Ex-Officio* President.
2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman of (1) Research and Publication Committee and (2) Local Records Sub-Committee.
3. The Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary of (1) Indian Historical Records Commission, (2) Research and Publication Committee and (3) Local Records Sub-Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

*Tenure of membership is for 5 years. Date of appointment is shown against each name. *Attended the Aligarh Session*

Government of India—

1. Lt.-Colonel H. Bullock, I.A., Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, North Western Circuit, Headquarters, Northern Command, c/o Judge-Advocate-General, "Brightlands", Simla.—3rd January, 1942.
- *2. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., Lokokalyan, 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.
- *3. Professor Mohammad Habib, B.A., Hons. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.
- *4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.—3rd January, 1942.
- *5. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. (formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University), 4, Bepin Pal Road, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

Provincial Governments—

- *6. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Record Office (Madras), (Egmore), Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.
7. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction to the Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.
- *8. Mr. B. B. Chakrabarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta), Berhampore.—3rd January, 1942.
- *9. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

Indian States—

10. Mr. M. Nasiruddin Khan, Director of Daftar-e-Diwani and Mal, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January, 1942.
- *11. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Rajdaftardar, State Record Office, Baroda.—3rd January, 1942.
12. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior Darbar, Gwalior.—3rd January, 1942.
13. Rajyasevapravina Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M.A. (Oxon.), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.—3rd January, 1942.
14. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.
- *15. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.
- *16. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archaeologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.
- *17. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.
18. Major K. M. Panikkar, Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Public Health and Education, Bikaner.—3rd January, 1942.
19. Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State, Bolangir via Sambalpur.—3rd January, 1942.

20. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

*21. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State, Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*22. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

*23. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—20th August, 1943.

24. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

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- *48. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

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- *71. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., Pleader (Karnataka Historical Society), Dharwar, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.
- *72. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Curator, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, 313, Shadashiv Peth, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.
- *73. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S. (Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay), Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.
- *74. Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani (Calcutta Historical Society), 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

*75. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E. (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad), P. 255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Rashbehari Avenue P. O., Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

*76. Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal), Office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

*77. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, D.Litt. (United Provinces Historical Society), 35, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*78. Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (Sharadashram), Yeotmal, Berar.—3rd January, 1942.

*79. Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinoda, M.N.S.I., (Mahakosal Historical Society), Bilaspur, P. O. Chandrapur, via Raigarh, B. N. Railway.—3rd January, 1942.

*80. Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B. (C. P. Research Society), Assistant Professor, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

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2. Captain F. F. Pearson, Under Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative, Political Department, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Member.

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In India—

(a) *Provinces*

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5. Dr. K. R. Subramanian, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.—28th June, 1941.

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Bengal—

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*12. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 125, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.—8th May, 1942.

*13. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri, Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta.—23rd June, 1942.

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*15. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Benares Hindu University, Benares.—8th May, 1943.

*16. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—7th July, 1943.

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*21. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Principal, D. J. College, Monghyr.—9th July, 1943.

*22. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.—17th June, 1941.

*23. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon.), Curator, Patna Museum, Patna.—31st March, 1942.

*24. Mr. Syed Husain Askari, M.A., B.L., Lecturer in History, Patna College, Patna.—26th July, 1943.

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Delhi—

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*29. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., Nashiman, Delhi Gate, Delhi.—17th October, 1942.

(b) Indian States

*30. Syed Khurshid Ali, Azam Manzil, Red Hills, Hyderabad-Deccan.—17th November, 1942.

*31. Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Editor, The Mysore Economic Journal, Siddicuta, Bangalore.—17th November, 1942.

*32. Dr. Prakash Chandra, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Civics and Political Science, Victoria College, Gwalior.—30th June, 1941.

*33. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archaeology, Travancore State, Trivandrum.—15th July, 1941.

*34. Wazir-ud-Dowla Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore State, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*35. Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*36. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Intermediate College, Bangalore.—8th August, 1942.

(c) Foreign Possessions in India

*37. Mons. Alfred Léhuraux, c/o Mrs. R. S. Pitts, 23, Eastern Canal Road, Dehra Dun.—2nd December, 1942.

*38. Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurelencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Sciences and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova Goa.—17th November, 1942.

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THE CLIMACTERIC OF THE BATTLE OF AMBUR (3RD AUGUST 1749).

[By Rao Bahadur G. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.]

The battle of Ambur was of very great significance in the history of South India.¹ The different contemporary accounts of the battle and of the events that led to it are here examined, like the narratives of Orme, Paubayya (Papaiya) Brahmin, Narayana Pillai and Burhanu'd-din.

Chanda Sahib, having re-vindicated his reputation as a soldier in the Chitaldrug affair, was received with open arms by Muzaffar Jang who easily accepted his pretensions to the government of the Carnatic. He offered himself as the companion and conductor of Muzaffar Jang into the Carnatic against his own rival Anwaru'd-din Khan. By the time that the two confederates arrived at the borders of the Carnatic (beginning of July 1749) their troops amounted to 40,000 men. Nawab Anwaru'd-din who was at that time busy arranging for the collection of tributes from the Southern Poligars, had to hastily gather his forces together and rush through from Trichinopoly where he was staying, past Gingee to Arcot and thence proceeded to the Ambur Pass in Balaghat, along with Najib Khan and Husain Tiyyar Khan.

The *History of the Carnataca Governors* of Narayana Pillai (Kone) tells us in some detail about the administrative arrangements made by Anwaru'd-din Khan to meet this impending crisis of which he had evidently been aware for some time and which was only symptomatic of the prevailing disorder.²

Much the same picture is given in another contemporary account written by Rayasam Venkatachalam Papaiya who was the Company's interpreter at Madras under Governor Morse and afterwards Agent to the historian, Orme.³

The old Nawab wanted peace at any cost and implored his son Muhammad Ali who was encamped in the neighbourhood of Fort St. David, to make peace with the French particularly as the country had been ruined owing to the failure of rains and as the collection of taxes had become very difficult, a sort of peace was patched up with the French by Mahfuz Khan. Mahfuz Khan had then left Trichinopoly on a punitive expedition to Madura; but during his absence a violent tumult ensued in the Fort among his relations and the old Nawab

¹ "The historical importance of Pondicherry and Madras dates from the battle of Ambur." (H. H. Dodwell: Introduction, Vol. VI, *Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai*).
"La bataille qui se livra le 3 Août est une des plus mémorables de l'histoire de l'Inde moins par l'importance militaire de l'action que par ses conséquences politiques: ce fut elle qui eu fait déterminer toute la politique de Dupleix." (A. Martineau: *Dupleix Et L'Inde Française 1749-54*, Vol. III, p. 94).

² The Nawab had entrusted the taluk of Conjeevaram to his eldest son Muhammad Mahfuz Khan, and the districts of Tiruvati and Bhuvanagiri to his second son Muhammad Ali Khan, with Raja Ananta Das as his Diwan. Another son, Abdul Wahab Khan, was given Nellore. A nephew Karim Ullah Khan was put in charge of Tiruvannamalai. Khairu'd-din Khan was given a jagir, but kept by the side of the old Nawab. A fairly formidable rebellion was raised by the Bandari of Vettavanam, a jungle zamindari to the south-west of Gingee, and it had to be put down only by the Nawab himself advancing against the place with a body of over 5,000 men. This episode exposed the Nawabi at its greatest weakness even as early as 1746. Mahfuz Khan's defeat at the hands of Paradis in the battle of the Adyar and Dupleix's consistent defiance of the Nawab's orders respecting Madras, his correspondence with Raghuji Bhonsle, with the Peshwa, and with Raja Shahu in December 1746 suggesting the deposition of the Nawab, were clear indications of the worsening situation. He wrote also to Polur Muhammad Ali Khan, the elder brother of Chanda Sahib enclosing letters from the latter's wife who was at Pondicherry imploring him to advance against Arcot and imprison Anwaru'd-din with the help of French troops and the support of Murtaza Ali Khan of Vellore.

³ The Ms. is now among the Orme Papers and entitled 'History of the Province of Arcot from 1709 to the death of Anaverdekan, 23rd July 1749 or The State of the Province of Arcot alias Paucyeen Ghaut Carnatica.' It gives an account of the quarrel between Sadatulla Khan, Nawab of Arcot, and Nizam-ul-Mulk, Subadar of the Deccan, the rebellion of Chanda Sahib, his imprisonment by the Marathas and release by the influence of Dupleix, and the overthrow of the Nawab, Anwaru'd-din by Chanda Sahib and the French, which exploit earned the French the title of the "Invincibles." (Orme Mss., O.V.14, Sec. 3).

According to him, 'Anwaradean Khan, his Sons and Ministers, by their Administration of the Government of the Country proved to be the most spiritless, covetous, severe and unjust People among all the late Governors of Carnatica, that the whole body of Superior, Inferior and meaner Rank of Subjects in the Province continually lamented for having so bad a Government over them.'

himself had to go to Trichinopoly to restore peace; where for a time the guns of the fort were turned actually against him. The Nawab became reconciled, in a manner, with Mahfuz Khan; but since the latter was incapable of keeping order in the district of Trichinopoly, he entrusted it to Muhammad Ali; but this was not to the liking of the Diwan Sampat Rai, who did his level best to restore his own *protège*, Mahfuz Khan, to favour. Sampat Rai continued to intrigue against Muhammad Ali and contrived to secure from Nizamul-Mulk the appointment of Mahfuz Khan as Naib to the Nizam of Arcot. But Muhammad Ali in his turn secured the exemption of the subahs of Trichinopoly and Nellore from the jurisdiction of the new Naib of the Nizam. The administration of Mahfuz Khan was so incompetent and extravagant that the old Nawab did not care to remain in Arcot as an eye-witness of all that went on. He took up his residence with Muhammad Ali in Trichinopoly, where he was treated with all respect. The death of the Nizamul-Mulk in June 1748 increased the disruptive forces and the turbulence, insincerity and secret hostilities of the Nawayat leaders. Anwaru'd-din suffered greatly from want of money. Dupleix cleverly suggested to Murtaza Ali of Vellore in November 1748 that it was now the time for him to seize Arcot.¹ For some time after Chanda Sahib joined him, Muzaffar Jang would not countenance the idea of a direct attack on Nawab Anwaru'd-din and of an invasion of the Carnatic. But Chanda Sahib pleaded that as Nasir Jang was then encamped at distant Aurangabad and as he himself would be strongly supported by the Nawayats and by French troops, his plan of an immediate invasion of the Carnatic should be put into effect; and in the end he was able to turn Muzaffar Jang to his views.

Anwaru'd-din ordered that Mahfuz Khan, his *naib* at Arcot and Muhammad Najib Ullah Khan should gather their forces at Arcot and also that Abdul Wahab Khan should send to Arcot his contingent, but stay on at his headquarters, while Muhammad Ali should continue in charge of Trichinopoly. He quickly marched from Trichinopoly through Gingee and set out with Mahfuz Khan, Diwan Sampat Rai and Husain Khan Tahir (the Nawayat *killedar* of Ambur-gadh) and encamped at Ranipet on his march towards the Ambur Pass.²

Anwaru'd-din had been expecting this invasion. He had kept agents at Satara "to observe him during his confinement, which it is probable he protracted by bribing the Morottoes,"³

Early in July, Chanda Sahib and his ally were descending into the Carnatic Balaghat through the Anantapur district. He had already got over to his side Hirasat Khan, the *killedar* of Arcot and his own son-in-law, as well as Murtaza Ali and Mir Azad. At the end of July, "while Anwaru'd-din was about 18

¹ Murtaza Ali Khan declared that if he became the Nawab he would give Chanda Sahib the Trichinopoly country and to his son Abid Sahib, the Fort and the country of Gingee, while Polur Muhammad Ali Khan wished to seize Arni and Conjeevaram. Murtaza Ali actually began to proceed against Arcot; and Anwaru'd-din ordered Muhammad Ali who was in camp in Tinnevely to return immediately to Trichinopoly and lay up provisions and strengthen the garrisons of the forts. Trouble was brewing in the Tanjore country and in the territories of the Tondaiman of Pudukotta and of the Marava (Chief of Ramnad).

² According to Burhanu'd-din, a protagonist of Anwaru'd-din's family, the old Nawab wrote a letter explaining his action to Muzaffar Jang and even advised him to make his peace with Nasir Jang offering that he would get him other jaghirs in addition to the taluk of Adoni that was already his. The Nawab knew that French troops were aiding the enemy; and so he sought help from the English to make up his deficiency in artillery; but could not get anything. (Dr. S. M. H. Nainar's *Tuzuk-i-Walajahi of Burhanu'd-din ibn Hasan*, Part I, p. 140).

³ Orme: *History of Indostan*, Book II, Vol. I, p. 126.

Orme further says that the Nawab had never doubted the certainty of the inevitable struggle that he would have to wage against Chanda Sahib and adds that he reformed his army recruiting the best available men and horses and had built up a well appointed body of troops consisting of 12,000 cavalry and 8,000 infantry. But he neglected "probably from parsimony of his disposition to ask from the English the assistance of a body of their troops." Narayana Pillai is, however, silent on the point. Orme also equally blames the English for their blindness to their real interests and for wasting precious time in the fruitless Devikottah enterprise. The troops sent by Dupleix to Chanda Sahib were 300 French volunteers under D'Autueil who accompanied Raza Sahib on his way to join his father at the foot of the Ghats.

hours' march south of Arcot, Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang were about the same distance to the northward of it, though, later it was told that Chanda Sahib had certainly reached Pallikonda which is half way between Ambur and Vellore; but it was not known whether Anwaru'd-din had departed from the Singeri Pass to the west of Chengamah through which he has advanced."¹

The site of Ambur was suggested to the Nawab, as a favourable place for taking his stand, by the treacherous Husain Khan Tahir. The Nawab stationed his army in front of its hill fort and threw up, across the pass which lies between the hill and the adjoining lake, a strong entrenchment defended by cannon worked by a body of miscellaneous Europeans; and he also swamped the ground in front of the entrenchment with water from the lake. According to Narayana Pillai, the French troops were first encamped in the rear of the Nawab's forces and at a distance from their allies. They attacked the Nawab's entrenchment with their guns, but were beaten off twice, while D'Autueil was himself wounded. Encouraged however by the exhortation of Bussy, they called out to be led again and in their third attack, rushed through the breastwork of the entrenchments with little loss. The troops in charge broke and fled; and now the French advanced against Anwaru'd-din's main body. Meanwhile, the troops of Muzaffar Jang led by Chanda Sahib crossed the entrenchment and joined the French battalion. The Nawab was now told that the standard of Mahfuz Khan who commanded a wing had disappeared and he himself had probably been killed; he thereupon ordered his *mahout* to push directly against the elephant of Chanda Sahib, which he saw at some distance. The French troops who were in his path fired; a musket ball pierced his heart and he fell from his elephant dead on the plain. The rout became general, Muzaffar Jang hotly pursued the fugitives and Mahfuz Khan was taken prisoner. Valuable booty was taken including 60 elephants. The decisive battle was fought on the 23rd of July (O.S.) and 3rd August (N.S.)² The ignorance of the importance of this battle displayed by the Council of Fort St. David is seen from their remark—"By these Commotions our Investment for near three months past have been greatly Impeded." (Letter dated 10th November 1749).

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS, 1802-1840.

[By Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)]

Prison administration in Madras began with the introduction of the Cornwallis system in 1802. Before that year there was neither any code of criminal law nor any hierarchy of criminal courts. A few prisoners apprehended and summarily tried by the Collector-Magistrates³ were either whipped soundly and set free or confined in miserable town or village *choultries*.⁴ But with the introduction of the Cornwallis system of judiciary,⁵ with the passing of a whole body of criminal law and the setting up of a succession of courts, the Sadar Foujdarry Adawlut,⁶ the four provincial courts of circuit⁷ and the 20 Zilla criminal courts⁸ it became essential to erect proper prisons and to frame rules for their management. And in this important task the Company's administrators were, in a considerable measure, influenced by humanitarian ideas propounded by reformers like Howard and Bentham.

In the beginning, however, the prisons do not appear to have been constructed on any regular plan. Some old tents, a couple of hired houses, a

¹ According to Orme and others, the enemy is said to have advanced through the Damalcheruvu Pass to the north-west of Chittoor where Dost Ali was killed fighting with the Marathas in 1740; the French and Raza Sahib effected a junction with Chanda Sahib without any opposition from Anwaru'd-din. There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the actual movements of the two sides just before the final issue at Ambur.

² Narayana Pillai says that Najib Khan and Husain Tahir accompanied the Nawab in his final stand on their own elephants and had their heads cut off.

³ Revenue Consultations, 19th April, 1793. Vol. 50A, pp. 449-51.

⁴ Revenue Consultations, 10th August, 1792. Vol. 47.

⁵ Madras Regulations—Regulations I to XXIII.

⁶ Regulation V of 1802.

⁷ Regulation IV of 1802.

⁸ Regulation II of 1802.

disused pagoda or a dilapidated wing of the court-house itself, it is these that constituted the Zilla prisons¹. Obviously, in such places security could not be had nor could discipline be maintained. Many a time, therefore, we hear of brawls, riots and escapes². But, by about 1816 new substantial prisons were built according to plan. Each prison was enclosed by a wall 10 to 12 feet high and provided with several wards, each ward consisting of a number of cells. A whole ward or one or more cells were allotted to the different classes of prisoners, debtors and felons, novices and hardened criminals, females and juvenile culprits. Every prison, as a rule, was also equipped with a hospital, a dispensary, a manufactory, guard rooms, lunatic cells, store rooms, kitchens, wells and latrines³.

Each Zilla prison was under the immediate charge of a jailor who was generally an Indian but sometimes a European.⁴ He was assisted in his work by a number of prison guards. Medical aid to the prisoners was afforded by the Zilla surgeon, who was asked to visit the prison periodically,⁵ and by the resident Indian doctor attached to the prison hospital and the dispensary⁶. The duties of the Jailor, the Surgeon and the Doctor, in fact, all matters relating to the Zilla prisons, were supervised by the Zilla Criminal Judge. At first he was required to visit the prison at least once a month, but later, once a week, to investigate and redress all complaints of ill-treatment, preferred to him by the prisoners against the jailor or any other officer.⁷ He was specially asked to be "attentive to the health and cleanliness of the prisoners and to see that the surgeon of the station attends and administers to the sick". He was answerable to the Judges of Circuit who were asked to visit the prisons in their division on every circuit and to issue to the Criminal Judges such orders as might be necessary "for the better treatment and accommodation or security of the prisoners".⁸ And the Circuit Judges after each half-yearly or quarterly circuit were expected to report on the state of the prisons to the Sadar Foujdarry Adawlut.⁹ The Foujdarry Adawlut was responsible to the Government.

It is, however, not so much these general arrangements as the detailed measures adopted for the internal management of the prisons regarding accommodation, food, clothing, sanitation, labour and discipline that show the broad humanitarian outlook of the Government.

The salutary principle of separate accommodation for the different descriptions of prisoners was promulgated by the Government so early as 1802 itself, before actually the prisons were built. It was then laid down that separate cells in each prison should be allotted to those under sentence of death, those sentenced for long terms, those committed for trial before the Circuit Judges and those sentenced for petty crimes by the Magistrates.¹⁰ But these rules could be enforced properly only after suitable prisons were constructed. In 1816 and 1821 they were specially enjoined on all prison authorities.¹¹

¹ Judicial Consultations, 24th September, 1805, Vol. 12, p. 1925; 4th April, 1807, Vol. 24, p. 1059; 6th June, 1807, Vol. 28, p. 3558 sqq.; 12th June, 1807, Vol. 28, p. 3575; 30th December, 1807, Vol. 32, p. 5862 sqq.; 8th March, 1808, Vol. 34, p. 717; 8th March, 1808, Vol. 34, p. 722; 11th March, 1808, Vol. 34, p. 742; 19th April, 1808, Vol. 35, p. 1133; 22nd May, 1812, Vol. 72, p. 2737; 1st March, 1816, Vol. 111, p. 776; 1st March, 1816, Vol. 111, p. 790.

² Judicial Consultations, 10th April, 1810, Vol. 50, p. 1329; 22nd March, 1811, Vol. 60, p. 1159; 28th January, 1812, Vol. 69, p. 481; 31st January, 1812, Vol. 69, p. 498; 9th December, 1816, Vol. 120, p. 5229; 23rd December, 1816, Vol. 120, p. 5405.

³ Judicial Consultations, 26th October, 1816, Vol. 115, p. 4031 sqq.; 26th October, 1816, Vol. 118, p. 4062; Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 8th October, 1821; Judicial Consultations, 11th February, 1825, Vol. 182, p. 254 sqq.

⁴ Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 22nd May, 1837.

⁵ Regulation VI of 1802, Section xx; Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 8th October, 1821, Rule 2.

⁶ Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 8th October, 1821, Rule 47.

⁷ Regulation VI of 1802, Section xx; X of 1816, Sections xxvii-xxviii.

⁸ Regulation VII of 1802, Section xxxii.

⁹ Regulation VII of 1802, Section xxxvii.

¹⁰ Regulation VI of 1802, Section xxi.

¹¹ Regulation X of 1816, Section xxix; Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 8th October, 1821, Rules 50-51.

In regard to food, the prisoners were undoubtedly well treated. In fact, the allowances given them and the luxuries afforded them, placed them on a footing better than that of common wage-earners. A seer of rice, curry, meat, fish or fowl, betel and tobacco and even *ganja* and, when sick, wines and liquors,—such was the ample fare generally allowed to the prisoners. In addition, in some prisons they were permitted to get extra food from their friends and relations and were also given extra rations when they performed hard labour.¹ This liberality shown to the prisoners was now and again assailed by some of the Criminal Judges on the ground that it made imprisonment lose its terrors, set a premium on crime and defeated the end of punishment. The Government was therefore compelled to prohibit luxuries except on medical advice² and to restrict the rations and allowances to what they considered as the minimum in 1831. Each prisoner was thenceforward ordered to be given about a seer of rice or cholam and 30 cash or 4 pice daily for the purchase of fire-wood, curry-stuff, salt and other provisions. The rice and provisions were ordered to be supplied from the prison-stores and no prisoner was allowed any extra food from his friends or relatives.³ As to clothing and sanitation, the prisoners were periodically supplied with coarse cloth, *cumbles*, mats and country coats when sick and strict orders were issued for washing their linen weekly, for keeping their cells clean and well-ventilated, for protecting prison wells and for scraping and white-washing the prison-walls once in every quarter, or oftener, if necessary.⁴ But it must not be forgotten that in spite of these sanitary measures, in spite of the medical aid afforded on the spot, considerable mortalities on account of cholera and other diseases at times occurred in some prisons. They were attributed mostly to over-crowding, and to avoid over-crowding Government frequently authorised the removal of prisoners from one Zilla prison to another.⁵

Prison labour was for the most part of the light kind. Even those who were sentenced to hard labour were usually engaged in the work of common artisans and craftsmen. Indeed, the object underlying most of the items of labour allotted to the prisoners was to reform them, to teach them arts and crafts with a view to making them, upon their release, useful earning members of society. The credit for introducing plans based on these noble sentiments belongs to an able civilian, Mr. Newnham, the Judge and Magistrate of Cuddapah. It was he who for the first time systematically employed the prisoners for manufacturing carpenter's and mason's tools, bricks, mats, *cumbles*, coarse cloth—the last three for the use of the prisoners themselves—and what is more, country-paper for the use of the courts. The Government warmly recommended his plans to all Criminal Judges.⁶ It is interesting to note that tread-mills were erected in the prisons of Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, Masulipatam, Chittoor, Chingleput and Tinnevely and that the paper manufactured by them was found more than sufficient for the use of both the Revenue and Judicial Departments of those districts.⁷

¹ Judicial Consultations, 31st May, 1825, Vol. 184, p. 1034 sqq; Judicial Despatches to England, Vol. 4, Despatch dated 3rd February, 1826, paragraphs 107-8.

² Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 25th January, 1830-B; 27th October, 1830-A.

³ Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 2nd June, 1831.

⁴ Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 8th October, 1821, Rules 10-13 and 44-49; Judicial Consultations, 31st May, 1825, Vol. 184, p. 1034 sqq.

⁵ Judicial Despatches from England, Vol. 9, Despatch dated 11th October, 1837, para. 17; Despatch dated 13th December, 1837, paras. 18-24; Despatch dated 15th January, 1838, para. 13; Judicial Despatches to England, Vol. 5, Despatch dated 11th July, 1828, paras. 54 and 75-76; Vol. 15, Despatch dated 2nd January, 1840, para. 14.

⁶ Judicial Consultations, 3rd February, 1815, Vol. 104, pp. 555-570; Judicial Despatches to England, Vol. 4, Despatch dated 5th January, 1816, paras. 31-33; Judicial Despatches from England, Vol. 3, Despatch dated 31st December, 1817, para. 22.

⁷ Judicial Consultations, 23rd April, 1816, Vol. 113, p. 1304; 24th March, 1818, Vol. 130, p. 766; 15th June, 1821, Vol. 157, p. 1533; 9th January, 1835, Vol. 280, p. 99; 21st April, 1835, Vol. 283, p. 1462; 11th August, 1835, Vol. 290, pp. 4290 and 4302; 8th October, 1838, Vol. 353, p. 6235.

These items of labour were, in course of time, considered too light to be allotted to convicts sentenced to hard labour. From the beginning, it is true, minor public works such as erecting small bridge-heads or repairing minor roads were occasionally entrusted to the prisoners.¹ But it was not till 1816, not till Mr. Wright, the Criminal Judge of Chittoor, had discovered the immense possibilities of convict labour for constructing large irrigation tanks and making or repairing trunk roads that the Government ordered the systematic employment of convicts on such public works in all districts. Thenceforward the convicts of a whole Division or a group of districts were regularly employed on public works under proper supervision.² In 1836 elaborate rules for the care and custody of convicts when so employed were issued.³

There could hardly have been any regular discipline in the earlier years in prisons when they were so ill-provided. But with the construction of suitable buildings and the segregation of the different classes of prisoners it became possible not only to shut them off from the outside world but to restrain their association, to limit their activities, within the prison-walls. These circumstances as also the ban on the erection of any private dwellings of theirs or their relatives near the prisons and the prohibition of interviews with their female connections, except with the special permission of the Criminal Judge,⁴ went a long way to improve discipline. To add to this, the prison authorities were empowered in 1832 to hold summary enquiries into all matters relating to discipline and to punish refusal to work or wilful neglect by stripes up to 60 with the cat-o'-nine tails and by reduction of diet allowances, and resistance to the jailor, abusive language, riot, insurrection, attempt to escape or tampering with irons, by stripes upto 150 and, as far as practicable, by solitary confinement.⁵ The harshness that was involved in the infliction of corporal punishment was, to a great extent, taken off by the riders warning the whippers not to strike on any part of the body except the upper part of the back and empowering the prison doctor to stop whipping at any stage, if he deemed it necessary.⁶ Suitable penalties were also prescribed for the neglect of duty on the part of the prison guards.⁷

SOME DUTCH CHARTERS FROM THE GOLCONDA REGION.

[By Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.]

There are well over three score of charters issued by Golconda authorities in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to the Dutch East India Company, and the Dutch versions of all these charters can now be read conveniently in the excellent volumes of *Corpus Diplomaticum Neerlandico-Indicum* edited by Heeres and Stapel, of which five volumes had appeared by 1939 in the well-known Dutch periodical *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde Van Nederlandsch-Indie*. My aim in this short note is just to invite the attention of scholars to the importance of these documents whose originals have in most cases been lost beyond recovery and to their particular value in any reconstruction of the history of the region ruled over by the Sultans of Golconda and their representatives and successors. The documents are of special use for the periods of transitions, for after every marked change in the political position of the country, the Dutch Company set about securing a confirmation by the new power of privileges which they had enjoyed under predecessors displaced by its advent. For the story of the internal revolutions of course these charters

¹ Judicial Consultations, 12th April, 1808, Vol. 34, p. 1097; 18th April, 1808, Vol. 35, p. 1108; 31st January, 1812, Vol. 69, p. 507.

² Judicial Consultations, 17th April, 1816, Vol. 113, p. 1206; 25th May, 1816, Vol. 114, p. 1898; Judicial Despatches to England, Vol. 4, Despatch dated 5th January, 1816, paras. 26-30; Judicial Despatches from England, Vol. 3, Despatch dated 31st December, 1817, paras. 19-21.

³ Judicial Consultations, 4th October, 1836, Vol. 314, pp. 6862-72.

⁴ Circular orders of the Sadar Foujdarry Adawlut, 8th October, 1821. Rules 25-28 and 37.

⁵ Regulations X of 1832 and XIII of 1832.

⁶ Circular orders of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 2nd August, 1821. Regulation VIII of 1823.

⁷ Regulation XIII of 1832. Section xi.

have no contribution to make; but they bear exact dates and give the names of the rulers and officers who were instrumental in the issue of the charters, and these together serve as a good control on the indigenous sources that are not always marked by such a keen sense of chronology or historical accuracy.

The charters bear serial numbers in the Corpus and it is convenient to refer to them by those numbers. I shall mention briefly some select charters and indicate the nature of their contents as it will be out of place to seek to do more than that here.

We have a batch of nine charters, all bearing the date 7th February 1676 (Nos. 367-75, Vol. III, pp. 12-23), with corresponding date in the Muslim calendar, most of them saying expressly that the Sultan Abul Hasan Kutb Shah was himself present at Masulipatam on that date. This group of charters confirming all the old privileges of the Dutch Company in different parts of the Coromandel coast in Golconda territory and conferring new ones on them like absolute freedom from tolls at Sadras (No. 375), formed a great diplomatic triumph for the Dutch as against the English and the Danes who were competing with them for the Sultan's favour.

The next group of documents we shall notice is dated ten years later in 1686 and falls in the period of the Mughal conquest of Golconda. No 487 is dated 3rd June 1686. When Aurangzeb invested the city of Golconda, the chief minister of Golconda, Madanna, and the Commander-in-Chief, Akkana, lost their lives in a popular rising; they had both been opponents of the Europeans, and particularly of the Dutch Company, and the document just referred to contains the compensation obtained from Sultan Abul Hasan Kutb Shah by the new governor of Pulicat, Laurens Pit, for the damages they had suffered by the hostile attitude of the late minister. He got Pulicat in perpetual lease for a small sum of 3,000 pagodas per annum though the place had been yielding no less than 13,000. The Dutchman evidently took advantage of the difficulties of the Sultan due to popular rising and foreign invasion to snatch what he could from the Sultan's unresisting hands: Nos. 488-96, bearing dates in November-December 1686, and, January 1687 are other fruits of the same policy exhibited in an investment of Masulipatam by the Dutch with aid from their factories in Ceylon soon after the Mughal conquest of Golconda; the Sultan made an attempt to raise the siege, but was beaten back, and did not regain possession of the port until he had satisfied the demands of the Dutch including large monetary claims put forward on account of Akkana's doings against them.

Nos. 522-26 (Vol. III, pp. 509-23) are interesting as confirmation in Sep.-Oct. 1689 of the privileges of the Dutch Company on the Coromandel coast by the officers of the Mughal empire after the kingdom of Golconda became part of that empire, No. 526, dated 24th Oct. 1689 being the confirmation by Emperor Aurangzeb himself of a firman of his Chancellor Asad Khan (No. 525), which in turn approves of arrangements entered into by subordinate officers in Nos. 522-24. Irvine has analysed in detail the more important ones among these documents in his edition of Manucci, *Storia do Mogor*, II, p. 384 ff. Unlike in their dealings with Golconda, the Dutch found themselves seriously handicapped in their relations with the Grand Mughal and were subjected to many delays and much expense before they could gain their point. But they were nothing daunted, and their persistence was rewarded six years later by a comprehensive *parwana* (No. 588) from Aurangzeb himself given under the seal of the Chancellor Asad Khan on 14th April, 1695, and exempting the Dutch from payment of tolls throughout the Golconda territory.

No. 748 (Vol. IV, pp. 567-8; dated 18th February, 1725, is a *parwana* of Nizam-ul-Mulk which marks another turn in the political wheel. The Dutch had, by remaining neutral in the recent struggles that ended in the establishment of the independence of the Hyderabad State, forfeited their privileges and the local governor had forbidden all trade with them; when Nizam-ul-Mulk, still nominally chancellor of the Mughal empire, came on a visit to Masulipatam, the Dutch factors placated him by a fitting reception and suitable presents, and had

all their privileges in Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Masulipatam, Narasingapatam, Kondapalli, Kondavidu and all other provinces of the territory of Golconda renewed as of old.

These instances will suffice. Equally interesting records for other parts of the country are found in this valuable collection. It would be worth while for the Records Commission to arrange to have all these documents translated authoritatively into English and published together in a handy form at an early date.

ATTEMPTS TO INTRODUCE JUDICIAL REFORMS IN MADRAS, 1763-1800.

[By Mr. M. C. Subramanian, M.A.]

The acquisition of territory by the East India Company in Bengal was soon followed by the acquisition of territory on the Choromandel Coast. In 1763, the Nawab of Arcot granted the area comprised in the present revenue district of Chingleput as a 'Jaghir' to the Company. In 1766 the Northern Circars came into their possession by virtue of a *Phirmaun* obtained from the Mughal Emperor by Lord Clive. But while a great deal of attention was paid to judicial reforms in the territories under the control of the Bengal Government by Warren Hastings and his successors, the inhabitants of the territories under the Madras Government were made to wait for nearly 40 years under the old order of things before they were given the benefits of systematic administration of justice by properly constituted courts of judicature. Of course there was a Mayor's Court at Madras and the Governor and Council formed a Court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, but these courts had jurisdiction only over European British subjects and such of the Indians in the town of Madras as by mutual consent submitted their disputes to them. The reason for the delay in the establishment of courts of law is to be sought not in the unwillingness of the Madras Government to administer justice to the people under their control but in the difficulties which they had to encounter during this period. For, they had not only to wage a long and costly war with Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan but had also to reduce the zamindars, poligars and other chieftains to their authority before they could turn their attention to administrative reforms.

These territories, therefore, present in this early period a picture of arbitrary administration and oppression. There is evidence to show that in no part of the country did any regular machinery for the administration of justice exist and that both civil and criminal justice was administered by the amildars, the renters and the zamindars in a summary, arbitrary, and in most cases, where they were the parties themselves, in an oppressive manner¹. It is no wonder, therefore, that people generally preferred to decide all their disputes among themselves with the aid of a mutual friend or a principal inhabitant and resorted to the officials of the Government only when the dispute was violent or involved considerable property. It is stated that in most districts there was a practice of compounding with the renter for fines for offences of different kinds by paying him a lump sum². Even under the direct administration of the Company's officials the condition of the people was only comparatively better. The administration of justice formed part of the duties of the Collectors and the Chiefs and Councils, but, as they were not bound to observe any judicial forms, they decided disputes and punished criminals in a summary manner according to their discretion. It was only occasionally that they referred civil disputes to arbitrators chosen by the parties. In one respect, however, a great reform was introduced. In criminal matters all punishments of a barbarous nature like mutilation of limbs were expressly forbidden and

ordered to be substituted by imprisonment for a term of years¹. But, as there was no machinery for bringing criminals to trial, they were merely thrown into the prisons, where they often lingered and, after a time, made good their escape or were released without any trial². Later on they were ordered to be sent to Madras to be transported from thence beyond the sea.³

Under such a system of administration or want of administration, which approached "almost a state of nature"⁴, there could not have been any security of life or property, and, as the prosperity of the country and the revenues of the Government were intimately connected with the confidence of the people, attempts were repeatedly made to establish courts of law and to administer justice on a sound system. As early as 1775 the Committee of Circuit which was investigating the state of the Jaghir proposed a plan for the better administration of justice in that country. According to this plan a court was to be established in every *paragraph* of the Jaghir consisting of the renter, the *canango*, the *kurnams* and the headmen. This court was to hear and decide all civil disputes. It was to refer matters relating to inheritance, marriage, etc., to the heads of castes and to employ arbitrators to hear matters involving the examination of intricate accounts. It was to inflict corporal punishment for petty offences and to investigate and report to the Government offences of a heinous nature. Besides the parganah court there was to be established in each *cusbah* of a *magan* a lower court composed of the overseer, the *kurnum* and the head inhabitants of the *cusbah* and the village to try petty causes under 20 pagodas⁵.

These proposals being conformable to ancient usage were approved by the Government⁶ but were not carried into effect on account of the threat of Haidar Ali's invasion. However, in 1784, shortly after the second Mysore War, they were referred to the Committee of Assigned Revenue⁷ which had been recently constituted for administering the revenues of the Jaghir country and the countries temporarily assigned to the Company by the Nawab of Arcot to defray the expenses of the war. This Committee consequently prepared and laid before the Government in 1785⁸ a regulation based partly upon the Judicial Regulations then in force in Bengal and partly upon the usage of the coast. Though this regulation was primarily intended for the Jaghir country it was suggested that, if found suitable, it might be adopted in the other territories also under the control of the Government. It provided for the establishment at Conjeevaram of a civil court called *Vyavahara Durmasanam* and a criminal court called *Dandana Durmasanam*, each consisting of five judges chosen from among the people. These of these judges were to sit by turns thrice a week during the six non-harvest months to hear all civil disputes except those which related to revenue matters, and all the five judges were to sit once in a month to try criminal offences like murder, robbery and theft. Some of the special features of the regulation were the appointment of paid arbitrators to hear causes of less than 50 pagodas, the commutation of sentences of mutilation of limbs to imprisonment with hard labour, the commutation of corporal punishment to fine in the case of persons of high caste and rank, and the selection of all the judges from among the Hindus on the ground that the Muhammadans formed only a small proportion of the population. The two communities were, however, to be tried according to their respective laws in all civil matters and according to the Muhammadan law, to which both were accustomed, in all criminal matters. It was also provided by this regulation

¹ Revenue Consultations, 10th August, 1792, Vol. 47-B, pp. 1952-53.

² Revenue Consultations, 4th September, 1799, Vol. 96-B, p. 1757.

³ Revenue Consultations, 4th March, 1791, Vol. 40-B, pp. 411-14.

⁴ Revenue Consultations, 18th June, 1785, Vol. 18-B, p. 1206.

⁵ Revenue Consultations, 28th July, 1775, Vol. 2-B, pp. 329-331.

⁶ Revenue Despatches to England, 14th October, 1775, Vol. 1, pp. 23-25.

⁷ Revenue Consultations, 30th March, 1784, Vol. 15-B, p. 471.

⁸ Revenue Consultations, 18th June, 1785, Vol. 18-P, pp. 1204-16; Jaghir Records, Vol. No. 14, pp. 65-70.

¹ Revenue Consultations, 28th July, 1775, Vol. 2-B, pp. 329-30.

² Revenue Consultations, 28th July, 1775, Vol. 2-B, p. 330; *Circuit Committee Proceedings*, 12th September, 1784 (printed), pp. 7-8; *Circuit Committee Report*, 7th October, 1784 (printed), p. 7; *Circuit Committee Report*, 9th February, 1786 (printed), p. 3; *Circuit Committee Report*, 25th April, 1788 (printed), p. 7.

that the Superintendent of the Jaghir should not interfere with the courts except when the judges were found to be partial¹.

Early in 1786 this regulation was forwarded to England² and the consent of the Court of Directors was obtained for its adoption³. At this time the Committee of Circuit, which was investigating the state of the Northern Circars, also brought to the notice of the Government that the establishment of courts of justice was the only means of delivering the people from the oppression of the zamindars and renters⁴. The Government were, however, not then in a position to devote any attention to administrative reforms as their hands were full with the war with Tipu Sultan. Some attempts indeed seem to have been made to introduce the regulation proposed by the Committee of Assigned Revenue, but shortly abandoned owing to the difficulty of finding suitable persons from among the people to discharge the duties of judges⁵. When the matter was again taken into consideration in 1792, after the third Mysore War, the Government, with the object of overcoming this difficulty, desired the Board of Revenue to revise this regulation and to make it conform to the Bengal Regulations in every respect⁶. The regulation which the Board of Revenue prepared in consequence of these orders conformed generally to the Bengal Regulations of 1787 and provided for the establishment of provincial courts of adalat at the headquarters of each district and a *sadr adalat* at the Presidency and prescribed elaborate rules for the administration of justice by these courts⁷. But, while the Bengal Regulations were already being altered at this time by the Marquis of Cornwallis so as to provide for the appointment of separate judges to the courts of adalat, this regulation laid down that the Collectors should be the *ex-officio* Judges. And in justification of this the Board explained that a judicial authority separate from that of the Collector would jeopardise the realisation of the revenue⁸. In this respect the views of the Board of Revenue were as much behind the spirit of the Cornwallis Regulations as those of the earlier committees were in advance of them. It may here be mentioned that the proposal to appoint the judges from among the people themselves which emanated from the Committee of Circuit and the Committee of Assigned Revenue was one which was advocated by able statesmen like Sir Thomas Munro nearly thirty years later.

In spite of this defect the regulation was approved without remarks both by the Government⁹ and the Court of Directors¹⁰ and it was resolved to establish the courts as soon as it should have been translated into the country languages¹¹. The translations were made ready shortly afterwards¹², but the final arrangements were postponed from year to year on the ground that it was necessary to acquire more experience, as in Bengal, and on the ground that doubts had been raised as to whether, in the absence of a special charter, the executive government of the country was competent to administer civil and criminal justice in the territories under its control¹³. This doubt the Directors promised to set at right by obtaining a charter¹⁴.

In the meantime, the Cornwallis system of revenue and judicial administration was gaining ground in Madras. Shortly after the introduction of his

reforms in Bengal, the Marquis of Cornwallis presented to Sir Charles Oakley, the Governor of Madras, two volumes containing full details of these reforms¹. In 1795 the Court of Directors issued instructions for the introduction on the coast of reforms similar to those introduced in Bengal². The Government of the Marquis of Wellesley likewise impressed upon the Madras Government the advantages of the Bengal system³. As the ground had thus been prepared for the introduction of that system on the coast the Board of Revenue had no hesitation in recommending its adoption in Madras and the Government in agreeing with its opinion and resolving to establish courts of justice without delay⁴. Capt. Leith, an officer who was well acquainted with the Bengal Regulations, was specially sent to Bengal to frame regulations which would suit the conditions in Madras. Twenty-four regulations were laid before the Government by that officer⁵ and were passed into law by the Governor-in-Council on the New Year day of 1802⁶. The institution of courts followed in due course and the administration of justice on systematic principles became at last an accomplished fact.

A CONTEMPORARY COPY OF AN ADIL SHAHI FARMAN TO SHAHJI BHONSLE.

[By Dr. M. A. Chaghatai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris).]

This interesting Persian document described below, belongs to the Satara Historical Museum and is deposited at present at the Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona. It is about fifteen inches long and about six inches wide. It bears at the top the motto generally met with in the Adil Shahi farmans and just below it a round seal of about two inches in diameter symbolising the sun, containing in an elegant *tughra* style the popular Shia'h doctrine, artistically arranged and also a Persian couplet in *nasta-liq* characters around it, bearing the name of Sultan Muhammad, son of Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur (A.H. 1035-1070/A.D. 1625-1659). The actual text of this document, in ordinary *nasta-liq* style, spreads over nine lines. Its main purport is the grant of the village Indapur to Shahji Bhonsle, the father of Shivaji, which was formerly assigned to the august lady—whose name must have been mentioned in the original, but for which in the present copy a blank space is left. On the back of this document there is a remark in *modi* characters which says that 'it is about Desmukhi in the name of Shahji'.

FREE TRANSLATION*.

THE DOMINION BELONGS TO ALLAH.

The contents of the seal:—'Proclaim, Ali is the manifestation of marvels. He will certainly protect thee in calamities. Every care and grief will be dispelled by thy sanctity O Ali, O Ali, O Ali.'

'The Emperor of religion (Islam) Muhammad, son of Ibrahim is the monarch of seven climes'.

The purport of the text:—This royal Farman addressed to the *desayan* (principal revenue officers) of the *pargana* (district) Indapur is to the effect that the *qasba* (village) of the said *pargana* which has continued so far, and included in the *bhent* (complimentary gift) and *zakat* as assigned for the needs of august, exalted and chaste lady of the age — is from the *Shahur San*⁷ 1042/A.D.

¹ Revenue Despatches to England, 18th October, 1794, Vol. 5, p. 162.

² Revenue Despatches from England, 28th April, 1795, Vol. 2, p. 82; Revenue Despatches from England, 3rd July, 1795, Vol. 2, pp. 90-91.

³ Revenue Consultations, 4th September, 1798, Vol. 228-A, p. 2863.

⁴ Revenue Consultations, 4th September, 1799, Vol. 96-97, pp. 1735-2295.

⁵ Revenue Consultations, 10th April, 1801, Vol. 108, pp. 710-773.

⁶ Judicial Consultations, 1st January, 1802, Vol. 1-A, pp. 552-557.

*In view of the extreme economy in the use of paper the text of the Farman has been omitted after consulting the writer.

⁷*Shahur San* is an era of Muslim origin. It generally occurs in early Marathi documents as *Sar San* and has been in common use in Maharashtra from early Muslim period. Dr. M. Nazim has carefully worked it out in his monograph on *Bijapur Inscriptions: (Archæological Memoir, No. 49, pp. 93-102).*

¹ Jaghir Volume No. 4, pp. 71-129; Revenue Consultations, 18th June, 1785, Vol. 13-B, pp. 1211-2.

² Revenue Despatches to England, 12th January, 1786, Vol. 2, pp. 211-13.

³ Revenue Despatches from England, 20th August, 1788, Vol. 1, pp. 49-53.

⁴ *Circuit Committee Proceedings*, 12th September, 1784, (printed), p. 13; *Circuit Committee Report*, 11th October, 1784 (printed), pp. 26, 34.

⁵ Revenue Consultations, 10th August, 1792, Vol. 47-B, pp. 1953-54.

⁶ *Idem*.

⁷ *Paramahal Records*, Vol. XIV (printed), pp. 1-29.

⁸ Revenue Consultations, 19th April, 1793, Vol. 50-A, pp. 418-19.

⁹ Revenue Consultations, 26th April, 1793, Vol. 50-B, pp. 677-78.

¹⁰ Revenue Despatches from England, 21st May, 1794, Vol. 2-A, pp. 50, 56.

¹¹ Revenue Consultations, 26th April, 1793, Vol. 50-B, p. 678.

¹² Revenue Consultations, 4th October, 1793, Vol. 53-B, pp. 2304-9; Revenue Consultations, 3rd January, 1794, Vol. 55-A, p. 9.

¹³ Revenue Despatches to England 2nd October, 1795, Vol. 5, pp. 257-66.

¹⁴ Revenue Despatches from England, 4th October, 1797, Vol. 2-A, p. 151.

1641, bestowed upon Shahji Bhonsle, the faithful, loyal, well-wisher and pillar of the powerful state *Farzand* (son) to maintain his dignity. The said *gasba*, included in the *bhent* and *zakat* should terminate; it is given entirely in the possession of the said grantee. Dated 18th Muharram year 1052 A.H./18th April 1642 A.D.

Indapur, at present a sub-division in the Poona district, north latitude 18° 8' and east longitude 75° 5', on the Poona-Sholapur road about eighty miles south-east of Poona, is a municipal town.¹ The earliest reference to Indapur is in A.H. 891/A.D. 1486 when it is mentioned as belonging to the first Bijapur king Yusuf Adil Shah.² Later on Shahji Bhonsle, father of Shivaji after entering Bijapur service in Oct. 1636 secured from that government a grant of the whole country from Chakan to Indapur and Shirwal as his jagir.³ According to the document described above it appears that the jagir, which was formerly granted to the august lady, has been granted to Shahji Bhonsle only six years after in A.D. 1642.⁴

BOLAQUI DAS' ACCOUNT WITH THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE TRIAL OF NUNCUMAR.

[By the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick Ameer Ali, Kt., Bar.-at-Law.]

A pleasant visit to the Imperial Record Department and the kind assistance of the staff enables me to add something to the facts behind the trial of Nuncumar.

Credit is due to H. Beveridge for asserting the importance of the documentary evidence in general, and the accounts in particular.

I regard Ex. M., the account stated between Nuncumar and the Estate of Bolaqui Das signed by the latter's two attorneys Mohan Persad and Padma Mohan Das, as fatal to the prosecution case. Impey ignored it. Sir James Stephen does the same for the reason, as he himself states, that they are to him "unintelligible" (Stephen, *Nuncumar and Impey*, pages 137 & 167). The fact is, Stephen made no attempt to understand it.

Ex. M. is printed in the report in Howell's *State Trials* at page 982 and a more accurate translation from the original, since missing from the High Court records, at page 390 of Beveridge's *Trial*. It shows or purports to show that there was due to Nuncumar Rs. 66,320-7-0 due on a bond, Rs. 60,000 due for durbar and other expenses, Rs. 11,362-8-0 due on a bond secured by mortgage, and other unimportant items, making a total of Rs. 1,40,804-1-0. On the other side it shows that, in settlement, Nuncumar took bonds to the value of Rs. 143,435 leaving a credit to himself of Rs. 2,369-1-0. Particulars of the bonds are given, 6 bonds of Rs. 20,000, one bond of Rs. 13,435 and one of Rs. 10,000.

Ex. M. was made out in the presence of Gunga Bissen the Executor on the 15th Jan. 1770 or shortly thereafter.

The story of Bolaqui Das' loss at Dacca of Rs. 3 lacs and over taken by the Company in Aug., Sept. and October 1763, is known. On the other hand it does not seem to have been noticed that Golam Hosain Khan in *Seir Mutaquherin* mentions that there was riot and looting in Murshidabad in July 1763, when Mir Jaffar and Nuncumar entered the City after Mir Casim's defeat at Moti jeel. (*Seir Mutaquherin*, Vol. II, Page 486, Cambrai's Edition.) The famous bond (Ex. A.) of Bolaqui Das recites that the jewels of Nuncumar were lost during these disturbances and undertakes to pay the assessed value out of his Dacca losses if and when received.

After Clive's return to India in May 1765 he proceeded to hold enquiries or inquisitions into the conduct of various officials including Mr. George Gray, Collector of Calcutta. The immediate charge against Mr. George Gray, it may

be remembered (Letter of Clive to George Gray, 8 Oct. 1765) was of "taking money from the whores of the town". The enquiry began on the 21st Oct. 1765 and although concerned principally with exactions by Mr. Gray's agent, one Ram Nath, affords us considerable information regarding Bolaqui Das' early attempts to recover the Dacca money.

Bolaqui Das' first application to the Council appears to have been made in March 1764 through a gomastah (I have no note of the consultation of that date in which I believe it to have been recorded). At this point of time Bolaqui Das was still with Mir Casim and under difficulties as will appear from his second petition to Council on 12th Aug. 1765 (Petition to Sumner 12/8/65 Cons. Public, Copies from I. O.).

"During the war with Mir Casim your petitioner's agents in Dacca lent to Mr. Senior Chief of the English Factory the sum of Rs. 233,000 for the Company's use of which your petitioner has never received payment nor has any bond been given for this amount.

The Factory of Jagat Seth lent at the same time Rs. 1 lak which has been repaid, but your petitioner having been carried upcountry by Mir Casim and been plundered and detained by Shuja Doula had not an opportunity for applying to your Honour before for redress".

Between these two dates, March 1764 and 12th Aug. 1765, Gray had busied himself with the affair.

The account of Bolaqui Das himself given at the enquiry on 30-12-1765, which corresponds with that given by Gray except for details, is as follows:—"I was remaining secure (in hiding) in the neighbourhood of Benares when Ram Nath a muttasuddy of Mr. George Gray's arrived with Sham a servant of mine and brought me a perwana from the Governor of Calcutta (Spencer 8-12-1764—5-5-65) and a letter with two shawls from Mr. George Gray. He (Ram Nath) comforted me much and gave me a promise on the part of that gentleman and brought me with him. In the way Sham came and told me that Ram Nath had forced him to give him a bond for 2 Laks of rupees.

I arrived in Calcutta and waited upon Mr. George Gray who encouraged me and gave me betel. I offered him a paper for a present of a lak of rupees if he would procure for me the payment of all my debts and what was plundered from my factories. He replied I will write an account of your arrival to Lord Clive. I will first of all do your business and then I will receive the money for you. After that he introduced me to Mr. Sumner. I represented to Mr. Gray the circumstances of my Dacca debt. He told me to Petition the Council". Hence the petition to Mr. Sumner as President, Clive having left for Benares and "the Diwani" early in July, and returning to Calcutta on the 6th September.

Bolaqui Das continues "before your arrival (return to)" "at Calcutta I was at Hugli for two or three days. I came to Calcutta and went to see Mr. George Gray. He said to me your gomastah procured a perwana from Lord Clive through Mr. Vansittart (George)." "Do you wait upon His Lordship through that gentleman's introduction?after that a chobdar of Your Lordship's came to me and told me that it was your orders that I should go out of Town.....Ram Nath has taken from me something more than Rs. 4,000."

It was quite true that Bolaqui Das had obtained from Clive in the interval, on the 9th July 1765, a perwana. Clive was then at Murshidabad. The Gomastah in question is probably Mohan Persad for Mohan Persad in his evidence at the trial (Howell, page 957) speaks of his having been present when "our friend" Nobo Kissen introduced Bolaqui Das, the once rich, and still useful, banker to Lord Clive. It is probable that this took place at Benares where Clive was on or about 8th August for on that date (Jowan Das' Deposition, Pages 943, 954) Clive borrowed 1 lak of rupees from Bolaqui Das at Benares for payment to Mr. Chamier. Nobo Kissen apparently received Rs. 20,000. This finance appears to corroborate the allegation of William Bolts to the effect that Clive had originally agreed with him to trade in or buy diamonds and then established Mr. John Chamier as his agent at Benares for this purpose.

¹ *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. XXIII, pt. iii, p. 132.

² *Firishia* (Briggs' Trans., Calcutta), Vol. II, p. 530.

³ Jadu Nath Sarkar, *Shivaji*, 2nd Ed., p. 21. He quotes from the *Tarikh-i-Shivaji* (8a), India Office Persian Ms. 1957 (Ethé No. 485) and same as Rieu, Vol. I, p. 327, in the British Museum.

⁴ My colleague Prof. T. S. Shejwalkar suggests that there is a possibility of the existence of the original farman in the Desai families of the place. If it is discovered, it will throw further light on it, especially on the name of the lady who is referred to in it.

Clive on his return to Calcutta on September 6th did extern Bolaqui Das as will appear from his answer to Gray of 28th Oct. 1765 on the ground of the latter's enmity to the Jagath Seths, and ordered him back only to give evidence.

The petition of Bolaqui Das to Sumner is referred to in the consultations of 12-8-65 (quoted in Beveridge, App., page 373). Eight days later Bolaqui Das, if Nuncumar's story be true, executed the bond Ex. A.

We know that Bolaqui Das, being unable to obtain satisfaction in India sent as his attorney to London one Miguel Van Colster and that the Directors, impressed with the justice of Bolaqui Das' claim, wrote first on 21-11-1766, again on the 11-11-1768, and last on 17-3-1769 directing the Council of Fort William to make enquiry into the matter. (Extracts from "General letters" given by Beveridge, page 21.) During this period the Directors in London were compelled to advance sums amounting to £600 for Mr. Miguel Van Colster's maintenance and return passage to India for which Miguel gave bills of exchange on Bolaqui Das.

Bolaqui Das died on 23-6-1769 before anything was done leaving a will by which he declared Gunga Bissen (and another nephew who died) his executors, and Padma Mohan and Mohan Persad, his two friends, his agents to collect his outstandings.

Mohamed Reza Khan, who actually made the seizure of the money in 1763, made his report in favour of Bolaqui Das at the last consultation at which Verelst presided on 16-12-1769 (set out in Beveridge, App., page 374).

After the consultation there is entered a statement of Bolaqui Das' demand (original page 235, Public 68,69, Home I. O., P. L. 23, 24, Page 181).

	Rs.
Cash Advanced by Bolaqui Das 5-8-1763	1,00,000
Batta %	8,000
Int. from 5-8-63—5-8-69 (6 years) @ % p. a.	51,840
Total	1,59,840
Cash Advanced by Bolaqui Das, 8-10-1763	1,30,000
Batta @ %	10,400
Int. from 8-10-63 to 8-10-69 (6 years)	67,392
Total	2,07,792
Grand total Current Rs.	3,67,632

On the 29th Jan. 1772 in the Consultations (P. L. 176, page 220) appears a letter from L. Darrell, Junior sub-accountant which reads as follows:—"In compliance with your orders I enclose a statement of the account of the Army and Navy and Bolaqui Das Seat as they stood in our book of 30th April last.

There appears great impropriety in having paid Bolaqui Das Seat so much more than appears his due by our books. I apprehend that this is owing to a great part of the notes or bonds intended for him being granted in the name and being brought to the credit of Mr. Edward Baber and afterwards cancelled in the name of Bolaqui Das Seat. I enclose a statement of Mr. Edward Baber's Account as it stood in our books in 30th April last. There is one bond still outstanding in the name of Mr. Edward Baber for current rupees 3,445-9-0 granted on 18-12-1769. By transferring that balance that appears on our books due to Mr. Edward Baber to the account of Bolaqui Das Seat when the above Bond is paid off both accounts will be closed."

"Ordered sub-accountant to call on Edward Baber to settle the current account with Bolaqui Das Seat."

The actual account of Bolaqui Das is entered on 29th Jan. 1772 (P. L. 8, 177, pages 240, 241) of which unfortunately I have only a note. The account shows that nineteen bonds were made out of which the Company kept two and that

the remaining seventeen bonds for a total of Rs. 298,701 were made over to the representatives of Bolaqui Das. Particulars of these bonds are as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
13 bonds for	20,000	1 bond for	10,000
1 bond "	13,435	1 " "	1,832
1 " "	13,434		
		Total	2,98,701

Turning to Ex. M., the account settled, we can now identify the bonds actually taken by Nuncumar in settlement of his claim on Ex. A. Thus Ex. M., and the drawing of the bonds are related.

The sequel is not easy to follow.

On 19-9-1772 (P. L. 261) we find an original letter from Kier, Reid and Cator, Attorneys for Robert Dallas making a claim of Rs. 4,365-15-6 on a bill drawn by Miguel Van Colster on Bolaqui Das. A suit was filed in the Mayor's Court and went to Appeal.

On the 8th July 1773 (P. L. 8, 328) we find Mohan Persad making a claim in respect of a Company's bond in favour of Van Colster for Rs. 59,525.

On the 31st July 1773 (P. L. 337, original in consultation 5873) we find that Bolaqui Das' claim of 16-12-1769 for Rs. 3,67,632 was discharged as follows:—

Bonds for Rs. 3,61,672.

"Remainder in cash with two bills were discharged drawn by Miguel Van Colster for Rs. 5,960."

On the same date (31-7-73) there is an "account Bolaqui Das, Miguel Van Colster and Edward Baber with Company". The total given is Rs. 3,84,576-13-6. There is reference to a "bond for Rs. 59,525-7 in the name of Miguel granted on 18-12-1769 not yet cancelled" (this is clearly the bond in respect of which Mohan Persad claimed). Also to a "bond in the name of Edward Baber endorsed off for Rs. 3,445-9" (this again is the bond granted in 18-12-1769 and referred to in Mr. L. Darrell's letter of 29th Jan. 1772).

Subject to examination of the actual documents, by someone with knowledge of accounts, my understanding of them is as follows:—

16-12-1769 due to Bolaqui Das Rs. 3,67,632

5,960

3,61,672

Amount of two bills drawn by Miguel on Bolaqui Das (probably for the £600 expenses and passage money). Amount of 19 bonds of the Company delivered on 18th December 1769. One bond in favour of Miguel (commission, subject matter of Mohan Persad's suit) Rs. 59,525. One bond in favour of Ed. Baber (endorsed off, 3,445-9-0

Total . 62,970-9-0

Seventeen bonds in favour of B. D's Estate Rs. 2,98,701

3,61,671-9-0

(of which seventeen bonds Nuncumar took eight for 143,435 as per Ex. M.).

OLD CALCUTTA.

[By Mr. C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S.]

The founder of the city, Job Charnock, died without ever having heard of a settlement called Calcutta. When he landed in 1690 (and probably also on the two previous occasions in 1686 and 1687) it was somewhere on the bank of the river in the quarter now known as Chitpore which formed part, as it does in the land-records still, of the village of Sutanati, and is believed then to have been a weavers' settlement and the name of this village was the Company's only address during Charnock's life-time and for several years afterwards.

During the sixteen nineties, however, a movement southwards was already in evidence, and about 1695, three years after Charnock's death, the first overt steps were taken towards the building of a factory and fort in the village of Calicatta immediately adjoining on the south. It was not till 1699 that the British acquired formal rights in the village of Calicatta and another to the south, as well as in the original Sutanati; and "Fort William" in Calcutta first appears as an official address about the year 1700.

Passing over the first fifty years of the eighteenth century, I will now describe the settlement just before its fall in 1756. By then the move south from the original site in Chitpore had long been completed and Calcutta comprised the European town in the vicinity of the Fort, situated round the Great Tank, and the Indian town more or less corresponding to Bara Bazar. The one dominant and abiding feature in Calcutta topography is the Great Tank as it was then known, with the open space around, represented with slight changes in configuration by the present Dalhousie Square and round which the whole of the social and business life of British Calcutta then centred.

The plan in Orme's *History of Hindustan* published during Clive's life time in 1763 illustrates the position. On the west side, the Fort covered the area between Fairlie Place on the north and Kalighat Street on the south, the south-eastern corner being therefore approximately represented by the site of the General Post Office. The river washed the west side of the Fort where is now Strand Road. The greater part of the Fort was demolished in 1818 to make room for the Customs House, and later on the General Post Office, but parts were extant till as late as the nineties and careful records have been kept of its traces. One of the most ardent enquirers was Lord Curzon who had its ramparts demarcated at various spots. The corner of the north-east bastion laid in brass on the footpath at the junction of Clive Street and Fairlie Place, and the south-east bastion similarly shown on the verandah of the General Post Office are easy to find and topographically the most significant. Immediately adjacent to the Fort about midway outside the Eastern rampart was the St. Ann's Church, more or less on the site of the western end of the present Writers' Buildings; and round the Square were the residences of the British community.

It has always been true of British Calcutta that while there is a Church there is a Theatre, and incidentally that when there is only one of the two it is the Theatre. At this time the Play House stood at the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square. The Court House stood just opposite the Play House, almost exactly on the present site of St. Andrew's Church and is still remembered in the name of Old Court House Street. At the diagonally opposite corner of the Square, the south-west, was placed the burial ground corresponding with the present compound of St. John's Church, while adjacent to it on the east, and therefore with a true eighteenth century sense of hygiene in the most insaniary spot to be found, was the hospital. Official buildings were situated in the Fort and in a block immediately to the south. The whole of this small settlement was bounded on the south by a *khal* issuing into the Hooghly at Hastings Street from which derives the name of Creek Row.

The only monument of British Calcutta of these days still extant is the tomb of Job Charnock himself on the northern extremity of the grave-yard of St. John's Church, the one monument in Calcutta which, simple and crude as it is, carries some sense of historic dignity. It narrowly escaped destruction in the raids of December, 1942. This was erected by his son-in-law immediately after his death in a debased type of the Muhammadan architecture then prevalent. Apart from its intrinsic interest, the Mausoleum stands in an interesting position as a focus-point for visualising the 18th century Calcutta.

Let me sketch rapidly a picture of the position on that date, the 16th June, 1756. The Nawab Serajuddaulah had turned back and was advancing on Calcutta from the north with a force of about 50,000, the point of attack being the main road into Calcutta from Chitpore. Approximately on the present site of the Chitpore Bridge, on the bank of the Hooghly, was a battery known as

Perrin's Redoubt, defending the crossing over the *khal*. As outworks to the Fort itself were three batteries round the Great Tank that is now Dalhousie Square. As will be seen from Orme's map, the north-western of these batteries was practically at the point on Strand Road where one turns into it on the way to Howrah Station. That on the north-east entrance to the square was approximately on the site of the present St. Andrew's Church, and that on the south-west stood a little south from the entrance to the Square, approximately at the present gate to St. John's Church, opposite the north-west corner of Government House grounds. A little to the north of the latter was an inner battery of less importance, only a few yards from the Fort. There was no battery at the south-east corner of the square, presumably due to the configuration of the houses.

Now we turn to the position on the river which played an important part in the operations. Our date is still the morning of the 16th June. Alongside the battery at Chitpore are two light vessels with guns, soon to be supported by a ship of some size, the "Prince George", which subsequently plays a critical part in the tragedy. There was a good deal of shipping off the Fort, much of it no doubt laid up for the coming monsoon. (You must remember that at this time there were no Kidderpore Docks.) On the opposite side of the river at a spot known as Makwa Thana on the site of the present Sibpore Gardens, where now at least the main current carries shipping close up to the shore, the enemy held a battery recently strengthened to fifteen guns. Once these defences were passed, there was nothing more down the river till one reached Budge Budge fifteen miles down-stream, where the enemy had a battery still under construction. Somewhere at the mouth of the river and on this particular date precisely five days' journey away was a frigate named the "Bombay" and a lighter vessel the "Speedwell" beating up from Madras with a good south wind behind them. Still further off were two other vessels approaching Calcutta, but too remote to come into our story. So the stage was set. It was on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th June that Calcutta heard the sound of guns from the north and realised that the attack had begun. This firing was from the vessels off Chitpore on the flank of the enemy's column approaching the Chitpore Bridge. That day the battery at Chitpore came into action, under a certain Lieut. Piccard, a bright name in the story, and after a sortie during the night that pushed the enemy back, was in action again all day on the 17th. That evening it was withdrawn, presumably owing to infiltration of the Nawab's troops from the north-east, in which direction the sortie had pushed them off.

On the 18th June the enemy was already pouring into the outer town between the Mahratta Ditch and the Great Tank, looting and setting fire to houses in this area. It was now that the three batteries round Dalhousie Square came into action, while fighting on the house-tops developed in their vicinity, especially at the south-west corner of the square. It is still rather a mystery how the batteries put any kind of show at all, but they were served till mid-day, when the first sign of demoralization appeared. Holwell, in charge of the battery on the north-east, left his post in the early afternoon to see about getting his own goods on board a ship named the "Diligence", the first overt step towards evacuation, and on returning later in the afternoon found his battery abandoned and spiked. Later in the afternoon the party in charge of the battery on the south was forced back by fear of having communications with the Fort cut, and returned into the Fort without any serious attempt to hold the inner battery. The position of the third battery on Strand Road was by now, of course, helpless, and by evening the only defences left were in the Fort, the ramparts of which were now exposed to harrassing fire from the roof of the old St. Ann's Church. The picture in the Square as dusk fell one may leave to imagination.

Hope of escape for those left in the Fort still existed in the vessel "Prince George" which, as I have mentioned, was supporting the battery at Chitpore on the 17th and had not been withdrawn with the battery. It was not till some

time after mid-day on the 19th that this vessel moved down-stream from Chit-pore only to ground not far from the present site of the Howrah Bridge where she was subsequently taken by the enemy, plundered and burnt. The defenders were thus deprived of their last chance of evacuation.

The ten ships escaping had meanwhile dropped down the river from the Fort to the present site of Kidderpore. The river on the afternoon of the 19th was a pitiful spectacle. The "Prince George" aground above the Fort was signalling for anchors and cables to get her off, but no attempt was made; while the Fort in their turn seem to have sought for assistance from the shipping at Kidderpore, but without success. Nevertheless there was spirit enough in the Fort, which continued to resist attacks from the enemy now placed at every vantage point in the Square for the whole of the 19th and most of the following day. It was not till the late afternoon of the 20th that the Fort fell, after a brief and uncertain truce. Nothing is more remarkable in the whole story than the contrast between the break-down in the evacuation and the gallantry shown by those who remained in the defence of the Fort. During these final phases of the fighting the vessels which had escaped lay inactive off Kidderpore, in the heat which precedes the monsoon, till the morning of the 21st. Ignorant of the fate of friends and relatives ashore the refugees on the crowded decks watched the sky lit up on the night of the 19th and 20th by conflagrations round the Fort, and heard the firing, till its cessation on the afternoon of the following day told that all was over. On the morning of the 21st still in ignorance of the final tragedy, the fleet of ten ships weighed anchor for the journey down-stream.

Misfortune was met with as soon as they sailed in the loss of two out of the ten ships, the "Neptune" and "Calcutta" which ran aground in the confusion of the first attempt to pass the Fort at Makwa. Then there were eight. These turned back and lay helpless between Garden Reach and Shibpore Gardens, till at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st, the frigates "Bombay" and "Speedwell" which I have mentioned as being five days down the river on the 16th passed this stronghold of the enemy on the journey upstream. Their appearance was just about 24 hours after the fall of the Fort, an incident which recalls the arrival of the British fleet off York Town on the day following Cornwallis' surrender at York Town in 1781. With this encouragement the fugitives made use of the last hour of day-light to force the passage down-stream. That night the rains broke, though feebly. It was not till three days later that Budge Budge was passed and though the shore-batteries here do not appear to have been ready for action, another ship was lost without their assistance. The "Diligence" with the Governor's wife and other European ladies on board ran aground and was plundered.

The second military episode on which I propose to touch in topographical detail is Clive's raid on the camp of Serajuddaula in February, 1757, one month after the recovery of Calcutta. A contemporary plan by Scrafton, one of Clive's men, published by Hill, may be placed alongside a modern plan of Calcutta. The old Fort will be easily recognisable in both; and the line of the Mahratta Ditch with its curious projection where it had been extended to include the gardens of the notorious Omichand, now becomes of importance. The general situation in February, 1757, was not unlike that of the previous June, except, of course, that Clive was firmly established in Calcutta with the support of naval vessels under Admiral Watson. The Nawab was hovering on the N.E. outskirts and coming dangerously close under cover of carrying on negotiations. On the 3rd February the Nawab's force was camped between Calcutta and the Salt Lakes on the east, while his advance units lay well inside the Mahratta ditch, and his own headquarters were situated in this projection of the ditch. Comparison of the modern plan of Calcutta with Scrafton's map gives a vivid indication of the extent to which the Nawab again had penetrated into the outer areas of the city. Those who remembered the sudden developments of June in the previous year, must well have felt that the danger was acute.

The main features of the operation are plain enough, but the whole of the area traversed has been so cut up by the Railway that with the important exception of the Nawab's headquarters which are absolutely definite, there are few recognisable points of identity.

Clive set out at 4 in the morning of the 5th February from a camp formed in Cossipore. His object was to march southwards through the main camp of the enemy and to proceed as far as a causeway situated approximately on the site of the present gas works, then to move into Calcutta along this causeway and double back just inside the Mahratta Ditch and take the Nawab's own headquarters in the rear.

Contact was made by the column advancing from the north with the enemy's pickets somewhere between the Dum Dum Bridge and the Railway Bridge across the Jessore Road about 6 A.M., one lucky shot from a picket causing considerable confusion in the British sepoy ranks. When dawn broke shortly afterwards, a fatal factor intervened. It was one of those mornings with a thick heavy mist which occurs so frequently at this time of the year. The column was about level with the Nawab's headquarters when an attack was made from the right by Persian cavalry forming part of the Nawab's body-guard. They were beaten off at close range, and the column proceeded to the causeway through fog so thick that in Orme's words "prevented any man from seeing beyond the ground on which he trod". At the causeway change of direction of the line of march caused British guns to firing on their own sepoys, and the column had not reformed when two enemy guns on a bastion of the Mahratta Ditch opened fire at close quarters. Clive at this point abandoned the original plan and took his forces south to reach the high road which then ran out to the Lakes from Lal Bazar, an extension of the present Bow Bazar Street. By now the mist had cleared and a somewhat ragged column was straggling across the plain in full view of the enemy forces who, however, were kept at a distance. The sailors, it is to be remembered, were all the while man-handling the guns overland cut by ditches, trenches and ridges, as shown in Scrafton's map, and serving them as they marched. The final engagement occurred at the embankment of this road, where the enemy had posted their forces, while their cavalry closed in behind. It was apparently during this last phase that Clive's Secretary and his A.-D.-C. were both killed at his side. At about 10 o'clock Clive successfully established himself on the road and marched due west to the Fort. Fighting was now over and the column returned to camp by the riverside road arriving late in the evening. The raid had failed in its immediate objective of reaching the enemy's headquarters, but the Nawab withdrew next day to a second position well outside Calcutta and re-opened negotiations in a more subdued spirit.

RELIG OF SHAH HAMID DANISHMUND AT MANGALKOT.

[By Mr. B. B. Chakrabarti, B.A., B.L.]

When the Moghal Empire was at the zenith of its glory Shah Hamid Danishmund was held¹ to be the most learned and pious man in India or rather in the whole of Asia. During the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan, he founded a Khanqah², a Madrassa³ and Mosques at Mangalkot—a village in the Katwa subdivision in the district of Burdwan. For the purpose of maintaining these establishments as well as for the support of his family he and his descendants obtained grants of land and other privileges from the Emperors of Delhi and Provincial Governors as will appear from the list of Sanads given in the annexed Appendix.

This list was enclosed with a letter⁴ dated 14th February 1783, from G. G. Ducarel, Commissioner of Burdwan, to the Committee of Revenue with the observation "I have examined all the Sumnuds or Perwannahs that Ally Nucky has to produce and find that in all these which relate to Radanagar village it is

¹ In D. L. Roy's famous historical drama—*Shah Jahan*—Emperor Aurangzeb addressed Shah Hamid Danishmund as the wisest man and the most erudite scholar of all Asia.

² A place of reception for the religious and indigent people and travellers.

³ A college for the propagation of learning in Mahomedan literature, law and religion.

⁴ Com. Rev. Progs., 3rd March, 1783.

said to be specially granted for the support of the khankaw and Madressa. The Kismut Mungulcote Bunparah & Naparah, Powgong & Cotabpooe villages are in general stiled Modudmaish (Madad-Maash)¹ though in some of the grants they are mentioned to be given for the service of the Mosque at Mungulcote. "The Talook of Biddeah is admitted to have been acquired by purchase and therefore to be saleable notwithstanding some late Sunnuds (acquired long after the purchase and possession) from Aliverdy & Mhiran which class the Talooks & Ayma lands together for the use of the Khankaw etc."

With his letter referred to above Mr. Ducarel enclosed a Genealogy of Shah Hamid Danishmand and Abstracts of the Ayma² lands and the titles thereto saying that "Shah Humud Danishmund obtained a grant from the Sultan Shujah of certain lands for the support of these Establishments in the neighbourhood of Mungulcote in which he founded some villages now called Kishmut Mungulcote he also obtained the grant of the villages of Radanagar & Bunpara on the same tenure—the whole subject to the payment of a small fixed rent & confirmed to him by various Sunnuds which have reference to the Grants of Sultan Shujah and the Royal Firmauns." At his demise he was succeeded by his son Shah Habibur Rahman in the Towullut or Guardianship of the Khanqah and Madressa and in all his rights to the Ayma lands and he by his son Shah Amanullah who obtained a grant of the villages Powgong and Kutubpur. Shah Amanullah was succeeded by his son Noorullah and he by his son Abdullah and Abdullah by his son Hujjatullah who dying left the succession with his mother Appun Bibi and wife Chuckoo Bibi the only surviving widow. Appun Bibi gave a Tumlicknamah or deed of Conveyance to Saiyid Ali Naki for twelve annas of the succession. Saiyid Ali Naki was the great grandson of Noorullah above-mentioned in the female line by his daughter Araydan Bibi and he married the daughter of Hujjatullah. The Provincial Council of Burdwan confirmed the above Tumlicknamah reserving the remaining four annas to Chuckoo Bibi and her heirs. But the management of the whole was placed in the hands of Ali Naki who was to account for the profits. Chuckoo Bibi appealed to the Governor-General and Council against this division but the decree of the Provincial Council was upheld.

The Committee of Revenue in their Circular letter No. 65, dated the 3rd March 1783, directed the Chiefs and Collectors of districts in Bengal and Behar to enquire whether there were any educational establishments under the denomination of Madrassa in their respective districts, and if so, to report the actual state of such institutions, suggesting at the same time any regulations that may conduct to promote their welfare. Mr. Ducarel was also directed by the Committee in their letter No. 66 of the same date to inspect the Madrassa at Mangalkot and to submit a similar report in respect of it.

In compliance with the above order, Mr. Ducarel visited Mangalkot, inspected the aforesaid establishments, made enquiry from the reputable Mahomedan gentlemen of the locality about the former and present conditions of those institutions and reported³ on the 28th March, 1783, that—

"Town of Mungulcote appears to be a place where numbers of reputable mussulman Inhabitants have been accustomed to reside, probably drawn thither under the protection of Shah Hummed's family, and by the advantage of education at the Mudrissa for their Children. Of these or their Descendants, many yet remain." "The Mosque, Mudrissa and Khancaw which adjoin to the family-house are small, but appear to have been well-built brick buildings. The Mosque with the Tombs of the Family are yet in repair. Of the Khancaw and Mudrissa only the walls are standing the Roof having fallen in. It appears in the Representation of the principal Inhabitants that from the time of Shah Hummed to that of Hujet Ullah who died in the year 1170 Bengal Style or 1763 C.A. which cannot include a period of less than one hundred and fifty years, a very noble and charitable institution was supported by this Family."

In course of his enquiry Mr. Ducarel received a written statement on 18th March 1783 from a large number of respectable Mahomedan gentlemen of Mangalkot which gives a detailed and clear account of the noble and charitable

work done by Shah Hamid and his descendants and how the ruin of the family as well as of those noble and charitable institutions was brought about. They stated¹ as follows:—

"The village Radanaghur and other Aymah villages were especially appropriated to the support of the Madrissa, etc." founded by Shah Hamid and his descendants "according to the Sanads of former Rulers, and upwards of five hundred Scholars were accustomed to be instructed there in the knowledge of the Arabick and Persian Languages, who were fed some from the Khankaw, and others receiving their provisions unprepared."

"From fifty to one hundred indigent people, either Travellers or Inhabitants, were received at the Khankaw daily and entertained according as their circumstances required, & when the Profits of the Aymah Lands did not suffice for paying these Expences, those of the Talook were applied to that purpose, and every evening, the principal Inhabitants, who were religious and learned men, assembled in the Mosque and offered up public prayers to the Divinity. On occasions of Rejoicing or Grief (such as Marriages, Births or Deaths) which took place among the Families of the Khushbah, the Moollanahs above-named assisted such Families in person and with pecuniary aids to perform the Customary Ceremonies. The necessary Annual Repairs of the Mosque, Madrissa, and Buildings were always performed by them; and from the time of Meer Noorullah deceased the Relations of the Family received allowances for their support until the time of Shah Hujet Ullah, when, by reason of the troubles occasioned by the Marattas and the increase of the Jumma of Government from the Demand of Chout and other taxes, the Resources for the support of the Khankaw and Madrissa began to fail. Nevertheless Shah Hujet Ullah used his best endeavors to support the Scholars, and poor people according to the custom of his ancestors, by borrowing money for that purpose, until his demise. On the death of Shah Hujet Ullah, he was succeeded in the inheritance by his mother, Appun Bibie as next heir, and Chowdry Azeem ul deen became the Manager of her affairs, while Chuckoo Bibie widow of Shah Hujet Ullah set up claims at Burdwan against the succession of Appun Bibie, to oppose which Assin ul deen Chowdry Brother of Azeem ul deen Chowdry was sent as Vakeel to the Durbar of Burdwan. This Dispute lasted many years, during which Azeem ul deen Chowdry had the entire management of Appun Bibie's affairs in the Mofussil and his Brother Assin ul deen Chowdry, of those at the Sudder. These Brothers availing themselves of this opportunity made away with all the Cash and effects of the Family, taking up Loans from merchants and by every other means involving and reducing the Family to ruin."

"When Shah Ally Nucky became Sejadah Nishen² and took the management of affairs upon examining the resources of the Talooks in order to make Provision for the Expences, and enquiring into the charges which had been incurred, a very large sum appeared due from Chowdry Azeem ul deen against whom he made complaint before Mr. Charters in the Aumeen Dufter at Burdwan. Chowdry Azeem ul deen at first appeared before that Gentleman, but in the course of the Enquiry absconded, and intriguing with Chuckoo Bibie, prevailed on her to go to Calcutta to Appeal against the Decision passed at Burdwan. Shah Ally Nucky likewise went to Calcutta to answer to the Appeal, where after some time the former Decision was confirmed, and a Dewanny Sunnud Granted in favor of Shaw Ally Nucky, but in these Disputes and Embarrassments large sums of money have been expended, and heavy Debts incurred, and these causes have brought on the Ruin of the Mollanah's family."

In his report dated 28th March, 1783, Mr. Ducarel further informed the Committee that "all these beneficial actions were performed with no greater known income than the profits of the Talooks and Aymah lands, which might before the additions to the Jumma, consequent on the Maratta troubles produced them an annual receipt of ten thousand rupees" but "there will remain only in future for the support of the Madressa or college, Khancaw, Mosque and tombs of the family and profits of the Aymah lands of which I have obtained an estimate making them amount to two thousand one hundred seventy nine rupees thirteen annas." He also furnished the Committee with "an estimate of the future annual charge of maintaining these establishments, which though formed on the lowest scale possible to adopt it to the present resources amount to two thousand five hundred and six rupees exclusive of the immediate repairs wanted." To make up the deficit he suggested—"possibly Government on such an occasion may be inclined to relinquish the increase of 1170 (405 rupees) which will nearly bring the estimated produce and charges to an equality."

It was further observed by Mr. Ducarel that though the plan suggested by him "will fall far short of the ancient establishment in point of utility, yet

¹ Com. of Rev. Progs., 7th April, 1783.

² The sifter on the praying carpet, usually applied to the spiritual superior of a mosque or religious endowment.

¹ Grant for the support of one's family.

² Grant for the support of a religious or charitable institution.

³ Com. of Rev. Progs., 7th April, 1783.

if carried into execution and superintended to prevent future abuses it will certainly be beneficial in some degree as a seminary or learning to the children of Mussulman families, and if it answer no other good purpose must be highly grateful to them as a means of preserving from decay the tombs and religious foundations of an ancient and respected family."

But in giving an account of Mangalkot, the District Gazetteer of Burdwan simply states "it contains.....a Madrassa maintained by the local Muham-madans.....Mangalkot was formerly a great Muhammadan settlement and there are many ruined mosques in the village and in those adjoining it. The Muham-madan population still predominates though most of them are poor." As there is no mention in connection with Mangalkot, of this illustrious man and of the noble and charitable institutions founded by him and his descendants which served the society so nobly and widely for near about 200 years, it seems that there are no relics of them in the village at present. It is not however unlikely that the Madrassa and the Mosques mentioned in the Gazetteer are, in fact, the relics of those noble and charitable institutions though the names of their founders have not been associated with them due to ignorance or want of a proper sense of gratitude.

APPENDIX

List of Sanads granted for the support of the Khanqah, Madrassa and Mosques founded by Shah Hamid Danishmund at Mangalkot and for the maintenance of his family and descendants.

Serial No.	Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Subject matter of grant.	Purpose.	Remarks.
1.	12th year of the reign of Shah Jahan.	Abdus Salam Islam Khan.	Sheikh Hamid Danishmund and his descendants.	Village Radhanagar containing (a) 500 bighas of land and (b) 540 bighas near Mangalkot.	(a) for supporting the Khanqah. (b) Madad-Maash or for maintenance of family.	
2.	1049 Hijra .	do	do	do	do	To the same effect.
3.	21st year of the reign (whose reign is not expressed).	Khan-i-Zad Khan.	do	500 bighas at Banpara and Mangalkot.	Madad-Maash.	
4.	12th year of the reign of Aurangzeb.	Amirul-Umara Shaista Khan.	Sheikh Amu-ullah.	Reduction of Jama in Radhanagar etc.	Madad-Maash and maintenance of the Khanqah.	
5.	1077 Hijra.	Jagir Khan.	do	(a) Radhanagar. (b) 540 bighas.	(a) Maintenance of the Khanqah. (b) Madad-Maash.	This was a Domohari or Sanad under two seals.
6.	1090 Hijra .	Muhammad Jagir (Sadar-us-Sadur).	Sheikh Athirul-lah.	Barbaksingh for Bozmi Fazilpoor.	Maintenance of Mosque.	
7.	do	do	do	do	do	
8.	6th year of the reign.	Azad Khan, an Amir of Shah Jahan.	Habibur Rahman.	(a) 250 bighas at Banpara and (b) 250 bighas at Kismat Mangalkot.	do	
9.	Not legible.	Not legible.	Sheikh Habibur Rahman.	Bamoas village.	For maintaining students and indigent travelers.	
10.	1098 of the reign.	Amirul-Umara Shaista Khan.	Noorullah and Ziaullah.	Village Powgonj and Kutubpoor in Pargana Monoharshahi (in exchange of Barbaksingh).	Madad-Maash.	
11.	Without date.	Jafar Khan, Sadar-us-Sadur.	Sheikh Hamid Danishmund.	(a) Radhanagar. (b) 540 bighas including Banpara, Napara and Kismat Mangalkot.	(a) Maintenance of Khanqah. (b) Madad-Maash	
12.	Do.	Nazim Khan, Subadar of Bengal.	Amanullah and sons of Sheikh Hamid Danishmund.	(a) Village Radhanagar. (b) 540 bighas of land in Kismat Mangalkot.	Not mentioned.	
13.	1097 Hijra .	Abed Khan, Sadar-us-Sadur.	Amanullah etc., sons of Shah Hamid.	(a) Radhanagar. (b) 540 bighas.	(a) Maintenance of the Khanqah. (b) Madad-Maash.	
14.	5th year of the reign (22nd year of the reign of Aurangzeb).	Haji Muhammad, Subadar of Bengal.*	Hujjatullah	Confirming Sanads for taluk of Biddeah and Ayma lands of 25 villages.	Forbidding levy-ing of Abwab etc., exclusive of the Jama of Rs. 6866. 5a. 1g. 3c.	*Under the seal of Sadek Ali Khan alias Miran, son of Jafar Khan.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND WARREN HASTINGS' SUPPOSED RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

[By Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.]

As I said in my paper entitled "Warren Hastings and his supposed resignation of the office of Governor-General of Bengal", which I contributed last year for the public meeting of the Nineteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the tender in 1776 by Colonel MacLeane of Warren Hastings' resignation of the office of Governor-General of Bengal "in supposed accordance with" the latter's desire and the acceptance of this resignation by the Court of Directors are two very interesting events in the early constitutional history of India under British rule. In that paper I published a few important extracts from the letter which Hastings had addressed to the Court of Directors on 15th August, 1777, with reference to the action which his friend and agent Colonel MacLeane had taken on his behalf in England. Among other things, he had stated in his letter that Colonel MacLeane had "exceeded his powers"; that he did not "hold himself bound by the notification made by Mr. MacLeane nor by any of the Acts consequent of it"; and that he did not "retain even the faintest Idea of having given such a Commission" (to Mr. MacLeane). He had also "appealed" to "Evidences" in the possession of the Court of Directors "for proof that nothing was more foreign from" his intention than by any voluntary act of his own to relinquish the trust which had been "publicly committed" to him. The object of this paper is to publish some extracts from a letter¹ which the Court of Directors addressed to the Governor-General and Council of Bengal on 23rd December, 1778, as these extracts, which, as far as I know, are being published here for the first time², and which have to my mind some importance in our constitutional history, contain the remarks of the Court of Directors with regard to the points raised by Hastings in his letter referred to above. Among other things, the Court observed³:—

"In the Governor-General's Letter of the 15th of August, 1777, he says no event ever befel him for which he was so little prepared, as for the news of the notification made by Colonel A. MacLeane of his desire to resign the service; and as this assertion appears to us very extraordinary, a review of the authority upon which the notification was made becomes of course an object of our immediate attention.

The Governor-General's Letter has furnished us with an avowed acknowledgement of his having constituted Mr. MacLeane his agent. But before the receipt of that Letter, from the conduct of the Governor-General respecting Mr. MacLeane, and the part taken by him whenever that Gentleman's affairs were under consideration in Bengal, the Court of Directors could have no doubt of a strict intimacy having subsisted between them; and from the apparent zeal shewn by Mr. MacLeane for promoting the honour and interest of the Governor-General in England, the Court had as little doubt of Mr. MacLeane having been duly authorized by express instructions from Mr. Hastings, to signify his desire to resign the office of Governor-General, and his request to have a successor nominated to the vacancy which would thereby (be?) occasion in the supreme Council of Bengal.

It now appears from the Letter before us that Messrs. Graham & MacLeane were regularly appointed the Governor-General's agents in England; That he actually gave them powers & instructions in writing when they undertook that office; that those instructions contained several distinct propositions, which propositions required something to be done, or performed, as the conditions of the Governor-General being confirmed in the Government, and that the last proposition was explained by a secret or separate paper.

¹ See the Company's General Letter to Bengal (Governor-General and Council), dated 23rd December, 1778.

² In his *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, Vol. I, 1837, pp. 555-56, Peter Auber has just touched on their contents in a line or two.

³ See the letter referred to in foot-note 1 above.

That besides these written documents the Governor-General gave verbal and cautionary injunctions to Messrs. MacLeane and Graham; and that one of those injunctions was, an earnest recommendation to give up the defence of his cause, if it could not be maintained without being used as the instrument of a Party.

The Death of Mr. Graham happening soon after his arrival in England, & no other person appearing to have been associated with Mr. MacLeane in this extraordinary agency, nor nominated or authorized by the Governor-General to assist in negotiating or adjusting the conditions of his being confirmed in the Government, we must conclude that Mr. MacLeane remained the Governor-General's sole agent in England for that purpose; and from the Governor-General's own account, now under consideration, we remain of opinion, that Mr. MacLeane was duly authorized & empowered to agree to such conditions on the Governor-General's behalf as might appear to him expedient respecting the objects of his negotiation.

The Governor-General says Mr. MacLeane has, in this instance, exceeded his Powers; of the truth of the assertion the Court are not competent to judge. The Governor-General has not yet thought proper to define the Powers actually given to Mr. MacLeane; He has not communicated to the Court the written propositions which he required to be complied with, as the conditions of his being confirmed in the Government of Bengal; nor informed us what are the contents of the paper, which was explanatory of the last of his propositions; nor has he acquainted us with the purport of more than one of the verbal injunctions alluded to in his letter.

If the usual accuracy of the Governor-General had been observed, we should not have been at a loss to affix precise ideas to his declarations. In the information which he is now pleased to communicate he mentions the conditions of his being confirmed in the Government. But it is notorious that he was at that time in full possession of the Government. That he had been so for several years. That he had also been actually and recently confirmed therein by a most solemn act of Parliament. That the Act of the Legislature was full, complete & stood in no need of confirmation, of which we assure ourselves the Governor-General was fully aware when he gave his instructions to his Agent.

In order therefore to account for this singular phrase, namely the being "confirmed in the Government" we must be of opinion, that it contains a direct implication, that if the required conditions were not obtained, the Governor-General would not remain in the Government; and this idea is in perfect agreement with the instructions produced by Mr. Macleane in the Governor-General's own handwriting, declaring, that he would not continue in the Government of Bengal, unless the conditions therein specified were complied with.

The credit due to the testimony of Messrs. Vansittart and Stewart must be determined by the general character of those gentlemen. The Governor-General says he never called them to bear witness to his transactions. We can readily allow that the Governor might not think it necessary to call them in as formal witnesses, nor to authorize them to give testimony on the above occasions; but it was sufficient for the Court of Directors to know that they were persons who, from their former intimacy with the Governor-General, were the most likely to possess authentic information; and the Court had good reason to believe they were by no means partial to the interest of the person next in succession to the Government. If therefore Messrs. Vansittart and Stewart were of sufficient credit to be believed, their evidence was unexceptionable. It was also full, explicit, & directly in point. The means by which they obtained knowledge of the fact to which they gave testimony, were candidly and unreservedly explained. Mr. Vansittart declares he was present when the Instructions were given to Mr. MacLeane, and Mr. Stewart confirms the account of Mr. Vansittart, by a solemn asseveration, that the Governor-General had declared to him that he had given directions to the above purpose to Mr. Macleane.

As to the Agent having exceeded his powers, it is a circumstance which can only affect the interest of his employer & his own reputation. The Governor-General had selected & chosen Mr. Macleane upon the most intimate, perfect, & personal knowledge of his ability, principles & conduct. His Commission and Instructions were concealed by the Governor-General from the Court of Directors, and remained unknown to them till announced by Mr. Macleane himself; but when he stood forth as the publick & avowed agent of the Governor-General, & declared himself "authorized, empowered" & directed to signify to the Court of Directors his desire to resign his office of Governor-General of Bengal, and to request their nomination of a successor to the vacancy which would be thereby occasioned in the Council", and when the Court found his declarations confirmed by the respective testimony of the Governor-General's most intimate friends, they could no longer hesitate to receive Mr. Macleane as the undoubted Agent of the Governor-General, to treat his propositions as those of his Employer, and consequently to accept the proposed offer of resignation.

After avowing the Commission and Instructions given to his Agent, we must declare, that the extracts quoted by the Governor-General are nugatory. The offer of resignation was made subsequent to the date, and even to the receipt of all those Letters. The Governor-General has put it beyond a doubt that Mr. Macleane acted by his immediate authority. He has nowhere pointed out to the Court of Directors the time when the negotiation of his Agent was to commence, nor the period to which his commission was limited; the letters referred to, contain no revocation or abridgement of the powers of Mr. Macleane; and as to the Governor-General's intimation, that subsequent correspondence with Messrs. MacLeane & Graham might have operated to destroy conclusions drawn from former instructions the Court of Directors think it sufficient to remark that to this hour they remain totally ignorant of the contents of such correspondence."

I wish I could discuss here the points raised by Warren Hastings in his letter referred to before as well as the remarks made by the Court of Directors in regard to them. Considerations of space, however, forbid this.

THE DEFEAT OF BAILLIE (10th Sept. 1780).

[By Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.]

When Haidar descended into the plains through the path of Chaugama, he was from a military point of view, master of the situation. The British army was in a dispersed state. Colonel Cosby with 2,000 Sepoys was at Trichinopoly. Colonel Braithwaite with 1,500 men of all arms was at Pondicherry. At Madras Munro had an army of 5,000 men. Baillie was at Guntur with 2,800 men.¹ The concentration of these dispersed contingents, with the numerous cavalry of Haidar acting on communications was undoubtedly a very difficult task. At the very beginning of the campaign Haidar detached 15,000 cavalry to prevent this concentration. Karim Sehib was sent to pillage Porto Novo. Tipu was detached from Dhobigar towards north.² He proceeded from Arni to Kaveripak but without advancing any further returned to join his father before Arcot, Haidar not foreseeing that Munro would be making an incredibly foolish movement and that he would be unable to support Baillie. Haidar's swarms of cavalry prevented Munro's getting news of his movements. Haidar created a circle of desolation from Pulicat to Pondicherry and around Vellore. Otherwise, except in connection with siege operations or for the purpose of impeding the operations of the British army, Haidar did not devastate. The desolation for which he was responsible was a war measure, hampering the movements of Munro and Coote.

At Madras there was a difference of opinion between the Commander-in-Chief Sir Hector Munro and the second in command Lord McLeod. The latter

¹ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*. Vol. III, p. 440.

² An unpublished Br. Mus. Ms.

pointed out that the order to assemble the army at Conjeveram, an open town situated in a region occupied by the enemy was risky and the only safe point of junction was the vicinity of Madras. Munro's professional pride was aroused by this criticism and he decided to take the command himself and to show that the junction with Baillie could be effected at Conjeveram. Baillie was ordered to join Sir Hector Munro at Conjeveram, and Munro marched from the Mount with 5,200, men and 39 guns.¹

From a study of their respective positions Wilks concludes that the junction could easily have been effected at Connitore (?) on the 26th August. But this was not done in order to justify an erroneous opinion. Sir Hector was at Conjeveram on the 29th. Haidar, well served by his spies, broke up from Arcot on that day, reached one Kos from Conjeveram barring all the approaches to Arcot.

Baillie arrived at Vengal on the banks of the Korttaliyar on the 25th August. He made the great mistake of halting on the northern instead of the southern bank. The river was then dry. But during the night heavy rains fell and it became impassable. As it has been remarked, "it was a most remarkable proof and example of the dangers of procrastination."² He could not cross until the afternoon of the 3rd September. He is said to have written to the Madras Government that he would descend to the mouth of the river and be ferried over to Ennore. He did not receive any reply to this letter. On the 6th September the detachment of Baillie arrived near Perambaucum. He wrote to his Government "I engaged a great part of Haidar Ali's army commanded by his son from eleven until two this day and have had the fortune to beat them."³ Tipu's cavalry was not in a position to charge home. At Perambaucum Baillie was at a distance of about 15 miles from the main army. As the cannonade was heard by Munro, he ordered his troops under arms and marched two miles to the northward. Haidar also manœuvred to come close to the path that must be followed by Munro and Baillie if they wished to join. The two armies passed the day observing each other, Haidar only making some discharges of rockets. Haidar had detached Tipu with the division of Asdar Ali Beg and 5,000 horsemen against Baillie in the hope that he would be able to defeat Baillie while Haidar watched Munro. After the action of the 6th, Tipu wrote to his father that he could make no impression on Baillie without a reinforcement. General Munro also wrote to the Madras Government on the 9th September, "Colonel Baillie informs me that I must join him before he moves from his camp at Perambaucum. I shall march a detachment from the army towards him this evening and with the rest watch the enemy and cover Conjeveram. The enemy 2 miles from us. We are watching each other."⁴ On the night of the 8th September, Munro detached the flank companies consisting of about 1,000 of his choicest troops under Fletcher to reinforce Baillie. Fletcher joined Baillie on the morning of the 9th, whose detachment thus reinforced numbered 3,720 Sepoys and 510 Europeans. Munro thought that this was sufficient to defeat any force that could be sent by Haidar.⁵ Fletcher did not take the upper road as his guide in Haidar's pay told him and as Haidar had expected. He thus outwitted Haidar who was very much perturbed when he heard of the junction and severely castigated those who had failed to intercept Fletcher. Wilks comments—"The original and needless error of a division was aggravated by the further risk of a third division leaving the main army dangerously weak."

It has been said that after the action of the 6th most of Haidar's officers had advised him to retreat as they feared that the main body of the English army would advance. But Haidar's excellent and constant intelligence served him very well. "He knew exactly what was being done in the English camp. He knew the hour that Colonel Fletcher was to march, the strength of his forces and that he had no cannon. He made a most masterly movement and must

inevitably have intercepted Colonel Fletcher's detachment had not Fletcher suspecting his *hircarrahs* changed his route."¹ When this news of the junction of Fletcher with Baillie was heard in Haidar's camp the French officers vehemently urged Haidar to retreat. They feared that it was a skilful manœuvre to entangle Haidar's army between two powerful bodies of troops with a view to crush him. Haidar listened to their arguments, prepared the roads, made arrangements for columns to retire westward, if necessary but kept an open mind. But two of his *hircarrahs* then arriving assured him that Munro's army was not making any preparation to move. This was so unexpected that Lally suspected that the *hircarrahs* were lying with a view to betray the Mysore army² but Haidar knew more than anyone else how much he could depend on his excellent intelligence-service and decided to advance and attack Baillie. He was running some risk but it was with a full knowledge of his enemy's character.

After dark, Haidar sent his infantry and guns to join Tipu, remained on the ground with his light guns and cavalry. He hoped thus to harass or impede Munro if he advanced to join Baillie. Finding no evidence of any movement in the British camp, he followed his infantry as silently as he could at 2 o'clock in the morning. At the same time he took all possible precautions against surprise, the movements of Sir Hector Munro being correctly and incessantly reported to Haidar throughout the action that took place on the morning of the 10th September.

Colonel Fletcher joining Baillie at Perambaucum on the 8th in the morning, the combined detachment marched at 8 o'clock at night to join the main army. The baggage was on the left flank. Between 10 and 11 p. m. Muhammad Ali of Tipu's army attacked the rear and Baillie's rearguard had to halt to put the baggage on the right. The halt which was unaccountable continued until day-break. According to another version he was fired upon in front which induced him to halt till the next morning. Wilks attributes this decision to halt until daylight to Baillie's desire "to have the credit of joining without the loss of any equipment which he could not hope to do after a night march."^{2(a)} But when all the different accounts of the action are taken into consideration we are justified in concluding that Baillie was incapable of deliberate thinking or cool action. He might have distinguished himself as a subordinate commandant but in independent command he showed conspicuous lack of initiative and independent judgment. He was in a muddle. Fletcher is said to have been opposed to this halt which enabled Tipu to place batteries to command every part of the road through which Baillie's troops must pass.

On the 10th September as the day dawned Baillie's army resumed its march. A heavy cannonade was begun by Tipu. Baillie made some advance and could have occupied a village, a quarter of a mile in front, that could have given him some cover. Haidar's whole army was rapidly approaching. The attack upon the rearguard was pressed by Md. Ali with vigour. A crossfire was now directed on Baillie's band from the left as also the right from the thirty pieces of cannon belonging to Tipu and twenty to Haidar.

At nine o'clock two of Baillie's tumbrils blew up and no other ammunition was now left than grape. Baillie had ordered his troops to sit down. But to strengthen the rearguard a company of European grenadiers was detached. The Sepoys thought that they too were ordered to move. They followed precipitately and broke up the line. A section of Haidar's cavalry charged the Sepoys who fled or became mixed with carts and baggage. The little body of Europeans stood their ground. They were fired upon on all sides. Baillie waived a white handkerchief for quarter, ordering the Europeans to lay down their arms. It is said that "Haidar's troops received him as a prisoner but finding the unauthorised straggling fire to continue rushed forward to an unrestricted slaughter". Mons Puymorin however, intervened to save some of these unfortunate victims

¹ *Memoirs of the Late War in Asia*, Vol. I., p. 150.

² *Ibid.*

³ (a) Wilks, II. p. 274.

¹ Madras Military Consultations, Vol. 70-C-1780, p. 1075-1079.

² *Memoirs of the Late War in Asia*, Vol. I., p. 145.

³ Madras Military Consultations—1780, Vol. 71-A, p. 1361.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1375 (in cypher).

⁵ An unpublished Br. Mus. Ms.

of fury and misunderstanding. Baillie had received a wound but survived. Fletcher fell fighting bravely. About fifty British officers were taken prisoner. The army commanded by Baillie was annihilated.¹

While all this was going on, Munro after having heard the fire was also marching until he was as some say within 2 or 3 miles of the spot. If he had been quicker he might perhaps have drawn Haidar between two fires. He had as was argued, wanted to preserve for the army the rice of Conjeveram and he also placed great confidence in the detachment under Baillie as reinforced by Fletcher because he had there "the best troops in the service headed by men of established reputation". A Sepoy now brought him the news that all was over. The action actually lasted from six in the morning to ten.

Wilks comments, "If the commander of either of these bodies had on the 9th been guided by the ordinary dictates of military experience both bodies would probably have been saved and if both had acted aright, the Mysoreans instead of the English might have suffered discomfiture". Thus Wilks seeks to belittle this achievement of Haidar on the basis of his "Ifs". But the story of the discomfiture is described in considerable details, because it shows Haidar as a general perhaps at his best. A French officer of Haidar put it "there is not in India an example of a similar defeat". Haidar created around Munro a dense fog of war. His own news-service at the same time was meticulously accurate. He left Munro guessing, wrested the initiative from him and struck his blow. The French generals of Haidar apprehended disaster, attributing to Munro greater ability than he possessed where as Haidar had sized him up with absolute accuracy. If boldness is to be regarded as the highest virtue of a general, there is no doubt that Haidar's success on the tenth September was his due. Wilks is best answered in the words of Henderson, "If the generals ran great risks, it was with the full knowledge that the enemy's character or his apprehension would prevent him from taking those simple precautions by which the critics point out the whole enterprise might easily have been ruined. They had penetrated, to use the phrase of the late Colonel Charles Brackenbury, their adversary's brain".

This is not to prove that Haidar was a great general. But this was the one great undertaking in his career as a soldier in which he touched greatness.

MAJOR HYDER HEARSEY'S "INTRIGUES" AT BITHUR.

[By Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)]

During Baji Rao's stay at Bithur, the British Government kept a close watch over him and his followers. The ex-Peshwa could occasionally go on pilgrimage to places in Northern India, but he was not allowed to send any message to the Deccan or receive any from his friends. But in spite of those precautions attempts were made now and then to establish contact with the ex-Peshwa. The "intrigues" that were detected were often futile, sometimes wild and fantastic, but hardly dangerous. Baji Rao himself lacked the energy and determination to make a fresh bid for power, and easily settled down to his new life of quiet and plenty. A report of an "intrigue" in favour of the ex-Peshwa was conveyed to Lord William Bentinck in 1832. The author of this 'conspiracy' was Major Hyder Young Hearsey, an Anglo-Indian Officer formerly in the service of Daulat Rao Sindhia.

Major Hearsey's name is not altogether unknown. He was one of those little known soldiers of fortune who served the various Indian States about the

end of the 18th century and settled down to peaceful pursuits after Lord Lake's campaigns in Hindustan in 1803. The family of Hearsey had been in the service of the East India Company from the middle of the 18th century. But Hearsey got his first job as the aide-de-camp to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1798. Next year, he joined Daulat Rao Sindhia's officer Perron and served under him till 1800. He next found employment under the Irish adventurer George Thomas and took a prominent part in the quarrel between Perron and Thomas. He seems to have been an indifferent soldier and never obtained the prominence of Hopkins or even of Birch. After Thomas's defeat and death he thought of carving out a small state for himself in Rajputana but gave up the idea after Wellesley's proclamation to European and Anglo-Indian officers. He disbanded his men except a regiment of cavalry and accepted a pension of eight hundred rupees a month from the Company.

After the termination of the Maratha War, Hearsey married a Muslim lady and settled down at Kareli in Rohillakhand. But a quiet domestic life seems to have had little attraction for him. In 1808, he joined a party of explorers for the survey of the upper course of the Gauges. Four years after, he joined William Moorcroft in a more interesting expedition to Tibet. The party had two objects in view—to procure sample of wool from Tibet and to survey Lake Manasarowara. They proceeded as Hindu mendicants and reached Manasarowara in August 1812. It was not possible to complete the survey on account of Moorcroft's illness and they left after a stay of three days. A report of the journey was drawn up from notes kept by Hearsey and placed before a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Hearsey also rendered valuable help to the Company in the Gurkha War of 1814, and later on assisted the Government in crushing a rebellion of the Rohillas in Bareilly. He was promoted to the rank of Major and was presented with a sword by the Government of India as a recognition of his services. In 1824, he took part in Combermere's siege of Bharatpore. This was the last important military excursion in which he was present.¹

In 1832 Hearsey again came into prominence. He addressed a letter in Marathi to the ex-Peshwa's Dewan Ram Chandra Pant with certain proposals. Ram Chandra Pant apparently was unwilling to entertain unauthorised correspondence and sent the letter unopened to Monson, the Commissioner at Bithur.² The Commissioner found the letter objectionable, and sent a copy of it with an English translation to the Governor-General. Monson does not seem to have been familiar with Hearsey's name. In his note sent to the Governor-General, he referred to him as "a Major Hearsey" formerly believed to be in the Maratha service, and "now residing at or in the neighbourhood of Bareilly".³ Hearsey's letter to Ram Chandra Pant contained several propositions. He first referred to a previous meeting with Ram Chandra Pant at Colonel Comyn's⁴ house at Cawnpore and after the usual civilities explained the purpose of his letter. The Company's charter, he pointed out, was going to expire in 1832 and would not be renewed, for the King would "take possession of the whole of Hindoostan". The Governor-General had "reduced very much the salaries of all the officers of the Government" and the same might happen to the ex-Peshwa's establishment. It was doubtful if the arrangements entered with Sir John Malcolm would last. So Hearsey suggested the following course. A petition should be forwarded to the Court of Directors with the prayer that Baji Rao's "pension should be exchanged for a Jagheer in the Deckhun or in some other place" and that it should be made hereditary. Secondly, something should be done about the booty collected at Poona and sent to England. As the plunder was not taken in action but seized afterwards, the Company had no right to it.

¹ For Hearsey's life see *The Hearseys* by Pearse, Compton's *European Military Adventurers*, and *East Indian Worthies* by Stark and Madge; for an account of the trip to Manasarowara see *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XII. Occasional references may be found in *European Adventurers in Northern India* by Grey and Garrett.

² Pol. Cons. 5 March 1832 (82) I. R. D.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Colonel William Comyn, 33 Native Infantry.

¹ This account of the action is based on the following—
(a) Records of Fort St. George—Military Consultations.
(b) An unpublished Br. Mus. Ms. (92 folio pages) wholly military—entitled "Narrative of the 2nd War with Hyder Ally".
(c) A French Ms. translated by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, entitled "The campaign of Nawab Haidar Ali Khan after his departure from Seringapatam, 1780".
(d) *Memoirs of the Late War in Asia*, Vol. I.

Hearsey proposed that in the first instance an application should be made to the Court of Directors and then to the Board of Control. If these measures did not succeed a petition should be presented to the King. Hearsey was sure that the King would give "instant attention to it" and send "a favourable answer, and settle the matter". The King should be offered "one fourth or one half of the treasure", and "from the desire to possess this", he would be "glad to grant the Jagheer". Hearsey had a friend who would proceed to England in a few days. He might carry the three petitions and act as Baji Rao's agent. If Ram Chandra Pant found these suggestions agreeable, Hearsey would send to Bithur a Deccani Brahmin "well acquainted with the English language" for arranging the details. Afterwards an intelligent Karkun might be sent to Hearsey and the petitions would be finally drawn up.¹

Hearsey apparently had no idea that he was incurring the displeasure of the Government. His letter was delivered in so "unguarded a manner" that it surprised the Commissioner. It was not brought by any special messenger but an ordinary servant who "wore a breast-plate with Major Hearsey's name engraved on it". He was not instructed to act with secrecy, for he appeared before the Commissioner and asked for a reply.² The Governor-General however considered Hearsey's action highly objectionable. He wrote to Monson desiring him to "call upon Major Hearsey to state whether he addressed the letter" to Ram Chandra, and "if so to offer any explanation of his object and motive".³ On the 31st March Hearsey replied to the Commissioner. He acknowledged that he had warned Baji Rao's Dewan that Malcolm's policy might be 'upset' and that it would be wise to petition Lord Bentinck to have the ex-Peshwa's allowance commuted for a Jagir. He believed that Baji Rao's treasures and jewels had been retained by the Company "without any legal plea" and so 'advised' the Dewan to "offer as salvage (it having been buried) 25 per cent. to His Majesty who in his goodness and liberality might make it a present to the army or to the Honourable Company". Hearsey also charged the Government with breach of faith, and referred to the fate of the Maratha Officers who were induced by the Governor-General's proclamation "to quit the Maratha service" and come over to the British. Wellesley had promised that "they were to receive the allowance they there enjoyed", but his successor Sir George Barlow "put his own construction" on the Governor-General's assurance and Hearsey himself was one of those who were compelled to accept "the most trivial pensions" from the Government. He concluded by asking the Commissioner to place his reply before the Governor-General so that he might form his own conclusion.⁴

Hearsey's explanation did not please the Governor-General. He did not like that old questions once settled should be re-opened. That a pensioner of the Government should approach the ex-Peshwa with proposals that might cause a great deal of embarrassment seemed to him highly objectionable. In a letter dated the 21st April 1832, Hearsey was admonished for addressing a Marathi letter to the ex-Peshwa's Dewan "the contents of which were highly improper, as being calculated to unsettle His Highness's mind and excite in him hopes which can never be fulfilled". He was informed of the Governor-General's displeasure as he had acted in a manner "quite inconsistent with the obligations of his duty as a subject and dependent of the Government". He was further warned that if he were "again detected in this or any similar intrigue", he would be punished with the forfeiture of pension or some other appropriate measure.⁵

Thus ended Hearsey's "intrigue". It was foolish to try to communicate with the ex-Peshwa and to raise hopes which could never be fulfilled. The

Governor-General would never think of granting a Jagir to Baji Rao in the Deccan or elsewhere. It is difficult to believe that Hearsey's unnamed friend could influence the Court of Directors or the Board of Control and produce the desired results. We do not know what Hearsey expected to gain for himself out of this—except possibly some financial return if the project was successful. But it was never destined to succeed.

A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRST ANGLO-MARATHA WAR.

[By Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.]

Introduction:—The document reproduced below is the English version¹ of a statement prepared by the Ministerial party of Poona at the request of Colonel Upton in January, 1776. Its importance consists in the light it throws upon several important episodes in Maratha history—the rebellion of Raghunath Rao in the reign of Peshwa Madhav Rao I, the tragic murder of Narayan Rao and the origin of the First Anglo-Maratha War.

Document:—When Madhav Rao, the elder brother of the late Narayan Rao, was Peshwa, Raghunath Rao returned from a war they had been carrying on in Hindostan², and soon after told (his brother's son) the Peshwa that he was beginning to grow tired of the public world, and wished to retire to enjoy the rest of his days in Religious ceremonies. The other replied, that he was his uncle, or rather considered as his father, and his will should be a law to him. Raghunath Rao fixed on the banks of the Ganga³ for his residence. The Peshwa gave him ten lacks of rupees a year, telling him if at any time he should not find that sum sufficient, he had only to command more. He accordingly retired, but in a little more than one year he all of a sudden took up the sword, and without saying a word, assembled fifteen thousand men. Madhav Rao, hearing of this extraordinary measure which resembled more the actions of a frantic mind than any thing else, went to his uncle, attended by an army, and asked his reasons, for making such preparations. He replied he wanted to make himself Peshwa by force of arms. The other told him it was exceedingly unnecessary to raise any commotions, for he was ready to give up to him all the power, keeping only the name to himself, that his family might not be injured. At last he prevailed upon him to lay down his arms and retire again to his religion, where (?) he continued for another year, and then assembled the same troops he had before. The Peshwa learning these strange proceedings sent a Vakeel to him. In a few days he received a letter from his Vakeel, telling him that nothing would satisfy his uncle but war. This being the case, the Peshwa marched at the head of an army to the banks of the Ganga and did everything in his power to persuade him to lay aside his strange, unbecoming transactions which tended to nothing but the ruin of their family. However, he would hear of no terms of accommodation, and a battle ensued in which he was totally defeated⁴, and made his escape to a fort belonging to the Peshwa, where he was secured, and sent prisoner to Poona, where he was confined in his own house, with guards round the outer doors, to prevent his coming abroad, or any of the Chiefs going near him, without being properly attended.⁵ Here he continued till the Peshwa, who had been long sickly, found that his disorder would soon carry him off. He therefore sent for his uncle, told him the state he was in, and said he hoped he had long laid aside all his hostile views, that after his death his young brother would become Peshwa, and stand much in need of the assistance and protection of his uncle till he came of age to rule by himself; which he now begged as his last

¹ Imperial Record Department—Secret Proceedings, February 12, 1776. No. 7. The spellings of the proper names have been modernised for the convenience of the readers.

² See A. C. Banerjee, *Peshwa Madhav Rao I*, pp. 143-151.

³ Godavari.

⁴ Battle of Dhodap, June 10, 1768.

⁵ See A. C. Banerjee, *Peshwa Madhav Rao I*, pp. 72-75, 83, 84.

¹ Pol. Cons. 5 March, 1832, (83), I.R.D., also Foreign Miscellaneous, 1832, pages 287-90, I.R.D.

² Pol. Cons. 5 March, 1832, (82), I.R.D.

³ Pol. Cons. 26 March, 1832, (42), I.R.D.

⁴ Foreign Miscellaneous, 1832, pages 307-15, I.R.D.

⁵ Pol. Cons. 21 May, 1832, (66), I.R.D. Foreign Miscellaneous, 1832, pages 307-315, I.R.D.

request Raghunath Rao would strictly attend to, and then ordered him to be released, after which he sent for his brother and delivered him over to the care of his uncle and died few days after.¹

Raghunath Rao continued in the Government of the State for some time, and Narayan Rao no more than the nominal Peshwa only, yet shewed great regard and attachment to his uncle.

Narayan Rao went to visit his mother, on the bank of the Ganga. In his absence, Raghunath Rao wrote to Haidar Naik and some other princes to request they would assist him to usurp the Peshwaship, which letters fell into the hands of Narayan Rao. He instantly returned to Poona and presented them to his uncle, who could not deny being the author of them. The other saw nothing was left for him but to confine him in the same manner he had been in the former reign, which he accordingly did, and placed a body of Mussalmans then in their service (called the Gardis) as a guard over him. In this confinement he found means to bribe the Chiefs of the Gardis, named Mahomed Yusuf and Sumer Singh, to engage in a conspiracy against the life of Narayan Rao; they brought all their followers to the same horrid resolution with themselves, which they soon put in execution as follows, viz.:—

A party of them entered the Palace, killed all the sentinels till they came to the door of the sleeping apartments, where there were two trusty men of some rank, whom they killed also. Narayan Rao, hearing the disturbance, immediately judged their intention, got out at another door and made his escape to his uncle's house, where he fell down at his feet, grasped him by the knees, begging and praying he would save his life, and he might take everything else. The assassins followed the unfortunate prince, and murdered him when imploring for mercy at the feet of his uncle. For this cruel action he gave the Gardis four lacs of rupees, two elephants and some jewels.²

Raghunath Rao then took possession of the Peshwaship, and he being the only one of the family remaining, the people submitted or rather continued quiet for the time.

Without waiting to fix himself in his possessions, he immediately assembled an army of fifty or sixty thousand men and marched against Haidar Naik. Sakharam Bapu and Balaji Pandit attended him, but the first, when about forty cosses from Poona, asked his permission to return, which he granted. The latter made the same request two or three days after under pretence of sickness which was also complied with.

When Raghunath Rao was in the Carnatic, he received intelligence that Narayan Rao's widow was big with child. Being determined to entirely extirpate the family of the late Peshwa he sent some of the assassins of the father to take the first opportunity of murdering the widow and child, should she be delivered of a boy.

The poor unfortunate woman, hearing of their being about her house, sent to Sakharam Bapu and Balaji, to ask whether they were men or women; if the first, whether they were not ashamed to see a set of murderers ready to cut the throats of their late master's widow and child. They were at a loss what reply to make, but received letters about the same time from some of the principal Chiefs then with Raghunath Rao, desiring they would remove her to some safe place till she was delivered, and that they would quit the usurper to join them and support the offspring of their late Peshwa. This immediately determined their doubts, and they assembled few of their friends, came unexpectedly upon the people sent by Raghunath Rao, imprisoned them and removed the widow to Purandar, where she was soon after delivered of a boy. Raghunath Rao was marching towards the Nurbuda, when this news was made public. The Ministers were immediately joined by the principal Chiefs and their army became so

formidable in a short time under the command of Hari Pant Phadke that they attacked and gained complete victory over Raghunath Rao and his followers, and dispersed them in such a manner that he himself with difficulty made his escape to Surat with about a hundred horse, and sought an alliance with the English.

CLIVE'S DISPUTE WITH MR. GEORGE GRAY REGARDING THE LEVY OF A TAX ON PUBLIC WOMEN.

[By Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.]

The interdiction of an unauthorised impost on the public women of Calcutta is one of those minor administrative measures of Clive, which have escaped the notice of modern historians. The contemporary records contain some very interesting details regarding the dispute in which Clive was involved with Mr. George Gray over the question of the discontinuance of the aforesaid levy. This dispute formed the subject-matter of a heated debate in the Council of Fort William, and is of sufficient historical interest as an illustration of Clive's zeal for reform. Constitutionally, it also throws some light on the development of the Governor's power to act apart from his Council during Clive's regime.

While engaged in the task of eradicating the evils of corruption among the Company's servants in Bengal, Clive received information to the effect that Mr. George Gray, a member of the Council, had recently levied some money from the public women of Calcutta in his capacity as Collector of the City. On being informed of this, Clive at once wrote to Mr. Gray asking him to stop this objectionable levy in the following words:—

"Complaint has this morning been made to me that you are taking money from the whores of the town . . . I desire you will discontinue it, until you are authorised to the contrary by the Governor and Council." (Letter from Lord Clive to Mr. Gray, Oct. 8, 1765).

Mr. Gray in his reply (letter from Mr. Gray to Lord Clive, Oct. 8, 1765) contended that although the Company had previously objected to the unlawful duties levied by the Zamindar, their orders could not extend to the collections made under the regulations framed by him as Collector, and also roundly questioned the validity of the Governor's orders. He concluded his reply with the remark, "Next Council-day I shall lay before the Board what I had proposed, together with your lordship's note; and if they disapprove of my measures, they shall immediately be discontinued."

The whole question came up for discussion in the Council at its meeting of Oct. 14, 1765. The defence put up by Mr. Gray was sufficiently interesting and elaborate, and is worthy of recapitulation in this connection.

At the outset, Mr. Gray found fault with the very language of Lord Clive's note which he considered to be "unbecoming from one gentleman to another; and I must beg leave to think still more so from the President of the Council to a member of the same Government."

Next, he went on to dispute the right of the Governor to issue orders on such matters without the previous "consent and approbation" of the Council. He even suspected personal motives, and complained, "I understand great pains have been taken to collect informations against me, but, secure on the basis of a conscience which ever detested mean actions, I defy all researches and inquiries."

The most interesting part of his defence was his novel plea that the money levied from the public women was intended by him to be spent "to their own advantage". He outlined his proposed scheme in the following words, "Considering the miserable state of these women, a prey to the most loathsome distempers, and spreading infection around them; many of them, when diseased, through carelessness, neglecting themselves, and others so poor that they cannot afford to pay for their cure, I proposed what I thought would be for their relief. I determined to keep ten black doctors constantly to attend those women, and to give them medicines when disordered. For the poorer sort, I was to have provided a house, or kind of hospital, where they were to remain,

¹ See A. C. Banerjee, *Peshwa Madhav Rao I*, pp. 231-232.

² In 1783 Raghunath wrote a letter to Gopika Bai, confessing that he had organised a conspiracy to seize Narayan Rao, and had assured the conspirators that they would not be held responsible if their attempt to seize the Peshwa resulted in his death. For an English translation of this letter, see *Modern Review*, October, 1907.

while under cure, and to be supplied with diet and cloathing, with other regulations such as appeared to me proper. After I had settled the plan, in which I had the consent of the greatest part of the women themselves, and actually taken the doctors into service, I then directed my people to apply to those women for their shares of the *Selaamy*, which they had before voluntarily offered. Such was my scheme, and I found it approved by all who heard of it. Yet where is the design, in itself ever so good, which falsehood cannot blacken and malice pervert? What I proposed for the good of a parcel of wretched, unthinking creatures, as well as to prevent the most pernicious infection from spreading in our settlement, has been set forth in such a light, as to be construed into a mean practice of taking money from the whores."

Clive maintained that as President he was "at the head of every office" and that in the case of any new regulations being undertaken without the sanction of the Council, which he thought "dishonourable or disadvantageous" he had the right "to call upon the persons acting in such office to desist from making such regulations till they have the consent and approbation of the board". He added that it was his duty "to support the honour of government by an impartial examination into every grievance, and by counteracting the designs of oppression wherever they are presented to my view, equally regardless of the shafts of calumny and the resentment of disappointed ambition".

While accepting Clive's view that the Governor was "at the head of every office", Mr. Leycester supported Mr. Gray's contention that the Governor had no right to discontinue any regulations "of his own authority", as "in half-an-hour the Council may at any time be assembled". But, Clive was fully supported in his view by Mr. Verelst and General Carnac. After some personal argument with Mr. Gray, Clive, upon a declaration made by the latter, entered the following minute, "Lord Clive thinks any attested papers of Mr. Gray's not intending to receive the money from the prostitutes unnecessary; as he has declared, in the presence of the board, that he should not have thought it wrong to receive the money from them on his own account".

That Mr. Gray had accepted private *Nazranah* from the public women of the city was borne out by his own statement. He confessed that he had been offered "a *selaamy*" of about two thousand rupees by the public women and that he did accept from one of them "one gold mohur and five rupees". His proposal of a welfare scheme was rather an afterthought adopted for the vindication of an unauthorised levy. Mr. Gray had already incurred Clive's displeasure by some of his other corrupt proceedings (*Vide* Beng. Sel. Com. Sept. 18, 1765. Beng. Pub. Cons. Sept. 25 and 30, 1765), so Clive was fully justified in stopping such an oppressive and immoral levy. But, the way in which he acted on his own authority was constitutionally an encroachment on the authority of the Council. In this, as in many other cases, Clive acted like a dictator (*Vide* letter from Barwell to Beaumont, Sept. 15, 1765, "Clive is really our King, his word is law . . ."), and he thought his own conduct justified by the prevailing corruption among the members of the Council. (Letter from Clive to Court, Sept. 30, 1765).

GENERAL PERRON'S MEMORIES IN ALIGARH.

[By Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.]

Perron, Indianised into Peeroon and also known by the nickname of 'Ekdast Sahib', is a familiar name in Aligarh. As Commander-in-Chief of Daulat Rao Sindhia's troops in Northern India, he resided for seven years (1796-1803) in Aligarh and has left behind quite a good number of relics. Besides strengthening the defences of the forts of Koil and Aligarh² with the assistance of the French Engineers and making the latter almost impregnable, he had a garden

¹ He had one of his hands blown up by the bursting of a hand-grenade in the act of discharging it during the siege of Kanaund 1790, necessitating the amputation of the arm.

² Since the capture of the Aligarh Fort by the English in 1803, its three gates out of four have been dismantled—two outside the cause-way and one inside and a new cause-way has been constructed uniting the water of the ditch instead of separating as previously.

house constructed for himself in 1802, known as the Sahib Bagh¹, which was a beautiful two-storied building; from the side of its gate a direct passage² led to the fort road via Bhamola village. Previous to his shift to the Sahib Bagh, Perron resided in his huge garden-house outside the walls of Koil now occupied by the Danpur, Chhattari and Gabhana Compounds, and the premises of the Aligarh District Hospital on both sides of the road and the Lyall Library, south of the G. T. Road. A very valuable relic exists in the Hospital Compound in the form of Perron's family cemetery containing seven graves in a small enclosure, one of which still bears an inscription (dated 1801) in French, the red stone containing the inscription having partly corroded. Then again the whole of the University area excepting perhaps a part of the Minto Circle, including all the Science laboratories, lecture-rooms of the Arts departments, hostels, playgrounds and the mosque, the District Criminal Courts, and the new Hallett-Naqvi Part are situated in the village of Bhamola, and the new Hallett-Naqvi Part are situated in the village of Bhamola which was conferred on General Perron in rent-free tenure by Emperor Shah Alam and Daulat Rao Sindhia. This deed of gift is the main topic of discussion in this paper. It will not be out of place to mention that even now about half of the lands in Bhamola have retained their rent-free character.

Born at Sarthe in France in 1755, Pierre Cuillier, for that was Perron's early name, came to India in 1780 in the squadron of Admiral Suffrein as a sailor, and deserting shortly the French flag, he became a soldier of fortune, serving alternately the Rana of Gohad, the Raja of Bharatpur, Begum Samru, and finally enlisting himself in de Boigne's Battalion (1790). On the latter's departure from India in 1796, Perron succeeded in being appointed the C-in-C. of de Boigne's forces superseding Major Sutherland, the seniormost European officer. This position Perron maintained till the 3rd September, 1803. During these seven years the centre of the politics of Northern India had shifted from Delhi to Aligarh. Aligarh, which played a very important part in the destiny of the Delhi Empire as being its eastern bastion, rose to the position of Aix-la-Chapelle or Canossa, whither came the Mahratta, Rohilla, Rajput or Sikh Chiefs to pay homage to the General when ordered to do so. Perron's position was paramount from the confluence of the Ganges to the Sutlej and from Kotah to Saharanpur. His five brigades of a total strength of 45 thousand plus the best artillery possessed by any Indian army enabled Sindhia to maintain his supremacy over the politics of the Deccan as well. Perron was granted a Jaidad or assignment, consisting of several Parganas of the Doab fetching a revenue of 40 lacs of rupees, a revenue which he was to raise and disburse at will among the troops. The governorships of Saharanpur, Panipat, Delhi, Agra and Ajmir were directly under his control and a show of legality was added to his usurpation by virtue of his being invested with the titles of Nasirul Mulk and Intizamuddoula by the Emperor. Capt. Dugeon was the custodian of the unhappy Shah Alam on behalf of Perron, and the first battalion under Bourquien at Delhi, another at Agra under Col. Hessing and a third at Aligarh gave him the position of a virtual sovereign of what Lord Wellesley termed "the French State". Either due to his pre-occupation in the Deccan politics or his indolence and debauchery and indulgence in unkingly sports like kite-flying, Daulat Rao allowed Perron to exercise almost regal power and authorised him to declare war or dictate terms of peace on feudatory or independent princes. He possessed the monopoly of salt and enjoyed the extraordinary privilege of coining money; these two items alone yielding an annual revenue of £1,632,000 sterling³. He drew an income which was the envy of ruling princes. As C-in-C. of Sindhia's forces in Hindustan, he received a monthly salary of 15,000 rupees, "with a liberal extra for table expenses". For the pay of his

¹ The inscription at the gate reads as "Perron" (next line) "1802" (next line). "God. keep this garden of Nasiruddoula, Intizamul Mulk. General Perron Bahadur Muzaffar Jung in everlasting spring" in persian.

² No trace of this road remains except two bridges on the east and west of the land in the possession of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan's family, midway between the Conference Office and the Swimming Bath.

³ Compton, H.—*Account of the European Military Adventurers of Hindustan*, pp. 248, 251.

body-guard he received 32,000 rupees p. m.; on all revenue collections in the Jaidad, he received a 5 p.c. commission, and the same amount from the Subahs he directly administered. He received also a handsome nazr of 25 p.c. for settling disputes involving money payment from feudatories. On the lowest estimate his monthly emoluments derived from various sources amounted to 100,000 rupees estimated at an annual income of 150,000 pounds sterling at the then exchange rate. Added to these he earned a heavy interest on his investments of which 280,000 pounds alone were invested in the shares of the English East India Company.¹ At the time of his surrendering to the English he had 22 lacs of rupees in hard cash at the Agra Fort, the whole amount having been confiscated by the Governor-General as war booty. He admitted to the French Consul at Hamburg where he landed after quitting India, that he had more than 50 million francs in cash of which more than two-thirds had to be paid to the British officials in the form of bribe². It was perhaps to save his ill-gotten gains that Perron had made a shameful retreat before the approaches of Koil and Aligarh towards Agra without striking a blow in the teeth of protests from his own men. His letter to Major Perron, the Commandant of the Aligarh Fort, to defend it to the last brick³, to preserve the honour of France and his assurance that he would drive the English General "faster than he came", sounds paradoxical with his own surrender at Sasni (6 miles to the east of Aligarh) scarcely a week later. Perron lived till 1834 in an affluent condition, thanks to his savings, but the Indians and the French regard him as a traitor, and the latter have shown their just indignation to "the man before whose frown Hindustan had trembled for 7 years", by omitting to put an epitaph on his grave to commemorate his name.

General Perron was conferred the village of Bhamola in Inam, but this fact has not been brought to the notice of scholars. The deed was executed through three farmans. One was granted by Emperor Shah Alam, dated the 30th Safar, 1217/August 2, 1802, a huge farman written in neat Nastaliq, now in the possession of Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Dr. Habibur-Rahman Khan Sherwani, Rais of Habibganj, District Aligarh⁴. A second farman having almost identical contents and a third granted by Daulat Rao Sindhia are in the Muslim University Library. The difference between these three is this that in the first two 625 bighas (pukhta) of land are specifically mentioned as being given to General Perron "from the fields of the village of Bhamola, for the construction of garden and well", while in the third farman whose translation has been given below, the entire village is involved in the grant and does not contain any definite date of its execution except the mention of the year in round figures.

The translation⁴ runs as follows:—

"The present and future Amils of the Pargana of Koil (Aligarh), in the jurisdiction of the metropolitan Subah of Akbarabad (Agra) should know that the village of the above-mentioned Pargana (is conferred) in 'inam' to Intizam-uddoula, Nasirul-Mulk, General Perron Bahadur Muzaffar Jung of high courage and exalted dignity, and the well-wisher beyond compare of this court or to his sons (and descendants), from the beginning of the Fasli Year 1208, corresponding to the Dakhni Year 1201, with the exception of the crown lands, gardens, or lands allotted to pious endowments or for maintenance and charity. It is necessary that the respectable officials and competent Amils and the clerks of the revenue department and the officials of the Imperial administration and the Jagirdars and Kroris of the present and the future should in perpetuity observe this order, and leave the place generation after generation and

descendants after descendants, eternally and perpetually and having kept it safe and secure, they should not molest or inconvenience them (possessors), by any change of owner-ship or by demanding such customary dues as Subahdari and Faujdari, and on that account should not demand such impositions as the fort-dues, rents on produce, prefecture-dues, the Commandant's dues, tax for the royal hunt, forced labour tax, the 5 p.c. dues for the village headman, the 2 p.c. tax for the Qanungo, and should consider them immune and absolved from the payments to the revenue department or demands of the Emperor, and having taken great care in this respect should not call this document each year (for endorsement), and should not deviate from the order of His Highness". The Persian text is followed by a Mahrathi version of the same in Modi script, running to both sides of the folio. There are a few endorsements of the same document in Persian and in English, perhaps in connexion with litigation. The translation of the round seal in black ink at the top reads as "Beloved son of the Emperor, Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia Bahadur, the absolute deputy, the secretary of important affairs, the choicest son of His Highness Pandit Pradhan Maharajadhiraj Madho Rao Narain Bahadur, the servant of H. M. Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi". In connexion with the seal it is significant to read the name of Madho Rao Narain as the Peshwa who had died as early as 1795. It is improbable that Sindhia had used an old seal. The omission of Baji Rao's name is probably due to the latter's open advocacy of the cause of the Bhais or his intrigues with Jaswant Rao Holkar to the detriment of Sindhia. It is apparent that Daulat Rao's grant took precedence over that of the Emperor by nearly two years. It is impossible to say about the occasion of the grant, and a guess too is dangerous when the dates of conferment differ by nearly two years.

Following Perron's flight from Aligarh and his eventual exit from India with two "copper-skinned children"—a son and a daughter, his properties in Aligarh were confirmed by the English on Major Louis Derridon, a "half-caste Frenchman from Pondichery" whose sister Perron had married. But Anthony Derridon and Rufus Derridon, two unworthy grandsons of Major Derridon squandered away the entire property including the villages of Dotpur and Alampur, Subkara given by the Government as compensation for the acquisition of a part of Bhamola for the purpose of constructing the court and cantonment buildings. The whole of Dotpur (a few furlongs from the University), was purchased by Qurban Ali Khan, a Jagirdar of Jaipur. Alampur was mortgaged and eventually came into the possession of Muhammad Ali Khan. The greater portion of Bhamola was acquired by the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. Sahib Bagh was purchased from, I understand, Mr. Badriprasad and was for a long time used as the Settlement Office. Anthony and Rufus lived to see very bad days, and handed over to their progeny one legacy—Pauperism. The last thing of value in the possession of the family reminiscent of Perron were the three farmans two of which were sold to the Muslim University, and the third to Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Bahadur of Habibganj, by Alexander Edmund Derridon, the living representative of the once-famous Derridon family, about two years back. I thank Mr. Syed Bashiruddin, M.A., the Librarian, through whose initiative the two farmans were purchased by the Lytton Library, M. U., Aligarh.

THE MATLUB-UL-TALIBIN (MUSLIM UNIVERSITY MS.).

[By Syed Moinul Haq, M.A.]

The *Matlub-ul-Talibin* (size—9½" x 6"; FF. 219 Ll. 13; *Shikast*) of Muhammad Bulaq is a detailed biography of Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia (634-725 A.H.) of Delhi. As the Shaikh was a contemporary of not less than eight Sultans of Delhi (Balban to Muhammad bin Tughluq) and was the greatest spiritual leader of his age, this work has especial interest for the students of medieval India. In the long list of Sufi saints, particularly those of the Chishtia and Suhrawardya

¹ Compton, p. 328.

² *Ibid* p. 328.

³ Vide J. B. Fraser—*Military Memoir of Lt. Col. James Skinner*, p. 265 for the contents of the letter.

⁴ I am extremely thankful to the Nawab Sahib for the keen interest he took in helping me, not to speak of his lavish hospitality. I also thank Hamiduddin Khan Sahib, Reader in Persian, M.U., and to Mr. Ganda Singh, Professor, Khalsa College, Amritsar for their assistance.

orders, who have played a vital role in the growth of Indo-Muslim civilization and the propagation of Islam in India during the early Middle Ages, the name of Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia occupies a position of unique importance.

We have a number of books on the lives of Muslim saints of India, and several of them deal either exclusively or partially with the life of Shaikh Nizamuddin. Besides chapters in purely historical works like the *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* and *Firishta*, detailed accounts of the Shaikh's life are to be found in Amir Khusrū's *Seirul Aulia*, Abdul Haq's *Akhbarul Akhyar*, Maulana Jami's *Nafhatul Uns*, Maulana Jamali's *Seirul-Arifin*, Lal Beg's *Thamaratul Quds* and Bulaq's *Matlub-ul-Talibin*. These are not all, but they have been mentioned because they are well-known and are regarded as authentic and reliable. It is perhaps hardly necessary to state that the *Seirul Aulia*, being a contemporary work is considered to be the best authority on the life of the Shaikh and has been utilized by all medieval writers of note, who have studied the history of that period.

The *Matlub-ul-Talibin* is a much later work. It was compiled in 1111 A.H. as is indicated by the chronogram *Silk-i-Nizami* given by the author himself in the following couplet:—

"Nanud in namah chum ru'e tamami
Shuda tarikh-i-an silk-i-Nizami".

Evidently the author depends on writers of the earlier centuries and has profusely quoted from them. He does not pretend to claim any originality for his book which, says, is the result of an attempt to compile a book on the Shaikh's life and teachings with a view to provide a readable account for his pupils.² The reason given by him does not appear to be very convincing unless we suppose that the Mss. of other works were very rare and that the author was anxious to incorporate in his book each and every piece of information that was available in the form of recorded events as well as family traditions. Unlike most of the Persian writers of the period Muhammad Bulaq invariably mentions the name of the works which he has used as his source-books, but he makes no attempt to examine critically the authenticity of the version that he accepts or to make a clear distinction between the verdict of a contemporary and reliable chronicler on the one hand and a latter-day tradition on the other. We may quote as an illustration the alleged story of the estrangement between the Shaikh and Sultan Ghiathuddin Tughluq and the cause of the death of the latter. The available contemporary evidence does not lend support to the latter-day tradition that the Sultan and the Shaikh had become bitter enemies of each other and that when the Sultan was returning from his Bengal expedition the Shaikh had prophesied his death by uttering the words, *hanuz Dilli dur ast* (Delhi is yet far off), which have since become a proverb in Delhi.³

It is to be noted, however, that the work most frequently quoted by the author of *Matlub-ul-Talibin* is Amir Khusrū's *Seirul Aulia* which will always remain the most authentic and contemporary record of the activities of the Shaikh. Some of the other books mentioned by him as his authorities are *Nafhatul Uns*, *Fawaidul-Fawad*, *Rahatul Qulub*, *'Awarifur Ma'rif*, *Adab-ul-Salikin*, *Hasratnamah* and *Jawami-ul-Kalam*, etc.

The main feature of the *Matlub-ul-Talibin* is that it contains almost all those facts about the life of the Shaikh, which we find in the various books written before it as well as the traditions that had been preserved in the family of the author. It is also possible that he might have utilized some works which are either lost or not known to us. The practice of mentioning the original authorities has added considerably to the value of this compilation and there is no doubt that in some cases his account is far more detailed

¹ *Matlub*, F. 1b: The chronogram may be worked out thus:—sin=60; lam=30; kaf=20; nun=50; zar=900; alif=1; mim=40; ya=10; hence 1111.

² *Matlub*, F. 1b.

³ *Matlub*, F. 67a: For a detailed and critical examination of this problem, see my article, "was Muhammad bin Tughluq a Parricide?" (*M. I. Journal*, 1939).

than that of the earlier writers. A careful study of the book for a critical examination of its contents will add to our information on one of the most instructive periods of our country's history.

APPENDIX

The Muslim University Library (Abdus Salam Section) manuscript contains 219 folios. It bears no date, but on comparing the titles of the various chapters, or *matlabs*, as the author calls them, with those of the I. O. Ms. which was scribed in 1137 A. H., it appears that one agrees with the other. From this it may be concluded that this manuscript was also written in the 18th century, at least, if not actually copied from the same original. The titles and folios of the seventeen *matlabs* are as follows:—

- I. Pedigree of the Shaikh and genealogy of the author: (F. 4a).
- II. Early Education of the Shaikh: (F. 10b).
- III. Shaikh Nizamuddin's journey from Badaon to Delhi, and thence to Ajodhan, and his faith in Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar: (F. 13a).
- IV. Shaikh Nizamuddin's arrival at Ajodhan and his becoming a disciple of Shaikh Fariduddin: (F. 14b).
- V. Shaikh Nizamuddin's steadiness, devotion, faith and obedience as a disciple of Shaikh Fariduddin and the latter's affection for him. An explanation of the duties and rules of *bi'at* and the mutual relations and obligations of the *Pir* and *Murid*: (F. 16b).
- VI. Shaikh Nizamuddin's nomination as *Khalifah* of his *Pir*, and an explanation of the various kinds of *Khalafat*, the origin of *Khirqah* and *Kulah* and other matters: (F. 34a).
- VII. Shaikh Nizamuddin's return to Delhi and his setting up a *Khanqah* at Ghiathpur: (F. 44a).
- VIII. Shaikh Nizamuddin's practice of poverty, resignation, trust in God (*tawakkul*), worship and other spiritual exercises in his early years at Ajodhan and Delhi: (F. 49a).
- IX. The offerings and donations to and the generosity and gifts of Shaikh Nizamuddin: An account of the coming of Princes as beggars to his door and the seven contemporary Sultans of Delhi, some of them being hostile and the others friendly towards him: (F. 55a).
- X. Shaikh Nizamuddin's affection for the high and the low. An account of his relations with Shaikh Rukuuddin of Multan: (F. 67b).
- XI. Stories of the supernatural powers (*tasarrufat*) and miracles (*karamat*) of Shaikh Nizamuddin with an explanation of the various stages of the mystic path (*maratib-i-suluk*), the various kinds of *Wilayat* or sainthood, and the terms of *aqtab*, *abdals*, etc. on whose existence depends the existence of the Universe, and the meaning of the "condition of the beloved" (*mahboobi*): (F. 76b).
- XII. Shaikh Nizamuddin's fondness for Sufistic songs (*Sama'*) and an account of some of its ceremonies: (F. 98a).
- XIII. Shaikh Nizamuddin's humility, asceticism and devotion in the latter part of his life. An account of the prayers, fastings, etc. of the Shaikh and other *Pirs* of the *Chishtia* order: (F. 114b).
- XIV. Shaikh Nizamuddin's illness¹ death and burial: (F. 146b).
- XV. An account of the prominent *Pirs* of the *Chishtia* order, and a brief notice of the fourteen *Khanwadahas* (or orders) and the fourteen branches (*furu'*): (F. 154a).
- XVI. An account of some of the relations of Shaikh Nizamuddin and his spiritual successors down to the author of this book: (F. 182a).
- XVII. Some of the sayings and stories related by Shaikh Nizamuddin, which have been collected and preserved by Amir Hasan and Amir Khusrū.

Note.—The title of the book "*Matlub-ul-Talibin*," was chosen by the author after the name of his pupil Khwaja Muhammad Matlub who, along with his fellow-students, had requested him to compile a brief and readable monograph on the life of the Shaikh².

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SIR EDWARD HUGHES.

[By Dr. Kalinkar Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.]

The international conflicts in different quarters of the globe, since the forties of the 18th century, had profound repercussions on the contemporary political history of India. Because of her allround bankruptcy and consequent incapacity to effectively control the activities, or resist the growing political ambitions of the European powers like the French, the English and the Dutch, her territory was then turned into one of the scenes of their active hostilities. Thus, when in the course of the American War of Independence, the United Netherlands joined the league against England in the autumn of 1780³, England declared war against

¹ The Aligarh Ms. has "zahmat kashidan", for illness, while the I. O. Ms. has "haqaiq-i-zahmat kashida".

² *Matlub*, F. 1b.

³ Grant Robertson, *England under the Hanoverians*, p. 279.

Holland and captured her settlements in India in 1781.¹ The Dutch possessions of Trincomali (Trincomalai) and Fort Osterburg, on the island of Ceylon, were seized by a British fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes on the 6th January, 1782.²

But the English soon lost Trincomali. A French fleet under the command of Mons. Suffrein, "one of the best naval commanders whom France had ever produced",³ inflicted a severe defeat on the British squadron under Sir Edward Hughes, and Trincomali surrendered to the French on the last day of August, 1782.⁴ The immediate efforts of Sir Edward Hughes to recover it proved fruitless.⁵

Some details of Anglo-French activities in connection with Trincomali have been recorded by Auber⁶ and Mill.⁷ But Nolan⁸ while basing his narrative of these on Mill and Auber, observes that the two authors have given different dates.

The letter⁹ of Sir Edward Hughes dated Madras Road, the 12th September, 1782 to the Governor-General and Council in Calcutta, contains undoubtedly an original account of the operations of the squadron under his command and a review of the circumstances under which Trincomali fell into the hands of the French. He writes in it:—

"I had the honor to address you by letter dated the 8th of last month, from this place and sailed hence with His Majesty's Squadron under my Command on the 20th, using all diligence to get to Trincomale, but the Winds blowing much from the South, I did not arrive off that place till early on the 3rd of this month, when I found it in possession of the French and their Squadron reinforced by the *Illustré* a 74 Gun Ship, the *St. Michel* a 64 the *Elizabeth* formerly a Company's Ship of 50 Guns and many transports at an anchor in the several Bays there.

On the same day His Majesty's Squadron had a severe Engagement with that of the Enemy an account of which is herewith enclosed. I am much concerned to inform you that on the morning of the 4th, I found the several Ships so very much damaged in their Hulls & Masts as to render it impossible for them to keep the Sea, four of them the *Hero*, *Burford*, *Monmouth* & *Eagle* were with difficulty kept above Water with all their pumps at work from shot holes so low down that it is found very difficult to stop them even an anchor in smooth water, & all the ships have suffered so much in their masts, Yards, & Rigging that the short time the Squadron can with safety remain on this Coast will be scarce sufficient to refit them for Sea. I was therefore under the disagreeable necessity Trincomale being lost, to proceed with the Squadron to this Road, and so very much were the ships disabled that it was with difficulty I made the land between Madras and this place, & anchor'd here on the 9th of this month.

Before I sailed last from hence I ordered Captain Gower of His Majesty's Ship *Medea* to remain in this Road till the return of Sir Eyre Coote with the Army from the relief of Velour, & then to be assisting to Him in any operations he might prosecute to the Southward by convoying & covering any ships or vessels employed to carry Rice for the subsistence of the Army. On my return I found the *Medea* employed on this Service, & apprehending the Enemy might send some of their large Frigates immediately to the Coast, & probably ships of greater force when they get refitted, I have sent His Majesty's

¹ Proceedings, Secret Department, Fort William, 3rd to 21st July, 1781; Fullarton, X, *View of the English Interests in India*, p. 20; Mill, *History of British India*, Vol. IV, pp. 221-25; Thornton, *History of the British Empire in India*, Vol. II, pp. 263-64.

² Proceedings, Secret Department, Fort William, 28th February, 1782.

³ Mill, *Op. Cit.*, p. 242.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 253.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, Vol. I, Chapter xi, pp. 618-19.

⁷ *Op. Cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 242-253.

⁸ *The Illustrated History of the British Empire in India and the East*, Vol. II, pp. 401-402.

⁹ Secret Consultations, 3rd October, 1782, No. I (Imperial Record Department, New Delhi).

Ships *Sceptre*, *Isis* and *Coventry* to reinforce the *Medea*, & the Squadron being in the greatest want of Gunpowder, & this Presidency unable to furnish the supply requisite from the small stock they have of that article, I have sent His Majesty's Fire Ship the *Combustion* to Bengal, with orders to wait at *Hedgerie*, & earnestly request you will be pleased to order two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the best Gunpowder in your Magazines to be sent on board of her in Barrels of 100 pounds each if possible with all expedition in order that she may return to me here early in next month, as without that supply the Squadron cannot proceed to Sea the cost of the Powder shall immediately be paid to this Presidency.

I had the honour to receive on the 10th of this month your very obliging letter of the 7th of last, with copies of your letters of the 26th December last to the President and Select Committee of this Presidency and of the 25th March last to Captain Gregory of the Fortitude, and I return you Gentlemen my very hearty thanks for your kind Congratulations on the success of His Majesty's Squadron under my Command against the Enemy.

I am sorry that you have any reason to think you perceive the last instance of a want of Confidential intercourse between the Presidency of Fort St. George & myself, & assure you there is not the least ground for such a conjecture, my intercourse and correspondence with this Presidency is one entire and connected detail of the Operations of His Majesty's Squadron under my Command, of its wants, and my wishes, all of which have been duly attended to, as much as, I believe, was in the Presidency's power. I am equally happy in assuring you Gentlemen that the same friendly intercourse ever has, & does now, subsist between the Presidency of Bombay & myself altho' the means of corresponding with that Presidency is less frequent than heretofore, or I could wish, & I beg of you Gentlemen to assure yourselves that, as it ever has been my practice since I have had the honor to Command His Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies to conduct the Service of the Public as far as related to my Department, in perfect Harmony and Friendship with all the Presidencies, I shall use my best endeavors to continue to do so on every occasion.

The loss of Trincomale is a misfortune to the Company's & the national interests in this Country, that will soon be severely felt, the enemy by getting possession of that Harbour so very capable of being defended, have a Port where they can not only refit their ships at all times, but are thereby in a condition to continue in these Seas without returning to the Mauritius, by which their Plans of Operation will become much more extended & certain; but that Trincomale is lost is no fault of mine, but of those whose Duty it was to have placed a sufficient Garrison in it; which notwithstanding my almost daily representations of the great importance of the place was not done, & although the Squadron not only captured the Place by great exertion from the Dutch, but afterward covered it for six months against both French & Dutch whose intentions to recover it were open & declared, yet far other service was expected from me than barely the security of Trincomale, & it became absolutely necessary to attend to the operations of the Enemy's Squadron on this Coast which brought on the Engagement of the 6th July last, as the protection of the Trincomale had brought on that of the 12th April last, after the Engagement of the 6th July, the state of the Ships of the Squadron both as to their Masts, Hulls, Rigging, & Provisions made it absolutely necessary that they should proceed to Madras, to refit, & procure Provisions, no supplies of either being to be had elsewhere, & before the return of the Squadron to Trincomale, only a few hours, the place was lost, as I before observed from the want of a Garrison competent to defend it: Had the expedition against Jafnapatam planned by Sir Hector Monro (Munro) after the Capture of Negapatam, been carried into execution, the place would have fallen into our hands, & given great security to Trincomale but it was dropt, & the Troops destined for that so usefull a service were sent to make an idle parade thro' the Tanjor Country when no Enemy was in it.

As yet I have heard nothing by which I can judge with any certainty where our Reinforcements under the Command of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton

may now be—His Majesty's Armed Storeship the Minerva and the Company's ships Major & Nottingham are arrived here, & say they sailed in Company with him from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd June last, & they & 5 more Company's Ships of the Convoy parted Company on the 23rd of that month in blowing Weather, the Lieutenant who commands the Minerva informs me further that he afterward left the Company's Ships & came the outer passage, the Commanders of the Company's ships having first signified to him their intentions of going to Bombay. On the whole I think it is very uncertain if Sir Richard Bickerton will come on this Coast, now that the season is so far advanced, & that he will in all probability go to Bombay where that Presidency will use every means in their power to detain him, for its safety, or some co-operation with their Troops, this is however only supposition, & I shall wait his arrival on the Coast till the 15th of Next month, when I must proceed to Bombay with the Squadron for its security & repair, without which many of the Ships must be totally lost to the Service."

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ENQUIRIES ABOUT ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

[By Mr. Kalipada Mitra, M.A., B.L.]

In the historical records of Bihar is to be found some correspondence relating to the exploration of possibilities for developing the economic resources of the country and for improving the breed of horse and cattle.

A. Indigo.

Indigo used to be cultivated in India, that produced in Lahore and Ahmedabad being famous. In the 17th century England imported it from India; she then got her supply from the West Indies but later on from the American colonies. When the War of American Independence broke out she had to turn to India for supply (1780). The revival of the demand for Indian indigo stimulated its cultivation in Bengal and Bihar. Perhaps the district of Muzaffarpore occupies the first place regarding the extent of its cultivation. We come across the names of many European planters and manufacturers of indigo, e.g. (1) W. Orby Hunter who had works at Daudpore, Soryah, Doolee, etc., some of which he purchased from Grant; (2) Alexander Nowell at Turki, Conti, Motipur and Belsar; (3) James Wyard Gooch at Otter, Doogra, Kumtoli (with Park as his partner), etc., purchased indigo works from John Miller (in 1787) and Peter de Rozario; after the death of his partner James Gentil, he purchased some of his works; (4) Lewis Kick at Bewarrah and Shahpur Oondoy in perg. Sarissa; (5) Purves at Shahpore and Chitwarrah; (6) James Arnold (Dooley and Bhysah); (7) William Fairlie (Dooley); (8) W. Bond (Daudpur); (9) H. Parks (Poopri); (10) James Hay (Nathpur); (11) Chrichton Frazer, Assistant Surgeon, Tirhoot (at Harriharow, perg. Rutti). Hunter charged Robert Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot, with being concerned in manufacturing and trading in indigo and the Government called upon him to answer the charge (letter from G. H. Barlow, Sub-secretary, Governor-General in Council, to Bathurst, dated 26th April, 1793). Licence had to be taken for the manufacture as cases of violence were reported.

In the district of Saran we come upon the names of Mr. Chapman, and Messrs. Blake and Ivory, and in Purnea of Mr. John Kellie. There were extensive works in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr of which an account has already appeared.

Synthetic indigo gave a death blow to the industry. Most factories died out; one or two survived. In 1927, I visited one such at Ragai Kothi (in the district of Muzaffarpore) where we saw the different processes of manufacture from the plant.

An effort was made by the Company to improve the dye. Here is a letter from Robert Kyd, dated 1st March, 1790 to the Collector of Purnea:—

"I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to transmit you some seed of the Cambay and Northern Sircar indigo with request that you will please distribute it among such of the natives as cultivate and manufacture this article

in the district under your authority on the supposition of its affording a dye of a superior quality to that produced by the species of indigo generally cultivated in the Company's provinces."

B. Sugar.

Bengal was at one time the chief centre of sugar industry till it declined with the general decline of trade and industry after 1757 and owing to competition with sugar from Java and St. Domingo. The Negro insurrection in St. Domingo in 1791 led to the revival of export of sugar from Bengal. We come across a number of letters on this subject in the record of Bihar districts:

Purnea Records.—(a) Extract of a letter from the Board of Trade dated 7th Aug. 1792 to the Governor-General in Council submitting that information upon the undermentioned points respecting sugar would be satisfactory and probably useful to the Hon'ble Court of Directors and request him to direct the Collectors of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Resident of Benares to report on—(1) bighas (in English yards) of sugarcane in cultivation, (2) quantity of annual production, consumption and exportation (where exported), (3) suggestion of mode for extending cultivation.

(b) To William Cowper, President, Board of Revenue—From Fort William dated 17th September, 1792—"With a view to encourage the plantation of sugarcane for the supply to England as also for the general prosperity of the tenants...Zamindar not to increase the rental of land growing sugarcane."

(c) Mr. Pagan was allowed to purchase and rent land in Purnea for cultivation of sugarcane and erect sugar works.

Muzaffarpur Records.—(a) The Collector submitted to William Cowper report on (i) number of bighas cultivated and (ii) quantity produced (15th Dec. 1792), and reply to other queries (24th March, 1793).

C. Virginia Tobacco.

Purnea Records.—Letter from the Council Chamber to the Collector of Purnea (14th July, 1790)—"I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate to you his Lordship's instructions to cause a trial to be made in raising Virginia Tobacco in such of the districts of Purnea where tobacco is cultivated most successfully by the natives. The seed for this purpose will be sent to you by Col. Kyd. It is the wish of Govt. that a quantity of this article to the amount of half a maund properly reared and packed may be got ready and sent to Calcutta in time to be exported to Europe by one of the ships of the present season. It is trusted that you will exert yourself to effect as much as possible and in order to encourage the cultivator to undertake and attend to it you are authorised to pay him double the amount of the current price of this article in your districts."

D. Cassava.

Purnea Records.—The following description of the plant is given by Mr. Kyd: "It appears to possess the farinaceous quality most readily reduced into bread, at the further advanced state of 12 months it attains the weight of 17 or 20 lb." (9th Dec. 1791). Undoubtedly, cassava grown in tropical America and West Indies is meant here. It is valued for starch content. Tapioca is prepared from it.

E. Bees. F. Potatoes.

Purnea Records.—Extract of a general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in Revenue Department under date the 9th August, 1796—

Bees.

"It has occurred to us that there are many situations in Bengal particularly in the Eastern and Western frontiers which would answer for the raising of quantities of Bees in the manner they are managed in Europe. We recommend to you to select from the European soldiers who may be now in India a few who are acquainted with the management (we have no doubt many such may be found) to instruct the natives and if small premiums are given to persons in each village who may produce the greatest number of Hives it will stimulate their industry and attention and eventually may be of considerable advantage to the Revenue and Commerce of Bengal by enabling that country to supply Europe with wax instead of receiving it herself from the Eastern Isles and Pegue."

"It being our anxious wish to prevent the calamities that may follow the failure of the rice crop in any one year we recommend to your consideration how far it may be practicable to introduce the culture of Potatoes more generally in the provinces than they are at present. We are aware that round Calcutta and other principal places in Bengal the culture of the root is much extended and is now in general use amongst the natives. But in those districts where there are few Europeans we apprehend the quantity raised is very trifling. Convinced of the advantages this country derived from the increased quantity cultivated last year we wish much that our provinces in Bengal may in similar circumstances reap similar benefits. A failure of the rice crop can always be foreseen in the month of October and the beginning of November is the time for planting Potatoes if a scarcity is foreseen a larger quantity than usual may be planted. At all events encouragement ought to be given to the raising large quantities as if they are not wanted for the food of man they will supply to cattle the want of green fodder in those dry months which precede the Periodical Rains."

Revenue Department.

Saran Records.—(a) The Collector of Saran replied (1st June, 1797) "With respect to the raising of bees in this district I conceive that few can be more eligible for that purpose, the mountainous Nepal being almost adjoining to it, where a quantity of Bees is raised and where a quantity of wax is made." It would be easy to procure bees required and to select soldiers from a large military cantonment in the vicinity to instruct the natives in the management of Hives without having to detach them to a considerable distance from their corps.

The soil of the district being wet is not favourable for the cultivation of potato.

(b) Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council (23rd March, 1798). Advises encouragement to cultivate potatoes in favourable parts of the district and to provide gratis the best kind of seed procurable in Bihar or elsewhere.

Muzaffarpur Records.—The Collector of Tirhoot informed G. Dowdeswell that (a) propagation of bees would not be in any degree productive of the desired object for these reasons:—there was no practicable mode of keeping the bees alive in Tirhoot for any length of time for want of *Saul* trees and hill varieties of shrubs or flowers, there were objections to employing European Superintendents, people's aversion to new undertaking. (b) the cultivation of potatoes had been for some years past much attended to by the natives of the district, the soil being favourable (8th May, 1797).

G. Teak.

(a) *Muzaffarpur Records.*—W. Roxburgh, Supdt., Botanical Gardens to G. Arbuthnot, Collector, intimating that he sent a parcel of teak seeds for rearing the timber trees in his district (1st May, 1795).

(b) *Shahabad Records.*—The Collector of Shahabad acknowledged the receipt of two packets of teak seeds and intimated that he had distributed them throughout the pergunas, particularly in Rotas, Sassaram, and Chainpur, which lying among the hills were best adapted for growth (20th July, 1795).

H. Breed of Horses and Improvement of Cattle.

Muzaffarpore Records.—(a) Collector of Tirhoot to Thomas Graham, President of the Board of Superintendence for the Improvement of Cattle, Calcutta—information regarding (1) breed of horses (16th Jan. 1795) and (2) cattle in Tirhoot (21st April, 1795).

(b) Secretary of Revenue authorised G. Arbuthnot, Collector, to treat with the proprietors of Lodipur and Pusa for purchasing 1500 bighas for establishing the Company's Stud (30th June, 1795).

(c) Collector's letter to Lt. W. Frazer, Supdt. of the Hon'ble Company's Horse Farm on the subject of land for the institution (8th April, 1796).

Saran Records.—Extract of a letter from the Supdt. of the Stud (14th Dec. 1795) informing that he distributed more than 1,000 advertisements in Bihar and Benares and conversed with breeders at the Duddry Fair. They were astonished at the liberality of Govt. terms and feared that some sinister claim would

be advanced to deprive them of their foals and desired that a circular letter might be issued to Collectors of Saran, Shahabad and Benares to explain the subject clearly to remove all doubts. There is correspondence on this subject in Purnea Records.

A FIRMAN OF SHAH ALAM.

[By Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Lond.), LL.B.]

Some time ago during my search for old manuscripts and documents a Farman of Shah Alam measuring 3'-2½" × 1'-6¼" was noticed in the possession of Khwaja Syed Wazir Hassan, Rais and Zamindar of Shah-ki-Imli, Patna City, with whose kind permission it is published for the first time. It has been in his family for generations and is regarded as an heirloom.

The Firman begins with the sacred name of Allah in gold lettering at the top and the name of the Emperor Abul Mozaffer Jalal-ud-din Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi also in gold lettering in *Tughra* character below the above. On the right is the Royal Seal which contains two concentric circles with the name of the Emperor inscribed in the centre with the date 1173 and regnal year one, and the names of his ancestors in between the two circles and each again circumscribed by a small circle. The text of the Firman begins immediately on the left of the Emperor's name and consists of seven lines. The subject of the document is an assignment in perpetuity of a village in the modern district of Patna, Bihar, by way of reward for maintenance of the assignee named in it as Ghulam Murtaza and his descendants. The grant was made on the 19th of Ramzan in the 4th regnal year, i.e., 1177 A.H. (1763 A.D.). The Firman when translated runs as follows:—

"With the name of the Holy and High and Glorious.

Firman of Muhammad Abul Mozaffer Jalal-ud-din

Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi."

"The glorious Firman, which must be obeyed, is hereby issued at this auspicious moment ordaining that village Abdur Rahmanpur which is in the Parganah Phulwari¹, Sarkar and Subah Bihar², and the income of which is Rs. 390 is given in grant in perpetuity under the Royal Seal as 'Inam Madad-mash'³ to the dependents of Ghulam Murtaza remitting "Taufir"⁴ as well as the increase over the Jama which might accrue from proper management from the beginning of the sixth part of autumn as per schedule. The noble and powerful sons, the ministers of high rank and position, the high and powerful nobles, the high and prudent officials and the 'Mutasaddis'⁵ connected with the civil administration and those entrusted with the affairs of the State, the Jagirdars and the present and future Karoris shall endeavour for the continuance of the holy and exalted command and leave to the above-named dependents the said village for appropriation from generation to generation both in the male and female lines and having guarded against the danger of falsification and changes shall not oppose and put an obstacle on the score of 'Subedari, Faujdari, Malwajhat and Saer' expenses such as Qanlagha, collection charges, Daroghana, forced labour, Shikar, Dahnimi⁶ of Muqaddams⁷ and

¹ In Akbar's days it comprised 20,225 Bighas 19 Biswas and Suyurghal (grant without stipulation of any condition), 131,807 dams. See *Ain-i-Akbari* (Jarrett), Vol. II, p. 154.

² *Ibid*, p. 153. Subah Bihar contained 7 Sarkars subdivided into 199 Parganahs.

³ "In this Ain—one of the most interesting in the whole work—the Chagatai word *sayurghal* is translated by the Arabic *madad ul ma'ash*, in Persian *madad i ma'ash*, for which we often find in Mss. *madad o md ash*. The latter term signifies 'assistance of livelihood,' and, like its equivalent *milk*, or property, it denotes lands given for benevolent purposes, as specified by Abulfazl. Such lands were hereditary, and differ for this reason from *jaqir* or *tuyul* lands, which were conferred, for a specified time, on *Mancabdar*s in lieu of salaries." See *Ain-i-Akbari* (Blochman), Vol. I, p. 270—Note by the Translator.

⁴ Savings, etc.

⁵ Inferior Officers of Government.

⁶ Tax of 5 per cent.

⁷ Superior Officers of Revenue.

Sadadi and Qanungoi. And they shall also exempt them from all Diwani and Imperial demands (and) shall consider this matter as urgent and peremptory. They shall not call for a fresh Sanad every year and shall not deviate from or go back on the compliance of this exalted and beneficent Royal Mandate.

Written on the nineteenth of the month of Ramzan, in the fourth year of the auspicious accession."

On the reverse page of the Firman we find the seal of the Prime Minister Shuja-ud-daula¹ with the date 1178 (A. H.) and in the margin below the seal is an endorsement, a translation of which is given below:—

"In the month of Zilhijjah, regnal year 5, the Vazier's seal was affixed."

An extract from the endorsement mentioning the high and grandiloquent titles of the Prime Minister and the name of the scribe, when translated runs as follows:—

"The declaration of the memorandum was recorded on Wednesday, the 9th of the month of the venerable Rajab in the 4th year of the glorious reign, corresponding to 1177 A. H. under the orders of the noble and high-minded having the dignity and authority of majesty and magnificence; the embroiderer of the carpet of glory and greatness; the keeper of Caliphate; the trustworthy ruler of the kingdom; the victor in the fields of battle of the Government of the world; the adorning of the assemblies of victory; the substance of the mirror of truth and loyalty; the splendour of the lamp of sincerity and purity; the exhilarating companion of select assemblies; the confidant of veracity and purity; the master of sword and pen; the oracle of the affairs of the world; the support of all devoted servants and officers of high rank; the superior of magnificent Amirs; the wise minister; the pivot of the kingdom; the cynosure of enlightened Amirs; the one with great power deserving the highest distinction and honour; the pillar of the kingdom; the monarch having the excellency of (the prophet) Sulaiman; the Vazier of the kingdom; the essence of kingdom; the centre of important affairs; the faithful friend Shuja-ud-daula Burhan-ul-Mulk Wala Weqar Itmad-ud-daula Asaf Jah Abul Mansoor Khan Bahadur Safdar Jang, Commander-in-Chief. This was recorded by Badri Nath, the humblest of the slaves of the heaven-like (Shuja-ud-daula). This gracious order was issued: 'We ordain that village Abdur Rahmanpur of Parganah Phulwari, Sarkar and Subah Bihar, the income of which is Rs. 390 has been presented to Ghulam Murtaza and his sons and the generations to follow in the shape of reward of land granted in perpetuity under the Royal Seal with the exemption of Revenue over any excess in income therefrom, and also whatever enhancement of income may take place as the result of their good management'."

Besides the above there are various other endorsements which are more or less records of the fact of the above assignment of the village and its income, etc., which are not reproduced here for want of space.

The Emperor Shah Alam's original name was Ali Gauhar and he was the son of the Emperor Alamgir II². He was born on the 17th Zilqadah, A.H. 1140 corresponding to the 15th June, 1728. The Prince was in Bihar when he heard of the murder of his father and ascended the throne on the 4th Jumadi I, 1173 A. H., corresponding to the 25th December, 1759 A. D., with the title of Shah Alam. The Emperor's Prime Minister Nawab Shuja-ud-daula referred to in our Firman was the son of Mansur Ali Khan Safdar Jang, Governor of Oudh who played an important part in the history of those eventful times. After his defeat by the English at the famous battle of Buxar near the confluence of the Karamnasa and the Ganges on the 26th Rabi II, 1178 A. H. (23rd October, 1764) Shah Alam³ granted the East India Company the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and thus became a pensioner of the British Crown. It appears that the Prime Minister's seal was affixed to our

¹ Shuja-ud-daula succeeded his father Safdar Jang as Nawab of Oudh in October 1754.

² Emperor of India for 5 miserable years (1754-1759 A.D.).

³ Emperor Shah Alam died in 1221 A.H. (1806 A.D.) and "was succeeded in his position of Imperial pensioner of the British Crown by his son Muhammad Akbar II".

Firman in the year of the Battle of Buxar and a little over one year after the grant of the land and it is interesting to note that the 4th digit '8' of the year 1178 in the above seal is given in English and the first three digits 117 are in Persian. This shows the early British influence on our Indian methods.

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED LETTER OF SHAH ALAM TO GEORGE III.

[By Syed Hasan Askari, M.A., B.L.]

Miftah-i-Khazayen¹ is a rare collection of letters and other writings of Munshi Sambhu Lal,² compiled in 1197/1782, a date expressed by the title and by various other chronograms found in the manuscript. It contains, among other things of historical importance³, two letters written by the author, at the request of Raja Daya Ram, and in the name of Shah Alam, one to Lord North and another to King George III. These are said to have been approved of by the Emperor at Delhi, and to have thereafter been returned to Calcutta for being forwarded to England. The letters are undated, but they must have been written in 1779, for, they refer to the Emperor's journey to Rajputana⁴ and the news of the fall of Pondicherry⁵ and Mahé which happened in that year. Besides, the letter addressed to Lord North says that the Company's agents had not paid anything out of the Bengal tribute for 7 years and that they had been evading the demands of Raja Daya Bahadur by putting forward all sorts of excuses. The Bengal tribute was definitely stopped after 1776⁶. So we can assign the letter to 1779. The letter is much too long and contains a slashing criticism not only of some Country Powers but also of the policy of the Governor-General and of the doings of the English in India. The style of the letter, nay, the very spirit in which it is written, markedly distinguishes⁷ it from those written to George III previously. There are a few inaccurate statements which do not appear to have been removed, despite the hope expressed in the forwarding letter of Daya Ram to his royal master, found in the Ms., that "the Munshis of Darul-Insha will set everything right". There is an interesting reference to the deception practised upon poor Shah Alam in 1766⁸. The chief significance of the letter, however, lies in the fact that besides containing a reiteration of the Emperor's grievances regarding non-payment of the Bengal tribute and a request for the payment of the dues of the past amounting to one crore and sixty-eight lakhs of rupees, it reflects the opinion of certain sections of contemporary Indians, if not of the Emperor himself, on certain political and economic conditions of the country during the time. There is a note of confidence, and an implied threat, at the end of the letter, which is quite in keeping with the temporarily-revived position of the empire,⁹ due to the efforts of the famous Mirza Najaf.

The letter begins with a statement that when the writer was encamped in the regions of Ajmer, he received through his second Buxi, Abdul Ahad Khan, the very cheering news of the capture of the forts of Pondicherry and Mahe.¹⁰

¹ See also Rieu (B. M., London), or, 1750, or, 2060.

² He is the same "Sambhunath, the Munshi of Mr. Fowke" who has been mentioned by W. Hastings and also in C. P. C., V (55, 1067, 1336) in connection with Chait Singh's affairs.

³ E.g., a detailed narrative of the 'rebellion' of Raja Chait Singh of Benares and letters to, or from, the Nawabs of Oudh, Shah Alam, Col. Muir, Captain Grant, Mr. Fowke, etc.

⁴ & 5 C. P. C., V, 1449, 1213, 1445. See also F. M. E.

⁶ Governor Cartier remitted to him six lacs for the last time in Feb. 1772, C. P. C.; J. B. O. R. S., 1940.

⁷ Letters sent to George III in 1776, 1769 & 1772; J. B. O. R. S., 1940.
⁸ The whole story has been related by Munshi Eta Samsuddin of Nadia, who went with Captain Swinton to England, in Shagarf Nama (a Kujhwa Ms.). See the letter in P. I. H. R. C., Calcutta, 1940.

⁹ The imperialists thought at this time to use even force "to right the grievous wrongs" but the "anti-English plot" proved futile. (F. M. E., III, 221).

¹⁰ Pondicherry fell on the 18th Oct. 1778 and Mahé was taken in April 1779 (C. P. C., V 1213, 1445).

It refers to the overtures of the French Chief of Pondicherry to the Emperor for "the grant of the sanads for the Mahals of the Deccan bordering on the ocean just as the English had been granted sanads for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa", in return for which the French undertook to exert themselves to the utmost in the service of the empire. This was rejected. For fear, however, "lest the presence of these men should occasion annoyance" to the addressee "on account of the frivolous insinuations of the mischievous people" and the writer "should be charged with having gone back on his words", he dismissed M. Law and M. Madec¹ from his service. The writer then refers to the growing weakness of the empire, which has been ascribed mainly to the inattention to administration and relaxation of control on the part of the preceding rulers and to the betrayal of imperial interests by the selfish and refractory nobility. When the activities of the faithless Omrahs went beyond limits, it occurred to the writer "to form an alliance with some foreigners so as to crush those false, ungrateful people". Accordingly, orders were issued to the Chief of the English Company that "though the Nazims of Bengal and the Deccan provinces, called themselves servants of the empire, they were really disloyal people and hence they should get the punishment which they deserved" and that "the management of those countries would be entrusted into their hands." When the rebellious people of Bengal and also the chief of the rebels, Shuja-ud-Dowla, deceased, suffered disastrous defeats at the hands of the English", the writer, true to his engagements, "granted, as desired, the sanads of the governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, together with the Diwani and Foudari affairs, and mansabs and jaghirs to the chief of the Company on condition that their forces would always attend the royal stirrup and establish the imperial affairs in the four corners of Hindustan. The royal mutasaddis did not quarrel over trifles, and disregarding the income of krors, settled very satisfactory terms". The writer "having approved of the arrangement, stayed at Allahabad for a period of 6 years. The whole of this time was passed in idle negotiations and excuses² that they had written for instructions from England and as soon as they were received, they would join the royal standard and would always accompany it wherever it was taken." The writer had also "sent through Lord Clive, and with the broken handed Swinton,³ the presents of this country worth lacs and a letter of friendship, containing a review of his condition", to the addressee, but did not know what they had done with that. Had these been conveyed to the addressee, "his decision about the matter would have been known (to the writer)". "When it was fully realised that these balance-manipulating traders, who for the sake of money caused the loss of the wits of the purchasers, and who by gaining so many conquests became master of lacs and krors, had developed the idea of defiance and faithlessness and misappropriation of the money of others and had been procrastinating and putting forward idle excuses," the usual boldness of the Timurids made the writer "leave Allahabad for Shahjahanabad at the head of about 12,000 men". "When the royal standard was fixed up in the Capital" all the Rajahs and Zamindars of the neighbourhood, except Nawal Singh Jat, ultimately offered their allegiance, but "the chief of the present officials of the Company, putting on the garb of thrift and honesty stopped altogether the payment of the royal Peshkash and other dues".

Exigencies of space do not allow the summarization of the portion relating to the battle of Barsana,⁴ the defeat of Nawal Singh and Samru, the blockade and capture of Akbarabad by Mirza Najaf, the fall of Dig, the

¹ There are references to the Governor insisting upon the expulsion of René Madec and the rest of the Frenchmen in 1776. We learn also of the negotiation of the French with Mirza Najaf in 1778 (*C. P. C. V.*), but know nothing about Law.

² Note the interesting remarks of Sir J. N. Sarkar on the subject; *F. M. E.*, III, pp. 220-1.

³ "Swinton was wounded in the left hand at the siege of Mongheyr and in the right in the sally at Patna. It was cut off above the elbow." (*Bengal Past and Present*, 1926.)

⁴ Battle of Barsana, Oct. 1773; Surrender of Agra, Feb. 1774; Fall of Dig, April 1774; Zabita's defeat and desertion of Sikhs, April 1777 (*C. P. C.*, *F. M. E.*, III).

activities and ultimate retirement of the Sikh, Rajput and Marhatta allies of the Jats, the defeat and submission of Zabita Khan Rohilla, and the desertion of his Sikh allies, etc. Regarding Akbarabad we are told that when it was invested, Shuja-ud-Dowla¹ and Major Polier hastened towards the scene of action, each with an ulterior motive, Shuja-ud-Dowla staying at Etawah, and Major Polier taking part in the capture of the fort of Agra. Both were, however, balked of their design by Dan Sha, the Jat *killedar* of Agra, who preferred to surrender the fort to Mirza Najaf rather than to any one else.

We next get a bitter criticism of the doings of the English in India, specially in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Oudh and Allahabad, all virtually controlled by them. There are references to late General Sir John Clavering and Colonel Monson, who "did some good work in consultation with the men of Hindustan" but "who could not overcome the fraud and subterfuge of the chief of the present officials and ultimately succumbed to their anxieties".² "Francis Philip alone was still there in the Council which instead of being a house of consultation and advice is really a place of bickering and opposition." "The Mahals which in the time of Mahabat Jung³ yielded hundreds of thousands for the imperial well-being are showing every day a decrease by their actions, and even of these only the half goes into the coffers of the Company and the rest is sent by the Bengali servants into the private pockets of the English agents in the shape of Nazranas". "The previous assessment of the Mahals was based on the payment of the past years, or was fixed according to the survey of the land and the produce of each field, but the methods adopted by these people resemble the auctioning of the goods of the ships.⁴ The Zamindars who used to pay the rent without the help of the Amils, and who, according to the practice of the country, are proprietors of their lands, are ruined". According to the old regulations of the country *Sazawals* were appointed to collect the dues but had nothing to do with other political and financial matters. "There is no system of news writers who could acquaint the Council with things good or bad nor have the distressed an opportunity to lay their grievances in their own tongue". The services of the police and royal watchmen have been dispensed with on plea of savings but customs-houses have been kept in good many places to realise tolls and *Rahdaris* under a system called Permit. Then there is the system of *Taahud*⁵ whereby a good deal of money goes into the pockets of those who or contract whereby a good deal of money goes into the pockets of those who give or take the contract. The writer "is at a loss to know how such things are tolerated". "These people, being proud of their skill in artillery warfare say that it is human action which counts and not the will of Providence. They do not realise all that has happened to this country. How powerful was the imperial house, what has become of it, and what can it become again?"

The letter concludes with a request to the addressee to direct the officials of the Company to pay, without any excuse, to the royal exchequer, a sum of one crore and sixty-eight lacs of rupees which is due, otherwise, it is the right of the soldiery and how would they forego it? It is the King alone who can realise the strength of the hungry soldiery.

¹ The historian Khairuddin, has thrown sufficient light on this affair and his version is not very different from that we find in the present Ms. (I.N.T., 1770). There are, however, certain discrepancies regarding the affairs of Nawal Singh and his allies which we cannot discuss here.

² Monson died in Sept. 1776 and Clavering followed his ally to the grave in Aug. 1777. Francis Philip quit service in Dec. 1780. We get the Emperor's letter to these three allies in *F. S. P.*, 1775. The Minute of General Clavering dt. 11-1-75 blaming the Governor for stopping the payment of the King's tribute is referred to by W. Hastings (*F. S. P.*).

³ Alivardi, Subedar of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa, 1740-1756.

⁴ It refers to the revenue-farming practice of the time which did not produce satisfactory results at all.

⁵ See the Articles of Impeachment against W. Hastings on the subjects of contracts, permit, etc. But a dispassionate study of the original records will show that many of the remarks made here against the Governor-General and the English officials in India are too sweeping to be entirely true.

A HORRID DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN SACRIFICE.

[By Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (Lond.)]

While examining the records in the archives of the Revenue Commissioner of Orissa at Cuttack, I came across a voluminous report by Mr. Russel, dated the 11th May, 1837. I have selected a few extracts from the same report and the following extracts are likely to help researchers on anthropology.

Extracts from Mr. Russel's Report of 11th May, 1837.

Para. 64.—“I come now to the subject of human sacrifices. The ceremonies attending this barbarous rite and still more the mode of destroying life, vary in different parts of the country. In the Maliahs of Goomsur the sacrifice is offered annually to Khedha Pennoo (the earth) under the effigy of a bird intended to represent a peacock, with the view of propitiating the Deity to grant favourable seasons and crops. The ceremony is performed at the expense of and in rotation by, certain Mootahs composing a community and connected together from local circumstances. It was not possible to ascertain the number of places in which the sacrifice took place, but they are understood to be very numerous. Besides the periodical sacrifices, others are made by single Mootahs and even by individuals to avert any threatened calamity from sickness or other causes. It is believed that the victims may be of any caste, sex or age, but Mr. Stevenson to whose inquiries I am indebted for most of my informations on this subject, did not hear of any instances of Khonds being sacrificed. Grown men are the most esteemed, because the most costly, children are purchased and reared for years with the family of the person who ultimately devotes them to a cruel death when circumstances are supposed to demand a sacrifice at his hands. They seem to be treated with kindness and if young are kept under no constraint, but when old enough to be sensible of the fate that awaits them, they are placed in fetters, and guarded. A girl made her way to Mr. Stevenson at Patilingia with irons on her legs. There appears to be no difficulty in procuring victims. Most of those who were rescued had been sold by their parents or nearest relatives, a practice which from all we could learn, is very common. Persons of riper age are kidnapped by wretches who traded in human flesh. The victims must always be purchased. Criminals or prisoners captured in wars are not considered fitting subjects. The price is paid indifferently in brass utensils, cattle, or corn. The Zanee or priest (who may be of any caste) officiates at the sacrifice, but he performs the Puja (offering of incense, flowers, etc.) to the idol through the medium of the “Toomba” who must be a Khond child under 7 years of age. This child is fed and clothed at the public expense. For a month prior to the sacrifice there is much feasting and intoxication and dancing round the Meria (victim) who is adorned with garlands, etc., and on the day before the performance of the barbarous rite, is stupefied with toddy and made to sit or if necessary, is bound at the bottom of a post bearing the effigy above described. The assembled multitude then dance around to music and addressing the earth say, “O God, we offer the sacrifice to you, give us good crops, seasons and health”,—after which they address the victim, “We bought you with a price, and did not seize you—now we sacrifice you according to custom, and no sin rests on us”. On the following day, the victim being again intoxicated and anointed with oil each individual present, touches the anointed part and wipes the oil on his own head. All then proceed in procession around the village and its boundaries, preceded by music, bearing the victim, and a pole to the top of which is attached a tuft of peacock's feathers. On returning to the post which is always placed near the village deity called “Zakaree Penoo” and represented by three stones, near which the brass effigy in the shape of the peacock is buried, kill a hog in sacrifice, and having allowed the blood to flow into a pit prepared for the purpose, the victim, if it has been found possible, has been previously made senseless from intoxication, is seized and thrown in and his face pressed down until he is suffocated in the bloody mire amid the music of instruments. The Zanee then cuts a piece of

flesh from the body and buries it with ceremony near the effigy and village idol as an offering to the earth. All the rest afterwards go through the same form and carry the bloody prize to their villages where the same rites are performed, part being interred near the village idol and little bits on the boundaries. The head and face remain untouched and the bones when bare are buried with them in the pit. After this horrid ceremony has been completed, a buffalo calf is brought in front of the post, and his forefeet having been cut off, is left there till the following day. Women dressed in male attire and armed as men, then drink, dance and sing round the spot, the calf is killed and eaten, and the Zanee (priest) is dismissed with a present of rice and a hog or calf. Of the many ways, in which the unhappy victim is destroyed in different parts, that just described is perhaps the least cruel. In Streerampuram and Guddapuram in the maliahs of Chima Kimedya, the effigy represents the elephant and there as in parts of Goomsur Maliahs also, the flesh is cut off when the unfortunate creature is still alive. I have heard that in Jeypore and Kalahandi and Bastar, the victims are supplied by seizing the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces.

Captain Miller of the 4th Regiment when at Coopanty in Gullery, managed with much discretion to restore no less than twelve victims. Seventeen more fell into Mr. Stevenson's hands. The girl who made her escape to that gentleman's camp disappeared after a few days, and he could never learn more of her. Of the remainder ten were restored to their friends and eighteen children from three to ten years of age, whose homes it has been impossible to trace, still remain with Mr. Stevenson and Miller.”

SERAI JAHANABAD AT PESHAWAR.

[By Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.)]

The spacious enclosure called *Gor Khatri*,¹ situated on the eastern outskirts of Peshawar City, overlooking it, and at present occupied by the Head-Quarters of the City Police, the Office of the *Tehsildar*, the Fire Brigade and the House of Gorakh Nath, was during the second half of the Mughal Period a big *Serai*, having within it a *Jami-Masjid*,² a *Humam* and two wells. It was then known as Serai Jehanabad. During the reign of Rajah Ranjit Singh, when Peshawar was part of the Punjab, the *Serai* was put to several uses—part of it housed the residence of General Avitabile, locally known as Abu Tabela, who governed Peshawar from 1838 to 1842 A.C.³—but the *Masjid* disappeared during Avitabile's governorship and the House of Gorakh Nath that now stands there was erected on its site.⁴ The *Humam* also suffered the same fate, but during the early British Period a mosque of modest dimensions was raised on its ruins as a concession to Muslim sentiment.⁵ The existence of Serai Jahanabad and its appurtenances is revealed by one *Royal Farman* and two *Sanads*, and the following is an account based on the information derived from them.⁶

¹ For an account of this place, see *Peshawar: Past and Present*.

² *Jami-Masjid* means a cathedral mosque where all the Mussalmans of a locality offer their Juma or Friday prayers together.

³ See *Peshawar District Gazetteer* (1883-4), p. 217.

⁴ The disappearance of the *Jami-Masjid* and the rise of Gorakh Nath's house and temple on its site is thus referred to in the official history of Peshawar: “Then during the regime of Avitabile the mosque gradually decayed owing to the weakness of Islam (Muslim Power) and the house of Gorakh Nath appeared there.” Now Avitabile's regime lasted from 1838 to 1842 A.C. and during this short period the gradual decay and disappearance of the *Masjid*, as alleged by the compiler of the *Tarikh-i-Peshawar*, (p. 153), is either ridiculous or miraculous.

⁵ See *Tarikh-i-Peshawar*, p. 153. Also see my article on *Gor Khatri in Peshawar: Past and Present*.

⁶ These documents of rare historical importance are at present in the custody of Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan, M.L.A. (N.-W. F. P.), Peshawar. I have transcribed, translated and commented upon them in a paper to be read at a session of the Indian Historical Records Commission after the War when the paper tension will ease.

The *Serai* was founded at Begram (Peshawar) in the year 1050 A.H. by Princes Jahan Ara Begum,¹ the eldest and most beloved daughter of Emperor

The *Serai*. Shah Jahan, for the comfort and convenience of Muslim travellers. It was called *Serai Jahanabad* after the name of its founder. It was a single-storied building, consisting of many houses, built of burnt bricks. It was bounded on the north by the property of Sayyad Abdul Karim, on the south by the Crown Land, on the east by a bazar, going as far as the land of Baghbanan, and on the west by a bazar, running right up to the well of Mir Gul, a *Mansabdar* of the Mughal Government. It had two main gates—one on the east and the other on the west—which opened into the bazars referred to above. The bazars had shops on either side.²

The *Jami-Masjid*, to which a reference has already been made, was also founded by the same Princess within the same enclosure for the use of the travellers putting up in the *Serai*. No

The *Masjid*. description of the mosque is available; even the recently discovered documents which have disclosed its existence, give no details of its form and extent; but because it was called *Jami-Masjid* and was founded by the most beloved daughter of the Builder of the *Jami-Masjid* (Delhi) and the *Taj* (Agra) it will not be unreasonable to believe that it must have been a magnificent house of prayer. The Princess who founded it also created a big *Waqf* (endowment) for its maintenance. The endowment consisted of the adjoining land and the shops of the eastern and western bazars mentioned above. The income, accruing from the endowment, was spent on the up-keep of the *Masjid* and the maintenance of its servants—the *Imam*,³ the *Khatib*,⁴ the *Mua'zzin*⁵ and the *Jarub-kash*.⁶ The management of the endowment was entrusted to Mullah Muhammad Sadiq, who was charged with the duty of collecting the income of the *Waqf* month by month, spending it on the up-keep of the *Masjid* and paying regular monthly salaries to its servants, so that they might discharge their duties honestly and earnestly without worrying themselves about their bread and butter. The said *Mutawalli* (guardian) was also authorised to nominate anyone of his sons, possessing requisite qualifications, as his successor. A *Farman*, giving the above details, was issued and the officials of the Mughal Government were warned to keep the *Serai* and its appurtenances immune from official interference and encroachments of aliens.

The first *Mutawalli* of the *Masjid-i-Jami*, as we have already noticed, was Mullah Muhammad Sadiq, son of Mullah Hussain Shaikh. After the death of *Mutawallis* of the Mullah Muhammad Sadiq the guardianship of the *Masjid* *Jami-Masjid*. devolved upon his sons, Mullah Isa and Mullah Nur Muhammad. After the death of these two *Mutawallis*,

Mullah Nizam-ud-Din, son of Mullah Muhammad Sadiq deceased, and Mullah Usman son of Mullah Nur Muhammad deceased were confirmed in the vacant offices. When Mullah Usman died *Shariyat-Panah*⁷ Qazi Muhammad Jan, the Qazi of Peshawar City, and all the Muslim residents of that place, with mutual consent, entrusted the vacant office solely to Mullah Nizam-ud-Din, the surviving *Mutawalli*. Her Exalted Highness Fatima Zaman Begum⁸ had fixed the income of the *Serai* and its appurtenances as the *Waqf* (endowed property) of the *Masjid*. Of the entire income of that place, fifteen rupees per month of the current coin had been fixed for the servants of the *Masjid* in consideration of all the services

¹ Jahan Ara Begum was also known as Badshah Begum, Begum Sahib and Fatima Zaman Begum. For her literary and other attainments see my book *Education in Muslim India*, pp. 195-96.

² The enclosure has still retained its old form and features, though it has undergone many changes. At places its outer wall betrays traces of antiquity. The Eastern and Western Gates have continued to exist up to our own times as before. While the Western Gate opens into a bazar as before, the Eastern Gate now opens into a lane which has houses and not shops on either side.

³ One who leads congregational prayers in a mosque.

⁴ One who delivers *Khutba* or sermon.

⁵ One who chants *Azan* or call for prayers.

⁶ One who cleans or sweeps.

⁷ This is a courtesy title which means '*Refuge of Shariyat*'.

⁸ Same as Jahan Ara Begum. See foot-note 7.

rendered in connection with the mosque. Mullah Muhammad Yusuf set apart and received seven and a half rupees per month for the duties of *Mua'zzin*. Muhammad Said fixed four rupees per month as his pay for carrying on the work of *Jarub-kashi* (cleansing). The *Mua'zzin* also appropriated an increment of two rupees per month and thus received nine and a half rupees per month for working as *Mua'zzin*. The *Mutasaddis* (administrators) raised the pay of the staff of the *Masjid* by ten rupees per month in all and paid promiscuous (?) salaries to them. As Mullah Nizam-ud-Din, the *Khatib-Imam* of the *Masjid*, was a deserving man, had a large number of dependants attached to himself, led a life of extreme poverty, always carried out all the duties and had no means of livelihood or source of income except at the said institution, a *Sanad*, embodying the above details, was issued and it was made incumbent upon the *Mutawalli* of the *Diwan-i-Biyutat*¹ to fix so much maintenance-allowance for him as to suffice for himself and his family.

According to a *Hasb-ul-Hukam*² of His Majesty the Emperor Shah Jahan and the order of Her Exalted Highness Princess Badshah Begum,³ the administrators and *Diwans* of the province of Kabul carried out the necessary repairs etc. of the *Serai* and the *Jami-Masjid* with the money from the Imperial Treasury and

Interference stopped by a *Sanad*. those of some houses with the money from the *Bait-ul-Mal*⁴ located at Peshawar. The *Serai* and the *Masjid* were not interfered with by the officials on any pretext and the servants of the *Masjid* spent the income from the endowed property on its maintenance and on their own requirements, prayed for the forgiveness of the sins of the illustrious creator of the *Waqf* and implored the prolongation of the life and the perpetuity of the government of His Majesty the Emperor. Subsequently, however, the collectors began to cause obstruction and their interference led to the entire mismanagement of the *Masjid* and the distress of its servants. This necessitated the confirmation of the *Waqf* and its exemption from official interference, all civil obligations and royal dues. Accordingly, a *Sanad* was drawn up by the servants of the mosque to that effect and the seals of as many as thirty-three respectable persons, including *Qazis* and *Muftis*, were obtained on it, so that it might serve as authority.

A reference has in passing been made to the *Hummam* and the wells founded by Her Exalted Highness Princess Badshah Begum for the bath and ablutions of the travellers sojourning in the *Serai*. Though the *Serai* has survived to our own times, the *Hummam* and the wells, like the mosque, ***Hummam* and Wells.** are nowhere to be found. The site of the *Hummam* is now marked by a mosque built during recent times, but no clue is found of the two wells except if we identify the one in the house of Gorakh Nath and the one outside the Eastern Gate with those referred to in the *Farman* and the *Sanads*.

THE AKHBAR-I-MALWA.

[By Mr. K. Sajan Lal, M.A., F.R.S.A.]

Last year I read a paper on 'A Few Pre-Mutiny Newspapers', which was appreciated by scholars present in the Trivandrum Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. And since then I have unearthed no less than twenty newspapers of pre and post Mutiny period—to name a few. 'The Bombay Durpan' (1832-33), 'The Bombay Native Observer' (1833), 'The Bombay Witness' (1845-46), 'The Bombay Telegraph and Courier' (1856-57), 'The Azam-ul-Akhbar' (1849-50), 'The Tiasir-ul-Akhbar' (1849-51-52), 'The Akhbar-i-Malwa' (1849-51-53), etc.

¹ Office relating to houses.

² *Hasb-ul-Hukam* means 'by order of'. Specified orders which the *Wazir* was authorised to issue on behalf of the Emperor were called *Hasb-ul-Hukams*.

³ Same as Jahan Ara Begum. See foot-note 7.

⁴ Literally it means 'house of wealth', hence public treasury. This institution was a regular feature of all Muslim Governments. It is evident from the above passage that Peshawar was an important district of the Province of Kabul.

In this paper, I will deal with the Akhbar-i-Malwa only.

This paper was published in Marathi and Urdu every Tuesday. The annual subscription was Rs. 12. Each issue contained 8 pages (11" x 7-3"). News in Urdu was given in the right hand column while the left column contained news in Marathi script. The news in Marathi script was a summary of what was given in Urdu. Persian and Arabic words and expressions used in the Urdu column are simplified in Marathi script. The pages were numbered in serial order from left to right. The title, date etc. are given in both the columns. At the close of each issue there appeared a weekly summary of important events. It was published by Pandit Dharam Narayan and Shaikh Qumruddin, in the Maharaja Holkar Press, Indore. It should be remembered that Pandit Dharam Narayan was in charge of the publication of Qiran-us-Sadain for 3 years.

I have perused the following volumes kept in the Idarah-i-adabiyat-i-Urdu in possession of my esteemed friend, Dr. Zore:—

Vol. 1, No. 3, dated 20th March 1849, to No. 48, dated 28th December 1849—346 pages.

Vol. 3, No. 1, dated 7th January 1851, to No. 52, dated 31st December 1851—240 pages.

Vol. 5, No. 1, dated 4th January 1853, to No. 52, dated 27th December 1853—401 pages.

We come across in the pages of this newspaper a reference to the Perfect Moonshine, the Friend of India, the Nur-i-Mashriqi, the Akhbar-ul-Haqaiq, the Vartuman, etc. The last three newspapers were on the exchange list of this paper.

This paper being the official organ of the State had a wide circulation and in the list of subscribers, which appeared now and then, we find the names of the following well-known persons:

- (1) Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal.
- (2) Nizamuddin Khan, Agent to the Javara State.
- (3) Nana Visvas Rao, Agent to the Dhar State.
- (4) Mirza Asad Baig, Mir Munshi to the Holkar State.
- (5) Tahbiyaji, Agent to Ujjain.
- (6) Capt. Burton, Political Agent, Quetta.
- (7) Capt. French, Acting Resident, Baroda.
- (8) G. D. Cunningham, Political Agent, Bhopal State.

The editorials consisted of historical sketches of the States of Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Gwalior, Poona, etc., each of which ran into a number of issues. Therein we find the geographical details such as the situation of the State, its boundaries, area in square miles and population. The author traces the early history of the State and brings it right up to the time of writing.

In common with other newspapers so far scrutinised by me, this paper gives prominent place to items of news relating to Indore, followed by Bhopal, Gwalior, Dhar, Dewas, Javara, Oudh, Hyderabad, and Poona. In contrast to others, we find a scanty mention of foreign news.

Social and cultural activities.

The marriage celebrations of Tukoji Holkar with all the religious rites, pomp and show are noted date by date. Among those who attended the marriage and presented gifts, were, in addition to the nobles of the State, the Resident of Indore, the Maharajas of Dewas and Dhar, and the Nawab of Javara. A detailed note appears of the gifts presented to the bridegroom.

Another item refers to the closing of the Oudh Press. The Editor corrects the report of his correspondent previously published in his paper to the effect that Haji Muhammad Hussain was responsible for its closure. But the Bag-O-Bahar gives altogether a different version. Relying on the Bag-O-Bahar he gives the following version. Muhammad Mir, one of the servants of the Nawab in charge of Rasad Khana, used to translate English book and newspapers into Persian for the perusal of the Nawab, and Qutub-ud-dowlah (minister) used to place these translations before the Nawab, who found that they contained

highly prejudicial matters and got annoyed with the Press which published them. The minister tried his best to appease the Nawab, but all in vain. The Nawab issued orders for the closure of the Press, and directed that nothing should be published without the formal sanction of the Minister concerned.

The Editor condemns this high-handed policy of the Nawab, and complained that the Indian Princes are prone to become angry whenever any unsavoury news was published. He praises the policy of the British Government for allowing full liberty to the Press. He extols the importance and value of the Press.

Another item of news informs that the Nawab of Oudh not only had translated into Urdu the poem 'Hamla-i-Haidari' but also had written in Urdu prose Mirza Qabil's 'Omdat-us-sa'adat,' complimentary copies of which were sent to his nobles.

A short history of the famous diamond Koh-i-noor appears in one of its issues. Detailed account of the activities, reforms, administrative measures, visits and tours of the Begum of Bhopal are given full publicity. The inspections of Her Highness of Bhopal, her interest in social and educational activities are also depicted. The orders of the State prohibiting the collectors from exercising any judicial powers in matters howsoever small is issued in the form of a proclamation.

The census report of the North-West Province gives the population figures as 2,20,00,000 of which 1,94,50,000 were Hindus and 37,47,000 Muslims. The density of population worked out as 342 persons per square mile. Jaunpur claimed 514 persons per square mile while Azamgarh 521. The statistics give the number of agriculturists as 1,47,24,000 and non-agriculturists as 84,75,000. Then follows a statement giving the population figures of the following cities:—

Delhi	1,37,977	Akbarabad	66,003
Saharanpur	34,294	Baudaban	19,776
Meerut	29,014	Fargabad	56,300
Muradabad	48,880	Cawnpore	1,08,716
Amroha	72,677	Mirzapur	97,526
Shahjehanpur	26,708	Benares	1,83,491

The paper quotes Malcolm's figures of expenses and income for the cultivation of one biga of land of poppy and mentions that a Zamindar could make a net profit of Rs. 14 per biga of land. They are as follows:—

Charges of 5 srs. of poppy	2 9 0
Manure	4 0 0
Servants pay	6 0 0
Sowing, etc.	1 0 0
Oil seeds	6 0 0
Govt. rent for land	10 0 0
Extra miscellaneous	29 9 0
Total Expenditure	40 0 0
Income for 5 srs.	4 0 0
Price of poppy seeds	44 0 0
Total income	29 9 0
Expenditure	14 7 0
Profit	14 7 0

The establishment of schools in Malwa and Javara is mentioned. In the former State, Persian and Hindi, and in the latter, Persian and English were taught. The Akhbar-ul-Haqaiq informed that on 19th September, 1849, the Maharaja of Jaipur founded a school where 350 pupils were enrolled and Pandit Shev Dain was appointed as the Superintendent. Kishen Sarupath and Meglal worked as teachers each on a salary of Rs. 60. Pandit Shev Dain was paid Rs. 100 a month; in addition to this as a Judge he was getting Rs. 100. Later on he joined the office of the Political Agent, Jaipur State. Five more Pandits were engaged to teach Sanskrit; two of them were paid Rs. 75 each

and the rest got Rs. 60 each per month. For the teaching of the Persian language four more teachers were appointed on a salary of Rs. 25, 20, 15, and 12 respectively.

It is very interesting to read that the Maharaja of Gwalior venerated the Muslim saint Shah Mansur and on the occasion of the 'Urus', the Maharaja held Durbar, when he and all the nobles sent khillats to the 'Urus'.

The Dashara festivities in Indore have been vividly described and the arrival and departure of the guests are mentioned. Nawab Mohtasham-ud-Daulah Ghose Md. Khan Bahadur Shaukat Jung of Javara was a frequent guest of the Maharaja.

The great flood of the Musi on 10th September, 1849, which caused heavy damage and loss of life in Hyderabad State has been frequently noted.

In one of its issues appears a copy of the letter of the Mughal Emperor addressed to Queen Victoria regarding the appointment of Mirza Javan Bakht, his favourite son as heir to the throne.

Owing to want of space, I have purposely refrained from mentioning the affairs relating to Afghanistan, the Punjab and Burma. The deaths of Baji Rao and Holkar are mentioned with sketches of their careers, and these cover up more than 3 pages.

Naoraji Faridoonji who accompanied Sir Alexander Burnes as his Persian interpreter, on his second visit to Kabul was a great scholar of Avasta. His work is praised by the Editor.

The discovery of a new planet named after Queen Victoria was announced.

The Editor of this paper very much regretted the policy of the Perfect Moonshine, a non-official newspaper of Indore, which always made bitter attacks in matters relating to the Ruler and the State; so much so, we find there is a column devoted to replies to the charges of Moonshine. Not only had the Editor to reply to these attacks but he found that Qiran-us-Sa'dain used to give undue publicity to the views of this paper. In open letters to the Editor of Qiran-us-Sa'dain, Pandit Dharam Narayan appealed to him to refrain from such activities.

THE DYNASTY OF THE CHIEFS OF KALALE.

[By Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Lit.]

Kalale Doregala Vamsavali is a paper-manuscript obtained from an old inhabitant of Kalale in the Mysore District. It contains an account of the chiefs of Kalale who were the Dalvoys at the Mysore Royal Court for a century and half from about 1610 A.D. The work appears to have been written shortly after the restoration of the Hindu dynasty of Mysore in 1799 A.D. It is in the Kannada language and Kannada characters on old hand-made paper and written with ink. It contains 29 leaves of foolscap quarto size, stitched and cloth-bound. The frontispiece contains a freehand drawing in ink representing the Mysore King Krishnaraja Odeyar II seated on a throne with Dalvoy Devarajayya, and Karachuri Nanja Rajayya seated on the ground facing the ruler. Below the figures, their names are written in Kannada. All the figures wear turbans long coats, neck-laces and sword-bearing girdles.

The manuscript is well-written though sometimes there are overwritings, deletions, erasures of lines and words, interlineal and marginal additions and later insertions from a different hand here and there. The manuscript appears to be merely a draft meant to be fair-copied sometime later after making necessary corrections and filling up the blanks. The corrected dates generally tally with those mentioned in the Annals of the Mysore Royal Family and elsewhere. The purpose of the author has been mainly to present the genealogy and achievements of the members of the Kalale family from the time they became Dalvoys at the Mysore Royal Court. Except for a few faults in the earlier part of the narrative, the assignment of the wars according to the reigns is generally correct. Some events mentioned by the manuscript, and not supported by the Mysore Annals, are corroborated by Wilks and others on other grounds. The

narrative becomes more correct in the later half with reference to the events of the 18th century. Of the numerous details given in the work a few only are summarily mentioned in this note.

Towards the close of the 16th century, Mallaraja of Kalale ruled over a country with a revenue of about forty thousand (40,000) Gadyanas and his maternal uncle Raja Odeyar of Mysore ruled over 33 villages yielding about twenty-five thousand (25,000) Gadyanas. Sri Rangaraya, Viceroy of the Vijayanagar Emperor who ruled at Seringapatam, suffered from carbuncle and went out on a pilgrimage leaving his viceroyalty in the charge of Raja Odeyar of Mysore temporarily. On Sri Rangaraya's death Raja Odeyar made an alliance with his nephew Mallaraja on condition that so long as the two dynasties endured, the descendants of Raja Odeyar should rule over Mysore and the neighbourhood and the descendants of Mallaraja should serve them as their Dalvoys.

Mallaraja's grandson, Nandinathayya, became Dalvoy in 1616. He is credited with having conquered numerous chiefs in the present Mysore and Hassan districts during the reigns of Raja Odeyar and his grand-son Chamaraja Odeyar. Nandinathayya died very soon after Kanthirava Narasaraja became King. Nandinatha's brother Kumarayya became Dalvoy. When the Bijapur general Randulla Khan invaded Seringapatam with a large army, Kumarayya drove him out and pursued him to a great distance from the capital. Kumarayya also defeated the chiefs of Periyapatna and Virappa Nayaka of Madura and received from his King the title *Pararaja Harina Sardula*. His further conquests were Magadi, Turvekere and parts of Malayala and the Konkan. After Doddadevaraja became King, Kumarayya fought successful wars against Sivappa Nayaka of Keladi. The Bijapur Sultans and Chokkanatha Nayaka of Madura and obtained new pieces of territory for Mysore.

In Saka 1674 Doddadevaraja Odeyar died and Chikka Devaraja Odeyar was crowned king by Dalvoy Kumariah, Yelandur Visalaksha Pandita, Tirmalaiengar and others. Kumarayya now attacked Gaganagiridurga defeated and captured Chikka Kempegowda of Magadi, defeated Shahaji Rao of Bangalore and laid siege to Trichinopoly.

While Kumarayya was engaged in the siege of Trichinopoly two great Mahratta warriors, Jejghat and Dadojghat laid siege to Seringapatam. Kumarayya's son Dodddayya relieved the siege, fought a severe battle with the Mahrattas near Kasalgere Kottati (close to Mandya) and inflicted a severe defeat upon them. The Padshah of Delhi became delighted, and sent a large number of gifts to Dodddayya and the Mysore King. After several conquests in the Salem and Coimbatore districts, Dodddayya passed away, as also Chikka Devaraja Odeyar shortly afterwards. Kanthirava II became King; Dalvoy Kantayya besieged Chikkaballapur and was killed but Dalvoy Basavarajayya levied tribute on the chiefs of Chikkaballapur and annexed parts of the Kadur District. The next Dalvoy Mallarajayya defeated the Pallegars of Coimbatore and Satyamangala.

A little later Krishnaraja I became King of Mysore and Devarajayya, Dalvoy. The Dalvoy put down a revolt of Sardars headed by Kasim Khan by defeating them at the battle of Kailancha, defeated Kempegowda of Magadi, compelled Baji Rao I to raise the siege of Seringapatam (1726 A.D.) and retire, and annexed Magadi. His brother Karachuri Nanjarayya took Devanhalli in 1746 A.D. During this period, the debt of the family of Hyder Naik to the Mysore Service, was paid by Nanjarajayya; Hyder and his family joined the Mysore Service. When Krishnaraja I died in 1732, Devarajayya and his colleagues crowned Chamaraja Odeyar who ruled only for a little over two years. In 1734 they installed Krishnaraja II on the throne.

It was now that Basalat Jung and his colleagues sought the assistance of Mysore against Nasir Jung and the Mysore Army was sent to their help under Barakki Venkata Rao. But, since Chenda Khan besieged Trichinopoly with the help of the French, Muhammad Ali sent his younger brother Mafus Khan to Devarajayya at Seringapatam with the message that he would give away the province of Trichinopoly to Mysore and remain as his vassal if he would

help him to get rid of his enemy Chenda Khan. Devarajayya sent twenty thousand horse and one lakh foot under his brother Nanjarajayya. The latter laid siege to Jumbukesvara where Chenda Khan was hiding. Muhammad Ali professed to make over the province of Trichinopoly to Nanjarajayya who let him keep possession until the Mysore people could take charge. Chenda Khan surrendered and Nanjarajayya was arranging to make peace between him and Muhammad Ali, when Manoji the Dalvoy of Tanjore being bribed by Muhammad Ali managed to have Chenda Khan murdered. Muhammad Ali handed over Trichinopoly to the English and went away to Madras.

Meanwhile, Hyder Naik who had augmented his troops and obtained the title of *Bahadur*, had received Dindigul as his jagir. Assisted by Hyder, Nanjarajayya continued the siege of Trichinopoly for three years spending four crores of Varahas. But, since Salabat Jung attacked Seringapatam, Nanjarajayya returned to Seringapatam. When Salabat Jung saw the large Mysore army he withdrew. When Devarajayya died his son Virarajayya became Dalvoy and Nanjarajayya was Sarvadhikari.

Now, Govinda Gopal Hari a Mahratta general laid siege to Seringapatam. Nanjarajayya who was unable to raise sufficient money, resigned and Hyder succeeded him. All the powers of administration and the eighteen departments were made over to Hyder, who unscrupulously teased the people in many ways, collected forty lakhs of rupees and sent Gopal Hari back after paying this sum. Misunderstandings arose between Nanjarajayya and Krishnaraja II. Hyder made himself supreme and set out to conquer the territories neighbouring on the Mysore State. He annexed Chikkaballapur, Doddaballapur, Sira, Coorg, Malayala, Bidarur and other places. Krishnaraja II died in 1766 A.D. and Nanjarajayya, Dalvoy Virarajayya and Hyder's brother-in-law Mukdum Khan, raised Nanjaraja Odeyar to the throne. Very soon after, Hyder placed guards upon the King, occupied the house of Devarajayya and began ruling independently. When Nanjaraja Odeyar passed away in 1771, Hyder placed Chamaraja Odeyar, son of Krishnaraja Odeyar, on the throne. When this Chamaraja Odeyar died having ruled for four years, Hyder placed on the throne another Chamaraja Odeyar son of Karagalli Deve Arasu. Hyder achieved many victories and died of carbuncle in the year *Subhakritu*. When Chamaraja Odeyar died in the year *Nala*, Tipu Sultan called himself Badshah, but he was killed by the English in the year *Siddarthi*; the same year Krishnaraja Odeyar III was crowned King of Mysore.

Thus did the English attain everlasting fame throughout India. Up to the year *Siddarthi* for a total period of 190 years, there ruled 14 kings and 9 Dalvoys.

On the whole, this manuscript is of considerable value for supplementing and corroborating many of the interesting aspects of the history of Mysore in the 17th and 18th centuries.

GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH'S LETTERS.

[By Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L.]

Among the 18th Century Army Commanders, Brigadier-General Joseph Smith holds a high place. Opposed in warfare to Haidar Ali, a born soldier, he won the latter's admiration.¹ Haidar Ali, indeed, was so far afraid of him, that he not only avoided the risk of a general engagement with him but also any close contact.² When the warfare with him was over, he desired to meet him,³ but as this personal meeting of both could not be brought about, a picture of Smith was, at his personal request, forwarded to Haidar Ali, which is still available, having been part of the prize at the end of the war of 1799. It was in 1810 in the possession of General David Smith, of Comestrow, in Somersetshire.⁴

Col. Smith's career began as an Ensign in 1746, he being hereditarily connected with the Madras Army. His father was Gunner Joseph Smith of Fort-

St. George.¹ He rose to be Commander-in-Chief, in the war against Haidar Ali. He was granted his Commission on 26th March, 1754. Wilks praises him for his masterly military strategy and speaks highly of his leadership as a Commander on the field.² Of Smith, "it may be safely affirmed", he says, "that he cannot be charged with one fault exclusively military". Col. Wilson, author of the *History of the Madras Army*, describes him as "not only a good officer, brave, prudent and intelligent, but an able general—a master both of strategy and tactics. He was also much loved and implicitly relied on by his troops."³ He resigned in 1772 but resumed Command of the Army in 1773 and retired finally in 1775 and sailed for England and resided at Bath. A memento of his appears to have existed at Vandalur, near St. Thomas' Mount.⁴ These included lands granted to him by Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah as a *Shrotriam* (i.e., an assignment on favourable tenure for a charitable purpose) for the maintenance of a *Choultry* for travellers at the place in his name.⁵

General Smith's despatches from the field are full, though Wilks in one place speaks rather disparagingly of his accuracy.⁶ For this remark there are, so far as I can see, no substantial grounds. Apart from these despatches, there are a few official letters of his which are typical of the military correspondence of the period and may be quoted as illustrative of the same.⁷ Before concluding the personal aspect of the career of General Smith, it may be added that he rose to be a Member of the Council at Fort St. George, and was granted by Nawab Muhammad Ali the pension of 3750 pagodas that had been originally conferred by him on Col. Stringer Lawrence and on the latter's death was bestowed on General Smith. General Smith's son, Matthew Joseph Smith, continued the family's connection with Madras, he being appointed to its covenanted service in 1788.⁸

Only two letters taken from the Madras Archives will be set out below. These are dated from Trichinopoly, where, as Captain, Smith was on duty after the Mysore-Trichinopoly war.⁹ The circumstances under which they were sent will be evident from the letters themselves. The first is dated 8th September, 1757, and was read in Consultations, dated 22nd September and is as follows:—

"To

THE HON'BLE GEORGE PIGOT, Esq.,

President, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Inclosed with this comes the monthly papers for August 1757.

I was honored a few days ago with your favor, gentlemen, of the 18th August, accompanied with one for Captain Caillaud, which was dispatched the moment it reached me.

I've ever made it, gentlemen, my chief study through all my actions to avoid giving offence to my superiors, as likewise to obey all orders from them with that strictness of duty due to their dignity, which makes me sorry to find I have been unhappy enough to create your displeasure by charging the usual batta granted to every officer that formerly commanded this garrison. It's true, gentlemen, Captain Caillaud did inform me the night he left this place that no additional expenses were to be made in his absence, and I comprehended it was with regard to enlisting seapoys, lascars, &c., but since it's your orders, gentlemen, it must no longer be continued, I have accordingly struck those allowances from the account of disbursements.

The indulgence of a palankeen may doubtless be dispensed with, but a linguist, if you will only be pleased, gentlemen, to take to your consideration, is as much requisite in the garrison at this time (nearly) as when Captain Caillaud left it; though there is not that quantity of business transacted as formerly, yet there is continually letters of one

¹ Love, *Vestiges*, Vol. II, p. 502, note 2.

² Wilks, Vol. I, p. 681.

³ Wilson, *Madras Army*, Vol. I, pp. 11-12.

⁴ Love, *Vestiges*, Vol. III, p. 293.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Wilks, Vol. I, p. 613.

⁷ See below.

⁸ Love, Vol. III, p. 396.

⁹ See, however, Wilson, Vol. I, pp. 113-115, on the reasons why Batta was discontinued in the early part of 1755 and how it led to the resignation of Major Kilpatrick, who was commanding at Trichinopoly and how he was relieved by Capt. Caillaud.

¹ Wilks, *Historical Sketches*, (Murray Hammick's Edition), Vol. I, p. 669, f. n.

² *Ibid.* p. 676.

³ *Ibid.* p. 669, f. n.

⁴ *Ibid.*

kind or other from different parts of the country which require to be answered, and having no servant of my own able to act in that capacity, I'm in hopes you will be pleased, gentlemen, to grant the continuance of a person in that station.

From the 1st of this month, agreeable to your orders, I have dismissed from the service all those colliers which were before entertained, only 50 with your approbation, gentlemen, I must beg the continuance of on account of Hircars going from hence to the Madura country, who cannot travel without an escort of these people through the woody parts of the road, in their way there, as several have very lately been wounded in bringing letters to me.

Should timber or anything else be wanted for the use of the garrison, I will not fail to act as you desire, gentlemen. There is yet remaining some teak timbers at Negapatam which is much required for carriages; shall be glad to have your orders regarding them.

The 1,30,000 rupees remitted by bill to me from Tinnevely, Captain Caillaud on his arrival here took that affair into his own hands, from which time I heard no more regarding it, only that the merchants are yet indebted 40,000 rupees; whether it is since discharged or not I've yet no account. This, gentlemen, is all that I can inform you regarding it.

When Captain Caillaud left this garrison last, he took Lieutenant Campbell, who acted as Adjutant, and informed me he had wrote to you, gentlemen, for some one to act in that station. The situation of affairs since, I suppose, would not admit of any officer being spared. Therefore for the first month I took that charge on myself and taking that care and attendance which is wanted among seapoys, and if not strictly inspected are very dilatory in their duty. On this account I have desired one of the gentlemen to look into this business till you shall think proper to order one to officiate. Be pleased to inform me if the allowance of batta is to be paid him for that duty, as I have not inserted any in the last month's accounts, till your orders, gentlemen, on that head are received.

Trichinopoly, 8th September 1757.

(Signed) JOS. SMITH."

The "Linguist" referred to in the above letter is the Army Interpreter employed usually, who helped also in replying suitably the letters of the country powers. The "Collerys" mentioned in it are the "Kallars", a hardy race of peasants belonging to the Kallar caste of the Madura District, who have long made good soldiers. Orme refers to them by the same name. The "Hircars" are spies sent out to gather information. The name is derived from Sanskrit *Harikara*, an elephant courier, who was sent actually on an elephant when they were more commonly in use in the military equipment of the country. Such a messenger was understood to be analogous to our present day "express messenger." The word, accordingly, degenerated in its meaning from a courier to a spy during the course of the ages during which it has been in use.

The letter itself is a simple, straightforward one, each point being conveniently put. No wonder, the Council at Fort St. George were favourably impressed by its tone and contents and they agreed as follows according to the Minutes of Consultations, dated 22nd September, 1757:—

"Agreed that Captain Smith have permission to entertain a Linguist at 20 rupees a month, and as he represents the great usefulness of keeping 50 colleries, to maintain that number, but never to increase it without our express direction, that he may appoint a proper officer in his garrison to act as Adjutant untill the return of Mr. Campbell, to be allowed 2 rupees a day during the time he acts in that capacity, and if the timber at Negapatam has been purchased by the Company, he must order it to be sent hither by the opportunity and make country-wood serve for the occasions of his garrison."

On 26th October, 1758, the following order to discontinue batta at Trichinopoly was adopted by the Council at Fort St. George:—

"As the Company's revenues are so considerably decreased by the loss of many districts taken by the French, the Board think it highly necessary to retrench, by all possible means, the heavy charges of the garrison of Trichinopoly, and Major Caillaud giving it as his opinion that the rates of provisions there are now more reasonable than formerly on account of a free import from the adjacent countries since the French have been dispossessed of Seringham, this is therefore judged a favorable opportunity to take off half the batta at present allowed to the Military and Seapoys in that garrison, and it is resolved that the said batta do cease on the 30th day of next month, excepting only that the Commanding Officer be allowed Captain's batta in consideration of the expenses he must unavoidably incur in that station. Ordered that a letter be wrote and dispatched to Captain Smith accordingly."

The letter to Capt. Smith mentioned above was duly despatched and reached him in due course. He submitted a further Report in the matter on the proposed

discontinuance of the batta at his place, on 8th November, 1758. This is the text of that Report:—

"To THE HONORABLE GEORGE PIGOT, Esq.,

President and Governor and Council of Fort St. George.

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

This day is come to hand your favour of the 27th October, No. 2. Your orders, gentlemen, regarding the batta shall be fully complied with at the expiration of the time limited. Provisions, such as the country people make use of, are at this time pretty reasonable, and I doubt not but sepoys might live on less subsistence than what they are now paid, but at such a junction as this to reduce it will, I apprehend, gentlemen, be attended with several very disagreeable circumstances to one who is on the spot. Had this been put into execution whilst Major Caillaud was here with a European garrison, and the Nabob then possessed of the same countries, it is probable then, gentlemen, much clamours would not have arose amongst the troops. Please only to consider such a numerous garrison as this, what disorders and impertinencies they may be guilty of on such a change, especially when assured I cannot use that authority which is frequently necessary on such occasions. Another thing, gentlemen, is, the most part of our sepoys carry their own arms, and amidst these confused times good men and arms are sure of any service in this part of the country, the knowledge of which will still heighten their claims, and if not continued, they will quit the service, and I fear will prove the means of our Europeans deserting also. The charges of this place are without doubt very large, and consequently burdensome to the Company; I hope, Gentlemen, one month more may give us a superiority in the country over our enemys, till which time, should you approve of its being paid, I humbly conceive many mutinous disorders will thereby be prevented, and a proper opportunity may be fixed on to execute this business. Those who will suffer the most are the officers and soldiers being obliged to pay such extravagant prices for necessaries of every kind we get from the coast. There is, Gentlemen, some extraordinary people attending Magazines, a carpenter, and armourers, besides several others who have allowances made them for different employs; should be glad to know your pleasures regarding them, as likewise the Linguist Persian Clerk, &c. Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I have erred, believe it not designedly, and am, with due respect.

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH SMITH."

Trichinopoly, 8th November 1758.

Captain Smith wrote and pressed his case, it is evident, with great skill, using the argument of "the man on the spot" with great effect, drawing a vivid picture of desertion of even Europeans in a country and at a time when with their own arms they were in such need. But the Governor and Council at Fort St. George stood firm for retrenchment. Col. Caillaud's opinion strengthening their attitude. They were, however, so far impressed with what Capt. Smith wrote as to possible consequences of the step they had ordered and so gave him direction to reduce the batta gradually. They resolved as follows:—

"The reduction of the batta at Trichinopoly may possibly at first occasion some complaints among the sepoys, but they certainly can have no more reason to expect that allowance than those who were at Arcot, and our other out-garrisons! The most material inconvenience mentioned in Captain Smith's letter, that it may occasion the desertion of those that have their own arms, may perhaps now be removed by his having an opportunity to send such on batta with Usoff Cawn's Command. It is therefore agreed to acquaint Captain Smith that we expect he will use all possible means to put our former orders into execution by striking off the batta at the end of this month; but that if notwithstanding all his endeavour he foresees it cannot be accomplished at once without apprehension of the men's deserting or other bad consequences, that in such case we leave it to his discretion to begin with reducing it only in part, or to continue the whole some time longer and then take it off in such proportions as he shall see prudent, recommending to him in the strongest manner to ease the Company of this burden without loss of time, as the best instance he can give of his zeal for their service."

The following covering letter dated Fort St. George, 23rd November, 1758, was sent in the name of Governor George Pigot and his Council to Captain Smith at Trichinopoly:—

"To

Captain Joseph Smith.

Sir,

We have received your letter dated the 8th instant. No doubt the seapoys in your garrison will complain upon the taking off their batta, but there is certainly no more reason for their having that allowance than there was at Arcot, Chingleput, and Caranghooly. We depend, therefore, upon your executing our former orders by putting an end to it if possible at the end of this month. Perhaps the march of Usoff Cawn may

assist your endeavours, as you will have an opportunity of sending with him upon batta such of your people as you mention to have their own arms. If, however, with all your management you cannot bring about this so necessary a reduction at the end of this month without apprehensions of your people's leaving you, or other bad consequences, we leave it to your discretion to begin with reducing it only in part, the rest to be taken off at the end of next month, and then take off the whole or such part as you possibly can. Our meaning in short is that you ease the Company of this burthen, as soon as can be, without danger of bad consequences, and you cannot more recommend your zeal for their service than by getting this soon accomplished.

(Signed) George Pigot and Council."

Captain Smith won his point while yielding to the Governor and Council in the manner desired. The correspondence, on the whole, leaves the impression that Smith was as good with his pen as on the field, which is particularly giving a glimpse of his character and abilities which hitherto has been hid from us.

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE ABBÉ DUBOIS IN THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

[By Mr. Kora Chandy, B.A.]

Details concerning the life of the Abbé Dubois are, as pointed out by Max Muller¹ and Beauchamp², extremely meagre. In 1937 I came across an original letter of the Abbé in the Mysore Residency Archives and on the advice of Mr. H. Trevelyan, I.C.S., the then Secretary to the Resident—whose guidance I wish to acknowledge at the outset—a further search was made. A few more letters and a paper having an important bearing on a particular aspect of the Abbé's varied activities, were traced. The letters which are all in the Abbé's own handwriting, are unpublished and some of them throw fresh light on certain features of his life. They are therefore of considerable historical interest and the interest is enhanced by the fact that for the reasons explained below, it may be concluded that Beauchamp who is the leading authority on the life and work of the Abbé Dubois was unaware of the existence of these letters; and through the courtesy of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and the Political Department, it has now been possible to bring these papers to the notice of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

In the first place, if Beauchamp had been aware of the Abbé Dubois letters in the Mysore Residency, he would, no doubt, have made a reference to them in his edition of the Abbé's work on Hindu Manners, customs and ceremonies, for some of these letters were written by the Abbé in connection with the compilation of that book.

Secondly, if Beauchamp had noticed the letters, he would have included the Mysore Residency also in the list of sources at page X of his introduction.

Thirdly, another point which lends further weight to the conclusion that Beauchamp was unaware of the Dubois papers in the Mysore Residency, is that one of the letters to which I shall presently refer, disproves Beauchamp's theory regarding the circumstances which led to the Abbé's arrival in the Mysore State.

I shall now briefly touch upon the salient points concerning the life of the Abbé Dubois which I gathered from Beauchamp's introduction and the *Mémorial de la Société des Missions Etrangères* (1912), a copy of which is in the library of the Bishop's House at Bangalore.

This celebrated French Missionary was born on the 10th January 1766. He joined the Missions Etrangères (one of the French Foreign Missions) and reached India in 1792. His activities were mainly confined to the Barrahmaul until 1799, in which year he came to Seringapatam. The Abbé worked in the Mysore State for about 24 years and it was during this period that he wrote his famous book. He also established agricultural colonies at a time when their importance had not been fully realized—another circumstance which shows the versatility of this remarkable man. In 1823 the Abbé Dubois left India for good, but even after he left this country he kept alive his interest in Indian

¹ *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*—3rd Edition—Prefatory Note—Page vi.

² *Ibid.*, Introduction, page ix.

culture as is evidenced by the fact that he translated the *Panchatantra* into French. Though when he returned to the land of his birth he was nearing 60 years of age, the Abbé did not spend the evening of his life in retirement. He was a Director and later, the Superior of the Missions Etrangères. He died on the 17th February, 1848, at the age of 82.

At the eighteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Mysore, Miss M. Sharadamma read an interesting paper¹ based on the Abbé Dubois-Read correspondence in the Barrahmaul Records. Those letters relate to the year 1797, i.e., 2 years before the Abbé took up residence in the Mysore State. The letters which form the topic of this paper relate to a later chapter in his life and cover the period 1799-1822. These years were the most fruitful period in the Abbé's career; and it may be stated that it was then that he wrote his well-known work, and some of his letters in the Residency relate to that work.

I shall now proceed to give a résumé of the more important of the Dubois letters in the Residency, with special reference to their historical significance. These letters, it may be stated, are well preserved by the Residency. The Abbé used good paper and ink, so much so that but for the dates they bear, one would hardly believe that the letters were written over a century ago.

The first letter² is dated 12th November, 1800. The Abbé wrote to Lt.-Col. Close, Resident in Mysore as follows:—

"As you informed me, this morning, that you was (*sic*) desirous to make Government acquainted with my arrival and residence in the country, I do myself the pleasure to forward to you a correspondence between me and Captain Graham, Collr. in the Barrahmaul, by which you will perceive that Government is long ago, acquainted with my being a resident in the districts depending on the Hon. Company . . . I shall, by all means, be very happy of Government being officially apprised by you, of my change of residence and my coming here in compliance with the wishes of the native Christians, to discharge by them, the duties of my profession. If I am asked why I left my former station to come in these districts? I answer that after the change of government, the people of my persuasion [who] escaped from the persecution, formerly exercised over them, by the late Tipoo, being apprised of my long stay in a neighbour (*sic*) district and my being already acquainted with the languages, the morals and usages of the natives; and at the same time, seeing the spirit of tolerance and impartiality of the Government, sent to me many deputations with the most earnest entreaties to come without delay (*sic*) to their assistance and to rebuild under the protection of Government, the places of their worship, pulled down by the orders of the late Sultaun. After having placed another missionary to take care in my absence of the Christians spread over the Barrahmaul, and taken a passport from the Collector of the district, I considered it my indispensable duty to comply with their wishes."

The interest so far as the above letter is concerned is two-fold. In the first place, it establishes beyond doubt that it is not possible to substantiate Beauchamp's statement³ that "on the fall of Seringapatam he (the Abbé Dubois) was specially invited, on the recommendation, it is said of Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, to visit the Capital of Mysore in order to reconvert and re-organize the Christian Community". Had the Abbé Dubois arrived at Seringapatam on the recommendation of Arthur Wellesley, no explanation to the Resident was necessary regarding the reasons which led to his change of residence from the Company's dominions to the Mysore State. Further, there is no reference at all to Arthur Wellesley in the Abbé's letter. In any case, it clearly shows that he came to the Mysore State not at the instance of Arthur Wellesley but in compliance with the "earnest entreaties" of the Christian community there.

The Abbé's letter is interesting in another respect. In her Paper on the Dubois-Read correspondence already referred to, Miss Sharadamma made the following observation:—

"The biography of the Abbé in Beauchamp's introductory note to *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies* and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* does not contain any reference to the Abbé's residence . . . in Tipu Sultan's dominions".

¹ *Proceedings*, 1942, Part II, page 297.

² *Mysore Residency Records Collection*, September-December, 1800, page 2091.

³ *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*, 3rd Edition, Introduction, page xi.

says: "Received your letter containing a request to inform you the account of the revelation of God Somnath. A brahmachari named Dukkaharan¹ lives at Prabhas-Pattan (1 mile from old Somnath) who was walking along the seacoast with fourteen gentlemen of different castes. When they passed by the ruins of the ancient Somnath they saw a cow performing circumambulations over the surface of water with her tail hoisted. All those men counted fifteen rounds taken by the cow before disappearing from the spot. All the men saluted the cow and returned home in silence".

Recovery of a Linga.—"A few days after this the brahmachari and myself saw an identical vision. During our discussion over it, news came that a linga of God Shiva appeared at a certain site in the sea. We went to the place which was the same where the cow was performing circumambulations. As efforts to recover the linga proved futile, the Brahmachari prayed to the Sun God to give the people a passage to the linga. The tide went down and 500 Brahmins brought the linga from the water to the land".

High Hopes entertained.—"The emblem was four cubits in height, its lustre was like that of ancient Somnath and add to it the sacred thread and the digit of the Moon. I have not seen such a linga anywhere between Kashi and Prabhas. Two thousand men assembled to celebrate the recovery of the linga with music and a feast of lights. It would be quite in the fitness of things to establish this symbol in the sacred ancient temple. A deputation of 10 or 12 Sompura Brahmins is eager to go to Baroda to wait on Maharaja Sayajirao II but it is detained until consent and co-operation of officers are obtained. If the Maharaja takes interest in this matter he can acquire the site with the help of Mr. Malet, the Political Agent for Kathiawad. By the grace of God, the sandal gates of the temple have been brought back. Narayan-
rao! Will you kindly induce the Subha and others to write to the Maharaja to take lead in the cause of Hinduism?"

Conclusion.—After usual formalities the letter is closed. It gives us a glimpse of the dreams enjoyed by the Hindu population of Somnath after they heard about the recovery of the gates exactly 100 years ago.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS OF THE COCHIN RAJA.

[By Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Lond.)]

By the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 A.D. Tipu Sultan ceded his conquests in Malabar to the Honourable English East India Company. The Duncan Commission was appointed by them to report on the conditions of Malabar and settle the rival claims of the numerous Rajas and Chiefs of Malabar. The Memorandum in which the Cochin Raja set forth his claims before the Commission has not yet been published. A Tamil draft version of it (undated) exists at the Central Records, Cochin State. A free translation of it is given below:—

"SRI RAMA JAYAM."

"In obedience to your request to place before you an account of my possessions in the north, I am sending you this memorandum.

The northern portion of my State is bounded on the north-west by the Pukaita river, north-east by the Cittattu (river), and east by Vellappa Nad, the Valayar river being the boundary. A brief account of the territories within these boundaries is given below:—

(1) *Vanneri Nad*.—It lies to the south of the Pukaita river. It is the traditional place of origin of my family. In ancient days the Cochin Rajas celebrated

¹Dukkaharan Brahmachari. His name appears in a petition made by the Sompura Brahmins to the Gaikwad Maharaja on 21st June 1850 in which it is said:

"An old and very holy brahmachari named Dukkaharan lives at the Somnath temple who receives half a rupee per day from the Gaikwad Government. He is a man of influence."

their coronation ceremonies at Vanneri. The Cochin Palace there was captured by the Zamorin in 932 M.E.¹, when he overran the country but the important ceremonies in the temple there are still being conducted by me.

(2) *Periyar Mukku*.—It lies east of Vanneri Nad. The *Valluva Konatiri* had been entrusted by my ancestors to govern this territory. The important temples of Cowwaram and Mukkolai are situated there. After the defeat of *Valluva Konatiri* by the Zamorin the former had to pay an indemnity of 40,000 *Fanams* to the latter, and in lieu thereof the land was mortgaged to the Zamorin. Later on, the Zamorin confiscated it.

(3) *Cavakkat Desom*.—This Desom had been gifted away to *Kanippayyur Nambutiripad*, the hereditary preceptor of the Cochin ruling family. This also has been overrun by the Zamorin and the Nambutiripad compelled to surrender his rights to the former. The famous temple of Guruvayur in that Desom originally belonged to me.

(4) *Ayr Nad*.—*Pantarattil Menon* had been administering the land till 931 M.E. when the Zamorin invaded it.

(5) *Peruvandamukku Nad* and *Anju Nad* in *Ayr Nad*.—These were administered by *Manakkot Accen*. After the Zamorin had been driven back in 937 M.E. they again came in my possession. After Hyder Ali Khan had subjugated Calicut, the officers deputed by him began collecting revenue from these territories. On representations being made to Hyder he was kind enough to order his officers to give back those territories to me.

(6) *Nedunganad, Cenganad, Edattarai, Mannur* and *Konkanad*.—The first two belonged from ancient days to Cochin. The other three were purchased from *Valluva Konatiri*.

(7) *Temmalappuram* and *Vatamalappuram* in *Vellappa Nad*. The Palghat Chief known as *Tekkm-Nayakan* (Southern Chief) had in ancient days been entrusted with their administration. When Palghat Ceri was overrun by the Zamorin and the Palghat Chief and most of the members of his family were massacred, those who escaped came to me for protection. Eventually the Zamorin was thrown out. In 941 M.E., Hyder Ali Khan intimated to me that some subsidy should be paid for this country. I therefore entrusted *Itti Kombi*, nephew of the deceased *Tekkm-Nayakan*, with the task of collecting the revenue and paying the subsidy. He partially defaulted and the deficit had to be made up by me. In 954 M.E. Hyder Ali Khan was gracious enough to order his chief executive officer *Sardar Khan* to hand over to me all the territories which the Zamorin had formerly taken away from me. *Sardar Khan* promised to look into the matter immediately. Unfortunately, internal revolts occurred in the Zamorin's territory, with the result that nothing further was done. Meanwhile, in 955 M.E., Hyder Ali Khan had proceeded to Arcot with his army. *Sardar Khan* therefore intimated me that a final settlement could be made only after Hyder had returned. Unfortunately for me, he died soon after. Tipu Sultan who succeeded him was accordingly approached by me, and he also was gracious enough to promise that enquiries will be instituted in due course and all territories hereditarily belonging to the Cochin Ruling Family, restored.

That promise also remains unfulfilled, and I therefore most humbly request the Honourable English East India Company to put me in possession of these territories. I may add in conclusion that as stipulated in the Treaty the *Kavallappara* territory also belongs to me."

The memorandum throws an interesting sidelight on the cordial relations that existed between the Mysore Sultans and their Cochin feudatory. This aspect seems to have had an adverse effect on the Commission, who already suspected that the Raja was still in league with Tipu Sultan. The final decision was naturally unfavourable to the Raja.

¹ M.E. stands for Malayalam Era which began in 825 A.D.

LETTER OF MAHARAJA ABHAYASINGH OF JODHPUR ABOUT HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST BIKANER.

[By Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu.]

At the seventeenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Baroda in December 1940, I read a paper named "Maharaja Abhayasingh of Jodhpur and Maharaja Sujansingh of Bikaner." The letter dated the 3rd March 1734, of Maharaja Abhayasingh of Jodhpur, reproduced therein, showed that he left Bikaner as the Maharaja offered his allegiance, agreed to pay an indemnity of 12 lacs of rupees and promised to serve him in future with his full contingent.

Here I am reproducing another letter of Maharaja Abhayasingh dated the 2nd December 1733, which throws some light on the earlier phase of the campaign. It is clear from this letter that the original intention of the Maharaja was to annex the whole area of Bikaner to his own dominions. But as has already been pointed out in my previous paper the submission of Sujansingh was followed by an alteration in the original plan and the territory was restored to its hereditary ruler.

TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER.

(Top and marginal lines in Maharaja's own writing.)

The Almighty is our protector.

Your request was made known to us. The city of Bikaner has been captured. All the citizens have accepted our allegiance. We are proceeding to Ahmedabad leaving behind Rajadhiraj with an army who will very soon take the fort as well. By the grace of goddess, we have occupied the whole of the country. Request the Nawab and get orders issued at the earliest to the Faujdar of Hissar as directed, so that he may keep the public in control. Further money has been sent for payment. Every precaution should be exercised. We are shortly leaving for Jalore, but arrange for the marching expenses and the Imperial quota of deputed nobles. We are pleased with you, so you may live in peace. Other facts will be known to you from the pen of Manrup.

(Contents of the Royal Seal.)

By the grace of almighty goddess Hingulaj, glory be to Sovereign Ruler, King of Kings, Paramount Sovereign, Maharaja Shree Abhaya Singh Dev, who shines like the sun on the earth.

Hari, Amba, Shiv, Sun and Vinayak, may these five deities always bestow favours.

(Approval in Maharaja's own calligraphy.)

It is our command.

Letter.

By command of the illustrious King of Kings, Supreme Prince, Maharaja Shri Abhayasinghji Dev and his heir-apparent Shri Ramsinghji Dev, Bhandari Amarsingh should note his favours. Your letter is to hand and its contents known to us. You requested us to proceed to Ahmedabad. We have captured the city of Bikaner, but the besieged are yet fighting from inside the fort. As we have to proceed soon to Ahmedabad, we shall have to leave behind an army before we can start. You should therefore arrange to send orders of the Nawab to the Faujdar of Hausi-Hisar, so that he may soon arrive here with his contingent. This will prevent the people of that side from joining the besieged, and induce them to come to our side. Then only we shall be able to proceed to Gujarat with the whole of our army. Otherwise we shall have to leave a large part of it here. Therefore, get the orders despatched immediately and also secure the Imperial Sanad (orders) regarding Bikaner at the earliest.

We have sent a draft for Rs. 25,000 in the name of Vyas Udayachand. You will, therefore, soon get a *Hundi* (Cheque) from Jodhpur. Out of this, give Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) to Yadgarkhan, and Rs. 5,000 are sent for expenses. This is our command. Dated 7th day of the bright half of Margsir, V. S. 1790 (2nd December, 1733).

PARASHURAM-CHARITRA, A CONTEMPORARY HISTORICAL MARATHI POEM RELATING TO THE PESHWAS.

[By Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.]

During the October vacation of 1942 I inspected the Marathi section of the Mackenzie Collection which forms part of the Government Oriental Mss. Library, Madras. My main object was to find out such material as would be useful for the study of the history of the Marathas. The search was not fruitless and some material throwing light on the history of the Marathas in general, and their activities in the south in particular, was obtained. One of these Mss. that deserves special notice is No. 3 (19-6-8) of the Collection. It bears the name Shri-Parashuram-Charitra. It is a poem of six *adhyayas* written in *Devanagari* character. It is not, however, the original composition but a copy made at Poona in 1806 for Col. Mackenzie.

The name of the poem naturally suggests that its theme must be the story of the mythical hero Parashuram. In appearance this is the purport of the poem but in reality the poet has taken occasion to give a historical account of the Peshwas from Balaji Vishwanath to Madhavrao (1713-1772 A.D.). In the first two *adhyayas* the poet gives a mythological account of Parashuram and the ancient sovereigns of *Kururajadhani* (Delhi) including in the story a brief sketch of even the Sultans of Delhi. *Adhyayas* 3 to 6 are occupied with the history of the first four Peshwas, and the unity of the theme is preserved by maintaining that the Peshwas were an incarnation of Parashuram, though, according to the poet, they were only a part-incarnation (*anshavatari*).

Thus, although the poet has called his poem Parashuram-Charitra (the life of Parashuram), it is almost entirely a glorification of the achievements of the house of Balaji Vishwanath. At the end of each *adhyaya*, including the first and the second, is repeated the burthen of the poem. It is *shrimantot karsha*, that is, the Rise of the Peshwas. This indeed is a more appropriate description of the contents of the composition and the poet should have really adopted it as the title of the work. The name Parashuram-Charitra is certainly misleading.

Parashuram-Charitra is not, however, a mere eulogy as some poems¹ relating to the Peshwas are. It is predominantly a historical piece and, though it is not free from such faults as are commonly seen in the poems of Court-poets, it is rich in details, vivid in description and on the whole reliable. Considerations of space do not allow quotations from the poem to show its value as historical material. But a close examination of the events described in the narrative, and particularly the significant details supplied by the poet, make it quite clear that the poem is based on authentic information and is on the whole sound and acceptable as a historical narrative. It should be added that the poem naturally gives some valuable details which are not supplied by any of the known prose chronicles relating to the Peshwas.

Neither the name of the poet, nor the date of its composition is mentioned in the poem. The date, however, can be approximately fixed with the help of the evidence supplied in the poem itself. The poet towards the end refers to the death of Madhavrao and adds that at the time when the poem was composed Narayanrao was ruling as Peshwa. Now, Madhavrao died on Nov. 18, 1772, and Narayanrao was murdered on August 30, 1773. One may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the poem was written in the early months of 1773.

The question of authorship, however, remains unsolved. As already mentioned, the Ms. under consideration is a copy and not the original. All my efforts to find out the original and other copies (if any) of the Ms. have so far ended in failure.² The identity of the poet, too, remains to be established.

¹ For these poems see B.I.S. Mandal *Varshik Itivritta*, shaka 1837, pp. 147-154. Idem *Sammelana Vritta*, shaka 1836, pp. 183, 188-193.

² The *Parashuram-Charitra* of Hari Kavi (see *Maharashtra-sant-kavi-kavya-soochi*, by Chandorkar, P. 120) is a literary composition consisting of 33 verses. It is absolutely different from the poem under consideration.

RANI MANGAMMAL'S GRANT TO THE NATTHARWALI DARGA AT TRICHINOPOLY—ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

[By Mr. K. R. Venkata Rama Aiyar, B.A., I.T.]

In sanctity the Nattharwali darga at Trichinopoly is considered to be second only to the darga at Nagore. It contains the tomb of Hazrat Sayyid Babayya Nattharwali Sahib, who, according to tradition, wandered to Trichinopoly as a *faqir*, and in deference to his holiness, a Hindu priest surrendered to him his Siva temple, where he died and was buried. Within the sanctum is another tomb, that of the Baba's disciple, and beyond it are the tombs of the Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah, and his rival Chanda Sahib. Two rulers of the Madura Nayak line and Muhammad Ali have made liberal grants to the mosque, while the dome over it is attributed to Chanda Sahib.

One of the Copper Plates in the darga records a grant by Rani Mangammal (Regent between 1689 and 1706).¹ The donee is Shaikh Nasirud-din, *karyakarta* or executive officer, an abbot living in the vicinity of the mosque, to whom villages were given as *bhattavritti*.² These records bear eloquent testimony to the tolerance and catholicity of outlook of the Nayak kings, who honoured Muslim divines and liberally endowed their places of worship.

There is a brief reference in Rani Mangammal's grant to two incidents of great importance, which a superficial reader is apt to overlook. They provide however, the historical background to the grant.

The grant is dated the 15th day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Bhadrapada* (Tamil *Purattasi*) in the year *Visu* (Saka 1623)—corresponding to September 6, 1701, and records a gift of villages situated in Visangi Nadu, now included in the southern part of the modern Trichinopoly taluk. These villages were originally *amaram* lands³ granted to the Nayaks by the Vijayanagar emperors to whom they were at first subordinate.

Visangi Nadu,⁴ for long the seat of the most turbulent section of the Kallar community, is now included in the British Indian taluks of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and the Kulattur taluk of the Pudukkottai State. These lawless Kallars were particularly troublesome to the Nayaks, and often refused to pay the royal dues. Muttuvirappa Nayaka III entrusted to Rangakrishna Muttuvirappa also called Namana Tondaiman of Kulattur, younger brother of Raghunatha Raya, Tondaiman of Pudukkottai, the task of subduing these Kallars. Namana Tondaiman encountered them at Puliur, a village in the Pudukkottai State, defeated them and put their leaders to death. The stern and ruthless measures that Namana Tondaiman adopted between A.D. 1690 and 1700 resulted in the complete pacification of the *nadu*; and the Kallars acknowledged the authority of the Nayaks, and settled down to a comparatively peaceful life. Thus was it rendered possible for Rani Mangammal to assign lands in that *nadu* to a Muslim mosque.

In the grant, the Rani acknowledges with gratitude the blessings of the abbot, and his prophecy that she would succeed in the 'Tanjore affair'.⁵ The origin of this 'affair' has to be traced to about the year 1693, when in consequence of the defection of Prince Kambaksh, Zul-fikar Khan, the Mughal Commander in the South, raised the siege of Gingee, and retired after concluding a truce with the Marathas. Aurangzeb did not approve of these proceedings, and ordered the resumption of the struggle in the Carnatic. Zul-fikar Khan set about the reconquest of the forts that the Marathas had conquered after the truce. From 1694 until 1697, there was a confused series of campaigns in the Carnatic in the course of which Zul-fikar went as far south as the Coleroon, and transferred some villages belonging to the Maratha Kingdom of Tanjore to the Nayak Ruler of

¹ Briefly noticed in *M.E.R.* 1911 as No. 19 of Appendix A. The full text of the grant has not been published so far.

² Land granted to learned men who expounded or recited the scriptures.

³ Lands given to feudal chiefs or military retainers.

⁴ The name is a corruption of *Misangili nadu* or 'middle Sangili nadu'.

⁵ *Tanjavuri karyam jayapradamannu ani palkarinciri*.

Trichinopoly.¹ The Raja of Tanjore did not acquiesce in this transfer, and his men made frequent incursions into the Trichinopoly country until 1700, when there was a sharp encounter between the forces of the two kingdoms. Nelson describes this as a 'desultory war, the origin and course of which are alike obscure'. Pudukkottai records and the letters of the Madura Mission throw much welcome light on this 'obscure war'. Among the villages ceded to Trichinopoly were Tirukkattupalli and Koviladi, situated near the Grand Anicut of the Cauvery. Tirukkattupalli and Koviladi, situated near the Grand Anicut of the Cauvery, which controls the entire irrigation of the Tanjore delta. Tanjore simply could not and would not allow the Anicut to be controlled by the Nayaks, who were never really friendly to it. The Trichinopoly army was led by Dalavay Narasappaia. The Madura Mission letters² give a fairly detailed account of the campaign, which ended in a complete victory for Narasappaia. The Tondaiman Vamsavali³ gives us the additional information that the Tondaiman soldiery fought on the side of Trichinopoly. Baloji Pant, the Tanjore Dalavay, gathered an army of 2,000 cavalry evidently to chastise the Tondaiman for helping the Nayak Rani. The Tondaiman penetrated boldly into the enemy's camp at Pattukkottai, scaled the ramparts of the fort and forced Baloji to evacuate the place. Thus twice foiled, Baloji negotiated peace with Mangammal. The successful termination of this 'affair' was indeed a matter of gratification to the Rani who rewarded the Muslim divine of the Nattharwali darga for his benediction and prophecy which was fulfilled.

A FREE RENDERING OF THE COPPER-PLATE

(LANGUAGE TELUGU)

Be it auspicious! Prosperity! In the victorious (*Soka*) year 1623, corresponding to the year *Visu*, in the cycle commencing with *Prabhava*, in the month of *Bhadrapada*, on the 15th day of the bright fortnight, this deed recording a grant of land was given by Sri Mangammal, Queen of Cokkanatha Nayaka, son of Muttuvirappa Nayaka and grandson of Tirumala Nayaka, of the line of Visvanatha Nayaka belonging to the *Kasyapa gotra*. This endowment to the darga of the great teacher Baba Natthar is made in favour of the high priest Nasirud-din, the *karyakarta* of the darga.

The land gifted hereby is situate in the Visangi nadu in Trichinopoly, and lies to the east of Puttur (Pudur?), south of the large tank of Navalipetta, west of Mela-pullur (Puliyur?) and north of Nallur; and within these boundaries are included the entire lands of Suriyur, Melasuriyur and the hamlet of Viramanayanapalli, the limits of the Nettarengangulam (tank), Unapatti and Pattaveli lands. All that lie within these boundaries are hereby endowed as *darga* charity. All the wet and dry lands, game, usufructs of trees and plantations, irrigation wells etc. are to be enjoyed with all the eight proprietary rights (*astabhoga*) viz., those relating to *nidiniksepa* (buried treasures), *taru* (trees) *jalam* (springs), *pasanam* (minerals and stones), *aksini*, *agami*, *siddhi* and *sadyam*—for so long as the Moon and Sun endure; for generations of sons and grandsons.

Whereas you foretold that the Tanjavur affair would be successfully concluded, and as that affair was of an urgent nature, we in return make this endowment; and for that kindness of yours, you shall (because of this endowment) live in happiness.

Whoever causes obstruction to this endowment will incur sin; if a Brahmin, the sin of killing Brahmins and cows in Kasi, and if a Mussalman, the sin of indulging in forbidden food (pork).

Such are the commands of Mangammal, Queen of Cokkanatha Nayaka, etc., endowing lands to Shaikh Nasirud-din, the abbot and trustee to the darga of the great Baba Natthar.—(A Sanskrit verse)—As between a gift and its protection,

¹ Trichinopoly was then the capital of the Nayak kingdom of Madura. Mangammal had then acknowledged the suzerainty of the Mughals.

² Letters from Father Martin to Father De Villette (1701).

³ An unpublished work in Telugu which gives the genealogy and history of the early Tondaiman Rulers of Pudukkottai.

protection is more meritorious; for by making a gift one attains *svarga* (a heavenly abode which is not permanent), but by protecting a gift one attains the abode of the eternal Lord (from which one does not return).

Scribe—Govindaiya; engraver—Kammala Venkataramaiya.

THE POLICY OF DUPLEIX.

[By Mons. A. Lehuraux.]

It is, I think, considered a commonplace of history that the French Governor Dupleix nourished the ambition of founding a French Empire in India; that his policy of conquests was directed to that end; and that in this vain dream he was foiled by the vigorous opposition of Clive and the bull-dog tenacity of the E. I. Company.

Let us take a glance at the legend of Dupleix's alleged Imperialism and the way it is treated by historians.

Orme was a contemporary of both Dupleix and Clive and he possessed first-hand information. Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil, the latest biographer of Dupleix, and a most diligent student of texts, affirms that Orme copied wholesale from L. Le Mascier who had published his *Histoire de la dernière révolution des Indes-Orientales* in 1756 (seven years before Orme's work appeared), while Dupleix was still in France, and that the latter certainly revised the work. Orme says (p. 120):—

"All the manufactures of India proper for the markets of Europe had, from a long succession of importations of silver, risen so much in price, and diminished, so much in the goodness of the fabrick, that they afforded much less profit than in former times. The occurrence of these disadvantages convinced Mr. Dupleix that the trade of Indostan was no longer worth the attention of France, nor indeed of any other nation in Europe. But, discovering the unmilitary character of the natives, and the perpetual dissensions of their rulers, he was led to imagine that by joining some of these competitors he might gain by conquest more advantages than any other European nation had hitherto derived from Commerce. He, therefore, determined to prosecute this plan, by giving assistance to Chunda Sahib".

The legend, once started, it was an easy transition from 'Conquest to replace commerce' to 'conquest to found an Empire'. Malleison, an undoubted partisan of Dupleix, writing a century after Orme, definitely refers to the commercial rivalry between England and France in India, as a "battle for Empire", and states that "in all his undertakings Dupleix had a settled purpose and design, his smallest action tending to one mighty end" i.e., creating a French Empire.¹

We see how the legend has crystallised.

In 1901, a young student of the Sorbonne-Cultru, who had taken the History of Dupleix as his thesis, made a conscientious study of the known texts, and wrote as follows:—

"We have not found either in his writings or his conduct a single word or a single act that justifies our ascribing to him a plan based on special knowledge of the country and having for its object to render France Sovereign in India, as England afterwards became"

Martineau, the great historian of Dupleix, says:—

"It was unawares and almost unconsciously that Dupleix yielded to the movement which was to be the source of his glory and his misfortune". Lastly, we come to Jouveau-Dubreuil, whose theory of the 'System of Dupleix' is as bold as it is interesting. This author believes that the whole policy of Dupleix was aimed at the conquest of India.

The object of this thesis is to endeavour to show from Dupleix's own declaration of policy that he had no definite plan, secret or avowed, to found a French Colonial Empire, but that the development and maintenance of his country's commerce were his sole and constant pre-occupation. The originality of his 'system' lay in his theory—novel for the times—that a revenue-yielding

territory, possessed in absolute sovereignty, was indispensable to meet his overhead charges and advances, to cover losses and pay for the multifarious expenses of government. The declaration is embodied in a celebrated Memoir addressed by him to the French Coy. on 16 October 1753. It is a historical document of first-rate importance, little known to English readers although edited by Martineau in 1927.¹ Martineau's publication, a brochure of 185 pages, 10" x 7", contains two papers—the first is Dupleix's famous letter to Saunders of 18th February 1752, a long and closely-reasoned statement reviewing the events of the past three years that had convulsed the Carnatic. The second paper is the Memorial which we are concerned with, and which followed the Letter after an interval of more than twenty months. Martineau in his preface says there is no common link between them except that both are examples of self-justification. He adds:—

"There is nothing in the entire epistolary work of Dupleix that so well betrays his inmost thoughts as this Memoir, the while he submits his conduct to the appreciation of those on whose final judgment depended his policy and his career".

We can only re-echo the historian's regret that it was written so late. Had it come earlier the course of history might have been altered. When it appeared, Dupleix's recall had been decided and Godeheu was on his way to India.

The Memoir opens with these words:—

"The diversity of sentiments in which I find my countrymen plunged, and even those charged with the conduct of the Company's affairs, on recent happenings in India, compels me to bring to light certain truths which long experience has brought home to me and of which I shall now publish the evidence. These truths are that:—

(1) No Commercial Coy. whatsoever can maintain itself by the bare profits of its commerce; that it is necessary to command a fixed and assured revenue, especially where it has large establishments to maintain.

(2) Every Company should avoid as far as possible the export of bullion."

To illustrate point 1, Dupleix instances the Colonial career of Portugal. Long and difficult in its beginnings, once she acquired territory and revenues "to what heights of glory did she not rise? And what wealth did she not pour into Europe?" Her fixed and certain revenues, once vanished, decadence followed.

Holland raised herself on the ruins of Portugal's Eastern Empire. She filched their revenues and added to them the resources of entire Kingdoms—Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, Ceylon and others. And it is by means of their immense revenues that this Company has attained her present position.

Next came the English. Their earliest voyages were individual adventures whose success encouraged the creation of a Company. Beginnings were difficult and slow; and, early convinced of the necessity of a fixed revenue in the Indies, they made tentative efforts at founding settlements in the Moluccas, Java and other places where the Dutch were already established. We are all familiar with the treachery of Amboyna, of Ternate and of Bantam. The English cannot and will not forget it. Foiled in their attempts at settlements in the Sunda islands the English were compelled to found establishments on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, in Bengal and Surat and elsewhere. These, however, were no more than ware-houses, and became a dead loss as their number increased, because costly to acquire, and yielding no revenue. They represented only Piece-Goods and Produce which the English carry to Europe conjointly with the Dutch and the French. Competition lowered prices in Europe and increased the first-cost in India; and, although, thanks to a marriage with a Portuguese Princess, England acquired the island of Bassein,² whose revenue is very modest, the Company experienced many ups and downs for want of a constant and assured revenue; until, unable to pay their debts and maintain a Trade, they succeeded in the beginning of the century in founding a New Company whose capital was immense. During the war of the Spanish Succession, and down to 1730, this Company—or rather

¹Martineau: *La Politique de Dupleix* (Société de l'Hist. de l'Inde Française).

A slip: it should be Bombay.

¹ *The French in India*, pp. 208, 229.

its licensed traders—captured the inland trade.¹ The Company had also obtained from the Great Mogul exemptions from duties throughout his dominions. These revenues sufficed to cover many expenses and postponed the inevitable decline; but they were inadequate to prevent their drawing on Capital in Europe, which, I was assured more than 15 years ago, was exhausted. These revenues were also insufficient to maintain a fleet in Bombay, to oppose the piracies of the Angrias, expenses the more onerous as there was no Commerce to offset them. Further, their capital was so great that any profit earned upon a portion thereof, employed in a limited trade, could not supply the dividends which the Company always maintained on a high level,² so that they were driven to draw on their capital for that purpose. How then does she exist? On credit, which is not based on reason, but proceeds from a peculiar mental bent in this nation who push every thing to excess. Despite the heavy losses from the capture of Madras, and the costly military expenditure entailed in the Great War, their shares did not slump; special Agents, ever ready to support Government, kept them up. The illusion is maintained, and, since it has no basis on reason and truth, it can only be imputed to a certain policy pursued by the Nation in general when it is question of maintaining its credit, or to a peculiar blindness that precludes sane reflection. The Gazettes carefully nurse this blindness; they pompously announce the departure of many vessels, their distribution and return. But care is taken not to say that, to maintain the illusion, the number of vessels for China is increased. The public do not know that with a hundred thousand piastres and less, you can charter an indifferent cargo of tea or of porcelain; it is enough to see many ships returning; they take no count as to whether their cargoes justify the illusion, or are able to meet the heavy expenditure with which the English Company carry on their trade. The credulous public is not told that this Company, besides their debts in Europe that the papers publish, owe more than 1½ million sterling³ at least in India, and that they pay neither interest nor capital. This public is not informed that they are selling their woollens in India at 30 to 40 per cent. discount on former prices, that the consignments of the year 1753 are extremely modest, and hardly commensurate with the number of vessels. Many others are of last year's arrivals, lying freightless in India! They must reckon on other resources to supply their cargo, or else the Directors' aim must be to keep alive an illusion at any cost. How long can it last? The thing to me, appears a difficult problem. Their conduct in India since the peace leaves no room for doubt that their credit has given out, their funds are exhausted and the illusion in Europe is drawing to an end.

Dupleix next shows how the older "Company of the Indies" of Colbert, and its offshot the Sub-Company of St. Malo, both succumbed to the want of a fixed revenue and a Monopoly. The new Company founded in 1719 created four new establishments—Mahé, Karikal, Yanaon and Patna—all losing concerns. Of the older establishments, Chandernagore in 1732 had a revenue of only Rs. 8,000; Pondicherry at no time exceeded 25,000 pagodas.

Remittances from home fluctuate. Diminished remittances mean diminished homeward Cargo and diminished profits, all the sooner absorbed to the detriment of working capital. The only remedy is a revenue, fixed and constant. If Europe cannot furnish it, it must be sought elsewhere. A

¹ Called by the French "Commerce d'Inde en Inde".

² In 1772 (March) the Company had declared a dividend of 12½ per cent., yet begged Government for a loan. This led to the appointment of a Secret Committee. Their reports revealed 'such serious errors' that it drew from Chatham the remark: "India teems with iniquities so rank as to smell to earth and Heaven". The Company got a loan of £1,400,000 at 4 per cent. but was forbidden to declare a dividend exceeding 6 per cent. and required to submit accounts half-yearly to the Treasury. It was not allowed to increase its dividend to 10 per cent. until the New Charter Act of 1793 (See Keith's "Constitutional History of India"—Methuen).

³ This was in 1753. In 1769 "The Company's debts were put at £6,000,000, it had an army of 30,000 men to maintain and it paid £1 million a year in subsidies to the Nawab (of Bengal), the Emperor and other Indian Chiefs." Keith: *A, Constitutional History of India*, op. cit.

Commercial Company they say should only think of sending home bales—not of waging war. Specious reasoning! If the Dutch Company had thought on these lines where would they be today? It is to Wars the Company of Holland owe their revenues; it is to a war we owe ours.

To the proposition that Credit can maintain any Company Dupleix retorts it may do so for a long space of time in the case of competitors who are undeterred by losses and unperturbed by emergencies. With us the least incident would ruin credit, even one that bears no relation to the main object. Every nation has its own characteristics; ours lacks steadfastness.

If Credit may offer certain advantages to our competitors for a time, with us it is momentary and evanescent.

In general, Credit whatever it be, ultimately ruins the Company that is obliged to resort to it. Interest eventually absorbs both Capital and Profit; this remedy is only a palliative and is a proof of the weakness or the depletion of capital.

On the second principle of his thesis—"Every Company should avoid the exportation of bullion"—Dupleix declares it is an old and well-established maxim that the more specie circulates in a State the more is that State flourishing and able to meet its requirements. It is, however, difficult, not to say impossible, to trade with India or China without permitting this export. Suppose the Company is obliged to export annually twelve millions to India; our woollens and other marketable goods may account for two millions, leaving ten millions to be exported in bullion, a considerable sum, of which a part may be repeated. This bullion would be reduced to half if we could acquire a revenue of 5 millions, and to zero if that revenue were 10 millions. In the first case the Company would have only 5 millions to export in specie, and in the latter only the product of manufactures. What a gratifying spectacle!

With pardonable pride Dupleix concludes that, inspite of set-backs, disappointments and want of backing, he had secured for his country a revenue of at least five millions;¹ his ultimate goal was 10 millions.

It would exceed the exigency of space and the scope of this paper to speculate on how far Dupleix's conceptions inspired Clive and above all Wellesley. A close study of the document now presented will convince any fair-minded critic that not the foundation of an empire was Dupleix's dream but the acquisition of a territorial revenue that would give the necessary backing to his Commercial undertakings and raise his 'Country's Commerce' to the foremost place. But where he sowed others reaped. If his 'system' led to Empire, as it unquestionably did in the case of the English Company, governed by a Wellesley, who frankly worked to that end, the result lay not in the original plan of Dupleix but in that march of events that we call Destiny.

A NOTE ON MAJOR POLIER'S RESIGNATION.

[By Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon).]

How little we know about Lt.-Col. Antony Polier! Yet he was not an insignificant person in his days. Of French Protestant extraction and Swiss domicile he came to India in the year of Plassey, a stripling of sixteen² and within five years rose to the highly responsible office of the Chief Engineer at Calcutta³. He fought under Forde,⁴ surveyed the coast-line from Vizagapatam to Puri⁵ and found sufficient time and opportunity to improve his material prospects. By 1774, he had made a small fortune and lent not the inconsiderable sum of Rs. 80,000 to Najaf Khan, the virtual ruler of Delhi.⁶ If the sword and the

¹ After the victory over Nasir Jung.

² *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*, Tom. 40, Col. 605.

³ Sec. Cons. 1775, 24 Feby., No. 10, and copies of documents received from India

Office 1762, pp. 16-17, 22.

⁴ Sec. Cons. 1775, 24 Feby., No. 10.

⁵ Sec. Cons. 1775, 24 Feby., No. 10.

⁶ Rennel: *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan*, pp. 21-22.

⁷ *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. IV, No. 1273.

compass provided his main occupation he was not indifferent to the more refined diversions of the intellect. He studied the mythology and literature of India under Pandit Ramchand and though his *magnum opus* was never written he left a few tracts and memoirs that do no little credit to his scholarship. He was the first European to own a complete set of the Vedas. Buckland rightly gives him a place in his *Dictionary of Indian Biography* (p. 339), and there is a brief note on him in *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*,¹ Vol. 40, columns 605-606. Unfortunately while the latter lacks the necessary chronology, the former is not free from chronological and factual inaccuracies.

Polier's alien origin seems to have been ignored or condoned when he first entered the military service of the East India Company. But after he had attained the rank of a Major, the Court of Directors refused him further promotion on account of his foreign nationality² through his meritorious service had in the meantime earned the approbation of such competent judges as Clive and Warren Hastings. Buckland says that "Further promotion being refused to him, on account of his nationality, he resigned, 1776, and by Hastings' help entered the service of the Nawabs of Oudh, Shuja and Asaf-ud-daula as architect and engineer: was driven thence by the enmity of the Council: served the Mogul Emperor at Delhi in a military command: Hastings appointed him Lt.-Colonel, with leave to reside at Lucknow." Evidently Buckland has got all his facts wrong. Polier's promotion had indeed been stopped but he did not resign on that account. With Warren Hastings' help he entered the service of Shuja-ud-daula in 1773³ and was recalled by the Council in 1775 on account of his unauthorised participation in the siege of Agra (1774) and he resigned his commission in October 1775, not in 1776 because the Council would not allow him to return to Oudh and settle his private affairs. In 1776 Shuja-ud-daula was not alive and Polier was permitted to accept the office of Engineer and Architect under Nawab Asaf-ud-daula in 1780⁴. From 1776 to 1779 he was not in the service of that prince. Let contemporary records tell their own tale.

On the 30th November, 1774, General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis informed the Court of Directors that Major "Polier who as they were given to understand by Mr. Hastings, was employed in the Vizier's country on the surveying service only, joined the Army under Nudjuff Cawn and had a considerable, if not a principal share in the Direction of the Siege of Agra". On the 19th December they enquired of the Governor-General "whether Major Polier had any authority from the late Government for assisting at the siege of Agra and whether that officer had communicated to the Governor any account of his participation in the military operations at Agra"⁵. The Governor-General replied that Major Polier's appointment was not for "surveying service only". He also added that he had heard that "Major Polier was employed by the Vizier to assist Nudjuf Cawn in conducting the siege of Agra and he believes he has letters from him on the subject". The Governor-General found nothing objectionable in Polier's conduct but Clavering and his friends thought otherwise. They held that in the absence of any definite instruction from the Presidency "Major Polier's conduct in that instance has been irregular, we therefore think it unfit that he should be permitted to continue any longer in the dominions of the Vizier"⁶. On the 9th February Polier sent a lengthy statement from Fyzabad in which he gives a brief account of his past services:

"In the year 1757" he wrote "I entered in the Hon'ble Company's service in London as a cadet (an Epoch antecedent to that in which the officers now at the Head of the Brigades were admitted in the service) and arrived in India in 1758—from that time to the end of 1761 I was almost continually on service in the Field both at Mazulipatam under Colonel Forde and in the Bahar Province under Major Carnac, from these two officers I received

the most flattering marks of regard and approbation and it was mostly owing to the recommendation of the latter that I was called to the Presidency in the end of 1761 to act under the Chief Engineer as Head Assistant; In that station I remained until September 1762 when the Post of Chief Engineer was conferred on me on the resignation of Mr. Amphlett, and in that capacity I conducted the works for above two years until the arrival of Captain Fleming Martin appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors to that charge; With what fidelity and diligence I acquitted myself of that great trust, the many recommendations sent home in my favour and the Board's letter to me on my removal are undisputable Vouchers, I shall therefore omit saying anything further on that subject:—From the end of 1764 to May 1766 when I was appointed a Major by Lord Clive, I remained mostly on service with the army as Field Engineer and did not directly or indirectly engage in the General Resignation of which I was even totally ignorant,—at that period I was one of the officers whose services were deemed necessary to keep the troops in obedience until order could be restored and I came up for that purpose to Ellahabad. In which Province I remained as Major of seapoys until the end of 1767, when I was called down to the Presidency to take the command of the Garrison and also to superintend and give my opinion relative to the fortifications in conjunction with a Member of the Board deputed for that purpose:—In this station I was, when in or about August 1768 just on the eve of receiving a Lieut. Colonel's Commission which the Committee proposed to give me to prevent my being superseded by Captain Martin who was appointed a Lieut. Colonel of Artillery from Home, I received the unwelcome and unexpected information of a Bar's being put to my Rank by the Court of Directors:—To a Person of Honour and sensibility, conscious of having always to the utmost of his abilities faithfully and diligently discharged his Duty, so harsh and sudden a blow could not fail of being severely felt; * * *

Things were in that state when the late Nabob Shoujah dowlah made an application to the administration for a Person to be sent to him qualified to superintend and direct some Fortifications and Buildings he proposed erecting at his Residence;—Such an occasion of providing for me without interfering with the service or prejudicing any one did not escape those who wished me well and I was accordingly proposed and after much delay appointed to come up here to attend on the Nabob in the capacity he had desired. * * * With the help of a few Friends I entered into some mercantile engagements as the only road left for me to obtain in a warrantable Manner a small independency, and I flatter myself such a step every thing duly considered cannot be found fault with;—Deprived of every even the most distant Hope in the line I had embraced on my entering the Hon'ble Company's Service. It would be the height of cruelty to blame me for having endeavoured to better my situation in a way both honourable and justifiable tho' not at all calculated for a Military Man;—With Gentlemen of your liberal and generous way of thinking I hope what I have here alledged will make my Apology.

I arrived here about a year and a half ago and imagining my situation permanent, I entered into concerns as far as the assistance I received from my friends would allow me, and endeavoured that way the only one in my reach to render my residence here of service to me:—Without the smallest countenance from our administration, or any Publick charge which might give me credit or consideration in the Eyes of People who regard Europeans only in proportion as they fear them. * * *

The perplexed and unsettled state in which this country has been ever since my arrival here could not be favourable to my Commercial Views, obliged to accompany the Vizier at his particular desire during the greatest part of his campaign I could not attend to my own concerns and they accordingly suffered much, However on the Nabob's return to this place having received directions from him to prepare Plans for a Banqueting House at this place and a Palace at Benaress. I flattered myself that having now a fixed employment and in a Branch of all the most agreeable to me, I should at last be able to effect the end of my wishes, & I had the Plans ready for his approbation, when his untimely Death put a sudden stop to my views & his designs.

A few days had not elapsed since the accession of the present Nabob Asefud Dowlah before he applied to me for my assistance in preparing Plans (consonant to the intention of his late Father but which he had not time to put in Execution) for some Forts which of his late Father but which he had not time to put in Execution) for some Forts which he proposed to build on the Borders of his Dominions, viz., at Patergurh, Shawabad, Corah and perhaps Kannoge; which Forts are only intended as Frontier Garrisons, and I was preparing an address to you Hon'ble Sir & Sirs on this subject requesting your permission to take on me that charge when your order for my recall reached me."

He added that unless he was permitted to stay in Oudh for 9 months or one year to enable him to wind up his private business he would be completely ruined.¹ In answer, Polier was told that "the reason of your recall is that you may repair to the Presidency to answer for your conduct in assisting at the siege of Agra without any authority from this Government" and "that you are to repair forthwith and without further delay or excuse to Fort William".² In

¹See in this connection *Asiatic Annual Register*, 1800 Misc. Tracts, p. 29 and *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I.

²Pub. Cons. 1775, 14 Sept., No. 6; Sec. Cons. 1774, 19 Dec., No. 2, 1775, 24 Feby., No. 10.

³*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. IV, Nos. 184, 252.

⁴Pub. Cons. 1780, 22 June, No. 8.

⁵Sec. Cons. 1774, 19 Dec., No. 1.

⁶Sec. Cons. 1774, 19 Dec., No. 2, also 1775, 23 Jan., No. 6.

¹Sec. Cons. 1775, 24 Feb., No. 10. Some of the reflections made by the Major have been omitted owing to the necessity of economy of space.

²Sec. Cons. 1775, 24 Feb., Nos. 11-12.

April he was threatened with arrest should be still continue at Fyzabad. August found Polier at Calcutta. His explanation of his part in the siege of Agra was frank and straightforward:

"I have already informed you Hon'ble Sir & Sirs that I was sent to the late Nahr Shoojah Dowlah to attend on him as an Engineer and Architect. Shortly after my arrival at his Court his Excellency took the Field, and having desired I should go along with him, I followed him & for a time without any employment. On our arrival at Etawah which was in the beginning of December 1773 Najhaf Khan who had some time before defeated the Jatts in a pitched battle, drew his Forces towards Agra, Capital of the Soubah of the same name and then possessed by the Jatts;—The vizir who meant to gain the Friendship of Najhaf Khan, detached from his army about the 15th December 2 Battalions of seapoys and nine Guns, with orders to act under him in reducing the Place; This was a timely assistance to Najhaf Khan whose army consisting mostly of cavalry was besides that very ill provided for besieging a Fort of strength. The vizir had been led to think that the very appearance of his Troops would have occasioned the surrender of the Place, but near a month having elapsed since their arrival and the siege being little more forwarded than at first, he began to be extremely uneasy, lest the Reputation of his arms should suffer from meeting with a check just at the opening of his campaign. In this situation he applied to me for my assistance and begged I would repair to Agra to give what directions I should think proper towards forwarding the surrender of the Place: This Request considering my station with him in the capacity of an Engineer, together with his being a party concerned in the Event of the siege, could not with propriety be refused by me, and as a whole month must have elapsed before I could receive an answer from Calcutta on the subject, which delay might have been highly detrimental to his affairs, I hesitated not in complying with his desire, also from a conviction that the Vizir's Field Operations had the sanction of our administration, and accordingly repaired to Agra without loss of time.

I acquainted fully then the Hon'ble Governor with all these circumstances as I had before at times with every thing material that had come to my knowledge and had the satisfaction shortly after my return from Agra, to have it signified to me by his Aide-de-Camp. That he intirely approved of my conduct."

I have thus truly and candidly related to you the whole affair and trust that what I have said will exculpate me from the charge of having acted without authority from Government".²

It is to be noted that Hastings had already informed his colleagues that Major Polier had in fact written to him about the siege of Agra and as early as 5th June 1774 the Nawab Vizier had actually requested the Governor to order Major Polier to assume the command of his troops.³ Polier again solicited the Council to allow him to return to Oudh and undertook not to "interfere in any political or other transactions, except those absolutely relative to my own commerce and the settling my affairs".⁴ His request found no favour with the Council and on the 5th October Polier sought their "permission to resign the Hon'ble Company's service".⁵ This in short is the story of Polier's super-session and resignation.

On the 31st December, 1781, Polier addressed a letter to Hastings from Benares in which he once again renewed his request to be readmitted into the Company's service with the rank of Lt.-Colonel.⁶ He was accordingly appointed Superintendent of the Surveys in the Upper Provinces (beyond the Karma-nasha⁷). Polier once contemplated a visit to Gomukhi, the reputed source of the Ganges. Whether he actually did so we do not know.⁸

There are ample materials in our archives for a more or less complete account of Polier's Indian career and it is time that the common errors about him and his contemporaries should be removed.

¹Sec. Cons. 1775, 26 Apr., No. 5.

²Pub. Cons. 1775, 14 Sept., No. 6.

³*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. IV, No. 1086.

⁴Pub. Cons. 1775, 14 Sept., No. 6.

⁵Pub. Cons. 1775, 14 Sept., No. 7 and 30 Oct. 1775, No. 7.

⁶Pub. Cons. 1782, 15 Apr., No. 14.

⁷Pub. Cons. 1782, 18 Mar., No. 18 and 1786, 8 May, No. 3.

⁸*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VI, No. 1292.

PART II

Papers read at the Public Meeting.

PART III

Proceedings of the third Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, 23rd December, 1943, Aligarh.

1. Review of the action taken on the Resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed during the nineteenth session of the Commission.

(Please see *Conspectus*, pages 91—95)

The Secretary observed that the response so far received from the Provincial Governments, the States and the Universities might in view of the present abnormal conditions be regarded as satisfactory. The following resolution was passed:

Resolution I.—This Committee approves of the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at the 18th and 19th Sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

2. Review of the work done in connection with the Five-Year Publication Programme.

(a) *Scheme I.*—Some details of the Five-Year Publication Programme have been published in last year's Proceedings volume. Under Scheme I, the six honorary editors appointed by the Government of India, viz. Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. K. K. Datta, Dr. N. K. Sinha, Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Dr. H. N. Sinha and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad met at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Dr. S. N. Sen, the Editor-in-Chief, in May last and discussed the various details regarding the editing of the volumes scheduled for the first year's programme. Nearly 4,720 pages of typescripts of the original documents to be published were made over to them for editing.

Selection of Editors.—An examination of the manuscript volumes allotted for the second year of the programme reveals that there are many duplicate copies of letters and as such there may not be sufficient material for more than four editors to work upon. Several names of scholars have been recommended by one Provincial Government, three Indian States, three learned Institutions and three Degree Colleges. The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next four volumes:

- (1) Professor Muhammad Habib, Aligarh.
- (2) Dr. T. G. P. Spear, Delhi.
- (3) Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, Bombay.
- (4) Dr. B. A. Saletore, Ahmedabad.

(b) *Scheme II.*—The members will be glad to learn that under this Scheme the editing of both the Browne's Correspondence and Thevenot's and Careri's Travels are nearing completion.

(c) *Scheme III.*—(a) The work on Marathi Letters by the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala is in progress. The Mandala has appointed Professor D. V. Potdar as the Honorary Editor for the volume. The collection of material for the Gurumukhi volume has been completed and they are now under scrutiny. The Allahabad University has agreed to publish a volume of Hindi documents. The Kotah Darbar also offered to depute a scholar to edit Hindi records. It is likely that sufficient material will be available for two volumes of Hindi documents alone. Arrangements are also being made for the publication of documents in Tamil, Telegu and other South Indian languages. Of the eight Sanskrit documents so far traced arrangement has already been made for the publication of the two in the *Jha Research Institute Journal* of Allahabad.

(b) No suggestion has so far been received under this head. Probably the Indian States, Universities and learned institutions are reluctant to come forward with any scheme at the present moment and will like to watch how the rest of the scheme works. It may be necessary for the Research and Publication Committee to take the initiative in this matter and formulate a definite scheme. The fullest co-operation of the Imperial Record Department will always be available.

The Editors of the first six volumes of the Fort William and East India House Correspondence made a statement about the progress of their work. They considered it necessary to meet again and to exchange notes before their manuscripts were finally made ready for the Press. It was decided to hold a meeting at New Delhi sometime in March to settle new points that have occurred to the Editors in the course of their work. A meeting was held at Aligarh on the 23rd December, the proceedings of which will be found in Appendix A (I—III).

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that Prof. Mohammed Habib, Dr. T. G. P. Spear, Mr. R. P. Patwardhan and Dr. B. A. Saletore be appointed Honorary Editors for Volumes 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Fort William and East India House Correspondence to be published under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme.

The Secretary then stated that it would not be possible to complete Volume I of Scheme II (Browne's Correspondence) before the conclusion of the War as transcripts from the India Office will not be available until peace is restored.

With regard to Scheme III (a) Prof. D. V. Potdar stated that he expected to complete the editing of the Marathi records in the course of another six months.

Dr. I. H. Qureshi stated that the first volume on the *Persian Akhbars* is ready but the Delhi University is reluctant to do anything now in view of the Government of India's order prohibiting all fresh publications so long as the paper scarcity continues.

Prof. Mohammed Habib said that the Muslim University would be prepared to undertake publication of this Volume.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Delhi University be requested to take up the publication of the *Persian Akhbars* edited by Dr. I. H. Qureshi under the Scheme III of the Five-Year Publication Programme.

The Secretary reported that the Kotah Durbar was prepared to bear the publication expenses of a volume of Hindi records and suggested that as there were sufficient materials for two volumes one volume each may be allotted to the Allahabad University and Kotah Durbar respectively.

Dr. Tara Chand was of opinion that as these records were of historical interest a scholar familiar with the British Period of Indian History should also be associated in the editing work and the Kotah Durbar may be requested to co-operate with the Allahabad University and both the volumes may be jointly edited by the nominees of the University and the Durbar.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that two volumes of Hindi records may be published under Scheme III (a) of the Five-Year Programme under the joint auspices of the Allahabad University and the Kotah Durbar. Scholars appointed by the University and the Durbar should jointly edit both the volumes and the expenses of publication should be shared by the University and the Kotah Durbar.

The Secretary was authorised to ascertain the views of the Kotah Durbar with regard to this suggestion.

3. Survey of Historical Records.

It will be seen that so far one Provincial Government and 21 States have agreed to set up Regional Committees. But as most of the Provincial Governments and States are prepared to give suitable facilities to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission they may take up the work in their respective areas till the committees are set up. Individual lead may be in this respect of considerable use and may supply the necessary impetus. It is therefore suggested that the following gentlemen may be requested to organize, if necessary, small informal committees consisting of the local members of the Indian Historical Records Commission in their respective provinces to commence the survey work pending the appointment of Regional Survey Committees by the Provincial Governments concerned.

Madras.—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.

Bombay and Sind.—Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A.

Bengal and Assam.—Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.

United Provinces.—Professor Muhammad Habib, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

Bihar.—Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.

Orissa.—Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (Lond.).

Dr. R. C. Majumdar and Dr. N. K. Sinha complained that the Provincial Governments were apathetic and averse to taking the initiative in removing old records from the threatened area and were disinclined to grant such members of the Commission as were prepared to co-operate with them in this important task any facility whatever.

The Secretary pointed out that most of the Provinces and the States were prepared to view the resolutions passed by this Committee with sympathy but their present pre-occupations prevented them from implementing the policy advocated by the Commission and the Committee. They were however prepared to grant reasonable facilities to such private individuals as were willing to undertake a regional survey and the members of the Committee should now give the necessary lead and enlist such local co-operation as may be necessary. After a lengthy discussion in which Dr. Tara Chand, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Prof. Potdar, Mr. B. B. Chakravorty, Prof. Mohammed Habib, Mr. Mahapatra, Dr. H. N. Sinha, Mr. Jaffar, Rao Bahadur Dr. Baliga and Prof. Nilakanta Sastri participated, the following resolution was passed:

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees consisting of all grades of members of the Commission residing in the area concerned be set up in the Provinces with powers to co-opt and that the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities be requested to grant them such facilities in the shape of leave, access to archives, official recognition etc. as may facilitate the object which these Committees have in view. Such Indian States as may desire to act on these lines may set up similar Committees. The following gentlemen may kindly act as conveners of the *ad hoc* Committees in the provinces mentioned against their names:

Madras.—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

Bombay and Sind.—Prof. D. V. Potdar.

Bengal and Assam.—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

U. P.—Dr. Tara Chand.

Bihar.—Dr. K. K. Datta.

C. P. and Berar.—Mr. Y. K. Deshpande.

Orissa and Eastern States Agency.—Mr. G. S. Das.

N.-W. F. P.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar.

Delhi.—Dr. S. N. Sen.

4. Proposal by Dr. K. K. Datta (forwarded by the Government of Bihar).

That pending the formal appointment of the Regional Records Survey Committees in some areas, the present members of the Commission belonging to them be kindly afforded necessary facilities by Governments, Universities and learned institutions, for the exploration of records lying scattered in private collections in different parts of the country.

Explanatory note.—After various discussions on the subject of Regional Survey of Records at the eighteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, held at Mysore in January, 1942, the Commission passed a resolution (Resolution No. V of the Members' meeting held on 23rd January, 1942), according to which the Government of India was pleased to issue necessary

communications to the Indian States and Provincial Governments for the formation of Regional Survey Committees in their respective areas. But the prevalence of extraordinary war-time conditions have not made the immediate establishment of such Committees possible in certain areas though the authorities concerned have appreciated their utility (as is clear from replies of the Bengal and Bombay Governments). In such circumstances the work of "bringing to light" records in private custody can be done to some extent for the time being, by members of the Commission if they are kindly granted, as far as possible, the required facilities for it (in matters of leave and travelling allowances) without any great strain on Government funds at the present moment.

As the principle underlying this resolution was embodied in the previous one it was formally moved and passed.

5. Proposal by Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga.

This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committees or Scholars, who may have unearthed private collections of Historical value, be requested to furnish every year to the Research and Publication Committee, brief statements showing the nature and condition of such Collections, the period covered by them, the place where they are available and the facilities that are offered for consulting them, with a view to their being incorporated in the Annual Proceedings Volume of the Indian Historical Records Commission in the form of an Appendix for the benefit of students of history.

Explanatory note.—The Resolution explains itself. The students of history in different parts of India may remain in ignorance of the discoveries made by the various Regional Survey Committees and scholars unless information of this nature is published in an All-India Publication like the Annual Proceedings Volume of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the report of Regional Committees be published in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

6. Proposal by Mons. A. Lehuraux.

That, in view of the present financial stringency of the Government of India, steps be taken to issue an appeal to the Ruling Princes of India for pecuniary help in calendaring in English the important store of letters in the Modi script recently found at Poona and at present in the possession of Mr. Shankar Laxman Vaidya, B.Ag., Poona.

That, for the purpose of determining the cost of calendaring these letters, a sub-committee be formed consisting of Dr. S. N. Sen, Professor D. V. Potdar, and Mr. S. L. Vaidya, with power to add to their number, to prepare a proper estimate.

Explanatory note.—The Vaidya letters—some 1,000 in number—were discovered in 1942 in Poona in the daftar of Balambhat and Vishwanathbhat Vaidya, advisers to Sahu Maharaj, by Mr. S. L. Vaidya B.Ag., their descendant, who is a member of the governing body of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala of Poona.

They throw light on the wars with Tipu, the English and the Nizam (A.D. 1740-1760) and contain original letters from Raghoji Bhoslé Sahu Maharaj, Balambhat and Vishwanathbhat Vaidya, Nana Sahib Peshwa, Nana Fadnis, Tulaji Angre, Pratindhi Haripant Phadke, Chimanji Narayan Sachiva and other leading Sardars.

The collection also contains letters from and to Raghoji Bhoslé on the hitherto obscure point of the ransom of Chanda Sahib. They constitute an important link with the eighteenth century Deccan and to none are they more interesting than to the Deccan Princes and Rulers.

The cost of translating and calendaring these letters in English should not much exceed Rs. 2,000; but the actual cost had better be left to the finding of the proposed estimating sub-committee.

The proposal was formally moved in the absence of Mons. A. Lehuraux. The following resolution was passed:

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. S. N. Sen, Prof. D. V. Potdar and Mr. S. L. Vaidya with power to co-opt be appointed to estimate the cost of calendaring the valuable Marathi records in the possession of Mr. S. L. Vaidya.

7. Proposal by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.

This Commission recommends to the Government of Madras that they be pleased to instruct the President and Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board to inspect periodically the old records in the custody of important temples and other religious institutions and to send a copy of the report of their inspection to the Secretary of the Commission.

Explanatory Note.—Resolution IV passed at the nineteenth meeting held at Trivandrum recommended to the Madras Government the inclusion of the controlling officers of the Devasthanam (Hindu temples and Religious institutions) Department. This proposal, if given effect to by that Government, will efficiently implement the objects of the resolution; and if controlling officers should start inspecting old records, they will be carefully preserved. Steps have to be taken early lest the documents should get lost.

Attention of the mover being invited to the action already taken by the Madras Government on the Resolution X of the 19th session (*vide* Conspectus, pages 111-112 of the Member's meeting), the resolution was withdrawn.

8. Note on inspection of Mackenzie Manuscripts in Madras by Professor D. V. Potdar.

This vexed question has now and again been brought before the Commission during the last ten or twelve years. This year the Government manuscript collection having been removed by the Madras Government to Tirupati, I got the opportunity of personally acquainting myself with the question and to see things for myself in a way. Dr. Shankaran has recently taken charge of this collection. While going round with him through the collection at random we changed to see a table where some Telugu manuscripts belonging to the Mackenzie collection were being transcribed. The manuscripts were badly eaten by white ants at corners at the back though the matter seemed to have been fairly well preserved. But the manuscripts were left entirely unrepaired. Dr. Shankaran represented the position to Government and naturally his Government replied that nothing could be done during war-time. Dr. Shankaran told me in reply to my query that out of about a thousand manuscripts *roughly speaking* nearly 200 were in a *damaged condition* eaten into by worms in several cases or had suffered otherwise. He had called for estimates from the Madras Records Office for repairing of those damaged manuscripts. And the Office replied that it was difficult to get the supply of repairing material and if the case was very urgent he gave an estimate of somewhat like Rs. 110 for a manuscript of 200 pages of quarter size, somewhat like an exercise book. This cost was certainly prohibitive at least for the present. I then saw about 50 Marathi manuscripts from the Mackenzie Collection and have again seen that some of the manuscripts were in a very damaged condition and required immediate and careful repairing. Now this is the state of things about the Mackenzie manuscripts as I saw with my own eyes and I am sure Dr. Shankaran will bear me out. The manuscripts, I was told, were for a long time in the possession of the University and yet nothing, it seems, was or could be done. I do not propose to apportion the blame to anybody but I can say this much definitely that the Mackenzie manuscripts must be immediately attended to.

As regards the Marathi manuscripts in the Mackenzie Collection I have to suggest that it would be better to allow the same to be transferred to the Government of Bombay and I believe either the Alienation Office or the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute be put in their charge. If a permanent loan of the manuscripts to the Government of Bombay is not found

agreeable, then a temporary loan for say a period of three to five years be sanctioned on condition that a full cataloguing and calendaring of the Marathi manuscripts be carried out by them. I feel sure that the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandalā would very willingly undertake this work or co-operate in any effort or scheme towards this end, though it would not be able to bear any financial burden. In fact it would expect some very necessary financial help. The Marathi manuscripts require to be examined carefully and in detail by an expert in Marhatta history well-versed in reading Modi script; and such persons cannot be had locally on the Madras side. Hence if the Marathi manuscripts were to be transferred to Bombay side as suggested above, they would be studied, read, catalogued and calendared with far less trouble and expenditure. The list of the Marathi manuscripts and the cursory examination carried out by me at Tirupati convinced me that some of them contain a lot of useful information.

Secretary's note.—Please see in this connexion pages 126-27, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XII; pages 165-66, Volume XIV; pages 7-8, Part III, Volume XVI; pages 13-14, Part III, Appendix C, Volume XVII and page 2, Part III, Appendix C, Volume XVIII.

It may be stated for the information of the members that on behalf of the East India Company the entire Mackenzie Collection was purchased in 1822 by Marquis of Hastings, the then Governor-General, for a sum of one lakh of rupees. The preliminary examination made by Professor C. R. Wilson revealed that they were chiefly illustrative of history, literature and religion of South India. But as proper estimation of these documents could not be made as they were in South Indian languages they were transferred to Madras so that thorough examination could be made there. Accordingly in 1828, these documents were transferred to the Government of Madras. Subsequently, these documents were transferred from place to place.

Observation by Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga.

It is stated in the Note that the Curator of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library informed Professor Potdar that the Madras Record Office had given an estimate of "somewhat like Rs. 110 for a manuscript of 200 pages of quarter size, somewhat like an exercise book". This statement is not correct as will be shown below:

In December 1942 an enquiry was received by the Madras Record Office from the Curator of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library as to the cost of mending 20 manuscripts of about the size 10" x 8" each containing 150 to 200 sheets. It was stated in reply that the cost of mending and re-binding 20 manuscripts containing 4,000 sheets of the size 10" x 8" would be Rupees 1,450. From this it will be seen that the estimate given was Rs. 72/8/- per volume of 200 sheets or 400 pages and not Rs. 110 for a manuscript of 200 pages as is reported to have been stated by the Curator of the Library. In pre-war days this estimate would have been considerably less and would not have exceeded Rs. 25, including labour. For, while chiffon was selling then at 14 annas to 1 rupee per yard, it was purchased for the Madras Record Office at Rs. 3-1-0 per yard just after Japan declared war. It is doubtful whether it is at all available in the market at present, and even if it is available its price must have risen abnormally high. Similarly the price of hand-made paper required for mending is now much higher than in pre-war days. The Curator of the Library had been informed about the abnormal rise in the price of chiffon and other mending materials before the estimate in question was furnished.

In this connection, it must also be stated that, between June 1941 and November 1943, the Madras Record Office has mended and re-bound no less than 41 manuscript volumes of the Oriental Manuscripts Library containing 6,756 pages. The repairs of 6 of these volumes have just been completed and the Curator of the Library has been informed that further batches of manuscripts of the Library will be taken up as soon as these 6 volumes are returned. In fact both the Director of Public Instruction, under whom the Library has been placed, and the Government of Madras have fully realised the necessity to

repair the damaged manuscripts of the Library, as early as possible. They have agreed that it is necessary to train some of the attenders of the Library in mending in the Madras Record Office, or to obtain the services of an expert mender of the Madras Record Office, for the Library. But, since the mending materials are now costly and scarce, they have ordered that the scheme should be deferred for the duration of the War and that for the present the Madras Record Office should undertake to repair as many of the damaged manuscripts of the Library as possible. In view of this, the Record Office has practically set apart one or two of its menders specially for mending the manuscripts of the Library since September 1943.

Again, though the estimates of the cost of repairing manuscripts were called for by the Library and furnished, in no case has the Madras Record Office charged the Library with the actual expenditure. Nor is it proposed to charge the Library hereafter for the manuscripts that may be repaired and re-bound. The expenditure in such cases is always met out of the funds allotted for the Record Office.

Observation by Sri A. Sankaran, M.A., Ph.D., Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Tirupati, Addressed to Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga. (Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission).

I am thankful to you for sending me a copy of Professor Potdar's 'Note on the Inspection of Mackenzie manuscripts in Madras' being item No. 8 on the agenda of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission and your remarks on the note of Professor Potdar.

2. I entirely agree with your remarks on Professor Potdar's note as they are based on actual facts. But I am surprised at the mixture of a little truth with such incorrectness in 'the note' of Professor Potdar. I believe that members of the Historical Records Commission ordinarily make statements duly authenticated and well-documented for the consideration of their Committees. There is none of that in this note; and more, my signature is presumed as being affixed to the various inaccuracies in the note.

3. It is true that in showing Professor Potdar the courtesy due to a respectable visitor, I took him to the seats of the various assistants and copyists at work, when he saw a copyist restoring a Mackenzie manuscript in Telugu and that after some time he had a brief conversation with me at my table. I have to categorically repudiate the various statements made by him and those attributed by him to me.

(i) "The manuscripts were left entirely unrepaired". If the manuscript that he saw being copied was not repaired, does it mean that no manuscript has been repaired in the Library? As stated by you, during the last 2 years, more than 40 manuscripts have been mended in the Madras Record Office. The fact that manuscripts are being re-copied indicates that due care has been taken to preserve them.

(ii) "Dr. Sankaran represented the position to Government and naturally his Government replied that nothing could be done during war time". This is a grave and unwarranted presumption. Between the date on which I took charge and the visit of Professor Potdar there was no representation from me and there was no reply from 'his Government' (The Government of Madras) on this subject of repair of manuscripts.

(iii) "Out of about a thousand manuscripts roughly speaking nearly 200 were in a damaged condition". The total number of volumes of Mackenzie manuscripts paper dealing with history and allied subjects is only 323 of which only 39 volumes are in the Marathi language, though there are 74 other volumes in Marathi dealing with miscellaneous subjects; and it is impossible that I could ever have said that 200 manuscripts out of a thousand were in a damaged condition. The fact is that about 200 manuscripts out of the total collection of ten thousand paper manuscripts in the library in many languages might be in need of immediate repair.

(iv) "He (Curator, Madras Record Office) gave an estimate of somewhat like Rs. 110 for a manuscript of 200 pages of quarter size". I do not at all remember having given any specific figures regarding the cost, and if I had given I could not have given a wrong figure and it has been filled in by the author of the note by his own estimate of the charges.

(v) "I then saw about 50 Marathi Manuscripts". The total number of Volumes of Marathi Manuscripts included in the Mackenzie Collection is only 39, though there are 74 other volumes in Marathi on literature, religion, etc. As the visitor was in a hurry to see the Manuscripts no record was maintained regarding the number of volumes issued to him and he was only given a seat near the Librarian and it is not possible to verify his statement.

(vi) "I am sure that Dr. Sankaran will bear me out". I am sorry I am unable to do so.

(vii) "The Manuscripts were for a long time in the possession of the University and yet nothing it seems, was or could be done". The Manuscripts were never in the possession of the University and the Manuscripts were only lent to them in a larger number than they were lent to other persons and institutions.

(viii) The Government of Madras have decided to open a mending section in the library and also to purchase a photostat machine which will materialise in due course.

4. (i) Regarding the transfer of the Marathi Manuscripts to Bombay proposed in para. 2 of the note, I am neither competent nor called upon to express an opinion. But I have to state that the Madras Government have recently sanctioned the post of a Marathi Pandit in the Maximum of the scale for Pandits in the Library for the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of the Marathi manuscripts of the Library.

(ii) "The cursory examination carried out by me convinced me that some of them (Marathi Manuscripts) contain a lot of useful information". This must be acceptable to all without exception.

5. Regarding the Secretary's note "Accordingly in 1828 these documents were transferred to the Government of Madras. Subsequently these documents were transferred from place to place", it must be pointed out that the latter sentence is very misleading. The Mackenzie Collection had always been in the custody of the officers of the Government of Madras and at Madras only till, as a measure of safety and emergency arising out of the present war, the Government, with forethought, transferred the whole Manuscripts Library including the Mackenzie Collection to an interior district, away from the east coast in April, 1942.

After a lengthy discussion in which Rao Bahadur Dr. Baliga, Prof. Potdar, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Prof. Srinivasachari, Prof. Nilakanta Sastri and Dr. Tara Chand participated, the following resolution was passed:

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends that Prof. Potdar's note and Dr. B. S. Baliga and Dr. Shankaran's observations be forwarded to the Government of Madras for their information and such action as they may deem necessary.

9. Proposals by Dr. S. C. Sarkar.

I. Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should direct and conduct search and enquiries about and research studies in records and relics (of historical, economic, cultural, commercial and geographical nature) of the Modern Age (late 15th to 20th century), in the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French, Italian, German, English, Persian, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, Tibetan, Burmese, Siamese, Malayan, Filipino, and other East Indic and Oceanic languages, relating to the overseas economic, political and cultural connections of India in those centuries,—both as survival and continuance of the Greater India of the pre-15th century ages, and also as a revival of it from the close of the 18th century to the present day (as a prelude to the Greater

India of to-day and of the near future);—and that a committee (with sub-committees) of suitable scholars be framed to focus these enquiries and studies, and to get into touch with the Overseas Department of the Government of India, with the official organisations of the relevant regions of the world which may be in a position to help with the pertinent records, etc., and with the various learned societies in those regions already aware of or dealing with such materials, or able to search for and tap them.

II. Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should direct and conduct research studies in the Inter-influences in the spheres of (i) Economic conditions, movements and history; (ii) Political and civic ideas and institutions; (iii) Literature (in all its branches), religious, philosophical and scientific thought; (iv) The Fine Arts, and the Industrial Arts and Crafts; (v) Social and material civilisations (e.g., dress, costumes and ornaments, manners and customs, standards of living, designs and manufacturers of luxury commodities etc.),—as between Modern India (15th to 20th Century) and the several countries of the Modern World (same period);—and that a committee (with sub-committees) be framed of suitable scholars to focus and organise comparative studies of Indian and extra-Indian materials relating to the above groups of subjects (and their sub-groups); and further that in the search, selection, cataloguing and preservation of historical records in general, the workers be instructed that materials throwing light on the above topics (as also on the subject-matters indicated in the previous resolution) might not escape notice and treatment.

After a brief discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolution IX.—This Committee is of opinion that these proposals are outside the scope of the Research and Publication Committee and the Commission.

Conspectus of the action taken by the Government of India, Provincial Governments etc., on the Resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at the eighteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution III.—This Commission requests the Government of India to send a communication to the Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned Societies that scholars in their employment should be allowed all facilities in the shape of travelling expenses and leave (where necessary) to enable them to participate in the publication scheme of the Imperial Record Department.

The *Faridkot Darbar* do not propose to take any action as there is no important historical record in the State.

The *Loharu Darbar* do not propose to take any action as no such scholars are in the employment of the State.

The *Dujana Darbar* do not propose to take any action for the same reason as stated by Loharu.

The *Bhawalpur Darbar* will allow all facilities to scholars in their employment to enable them to participate in the publication programme of the Imperial Record Department.

The *Suket Darbar* do not possess any historical records.

The *Bilaspur Darbar* offer their fullest co-operation in the proposed publication programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that the Government of India request the Provincial Governments and the Indian States—

(a) to set up local committees in consultation with the Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members of the Commission in their areas to conduct regional surveys with a view to bringing to light records in private custody and providing for their preservation and publication;

(b) to include the Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission in their respective areas;

(c) to accord all facilities to the Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members of the Commission for carrying on the regional surveys pending the appointment of the Committees recommended.

The *Government of Madras* will be glad to accord all reasonable facilities to the members of the Commission desiring to undertake regional surveys of historical records in the province.

The *Government of Bombay* state that so far no member of the Indian Historical Records Commission has requested the Provincial Government for facilities to carry on regional surveys. If any member approaches the Provincial Government with a request for certain definite facilities to carry on such work, the Government will be prepared to give him all reasonable facilities.

The *Government of Bengal* would be glad to afford all facilities to the members of the Commission but they feel that the present moment is not opportune for such a survey which may well be postponed till the war emergency has passed.

The *Government of Assam* agree to accord facilities to the proposed survey of non-confidential Government records in the Secretariat subject to the conditions that such facilities will be allowed as far as possible without detriment to, or interference with, the current work of Government and that no extra expenditure will be borne by the Government. There are also records of historical importance now with the Anusandhan Samiti, the Department of Historical and Antiquarian studies and Government Offices in districts where they will be available if local surveys are undertaken by the members of the Commission. It is further stated that the Province do not possess any organized central record room in the full sense of the term.

The *Government of Orissa* state that apart from the financial consideration there are definite limitations to starting regional committee in the Province during the present emergency. In view of the paper position no publicity work inviting attention of the public is possible. It is also doubtful if the results

to be achieved by setting up such a committee will be commensurate with the expenditure involved. In view of these the Provincial Government propose to postpone the subject till better times. A modest scheme to this end is under consideration of the Government.

The *Travancore Government* will be glad to accord all facilities to the members of the Commission.

The *Holkar Government* will be glad to accord all facilities to the members of the Commission.

Jashpore.—As there are no historical records in the State archives there is no necessity of setting up any regional committees in the State.

Kalahandi.—The Darbar are willing to act on the lines recommended but they have no knowledge of the members of the Commission for this area.

Korea.—There being no member of the Commission in the State, the Darbar do not propose to set up a committee. If any member of the Commission visits the State, necessary facilities will be given to him.

Kanker.—No documents of historical value in the records of the State or in the possession of private families are available. But a local committee has been formed of the following persons to conduct further research:

- (1) Mr. D. N. Sanyal, Headmaster, High School;
- (2) Mr. R. K. Lal, Tahsildar;
- (3) Mr. Mednikar Jha, Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Nandgaon.—As there are no documents of historical interest in the State, it is not proposed to create a committee. Members of the Commission, if they pay visits, will be afforded necessary facilities.

Patna.—Collection of documents of historical interest in the possession of private persons, though not many, has already been taken up.

The Darbar think that it will be advantageous to set up one committee for the Eastern States Agency. The question has been referred to the Council of Rulers.

Sarangarh.—There being no suitable local men in the State it is not proposed to set up a committee.

The Darbar will be only too willing to act according to the recommendation if one committee is set up for all or some of the Chhattisgarh States.

Surguja.—The Darbar agree to the formation of a committee and is prepared to afford facilities to the members of the Commission.

Raigarh.—The Darbar agree to the formation of a committee as soon as the names of the members of the Commission in that area are known.

Bastar.—As there are no records of historical value in the State, there is no scope for setting up of a committee as recommended.

Khairagarh.—The Darbar have created a Committee and the information collected by it will in due course be forwarded to the proper quarter. There is no member of the Commission in that area.

Gangpur.—The Darbar have set up a Committee and request that as they are not aware of the names of the members of the Commission, the formation of the committee may be intimated to the Member from Orissa. The members will be afforded all facilities if and when they pay visit to the State.

Keonjhar.—The Darbar are making inquiries with regard to the collection of documents in private possessions. They think that it will be advantageous to set up one committee for the Eastern States Agency. The matter has been referred to the Council of Rulers.

Seraikela.—The Darbar are making inquiries with regard to the collection of documents in private possessions. They think that it will be advantageous to set up one committee for the Eastern States Agency. The matter has been referred to the Council of Rulers.

Damra.—A local committee has been formed and the Darbar are prepared to afford facilities to the members of the Commission when they pay visit to this State.

Sonepur.—The “Koshala Cultural Association” has been established by the States of Patna and Sonepur for the preservation of historical documents.

Baudh.—The Darbar think that it is not possible to carry on organization in the prevailing circumstances. They have referred the matter to the Council of Rulers as they think that one committee for the Eastern States Agency will prove advantageous.

Dhenkanal.—They have set up a small committee of influential local persons.

Nayagarh.—The Darbar highly appreciate the idea and are making efforts to set up a committee.

Cooch Behar.—In view of paucity of historical records and the absence of a record room, the Darbar do not propose to form a committee.

Mayurbhanj.—As the State maintain an Archaeological Department for the preservation of documents, it is not thought necessary at present to set up a committee.

Tripura.—A committee is not at present contemplated. The Tripura Government will accord all facilities to the members of the Commission.

Jhalawar.—The Darbar agree to afford all possible facilities to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The *Mysore Government* have informed that they have instructed the Registrar, Mysore University, to afford all possible facilities to such of the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission as may go to Mysore to carry on regional surveys of historical records.

The *Cochin Government* have agreed to afford all facilities to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for carrying on regional surveys of historical records in the State.

Conspectus of action taken by the Government of India, Provincial Governments, etc., on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at the nineteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution I(a).—This Committee approves of the details of the Five-Year Publication Programme and recommends that Publications under scheme III(a) should have indexes both in English and in the language of the documents and the summaries published should be as full as possible.

The *Government of India* were pleased to approve the details of the Five-Year Publication Programme and the proposal contained in this Resolution.

Resolution I(b).—This Committee reiterates the Resolution III of the eighteenth session and requests the Government of India to impress upon the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities the need of co-operating with the Imperial Record Department with a view to ensuring the success of the Scheme.

The resolution was forwarded to all the Provincial Governments and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and to His Excellency the Crown Representative for transmission to the Indian States concerned.

The *Government of India* have decided that no volumes under the Five-Year Publication Programme should be published so long as the paper scarcity continues. It is however proposed to carry on the work in connection with the preparation of the manuscripts of the proposed volumes so far as the Imperial Record Department is concerned, and to get them ready in the scheduled time so that they may be sent to the press as soon as conditions improve. The Government of India hope that the Provincial Governments will allow all facilities asked for to enable scholars in their employment to participate in the publication programme of the Imperial Record Department and to secure the grant of similar facilities from the Universities and learned Societies which have not so far agreed to grant them.

The *Government of Bombay* requested the principals of Government and non-Government Arts Colleges and several learned Societies in the Province to recommend the names of scholars under their employment who are willing to participate in the Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department and to give them the facilities of travelling expenses and leave. A list of such persons recommended by some of the principals and Societies is annexed. As regards scholars serving under the Government of Bombay, Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, formerly Principal, Gujarat College (now Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province) and Dr. B. A. Saletore, Lecturer in History, Gujarat College, are willing to participate in Part I of the programme.

Colleges.

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Gujarat College, Ahmedabad . . . | 1. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, I.E.S., Principal and Professor of History. |
| 2. Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona. | 1. Mr. R. V. Oturkar, Professor of History. |
| | 2. Mr. K. Gopalachari, Professor of History. |
| 3. Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona . . | Mr. C. B. Joshi, Professor of History. |
| 4. Khalsa College, Bombay 19 . . . | Mr. D. S. Sodhi, Professor of History. |

Learned Institutions.

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| 5. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. | 1. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, Reader in Mediaeval Indian History. |
| | 2. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, Reader in Maratha History. |
| 6. Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar. | 1. Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi, Director of Kannad Research, Dharwar. |
| | 2. Mr. D. R. Bendre, M.A., Dharwar. |
| | 3. Mr. N. S. Kamlapur, B.A., LL.B., Dharwar. |
| | 4. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., Dharwar. |
| 7. Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. | Mr. William Coelho, Professor of History. |

The *Government of the Punjab* state that they have again given their best consideration to the question of grant of necessary facilities to enable scholars in their employment to participate in the Publication Programme of the Imperial

Record Department, but regret that in view of the prevailing financial stringency they are unable to undertake the new expenditure involved.

The *Government of Bihar* state that out of the four members of the Commission from the province Dr. K. K. Datta is a member of the Research and Publication Committee and is in Government employment. The Provincial Government accordingly agree to grant him necessary facilities if his services are required by the Commission, and if it is found necessary for him to travel to Delhi or other places in India at the instance of the Committee. It is, however, presumed that he will not be called upon to go out frequently on tour or to undertake work on behalf of the Commission of a nature and duration which would seriously interfere with the programme of his ordinary duties in the college or entail the appointment of substitute to do his work in the college. Others are Corresponding members and the Provincial Government think that the question of considering their case does not arise.

The *Government of Central Provinces and Berar* have permitted Dr. H. N. Sinha, Professor, Morris College, Nagpur, to participate in the Publication Programme with necessary facilities. But no halting allowance will be granted to him under Rules if his halt at New Delhi exceeds the period of ten days.

The *Government of Assam* state that as that province is now in the actual war zone, they regret that they cannot reconsider their decision already communicated (*vide* page 35, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XIX), till the conditions return to normal or at least the war-situation in the Province becomes more easy.

The *Government of North-West Frontier Province* agree to accord necessary facilities only to the Corresponding member of the Commission in the Province (Mr. S. M. Jaffar) to enable him to participate in the Publication Programme.

The *Government of Sind* say that there being no University in the Province there are no nominees of the Provincial Government or any learned Society on the Indian Historical Records Commission or the Research and Publication Committee respectively, the question of giving necessary facilities to scholars does not arise.

Remarks.—The Provincial Government are considering the question of appointing a nominee.

The *Bombay University* state that circular letters have been addressed to the University Departments, affiliated colleges and recognised Post-graduate institutions notifying that if any scholars applied for aid to participate in Scheme III of the Five-Year Publication Programme, their applications will be considered by the University.

The *Patna University* and other learned bodies have no scholars under their employment who can be usefully selected to participate in the Programme.

The *Travancore University* have agreed to allow necessary facilities to scholars in its employment to enable them to participate in the Programme.

The *Pudukkottai Darbar* state that there are no learned Societies in the State that can help the Imperial Record Department in its Publication Programme.

The *Gwalior Darbar* approve the general scheme of the publication and assure co-operation. They are not prepared to pay the travelling allowance of the first batch of editors appointed as none of them are in the service of the State. The editors will, however, be given due access to such archives and old documents as are not secret subject to usual conditions.

Remarks.—The Gwalior Darbar have misunderstood the programme of work. *Mayurbhanj Darbar* expressed willingness to extend full co-operation with the Publication Programme.

Patna Darbar state that the number of historical documents in the possession of private individuals and of the state is very limited and the question of granting travelling expenses and leave to scholars in their employment to enable them to participate in the Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department does not rise. The Darbar will, however, gladly afford such facilities if any scholar in their employment desires to participate in the Scheme.

Kalahandi Darbar are of opinion that the scheme cannot be systematically worked out without the valued advice and assistance of a member of the Commission.

Dhenkanal Darbar intimate that all facilities have been granted to their nominee of the Commission, Pandit N. N. Mahapatra.

The *Patiala Darbar* agree to grant necessary facilities to scholars in their employment to enable them to participate in the Programme.

The *Nabha Darbar* will allow necessary facilities to scholars in their employment to enable them to participate in the Programme.

The *Kapurthala Darbar* will allow necessary facilities to really deserving scholars in their employment to participate in the Programme.

The *Khairpur Darbar* agree as in the case of Kapurthala.

The *Malerkotla Darbar* agree as above.

The *Chamba Darbar* agree as above.

The *Pataudi Darbar* agree as above.

The *Mysore University* will be glad to co-operate but it may not be possible to depute or permit any member of the staff to undertake journey to Delhi if he should be selected for editing any volumes under the Programme.

The *Bundi Darbar* agree to grant necessary facilities to scholars if and when such scholars are available in the State Service.

The *Kotah Darbar* agree to grant necessary facilities to Dr. Mathura Lal Sharma, M.A., D.Litt., who is willing to undertake editing of the Hindi documents under Scheme III.

Remarks.—The Kotah Darbar were informed that the University of Allahabad had already agreed to publish one volume on Hindi documents. It is, however, possible that sufficient material for two full volumes may be available but no definite idea can be formed unless the Allahabad University has examined the documents.

The *Bharatpur Government* have entrusted the work connected with the compilation of local historical records to the Committee appointed for the Regional Survey, which is expected to begin work soon. They suggest that the Publication Programme of the records in the custody of the State Government may be undertaken after the war.

The *Dholpur Darbar* state that there are no historical records, documents or manuscripts available in the State.

The *Government of Madras* regret that in view of the position already explained (*vide* page 36, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XIX) they cannot alter their decision in the matter.

The *Andhra University* has expressed its inability to bear any part of the expenditure in the event of their services being required by the Imperial Record Department.

The *Tanjore Maharajah Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library*, Madras, is willing to co-operate and is prepared to depute scholars acquainted with Sanskrit.

Remarks.—The Library authorities were informed that their offer of co-operation cannot at present be fully utilized as the number of documents in Sanskrit traced is very small and the Editor-in-Chief has already taken up their editing for publication in some learned journals.

Resolution I(c).—This Committee further recommends that the Government of India be moved to grant the travelling allowances to the editors selected for the first six volumes under Scheme I of the Programme.

The *Government of India* regret their inability to accept the recommendation.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the Questionnaire be circulated to the Provincial and State Governments.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments and principal Indian States.

NOTE.—Only a limited number of replies had been received before the conspectus was sent to the press. As these answers are expected to reveal important information it was considered desirable to place all the replies together before the next session.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Twentieth Session, Members' meeting, Aligarh, the 23rd December, 1943.

1. **Vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Y. M. Kale, B.A., LL.B., Associate Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission (nominee of the C. P. and Berar Literary Academy, Berar).**

The Chairman observed that Mr. Kale was an Associate member of the Commission for a number of years and had made valuable contributions to the history of his province.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair and passed unanimously, all members standing in silence.

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Mr. Y. M. Kale, B.A., LL.B., and authorises the Secretary to convey to his relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

2. **Recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee.**

The Secretary then formally presented the recommendations (Resolutions I—IX) of the Research and Publication Committee for the approval of the Commission.

Resolution II.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee.

3. **Review of the action taken on the Resolutions of the Commission passed at their nineteenth session held at Trivandrum.**

(Please see Conspectus, pages 106-112).

Conspectus, Resolution V.

Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri was surprised not to find Dr. Baliga's name among the Advisory Editors.

Mr. R. V. Poduval enquired why a librarian was appointed a member of the Board of Editors.

The Secretary explained that the librarians and archivists had many common problems to deal with e.g., cataloguing, indexing and scientific methods of repairs and re-conditioning. It was decided that the Board of Advisory Editors should consist of one chemist, one archivist, one entomologist and one librarian. The Government of India made their selection from a list of persons under each category supplied by the Secretary.

Rao Bahadur Dr. Baliga stated that he was the only archivist in India who had a British training and his exclusion from the Board was a slur on the Madras Government.

The Chairman was unable to accept the implication that any slight on the Madras Government was meant.

Dr. K. N. V. Sastri then suggested that a historian should be included in the Board.

The Chairman assured him that this suggestion should be borne in mind when a technical expert who is not a historian is appointed to the Keeper's Office.

Conspectus, Resolution VIII.

Prof. D. V. Potdar enquired about the present position regarding the Calcutta High Court Rules.

The Secretary stated that in accordance with the Commission's Resolution VIII of 1942 the copy of the Rules received from the Registrar, Calcutta High Court, was referred to the Solicitor to the Government of India for his opinion. The rules and the observations of the Solicitor will be placed before the Commission as and when received. The Secretary further stated that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice was not in favour of appointing a Committee of experts for scrutinising old records condemned for destruction. But he was pleased to agree that all records marked out for weeding should be placed before an expert nominated by the Commission for his scrutiny.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar suggested that two names may be forwarded for the Hon'ble the Chief Justice's consideration and he may be pleased to utilise the service of either or both of the experts so nominated.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution III.—This Commission recommends that (i) the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India may be awaited and that (ii) the names of Mr. D. N. Banerjee, Dacca University and Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta University may be forwarded to the Registrar, Calcutta High Court, as local experts whose services the Hon'ble the Chief Justice may be pleased to utilise in determining the historical importance of records marked out for weeding.

Prof. D. V. Potdar enquired about the procedure of weeding observed by other High Courts in India. As no information was available on the subject, the members unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that the Secretary be authorised to enquire about the procedure followed by High Courts other than that of Calcutta in weeding out their old records.

Conspectus, Resolution X.

Prof. Potdar wanted a copy of the instructions contained in the circular letter issued by the Government of Madras for the preservation of record in Zamin Offices, etc.

The Chairman asked the Secretary to obtain a copy of the circular letter from the Madras Government for the information of the learned member.

4. **Proposal by Dr. K. K. Datta (forwarded by the Government of Bihar).**

That in the Provinces having no Central Record Offices of their own, the respective Governments be requested to be kind enough to grant suitable facilities for occasional inspection of the Divisional and District Record Rooms by persons equipped with knowledge regarding the importance, the method of utilization and the mode of preservation, of historical records, with a view to taking adequate steps, where necessary, for their proper preservation against the ravages of time and climatic pests.

Explanatory note.—The experts employed in the Central Record Offices of some of the Indian Provinces no doubt do their best to protect the records preserved in their custody, by using all possible means at their disposal. In provinces, where in the absence of such Records Offices, the old records are stocked mostly in the Divisional and District Record Rooms, knowledge and advice of the archive experts and scholars, having genuine love for higher historical studies and research, should be, from time to time, utilized for the due preservation of those records, the value of which can hardly be over-estimated from cultural and administrative points of view. Whatever arrangements or conditions prevail in the Divisional and District Record Offices for the preservation of their respective records, I realise the necessity of their improvement through the suggestions of scholars and experts. Ordinarily it is not an easy task to discern the numerous ways in which the various types of insects eat into the old records of our country, sometimes causing irreparable damage thereby at the cost of true knowledge of the past of India which must be acquired for the onward march of the Science of History. When necessary the services of the learned Keeper of Records of the Government of India may be secured, for several days or weeks, for this sort of work, through the kind assistance of the Government of India under usual conditions.

Secretary's note.—Part (c) of the Resolution V of the eighteenth session of the Commission made a similar recommendation. The replies, so far received, have been incorporated in the conspectus of the Research and Publication Committee. A request however may be made to the Provinces and States to utilise the services of the Members of the Commission where no Central Records Office exists.

Dr. N. K. Sinha suggested that mere inspection will not save the records. It would be better to place men trained in archives preservation in charge of these records.

Prof. Nilakanta Sastri suggested that this item might very well be covered by the Regional Committees.

Dr. Datta then emphasised the need of taking care of these records as they would otherwise be irretrievably lost. After some discussion in which

Secretary's note.—The proposal was considered on a previous occasion but no action was taken in view of the existing paper scarcity. The proposed index will no doubt prove useful but the commitments of the Imperial Record Department with regard to the Five-Year Publication Programme is already heavy and no fresh indexing can be undertaken without additional staff. The paper position moreover still continues unsatisfactory.

The Secretary suggested that the work of indexing the proceedings volume may be taken up five years later after the 25th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Dr. Chaghtai accepted the suggestion and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends that arrangements be made for the compilation and publication of a Consolidated Index to the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission after the proceedings of the 25th session are published.

9. Proposal by Mr. G. V. Joshi

The Commission recommends the provincial universities to recognise well-organised record rooms of Provincial Governments, States and learned societies for post-graduate research work under their respective keepers who should be recognised as university teachers.

Explanatory note.—This resolution does not apply to residential or unitary universities but applies to the affiliating bodies. Research work done for the M. A. degree or a doctorate has shown very good results in recent years as can be easily proved by these approved by the various universities. If research work is carried on in the record rooms, the publication of important papers or information gathered from them will circumvent the decay of the material which cannot be prevented by human efforts. This method of getting work done by students will be more economic and efficient than the same done by paid servants who may or may not have any interest in the subject. Thus a liaison will be set in between universities and record rooms containing historical material.

Secretary's note.—A resolution to this effect, the scope of which however was confined to the Imperial Record Department alone, was passed by the Inter-University Board.

After some discussion the proposal was dropped.

10. Proposal by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.

That with a view to making the contemplated "Consolidated Guide to records in India" really comprehensive and useful, the Commission requests all Provincial and State Governments and proprietors of important newspapers and journals to give publicity in official Gazettes or in newspapers or journals to Resolution IV and the introductory note to it (published on page 25 of the Proceedings of the nineteenth meeting) with an appeal to the public and particularly to heads of religious missions and families of nobles, zamindars and taluqdars, to co-operate with the Commission by sending to the Secretary descriptive notes on valuable historical documents in their possession.

The members were not quite sure if wide publicity could be given to the scheme through the medium of the press at the present moment. The following resolution was however passed:

Resolution X.—This Commission recommends that the Provincial Governments and Indian States may give suitable publicity to the project of compiling a Consolidated Guide to the Public and Private Archives in India.

11. Proposal by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The Secretary read out the following letter from the General Secretary of the Society.—

"I beg to inform you that our Council has duly appointed Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., to represent our Society at your forthcoming session of the Commission, to which we wish all success. Permit me in this connection to draw your attention to the fact that in January 1944 we propose to celebrate the 160th Jubilee of the foundation of the Royal Asiatic Society of

Bengal. The Society from its very inception have been carrying on, in a way, the functions which are now being performed by your Commission. We have, moreover, many valuable documents (both manuscript materials as well as printed books, and periodicals) which we suppose are of considerable importance to the history of Indo-British period. But owing to lack of any specific fund at our disposal, we could not undertake to bring out a satisfactory catalogue of the materials available here.

I hope you will kindly bring this matter before the next session of the Commission, so that we may secure some special grant of the India Government permitting us to invite specialist like you to come and examine our collection, and to make them available to scholars interested in that line of research."

The Commission was unable to make any recommendation in the absence of a definite proposal and the necessary details but requested Dr. Majumdar to examine the question.

12. Dates and places of the 1945 and 1946 meetings

The Udaipur Government have invited the Commission to hold its twenty-first session there in 1944.

The members accepted with thanks the invitation of the Udaipur Government.

A vote of thanks to the Chair was moved by Professor Srinivasachari and passed unanimously.

13. Papers and Publications on the following subjects are laid on the table.—

- (i) Reports of the Local Records Sub-Committee held during 1943.
- (ii) Conspectus of action taken on the last eight meetings of the Local Records Sub-Committee.
- (iii) Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at the various meetings of the Inter-University Board.
- (iv) Picture of an unidentified Military Officer.

Mr. S. A. Shere, Curator, Patna Museum, has sent a picture of an unidentified Military officer painted on ivory for scrutiny by members. The technique, Mr. Shere says, is so reminiscent of John Smart's work that one would say the Artist was directly influenced by the English Master. The picture is laid on the table for opinion of the members.

(v) Rules governing access to the archives of the Pudukkottai Darbar.

(vi) Annual Reports.—

(a) The Government of Bengal state that in view of the policy of slowing down the printing of non-essential publications due to shortage of paper, the printing of Annual Report of the Home (Records) Department has been suspended and it has been decided to print triennial report in 1945.

(b) The Chief Commissioner of Coorg states that there were no new accession of records during the year and no application from public for research was received.

(vii) List of books and periodicals presented to the Commission and/or Imperial Record Department, during 1943.

Presented by the author

1. Sri Naganatha Satakam, by Pandit Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalankar.
2. Sebakalara Katha, by Pandit Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalankar.
3. Vaishnav Granthavali, by Pandit Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalankar.
4. History of Cooch Behar, by Mr. S. C. Ghosal.
5. The Nayaks of Tanjore, by Mr. Vridhagirisan (edited by Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari).
6. Peshwa Madhav Rao I, by Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.
7. A History of Ginjee and its Rulers, by Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.
8. A Hand Book of Archaeology in Malayalam, by Mr. R. V. Poduval.

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9. The Glories of Merwar and the Glorious Rathors, by Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu.
10. The Eastern Frontier of British India, by the author of item 6.
11. Haidar Ali, his Relations with Crown, by Mr. D. S. Achuta Rao, M.A.
12. Haidar Ali, Character, Personality, Public and Private life, by the author of item 9.
13. Historicity of Baiza Bai's Life, by Mr. K. L. Srivastava, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Hist.), B.T. (Cal.), M.R.A.S.
14. Early Administrative System of the East India Company in Bengal, Volume I, 1765-1774, by Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.
15. La Politique de Dupleix, by A. Martineau (Presented by Mons. Alfred Leburiaux).

Presented by the Calcutta University

16. Reports on the State of Education in Bengal, by William Adam (edited by Anathnath Basu).
17. Industrial Finance in India, by Dr. Saroj Kumar Basu, M.A., Ph.D.
18. The Evolution of Indian Industries, by Dr. R. M. Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
19. Principles and Problems of Indian Labour Legislation, by Dr. R. K. Das, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
20. The Problems of Minorities, by Dr. D. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D.
21. Problems of Rural India, by Dr. N. N. Gangulee, B.Sc., Ph.D.
22. Public Administration in India, by Mr. A. K. Ghose.
23. The Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions, by Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.
24. Orissa in the Making, by Mr. B. C. Mazumdar.
25. Present-Day Banking in India, by Dr. B. Rama Chandra Rau, M.A., Ph.D.
26. Land Revenue Administration in India, compiled by Mr. S. C. Ray, M.A.
27. Western Influence in Bengali Literature, by Mr. P. R. Sen, M.A.

Presented by the Dacca University

28. Dacca University Studies, Vol. III, No. 1, July, 1938.
29. Dacca University Studies, Vol. III, No. 2, January, 1939.

Presented by the Madras University

30. Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India, by Rao Bahadur S. K. Aiyangar, M.A., Hon. Ph.D.
31. The Matsya Purana—A study, by Mr. V. R. Ramchandra Dikshitar, M.A.
32. The Lalita Cult, by Mr. V. R. Ramchandra Dikshitar, M.A.
33. Historical Method in Relation to problems of South Indian History, by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.
34. Dutch Beginnings in India proper (1580-1615), by Mr. T. J. Poonen, M.A.
35. A Report on the Modi Manuscripts in the Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, by Mr. R. S. Shelvankar, M.A.
36. Vijayanagara, Origin of the City and the Empire, by Dr. N. Venkata Ramanayya, M.A., Ph.D.
37. Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India, by Mr. C. V. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
38. The Early Muslim Expansion in South India, by Dr. N. Venkata Ramanayya, M.A., Ph.D.
39. Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagara, by Dr. N. Venkata Ramanayya, M.A., Ph.D.
40. Foreign Notices of South India from Megasthenes to Ma Huan, by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.

41. Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar, by Mr. T. V. Mahalingam, B.A. (Hons.).
42. Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, by Dr. C. Minakshi, M.A., Ph.D.
43. The Pallavas of Kanchi, by Mr. R. Gopalan, M.A.
44. History of the Nayaks of Madura, by Mr. R. Sathyanatha Aiyar, M.A., L.T.
45. Sources of Vijayanagar History, by Mr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A.
46. Early History of the Andhra Country, by Dr. K. Gopalachari, M.A., Ph.D.
47. The Mauryan Polity, by Mr. V. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A.
48. Veluggtivarivamsavali, by Dr. N. Venkata Ramanayya, M.A., Ph.D.
49. Economic Conditions in Southern India (A.D. 1000-1500), Dr. A. Appadorai, M.A., Ph.D., Vols. I and II—1 copy each.
50. The Historical Inscriptions of Southern India, by Mr. R. Sewell, ed. by Dr. S. K. Aiyangar, M.A., (Hon.) Ph.D.
51. Studies in Co'a History and Administration, by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.
52. The Colas, Vol. I, by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.—1 copy.
53. The Colas, Vol. II, Part I, by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.
54. The Colas, Vol. II, Part II, by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.

Presented by the Mysore University

55. Sources of Karnataka History, Vol. I, by S. S. Sastri, M.A.
56. The Munro System of British Statesmanship in India, by Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D.

Presented by the Bombay University

57. Bombay University Calendar, 1938-40.

Presented by the Annamalai University

58. Bhoja Raja, by Pandit Srinivasa Ayyangar.
59. The Nayaks of Tanjore, by Mr. V. Vriddhagirisan.

Presented by the Nagpur University

60. Nagpur University Journal, No. VII, December, 1942.

Presented by the University of Chicago

61. The University of Chicago Press Catalogue of Books and Journals, 1891-1941.

Presented by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

- 62-63. The Mahabharata, ed. by V. S. Sukthankar, Fascicules, 12 and 13.

Presented by the Osmania Graduates' Magazine, Hyderabad (Deccan)

64. Majulla-i-Tillisyanin, Vol. VI, Pts. 3-4, 1942.
65. Majulla-i-Tillisyanin, Vol. VII, Pt. I, 1943.
66. Majulla-i-Tillisyanin, Vol. VII, Pt. III, 1943.

Presented by the Provincial Governments

67. Public Depot, Sundry Book, 1753-1754, Vol. IX-A.
68. Letters from Fort St. George, 1756, Vol. XXXI.
69. Letters from Fort St. George, 1759, Vol. XXXIV.
70. Letters to Fort St. George, 1754-55, Vol. XXXV.

71. Letters to Fort St. George, 1756, Vol. XXXVI.
72. Letters to Fort St. George, 1758-69, Vol. XXXIX.
73. Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, 1727.
74. Letters to Fort St. George, 1760, Vol. XL.
75. Letters to Fort St. George, 1761, Vol. XLI.
76. Letters to Fort St. George, 1762, Vol. XLII.
77. Public Department Sundry Book, 1759-1771, Vol. XII.
78. Press-list of ancient documents relating to the G.-G. of Bengal in Council preserved in the Sectt. Records Room of the Government of Bengal, Series I, Revenue Dept., Vol. X, 3 January to 24 December, 1782.
79. List of Pre-1874 Files received from the Government of Bengal.
80. Index to Press-list of old records in the Punjab Civil Sectt., Supplementary Volume.
81. Punjab Government Record Office Publications, Monograph No. 21—Metcalf's Mission to Lahore, 1808-1809, Victor G. Kiernam.
82. Report on the Progress on the Education in Orissa for the year 1940-41.
83. Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. XI, Daulat Rao Sindhia's Affairs, 1804-1829, edited by Mr. Nirod Bhusan Roy, M.A.
84. Records in Oriental Languages, Cochin State, Book I, edited by Messrs. V. K. R. Menon and T. K. Menon.

Presented by the Baroda Government

85. Historical Selection from Baroda State Records, Volume VII, 1819-1825.

Presented by the Bharatpur Durbar

86. History of Bharatpur by Mr. Jwala Sahani.

Presented by the Dhenkanal State

87. Samarataranga (Raja of Dhenkanal *versus* the Nagpur Marhattas) by Brajanath.

88. Shyamarasotsava (Kavya) by Brajanath Barajena.

(viii) Research reports received from the following members of the Commission:

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London).
2. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.
3. Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A.
4. Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A.
5. Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris).
6. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A.
7. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Giessen).
8. Major H. K. Percy-Smith, F.R.H.S.
9. Mr. B. B. Chakrabarti, B.A., B.L.
10. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.
11. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
12. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London).
13. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri.
14. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.
15. Dr. Nandalal Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
16. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D.
17. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.
18. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law.
19. Dr. K. K. Dutta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.

20. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L.
21. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D.
22. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon).
23. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
24. Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, M.N.S.I.
25. Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B.
26. Mr. S. C. Goswami, I.S.O.
27. Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (London).
28. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London).
29. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.).
30. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A.
31. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law.
32. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt.
33. Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L.
34. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A.
35. Suranad P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A.
36. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu.
37. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A.
38. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (London).
39. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
40. Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
41. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T.
42. Babu Purna Chandra Rath, B.A., D.Ed.
43. Mons. Alfred Lehuraux.
44. Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurlencar.

Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions of the eighteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution IV (a).—This Commission recommends that a copy of the Five-Year Publication Programme be forwarded to the Provincial Governments and Indian States with a request that they should also arrange for the publication of the records in their custody on similar lines as far as practicable. The Commission is aware that the Government of Madras have their own publication scheme.

The Government of Bengal state that they would be glad to accept the recommendation but they feel that the matter is one which may well be postponed till the war emergency has passed.

Resolution VII (c).—As the existing indexes to the records of the Central Provinces Government are inadequate for research purposes that Government be requested to re-index their old documents under the supervision of experts if possible.

The Government of Central Provinces and Berar invite a reference to their reply already communicated (*vide* page 42, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XIX).

Resolution IX.—This Commission reiterates its request to the Provincial Governments and Indian States that Central Records Offices should be established at an early date by such Provinces and States as are not already provided with one.

The Government of Sind state that the work in connection with the recommendation of the Commission has been postponed for the duration of the war and in the circumstances the question regarding the establishment of a Central Records Office in Sind cannot be considered during the war. (Please see in this connection their reply on page 45, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XIX).

Resolution XII (a).—This Commission endorses in general the report of Dr. S. N. Sen, the Keeper of Imperial Records on the maintenance of the Records in the Alienation Office, Poona (Peshwa Daftar), and urges upon the Government of Bombay to take necessary steps to implement the recommendations and suggestions contained in his note.

The Government of Bombay propose to take some action now and postpone some till after the war. The views exchanged in this connection with the Provincial Government are appended in the form of a statement. (*See* pages 113-121).

Conspectus of action taken by the Government of India, Provincial Governments etc., on the resolutions passed at the nineteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission

Resolution I.—This Commission conveys its grateful thanks to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar for the great assistance which he has rendered to the Commission at a time of acute paper-shortage.

The Government of India took suitable action.

Resolution II.—This Commission congratulates Dr. S. N. Sen, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission on his appointment as the first Honorary Professor of History and the Head of the Department of History of the University of Delhi.

The Government of India took suitable action.

Resolution III.—This Commission approves the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee.

The Government of India have taken suitable action.

Resolution IV.—This Commission strongly feels the need of a "Consolidated Guide to the Archives in India" and recommends that the Provincial Governments and Indian States be requested to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in the preparation of a complete and up-to-date handbook of Indian Archives.

The Government of India forwarded the Resolution to all the Provincial Governments and to H. E. the Crown Representative for transmission to the Indian States.

They have no objection to the proposal provided no additional expenditure is required for preparing the manuscript of the "Guide".

The Government of Madras state that the Madras Records Office has published three handbooks. As the last of these Guides was published recently it is considered unnecessary

- (1) J. Talboys Wheeler's Handbook to the Madras Records (1907).
- (2) H. Dodwell's Report on the Madras Records (1916).
- (3) A Guide to the Records preserved in the Madras Record Office (1936).

to revise it at present. The Madras Records Office has also published Guides to the records of all the Districts in this province and has maintained up-to-date catalogues of the records in its custody. Excepting these catalogues, all the Guides issued so far by the Madras Records Office ought to be available in the Imperial Record Department. If any further information is required by that Department, the Curator, Madras Records Office will be instructed to furnish it.

In order to maintain a uniformity, the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, proposed that the Madras Guide published in 1936 should be edited on the lines of the recommendation.

The Madras Government state that of the three guides published the "Report on the Madras Records" by Dodwell is more or less on the lines of Foster's Guide. In fact, in some respects it is even more comprehensive than Foster's Guide. Sir William Foster himself has referred to it in his own Guide. Some of the series of records omitted by Mr. Dodwell have been mentioned in the Guide issued in 1936, though it was not prepared on the same lines. There are a few minor series of records which are not mentioned in those Guides and information about those records are available in the catalogue mentioned in the Records Office. While admitting the convenience and usefulness of a comprehensive Guide as proposed by the Secretary of the Commission, the Government of Madras observe that the work would take three years and a special establishment to complete and accordingly they think it desirable to postpone the work till after the war.

The Government of Bengal state that they would welcome the idea as a genuine effort in the right direction and would gladly co-operate with the Imperial Record Department and contribute their quota, provided there is a well-defined and workable scheme.

Remarks.—It was explained to the Government of Bengal that the Guide should be on the lines of 'Foster's Guide'.

The Government of Bengal state that they would be too glad to contribute its quota, in due course, for the consolidated Guide-book and send the manuscript to the Imperial Record Department as soon as ready for final compilation.

The Government of Bombay, have supplied their Handbooks and that of the Alienation Office, Poona, to be incorporated in the proposed Guide.

The Government of the United Provinces consider that it is not possible for them to take any action in the matter for the duration of war.

The Punjab Government appreciate the advantages which might accrue from a consolidated Guide to the Archives in India but they feel that they will not be able to offer any effective co-operation to the Imperial Record Department in this connection until after the war when it will also be possible to include, in the Provincial handbook, the data gathered by the Punjab Regional Committee for the survey of historical records.

The Government of Bihar consider that the Scheme not being essential for war-efforts can easily be held over till the end of the war. Besides, there are no central archives in the Province and anything that may be of interest will be in the offices of the Collectors and Commissioners. It is impossible to start a systematic examination and catalogue of these during war-time.

The *Government of North-West Frontier Province* state that in view of the absence of a Central Records Office in the Province, they are unable to meet the recommendation in contributing their share of assistance towards the preparation of an All-India Guide. In expressing, as above, their inability, the Provincial Government wish to refer to their reply (*vide* page 48, Part I, Proceedings, Vol. XIX) in which it was stated that the establishment of a Central Records Office has been delayed on account of the pre-occupations due to the war. To these should be added the fact that this Province was only constituted in 1901 and that all records of historical interest which they possess relate to the foreign and frontier policy of the Government of India, whose archives contain the same material and should more properly be consulted.

The *Government of Sind* state that they are not in a position to take any action on the recommendations of the Commission during the period of war.

The *Mysore Government* appreciate the proposal but regret their inability to furnish a guide to the Archives of Mysore for incorporation in the proposed consolidated guide, as no Central Records Office exists in Mysore at present and that the question of formation of a Central Records Office in Mysore cannot be thought of until after the war.

The *Baroda Government* will be glad to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department as recommended. A rough index of the State Archives up to A.D. 1875 will be made and sent for incorporation in the proposed consolidated Guide. Records for the year after A.D. 1875 will not be of historical importance for purposes of research.

The *Kashmir Government's* reply is awaited.

The *Pudukkottai Darbar* has furnished a brief Guide to the important Historical Records in the State Archives and a set of rules governing access to them.

The *Bhawalpur Darbar* will take action as far as possible.

The *Jind Darbar* will co-operate with the Imperial Record Department but regret that owing to present exigencies they are unable to spare an official to arrange and compile the State records.

The *Nabha Darbar* say that there are no valuable records in the State but the State Government are ready to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department as far as possible.

The *Kapurthala Darbar* agree to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department.

The *Mandi Darbar* say that the preparation of a list of all important records of the State is in hand.

The *Cooch Behar Darbar* say that important letters and papers relating to the State have been printed and all materials of historical value condensed with appropriate quotations in the English version of the history of Cooch Behar which will be sufficient for all references for the period proceeding the connection of the State with the East India Company. The Darbar do not therefore see any necessity for the preparation of a separate handbook.

The *Mayurbhanj Darbar* will gladly co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in the preparation of the handbook of Indian Archives.

The *Malerkotla Darbar* will co-operate.

The *Chamba Darbar* say that all historical records are carefully preserved in the Bhuri Singh Museum. Important records have been catalogued and calendared and a printed Catalogue is available. The translation of Persian documents have been taken in hand and when completed, other records will be examined. Indexing will be undertaken shortly.

The *Loharu Darbar* do not possess any valuable historical documents.

The *Pataudi Darbar* state as above.

The *Dujana Darbar* state as above.

The *Kalsia Darbar* will co-operate with the Imperial Record Department but there are very few historical records of interest in the State.

The *Bikaner Government* and the *Bundi Darbar* are willing to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department.

The *Kotah Darbar* state that at present the Archives of the Kotah State are not so organized and arranged as to be easily useful for *bona fide* research purposes and they therefore regret that information about them cannot be supplied. They however appreciate the importance of the recommendation and add that the arrangement of the State Archives is under their consideration.

The *Cochin Government* say that indices for important papers available for *bona fide* research purposes such as Dewan's Diaries, Grandhas, Persian documents, etc., have already been prepared in manuscript form but fresh materials are yet to be added to them.

The *Jaipur Government* do not propose to take any action during the war.

The *Travancore Government* are examining the question.

The *Indore Government* are willing to co-operate in the compilation of the guide and are considering the question of appointing a committee for bringing to light historical records in private custody and providing for their preservation and publication but apprehend that progress of work will be slow due to the war conditions.

The *Assam Government* regret their inability to reconsider their decision and state that as Assam is in the front line of war zone the proposed work should be done in peace time.

The *Khairpur Darbar* agree to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in preparation of the proposed handbook.

The *Patiala Government* state that they are examining the question of cataloguing the valuable records now lying in the various departments of the State. The question of preparing a consolidated guide will be taken up by them after the records have been collected at one place and a Central Record Office established. They agree to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in the preparation of the handbook.

The *Tehri (Garhwal) Darbar* state that no valuable historical records exist in the State.

The *Suket Darbar* do not possess any historical records.

The *Sirmur Darbar* inform that the local regional committee set up by them is devising means to arrange the historical records and exhibits available in the State in proper order and to prepare an index thereof. The Darbar assure their co-operation in the matter.

The *Mewar* and the *Banswara Governments* and the *Partabgarh Darbar* agree to co-operate with the Imperial Record Department in the preparation of a complete and up-to-date handbook of Indian Archives.

The *Dungarpur Government* state that they have not taken any action so far, as none seems necessary. They, however, agree to co-operate in the matter should necessity arise.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that the programme of publication adopted at the last Annual Meeting and the scheme for the publication of a Journal, be not suspended on account of the exigencies created by the war.

The *Government of India* have decided that no volumes under the Five-Year Publication Programme should be published so long as the paper scarcity continues. It is however proposed to carry on the work and get the manuscripts of the proposed volumes ready in the scheduled time so that they may be sent to press as soon as conditions improve. They have also decided that the publication of the Archives Journal, desirable though it is, should be postponed until the paper position improves. In the meantime they have approved the following preliminaries:

(i) *Title.*—The title of the proposed Journal should be "Indian Archives".

(ii) *Aims and Objects.*—The aims and objects of the proposed Journal should be to supply up-to-date information about the science of archives-keeping and preservation. The Journal should not only publish the results of investigations and experiments carried out by the specialists in India, but should also reprint *in extenso* or in an abbreviated form the important articles that may appear in foreign Journals.

work satisfactorily. For, the work of assessing the historical value of documents, and of preserving, classifying and indexing them is one that can be undertaken only by scholars and archivists and not by persons unacquainted with value of archives and the methods of dealing with them. If the latter are to do the work many documents of historical value are likely to be overlooked and perhaps destroyed as valueless. Secondly, repairs to old documents carried out in an unscientific manner, such as, flattening folded papers without moistening them in the proper manner and pasting strips of papers over writing in the attempt to hold torn pieces together etc., are bound to prove detrimental to the documents. Experience has shown that once such bad repairs are carried out it is difficult afterwards to repair them again in the proper manner. Thirdly, in their attempt to classify documents they are likely to disturb the original arrangement. It is important that documents belonging to one series or one bundle in the series should not be mixed up with documents of another series. Finally, cataloguing (described as "Indexing" in the Resolution) done in a defective manner and without bearing in mind the requirements of modern research is likely to prove of little value. For these reasons, it will be unsafe to entrust the work of dealing with private collections of records to the owners of the collections themselves without their being assisted by competent persons. This is a work which ought to be undertaken by a Regional Survey Committee.

The Curator says that he would have raised these objections at the time the subject was discussed if he had attended the Trivandrum Session.

Remarks.—It was explained to the Government of Madras that a copy of the Agenda was sent to Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga well in advance of the meeting but he did not communicate his views to the Secretary. The Commission considered all factors before adopting the resolution and by "indexing" they did not mean "cataloguing".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ON THE MAINTENANCE OF THE RECORDS IN THE ALIENATION OFFICE, POONA

NOTE.—Please see Resolution XII (a), conspectus, eighteenth session and "Appendix A", Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XVII. References to paras. in the note contained in the above appendix have been shown in column 1 below. Columns 3 and 5 show the views expressed and the steps taken by the Commissioner, C. D., Poona, which were endorsed by the Government of Bombay.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Recommendations made by the Keeper of the Imperial Records	Remarks by the Government of Bombay	Comments by the Keeper of Records	Final reply by the Government of Bombay
1	<i>Para. 4.</i> —Two of the first floor rooms are positively damp and the records kept there have been affected with mildew spores. They are not free from draught when it rains.	As a precaution against Air Raid the records have been shifted from the first floor to the ground floor. The objection does not therefore remain.	<i>I—Suggestions relating to the Alienation Office Buildings</i>	
2	<i>Para. 4.</i> —The arrangement for ventilation is faulty and unsuitable. Though the present windows of the Alienation Office admit sufficient light they block the ventilation altogether with the result that the upper selves are not aired at all. The windows should be used for light alone and exhaust fans should be provided in the rooms for ventilation.	The contention is real. The record on the topmost shelves is not aired at all. The provision of exhaust fans would remedy this evil. It would however be a costly remedy and may well wait until after the war is over as it is not an urgent necessity. The Executive Engineer is however being asked to examine the proposal and submit an estimate of the approximate cost that would be required for fitting exhaust fans in the Alienation Office building.	It would be much more economical to provide a few exhaust fans now than to undertake the fumigation and repairing of a large volume of mildewed records after a few years.	The Executive Engineer is being asked to examine the proposal and submit an estimate of the approximate cost that would be required for fitting exhaust fans in the Alienation Office building.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Recommendations made by the Keeper of the Imperial Records	Remarks by the Government of Bombay	Comments by the Keeper of Records	Final reply by the Government of Bombay
3	Para. 5.—The Muniment Rooms should be provided with a few small fire-extinguishers of the modern type with a view to avoiding the risk of damage likely to be caused by water in case of small fire.	There are already three fire-extinguishers provided in the Alienation Office building. Thirteen more will be provided shortly. An expenditure of Rs. 833 has been sanctioned by the Government for this purpose.		
4	Para. 13.—When possible the present wooden racks should be replaced by steel shelves.	This reform has not been suggested as an absolute necessity. The wooden racks when treated with raw creosote will serve the purpose. At any rate it is not possible to replace the wooden racks by steel ones in these days. The consideration of this proposal might therefore be postponed till the return of normal times.		
5	Paras. 11 and 12.—The folded records should be immediately flattened and the urgent repairs should be at once attended to. For this purpose a staff of 20 menders and 4 dusting bearers should be entertained. The Government of Bombay may get some intelligent menders of their own trained in the	There is no room available in the Alienation Office where 20 menders can work at a time. In view of this fact and in view of the experimental nature of the proposal it would be sufficient if only 4 menders and one dusting bearer (are appointed) to start with. The cost of entertaining this staff for one <i>II.—Suggestions regarding repairs to old and damaged papers</i> The urgent repairing work should not be held up on the ground that a clerk of the Alienation Office has not been trained in Madras. The senior mender from the Imperial Record Department would be able to supervise and train three junior menders and one dusting bearer.		While fully realizing the importance of this work, I consider that the work can well wait till after the war. A reference is solicited to serial No. 6 of the statement appended to the Commissioner's No. A.D.M.-O/224, dated 29th September, 1942. As I have proposed that the work of repairing the record

Imperial Records or ask for loan of services of one of the senior menders of the Imperial Record Department for a year or so.

year would come to Rs. 1,576 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
One senior mender at Rs. 60 per mensem with travelling allowance, etc., etc., from Delhi	= 860
Three junior menders at Rs. 15 per mensem	= 540
One dusting bearer at Rs. 13 per mensem	= 156
	= 1,576

The senior mender may be called from Delhi as suggested by the Keeper of the Imperial Record Department. It will not however be possible to entertain this staff until a clerk from the Alienation Office is able to supervise these people after getting the necessary training in the Madras Record Office. The Commissioner however thinks that this work should also be held up till after the war.

Para. 12.—A clerk may be deputed to Delhi for training in different branches of record keeping.

Moreover, if there is any difficulty in training the clerk in the Madras Record Office, he can easily be trained under the Imperial Record Department training scheme. It is immaterial whether a clerk is trained at Madras or New Delhi but it is essential that he should have a thorough training before he is placed in charge of the mending work. A senior mender of the Imperial Record Department knows much more about the technique than a clerk without any previous knowledge is likely to pick up in two months. Three persons from the Madras Record Office were trained in the Imperial Record Department in 1920 and their training lasted for two months only. They had some knowledge of the subject before they came here. Moreover, the recent progress in the science of preservation necessarily renders a short course of training more or less incomplete. To depute a clerk of the Bombay Government for a very short course of training would be a false economy and futile from the point of view of archival science. The Bombay University has deputed one of their M. A.'s for a full course of training here in all the branches of archives-keeping and his expert services may be available to the Government of Bombay when his training is completed.

should wait till after the war; the deputation of a clerk can also be postponed till that time.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Recommendations made by the Keeper of the Imperial Records	Remarks by the Government of Bombay	Comments by the Keeper of Records	Final reply by the Government of Bombay
7	<i>Para. 13 and 14.</i> —The Japanese tissue paper of an inferior quality and dextrine paste with a small quantity of white arsenic be used for repairing old papers.	Record Office and in normal times a clerk from the Alienation Office would have been deputed for the necessary training. As suggested above the Commissioner proposes that the proposal should be held up till after the war. When the mending operations begin the repairing material suggested by the Keeper of the Imperial Records will be used. The annual consumption of tissue papers and paste for ten menders would be Rs. 204 (<i>vide</i> Appendix D accompanying the note prepared by the Keeper). For four menders it would approximately come to Rs. 80 per annum.		
8	<i>Para. 9.</i> —The English records some of which have been bound into volumes badly stand in need of repairs.	There are about 1,500 volumes in these records. Of these 106 have been repaired last year at a cost of Rs. 117 at Re. 1.2 per volume. Thus 1,400 volumes remain to be repaired the cost of repairing which at Re. 1.2 per volume would be Rs. 1,675. The repairing may be spread over a number of years. An amount of Rs. 100 has been provided in the budget for 1943-44. It is requested that an amount of Rs. 125 may be sanctioned for the purpose this year, i.e., 1942-43.	If Rs. 117 is the total cost of repairing 106 volumes, the rate must be considered as extremely favourable. As the average life of good binding is 25 years, it is inadvisable to spread the binding cost of only 1,400 volumes over so long a period as 15 years.	106 volumes have been bound at a cost of Rs. 117 last year and 75 volumes for Rs. 125 this year. In the budget estimates for 1943-44 Rs. 100 have been provided for this purpose. Attempts will be made to have the remaining volumes bound as early as possible.

9 *Para. 14.*—The leather of the bound volumes should be treated with a preservative the ingredients of which are mentioned in Appendix D.

The leather binding of all the old volumes has decayed and they could be saved only by rebinding and not by applying leather preservative at this stage. Leather preservative will however be applied to the newly bound volumes.

III.—Regarding measures to be adopted for preventing further damage to papers.

10 *Para. 15.*—When the papers are flattened and repaired they should either be mounted on a thin muslin and rolled like a map or chart; or, They should be cut into several pages of uniform size if possible at the folds where the papers have already begun to wear out. They should then be stitched with shell covers. When this is done they will withstand better the adverse effects of careless handling.

The Keeper of Records is in favour of the latter method as the former is likely to prove more expensive and is likely to require more shelf-space than at present.

Neither of the suggestions made by the Keeper of the Records appear to be practical. The rolling up of documents on a muslin would be inconvenient since it would be impossible to keep these rolls along with other papers of the same description which may not have to be rolled up. The cutting of the documents at the folds is also not a sound remedy.

There appears no objection to the present arrangement being left undisturbed. The folds may remain. They have been there for the past 200 years and there appears little reason to be apprehensive about them. Necessary steps to put up a tissue paper for strengthening the papers at these folds would be taken in case where the papers show signs of breaking at the folds.

11 *Para. 16.*—The present system of keeping records in tight bundles does not permit of efficient dusting. It is therefore suggested that the records should be serially

There are about 28,000 runals in the Alienation Office. The number of ply wood boards that would therefore be required would be 56,000. In para. 16

The paper of the record of the whole of the Peshwa and Angria Daftars and the Satara Raja's Daftar for the period from 1818 to 1848 is generally stiff and shows no signs of decay at the folds. In the Jamav Daftar and the record of the Inam Commission there are papers which show signs of decay at the folds. The main reason for not cutting them at their folds is that almost all the documents of this nature are written in "Modi Script" on both sides with unequal space between the lines with the result that many of the folds are covered with written matter and if they are cut at the folds the writing may be obliterated. I therefore consider cutting at the folds to be an unsound method and adhere to my previous remarks in column 3.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No.	Recommendations made by the Keeper of the Imperial Records	Remarks by the Government of Bombay	Comments by the Keeper of Records	Final reply by the Government of Bombay
	numbered and packed between two 5-ply wood vanista boards and tied with log line at both ends.	of his Inspection Note the Keeper of the Imperial Records has stated that these boards could be had at Rs. 15 per hundred. 124 such boards were called from Delhi. The charges that had to be paid came to Rs. 127-12-0, i.e., about 9 times the estimate of the Keeper. The abnormal difference in the estimated and the actual cost is obviously due to war conditions. If these boards are purchased now they will cost more than Rs. 56,000. If however they are purchased after the return of normal times we could finish up within Rs. 8,400. It is therefore desirable to defer the consideration of this suggestion till the war is on.		
12	Para. 19.—The Alienation Office should be provided with vacuum cleaners so that records may be regularly dusted without disturbing or handling the bundles. The Alienation Office should be provided with electric installation for working vacuum cleaners.	The provision of electric light on the Alienation Office building has always been ruled out of consideration so far on account of the risk of fire it involves. The Commissioner however considers that with good wiring the risk would be so remote as not to be worth worrying about. The question would be about the cost and the Executive Engineer is being consulted as to the cost of electric installation, etc.		

13	Para. 17.—Before the papers are placed on the racks after the processes in 11 and 12 above those affected with damp and mildew should be fumigated with Thymol crystals and Paradichloro-Benzene with the help of a closed cabinet which can be manufactured at an approximate cost of Rs. 50 each.	As pointed out in the remarks against serial Nos. 5 and 6 this reform cannot be carried out unless a trained clerk is available in the Alienation Office after the war.		
14	Para. 18.—As it may not be possible to provide the Alienation Office with vacuum chambers the saucers holding the racks should be periodically treated with kerosene and raw croosote. Every room should be generously treated with Naphthalene bricks.	If the treatment as suggested by the Keeper is given once in a month an amount of Rs. 200 per annum would be necessary for the purchase of kerosene and croosote. Naphthalene bricks (2 cwts.) were called for this year from the Bengal Chemical Works, Calcutta, and the rooms have been treated with them.		
15	Para. 20.—A suitable air conditioning plant with arrangements for filtering the incoming air-current should be secured for the Alienation Office.	Though it is not known what this project will cost it is certain that the cost will not be small and the proposal might wait till after the war.		
16	Para. 21.—The record should be serially numbered so that the removal of the smallest slip of paper may be easily detected.	As suggested by the Keeper of the Records at the end of para. 15 of his Inspection Note it would be more convenient to do the numbering of the documents simultaneously with flattening and repairing. As the work is to be executed at the time of repairing the documents and as the work of mending the documents has been proposed to be held up till after the war this proposal will have to wait till then. The work of preparing hand-lists cannot		

IV.—Suggestions regarding precautions to be taken for preventing loss of papers and for rejuvenation of papers.

1 Serial No.	2 Recommendations made by the Keeper of the Imperial Records	3 Remarks by the Government of Bombay	4 Comments by the Keeper of Records	5 Final reply by the Government of Bombay
17	<i>Para. 21.</i>—The cumbersome and uneconomic system of supplying printed copies may be abandoned and a more reliable and less expensive micro-film copies may be supplied to parties concerned.	however be taken without entertaining additional establishment the cost of which is calculated to be approximately Rs. 91,200. The proposal in effect amounts to the abolition of the Printing Press. The advantages claimed for micro-filming are :— (i) The rejuvenation of the old records can be done more quickly with the aid of micro-filming than by printing. About 400/500 sides of documents are printed in a month which is hardly half a days work. (ii) The cost of copies supplied by the Press is high compared to what they will cost by the micro-filming method. 2. The whole outfit for micro-filming unit will cost about Rs. 1,700. 3. The question of the abolition of the Press was considered in the past. The proposal was however dropped as it was not calculated to result in any reduction of expenditure (<i>vide</i> G. R., R. D. No. F. 256 of 31st October, 1939). The alternative of substituting the micro-filming method was not		

18	<i>Para. 21.</i>—Duplicate prints of the Persian Records in the Alienation Office may be obtained for the Alienation Office and henceforth the originals of these films may be withheld from the scholars unless they want to examine the paper, script etc., of any particular document with a view to ascertaining its genuineness.	then mooted. The proposal requires a careful consideration and the Commissioner proposes to do it at leisure. The question might therefore be postponed for the present. This has already been done.		
19	<i>Para. 22.</i>—A beginning to prepare an exhaustive index might be made with the help of the local professors and research scholars. They may be asked to prepare brief notes on the subject matter of the records they examine in the course of their research work and an index of individual bundles may thus be prepared without any additional cost or labour.	An attempt would be made to get an index prepared at the hands of the local professors or research scholars whenever they come in for research work.		

APPENDIX A (I).

The proceedings of the first meeting of the editors for the first six volumes of Court's Letters to be published under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme (held at the Imperial Record Department on the 8th May 1943 at 11 A.M.).

PRESENT :

Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.), General Editor (in Chair).
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
 Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
 Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D.
 Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.

ABSENT :

Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.
 Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A.

I. Distribution of the transcripts of Court's Letters (1748-72).—The following allotments were unanimously approved :—

Vol. I.—Year 1748-1756.	Dr. K. K. Datta.
Vol. II.—Year 1757-1759.	Dr. H. N. Sinha.
Vol. III.—Year 1760-1763.	Mr. D. N. Banerjee.
Vol. IV.—Year 1764-1766.	Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.
Vol. V.—Year 1767-1769.	Dr. N. K. Sinha.
Vol. VI.—Year 1770-1772.	Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

II. Selection of a sub-title for the series.—It was decided that the series should have the following sub-title :—"Fort William, India House Correspondence."

III. Selection of suitable portraits and maps relating to the period for reproduction in the Volumes.—It was agreed to leave the selection to the discretion of the editor concerned.

IV. Preface.—It was agreed that the preface as distinct from the introductions should be written by the general editor and that in the case of the first volume it should be replaced by a prefatory introduction which would serve as a general introduction to the whole series and would contain a brief sketch of the evolution of East India Company as well as a short resumé of the activities of its servants on the Indian Theatre up to 1743 together with a brief note on the general nature of the records to be treated in the series.

V. Contents of the Introduction.—The editors expressed themselves to be of the opinion that the Introduction should be as comprehensive as possible and should contain a general survey of the contents of the letters in each volume, special emphasis being laid on in those topics which deserved a detailed treatment. At the same time they recognised the necessity of setting a limit to the number of pages to be devoted to the Introduction and expressed themselves in favour of fixing the lower and upper limits as 50 and 80 printed pages (or 65 and 100 foolscap pages in typescripts).

VI. Suitable heading for Letters.—It was agreed that each letter should be prefaced with a short precis not exceeding 2 or 3 lines indicating the topics dealt with in it and that in cases of letter dealing with a great variety of subjects, brief marginal notes indicative of those omitted in the Introductory preface should be used.

VII. Notes.—The following principles were accepted :—

- (1) Notes should be placed at the end of the relevant Volume.
- (2) The annotated words in the text are to be indicated by means of a number given to each, the identical number being used for corresponding notes. Each Letter is to have independent numbering for the words annotated.
- (3) Notes are to be brief and precise and are to include :
 - (a) emendations of doubtful passages;
 - (b) comments on obscure words and phrases, and technical terms;
 - (c) topographical and biographical notes (only comparatively unfamiliar names and those having direct bearing on the history of the period are to be dealt with).
 - (d) Elucidation of historical allusions and chronological problems.

VIII. Glossary and Index.—It was decided to incorporate the Glossary in the body of the Index, difficult words requiring detailed treatment being dealt with in the notes section. It was also decided to entrust the work of Indexing to Imperial Record Department.

IX. Use of Abbreviations.—It was accepted as a principle that while referring to sources and authorities, such sources and authorities should never be indicated by their full titles, but by means of abbreviations. It was also decided that the system of abbreviations in use in the Imperial Record Department should be followed wherever possible.

X. The time by which the editing is to be completed.—It was unanimously agreed that the editing was to be completed in 12 months and the edited typescripts to be returned to the Imperial Record Department by 15th May 1944.

APPENDIX A (II).

The proceedings of the second meeting of the editors for the first six volumes of Court's Letters to be published under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme held at Imperial Record Department at 5 o'clock on the 10th May 1943.

PRESENT :

Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.), General Editor (in Chair).
 Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.
 Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
 Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
 Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D.

ABSENT :

Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A.

The meeting commenced with a detailed review of the proceedings of the first day's meeting which were unanimously approved. The editors expressed themselves in favour of editing the volumes entrusted to them on the basis of the decisions arrived at at the first meeting and to settle by means of correspondence matters which might require further elucidation in future. It was further decided to send a copy of the proceedings to Mr. D. N. Banerji who was unavoidably absent. On the conclusion of the meeting the transcripts of the records were handed over to the editors, and thanks were conveyed to them by the General Editor on behalf of the Government of India and Indian Historical Records Commission for the co-operation they had extended to the working of the Five-Year Programme.

APPENDIX A. (III).

The proceedings of the third meeting of the editors for the first six volumes of Court's Letters to be published under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme held at Aligarh (Camp) on the 23rd December 1943 at 7-30 P.M.

PRESENT :

Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.) Editor-in-Chief.
 Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.
 Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A.
 Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
 Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.

ABSENT :

Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D.

It was decided that the editors might give the press matter for the respective volumes with notes, introduction, etc., by the end of the Puja holidays in 1944. It was also resolved that the editors might arrange by mutual correspondence with one another the uniformity in the matter of annotation and of notes on place and personal names and to reduce the number of such notes by eliminating their repetition in subsequent volumes after they should have once occurred in the proceedings volumes.

It was also resolved that lists of notes, etc., be prepared in detail by the editors and might be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief for his scrutiny, so that the greatest degree of uniformity might be secured in their preparation. This list might be submitted to him during March when it was suggested that a meeting of the editors might be convened.

- Government and the Provincial Governments in British India from 1860 to 1920). It is based on records preserved in the India Office and the Imperial Record Department.
2. Continued research on the "Indian National Movement in the Nineteenth century", and studied particularly its socio-economic aspects in the early nineteenth century.
3. Edited Captain Patore's Narrative of the Political Intercourse between the British Government and the Kingdom of Oudh: (Unpublished manuscript in the Foreign Department Records of the Government of India).
4. Wrote the following papers:—
 (i) A note on Patore's Narrative of Oudh.
 (ii) Non-officials in the Legislative Council of 1861.
5. Supervised and guided research work of the research scholars on the following subjects:—
 (i) History of Indian Educational Policy, 1854-1905.
 (ii) Lord Harding's Administration, 1844-1848.
 (iii) History of the Relations between the East India Company and the Kings of Oudh, 1815-1844.
 (iv) Lord Amherst's Administration.
 (v) Evolution of Indian Political Movement, 1858-1909.
14. **Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, Benares.**—Worked on the following:—
 The old feudal nobility of Maharashtra—Deshmukhs and Deshpandes—their origin and status. A paper relating to it was read in the Indian History Congress Session at Hyderabad.
15. **Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lucknow.**—Wrote the following papers:—
 1. Clive and Illicit Arms Traffic. (I.H.R.C. Proceedings, Volume XVIII).
 2. When was Akbar's Tomb begun? (Indian History Congress, 1941).
 3. Florentine Art in India. (Scholar, Vol. XVII, No. 1).
 4. Cultural Solution of the Communal Problem. (C. P. and Berar Cultural Conference, 1941).
 5. The Communal Problem. (Twentieth Century, Vol. VIII, No. 80).
 6. Codes and Ciphers as a Factor in World History. (*Ibid.* No. 79).
 7. Cultural Unity in pre-British India. (Student, Volume I, Nos. 7-8).
 8. Who built the Qutab Minar? (Indian Review, Volume 42, No. 9).
 9. Hindu-Muslim relations during Muslim rule in Bengal. (Hindusthan Standard—Puja Number, 1941).
 10. Some Forgotten Civil Service Regulations. (Advance, Puja Number, 1941).
 11. Synthesis of Cultures. (Indian Messenger Vol. LX—No. 1).
 12. Communal Rapprochement in Medieval Indian Literature. (Prabuddha Bharata, Volume XLVII—No. 3).
 13. How the votaries of Pakistan answer their critics. (Hindusthan Review, Volume LXXIV—No. 442).
 14. Cultural understanding. (U.P. Cultural Conference, 1942).
 15. The Saviour of the Taluqdars of Oudh. (Indian History Congress, 1941).
 16. Anglo-French disputes during post-Diwani period. (Indian Historical Quarterly, Volume XVII—No. 3).
 Is engaged in researches on the history of the Governmental organisation of the East India Company during the Pre-mutiny period.
 Is studying the manuscript records of the Government of U.P.
 Is supervising the researches of M.A. and Ph.D. students of Lucknow.
 Is on the Editorial Board of the Journal of U.P. Historical Society.
 Has been elected as an Honorary Member of the Calcutta Historical Society.
 Is collecting Mss. material on the history of the Taluqdari system.
 Has discovered some historical documents in the possession of certain old Muslim families in Lucknow. These throw valuable light on the history of the administrative system of Oudh.
16. **Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Benares.**—1. Engaged as the General Editor in organising the publication of a series entitled "Minerva Series on Government". The Series is planned to come out in four categories of publications named below, is being prepared under the auspices of an editorial board:
 (i) Monographs on the various typical Governments, like the British, the Swiss, the Italian, the German, the Russian, the American, etc.
 (ii) Pamphlets on certain important Governmental problems, like Irremovable Executives, Coalition Cabinets, One Party State, Proportional Representation, Federalism, etc.
 (iii) Pamphlets on the historical evolution of Indian polity under the Mauryans, the Guptas, the Rajputs, the Sultans, the Mughals, the Marathas, the Sikhs, etc.
 (iv) Publications on the current Indian constitutional problems.
2. Wrote the following books and papers:—
 (i) The One-Party State. (Minerva Series on Government, Pamphlet No. 1, 1942).
 (ii) The German Government. (Minerva Series on Government, monograph No. I, 1942).
 (iii) Contempt of Court in India. (Allahabad Law Journal, January, 1942).
 (iv) Non-Violence in Politics. (Current Thought, Calcutta, January, 1942).

17. **Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.**—(1) Wrote the following paper:—
 Death of Kanwar Naunihar Singh. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII).
 (2) Edited the following:—
 (i) Monograph No. 19 of the Punjab Government Record Office Publications entitled "British Relations with the Cis-Sutlej States, 1809-1823" by B. A. Farooqi,
 (ii) Monograph No. 20 entitled "Macnaghten's Correspondence relating to the Tri-partite Treaty" by L. R. Nair,
 (iii) A Catalogue of the Punjab Government Record Office Publications, By Mr. Muhammad Sadullah, and
 (iv) "Press List of Old Records in the Punjab Secretariat, Supplementary Volume, Political, Revenue, General, Judicial, Financial and Education Departments, 1849 to 1863".
18. **Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., Lahore.**—1. Wrote the following paper:—
 A Farman of Farrukhsiyar. (Journal of the Aligarh Historical Institute, Volume I, Nos. 2 and 3 for July and October, 1941).
 2. Has collected the "Waqiat-i-Alamgiri" with a view of publishing it. The work of comparing the Persian text, etc., has been executed, but due to various reasons, one of them being the scarcity of paper, the printing of the book has had to be postponed. The "Waqiat-i-Alamgiri" was written by Aqil Khan Razi, and it contains a detailed account of the war of succession, resulting in the victory of Aurangzeb over his rival brothers and the confinement of the Emperor Shahjahan.
19. **Sardar Ganda Singh, M.A., Amritsar.**—Wrote the following:—
 1. Maharaja Kaura Mall Bahadur—covering an unexplored period of Sikh History—1738-52. (Published by Khalsa College, Amritsar).
 2. Last Days of Guru Govind Singh. (J.I.H., April 1941).
 3. Two obscure Letters of Maharaja Duleep Singh. (The Jani Darya, Lahore 1941).
 Has been working on:—
 1. The correspondence of the British Political Agents at Delhi, Ambala and Ludhiana addressed to the Maharaja of Patiala.
 2. Private Letters of Lords Dalhousie and Gough, and of Messrs. Edward Lake, James Abbot, Robert Napier, John Nicholson and Herbert Edwards, etc., addressed to Frederic Currie, the British Resident at Lahore during the Second Sikh War, 1848-49.
20. **Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Patna.**—1. Collected additional material from Persian, French and English sources of the thesis on "Relations between Shah Alam II of Delhi and the English".
 2. The thesis on "Anglo-Dutch relations in India during the 18th century and early 19th century" almost completed.
 3. Secured transcripts of some unpublished English documents relating to the Dutch in India from the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi.
 4. Engaged in examining records of Patna District Judge Court with a view to preparing "A selection from some unpublished Bihar records".
 5. Wrote the following papers:—
 (i) The capture of the Dutch Settlements in Bengal in 1781. (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society).
 (ii) A proposed Anglo-Dutch Treaty, 1780. (Journal of the C. P. Historical Society).
 (iii) A Memorial of the Dutch to Warren Hastings. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII).
 (iv) A Letter of the Council in Calcutta to Marquis de Bussy, 1784. (Indian History Congress, Hyderabad).
 (v) Warren Hastings' conception of British sovereignty in India. (All India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad).
 (vi) Restoration of the Dutch Settlements in India in 1816. (Bengal Past and Present).
6. Engaged in the discovery of some unpublished records in certain old families of Bihar.
21. **Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Monghyr.**—Wrote the following papers:—
 1. The Title of Asvapati in Inscriptions. (Indian History Congress, Fifth Session, 1941).
 2. Historical References in Jain Poems. (Indian History Congress, Fifth Session, 1941).
 3. Confession of Two Mutineers. (Based on historical records, unpublished, preserved in the Record room of the Commissioner of Chotanagpur, Ranchi, being an account of the Mutiny of the Ramgarh battalion at Dorandh upto the battle of Chatra (Indian History Congress, Fifth Session, 1941).
 4. Anglo-Nepalese Treaty of Commerce, 1792. (Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad, 1941).
 5. On the Identification of an Image. (Eleventh All-India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad, 1941).
 6. Anglo-Nepalese Relation on the Last Decade of the Eighteenth Century. (I.H.R.C. Proceedings, Vol. XVIII).
 Examined some records in the record-rooms of the Collector of Purnea in May, 1941.
 Continuing researches in Jain Literature.
22. **Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Bhagalpur.**—Wrote the following papers:—
 1. Bijapur Court Letters (being translations of correspondence between the Mughal Emperor, and the Sultans of Bijapur as found in Guldestah). (J.B.O.R.S., XXVII, Pt. II, June 1941).

2. More light on the family of Vizir Ali. (The materials for this paper were secured at the Magistrate's Record Room, Bhagalpur. This paper, it is believed, throws fresh light on the unknown history of the family of Vizir Ali, the Nawab of Oudh). (J.B.O.R.S., XXVII, part III, September 1941).

3. Augustus Cleveland. (J.B.O.R.S., XXVIII, part I, March 1942). [The name of Augustus Cleveland, the Collector of Bhagalpur (1779-1783) is closely connected with the early history of Bihar. By policy, tact and prudence he accomplished the entire subjection of the lawless and savage inhabitants of the Junglerry of Rajmahl. The present paper deals with various measures of Cleveland by which the hillmen were inspired with a taste of the arts of civilized life and thereby attached to the British Government].

Engaged in:—

(i) Examining the pre-mutiny papers that are preserved in the record rooms of the Magistrate and Commissioner, Bhagalpur;

(ii) the work of translating and editing "Sirat-i-Firozshahi", a very rare and unknown source of Indian Medieval History particularly related to Firoz Tughluq;

(iii) exploring the history of the South Indian Muhammadan rulers.

23. **Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A., Patna.**—Has come across the following documents in Bihar:—
(i) A document in Persian concerning transaction of land in Bihar bearing the seal of "Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi Madar-ul-Muham Sipah-Salar Company Angrezi" Date: (1179 A.H.), size 19" x 6½".

(ii) A document in Persian concerning transaction of land in Bihar bearing the seal of Shuja-ud-Daula Abul Mansoor Khan. The document is dated the 15th Shaban (1177 A.H.), 5th Regnal year, size 25" x 11".

(iii) A document in Persian concerning transaction of land in Bihar bearing the seals of:—

(1) "Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi Nawab Alijah Bahadur Nusrat Jung Fidwi Imtiyaz-ud-Daula Baseerul Mulk Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan. Date: 1174 A.H."

(2) "Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Badshah Ghazi Fidwi Shuja-ul-Mulk Hesam-ud-Daula Muhammad Ali Vardi Khan Bahadur. Date: 1161 A.H. Regnal year, one".

(3) "Alamgir Badshah Ghazi Maharaja Ram Narayan Bahadur Fidwi. Date: 1171 A.H., Regnal year, five".

(4) "Shah Alam Badshah Ghazi Ehteram-ud-daula Muzaffar Jan Meer Muhammad Kazim Khan Bahadur Fidwi. Date: 1178 A.H., Regnal year, five".

24. **Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, Bilaspur.**—Is engaged in finding out dates of the later Haihaya Princes of Ratanpur. A detailed note on the subject will be found at the end of this report.

25. **Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., Nagpur.**—Engaged in organising the preparation of the following work (in Marathi), sponsored by the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad:—
A History of Maharashtra during the last 125 years.

Engaged in writing a portion of the above-named work, covering the period from 1877 to 1898.

Wrote the following paper:—

Material throwing light on the History of the Yadvas of Devagiri, gleaned from the Mahanubhava Literature. (Indian History Congress, 1941, Hyderabad).

Discovered a manuscript of the complete poems of Mukteshwara, a famous Marathi Poet of the pre-Shivaji period, and some other valuable unpublished poetical works in Nagpur.

Is engaged in studying the manuscript records of the Nagpur Residency from 1798 onwards.

26. **Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Yeotmal.**—Prepared a descriptive list of the Historical documents in the library of Shardashram.

Inspected the historical documents* in the temple of Balaji at Basin in Berar.

Is engaged in translating into English and editing with critical historical notes a ballad of third battle of Panipat (1761 A.D.). The ballad was received from Mr. M. D. Astekar of Panipat through the mediation of the Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney, Member, Executive Council. The ballad has been composed by a bard who was present on the spot and it has been handed down from him through the generations in the family.

Contributed the following paper:—

Unpublished private correspondence** of the Peshwa Bajirao. (Bharata Itihasa Sam-sodhaka Mandala, Poona.)

Came across in the precinct of Achaleswar temple a unique statue traditionally ascribed to bear images of a Gond Raja and his Queen who built the temple about 390 years ago.

Has begun a regular campaign to visit the archives of the ancient families in Berar in co-operation with members of the Shardashram. (A note on the result of the campaign will be found at the end of these reports.)

27. **Mr. S. C. Goswami, I.S.O., Assam.**—Edited the following:—

(i) Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts found in the District Kamrup and the Mangoldoi Sub-Division.

Has traced the Darga of Shah Kemal, a Moslem Preacher who came to Assam about the 14th Century A.D. The Darga is situated in the Garo Hills District.

* The documents are in the possession of the Manager of the temple who is also descendant of Sardar Bhawanil Kalu, Diwan of Nagpur Bhonsla Raja. The collection contains Marathi and Persian documents of the period of Bhawanil Kalu, mainly they are correspondence with the Peshwa Darbar and the East India Company. Nearly 100 documents have been noted and copied. Mr. Agnihotri is entrusted with the work of editing the volume with the co-operation of Mr. Deshpande.

** This collection of 38 letters was originally purchased by Mr. C. J. Erskin in 1865 in India and it has now been deposited in the Oriental Manuscript Library of the British Museum in London.

28. **Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), Peshawar.**—Wrote the following books:—

1. Toleration under Aurangzeb.

Wrote the following papers:—

1. Mughal Farmans in Peshawar—I. (I.H.R.C. Proceedings, Volume XVIII).

2. Story of Inad-ud-Din Muhammad bin Qasim's Dismissal and Death. (I. H. C. Proceedings, Volume V).

Transcribed and translated some Persian documents in the possession of some private individuals in Peshawar.

29. **Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Delhi.**—Wrote the following paper:—

The Mughal Court and Family in later Mughal Delhi. (Indian Historical Journal).

30. **Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Delhi.**—Carried out a preliminary survey of the Persian Akhbars in the Imperial Record Department for the purpose of editing them.

Wrote the following papers:—

1. The System of Assignments under the Sultans of Delhi (Journal of Aligarh Historical Research Institute, April 1941).

2. The development of Tomb Architecture under the Mughals. (Journal of Aligarh Historical Research Institute, October 1941).

3. Parganah Officials under Akbar. (Islamic Culture, January 1942).

4. Two pre-mutiny newspapers of Delhi. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII).

5. The Rushaniyats. (The Indian History Congress, 1941).

Engaged in preparing the following book:—

"The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi."

31. **Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Hyderabad-Deccan.**—Wrote the following papers:—

1. The antecedents of the Bahmani Kingdom (Journal of the Aligarh Historical Research Institute).

2. The reign of Humayun Shah Bahmani (Journal of the Osmania University, Hyderabad).

3. Alau'd-din Hasan Bahman Shah (Journal of Indian History).

Wrote the following book:—

Mahmad Gawan, the Great Bahmani Wazir. (Kitabistan, Allahabad, 267 pages).

32. **Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore.**—Is still engaged in writing the following book:—

History of Mysore, Volume II is in Press and the work of editing and printing, Volume III is in good progress.

Wrote the following papers:—

1. Several manuscript rescensions, etc., of the famous poem Amuktamalyada (written by King Krishna Raya of the Vijayanagar line of Kings who lived between 1501 to 1530). (Sri V. Venkateswara Sastrulu Commemoration Volume). The historical value of this poem is admittedly great as throwing a flood of light on the religion, social life and politics of the period.

2. Some Ancient Documents from Doddballapur, Bangalore. (I.H.R.C. Proceedings, Volume XVIII).

Edited and issued the following:—

Catalogue of the Gallery of Historical Portraits in the Jagan Mohan Palace Chitrasala, Mysore. (Revised Second Edition).

3. Note on the Marathi Bakhars—The Holavanahalli Mss.—The two bundles containing these Bakhars from Holavanahalli, Tumkur District, Mysore State, were sent for examination to the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona. Mr. S. N. Joshi, the Mandala research-worker, having carefully gone through the Mss., prepared, a synopsis in Marathi, on the basis of which Mr. C. G. Karve, the Secretary of the Mandala, had the courtesy to furnish the following note:—

"The two Bakhars are parts of one history. They are papers, pasted to one another, in very irregular order, and written on both sides. The script is *mody* and the orthography is ungrammatical. The language is modern, a dialect prevalent in Karnatak.

"Sawai Madhava Rao Peshawal asked his ministers to narrate to him the history of his ancestors, and accordingly it is narrated to him not only the history up to his time but even the succession of Baji Rao II, Shivaji is detained in Mongol prison for 5/6 years and received fate of his son Sambhaji, i.e., he was ruthlessly cut down. Raghoji Bhonsla is also killed by Baji Rao I. Baji Rao I led a campaign to Karnatak and conquered that part.

"From Balaji Baji Rao⁴ up to Baji Rao II, the thread of the story is dropped down and the English generals and Bakshi Bhimrao and Bishtopant figure prominently⁵. The history ends with the murder of Dhondji Wagh⁶ and Parsuram Bhau Patwardhan⁷."

33. **Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Baroda.**—Was engaged in compiling Volume VII of the Historical Selections from Baroda State Records covering the period 1820 to approximately 1823.

34. **Mr. R. K. Ranadive, M.A., Baroda.**—1. Engaged in revising the following paper:—

The Navy of Gaikwars. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVII).

2. Engaged in writing a thesis on the following subject:—

The existing relationship between the States and the Government of India.

¹ 1761-1772.

² 1798-1818.

³ 1720-1740.

⁴ 1714-1720.

⁵ In the early part of the 19th century (1803-1818).

⁶ 10th September 1800.

⁷ 7th September 1800.

35. **Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Rou, Jodhpur.**—Has discovered a dozen documents in Marwari language from the possession of Mr. Raghunathmal Mathur, descendant of a State official whom these letters were addressed. A detailed note on these documents will be found at the end of this report.

36. **Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Lond.), Cochin.**—Carried the following research work :—

1. Critical study of 64 Cadjan leaf grandhas—most of them unpublished—preserved in the Cochin Government Records Office.
2. Decipherment of 'Vatteluttu' Olas and copper plates in the same office.
3. Translation into English of the Memoirs of Van Rhee, Commander of Cochin Port from 1673 to 1677 A.D., with the help of Mr. Hoozeven, (Dutch), British Cochin.

37. **Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.**—1. He has been permitted to examine the Kolhapur Darbar Records and has found a good number of papers bearing on the post-Shivaji period of Maratha History.

2. Engaged in exploring historical material in family records and has found an old *deftar* belonging to the family of the Inamdar of the village Asurle, near Panhala (Kolhapur State). It contains more than two hundred original documents mostly relating to the period of Rajaram (1689-1700). Has made a press copy of the important documents with a view to publishing them. Is also engaged in examining the records of some families including those of Ghorpade (Kolhapur State) and Satham (Savantwadi State) which have yielded some important papers bearing on the history of Marathas.

3. Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Nadir Shah from some original English Records (Bombay University Journal, Volume X, Pt. 4, January 1942).
- (ii) Extracts from the "Letter Book of Thomas Pitt" (1699-1709). (Journal of Indian History, December 1941).
- (iii) Two letters of Ramchandra Panta Amatya. (B. I. S. Mandala Quarterly, July 1941).
- (iv) A Forgotten Naval Treaty Between the English and Raja Sambhaji's Governor of Malwan. 1739. (Kane Commemoration Volume, May 1941).
- (v) "Jinjicha Vedha" (Siege of Jinji, 1690-1697) in Marathi. A contemporary historical poem on the siege written by a man who accompanied Rajaram is published here for the first time. (Sahyadri, Poona Monthly, December 1941).
- (vi) Shivaji's vow to conquer Delhi. (Rajaramian, October 1941).
- (vii) Sidelights of Shivaji's Polity. (Rajaramian, March 1942).
- (viii) Death of Aurangzeb and after. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII).
- (ix) Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, From a Telugu Chronology. (Indian History Congress, Fifth Session, December 1941).
- (x) Ghazi-ud-din Khan's Letters to Mahammad Ali, 1752 A.D. (All-India Oriental Conference, Eleventh Session, December 1941).

38. & 39. **Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., and Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Indore.**—(i) Collected some original letters regarding the history of Khandesh during the Maratha period and sent them for custody and publication to the Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia, West Khandesh. The Athalya collection has also been lodged with it. (ii) Discovered several Persian letters in their family collection and these have been sent to Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai at Kamshet for decipherment.

NOTE.—There is a huge mass of unpublished documents belonging to the Kibe family. These have been arranged and if any scholar interested in the economic history of Central India for the period 1790 to 1850 wants to study these accounts, facilities will be given by the owner.

40. **Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Pudukkottai.**—Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) The Religious Policy of the Walajahi Nawabs of the Carnatic. (Based on unpublished Pudukkottai State Records and Temple records and the 'Sources of History of the Carnatic' published by the Madras University). (XI Session of the All-India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad, December 1941).
- (ii) The Rebellion of the Madura Renters. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII).

Is engaged in editing the following :—

- (i) The letters and correspondence that passed between the Tondaimans of Pudukkottai, the East India Company and the Nawabs of the Carnatic. (To be translated and edited with historical and chronological notes : Work planned for about three years).
- (ii) The Copper Plate Grants of the Tondaimans.

41. **Mr. P. C. Rath, B.A., D.Ed., Patna.**—Engaged in historical research work of the nature mentioned below :—

- (i) Limit of the dominions of the Somabansi Kings of Orissa *cum* Koshal and their time.
- (ii) The date of the Bhanja Rulers (Orissa).
- (iii) Political and social condition of ancient Patna under the Chauhans.
- (iv) Examined documents of the Nand family of Patna State, which were available to him through the courtesy of Mr. K. P. Nand, B.L., Vakil, some of which were exhibited in the exhibition held in connection with 17th meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission. (These documents are of the period 1870-1900).

(v) Also examined records in the State Record Room for the period of Maharajahdirajas Bhupal Deo and Hira Bajradhar Deo of Patna who ruled respectively from 1820 to 1848 and 1848 to 1866.

(vi) Examined the original copy of Jayachandrika which was kindly lent by the Sarangarh Darbar and copies of Baisalkarika and Ratanpur ke Awal lent by the Secretary, Mahakoshal Historical Society.

42. **Rai Bahadur Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.) Bolangir.**—Compiled and prepared the following :—

- (i) Note showing important dates in the History of Patna State since it came into relationship with the British Government.
- (ii) A list of ancient titles enjoyed by Rulers of Indian States.
- (iii) A list of Indian States to whom Adoption Sanads have been granted since 1862.
- (iv) A list of Indian States to whom salutes have been granted from time to time since their introduction.
- (v) Note on the status and position of the Eastern States.
- (vi) Note dealing with Sanads of the Eastern States.
- (vii) Note dealing with the Advice Clause contained in the Sanads of various Indian States, with special reference to the Eastern States.

Has also examined :—

- (i) Old records of the Patna State dating from the Sixties of the last century.
- (ii) Old Gazetteers, histories, old administration reports and other printed literature relating to the Eastern States.

43. **Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.E.A.S., F.R.A.I., Baripada.**—Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Mayurbhanj during Nawab Aliverdi Khan's expedition to Orissa in 1741 and 1742. (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII).
- (ii) Somakuli Kings of Trikalanga and their connection with Bengal. (Indian History Congress, 1941).

(iii) Date of the Somakuli Kings of Frikalinga.

(iv) Kalinga, Trilinga and Trikalanga (to be contributed to Epigraphia Indica).

44. **Mons. A. Leburau, Chandernagore.**—Is still engaged to get official support for the excavation of the forgotten city of Dupleix-Fatheabad. A note on the subject will be found at the end of this report.

45. **Cavallero Panduranga Pissurlencar, Nova-Goa.**—Wrote the following papers :—

- (i) Luso-Maratha War of Bassein.—(Indian History Congress, Hyderabad).
- (ii) A Campanha Luso-Marata de Bacaim, com. a cronologia da mesma Campanha. (The Luso-Maratha Campaign of Bassein, with the Chronology of the Sasm campaign in Boletim do Inst. Vasc. da Gama).

Wrote the following book :—

Agentes Hindu da Diplomacia Portuguesa va India (Hindu Agents of the Portuguese Diplomacy in India : Ready for the press).

46. **Notes on Haihaya Princes of Ratanpur by Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod.**—The Mahakosala Historical Society had the credit of discovering in 1927 A.D. Copper Coins* of Prince Pratapamalladeva, for the first time and of coming across an inscriptional evidence in form of a copper grant document of the same king dated in Cedi era 965-1214 A.D.

Since then two sets of copper charters of the same king Pratapamalladeva have recently come to light. One of the two is dated Cedi era 967. These two newly discovered charters have not yet been fully deciphered. They are still unpublished.**

We come next to Prince Kalyana Sahaya of Ratnapura who had an audience of Emperor Jahangir at Agra on June 21st, 1619 A.D.—4th day of Ashadha, bright fortnight, Vikram year 1676 (*vide* Tuzak-Jahangiri). A stone inscription dated Vikram year 1691 set up during the reign of Prince Tribhuvana Sahaya of the same dynasty, is also unpublished. One inscription of one of the rulers of Ratnapur of this period is mentioned by Cunningham in his report but the slab is now missing. It mentioned King Dadu Sahaya for which we find the date 1472 A.D. in the Raipur Dist. Gazetteer (1909), p. 51. The same Gazetteer gives the date 1617 A.D. for Prince Tribhuvana Sahaya.

No. coins copper or silver or gold, of any of these kings have yet come to light. Not a single silver or gold coin of Pratapamalladeva has yet been discovered.

For the sake of reference the list of these Princes is given as shown in the Raipur Dist. Gazetteer, edited by N. E. Nelson, I.C.S. (1909).

To quote from the aforesaid Gazetteer : "The following is the list of Ratanpur Kings made out from various genealogies after Prithvideva III."

1. Bhanu Singh, 1200 A.D., 2. Nrisinghdeva, 1221, 3. Bhusingdeva, 1251, (A), 4. Pratap-singhdeva, 1276 A.D.+ 5. Jayasinghdeva, 6. Dharmasinghdeva, 7. Gaganrathsingh, 8. Virasinghdeva, 9. Karmaldeva, 1420 A.D., 10. Sankar Sahai (Sai), 1436 A.D., 11. Mohan Sahai, (B), 12. Dadu Sahai, 1472 A.D. This Ruler is mentioned by Cunningham in his Report (tour in C. P. in 1881-82). He writes "Of this period I have obtained only one inscription of Dadu Sahadeva, but unfortunately it is not dated". 13. Purushotam Sahai, 14. Bahar Sahai, (C), 15. Kalyana Sahai, 1546 A.D. (He is mentioned in Tuzak-i-Jahangiri), 16. Lakshman Sahai,

* Raipur copper coins of Haihaya Prince Pratapamalladeva—Indian Historical Quarterly, Volume III, page 175.

** The grant dated Cedi era 965 is published in Epigraphia Indica, Volume XXIII, No. 1.

† Pratapamalladeva of copper inscription dated Cedi era 965-1214 A.D. His copper coins also bear the name of प्रताप मल्ल देव

17. Samkar Sahai, 18. Kumud or Mukund Sahai, (D), 19. Tribhuvan Sahai, 1617 A.D., 20. Jagmohan Sahai, 21. Alati Sahai, 22. Ranjit Sahai, 1659 A.D., 23. Takht Singh, 24. Rajsinghdeva, 1699 A.D. Rajsingh Deva, was living in Samvat 1747 Vikram, as mentioned in the Hindi Poem "Khoobtamasha" by Gopalkavi, 25. Sardar Singh, 26. Raghunath Singh, 1740 A.D.

Raja Kalyan of Ratanpur greets Emperor Jahangir in 1690 A.D. at Agra.

Copy of Extracts from "Memoirs of Jahangir" Volume II by Rogers and Beveridge page 93.

"He (Sultan Parwis) had brought with him to the Court which is the asylum of the world, Raja Kalyan, Zamindar of Ratanpur against whom this my son, had, by order, sent an army and had taken from him as an offering 80 elephants and Rs. 100,000. My son brought him: with him and he had the good fortune to kiss the threshold."

This was on 21 June, 1619 A.D. **आषाढ सुदी ४ संवत् १६७६ विक्रम** as calculated by the late Munshi Devi Prasad of Jodhpur (Rajputana). Further, "Ain-i-Akbari", page 407 has:—"In the 8th year of Shahajahan when Abdullah Khan Bahadur marched against the refractory Zamindar of Ratanpur, Amarsingh (Raja of Bandhogarh or Rewah), grandson of Ranichandra, brought about a peaceful submission."

"Amarsingh Beghel King of Rewah," states the Rewah State Gazetteer. (The Central Indian State Gazetteer Series, Vol. IV, by Captain C. E. Luard, M.A. (Oxon.), I. A., Lucknow, U. P. (1907) "ruled from 1624 A.D. 1640 A.D.")

The 8th year of Shahajahan's reign fell in 1636 A. D. It appears Raja Kalyan of Ratanpur was then living.

47. **A note on the campaign to the archives of the ancient families in Berar by Mr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S.**—A beginning has been made, this year, to carry on a regular campaign to visit the archives of the ancient families in Berar, in co-operation with young and enthusiastic members of Shardashram. With all the difficulties and the draw-backs, generally experienced by private researchists, it is expected that our efforts will be crowned with success. The following instances will make my proposition clear.

A. Descendants of Nawabs who ruled Berar as a Subahdar only 200 years ago, have this day been reduced to such straightened circumstances that they had to pawn the Persian Rosnamcha in two big volumes, which contains official diary of Administration of the Subah for nearly 30 years, for a paltry amount of rupees 100 or 200. It is lying with the pawnbroker for the last 20 years. Our efforts to secure them have not yet been successful, but it is hoped that we would succeed in securing the volume after use of some sort of influence.

B. A family of a Hindu noble who claims hereditary title and jagir from the reign of Akbar and Jahangir, has got in its possession a copy of Shahnama as an heirloom. The tradition in the family is that it was presented to one of its ancestors by Aurangzeb himself. The volume is the best specimen of calligraphy and bears painted pictures. The present family members are unwilling to part with it even temporarily for exhibition purposes.

C. While searching for the manuscripts in the collection of one renowned learned family, we accidentally came across a valuable manuscript of Pancharatna Gita. It is artistically written on glazed thick paper with golden and other precious inks. The importance of the volume lies, more, for its historical connection. This manuscript belonged to Moropant Tambe, father of Rani Laxmibai of Zansi and it was in his daily use. At the occasion of pillage of Zansi by the British sepoys in the mutiny of 1857 A.D., this manuscript accidentally fell in the hands of a gentleman who presented it to the grand-father of the present holder. The person is as usual, but very naturally, unwilling to part with it even for exhibition purposes. It is really interesting and also instructive if such experiences have been recorded for future guidance.

48. **Notes on some documents in Marwari Language by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu.**—These documents are written in Marwari language.

Prominent figures as described in these documents are Maharaja Ajitsingh of Marwar and his younger brother Rajadhiraj Bakhat Singh of Nagaur. Out of the undermentioned 12 documents, first ten were written by Maharaja Ajit Singh and the last two by his brother Rajadhiraj Bakhat Singh:—

1. Letter for the restoration of all kinds of charity lands to their owners, who were in possession of them in the time of Maharaja Jaswant Singh I (dated 1763 V.S.).

2. Letter mentioning a quarrel between the Emperor and himself (Maharaja Ajitsingh), and his arrival at Udaipur (1764 V.S.).

3. Letter regarding the distribution of grain (1764 V.S.).

4. Letter for recovering penalties from Sarwad, Kekri, Bhinai, etc. (1769 V.S.).

5. Letter regarding the village Bhorunda (1767 V.S.).

6. Letter ordering the destruction of the fortresses of Junia and of Satawata. (1769 V.S.).

7. Letter regarding the siege of Baghera, Hadoti, etc., and for the arrangement at Sambhar and Didwana (1769 V.S.).

8. Letter for returning the camels of certain persons (1770 V.S.).

9. Letter mentioning the military movements (1770 V.S.).

10. Letter acknowledging the information of the punishment of Bhil Daula of Bhadardi.

11. Letter regarding the subedari of Ahmedabad and other Jagirs and the movements of Raisingh and Anandsingh in Marwar. (1784 V.S.).

12. Letter regarding his (Rajadhiraj's) stay at Jodhpur and mentioning the grant of Nagaur (1785 V.S.).

49. **Note on the forgotten City of Dupleix Fatheabad by Mons. A. Lehuraux, Chander-nagore.**—During the period 1st April 1941 to 31st March 1942 I was wholly engaged in trying to get the Archaeological Dept., Madras, to take an interest in the search for the site of the forgotten City of Dupleix-Fatheabad.

Orme tells us: "Here (i.e., on the site of Nas'r Jang's murder) he (Clive) found a rising town projected by the Vanity of Mr. Dupleix to commemorate that detestable action and called Dupleix-Fatheabad, or the town of Dupleix's victory; it is said, that he was preparing a column with a pompous inscription in the French, Malabar, Persian, and Indostan languages, which he intended to erect in the middle of the town, where he had already caused coins struck with symbols of the victory to be buried. The troops did not quit this place until they had razed to the ground all that was erected."

The statement, faithfully copied by all succeeding historians, speaks of "a rising town", the "vanity of Mr. Dupleix", "a pompous inscription in preparation" for a column "intended to be erected" and the burial of commemorative coins. Unfortunately the exact site of Dupleix-Fatheabad was not indicated. It was not the purpose of the English historian to give prominence to what was believed to be merely a vain man's desire to perpetuate a "detestable action", and Clive seized the earliest opportunity of razing to the ground "all that was erected" what he called a "monument of infamy". But History cannot import passion or prejudice into her judgments. The murder of the ruler of the Deccan was indeed a "detestable action", but Dupleix's victory is at least as worthy of investigation by a Historical Records Commission as would be a victory say by Cengiz Khan. Dupleix 'made history', and for a time he changed the whole current of history in the Deccan. Nay, it was his policy, and his methods, copied by Clive and Wellesley, that raised the English Company to its commanding position in India. Therefore "Dupleix-Fatheabad" has its importance in India, which has for centuries been the battle-ground of nations.

In December 1937 I discovered at Pondichery, in the library of Monsieur A. Gallois-Montbrun (great-great grandson of the original discoverer of Anandaranga Pillai's Diary) loose sheets in Tamil which on submission to Professor Nilakanta Sastri, were pronounced to be unpublished pages of the Diary. From this source we are able to say that on August 5, 1751 (3 months after the event) the column was only in plan. On September 12, 1751 the inscription was drafted by Dupleix himself. Contrary to what was stated by Orme it was not a "pompous inscription" but a bold statement to the effect:

"The 36th year of the reign of Louis XV and the 3rd of Ahmad Shah, on this spot fell Nas'r Jung in the battle joined by Prevast dela Touche Commanding the French armies, in the name of J. F. Dupleix and in the IXth year of his government."

The record of a Railway disaster today could not be less pompous. While Orme writes of a column "in preparation" and a rising town, Clive (March, 1752) writes of a "very fine Choultry" and a "Village"—but no column. Evidently it was not completed in the 6 months intervening since it was planned and may never have been erected. But Orme definitely says: "He (Dupleix) had caused coins struck with symbols of the victory to be buried". It is these coins I set about trying to recover. Incidentally their discovery will definitely fix the site of what was to be Dupleix's City of victory.

APPENDIX B (II).

Research reports from members of the Indian Historical Records Commission (1st April 1942 to 31st March 1943).

1. **Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Chittoor.**—The following volumes were edited:—

(i) Public Dept. Consultations, 1755, Vol. 84 (with detailed historical introduction).

(ii) Manilla Consultations, 1763, Vol. 4.

(iii) Manilla Consultations, 1764, Vol. 10.

(iv) Letters from Fort St. George, 1757, Vol. 32.

(v) Letters from Fort St. George, 1754, Vol. 34.

(vi) Letters from Fort St. George, 1758, Vol. 38.

Is still engaged in preparing the Calendar of the Revenue Records (1763-1800) and the progress has been upto the middle of 1772.

A new scheme of publication of selection from the records of the Madras Government from 1800 to 1857 has been taken up. The selections are made on broad principles upon subjects of general nature. Papers of importance are extracted in full, while those that are unimportant are either calendared or briefly extracted. Each volume of the Selections will be provided with a prefatory note, a historical introduction and a subject index. Selections are now being made on the subject of Judicial reforms. A great deal of material has been collected during the year from 1775 to 1803, but it is proposed to send the matter to the Press only after the scarcity of paper disappears.

Wrote the following paper:—

Home Government and the end of the policy of Permanent Settlement in Madras, 1802 to 1818 (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

2. **Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Madras.**—Wrote the following book:—

South Indian Influences in the Far East. (Publication is held up due to war conditions.)

Contributed the following:—

Bharatiya Itihas Parishad History of India, Vol. IV.—Mauryan Epoch (publication of the volume is held up by war condition).

Is engaged in writing the Section on Chalukyas for the first volume of the History of the Deccan (to be published under the auspices of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government).

Further sources of Vijayanagar History (a joint work with Dr. N. Venkataramanyya, to be published by the University of Madras).

As a war measure when the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library was removed to Tirupati the work on Mackenzie manuscripts had to be suspended for lack of access to the manuscripts there.

Monographs on (1) Sri Vijaya and (2) Historical method in relation to South Indian History referred to in 1941 report have since been published.

Wrote the following papers.

(i) Four documents relating to the Kalahasti temple. (The Adyar Library Bulletin).

(ii) An inscribed pot-sherd from Arikamedu. (Journal of the Madras University).

(iii) New pages from Anandaranga Pillai's Diary. (Journal of the Madras University, Vol. XIV, No. 2).

(iv) The Gayamahatmya. (The Bulletin of the Rama Varma Research Institute).

(v) Federation and Democracy in India. (Fr. Carty Commemoration volume).

(vi) The Punjai inscription of Krishnadeva Raya. (Epigraphia Indica).

(vii) Dhammavijaya and Dharmavijaya. (Calcutta Review).

(viii) Indian Histiography and Kalhana. (Freelance, Madras).

(ix) Buddhism in South India. (Journal of the Mahabodhi Society).

(x) Present position of Indian History. (Hindustan Review).

(xi) A forgotten chapter of Pandyan history. (M. D. T. Hindu College Annual).

Following papers are awaiting publication:—

1. The Battle of Jhelum.

2. Asoka notes.

3. Real democracy in Indian tradition.

4. Colonies and Backward peoples.

5. Gleanings on social life from the Avadanas.

6. An episode in the history of Buddhism in South India.

7. **Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Bombay.**—Published the following articles:—

1. Wild Identification. (Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXXIII, 1942).

2. Were the Mohenjo Daris Aryans or Dravidians? (Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXI, 1942).

3. Three Headed Animals in Mohenjo Daro. (Annals of the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Silver Jubilee Number, Vol. XXIII, June 1942).

4. Pre-history or Proto-history? (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXVIII, June 1942).

5. The Beginnings of the Danish Settlements in India. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

6. The Cult of the Mountain of the East in Sumer. (Gopal Krishnamacharya Book of Commemoration).

Is engaged in guiding 5 research students of the Bombay University who are writing their thesis for the Ph.D. Degree and examining the thesis of another 3 students who have completed their research work.

4. **Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., Poona.**—Is engaged in preparing a history of the Marathas in English from already scattered plentiful sources.

5. **Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris), Poona.**—Carried out research on the following:—

1. Muslim Rule in the Deccan. (Bibliography completed and the advent of Muslims in Western India studied).

2. Bibliography dealing with medieval Indian History (total number of entries brought to nearly 700).

3. Muslim Fine Arts in the Deccan. (Photographs of Deccan miniatures collected).

4. A consolidated list of published Muslim Inscriptions (about 68 entries).

5. Muslim Inscriptions from Jodhpur State. (completed and submitted to Government Epigraphist).

Collected a number of unpublished Inscriptions during tours to Kathiawar.

Wrote the following paper.

Sixteen Persian documents concerning Nazarbar. (Nandargar) in Khandesh. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

Supervised the thesis work of a student.

6. **Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Poona.**—Wrote the following papers:—

1. Some coins of the Peshawar. (J. N. S. I., Vol. IVXX, Part I).

2. A note on the family records of the Peshawas' Agents at Delhi. (B. O. R. I. Commemorative Volume).

3. Dr. Chaghtai and Poona in the Muslim Period. (N. I. A., March 1943).

Visited several places in South India and studied monuments, remains, documents, etc., collected the following materials during his visit to the Central Division (Bombay Province).

(i) Procured for B. I. S. M. 1190 Mss. and a list was made. A card index of about 900 Mss. was prepared.

(ii) Copied a Persian and a Kanarese inscription.

(iii) Examined about 500 Medieval, Muhammadan and Modern coins sent to the B. I. S., Mandala.

(iv) Examined about 2,000 Persian, Maratha and Hindi documents, selected and copied about 400 and partially studied about 300 of them with a view to editing.

7. **Dr. B. A. Salefore, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Glessen), Ahmedabad.**—Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Candratmajarudra—His Age and Importance. (To be published in the Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerjee Commemoration Vol., Lucknow, 1943, or 1944).

(ii) Queen Balla Mahadevi. (The Journal of the Bombay University, 1943).

(iii) The Queens of Kanara. (To be published in the New Review, Calcutta, 1943).

(iv) Some Aspects of the Overseas Trade of Vijayanagara. (To be published in the Journal of the Bombay University, 1943-44).

(v) Sultan Tipu as the Defender of Hindu Dharma. (The Aligarh University Tipu Sultan Day Commemoration Vol., 1943).

Still engaged in making a list of manuscripts available in Ahmedabad.

8. **Major H. K. Percy-Smith, F.P.H.S., Poona.**—Is working on exhaustive study of an Anglo-Indian families in particular those of Skinner. Van Cortlandt and Hearsey and has already acquired much materials not hitherto available to students, all of which is being given to the Society of Genealogists, London.

Is collecting and compiling in collaboration with Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bullock, a series of reference books, in typescript, dealing with persons of European or Semi-European descent in India each volume containing some ten thousand names arranged in alphabetical order. The following separate series amounting to about 60,000 items are in progress:—(i) Directories (ii) Births, (iii) Marriages, and (iv) Deaths. About 40,000 have already been typed. The first of these series constitutes a parallel index of all the facts shown in contemporary Directories, the first volume covering the period 1780-1820, and containing some 13,000 references.

Has copied over 9,000 Christian Monumental Inscriptions and made over 16,000 index-cards, while Col. Bullock, in addition to editorial work has typed some 14,000 items.

Has compiled a bibliography of works containing lists of Monumental Inscriptions from Christian Graveyards and Churches in India containing some two hundred items, being in amplification of the preliminary list. (Vide I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIV).

9. **Mr. B. B. Chakrabarti, B.A., B.L., Berhampur.**—Carried out researches on:—

(i) Relief and preventive measures taken by Government against famine and scarcity of grain during the last quarter of 18th century.

(ii) Early career of Ramkanta Roy, father of Raja Rammohan Roy, which could not be traced by the authors of the publication entitled "Letters and documents relating to Raja Rammohan Roy".

(iii) Police Administration in Bengal. (The search is in progress).

Wrote the following paper:—

Committee of Circuit on the New Policy announced in 1771. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

10. **Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Dacca.**—Wrote the following paper:—

Warren Hastings and his supposed resignation of the Office of the Governor General of Bengal. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

Carried on some researches in the Bengal Secretariat Record Office.

11. **Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.**—Engaged in collecting materials for the books:—

(i) Ranjit Singh (second edition).

(ii) Haidar Ali (II Vol.).

Wrote the following paper:—

A Blank Farman. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

12. **Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Calcutta.**—Is engaged in writing the following book:—

The Ex-Peshwa and the Commissioners at Bithur. (1818-51).

Wrote the following paper:—

Captain E. J. Johnson, Commissioner at Bithur, 1823-28. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

13. **Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri, Calcutta.**—Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Library in Islam. (Bengal: Past and Present, Calcutta).

(ii) European Contribution to Urdu Literature. (Hindustan Review, Patna).

(iii) Introduction to the Study of Music in Islam. (Calcutta Review, Calcutta).

(iv) Raskhan—a Muslim Vaishnava Poet. (Prabhati, Patna).

(v) Taj Bibi—A Muslim Lady Vaishnava Poet. (Prabhati, Patna).

14. **Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Benares.**—Wrote the following booklet:—

Maratha Polity. (30 pages).

Is engaged in studying the period of first four Peshwas, 1707-1771.

15. **Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lucknow.**—Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Clive and the Company's fire-arms. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

(ii) Literature and Communal harmony in the middle ages. (Hindustan, Vol. VI, No. 8).

(iii) Cultural Unification in Medieval India. (Ibid No. 6).

(iv) The Old Coins of India. Ibid, No. 9).

(v) Hindu influence on Muslim Coinage. (Prabuddha Bharat, Volume XLVII, April).

(vi) Modern Schools of Historiography. (Modern Review, Vol. LXXXIII, No. I).

Read papers on the following topics from A. I. R. Station at Lucknow:—

(i) Recent tendencies in History.

(ii) The Rio Conference.

(iii) Pluto-democracy.

Has inspected some pre-mutiny Oudh records in Lucknow.
Examined some manuscript documents in the Bengal record room at Behrampur.
Engaged in studying the manuscript records relating to Clive's Administration in Bengal.
Is engaged in assisting the Ph.D. students of Lucknow in their study of manuscript records belonging to the Government of U. P.

16. **Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Benares.**—Wrote the following papers, monographs and book:—

- (i) Administrative Function.
- (ii) Jainism in Kalinga-desa. (Dhruva Commemoration Volume).
- (iii) The Japanese Government. (A volume in the Miuerva Series on Government).
- (iv) State in Political Theory. (In press).
- (v) Legislative Council of India, 1854-61. (Ready for the press).
- (vi) Documents on Indian Constitutional Development, 1600-1942 (ready for the press).

17. **Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Aligarh.**—Wrote the following paper:—
A Farman of Emperor Shah Jahan. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

Following books and papers are awaiting publication:—

- (i) Mauji-Musiqi—a book on Indian Music.
- (ii) Some rare Ragas in Indian Music.
- (iii) Origin of Qawali and Tarana.
- (iv) Niamatulla—an authority on Akbar and Jahangir.

Preparing a paper on "History of some French-Indian Families in Aligarh".
18. **Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Lahore.**—Published an index to the Supplementary volume of Press Lists, 1849-1868.

Edited Monograph No. 21 of the Punjab Government Record Office Publications entitled "Metcalfe's Mission to Lahore, 1808-09" by V. G. Kiernan.
As Chairman of the Punjab Regional Committee for the Survey of historical records have examined and prepared lists of documents, manuscripts, coins, paintings and other subjects of historical interest in private custody in the Rewari Tahsil of the Gurgaon District.

19. **Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Patna.**—Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) Two unpublished letters relating to the Dutch factory at Balasore and Anglo-Dutch hostilities there in 1786-87. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).
- (ii) Calcutta-Batavia Correspondence regarding the restoration of Dutch Settlements in India, 1784 (to be published in the Radha Kumud Mookerjee Commemoration Volume, Lucknow University).
- (iii) Exchange of the Dutch Settlement of Baranagore for some lands in the vicinity of Hughli (to be published in the next issue of the Bengal: Past and Present).

Is still engaged in collecting materials for the preparation of the thesis "Relation between the English and Shah Alam II of Delhi".

Is still engaged in preparing "A Selection from some unpublished Bihar Records".
Is carrying on correspondence with a (i) Maratha family living at Kerhari in the Gaya District regarding some unpublished family records and (ii) with S. Kabishwar Narain Sinha, Manager, Tajpur Zamindari, P. O. Katihar for some Mutiny Records.

Studied a Sanad of Emperor Shah Alam II of Delhi under the seal of Najib-ud-daulah Badshi-ul-Mamalik and containing two other seals. It was granted to Rai Khusal Singh—Dated 1183 "A.H."

20. **Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Monghyr.**—Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) The Keechaks. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).
- (ii) Two Jain Images. (Journal of B. & O. Research Society).
- (iii) Magic and Miracle in Jain Literature (Jain Antiquary).

Made some researches in Folklore tracing migration of Indian stories to Asia and Europe.

21. **Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Bhagalpur.**—Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) Account of Bhagalpur Trade in the 19th Century. (J. B. & O. Research Society, March 1943).
- (ii) Early History of Vernacular Education in Bihar. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

22. **Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A., Patna.**—Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) Kings of the Jaunpur Dynasty and their coinage. (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society).
- (ii) Khalji kings, their coinage and mints. (Ibid).

Traced a Farman relating to the grant of land in village Abdur Rahmanpur, Parganah Phulwari, Sarkar and Subah Bihar by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam. The Farman was written on the 15th of Shaban, in the 5th year of Accession. The Seal of the Prime Minister, "Shuja-ud-Daula Burhan-ul-Mulk Wala-Wegar Himad-ud-Daula Asif Jah Abul Mansoor Khan Bahadur Safdar Jung Sipah-Salar" is at the top and dated 1178 A.H.

23. **Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Nagpur.**—Is engaged in doing research work on the history of the Peshwas which will be embodied in his book "Rise of the Peshwas, Vol. II".

Guiding a research student in preparing a thesis.

24. **Pt. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, M.N.S.I., Bilaspur.**—Examined the following copper-plates:—

- (i) The Lodhia plates of Maha Sivagupta (3 plates)—received in July 1942 through Raja Bahadur Jawahar Singh, C.I.E., Ruling Chief of Sarangarh State, E.S.A. The charter was discovered at village Lodhia in the Sarangarh State. It is a grant of Maha Sivagupta,

Lord of Kosala (South Kosala). It is in box-headed script, Date about 500 A.D. Proposes to edit and publish them in the Epigraphia Indica.

(ii) Balaigarh plates of Pratapamalladeva. Received in October 1942, through Mr. R. N. Banerjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, Raipur, C.P. The plates belong to the Zamindar Sahib of Balaigarh in Raipur District, C.P., and issued by Raja Pratapamalladeva—a Haihaya Prince of Ratnapur branch. It records the grant of a village to a Brahman—Dated Chedi era 967=116 A.D.

(iii) Pipeidula plates of Maharaja Narendra—a set of 3 small size copper plates with ring and seal, was recovered from a village named Pipardula in Raipur District, C.P. These are in box-headed scripts and refer to a hitherto unknown king named "Maharaja Narendra" son of Sarabha. The plates record the grant of a village to a Brahman—Date about 500 A.D.

(iv) A copper charter issued by Raja Devanath Singh of Raigarh State, about 100 years ago. It is written in Nagri script and the language is Hindi.

Visited:

1. Sambalpur in Orissa and examined the records in the District Office "Record Room". Nothing of importance was available.

2. Dharmajaygarh, the Head Quarters of the Udaipur State, E.S.A. No historical documents were said to be available in the State.

3. Was in correspondence with the Dewau of Gangpur State, E.S.A., but no documents of historical importance were traced.

Wrote the following paper:—

"Two palm-leaf *Pattas* of the time of the last Chauthan Ruler of Sambalpur—Atharagarh. (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

A note on "Lord Canning's death and the Delhi Press (1862 A.D.)" will be found at the end of this report.

25. **Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B., Nagpur.**—Is still engaged in organizing the preparation of "A History of Maharashtra during the last 125 years" (in Marathi), and,

Is writing a portion of the above named work from 1899-1901.

Is still engaged in studying the records of the Nagpur Residency from 1798 onwards.

26. **Mr. S. C. Goswami, I.S.O., Gauhati.**—Edited the Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti Journal.

Has discovered another land grant by the Emperor Aurangzeb to the famous Hindu Temple of Kanakshya at Gauhati. A paper on this subject is being made ready.

Is engaged in writing of a few notes in the Journal.

27. **Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (London), Outack.**—Engaged in the preparation of following works:—

- (i) Selections from unpublished Orissa records.
- (ii) Compilation of Orissan Iconography.
- (iii) Consultation of a few palm-leaf manuscripts in the Orissa Provincial Museum.
- (iv) Examination of a few medieval Orissan gold coins.
- (v) Compilation of the sources of the history of Orissa.

28. **Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.B.A.S. (London), Peshawar.**—Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) The Arab Administration of Sind. (Islamic Culture, Hyderabad-Deccan).
- (ii) Gor Khatri. (The New Review, Calcutta).
- (iii) Farman of Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durrani. (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

Examined some manuscripts in the libraries attached to:—

- (i) Madrasa Rafi-ul-Islam, Bhani Mari, Peshawar.
- (ii) Edwards College, Peshawar.

Acquired some manuscripts in Persian and Pashto on various subjects including history. Transcribed and translated a Farman of Shah Jahan, issued to Mehta Chhabil Das of Hazara. (N.-W. F. P.).

Engaged in writing the following:—

- (i) The Sultanate of Delhi.
- (ii) Medieval India under Muslim Kings—IV—the Khiljis.

29. **Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D., Delhi.**—Wrote the following book and papers:—

- (i) The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi. (Published by Sh. Muhammad Ashraf, Lahore).
- (ii) Ownership of Agricultural land during Muslim rule in India. (Journal of Indian History, October 1942).
- (iii) An Afghan Account of Anglo-Afghan Relations. (I. H. R. C. Progs., Vol. XIX).

The following papers are awaiting publication:—

- (i) The Development of Islamic Polity. (Read before the Political Science Club, Muslim University, Aligarh).
- (ii) Tipu Sultan's Embassy to Constantinople. (Read before the Muslim University, Aligarh on Tipu Sultan Day).

30. **Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., Delhi.**—Was engaged in taking stock of the Central Museum, Lahore, which was not done since its inception in 1864. Classified a large number of coins of the Muslim rulers of India, examined and drew up notes on the manuscripts, specimens of calligraphy and the Mughal documents.

Delivered two series of lectures on the Indo-Muslim Architecture and Religious movements in Hizaz under the auspices of the Central Museum, Lahore, and the Oriental College, Lahore, respectively.

31. **Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.**—Wrote the following book :
 (i) *Studies in Early Muslim Political Thought and Administration.* (Published by M. M. Ashraf of Lahore).
 Wrote the following papers :
 (i) Amiranisadh.
 (ii) Nasiruddin Ismail Shah.
 (iii) Some Aspects of Bahmani Culture.
 (iv) The Interregnum at Gulbarga, 1375-1397.
 (v) Tajud-din Firoz and Synthesis of Bahmani Culture.
32. **Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Mysore.**—Discovered the manuscript called "Kalale Raja Vamsavali", giving a detailed history of the family of the Kalale Chiefs who held the position of hereditary Dalvay's in the Mysore State from 1610-1761.
 Examined three other manuscripts on the same subject :—
 (a) Venupurada—Kshatriya Vamsavali.
 (b) Nanjaraja—Yasa Samultasa.
 (c) Maisuru-doregala Parampare Kaifiyat.
 (d) A large number of Sanads and other documents connected with the family of the Kalale Chiefs and others.
 Collected about twenty lithic and copper plate records connected with the dynasty of the Nayaks of Keladi.
33. **Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore.**—Wrote the following paper :—
 The Beginnings of British Cavalry in India. (Based on Madras Records.)
 Prepared notes on :—
 (i) The Beginning of British Cavalry in India. (Based on Madras records.)
 (ii) The Marathi Bakhars—The Holavanahath.
34. **Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Baroda.**—Was engaged in inspecting the records from the Baroda State Daftar for the years 1825-26.
 Is still engaged in compiling Vol. VII of the Historical Selections from Baroda State Records for the years 1819 to 1825 A.D.
35. **Suranad P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., Trivandrum.**—Is engaged in studying the old cadjan records of the Periyavittu Mutaliyars, a prominent family in South Travancore which in ancient days wielded great influence in the local affairs.
 Is conducting researches in many subjects relating to the history of South India and Malabar, such as the relations of the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Vijayanagar Kings with the Malabar Coast.
36. **Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Rau, Jodhpur.**—A note on the 12 documents in Marwari language in the possession of Mr. Raghunath Mal Mathur was included in the previous year's report. Of these the following six are more important and the results of the examination are noted below :—
 1. A letter, dated 13th day of the dark half of Ashadh(?) 1767 V.S. (3rd June 1711 A.D.) of Prithivisingh, the ruler of Devagarh, addressed to Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur, asking him about the condition at the Imperial Court.
 2. A letter, dated 12th day of the bright half of Jeth 1769 V.S. (25th May 1713 A.D.) of Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur addressed to Pancholi Balkishan, a Jodhpur State official, acknowledging the news of the capture of some fortresses and issuing instructions about Junia and the villages of Jaitavata(?), etc.
 3. A letter, dated 12th day of the dark half of Ashvin 1778, V.S. (7th September 1721 A.D.) of Mohkamsingh, addressed to Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur, admiring the march of the Maharaja against the enemy (perhaps the Mughals) and assuring him (the Maharaja) of his loyal services during the campaign.
 4. A letter, dated 8th day of the dark half of Shravan 1786 V.S. (7th July 1729 A.D.) of Rajadhiraj Bakhatsingh (the younger brother of Maharaja Abhaysingh), addressed to Pancholi Balkishan, a courtier of Maharaja Abhaysingh of Jodhpur, about the settlement of the affairs of Anandsingh and Rayasingh, concerning Idar.
 5. A letter, dated 5th day of the dark half of Mangsir, 1787 V.S. (18th November 1730 A.D.) addressed to Maharaja Abhaysingh of Jodhpur, in which the writer, whose name is not legible, mentions about the rejoicings at Mughal Court on the receipt of the happy news of his (Maharaja's) victory over Sarbuland Khan, the rebel Governor of Gujrat.
 6. A letter, dated 3rd day of the bright half of Kartik, 1789 V.S. (11th October 1732 A.D.), of Maharaja Jaisingh of Amber, addressed to Maharaja Abhaysingh of Jodhpur mentioning his own campaign against Fatehpur and the death of Kayam Khan, the ruler of that place, as well as complaining about Rajadhiraj Bakhatsingh's usurping the village, which had been mortgaged to him by Kayam Khan.
37. **Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Patiala.**—Is engaged in collecting materials for a History of Patiala which in effect will include an account of the Ruling Family of Patiala and of the movements of Yadava and the Bhati tribes and a part of the history of Jaisalmer.
38. **Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Lond.), Cochin.**—Is engaged with his colleagues in :—
 (i) Copying and indexing of the unpublished correspondence that passed between the Courts of the Mysore Sultans (Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan) and their Malabar feudatory, the

- Raja of Cochin. (The letters from Mysore are mostly in Tamil, the rest in Urdu. The replies were apparently in Tamil, but in the drafts preserved, the Malayalam version is also given).
- (ii) Collecting and copying the Grandhavaris (chronicles) of the important temples of Cochin State.
- (iii) Editing the Political Correspondence between Cochin Rajas and the Governor-Generals of Batavia between the period 1660-1805 A.D.
39. **Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.**—Wrote the following papers :—
 (i) English Records on the conquest of Salsette by the Marathas in 1737. (Bombay University Journal, Vol. XI, Pt. I, July 1942).
 (ii) A note on the meaning and use of the word Johar. (Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Silver Jubilee Number, 1942).
 (iii) Some documents bearing upon the History of Karnatak (1749-1755). (Islamic Culture, January 1943).
 (iv) Raja Karna, the son of Chatrapati Rajaram. (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XIX).
40. **Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., Indore.**—Has discovered from the Kibe family records over 200 letters in Persian addressed to, or from, Vithal Mahadeo Kibe alias Tatyatya Jog, during his regime as the Prime Minister of Indore (1818-26). Has translated these letters and a selection from them will be published. These are lodged with the Rajwade Sanshodhak Mandal, Dhulia.
 Is still engaged in publishing some Marathi letters from the records of old families at Indore and elsewhere.
41. **Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Pudukkottai.**—Wrote the following papers :—
 (i) The Tondaiman's Relations with the East India Company during the 18th Century. (I.H.R.C. Progs., Vol. XIX).
 (ii) Is still engaged in editing the "Tondaiman Letters".
 Completed the examination of the copper plate grants of the Tondaimans.
42. **Mr. P. C. Rath, B.A., D.Ed., Patna State.**—Is engaged in examining :—
 (i) The records regarding the Khorak-poshak-daries of Agalpur and Jarasingha, Patna State, in the State Record Room. These records are of the period 1830-1900. Both these families are Chauhans.
 (ii) Family records of Panda family of Pipirda. This family was famous in this tract in the 18th and 19th centuries.
 (iii) Two important manuscripts in palm leaf. One of them is of Koshalananda, a historical Kavya written in the 17th Century and preserved in the Patna State Treasury from the last quarter of the 19th Century and the other is the diary of a member of the Sambalpur royal family written in the 18th Century.
43. **Mons. Alfred Lehuraux, Free French India (Dehra Dun).**—A note on the Vaidya Letters, Poona, to be found at the end of the report.
44. **Cavaliere Panduranga Pissurlencar, Nova-Goa.**—Brought to light many unpublished Portuguese documents under the title—
 Subsídios para a Historia das Relações Politicas e Diplomáticas dos Portuguezes com Haider e Tipu" (in Roletim do Instituto Vasco da Gama, Nova-Goa).
45. **A Note on the Vaidya Letters, Poona, By Mons. A. Lehuraux, Free French India (Dehra Dun).**—In January 1943, I learned from a friend in Poona of the existence, in the daftar of Mr. Shankar Laxman Vaidya, B.A., a member of the managing body of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, of a store of some 1,000 original letters in the Modi script written by Raghuji Bhosle, Sahu Maharaj, Balumbhat and Vishwanath Bhat Vaidya, Tuloji Argere Pratindhi, Ananya, Nanasaheb Peshwa (Balaji Baji Rao), and many Sardars who took part in the wars of those times (1740-1761). Original letters of Nana Sachiv and others figure in the collection and give contemporary accounts of the wars with Tipu, the English and the Nizam; the collection also contains 4 or 5 letters regarding the capture and detention at Berar (not Satara) of Chanda Sahib, and the ransom demanded by Raghuji Bhosle, and arranged to be recovered, amounting to 7½ lakhs rupees.
 The present owner of these letters is a descendant of Balambhat and Vishwanathbhat Vaidya, advisers of Shahu Maharaj at Satara and of Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761), from whose daftar they emanate and who were instrumental in paying Rs. 4½ lakhs to Raghuji on account of Chanda Sahib, who is thus proved to have been a prisoner at Berar, at least down to 1745.
- In accordance with the Government Resolution regarding the bringing to light historical records in private custody, I immediately communicated the above information to Dr. S. N. Sen, at Delhi. I also wrote to Professor Potdar of Poona and learnt that I was not the first to bring this important store to the knowledge of the Imperial Record Department, as he, Professor Potdar, was the first to acquaint Dr. Sen and the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission with its existence, at the Trivandrum Session of the said Commission. However, the urgent point now is to obtain the necessary financial aid for the transcription, translation and calendaring of this important collection. In the present

monetary stringency the Government of India may be unable to provide the necessary credit, and I, therefore, propose to this Commission that they appeal to H.E.H. the Nizam, H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, and to the Marhatta Princes—their Highnesses the Rulers of Gwalior, Holkar, Baroda, Kolhapur, Phaltan, Aundh, and Bhor—whose early history these letters elucidate and many of whose ancestors are among the writers—to subscribe the necessary funds; after a proper estimate as to the expense has been prepared by a Committee comprising Dr. S. N. Sen, Professor Potdar and Mr. S. L. Vaidya of Poona, and such others as the Commission may nominate. Subscriptions from private institutions and persons may also be invited. Mr. S. L. Vaidya, the owner of the letters, displays the most courteous readiness to permit the letters to be seen, copied and published by scholars.

46. A note on Lord Canning's Death and the then Delhi Press (1862 A.D.). By Pt. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, M.N.S.I., Bilaspur.—I have before me through the courtesy of the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur, C.P., a copy of "The Delhi Institute Journal"—for Tuesday, July 15th, 1862 (Vol. I, No. 19). It was a bi-lingual fortnightly paper published twice a month from Delhi. The names of the Proprietors and the editor of the Journal are not given in the issue. We find the motto of it in the following words printed on the 1st page:

"Let us not govern them in ignorance that we may govern them long"—Macaulay.

I quote a note from the Journal under the heading "Death of the late Viceroy". "Lord Canning expired on the 18th of last month. Another gloomy record on the list of casualties among the great and honoured of the Indian World. It is impossible also not to deplore the burial of so much knowledge of India and so much concern and interest in its welfare as must for ever have gone down to the tomb with the remains of the departed Viceroy. To the people of India, the public loss is irreparable. Among the Chieftains whom when deserving, he delighted to honour there cannot but be profound sensation.

In India, and other almost despotic countries, so much depends on men and not measures, so much depends on individual will, energy and personal influence, that we can ill afford to lose our prominent character, whether in Council, the Executive or in the Army.

To Lord Canning pre-eminently belongs the credit of the attempt to govern India with no class legislation. In his view all should be equal in the eyes of the Law. It was he who especially warned Englishmen to mitigate their rough natural characteristics in their dealings with the natives. It was under his presidency that the Maharaja of Patiala, Rajah Dinkur Rao and others were elevated to the highest council of state. It was he (and let it be remembered by native readers) who interposed to stay the sword of a justly incensed nation, and in the hour of vengeance, thought of mercy. But for Lord Canning, Delhi would have been levelled to the earth, and desolation would have swept away a thousand innocent homes. Let those who remember the gracious Amnesty, and the Salvation it bore on its wings, mourn in a reverence and respect the memory of their departed benefactor'.

APPENDIX C (I)

Report of the eighth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 7th April, 1943.

Present.

Mr. John Sargent, M.A., C.I.E.—Chairman.
Captain F. F. Pearson—Member.
Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—Member.
Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)—Secretary.

REPORT.

I. Conspectus of the action taken on the resolution passed at the seventh meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 14th November, 1942.

On Resolution 2(b) of the Conspectus the Committee decided as follows:—

Resolution 1(a).—Resolved that a 35 mm. Film-a-record machine (230 volts. D.C.) at Rs. 9,000 should be obtained as early as possible and since a provision of Rs. 7,000 only has been made in the budget of the Imperial Record Department that Department should try to meet the extra expenditure from its own budget for 1943-44.

Resolution 1(b).—Resolved that Dr. Balfour should be approached and an attempt should be made to secure the aid of the Rockefeller Institute on the above subject.

II. Records of the defunct Residency.

Resolution 2.—Resolved that the Political Department be requested to institute an enquiry with regard to (a) the number of defunct residencies, (b) location of their records and (c) their state of preservation.

III. Proscribed and Confidential Publications in the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution 3.—Resolved that a list of the proscribed publications be prepared as some of them are likely to be of historical interest and the co-operation of the Department of the Government of India be invited when necessary. Resolved further that the list be scrutinised from time to time with a view to weeding.

IV. Temporary staff of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that in view of the high prices now current the Proof-Reader should be given a scale of pay similar to that of the Junior Technical Assistants in the Imperial Record Department and the Government of India should be moved on the subject.

V. Transcription of Select Committee Proceedings Volumes.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the Keeper of Records be authorised to select documents in future for transcription according to their importance and state of preservation and the transcription of the twenty-two volumes of the proceedings of the Political Department (without original consultations) be taken up at an early date.

Signature	Sd. John Sargent, Chairman.
Signature,	Sd. T. G. P. Spear, Member.
Signature.	Sd. F. F. Pearson, Member.
Signature,	Sd. S. N. Sen, Secretary.

APPENDIX C (II).

Report of the ninth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 3rd November, 1943.

Present.

Mr. John Sargent, M.A., C.I.E.—Chairman.
Captain F. F. Pearson—Member.
Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—Member.
Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)—Secretary.

REPORT.

I. Conspectus of action taken on the Resolutions of the eighth meeting held in March, 1943.

Resolution 1.—Resolved that in view of the discrepancy pointed out in the agenda a further enquiry be made to clarify the doubtful points and a statement embodying the information about defunct agencies be placed before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

II. Conspectus of the action taken on the Resolutions passed in the last seven meetings held from November, 1939 to November, 1942.

Resolution 2.—Resolved that the action so far taken be approved.

III. Protection of historical documents from the hazards of war.

Resolution 3.—Resolved that in view of the prevailing war conditions no further action be taken for the present.

IV. Fumigation Plant.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that subject to the approval of the Government of India an order be placed with Horton Steel Works Limited of Toronto, Canada, for a Guardite Vacuum Fumigation Unit complete with the accessories as early as possible.

V. Difficulties in obtaining chemicals and insecticides for the preservation of records.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the requisite authorities be moved for the supply of the chemicals to the Imperial Record Department.

(a) Resolved further that in view of the prevailing food scarcity in Bengal no further demand should be made for flour in that Province and dextrine paste should be manufactured either in the Imperial Record Department or be obtained from firms operating outside Bengal.

VI. Special grant for the purchase of historical reference publications for the Imperial Record Department Library.

Resolution 6.—The Sub-Committee recommends to the Government of India that a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 700 should be made to the Imperial Record Department for the purchase of the necessary scientific and historical books of reference.

Signature,	Sd. John Sargent, Chairman.
Signature,	Sd. F. F. Pearson, Member.
Signature,	Sd. T. G. P. Spear, Member.
Signature,	Sd. S. N. Sen, Secretary.

Conspectus of the action taken on the seven meetings of the Local Records Sub-Committee from November, 1939 to November, 1942.

FIRST MEETING HELD ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1939.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the Specimen Indexes submitted by the K. R. be approved and the classified records of the late Foreign and Political Department be indexed on the lines approved.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

Indexes of Land Rev. records, Vol. I (1830-37) and Vol. II (1838-59) have been printed. Indexing of late For. & Pol. Dept. records (Sel. Com. 1756-74; S. D. of Inspection 1770-87; Sec. Dept. 1774-89; Sec. & Sep. 1761-89 and For. Dept. 1784-89) is in progress.

Resolution II.—Resolved that a consolidated list of the classified and separated pre-mutiny records in the I. R. D. be printed.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

Consolidated Manuscript lists of pre-mutiny records of the Public, Revenue, For. and Pol. and Mily. Depts. have been prepared. The printing is being held in abeyance for the duration of the war.

Resolution III.—Resolved that arrangement be made for the completion of the different series in the custody of the I. R. D. by securing transcripts of missing records either from the Provincial Record Rooms or from the India Office.

N.B.—The suggestion of meeting the typing expenses from such savings from the budget grant of the office as may be effected under the head "T.A. of the members of the I. H. R. C." or under other heads was also approved.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The India Office was approached for furnishing this office with copies of the letters found missing in Vol. 41A of Foreign Misc. Series (containing Major Browne's Correspondence 1752-1785). The Superintendent of Records has agreed to forward the necessary transcripts at his earliest convenience.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Persian records need not be classified and separated.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The arrangement of these records have not been disturbed.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the programme of typing faded documents be approved.

Two posts of typists on a temporary basis were sanctioned by the Government of India.

The work is in progress.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that a Literary Sub-Committee with Dr. Spear and the Secy. as members be constituted for scrutinising and editing papers submitted for reading at the opening session of the I. H. R. C.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

A Literary Sub-Committee was formed with Dr. Spear and the Secretary. The papers for the 17th to 20th Sessions were scrutinised by this Committee.

SECOND MEETING HELD ON 18TH MARCH, 1940.

Resolution I.—Resolved that in the opinion of the Sub-Committee it is desirable to have typed copies of all fading documents and the K. R. of the Government of India should make a survey of the old documents with a view to forming a precise estimate of the amount of work likely to be involved.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

A general survey was made and it was estimated that about 40,000 documents had become faded. More and more documents will come under this category with the passage of time.

Resolution II.—Resolved that the Rules as revised by the K. R. of the Government of India regulating inspection of historical records in the custody of the I. R. D. be approved with necessary modification suggested by the Sub-Committee.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The rules were approved by the Government of India and are now being followed.

Resolution III.—Resolved that certain documents which are worm-eaten and mutilated beyond repair be destroyed.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The documents were destroyed.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the change of the designation to Senior and Junior Menders from Sorters and Dastries (engaged in repairing documents) be approved.

The Government approved the change.

The designations Senior and Junior Menders were adopted.

THIRD MEETING HELD ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1940.

Resolution I.—Resolved (i) that A & B class documents of the late For. & Pol. Dept. be kept in their original serial order and (ii) that one volume of cumulative index be compiled for all A & B class records of all the series up to the year 1789 and from 1790 for successive quinquennia.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The documents up to the year 1873 have been kept in their original serial order. The work is expected to be completed by the end of this year. A cumulative index of the A & B class documents up to 1789 is under preparation.

Resolution II.—Resolved that further details on the possibility of manufacturing in India (i) Hydraulic Press for laminating documents with cellulose acetate foil, (ii) Vacuum Fumigation for regular treatment of records against insect ravages be collected.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

Enquiries were made through Prof. J. N. Mukherjee. Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Calcutta, are prepared to be of assistance regarding the manufacture of vacuum fumigation Chamber if the air-conditioning work of I. R. D. building be also entrusted to them.

Manufacturing the Hydraulic Press is presumably impracticable under the present circumstances. As a result of further enquiries the purchase of a Fumigation Plant from Canada is under consideration.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the C. P. W. D. be asked for advice in the matter of Air-Conditioning of the I. R. D. building by parts.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The Executive Engineer A Division, C. P. W. D., was requested to submit estimates for air-conditioning by parts. The proposal has been put off till the end of the war.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that arrangements be made for the transfer of the Old Mily. records of the Govt. of Bombay to the I. R. D. provided the extra cost could be met from the savings in the I. R. D. budget.

The Government of India sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,600 for the purpose to be met from the budget grant of the I. R. Dept. for the year 1940-41.

The records consisting of about 9,000 volumes have since been transferred to this Dept. and are being listed and labelled.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the furniture worth Rs. 750 be purchased for the Research Room provided the money could be found from the I. R. D. budget.

The expenditure was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Tenders were invited from different firms and the furniture bought.

FOURTH MEETING, HELD ON 22ND MARCH, 1941.

Resolution I.—Action taken on the resolutions of the First, Second and Third Meetings of the Local Records Sub-Committee was approved.

Resolution II.—Resolved that the list (of Treaties) be printed and copies distributed to Universities, learned institutions in India.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The "List of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads, etc." was printed and distributed.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the transcription of faded documents be continued.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The transcription of faded documents is being continued.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that an enquiry be made whether the books on Indian History available in the Imperial Secretariat Library can be transferred to the I. R. D. on condition that I. R. D. will undertake to supply requisitions for them as is being done in respect of the Publications already transferred there by the said Library from time to time.

Resolved further that the Government of India be approached for funds when the budget for 1942-43 is prepared.

Government of India made enquiries of the Librarian, Imperial Secretariat Library.

Only 75 vols. which were in duplicate were transferred permanently to the I. R. Dept.

The budget grant for the purchase of books has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. If at the end of the year any saving is made from other heads a portion of the same is also utilised in the purchase of books.

Resolution V.—Resolved that reading from the hygrographs be taken about the relative humidity and temperature in the record rooms for another year.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

Reading is being recorded regularly.

FIFTH MEETING, HELD ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1941.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the scheme (A Five-Year Publication Programme) be approved and placed before the R. & P. Committee for detailed consideration.

Forwarded to the Government of India. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 in the budget grant of the I. R. D. for 1942-43 in connection with the Publication Programme of the R. & P. Committee of the I. H. R. C.

The Scheme was approved by the R. & P. Committee and the I. H. R. C. in its 18th meeting held at Mysore in Jan'y. 1942 and subsequently sanctioned by the Government of India. A staff of one Proof-Reader, a copy-holder and 4 typists were appointed on a temporary basis.

Resolution II.—Resolved that the question (Reduction in the price of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence) may be considered after the war.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the K. R. of the Government of India be authorised to pay out of the funds placed at his disposal reasonable charges for transcribing documents in Oriental Languages.

The Government of India have authorised K. R. to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 150 from the sanctioned budget grant every year for this purpose. The remuneration to be paid to such persons should be calculated at the rate of 0-6-0 per foolscap page of transcript.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the K. R. to the Government of India be authorised to engage temporarily dusting bearers for 3 months at one time.

The Governor-General in Council authorised K. R. to appoint 2 temporary dusting bearers on Rs. 13 each for periods of not more than 3 months at a time.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the proposal relating to the equipment of Analytical Ultra-Violet Lamp and Fumigation Chamber for the Preservation Section be recommended for favourable consideration of the Government of India.

The Government of India sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of an Analytical Ultra-Violet Lamp and Rs. 300 on the provision of an improvised fumigator.

A steel almirah constructed for fumigation has been provided, but the Ultra-Violet Lamp for which an order was placed has not as yet arrived from U. K.

SIXTH MEETING HELD ON 30TH MARCH, 1942.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the full training Scheme (of 2 years) be approved and that it be circulated to all the Provincial Governments and Indian States, Universities and learned institutions in India for information and such action as they may consider necessary. It will be open to candidates to go for one year's training in any two subjects special training course in preservation only will also be offered to members and students interested in that particular subject.

The Government of India approved the Scheme and circulated it to all Depts. of Government of India, Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned institutions in India.

Publicity was given to it through the Press. The session commenced in 1942 and as many as 9 candidates from various Provincial Governments, Indian States, and Universities were selected and were either trained or are still receiving training.

Resolution II.—Resolved that steps be taken to implement the Five-Year Publication Programme as recommended by this Committee in their Meeting held on the 1st December, 1941 and subsequently by the R. & P. Committee and the I. H. R. C., during the 18th session held in January, 1942. The subject of actual printing will be taken up for further consideration six months hence.

The Government of India sanctioned the Five-Year Publication Programme and also the necessary staff in connection with it. They also appointed six Hony. editors for the first six vols. under Scheme I, and K. R. as the Editor-in-Chief of the entire Publication Programme.

The six Hony. Editors met at Delhi in May, 1943 and settled details of editing work. The typescripts were made over to them. Considerable progress has also been made in the transcribing of the Court's Letters which form part of the 2nd year's programme. The annotation of Thevenot's and Carreri's Travels as well as of Major Browne's correspondence has been completed and the editing of the Shore papers is in progress.

Under Scheme III a volume containing Bengali letters has been published by the Calcutta University. The Allahabad University and the B. I. S. Mandala have taken up the question of publishing the Hindi and Marathi records and a volume containing Persian Akhbars is being edited by Dr. Qureshi and its printing will be taken up by the Delhi University as soon as the paper position becomes easier. Arrangement is also being made for the publication of the Gurmukhi and Sanskrit letters as well as those written in the Dravidian languages.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the suggested procedure (of requisition of papers in the custody of the I. R. D.) may be approved by the Government of India and the Pol. Department Requisition for the Crown Records and Confidential records of other departments should always be made through the Departments to which the records in question belong.

The procedure has been adopted by the Government of India with the concurrence of all the Departments for the duration of the war.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the work in connection with the N.-W. F. P. records be continued in accordance with the proposed Scheme.

The papers were sorted and arranged according to the various Departments. Nearly 20,000 papers have been classified into A, B. & C categories and the listing of the A. & B papers has been taken up.

Resolution V.—Resolved that in case 5-ply wood boards are not available, the synthetic boards tested by the I. R. D. be used instead of Koil boards as a measure of economy during the pendency of war.

Government of India approved it.

Necessary instructions have been issued to the various Departments of the Government of India to adopt the measure during the war.

SEVENTH MEETING, HELD ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1942.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the action taken on the resolutions be approved.

Resolution II (a).—Resolved that the portion marked (A) in item II of the agenda should not be printed in the Progs. of the I. H. R. C.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The portion indicated in the resolution has been excluded from the Progs. of the I. H. R. C.

Resolution II (b).—Resolved that the Rockefeller Institute should not be approached till the I. R. D. has got at least one microfilming camera.

An order was placed in U. S. A., but the Graflex camera will not be available during the war. Another model named "Microstat" was indented for and has already arrived.

Resolution II (c).—Resolved that an enquiry may in the first instance be made of the Provincial Governments, about the steps already taken for the safe custody and preservation of records legally belonging to the Central Government.

Both H. E. the Crown Representative and the Government of India permitted their K. R. to inspect personally the records in the custody of the Provincial Governments in Danger Zone, viz., Madras, Orissa, Bengal and Assam.)

After completing his tour of inspection the K. R. submitted his report to the Government of India [Appendix D (I)]. Other Provincial Governments were addressed by the Government of India on the same question and their replies have been submitted to the Government of India and a copy is placed before this Meeting [Appendix D (II)].

The following are the orders of the Government of India on the points raised by the Keeper of the Records in his inspection report of the Crown and Central Government records in Bengal, Assam and Madras and on other general questions raised thereof:—

1. Repair at the Imperial Record Department of Crown Records in the custody of Assam Government.

The Government of India accept the suggestion that those Crown records in the possession of the Assam Government which require immediate mending may be repaired free of charge at the Imperial Record Department. The Political Department have asked the authorities in Assam to correspond with the Keeper of the Records direct for sending the documents to the Imperial Record Department gradually as and when transport conditions permit.

2. Removal of Original Crown Records from Calcutta.

As removal of those records from Calcutta is hardly likely to be practicable at the present time, an enquiry has been made from the Bengal Government whether better arrangements for their preservation cannot be made in Calcutta itself.

3. Collection of Crown Records pertaining exclusively to Indian States at the Imperial Record Department.

On the eve of the inauguration of Provincial autonomy the Crown Records which pertained exclusively to States and which were at that time in the custody of the Madras Government were transferred to the Political Officers concerned immediately and not to the Head Quarters Secretariat. It is the local officers, if any, who are likely to have to refer to them and as such the Government of India and the Political Department have decided to drop the question for the present.

4. Placing of Crown and Central Government Records with the Provinces in the custody of His Excellency the Governors.

The Political Department consider and the Government of India agree with them that there is no necessity to place the records in question under the direct responsibility of the Governors as distinct from Provincial Governments.

5. Periodical reports from Provincial Governments on the condition of Crown and Central Government records.

The Government of India and the Crown Representative do not consider it necessary to call for periodical reports on the conditions of their records in the provinces as they are of opinion that the Keeper of the Records during his recent visit of inspection has already obtained the necessary information so far as the records in the four provinces (Madras, Bengal, Assam and Orissa) are concerned. As regards the remaining 7 provinces the information has been obtained by the Government of India through correspondence.

6. Periodical inspection of the Crown and Central Government reports in the Provinces by the Keeper of the Records.

The Government of India have decided to consider this question later in the light of the replies received from the Provincial Governments to the suggestions made in the inspection note of the Keeper of the Records, when they will be in a better position to judge the utility of such an inspection-tour in these days of emergency.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the sealed covers of the treaties may be opened and steps may be taken for repairing the treaties, if necessary.

H. E. the Crown Representative has authorised the K. R. to take suitable action. A vertical Filing Cabinet for storage of repaired treaties has been purchased and the repairing of the treaties taken up.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Diploma in the given form may be printed. As for the use of the Royal Coat of Arms permission of P. S. to H. E. should be obtained.

The Government of India have sanctioned the printing of Diploma in the given form and awarding it to successful candidates after completion of their training.

A Press Note to the effect has also been issued by the I. R. Department.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the modification proposed may be accepted in the terms and conditions of the Training Scheme and circulated to the Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned Institutions.

Proposed Modifications were accepted by the Government of India.

Copies of amendments were circulated to all the Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities and learned institutions.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the procedure laid down for requisition of papers should be observed.

The Government of India approved the procedure.

A memorandum setting out the revised procedure for the requisitioning of papers was circulated among the Departments and Offices of the Government of India and is now being followed.

Conspectus of the action taken on the Resolutions passed at the eighth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 7th April, 1943.

Resolution 1(a).—Resolved that a 35 mm. Film-a-record machine (230 volts D. C.) at Rs. 9,000 should be obtained as early as possible and since a provision of Rs. 7,000 only has been made in the budget of the Imperial Record Department, that Department should try to meet the extra expenditure from its own budget for 1943-44.

The Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of a Film-a-Record at Rs. 9,500. An order has been placed in U. S. A. for the machine.

The Film-a-Record was not available. So an order has been placed for a complete Microstat Equipment at Rs. 19,800 only. The equipment has arrived.

Resolution 1(b).—Resolved that Dr. Balfour should be approached and an attempt should be made to secure the aid of the Rockefeller Institute on the above subject.

Views of Dr. Balfour were ascertained. It seemed that no aid from the Institute is likely at present.

Mr. D. H. Stevens, Director of Humanities replied that the matter will be again considered if there is any chance of getting a micro-filming outfit.

Resolution 2.—Resolved that the Political Department be requested to institute an enquiry with regard to (a) the number of defunct residencies (b) location of their records and (c) their state of preservation.

H. E. the Crown Representative made enquiries from the Chief Secretaries of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, C. P. & Berar, Assam, Sind and N.-W. F. P.; and from the Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Assam; The Residents—Hyderabad, Mysore, Central India, Rajputana, Western India, Punjab States, Baroda, Kashmir, Gwalior, Madras States, Kolhapur, Eastern States.

As the records of defunct residencies, in the custody of Political Officers are likely to be of great value in the local offices from the administrative point of view, the Crown Representative does not consider it desirable to transfer them to the Imperial Record Department.

Replies in complete form will be placed before the next meeting of the R. & P. Committee (*vide* Resolution I of the 9th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee).

Resolution 3.—Resolved that a list of the proscribed publications be prepared as some of them are likely to be of historical interest and the co-operation of the Departments of the Government of India be invited when necessary. Resolved further that the list be scrutinised from time to time with a view to weeding.

The Government of India are of opinion that as the numbering and listing of the proscribed publications is likely to be of only limited use this work should wait till after the war.

The work is in progress as far as it is possible within the scope of the staff of the I. R. Deptt.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that in view of the high prices now current the Proof-Reader should be given a scale of pay similar to that of the Junior Technical Assistants in the Imperial Record Department and the Government of India should be moved on the subject.

The Government of India granted a scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—150 per mensem to the Proof-Reader employed in connection with the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the Keeper of Records be authorised to select documents in future for transcription according to their importance and state of preservation and the transcription of the twenty-two volumes of the proceedings of the Political Department (without Original Consultations) be taken up at an early date.

The Government of India authorised their Keeper of the Records to select documents in future for transcription according to their importance and state of preservation. He is also authorised to take up the work of transcription of 22 volumes of the Proceedings of the Select Committee of which there are no Original Consultations on the understanding that no extra staff will be asked for this work.

APPENDIX D. (I).

Inspection note of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India on the safe custody and preservation of records belonging to His Excellency the Crown Representative and Central Government in the threatened areas in Madras, Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

In their seventh meeting held at New Delhi, on the 14th November, 1942, the Local Records Sub-Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended that an enquiry should be made of the Provincial Governments about the steps taken by them for the safe custody and preservation of records belonging to the Central Government which are in their keeping. In view of the situation created by the war in this country the Secretary of the Sub-Committee suggested to the Government of India (*vide* letter No. F. 3/3/43-C., dated the 22nd December 1942) that they should as a measure of exigency authorise their Keeper of the Records to inspect personally the records of the Central Government as well as those of H. E. the Crown Representative in the threatened areas, *viz.*, Madras, Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The Government of India accepted the suggestion and authorised their Keeper of the Records (*vide* letter from the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50-7/43-E., dated the 16th February, 1943) to inspect their records in the provinces mentioned above. H. E. the Crown Representative was pleased to instruct (*vide* Endorsement from the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50-7/43-E., dated the 12th February, 1943) the Provincial Governments concerned that the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India should be given all facilities to inspect his records in their custody. Although the Government of India did not issue similar instructions to the four Provincial Governments I acquainted myself with the details relating to records belonging to the Government of India as well on the strength of their letter No. F. 50-7/43-E., dated the 16th February, 1943. The results of my enquiry are placed below:—

Madras

1. I arrived at Madras on the 21st February, 1943 and called on the Chief Secretary to the Government on the following morning. I came to learn that all old records had been removed from the Madras Records Office (located at Egmore) to Chittoor, an interior district town nearly 80 miles away and Palmaner, a sub-divisional headquarter, 26 miles further off, to avoid any risk from enemy action. I, therefore, left for Chittoor on the 23rd February, 1943. Chittoor and Palmaner are small country towns of no industrial or military importance and are not, therefore, likely to attract hostile attention. Palmaner, moreover, is far from the railway line in the midst of the Ghat ranges. In these days of political unrest an archivist cannot lightly ignore the possibility of damage by local miscreants but Chittoor and Palmaner provide ample police protection against ordinary acts of sabotage and incendiarism. The buildings where the records have been stored, though old, are in a fairly good condition and are provided with adequate fire-fighting equipments including sand bags. Underground cisterns have been recently constructed for the storage of sufficient water to meet any emergency. The staff of the records office gave a good account of their training in the handling of the fire-fighting equipments.

2. It is needless to add that the accommodation available at Chittoor and Palmaner is necessarily limited and congestion and other consequential inconveniences could not be avoided. Theoretical perfection is not easily attainable in an emergency, and as the records will be removed to the original muniment rooms as soon as peace is restored, temporary overcrowding is not likely to cause them any permanent harm. There are arrangements for guarding the buildings day and night. The Curator resides very near the record rooms and can therefore promptly attend to any emergency.

3. I understand that all the records relating to the Indian States which could be easily separated were transferred to H. E. the Crown Representative. They have not, however, been sent to the Imperial Record Dept. which forms the repository of the main body of the Crown records (upto year 1880). Apparently the records transferred from Madras are now in the custody of the Political Department. It is for His Excellency to decide whether they should not be made over to the Imperial Record Dept. in the interest of their preservation. Post-mutiny (post-1857) records belonging to H. E. the Crown Representative and the Government of India have also been separated and kept in bundles. The pre-mutiny records preserved in bound volumes could not be conveniently separated but abstracts of the relevant portions have, from time to time, been supplied with reprints of these volumes (from the earliest period, *i.e.*, 1670 up to 1750) and printed press lists (from 1670 to 1800) to H. E. the Crown Representative. All the volumes of mixed records have been mended, reconditioned with chifton and re-bound with green art canvas. I am satisfied that they are in a good state of preservation. For want of space these volumes have been kept flat on the shelves one on the top of another instead of being placed in a vertical position. This will necessarily subject the volumes at the bottom to heavy pressure but this inconvenience cannot be avoided unless the Provincial Government can see their way to provide additional shelf space.

4. About 20 bundles of Crown records have not yet been flattened. The usual practice is to flatten and repair each sheet as and when it is issued on requisition. But as the number of such unflattened records is very small the Curator agreed to have them all flattened and repaired at an early date. Access to these records is regulated by the instructions issued by H. E. the Crown Representative.

5. As regards the records belonging to the Government of India, it may be stated that a mass of Dutch records (98 volumes and one bundle) was made over to the Government of Madras in accordance with a resolution of the Indian Historical Records Commission, in 1931. Among those volumes there are four belonging to the late Foreign and Political

Department which were also transferred to Madras with the concurrence of that Department. These have also been removed to Chittoor and are in a fairly good condition. A few volumes however need rebinding. I am told that the covers were in their present unsatisfactory condition when the volumes were originally received.

6. The buildings appeared to be free from white ants but as the climatic conditions (temperature and humidity) prevailing at Chittoor and Palmaner are obviously different from those of Madras I suggest that arrangements may be made to observe any perceptible reaction of the present atmospheric conditions with a view to adopting remedial measures that may be found necessary, as it is not known how long these documents may have to be kept at Chittoor and Palmaner.

7. Some of the records received from the districts are badly infested with insects but these have been more or less effectively isolated and the Crown and Central Government records are not likely to suffer from their proximity.

Orissa.

1. I arrived at Cuttack on the 27th February and learnt from the Chief Secretary, Mr. Bowstead, that the records of the Provincial Government had been transferred to Sambalpur with the main Secretariat. Since Orissa was constituted as a separate province in 1937, the Provincial Government do not possess any old records. The Chief Secretary was not in a position to furnish me with precise information at the time but subsequently sent to my office at New Delhi some further details on the subject. His letter No. 5983A(c), dated the Cuttack, 31st March, 1943, is quoted below:—

"There are no records of His Excellency the Crown Representative in the Secretariat Record Room which is now accommodated in one of the rooms of the Sambalpur Zila School building, except a few of the Orissa States papers, which relate to questions regarding the boundary between one state and one or the other of the districts of this province. These records have been carefully preserved in strong wooden boxes and adequate precaution has been taken to protect them from fire and to guard them against white ants."

2. It is not possible for me to offer any opinion about the present condition of these records and the efficacy of the steps taken for their preservation as I could not personally inspect the record-room at Sambalpur. When I was at Cuttack the Chief Secretary was under the impression that all records belonging to H. E. the Crown Representative had been transferred to the Eastern States Agency. But from the letter quoted below, it seems that the arrangements made by the Orissa Government for the preservation of these records in their custody are not altogether free from imperfections. It may incidentally be observed that white ants are not the only pests that feed on papers. Old papers are liable to deteriorate if kept in a closed box for any length of time from lack of ventilation. Precaution should be taken against possible effects of damp and ravages by silver-fish and minute beetles (particularly *Gastrallus Indicus*) not easily visible to naked eyes.

3. The Orissa Government may be requested to furnish a detailed account of these records (*viz.* the years covered by the records and the number of volumes or bundles in their custody), for H. E. the Crown Representative's information.

Assam

1. The Assam Records, Provincial and Central, are still at Shillong. Mr. Dennehy told me that most places in the province are infested with white ants and the necessary accommodation is not available anywhere else. Shillong, in his opinion, offers the safest asylum for official records as it is not likely to be aerielly attacked. But Shillong is so near the fighting area that its immunity from enemy action may not be taken for granted and an enquiry may be made of H. E. the Governor whether he can conveniently transfer the Crown records in his custody to New Delhi during the pendency of the war.

2. The provincial records are stored in a concrete building one wing of which has been reserved for the records of H. E. the Crown Representative. The building is comparatively stronger than the neighbouring units of the provincial Secretariat and is provided with steel shelves and gangways. The fire-fighting arrangement seems to be inadequate. There are three or four extinguishers of the Fire King type in the Record building. But the adjacent Secretariat building is provided with stirrup pumps, and bags, etc., and the Fire Brigade Station is within easy reach but there is no water reservoirs near about. In my opinion there is yet room for improving the fire-fighting arrangements. According to the present practice the employees of the Government of India are usually trained in A. R. P. work and the staff of the Assam Record Room may also be given similar training. In view of the close proximity of Shillong to the actual fighting zone it is desirable that the Record Room should be constituted into a self-contained A. R. P. Unit. The night watching is at present entrusted entirely to the local police. The constables on duty, however, cannot enter the premises even if they deem it necessary, after office hours as the Record building remains locked. In these days when incendiarism has been resorted to in some places by inside agencies it is desirable that provision should be made for the inspection of the muniment rooms by watchmen on duty at regular intervals so that small fires may not long remain undetected.

3. The Crown records are under the personal care of Mr. J. P. Mills, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor. They are mostly in print and are in a fairly good state of preservation. The originals are not available. The old practice was to destroy the original as soon as a printed copy was prepared. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that such a procedure is open to serious objection as the accuracy of the printed copy cannot always be guaranteed and its authenticity in the absence of the original remains a subject of controversy. I hope this practice will be henceforth abandoned if it has not already been

given up. A large mass of old records was destroyed by fire in 1832 and again by earthquake in 1897. From 1920 the originals are available among the provincial records but they have not been separated and transferred to the Governor's Secretariat with the printed proceedings. They are approximately 5,000 bundles of Crown records and they are except in a few cases well-made. The depth should not exceed 12 inches and bigger bundles should be split into two to reduce their bulk to convenient proportion. The bundles should be dusted at regular intervals, the windows of the Record Room should at certain hours of the day be kept open to provide for ventilation. There are a few bundles, (5 or 6), of folded original consultations which should be flattened and put into docket covers. A few old district maps were found as K.W. to the printed proceedings in a very dilapidated condition. Steps should be taken to get them repaired without any delay. As chemicals used as preservatives are not easily available at present, naphthalene bricks may be used for keeping the ordinary insect pests away. The supply may be available from the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

4. A few volumes of original treaties with the tribal chiefs in the personal custody of Mr. Mills demand immediate mending. Mr. Mills has done his best to keep the brittle papers intact but lack of trained menders and necessary repairing materials has proved a great handicap. He is prepared to send these volumes to the Imperial Record Department for repair if the mending expenses is not charged. As these documents are the property of H. E. the Crown Representative and as the Government of India cannot reasonably divest themselves of the responsibility for their proper preservation, I hope that the question of financial liability will not be given an undue prominence and I may be authorised to repair these documents free of charge. There are nearly 400 volumes (1823-1873) and 200 bundles (1874-1936) of mixed records in the custody of the Assam Government. These volumes are badly bound from the point of view of preservation as the original papers have been stitched through. Many of them stand in need of rebinding. The volumes should be regularly dusted and arranged properly to avoid breakage of brittle pages from rubbing against metal shelves.

5. The Chief Secretary wanted my suggestions for the improvement of the provincial Record Room but he told me that it would not be possible to do anything during the war. A separate note on the subject is under preparation and will be forwarded in due course for the consideration of the Assam Government.

Bengal

1. On my arrival at Calcutta I received a letter from the Deputy Secretary, Government of Bengal, assuring me that all facilities would be given for my inspection of records in the custody of that Government and I visited the Records Office at the Writers' Building on the 3rd March.

2. The original records of H. E. the Crown Representative have not been removed from Calcutta and have been kept in a passage on the ground floor of the Writers' Building. I understand that the original Crown records are required at the provincial capital for administrative purposes and copies available among the provincial records are removed to Berhampore. The passage now used for storing the Crown records is dark, unventilated and in my opinion, unsuitable for use as a muniment room. I shall not be surprised if it proves a congenial breeding place for insect pests of all sorts, and the records may suffer from mildew during the ensuing monsoon. The Crown records should be removed outside Calcutta if administrative inconvenience does not prove insuperable.

3. The records relating exclusively to the Indian States were transferred under orders (For. & Pol. Dept. letter No. F. 30-Fed./35, dated the 1st September 1936) to the Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States (Ranchi, Alipore), Sikkim, Central India, Indore (Rewa), and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States (Bharatpur), as detailed below:—

S. No.	No. of bundles	Departments	Period to which the records relate.
1	47	Political	1901-1932
2	43	Do.	1875-1900
3	15	Do.	1859-1874
4	3	Do.	1835-March 1858
5	5	General	1844-July 1858
6	1	Do.	1859-1931

(and a few proceedings were sent direct to the A. G. G. in January 1937 by the Political Department).

3	Judicial (Civil and Criminal)	1795-1831
8	Judicial (regarding Bhutan Estate)	1794-1811
9	Judicial Criminal (Rewa)	16th October 1813, Nos. 44-45.
10	Judicial Criminal (Bharatpur)	(i) 29th August 1812, No. 37. (ii) 17th April 1813, No. 57.

Under orders of the Government of India (*vide* demi-official letter from the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, No. D.317(3)/43-E., dated the 4th March, 1943) I saw

the Second Assistant to the Resident, Eastern States Agency, at Calcutta and was informed that all the records in the custody of the Agency had been transferred to Raipur in the Central Provinces. The Second Assistant could not give me any precise information about the state of preservation of these records and the steps taken for their safe custody at Raipur.

4. When the Provincial records were removed to Berhampore, a fairly safe District town, the Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal had to make the most of the available accommodation. The old District Record Room and the ground floor of a neighbouring building were placed at his disposal. The second building was improvised for the purpose and did not offer ideal conditions for storing old and brittle records. The Keeper of Records, however, is trying his best to facilitate ventilation by keeping some of the main passages open during office hours. The fire-fighting equipment does not appear to be adequate. There are a few appliances of the Fire King type in the old District Record Room but they will be of no practical utility unless they are refilled. The second building is without any such apparatus. Although the possibility of aerial attack seems remote at the present moment steps should be taken to meet any emergency and both the buildings should be provided with an adequate number of stirrup and trailer pumps. The night watching staff, consisting of three watchmen only, seems to be too small for two buildings. Although its work is shared by the local police it seems desirable that more watchmen should be employed and arrangement should be made for inspection of the muniment rooms at regular intervals after office hours to eliminate any risk from incendiarism. Co-operation of the local A.R.P. staff may prove useful in this respect.

5. As in Madras all the Crown and Central Government records could not be conveniently separated from records relating to purely provincial subjects. Bound volumes of such mixed records are in a fairly good condition but some of them require rebinding. In view of the present shortage of binding materials it may not be possible to attend to them immediately.

6. A large mass of Dutch and Danish records commonly known as Chinsurah and Serampore records were deposited in 1934 with the Government of Bengal as they were of local interest. The Dutch *pattas* number about 5,167 and date from 1701-2 to 1824-25. These have been made into bundles. There is one bundle of Danish records consisting of 145 pages of loose papers. The Dutch and Danish records (in these bundles) have been listed, mended and kept in stiff covers item by item with a precis of each document. There are also 77 volumes of Danish records for the period 1816-1846. Only 15 volumes have been reconditioned and 56 volumes are yet to be repaired and rebound. Six volumes are in good condition.

7. The humid climate of Bengal readily lends to rapid multiplication of fungi and insect pests. The records at Berhampore should, therefore, be regularly fumigated with thymol or paradichlorobenzene. As the annual cost is likely to be small the Government of Bengal may be requested to consider this suggestion in spite of the present abnormal conditions. I should like to mention there that the Keeper of Records have taken all steps, permitted by the resources at his disposal, for the preservation of Crown and Central Government records at Berhampore and research facilities are being given to *bona fide* students even at this Mofussil town.

Conclusion

1. Of the four provinces visited by me Madras and Bengal have organised record offices and their records are better looked after than the archives in the other two provinces. From the letter of the Orissa Government, quoted by me, it is obvious that the elementary principles of archives-preservation are not observed there. Conditions in Assam, so far as Crown and Central Government records are concerned, might have been very unsatisfactory but for the personal interest taken by Mr. J. P. Mills. Ordinarily high Government officials, busy with important administrative work, are unable to give the problem of archives-administration the time and attention it deserves. It is, therefore, very necessary that the Government of India should keep themselves well informed about the condition of their records in the custody of provincial Governments. Provision should, therefore, be made for inspection of Crown and Central Government records in the provinces at regular intervals.

2. In Madras and Bengal the Crown and Central Government records are under the care of the Provincial Governments. In Assam on the other hand these records are in the custody of His Excellency the Governor. It is desirable that a uniform practice should be followed in all the provinces with respect to these records, and as the head of the provincial Government is the official representative of H. E. the Governor-General and Crown Representative it appears more appropriate that the Crown and Central Government records in the provinces should be in the custody of His Excellency the Governor although the actual responsibility of looking after these records will devolve on the provincial Keeper or Curator where there is one.

3. A periodical report on the condition of the Crown and Central Government records in the provinces and the steps taken for their preservation and reconditioning may be called for and such reports, when submitted, may be scrutinised by the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India on behalf of H. E. the Crown Representative and the Central Government. Of the eleven Governor's Provinces all but three are without any technical expert to take care of their archives and the provincial Governments are not always conversant with the conditions prevailing in their muniment rooms. Old records in provincial custody have in the past suffered from ignorance and indifference of untrained Keepers of ministerial rank and the Government of India have every right and reason to demand first hand information about their records in provinces without any organised record office before they are irreparably lost.

APPENDIX D (II)

Replies received from the Provincial Governments on the enquiries made by the Government of India regarding the safe custody and preservation of records of the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative.

Enquiries made by the Government of India.	(I) What records belong- ing to Government of India and H. E. the Crown Representative and Mixed Records are in the custody of the Provincial Govern- ment? No. of volumes, bundles, etc., and the year should be given.	(II) Where are these records located?	(III) What pre- cautions have been taken by the Provincial Govern- ment against possi- ble air-raids and local in- cendiarism.	(IV) Whether any proposal has been made for the transfer of records to a safe place? If so, where?	(V) Whether the staff of the Records Office have been trained in the A. R. P. methods and whether the records build- ings are pro- vided with fire fighting equip- ment?	(VI) What measure is taken for the preserva- tion and upkeep of the records? A detailed report regarding repair- ing and mending may be supplied.	Remarks.
Replies re- ceived from the Pro- vincial Go- vernments. 1. Bombay	So far as can be as- certain no separate records of Govern- ment of India or of H. E. the Crown Representative remain with the Government of Bombay. The records which remain are "mixed" records only. They are as follows :— (1) There are only 142 vols., containing mixed records of the Poli- tical Department of the Bombay Secre- tariat for the period 1821-57. A proposal is pending to sort out the records of that Department from 1858 onwards and of other Departments from 1821 onwards	The records mentioned at (1) are located at the Secre- tariat Office, Bom- bay, and at (II) at the Alien- ation Office, Poona.	A. R. P. mea- sures have been intro- duced in both the Secretariat Records Office and the Ali- enation Office. There is a special "Fire Service" of the Secre- tariat com- pound which is also avail- able to the Secretariat Re- cord Office.	Yes. But the proposal has not been found suitable for adoption in regard to the records under consideration.	Yes.	The Political Depart- ment mixed records have been bound in a distinct style in half leather. The records being of a period later than 1820 are in fairly good condition and do not need much repair at present. Of the Alienation Office records, the Peshwa, the Deccan Commis- sioner's and the Agent's Daftars are in good condition. The Jamao Daftar contains some papers which are in a damaged condition but they are main- tained in the condition they were received. The Inam Commis- sioner's record also contains papers in a	Detailed pro- posal for mend- ing and repair- ing establish- ment in both the offices are pending.

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(II) The Alienation Office records consist of (i) Peshwa's Daftar comprising (a) Rojkird (Diaries), (b) Ghenduis (Ledgers) and (c) Prant Ajjmas (Budgets & estimates); (ii) Jamao Daftar, (iii) Deccan Commissioner's Daftar (iv) Agent's Daftar (v) Inam Commission- er's records and (vi) Miscellaneous records. They are made up of 27,332 Marbati rumals, 549 Gujarati rumals, and 29 Persian rumals, and 7,482 files.

The Punjab Government Record Office has about 250 *bastas* (bundles) of Persian papers. Their con- tents are not yet definitely known but from the preliminary examination of a few of them it appears that they are partly of a mixed character. All records from 1803-40 have been classed as "mixed." There are 241 "mixed" files from 1804-1849 and 4293 "mixed" files from 1849-1936.

Records from 1849 to 1936 (and in the case of 'B' proceedings upto 1900) have been

2. The Punjab

somewhat damaged con- dition. This damage is due to weak paper. The Alienation Office rumals are frequently dusted. Whenever a damaged paper is found steps are taken to paste it properly and get it printed at the Alienation Office Press. Naphthaline balls are kept in the rumals. Sevarol is also being used.

The records are kept in wooden cupboards with wooden or steel shutters. The inside of these cupboards are regularly stocked with Naphthaline balls & sprayed over with effective insecticide. They are daily aired and kept from dust by the use of vacuum cleaner. Doors and windows are pro- vided with wire gauze to prevent the ingress of vermin. Two fur- rashes are regularly employed for this work of cleanliness. There is a staff of two bin- ders, two duffries and restorer who are em- ployed in the repairing and renovation of the

Question of re- transfer of re- cords to a safer place is under the considera- tion of the Govt. but the matter is kept pending for the time being owing to the easing of the military situa- tion in that part of the country.

The Records Office is pro- vided with fire- fighting equip- ments such as sand and water buckets, fire extinguishers, and stirrup pumps, etc.

All the records are located in the Punjab Secretariat Re- cords Office.

Yes

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Enquiries made by the Government of India.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Remarks.
	separated into Provincial and "mixed" records, the latter forming only a small part. The records dealing exclusively with the Indian States from 1849 to 1887 were transferred to the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States in 1940. There are no records belonging to the Govt. of India and H. E. the Crown Representative and mixed records in the custody of the Govt. of Sind.					documents and other records. They are trained in up-to-date methods of flattening, mount-guarding, repairing, etc., and in the use of tissue paper and chiffon cloth.	
3. Sind							
4. Bihar	The records in the custody of the Provincial Government are mixed records belonging to the Government of India and H. E. the Crown Representative. They consist of 58 bundles containing 1293 collections altogether (both A & B) from the year 1861 to 1932. A list has been supplied.	The records are kept in the Government of Bihar Record Room in 2 racks enclosed with wire-netting with special locks.	Adequate precautions have been taken by the Provincial Government against possible air raid & local incendiarism. Two fire-fighting parties have been trained and two more are being trained to safeguard the Record Room from damage by spreading of	This was considered but it was decided that no transfer need be made.	Arrangements are being made to get the Record Room staff trained in the Air Raid Precaution methods in addition to the fire fighting parties. The fire extinguishers are kept ready.	The records are regularly inspected, dusted and rat poison lotion, naphthaline, kerosene oil etc., are, used to prevent damage by the pests. Repairs are effected where necessary.	The Government of Bihar did not supply a detailed report for mending and preservation of records.

5. U. P.	All the records relating to Indian States were transferred to the Political Department, the Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent for the States of Rampur and Benares, and the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, Lahore. The list of these records were forwarded to the Secretary to H. E. the Crown Representative with Provincial Government's letter No. 615/IV 241, dated the 9th April, 1937. (1) There are a number of mixed records relating to British India and Indian States. (2) There are 5 <i>bastas</i> of mutiny records which are of some historic importance. There are no original treaties or jagirs.	The records at (1) & (2) are kept in a strong room of the Secretariat Record Dept. under the safe custody of a Senior Assistant-in-charge of that Dept. Premutiny records of importance are kept in a room in the Office of the Board of Revenue, Allahabad.	All possible measures have been taken to strengthen both the Secretariat Record Office & the Record Room in the office of the Board of Revenue, Allahabad, to prevent any damage. fire 1,000 sand bags have also been requisitioned in order to barricade the windows upto a height of 6 ft. 1 trail-or pump will also be available.		As regards the Secretariat Record Room there is already a comprehensive A. R. P. scheme for the whole Secretariat building. It includes Head Warden (The Assistant Secretary), Deputy Head Warden, Floor Wardens, Messengers, Fire party, First aid parties & Wardens, etc. Adequate provision for hydrants has been made near the Record Room to protect it against fire. The A. R. P. personnel of the Secretariat are regularly trained.	The records in the Secretariat Room are kept in proper order.	(1) The information asked for in item No. (1) of the Government of India enquiry regarding the No. of Vols. Bundles, etc., is pending. (2) The Government of the U. P. have not furnished adequate information asked for in item No. 6, nor have they said anything about the question of transfer of records to a safer place (item No. 4).
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A note on the records and old and rare publications in Central India-Malwa by Mr. K. L. Srivastava, M.A., B.T., M.R.A.S., Indore.

- I. Government Records.
- II. State Records.
- III. Records in private possession.

The records of the old Agencies as the Bheel Agency, the Deputy-Bheel Agency, the Bhopawar Agency and the Western Malwa Agency, are all to be found in the Central India Agency Records Office, Indore. A *bona fide* research scholar can secure permission to study these records from the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India. The Central India Agency officers are most helpful to the research scholars.

The Government records to be found in Central India-Malwa begin from 1818 when the Province of Malwa first came under the jurisdiction of the Resident at Indore. The Central India Agency records are mostly in English. There are also Vernacular Records in which one comes across papers in Persian, Urdu, Modi and Hindi. The records are found in the files; in the outward and inward registers; in the fragmentary books; in the bundles and the packets. In his Report on the records Mr. Balm, rightly remarks that up to 1884 the papers are not quite systematically arranged excepting those required for administrative purposes or letters from and to the Government of India. Very often one comes across important historical papers at places where one expects them the least. As for example, the Reports on the Bombay-Agra Road very often deal with the political, military and economic causes for the opening of the new off-shoots from the Bombay-Agra Road passing through Malwa. The C. I. records cover very vast subjects and one comes across important papers:—social, economic, judicial, educational, military, administrative and political topics. Copies of only those papers which were sent by the Resident or A. G. G. for C. I. for securing the orders of the Government of India are to be found in the Imperial Records, New Delhi. But papers which the Resident or the Political Agents could dispose of within their powers are not to be found at Delhi. Topics for local historical importance for C. I. cannot be worked upon by mere study in the Imperial Records, New Delhi. The real fountain-heads of historical material are the records offices in C. I. for the subjects dealing with this Agency. But in the Imperial Record Department there are most valuable letters from and to the Court of Directors; from and to the Secretary of State; letters sent to the Secret Committee at London; letters from and to the military generals who led expeditions in C. I. and submitted their reports direct to the Chief of the Staff of the Military Department; and reports sent by the Provincial heads about affairs in C. I. to the Governor-General. These papers with the various narratives of events in C. I. are very important, and they are all to be found at Delhi. Out of the Provinces, Central India had much to do with Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and North-West Province (modern United Provinces). The letters from and to these Provinces are to be found in the Central India Agency Office but the copies of these can also be had from the respective Provincial records.

II. **State Records.**—The various States and Estates of Central India-Malwa maintain their own record offices, to examine which one is to secure permission from the administrator of the State. As compared with the facilities which the *bona fide* research scholar gets in the records offices of the British Government the chances may well be fewer in the States or at least in some of them. The Indian Historical Records Commission may again move in the matter for the benefit of the students. At present one may get permission after a long effort.

In some of the petty States and Estates of Central India-Malwa there are very few records dating prior to the 18th or even the 19th century. Those that are to be found possibly deal with the internal administrative details. In the bigger States like Gwalior and Indore there are valuable records. The Gwalior State records are supposed to be open to the *bona fide* research students. Some of the Indore State records of the times of its various rulers have been surveyed and brought in a manuscript form in four volumes but for the common public they yet await publication. But these four volumes do not exhaust the whole State records from their historical aspect. The State records, most valuable for the historians, are to be found in the Old Palace, Indore city, in the State Gopal Mandir, and in the Foreign Office, Motibungalow, Indore. A very valuable light can be thrown on the history of the Holkar dynasty in the survey of these records. During the great fire some of the records in the Old Palace were burnt. But copies of these records can be gathered by an energetic scholar from the respective Mahals where copies of those orders were sent. Papers sent outside could be collected from the Poona Daftar and the Government records.

Records in the C. I. States are to be found in Persian or Urdu and Modi or Hindi script. The State records like that of Dhar are very valuable. Dhar being one of the oldest States of Malwa possesses very old records. These records are preserved in the Records building, Dhar, the Dhar Rajwada, the History Office and Museum, Dhar. They are mostly in Modi, and very old records are in Sanskrit. There are heaps and heaps of bundles possibly of great historical importance that still await examination. For the British period the "Bahis" or the diaries of the various Agency Vakeels are most important. They give us an account of practically the whole of Malwa and of important matters transacted between the residency

Enquiries made by the Government of India.	1	The only Crown Representative's records in the custody of the Government are mixed records relating to British India & Indian States. A statement is enclosed showing the years to which the records relate.	2	The records are kept separately in the main Secretariat Record Room in a steel almirah.	3	No precautions against possible air raids and local incendiaryism has been taken as the Government does not consider it necessary to do so.	4	The Government has taken no measures for the transfer of records to a safer place.	5	The staff of the Record Office have not been trained in A. R. P. methods. The record room has been provided with a Minimax Fire Extinguisher.	6	The records are kept free from dust and care is taken to see that they are not destroyed by white ants. No details of repairing and binding have been kept so far, but whenever it is found necessary to mend or bind the records, bookbinders are sent from the Government Press and the binding work is done under the personal supervision of the Record Keeper.	Remarks.
6. C. P. and Berar.	7. N.-W. F. P.	There are no records belonging to H. E. the Crown Representative and the Government of India in the custody of the Provincial Government.											

Registers in Vols. III and VI there are articles such as "On Europeans in Native State Service", in Vols. V and VI, "On Scindia's and Holkar's army and on Ujjain. In the Asiatic Quarterly Review, 1888, appeared, "The Progress and Prospects of the Native States of Central India". Similarly in Wood's Magazine, Calcutta Review and International Quarterly important articles on C. I. have appeared. Interesting accounts of C. I. can also be gathered from old newspapers. Captain Luard has collected a few in his book "Contemporary Newspaper-account of the Mutiny in C. I.". It is a good short collection which inspires us to go into further details not only about the contemporary newspaper-account of the Mutiny in C. I., but a whole comprehensive history of C. I.

Central India is rich in the possession of old and rare journals, magazines, newspapers and books. Some of the old and rare publications on C. I. are to be found in the Central India Agency Library, Indore; District Military Library, Mhow; Daly College Library, Indore; Hamidia Library, Bhopal; Gwalior State Library, Gwalior; Holkar College Library, Indore; Foreign Office Library, Indore; Raghuraj Library, Sitamau; Victoria Library, Dhar; General Library, Indore; Madhab Library, Ujjain, etc. Most of the books dealing with C. I. are also to be found in the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, and the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

In the Central India Agency Library one comes across old journals, reports and all Government publications concerning C. I., such as, Malcolm's "Memoirs" or his "Report on the Province of Malwa," Forrest's "Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other Military Papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India," in four volumes, Thornton's "Gazetteer of the Territories of the East India Company and the Native States, four volumes, 1854", "Official Narratives of C. I.", Mrs. Crofton's "The Tombs in Central India", "Begamat Bhopal" (Urdu), Bell's "A letter to Col. H. M. Durand, Esq.", "The Revolt in 1857-59" Army Head Quarters, "Dhar not restored in spite of the House of Commons and the Public opinion" by John Dickinson, 1864, "Fortress of Gwalior" by J. B. Keith and many other valuable books. In the Daly College Library, Indore, one comes across such books as "Oriental Memoirs", Moor's, "Narrative of Captain Little's Detachment", "C. I. Album", "India and its Native Princes" by Roussellet, and many valuable books on travels, nature study, birds and tattooing in C. I..

The Holkar College Library is especially rich in many valuable works. Among many others it contains:—The "Chachnama", Manucci's "Stora De Mogor", "Ibn Batuta" (French) by S. R. Sanuinethi in four volumes, Blacker's "History of the Maratha War" (1816-18), Blacker's "Map of the Maratha War", Forrest's "Letters and Despatches in the Bombay Secretariat", Maratha Series, Hunter's "Bengal Manuscript Records", Broughton's "Letters from a Mahratha Camp", "Calenders of Persian Correspondence", Gulam Husain's "Seir Mutaqherin", Shower's "Missing Chapters of the Indian Mutiny", Dickinson's "Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor", "Dhar not Restored" and many others.

Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates" and various "Parliamentary Papers" are all to be found at Indore. Indore State is very rich in books about Maratha-British relations and practically all the books published on this topic either in India or foreign countries, and even the most rare of them are to be found in the Indore State (either in the Foreign Office Library, Moti Bungalow or Holkar College Library).

To go on naming the books, even old and rare ones in Central India will fill pages after pages. Let us briefly examine the worth of the old books. Change is the law of the universe and the important yet easily available books of to-day may after centuries become the old and the rare. After lapse of centuries or who knows after few years we may find in our India new historians and new histories mostly replacing the old. Malcolm's "Memoir of Central India" 1820, has in the light of the recent researches been declared obsolete and such has been the fate of many books. Even the old and rare books of the Mutiny times are now becoming out of date in the light of the recent researches and newly discovered documents of great historical value. Edward Thompson remarks, "...great many accounts of the Mutiny ignore original sources, and take over their opinions and summaries ready-made. Histories of the Mutiny can very often be set aside as second-hand compilations." Bell's "History of the Indian Mutiny" in two volumes is a valuable and a rare set. But this history was written from an all-India point of view and the details of provincial interest for C. I. are omitted. Bell's "Letter to Mr. H. M. Durand" is a barrister's plea for the cause of his well-paying client. It is only one-side of the medal and though the book is rare it has little historical value at present. "Sir Henry Durand's Life" in two volumes is useful as especially in Vol. I we find the views of Col. Durand about the occurrences of the Mutiny in Malwa. But many of the views set forth in these volumes are contradicted in Sir John Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War". This brings us into the most unpleasant controversy among the historians who took sides and became the historical barristers. To summarize the controversy briefly, we find that Sir Robert Hamilton opposed the policy and acts of his predecessor Colonel Durand. Their relations were, "the reverse of friendly". Sir John Kaye in the "History of the Sepoy War" took the side of Sir Robert Hamilton. ("Kaye's account of the Mutiny in Central India is singularly one-sided and incomplete".) Evan Bells, John Dickinson, Sir John Kaye and Sir Robert Hamilton formed one group, and Colonel Travers, Colonel Durand and Malleon the other. When historians form groups and become prey to party politics they very often lose the impartial historical perspective. Dickinson's "Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor", "Dhar not restored", and "Sequel to Dhar not restored" are works more to be appreciated as the pleadings of a barrister than as the works of an historian. Dickinson fought well for an Indian cause up to the Parliament but an historian must

remember that he represented only one side of the case. He must give full consideration to the British point of view also and then form an impartial judgment. Forrest's "Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in Military Department of the Government of India, Vol. IV (1857-58)" is the selected reproduction of the Military Despatches of Sir Hugh Rose and other Military Officers of the Central India Field Force, for their military attacks on Jhansi, Calpee and Gwalior to defeat the rebels. They are valuable for the military details and technicalities of the military operations. But the history of the Mutiny in C. I. is much more than the narration of the military operations of the C. I. Field Forces at a few places. Lowe's "Central India" 1857-58, is a good account of the success of the British arms in Central India, at the time of the suppression of the Mutiny in Malwa. But the writer could not base his book on the collection and study of all available material. It was also not possible for him to get a good and impartial perspective of events being in the midst of acts that were to make history. The book is based on the off-hand impressions of the author who indulges more in the narration of personal adventures and anecdotes. Still it is a pioneer work done on the subject and it has own merits. P. G. Scott's, "Personal narrative of escape from Nowgong" (privately printed), Edinburg 1857, Trayer's, "Evacuation of Indore", "Pamphlets of India", a bound volume dealing with the Mutiny times and Godwin's "Report on the Bombay-Agra Road 1854, "Timely Retreat or a year before the Mutinees" by two sisters, M. & R. Wallace Dunlop, in two volumes and such other books are old and rare. These old and rare books have their own merits. But much that is in the old is also valuable. Our duty is not to forget or demolish the old completely but to reconstruct a new history out of a synthesis of all that is useful in the old and all that is available in the new.

Old and rare publications in Central India-Malwa are many. But in the light of the recent researches these books of history need a new band of writers to find a new meaning in the well established facts, and that is the very essence of scientific progress. The history of India as a whole requires to be rewritten. India is proud to have at present a number of eminent historians who are doing valuable researches. I pray and hope that Central India may also contribute its full quota to the advancement of historical research.

APPENDIX F.

Rules regarding the access of the Public to the Historical Records of the Government of Pudukkottai.

R. C. A. 7-11161 of 42, dated 10th April, 1943.

1. Persons desiring to examine the historical records of the Pudukkottai State shall apply in writing to the Darbar.
2. Applications from *bona fide* students shall be accompanied by a certificate from their Principals or Professors, but Members of the Historical Records Commission, Teachers of recognised Colleges and Universities and members of learned Societies may apply to the Darbar direct.
3. Records may only be inspected on the premises of the office to which they belong.
4. No mark or writing of any description shall be made on any record.
5. (i) Persons who inspect the Records will be allowed to take brief notes or extracts. Should complete copies of records be required, they will be granted with the special permission of the Darbar, by the head of the office after collecting copying fees.
(ii) Research scholars will be solely responsible for the accuracy and authenticity of the excerpts taken from the records. The excerpts shall be certified as true copies by the head of the office to which the records belong. The fees for copying and comparing records will be those that are charged in the Revenue offices of the State.
6. Records shall not be taken out of the office building without the special permission of the Darbar to which such conditions as they may deem fit may be attached.
7. No person shall be permitted to inspect documents which the Darbar consider confidential or which belong to files of later date than 1900.
8. Persons who publish monographs or books based entirely or partly on any records of the State shall send the Darbar three copies of such publications free of charge. One copy will be kept in the library of the Darbar office, one in the library of the State Museum and the third in the library of H. H. The Raja's College.
9. The Darbar reserve the right to reject any application without assigning reasons, or accept it subject to such condition as they deem necessary.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Administrator.

APPENDIX G.

Action taken by Universities on Resolutions passed at Inter-University Board Meetings.

Resolution No. XXV of 1939.—Resolved that it be recommended that a provision of a few stipends for advanced students of history be made by the Universities with a view to enabling them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Imperial Record Department for training in the principles and methods of archives-administration as well as scientific use of records in original investigation.

Summary of replies received.

Agra.—It is regretted that the funds do not permit.

Aligarh.—This University agrees with this opinion.

Allahabad.—The University fully realises the importance of the subject referred to but regrets that there are no funds for awarding a special scholarship for the purpose. The University will, however, keep it in view in awarding scholarships in the Departments of History, Politics and Economics.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Bombay.—This resolution has been referred to the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, for consideration whether it could arrange for the necessary training being given to its fellows and scholars.

Calcutta.—A sum of Rs. 600 is provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1939-40 for a few stipends to be awarded to advanced students of History.

Delhi.—The limited resources of the University do not permit them to take action on the resolution. The Vice-Chancellor has, however, in contemplation, the institution of some research fellow-ships, as soon as funds permit, for post-graduate research work in the University.

Lucknow.—The Faculty of Arts approve the principle underlying the resolution.

Madras.—The Syndicate is not in favour of the proposal.

Mysore.—Deserving cases will be considered on their merits.

Nagpur.—The University will be glad to institute one or more of such stipends when the funds permit.

The Punjab.—Prepared to co-operate in working out such a scheme as the one proposed.

Travancore.—Noted.

Rangoon.—Recorded.

Resolution No. XIX of 1942.—Resolved that the Universities be requested to supply to the Imperial Record Department two copies each of the publications on the Indo-British History issued by the Universities as well as by scholars and teachers associated with them.

Summary of replies received.

Agra.—This has been forwarded to the affiliated Colleges for necessary action.

Aligarh.—This University agrees with the suggestion.

Allahabad.—Recorded.

Andhra.—Agreed.

Annamalai.—The University is in favour of the resolution.

Bombay.—The request will be complied with.

Calcutta.—Copies will be supplied on requisition.

Dacca.—Accepted.

Madras.—Recorded.

Mysore.—Agreeable.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.—It would be an encouragement to the authors if the Universities supply to the Imperial Record Department, two copies of the publications of their scholars and teachers.

Patna.—Recorded.

Travancore.—Accepted.

Resolution No. XX of 1942.—Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board, the students conducting research work for the requisite period under the supervision of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India be permitted, if otherwise eligible, to submit dissertations for Ph.D. and other Post-Graduate research degrees of Indian and Burmese Universities.

Summary of replies received.

Agra.—This has been referred to the Faculty of Arts for opinion.

Aligarh.—This University agrees with the suggestion.

Allahabad.—Under the Ordinances for Ph.D., D.Sc. and D.Litt. degrees students are required to carry on their investigations in the University for a fixed period. The concession recommended by the resolution can only be granted if such students enrol themselves as members of this University and seek Vice-Chancellor's permission, if facilities do not exist in this University, to do research work elsewhere.

Andhra.—This raises the question of making teaching Universities entirely examining boards for some purposes and therefore cannot be agreed to.

Annamalai.—As this is a residential University, the proposal is not acceptable.

Bombay.—This question has been referred to the Board of Postgraduate Studies for consideration and necessary action.

Calcutta.—The University has no objection in the matter provided the candidates satisfy the usual conditions.

Dacca.—This University concur in the resolution.

Madras.—Recorded.

Mysore.—The Laws of the University do not permit this.

Nagpur.—Subject to the conditions laid down in the University Ordinances, this will be followed in the case of graduates of the Nagpur University.

Osmania.—In accordance with the rules for the Ph.D. examination of the University, candidates for the Ph.D. degree are allowed to proceed to outside places on leave for six months, for the purpose of carrying out their research work. If, however, a candidate works for this period under the supervision of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, the period so spent by him is counted towards the period prescribed for the submission of his thesis for the Ph.D. degree and he has to work at the University for the remaining period of 2½ years only.

The Punjab.—Approved.

Patna.—Agreed.

Travancore.—Noted.

Resolution XXI of 1943.—Resolved that the Universities be requested to consider the desirability of taking suitable steps, where necessary for the preservation of historical and literary manuscripts in their possession.

Summary of replies received.

Andhra.—The University is in agreement with the resolution.

Calcutta.—This is done.

Dacca.—The University are taking suitable steps for the preservation of historical and literary manuscripts in their possession.

Madras.—The University has already taken action.



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