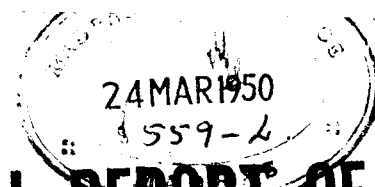


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL
ARCHIVES OF INDIA 1947



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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF INDIA
1947**

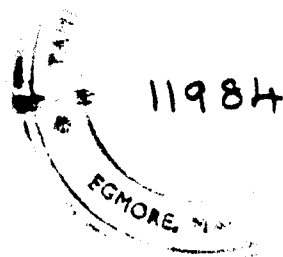
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General.—The most outstanding event of 1947 was the attainment by India, 15th August 1947, of the status of an independent sovereign state. The members of the Department celebrated the Independence Day at the Archives Building and the national flag was hoisted by Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India. Following the change, the old nomenclature of the Department had to be rejected and it was rechristened the National Archives of India. This is no empty formality as it indicates in no uncertain manner that the central repository of the Dominion of India is expected to play a new and more important role.

A political revolution of the present magnitude could not but have its repercussions on the activities of the Department and the process of reorganising the Department which had been taken up by Government on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission had in consequence to be slowed down to a considerable extent. The archival assets of the Department, however, were not affected by the change as both the Governments of India and Pakistan rightly agreed that archives were organic units incapable of physical division. It was agreed that the records would stay where they were, the other Dominion having the right to examine the indexes and the reference media and secure microfilm copies of any records of interest.

One result of Independence was to bring about the dissolution of the Office of the Crown Representative and the official records which once belonged to the British Crown were inherited by the Government of India. The need to house the secret-ords has created fresh problems of staff and accommodation which the Department, has not yet been able to solve.

2. Personnel.—During the year under review Dr. Surendranath Sen, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon), Ph.D., D.Litt., continued as the Director of Archives, Government of India. During his absence on leave for two months from the 17th March to the 15th May 1947, Dr. Purnendu Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Director of Archives, officiated as Director of Archives. On the 19th August, Dr. Basu proceeded to the U.S.A. on extraordinary leave without pay having been selected as a Central Government scholar for advanced training in Archives Administration and Preservation. Mr. Smil Chakravorti, M.Sc., Archival Chemist, who since August 1946 had been on deputation to the National Archives, Washington, D.C., for receiving advanced training in repairs and preservation of Archives and photo-duplication of records, returned to this Department in August.

Following the general turmoil which came in the wake of the partition of the country, almost all the Muslim members of the staff opted finally for Pakistan. Consequently the normal work of the office, especially of the Calendar Branch, suffered seriously. This Branch was, however, strengthened by the appointment, on the 22nd December 1947, of Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. Dr. Gupta was appointed as a Senior Technical Assistant heading the Calendar Branch on a higher initial pay. Mr. Devaprasad Das Gupta, M.A., Assistant-in-charge, General Branch, was promoted to the temporary post of Junior Superintendent with effect from the 1st October 1947, in place of Mr. M. Q. Zaman, who opted finally for Pakistan.

The scales of pay of the different categories of posts of this Department were revised by the Government of India with effect from the 1st January 1947, as a result of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The Government of India also sanctioned a special allowance equal to 20% of the pay to five members of the staff who participate in the work of training interns in the administration and preservation of archives and in library science.

Normal work connected with preservation, rehabilitation and cleaning of records was hampered considerably from the 15th August 1947, due to the ban imposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs on appointment of class IV staff in place of those who opted for Pakistan. The Government of India were unsuccessfully approached to remove this ban and permit this Department to fill up these vacancies.

3. Development Programme of the Department.—A reference was made in the last year's report to the reorganisation programme of the Department which had been submitted to the Government of India on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The programme was carefully considered by the Development Board and the Co-ordination Committee who approved in principle the following items of expenditure :—

1. Obtaining from abroad microfilm copies of records, historical manuscripts and rare books of Indian interest at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000.
2. Appointment of a staff to compile data relating to the documents available in foreign repositories which may be of interest to India.
3. Purchase of technical books and works relating to the modern period of Indian history.
4. Mechanisation of the repair, fumigation and documentary reproduction operations at the National Archives of India at a cost of Rs. 1,72,000.
5. Air-conditioning the National Archives of India stack area and laboratories.
6. Replacing the present system of keeping records in bundles by that of storage in carton boxes.
7. Housing at the National Archives of India of all non-current records of the Government of India and construction of additional accommodation for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 20,00,000.
8. Grant of remuneration to the external editors entrusted with the editing of the different volumes to be published under the various publication programmes launched by the Department.
9. Grants to the Regional Survey Committees constituted by the Indian Historical Records Commission to defray part of the expenses incurred by them in connection with survey of records in private custody.
10. Grants-in-aid to societies and learned institutions and other bodies for storage and up-keep of documents acquired from private owners.
11. Purchase of documents from private owners for custody in the National Archives of India.
12. Expenditure on technical service to small repositories and institutions that may appeal for help to the National Archives of India.
13. Stipends to trainees joining the diploma course in archives keeping at the National Archives of India.
14. Additional staff needed to implement the above programme.

The programme was to be implemented by stages and was to be completed in the course of five years. A sum of Rs. 6,65,000 was therefore provided by the Government in the budget of 1947-48 to implement that part of the scheme which was scheduled to be completed by 1947-48. But as already stated the political changes intervened and considerably retarded the progress of our work. Formal expenditure sanction could not be received for most of the items and we were compelled to slow down the process of reorganising the Department. It is, however, confidently hoped that the necessary sanction of the Government of India will be received early in the next year and the Department will be able to resume the implementation of the programme very soon.

4. Accommodation.—The office rooms that had been surrendered to the G.S.G.S. were restored by that office in May 1947 barring the rooms on the first floor. This no doubt afforded the Department some relief but did not help to solve the far acuter problem of space which the Department was called upon to solve in consequence of the decision of the Government to house in the National Archives all non-current records of the different Ministries and their subordinate offices as well as all records of the late Political Department and those of its numerous defunct agencies. The Department was, moreover, to find space for the various scientific appliances it had already imported or which were shortly to be imported under its preservation, rehabilitation and microfilming programmes. On the basis of the replies received from the various Ministries and their agencies as well as data collected in the National Archives Office, it was estimated that about 2,86,000 square feet of space would be needed to house the records, the machinery, the administrative offices as well as fresh accessions during the next twenty-five years. The Department is glad to be able to report that the requirements of the Department received very sympathetic consideration from the Government who accepted the proposal for constructing additional accommodation required by the National Archives and provided a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in the budget of 1947-48 towards this object. The work, however, could not be taken in hand as the details of the plans which were under the consideration of the Central Public Works Department had not been completed.

5. Air-conditioning.—During the year under review a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was provided in the budget of the Central Government for air-conditioning a part of the National Archives stack area. Estimates for the purpose were prepared by the Executive Engineer, Air-conditioning Division, Central Public Works Department, and it was found that the cost of air-conditioning the microfilm laboratory and the entire stack area would amount to Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 5,70,000 respectively. The increase in cost over the previous estimate is due to the all-round increase in the price of materials. The question of sanctioning the expenditure involved is under the consideration of the Government of India.

6. New equipments.—The programme of mechanizing the repair and rehabilitation operations in the Department did not make great progress for reasons already stated. Out of several plants for which orders had been placed in the preceding year, only the microfilm positive printer was received and installed in the processing room. Other machines have been shipped and their arrival is awaited. Four wooden storage cabinets for microfilms were made to order, the specifications having been supplied by the National Archives of India. This year, a further sum of Rs. 77,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of machines for the Preservation Branch. The following items have accordingly been ordered :—

1. 52 Microfilming storage cabinets.
2. A Micro-photographic camera.
3. An Air-cleaning Unit.
4. Ethylene Oxide—600 lb.

Further steps were taken to equip the laboratory for facilitating research on record materials. Chemicals and apparatus worth Rs. 5,000 were purchased. Another sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India and orders have been placed for the following :—

1. One Electric Muffle Furnace.
2. One pH meter.
3. One Photo-micrographic equipment.

7. **Research Laboratory.**—Experiments were continued with D.D.T. to determine its suitability for use in record offices and libraries. Among other experiments carried out in the laboratory was one with Gammexane, a gammaisomer of benzene hexachloride, and it was found that gammexane fumes are not suitable for fumigating records as they reduce the strength of the paper considerably and render it brittle. The results of this experiment will be published shortly in detail in the "Indian Archives". A few samples of brittle art paper were sent to us by the Museum and Picture Gallery of Baroda for investigating the causes of their rapid deterioration. Our investigations seem to lead to the conclusion that although loading materials like chalk and clay are inert in action, their high proportion in art paper tends to weaken its cellulose contents. Extreme variations in temperature and moisture content of the atmosphere are responsible for the wear and tear of cellulose fibres consequent on the repeated processes of contraction and expansion. The only way of prolonging the life of art paper seems to be in keeping it in air-conditioned rooms with a temperature of 79° F. and a relative humidity of 50%.

8. **Advisory work and technical service.**—All possible assistance was given to people and institutions seeking the advice of the National Archives on various problems connected with archives. In particular, a fair number of queries were received about how to plan and organize a record office, micro-photographic reproduction and preservation of records. Among the agencies, institutions and individuals who sought our help and advice, mention may be made of the following :— (1) Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda ; (2) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kiffayetullah, Mangrol ; (3) Foreign Ministry, Patiala ; (4) Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Calcutta ; (5) Secretary, Board of Revenue, Allahabad ; (6) Rabindra Bhavan, Santiniketan ; (7) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ; (8) All-India Administrative Service Training School, New Delhi ; (9) All-India S.S. Jain Conference, Beawar ; (10) Archaeological Department, Jodhpur ; (11) Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi ; (12) Chief Secretary, Huzur Secretariat, Ernakulam ; (13) Secretary, T.M.S.S.M. Library Committee, Tanjore ; (14) Librarian, University of Allahabad ; (15) Divisional Engineer, Roads Organisation, New Delhi ; (16) Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta ; (17) Curator, Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Triplicane P.O., Madras ; (18) Professor K. Sitaram Iyer, Trivandrum ; (19) Dr. U.P. Basu, Calcutta ; (20) French Information Service, New Delhi ; (21) State Records Department, Baroda ; (22) Professor D. V. Potdar, Poona.

During the year under review the Director of Archives supplied information to the Indore Government about the working of and the methods of preservation of records adopted in the National Archives of India in connection with the projected establishment of a Records Institution in that State. The Director of Archives and the Archival Chemist inspected the manuscript repository of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta at the Society's request and suggested a detailed plan for the improvement of storage conditions and of an up-to-date building.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was provided in the budget to defray the expenses that might be incurred on account of technical service rendered to outside institutions and repositories. The sum, however, remained unutilised as the formal sanction of Government was not forthcoming.

9. **The Indian Archives.**—Two issues of the Indian Archives have been brought out and the third is in the press. The Journal had aroused a good deal of warm enthusiasm in India as well as abroad and the Department has received messages of goodwill and appreciative letters from archivists and archival institutions all over the world. Appreciative reviews have been published in many of the leading journals in Europe and U.S.A. Mention may be made in this connection of the *Times Literary Supplement*, *Journal of Documentary Reproduction*, *American Historical Review*, *Nature Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* and the *Library Journal and FID Communication*.

10. **Training in Archives-Keeping.**—As reported last year the revised scheme of training in Archives-keeping was put into operation during the year. In addition to the practical training given to the interns at the different Branches, 16 lectures on the theory of archives administration were delivered by the Editors and 5 by the Archival Chemist. About 500 enquiries regarding the training were received during the year from all over India. Twenty candidates were finally selected during its two sessions for the various courses, out of which fourteen ultimately joined. Accommodation and other personal difficulties prevented the remaining students from joining. The following trainees were on the roll during the year :—

1. Mr. B. P. Mathur, B.A., Alwar Government, Alwar ;
2. Mr. M. S. Raizada, M.A., Alwar Government, Alwar ;
3. Mr. D. P. Saxena, B.A., Jaipur Government, Jaipur ;
4. Mr. V. G. Joshi, M.A., Baroda Government, Baroda ;
5. Mr. J. P. Patel, B.A., late Western India States Agency, Rajkot ;
6. Mr. Yusuf-ud-Din, B.Sc., Hyderabad Government, Hyderabad ;
7. Prof. George M. Moraes, M.A., St. Xavier's College, Bombay ;
8. Mr. M. K. Madhavan Pillai, M.A., Travancore Government, Trivandrum ;
9. Mr. S. Krishna Pillai, B.Sc., Travancore Government, Trivandrum ;
10. Mr. Durgalal, B.A., Jodhpur Government, Jodhpur ;
11. Mr. K. P. Srivastava, M.A., Benares Hindu University, Benares ;
12. Mr. V. S. Ramchandra Murty, M.A., B.Ed., Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry ;
13. Mr. M. L. Mehta, M.A., Gwalior ;
14. Mr. S. N. Mathur, B.A., Ajmer ;
15. Mr. Narayan Saran, Bihar Government, Bihar ;
16. Mr. M. L. Sharma, Office of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

Two examinations were held during the year for different courses in Archives-keeping. In the first held in July 1947, the following came out successful :— Messrs. B. P. Mathur and M. S. Raizada of Alwar, Mr. D. P. Saxena of Jaipur and Mr. J. P. Patel of the late Western India States Agency. In the second examination held in December only Mr. S. K. Pillai of Travancore came out successful. The results of both the examinations were notified in the Government of India Gazette and Diplomas were awarded to all the candidates through the proper channel.

A sum of Rs. 3,600 was provided by Government in the budget of 1947-48 for the award of three stipends to the interns receiving training in the Department. The funds could not, however, be utilized in the absence of formal expenditure sanction from Government.

11. **Visitors.**—Some of the distinguished visitors to the Department during the year were :—Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma and the Hon'ble Lady Pamela Mountbatten ; Mons. Paul Levy, Director, l'Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient ; Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay ; Mr. Horace J. Poleman, Chief, South Asian Section, Division of Orientalia, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. ; U.S.A. ; Mr. William Johnstone, Jr. ; U. Ba, Administrative Officer, University of Rangoon, Burma ; Mons. J. Filliczat, Secretary, "Société Asiatique de Paris", Paris ; Mons. Jacques Hadamard and Mme. Hadamard ; Mr. M. M. Nagar, Curator, Lucknow Museum ; Mr. U. G. Vinchorkar, M.L.A., Nasik ; Delegates of the "World Federation of Democratic Youth" from Denmark, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, France and Burma ; and a party from the Santiniketan, West Bengal.

12. **Literary and other activities of the Director of Archives.**—During the war and for review Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, continued to be the Honorary Professor of History of the Delhi University. He also served on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology as representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission and attended its fourth meeting held in Baroda on the 1st September 1947. He was elected a member of the Museum Committee by the Board. The election was subsequently approved by the Government of India. Dr. Sen also attended the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Allahabad University held at Allahabad from the 12th to the 15th December 1947 as the representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the tenth session of the Indian History Congress held at Bombay from the 24th to the 26th December 1947 as a representative of the Government of India. On 19-21 May the Director of Archives attended the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Legislature on Education, Records, etc., held in Simla and submitted to it a report on the further development of the National Archives of India (1943-47). He also served on the Expert Committee for the proposed establishment of a Central Library at Delhi.

On the invitation of the University of the Punjab, Dr. Sen delivered three extension lectures in January at Lahore on the 'Rise of the Maratha Power', Maratha Institutions, and the 'Downfall of the Marathas as a Political Power'. He addressed the Punjab University Historical Society on the 'Job of an Archivist'. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. He gave another talk at the Delhi Rotary Club on 'Looking after Manuscripts'. A further illustrated lecture was delivered by him on the 29th August at the Indian Administrative Service School, Delhi, on 'Government archives and their preservation.' On the 26th September he delivered a lecture at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, dealing with the various problems of manuscript preservation.

A course of two lectures was given by him at Baroda on 'Educational Reforms of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee' under the Maharaja Sayaji Rao III Golden Jubilee Memorial Lectureship.

Among articles and notes contributed by the Director of Archives during the year mention may be made of the following :—

1. Introduction to *French India* by Dr. S. P. Sen.
2. *Accidents in History* (contributed to D.V. Apte Commemorative Volume).
3. *Store-house of History for Posterity* (published in the *Sunday Statesman*, dated the 7th September 1947).
4. *Tulaji Angria, 1741-56* (Journal of Indian History, August 1947).
5. *An early nest of the Tailor-Bird (Orthotomus Sutorius Sutorius)*, published in the Journal of Bombay Natural History Society.
6. *Mira Bai* (contributed to the Bangiya Hindi Parishad, Calcutta).

13. **Research work by the members of the staff.**—Several members of the staff carried on research work outside regular office hours with the permission of the Director of Archives. A list of papers contributed by them is given below :—

1. Mr. S. Chakravorti, Archival Chemist.—(i) *A study on palm-leaf Manuscripts (The Indian Archives, January 1947)*.
(ii) *Virginia State Library (The Indian Archives, July 1947)*.
2. Mr. S. Chakravorti and Mr. P. C. Majumdar—*A Note on Sulph-Arsenic (The Indian Archives, April 1947)*.
3. Mr. K. D. Bhargava, Editor—*A Note on Tanti Topi*.

Twenty-fourth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, February 1948).

RECORDS BRANCH

Accessioning.—The Department has four important projects under this head. (1) Concentration at the National Archives repository of the documentary films belonging to the various agencies of the Government of India; (2) accession of records belonging to those agencies which are not in the habit of transferring their records; (3) acquisition of documents from private sources; (4) acquisition of transcripts of records of Indian interest from foreign archives repositories.

Under the first head an inter-departmental meeting was held which recommended that documentary motion picture films should be centralised and placed in the custody of the National Archives of India for the better preservation and servicing of such films. A provisional estimate of storage space required has been received from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The estimate from the Ministry of Defence whose war films are sure to be of great historical importance is awaited. On receipt of these estimates a scheme for setting up a new Division of Motion Pictures and Sound Recording in the National Archives will be submitted to the Government of India.

The Department is not in a position to report any appreciable progress under the second head. No response has been received from the majority of the Departments to the circular letter issued by the National Archives inviting information on their archival assets, and it is very doubtful if the difficulty would be solved unless a law is enacted which would clearly define the functions and duties of the National Archives of India in respect of the holdings of the various agencies of the Central Government, and make it compulsory for the latter to transfer their records to the central repository as soon as they cease to be required for day-to-day administration. Consequent on the abolition of paramountcy the Government of India decided to transfer to the National Archives of India all records of the late Political Department prior to 1900 and those of the defunct Residencies and Political Agencies. Among the Residencies whose records have been transferred to this Department mention may be made of the Bharatpur and the Bundelkhand Agencies. The records from other agencies are shortly expected.

Under the third head the Department contacted the owners of several collections with a view to exploring the possibilities of obtaining them for the National Archives repository. But as it had no funds at its disposal these efforts did not lead to any positive results. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the budget for the year under this head. Formal sanction for the expenditure of the sum is awaited. Efforts are, however, being made through the Press and the Radio to induce private owners to send their archives to the National Archives repository for permanent custody. Government have further empowered the Regional Survey Committees to purchase records and manuscripts for transfer to the National Archives out of the funds allotted to them under the regional survey scheme.

Under the fourth head the National Archives put itself in touch with the various foreign archivists and archival repositories. It succeeded in obtaining valuable information on important collection of records housed in the Register House, Scotland and in the custody of the Earl of Stair at Loch Inch, Stranraer. Among other collections about which information has been compiled mention may be made of those relating to Chinappa Naik's mission to Denmark and the Danish activities in India deposited in the Norwegian Archives and the records on the French activities in India housed in the Mauritius Archives. The Department has acquired catalogues of Persian manuscripts in the British Museum and is endeavouring to obtain microfilm copies of the descriptive lists of the British Museum's *Additional Manuscripts*, and also the collection known as *Nouvelles acquisitions* belonging to the Bibliotheque Nationale. Among other repositories which have been contacted in this connexion mention may be made of the National Archives of Paris, the

Archives of the Ministry of Marine, France, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Apostolic Library, Vatican, and the French Archives at Pondicherry. From the last named institution the Department has acquired a valuable collection of photo-copies of Persian letters relating to early French activities in India. It may be mentioned here that the work under this head was much hampered owing to lack of requisite staff. The staff asked for in this behalf has yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

One of the valuable acquisitions for the Department in the year is a huge mass of records belonging to the Survey of India ranging from 1777 to 1898. These records contain more than a thousand packages and form an indispensable source of information on the early survey activities undertaken by the officers of the East India Company as well as the various survey organizations of the Government of India. Among the most interesting collections in these series may be mentioned Mr. Colebrooke's papers on Routes with Madras Army (1784-85), Colebrooke Journal (Calcutta to Pulo Penang, 1787-88); Papers on Astronomical Observations (1786-1828); Colin Mackenzie's papers on Mysore Survey (1799-1807); Papers of Kushal Singh and Gansham Das on Punjab and Kashmir Survey (1809); Lambton and Everest papers (1801-1825); original letters of Everest (1823-25); Bayfield's Narrative of Survey from Ava (1836-38); Du Vernet records on Himalayan Survey (1841-43); (1848-54); papers relating to Radha Nath Sikdar (1849-57); Bhutan Survey records (1863-65); Siam Tenasserim Boundary Survey records (1865); Journals and Journeys in Tibet (1861) and many others on equally interesting topics. A fuller account of these records can be read in the article entitled 'Survey of India Records' contributed by Col. R. H. Phillimore to the January issue of the *Indian Archives*.

Under the normal acquisition programme the Department received during the year under review 339 bundles and 1,079 volumes of records of the various Ministries of the Central Government. The details of the accessions during the year are given in Appendix V-A.

Arrangement and storage.—During the year under review, documents of the Secret Branch of the late Foreign and Political Department for the years 1840-1855, which had been flattened and docketed by the Preservation Branch were checked, arranged and formed into 157 bundles of standard size. The shortage of wooden boards continued through the year and file boards were used for making up the bundles. The Crown Record Room is now full to capacity and additional space will have to be provided for the incoming records. A part of the Crown Record Room which had been until 1947 occupied by the Geographical Section of the General Staff was vacated. But this area lacks shelves and until these are provided our difficulties of storage and maintenance will continue. The storage problem was made more acute when towards the end of the year, the Ministry of States proposed to transfer to our custody the records of the late Foreign and Political Department. It may be stated here that the present system of storing records in bundles tied between wooden boards has been found to be unsatisfactory and uneconomical. It is, therefore, desirable that these boards should be replaced by carton boxes which are more flexible and more capable of affording the documents the protection they need. The Department is glad to be able to report that a sum of Rs. 21,000 was provided in the budget of 1947-48 for the acquisition of carton boxes for this purpose. Formal sanction for the expenditure of the sum is awaited.

Requisitions and restorations.—23,902 papers were requisitioned by the various Ministries and Offices of the Central Government and 13,302 were restored during the year. The figures for the previous year were 26,602 and 19,729 respectively. The decrease in the figures is explained by the tremendous upheaval, political and social, in the country when all work, both Government and private was slowed down for about four months. It will perhaps be noticed that ordinarily, year after year, there is an appreciable rise in these figures due in great measure to the increasing

volume of records being lodged in our custody. It may be added, however, that there has been no corresponding increase in the staff, with the result that it is becoming more and more difficult to cope with the work. Details of requisitions and restorations will be found in Appendix V-B.

Consequent upon the formation of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan it was decided to supply a copy each of all printed records of the late Government of India to the sister Dominion. The resultant work involved the examination of nearly 1,000 bundles of records. The work had not been completed at the end of the year.

Unlocated documents.—The progress in the location of documents was much hampered due to inadequate staff. However, a few stray documents could be identified and kept in their proper places.

Enquiries and References.—During the year thirty-three private and thirty-three Government enquiries involving protracted searches among the records and printed works of reference in this office were disposed of, as against thirty-three and eighteen such cases respectively in 1946. Some of the more interesting enquiries were about the personnel of the Jammu Contingent, 1857, the Treaty of Sinchula with Bhutan, 1865, Kamal Lochan Nandi's report on Assam, 1803-05, and the introduction of free and compulsory education in India. Details of search cases will be found in Appendices III and IV.

North-West Frontier Province Records.—The classification and arrangement of these records in chronological order continued and was completed during the year under report. Consequent upon the agreement between the Central and the Provincial Governments, it was finally decided to re-transfer this group of records to the newly constituted Provincial Record Office in Peshawar. They were accordingly handed over in July to the charge of Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B. A., F. R. Hist. S., M. R. A. S. (Lond), Keeper of Records and Director of Research, North-West Frontier Province Government, who had successfully completed his course of training in the National Archives of India in the care and preservation of records.

Weeding.—1,337 files of the various branches of the Education Department marked for weeding during 1947 were brought out from the bundles and were submitted along with their typed lists for scrutiny to the Department of Education. This work entailed the examination of more than five hundred bundles of records. The papers intended for further retention were subsequently received back and restored to their proper places, while the papers so indicated in the transfer lists were destroyed. As in the previous years, our own Departmental proceedings for the period, January-December 1941, were also examined and all files considered unworthy of preservation were disposed of.

Typing of faded and decaying documents.—The transcription of faded and brittle documents, which was decided upon at the eighth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee, was continued. 454 manuscript pages of documents of the late Foreign and Political Department, 1816, and of the Revenue Branch of the Home Department, 1841-45, were transcribed into 2,149 pages. The apparently excessive number of typed pages is due to the fact that most of the documents of the Revenue Branch were largesized statements.

Exhibition.—At the request of the organisers of the Indian History Congress, the Department arranged for the display of a few significant documents, maps and plans at the Exhibition organised in Bombay under the auspices of the Tenth Session of the Indian History Congress, held from 26 to 28 December. A minute of Sir John Malcolm (dated 1829) on the revenue and judicial administration of the Southern Maratha Country, a Kanarese letter from Vira Rajendra Wodeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto, relating to the settlement of succession to his throne (dated 1807) and a minute of Sir John Shore dated 22 June, 1795, recording his observations

on the general effects of British administration in India were some of the interesting documents displayed at the exhibition. Among other noteworthy exhibits were plans of Bombay, 1758 and 1767, and a plan of Cambsy dated March 1775.

Trainees.—Two trainees, Mr. S. M. Jaffar of the North-West Frontier Province and Mr. V. G. Joshi of Baroda, were given training in both the theoretical and practical aspects of Archives Administration.

RESEARCH BRANCH

During the year under review, 72 scholars sought permission for conducting research among the original records and printed publications in the custody of this office. The number of scholars seeking permission during the previous year totalled 54. Five scholars who worked here in 1946 again took up fresh subjects of research this year. Over 10,900 pages (manuscript 8,503 pages and typescript 1,500 pages) of excerpts and abstracts taken from the records were released to the scholars for their use. The number of papers received for scrutiny was much higher than these figures, but owing to lack of adequate staff this was all that could be examined. Besides being furnished with records, the scholars were also supplied with information on difficult questions connected with their research, and in many cases with the bibliography of printed materials available on their respective subjects. The names of the scholars who applied for permission to avail themselves of the research facilities offered by this Department will be found in Appendix II.

PRESERVATION BRANCH

Rehabilitation of Records.—During the year under review, good progress in the repair and rehabilitation work was maintained in spite of serious dislocation caused in the city and subsequent migration of 25 % of the staff to Pakistan. A total number of 1,56,042 sheets of documents of the Foreign Department (Secret) were flattened and rehabilitated. Of these 70 % of the documents required ordinary and 10 % special treatment with chiffon and tissue paper. The comparative outturn recorded a slight fall from that of the previous year, still it exceeded the average outturn by 8%.

Special Repairing work.—Repairing work requiring special attention was also undertaken. 150 pages were inlaid and some maps were reconditioned as also 75 sheets of half margin documents were repaired by brick inlaying system.

Binding of Books and Volumes.—247 proceedings volumes and rare books were bound. After August 15, 1947, we had practically no binders as most of them were Muslims and they opted for Pakistan. New personnel had to be trained for the job. To add to the difficulty there was the scarcity of binding materials.

About 9,350 volumes were treated with Leather Preservative Mixture in order to increase their durability and strength. The outturn which was slightly less as compared to the previous year exceeded the average outturn by 87%.

Care of Records.—Dusting of the shelves and the stack areas, and thorough cleaning of records by means of the vacuum cleaners and dusters were regularly carried out. Naphthalene bricks were placed on record-shelves throughout the muniment rooms as an insect-repellant.

Atmospheric conditions.—Daily observations of the relative humidity and temperature were recorded by means of thermographs on the ground floor and the second floor. They revealed great variations. It has, therefore, been decided that this building should be air-conditioned for better preservation, but it will take some time before it materialises.

Fumigation of Records.—3,590 volumes of bound and unbound records were fumigated with thymol and paradichlorobenzene in air-tight cabinets. The comparative outturn exceeded that of the previous year by 60 %.

Adhesives and Preservatives.—During the year under review dextrine paste for day-to-day consumption of the department was prepared in the Research Laboratory as and when required. Good quality white dextrine was not available and, therefore, inferior quality material had to be used.

Microfilming.—The microstat camera was shifted from the Research Laboratory on the first floor and installed in the room just below it on the ground floor. The positive printer imported from the U.S.A. was installed in the processing room adjacent to the new camera-room. The microfilming laboratory and the processing rooms are being properly equipped. Some important manuscripts in pencil especially those of the late Rabindranath Tagore were microfilmed and enlarged.

PUBLICATION BRANCH

During the year under review, with the typing of the Military Letters up to 1800, the transcription of the Court Letters under Scheme I of the programme was completed. The Military General Letters are to form three volumes (Nos. XIX, XX and XXI) and material for one volume (1787-92) was handed over to Brigadier H. Bullock. Dr. A. C. Binerjee and Professor Sita Ram Kohli have been selected as the editors of Volumes XX and XXI, respectively, and typescripts will be delivered to them shortly.

Of the first year's editors, Dr. H. N. Sinha (Vol. II) and Dr. N. K. Sinha (Vol. V) have completed their editorial work. Professor C. S. Srinivasachari (Vol. IV) has nearly done so and Dr. K. K. Datta (Vol. I) reports having completed his work. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad (Vol. VI) has submitted his introduction only. From the editors of the subsequent volumes no report has been received except from Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala (Vol. XVII) who has sent his introduction.

It was not possible to send any of the completed typescripts for printing as no suitable press was free to undertake the work.

Under Scheme II, the typescript of the *Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri* has for some time been ready for the press, but efforts made during the year to get the volume printed have not been successful. The editing of Major Browne's *Correspondence* is still held up as copies of the missing letters have not yet been received from the India Office. The annotation of the *Shore Papers* has been retarded due to the pre-occupation of this branch with more urgent work.

Under Scheme III (a), the transcription of the Hindi documents to be edited by the Allahabad University was completed and the material handed over. The editing of the other volume of Hindi Letters, undertaken by the Kotah Darbar, is in progress. The volume of Sanskrit Letters edited by Dr. S. N. Sen and to be published by the Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad, was sent to the press last year, but very little progress in printing has been reported. So far as the Kannada Letters (1791-1865) are concerned, Dr. B. A. Saletore will move the Bombay University to publish the volume. The position regarding the *Persian Akhbars* (1773-1803) is rather uncertain as the editor, Dr. I. H. Qureshi, has left for Pakistan and no report has been received from him.

Under Scheme III (b), Professor Ganda Singh, the editor of the *Punjab Akhbars* (1839-41), was provided with additional material for his volume. The Punjab University was considering the question of publishing *News Letters* (1839-41), when the partition intervened. The Nagpur University Historical Society signified their willingness to edit the *Elphinstone Correspondence*, Nagpur period (1804-08), and deputed Prof. A. Avasthi to make a selection of the documents to be included in the volume. The work of typing the documents according to the list prepared by Prof. Avasthi will soon be taken up. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad has not been able to complete the list of documents to form the volume of *Ochterlony Papers* on Delhi and Central India (1818-25), on account of other more pressing engagements.

In addition to the work connected with the Five-year Publication Programme this branch attended, as in previous years, to a number of enquiries from institutions and individuals which often required diligent search among the records, published as well as unpublished. Particular mention may be made of an enquiry from the Superintending Engineer, Greater Calcutta Drainage Circle, Alipore, asking for information regarding historical references to channels and rivers in and around Calcutta.

Not much progress was made in the revision of the *Handbook to the Records of the Government of India, 1748-1880*. This branch got ready material for the history of the Imperial Record Department and the history of the Indian Historical Records Commission which are proposed to be published on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held in Delhi towards the end of 1948. Besides, the editors who form the Section delivered a course of lectures on the theory of Archives Administration in connection with the Training Scheme of this Department. Mr. N. C. Sinha, one of the editors, was entrusted with the work of collecting preliminary data regarding the claims of India to the India Office building and its contents.

INDEXING BRANCH

During the year under review, editing, co-ordination and consolidation of classified slips of the indexed records of the late Foreign and Political Department 1756-80, under letters G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z were taken up and completed and the work on letters R, S and T was in progress. Steady progress was also maintained in indexing records of the Secret Branch for the years 1782-84, and of the Foreign Branch for the years 1783-84.

The work in this branch suffered a good deal on account of paucity of trained hands. In addition to this we were further handicapped by the migration of a member of this branch to Pakistan after the partition of the country.

CALENDARING BRANCH

During the year under review the Department completed the calendaring of Persian records from 1792 to 1793 and took in hand the calendaring of those relating to the years 1794-1796. The work was much impeded owing to the migration of the three senior members of the staff to Pakistan.

It will be recalled that the typescripts of Volumes VIII and IX of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* had been sent to the Controller of Printing and Stationery, India, in October 1946. No progress in printing, however, was made as no suitable press which would undertake the job could be found. A proposal has therefore, been submitted to the Government of India for permitting the Director of Archives to get the volumes printed at suitable private presses. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Besides attending to the work connected with Calendaring, the Branch also conducted search among the Persian records in response to enquiries received from outside and furnished relevant information to those concerned.

LIBRARY

A grant of Rs. 10,000/- enabled this Department to purchase a number of valuable books on Indian history, Archive Science and related topics. Among the rare and notable items acquired with the above funds mention may be made of *Histoire des Indes Orientales Anciennes et Modernes* par M.L. Abbe Guyon, 1744, *Histoire des christianisme des Indes* par M.V. la Croze, 1724, a Code of Gentoo Laws by N. B. Halhed, 1776, a Narrative of the Transaction in Bengal, translated from the original Persian by Francis Gladwin, Calcutta, 1788' Elliot and Dawson's *History of India as told by its own historians, Hodge's View of India*, 1785, Prinsep's

Beares Illustrated, Voyages of Mr. de Thevenot, Paris, 1684 and *Tod's Travels in Western India*. The list is necessarily an illustrative one. In addition to the above the Library also received a number of publications as gifts or on exchange from several outside agencies and learned institutions. Mention may be made in this connection of The National Archives, Washington, D.C.; The American Library Association, Chicago; The American Historical Association; The Illinois State Library, Springfield. The total number of books numbered 998 as against 916 during the last year. The books acquired were classified according to the Dewey Decimal System. The total number of books classified and catalogued during the year was 1898. The Library acquired a new set of card cabinets in order to accommodate the growing accumulations of card-catalogues.

6,453 requisitions were received from the various Departments of the Government of India, the different branches of the National Archives, the research scholars and trainees working in the National Archives. The Library could not supply all the requisitions from among its own stock. Recourse had to be had to outside agencies as well, especially the Central Archaeological Library; the Central Secretariat Library; the Imperial Library, Calcutta; the Royal Asiatic Society Library, Calcutta; the Indian Institute, Bangalore; the University Libraries of Aligarh, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi; and some local libraries including the Departmental libraries of the Central Government. Usual reminders were sent to the borrowing agencies for books overdue and 2,982 volumes were received and restored to their proper places.

Applications for certified copies of extracts from the Gazettes were received as usual and the copies were supplied to the respective parties. Information regarding books and bibliographies were supplied to several agencies including the Director of Education, Alwar State; the Librarian, the Sun Yat Sen University Library, Canton, China; the Deputy Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay; and Col. R.H. Phillimore. The scheme of classification for books on Archival Science based on Dewey's Decimal System as is followed in the National Archives of India Library was published in the *American Archivist* for October 1947. Besides these, systematic bibliographies, reading aids and reference lists were drawn up on the Mutiny, the Rohillas, social life in the British period of Indian History, History of Burma etc., for the scholars and outsiders who consulted the National Archives Library for their research work.

Work had to be limited to urgent mending work due to lack of binding materials. Entire files of Gazettes, periodicals and other old and worn out books have been lying unbound at a considerable risk to themselves and inconvenience to all.

GENERAL BRANCH

As in the previous year selected members of Class IV officers were trained in fire-fighting by the Superintendent of the New Delhi Fire Brigade and the Delhi Fire Staff, for which purpose fire drills were held regularly on each Saturday.

A sum of Rs. 977 was realised as search and transcription fees and the sale proceeds of old books.

A sum of Rs. 740 was paid to the staff as honoraria for urgent typing work done outside office hours.

The number of letters and un-official files issued during the year totalled 11,558 against 6,838 during the last year. Those received numbered 6,447, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 4,635.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Commission, which usually meets in December, could not hold its annual meeting during the year under review owing to its reconstitution necessitated by the political and constitutional changes in the country. The new constitution which has confined the scope of the Commission to the Dominion of India, has, however, made provision for enlisting the co-operation of foreign Governments by the appointments of corresponding members from foreign countries. The reconstituted Commission has now a total of 115 members representing all the provincial governments and a large number of states, universities and learned institutions. The Commission has also been able to enlist the co-operation as corresponding members of a number of distinguished foreign archivists and historians such as Hilary Jenkins, Sir William Foster, R. B. Ramsbotham and H.G. Rawlinson of the U.K., Solon J. Buck, Ernst Posner and Arthur E. Kimberley of the U.S.A., and Charles Samaran of France, to name only a few. Attempts are also being made to associate Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan with the Commission. A list of members of the Indian Historical Records Commission is appended.

The most significant change in the constitution of the Commission was the condition imposed on the method of appointment of members. Henceforth all members would be appointed for a full term of five years *en bloc* and any vacancy that might occur due to resignation or otherwise would be filled for the unexpired portion only of that term.

During the year under review the Indian Historical Records Commission lost a valuable old member, and a one time (1946) *ex-officio* President, Sir Shafiat Alined Khan. He was not only a distinguished scholar of international repute, but also one of the founder members of the Indian History Congress. Another loss was the death of Khan Bahadur A.F.M. Abdul Ali, late Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission (1922-39).

Research and Publication Committee.—The tenth meeting of the Committee was held at New Delhi on the 8th March 1947, at the office of the National Archives of India. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir John Sargent, C.I.E., M.A., D. Litt., the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, Diwan Bahadur C.S. Srinivasachari, M.A., presided over the meeting. Twenty members attended the meeting. The Committee passed a number of significant resolutions covering a wide field of research activities. A resolution invited the Government of India, the provincial governments and the states to co-operate in the compilation of a National Register of records and historical manuscripts scattered all over the country. Another resolution of the Committee recommended to the Government of India the preparation of an Administrative History of the Central Government. A third resolution recommended that the Government of India collect complete information regarding their records in the custody of the various Ministries and offices still in their custody. The Committee also passed a resolution requesting the French and Portuguese Governments in India to permit accredited scholars access to records in their possession. The designation "Regional Survey Committee" was creating some confusion in the minds of the general public as to the exact scope of its activities and the Committee accordingly approved the suggestion of Mr. C.V. Joshi, M.A., of Baroda, to change its designation to "Regional Records Survey Committee".

Regional Survey of Records.—Due to political and constitutional changes followed by widespread disturbances in the country, the normal activities of almost all the Regional Records Survey Committees suffered a serious setback. Some of the Survey Committees had, however, already done a good deal of useful work. A brief account of their work is given below :

Madras.—The Madras Committee has unearthed a number of old *cadjans* written in Devnagari and Grantha characters in the custody of a Brahmin in Sarkarnarail, Tinnevely District. Other finds of the Committee include a genealogical table of the family of Venoji Panditar, who was the hereditary keeper of the mint at Tanjore under its Maratha rulers, the records relating to the family written in the Marathi Modi script and a register of *Srotiyam* lands granted to the family. All these records have been acquired by the Committee on loan from their present owner. The Committee has also succeeded in tracing a number of valuable papers relating to the sea-borne trade on the Carnatic coast during the eighteenth and early decades of the nineteenth century in the possession of Mr. Muhammad Ali Marica of Porto Novo. They reveal some important aspects of India's trade with China and Japan during that period. Attempts are also being made through the Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, for recopying and preserving *inam* statements recorded by the *Inam* Commissioner.

United Provinces.—The United Provinces Regional Survey Committee has set up branches in Agra, Benares, Allahabad and Aligarh. The Allahabad Branch reports that an examination has been made of a part of the private collection of manuscripts in the possession of Mr. Muhammad Ali and that a valuable manuscript has been purchased and several others examined. A partial survey has also been made of the records in the Commissioner's Office, Allahabad. The Committee's finding is that although the records are on the whole well-kept, the indexes are unsatisfactory. The records, in the Committee's opinion, throw a flood of light on the conditions of trade, commerce and agriculture in the various districts composing the Allahabad Division, and deserve to be housed in a well-equipped central record office.

To the Aligarh Branch goes the credit of unearthing two valuable collections of manuscripts. The first of these was found in the possession of Mr. Quaiyyum Ali Khan, a descendant of Hazrat Shah Jamal, the saint. It relates chiefly to the local history of Aligarh and has been deposited in the Lytton Library, Muslim University, Aligarh. The second collection is owned by Babu Girja Prasad Mathur who comes of a very old Kayastha family of the locality, noted for its connection with the Mughal administration since the time of Aurangzeb. A catalogue of the collection has been prepared by Dr. A.B. Halim of the Muslim University and will be placed before the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held in Jaipur. Among the most interesting items are : a *farman* of Aurangzeb (1661) granting the village of Lohari in Saharanpur as a free gift ; a *farman* of the Emperor Shah Alam recording the grant of some lands in Amroha to Naunit Rai, father of Sundarlal, the historian and officer of the Imperial establishment in Delhi ; several *parwanas* of Mahadji Sindhia relating to land-grants ; a *parwana* of General De Boigne (Shamsher Jang) dated 1790 ; a *parwana* of Begam Samru containing her seal ; and a collection of private letters reminiscent of the early days of the introduction of postage stamps in India. Two interesting items in the collection are : (1) a memoir of Sundarlal containing a comprehensive history of De Boigne and Perron and other European adventurers in Sindhia's employ, an account of Aligarh, Muttra and Brindaban, a history of Hindu and Muslim rulers of Northern India, and an account of important forts like those of Shahjahanabad, Agra, Lahore, etc ; and (2) a family journal which was begun by Sundarlal in 1792 and has been continued up to 1803 by his descendants. The last is in the form of a diary, each page recording the events of a particular day.

Central Provinces and Berar.—The Regional Survey Committee of the Province held a general meeting in Nagpur in October 1946, with Dr. Purnendu Basu, Assistant Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, in the Chair. The proceedings were opened by the Hon'ble Mr. S.V. Gokhale, Education Minister, Central Provinces and Berar. In his address Dr. Basu explained the objectives of the Regional Survey Programme and indicated the general lines on which the Committee should begin its work. To facilitate the work of survey, the Committee constituted

three sub-committees to take charge respectively of the Marathi-speaking area, the Hindi-speaking area and Berar. The names of the Committee member were published in the Provincial Gazette.

During 1946, Mr. D.G. Landge, a member of the Committee, inspected the archives of the Sardars, the Shastris and other influential families in Nagpur and prepared notes on his findings. Mr. L. P. Pandya undertook tours in the Chhattisgarh Division and contacted several old families. Among the materials found by him mention may be made of a few Hindi manuscripts dealing with the history of Chhattisgarh. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, Convenor of the Committee, discovered a number of historical documents in the possession of the present lineal representatives of the family priest of the Nagpur Rajas. They include documents issued by Raghujai III in connection with the management of the Bhonsla temple at Benares, an original passport issued by the Nagpur Prince to Balambhatta Payagunde, the famous commentator on the *Milakshara*, a copper-plate grant issued by one Rai Dip Narayan Simha to a Brahmin about 300 years back in Kayastha characters. Dr. Deshpande also obtained two important historical paintings from the Jade family of Benares, one of which depicted the scene of the last battle of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

Bihar.—The Bihar Committee reports that it has been able to discover a large number of Persian manuscripts and some specimens of calligraphy among the collections of Muhammad Syed Mahmudul Haq, Phulwari; Babu Ganesh Prasad Saxena, Diwan Mahalla, Patna City; Hakim Syed Majahir Ahmed, Patna; Wakf Library, Kujhwa, Saran District; Nawabzada Ali Ibrahim Khan, Husainabad, Gaya District; Nawabzada Syed Muhammad Mehdi of the Guzri family, Patna City; and Mr. Jawahir Lal Suchanti, Bihar Shariff, Bihar. A number of historical documents and manuscripts of literary works, coins and paintings have also been traced in the possession of Chandradhari Singh of Madhubani, Darbhanga. Among other finds mention may be made of a few Bengali manuscripts discovered in the Santal Parganas. These include an autobiography of a Marathi gentleman and some ballads on the Santal insurrection of 1855-57.

Delhi.—During the year under review the Delhi Committee came across a valuable collection of Persian, Arabic and Turki manuscripts in the possession of Shamsul Ulema Khwajah Hasan Nizami. The collection which comprised 244 manuscript books on different subjects was examined by the Committee and they undertook the immediate transcription of three books, viz., (i) *Shahjahan Nama* by Bahadur Singh, dated 1279 A.H. (1862 A.D.), (ii) *Tawarikh-i-Sorath* by Ranchorj a history of Kathiawar, particularly Junagadh, dated 1892 Sambat (1832 A.D.) and (iii) a comprehensive account of the invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdoli. The work which was started by the Committee at the beginning of the year suffered a serious set-back after the disturbances in Delhi and since then it has been at a stand-still. The Convenor now remains the only member. The question of the establishment of a permanent Regional Survey Committee under the Provincial Government has, however, been taken up by the Chief Commissioner with the Government of India.

Baroda.—In November 1945, a circular was published in the State Gazette appealing to the public to apprise the Regional Survey Committee set up by the Baroda Government of any historically important objects they might come across. In December a good number of Persian, Marathi and Gujarati documents were traced by Professor K.U. Kamdar and Mr. M. R. Majumdar in the possession of Mr. Indulal Majumdar. The documents ranged from the reign of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar (1714-1719) to the time of Khanderao Gaekwar (1870). Interesting items in the collection include a deed of agreement regarding the boundary dispute of village Achidhara, dated 1760 (V.S. 1827), an order dated 1738 (V.S. 1795) from Maharaja Damajirao Gaekwar to Patel Madho of Sinor, and an account of the disturbances in Gwalior written by Munshi Balvantrao to Mehtaji Bhagubhai of Baroda. The collection was also examined by Professor C. V. Joshi who made a selection of Modi documents.

Mr. Manilal Dvivedi, a member of the Committee, unearthed four interesting documents in the Navsari District, one of them recording the sale of a slave by a local Desai family. Two of his colleagues, Messrs. Kamdar and Majmudar, visited Dwarka and Beyt and made a list of un-official records locally available. Some interesting papers were found in the collection of the *Pujari* (priest) of Prabhaspatan in Kathiawar. They include a letter from Gopalrao Mairal to Gajanan Aba of Prabhaspatan in Kodinar requesting the latter not to impose any tax on the cultivators of Samasthan Jalakeshwar Mahadeo of Prabhas and an order of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar regarding the maintenance of the temple of Aghoreswar Mahadeo.

At Kodinar Messrs. Kamdar and Majmudar came across a number of valuable documents among the private archives of Seth Vithaldas Mathurdas, a descendant of Devkaran Vithal, who had assisted the Baroda Government in suppressing the Vagher disturbances of 1849. The documents include several orders of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar rewarding Devkaran for services rendered by him. The party also inspected the private archives of the priest at Somnath, Patan.

The future programme of the Baroda Committee includes further exploration of private archives in Navasari and Mahesana Districts, and the acquisition of the historical records owned by the family of Raoji Appaji and Balaji Appaji. These records are believed to contain valuable materials relating to Maratha history.

Kalahandi.—The Regional Survey Committee for the Kalahandi State did some useful work during the year in collaboration with the Archaeological Department of the State. The Committee acquired and studied some old records in Hindi relating to the Naga Royal Family of Chhotanagpur, of which the ruling Naga Dynasty of Kalahandi is a branch. It also studied 21 palm-leaf manuscripts written in old Oriya scripts which had some historical significance for the State. The Committee also examined some stone inscriptions ranging from the 8th to the 12th century A.D. which throw considerable light on the previous history of the State.

The programme of publicity through the radio and the press was carried on as in the last year. Three more talks were broadcast from the various centres of the All-India Radio, under the general heading "The Raw Materials of Indian History".

The Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 18,500 in the budget of 1947-48 for grant to *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees in the provinces to meet contingent expenses.

Local Records Sub-Committee.—The Local Records Sub-Committee, which was reconstituted by the Government of India in November 1947 along with the Indian Historical Records Commission, could not hold any meeting during the year. A minor change was effected in the personnel of the Sub-Committee by substituting a nominee of the Ministry of States in place of the late Political Department. The Director of Archives, Government of India, who continued to remain its *ex-officio* Secretary, experienced great difficulty in constituting the Sub-Committee, as no suitable local member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, as provided in the constitution, was available in Delhi. The question of the reconstitution of the Sub-Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Public Relations.—One aspect of the Commission's activities relates entirely to the education of public opinion as to the cultural value of the archival heritage of the nation. The Commission has endeavoured to realise this object (i) by publishing a journal entitled the *Indian Archives* which embodies up-to-date information on archival matters, (ii) by publishing and distributing its proceedings and other pamphlets and brochures illustrating various aspects of its activities, (iii) by arranging radio talks on the usefulness of archives and by arranging the publication of notes and articles on archival topics in prominent Indian and foreign newspapers and journals.

A brief account has already been given in a preceding paragraph of the first three issues of the *Indian Archives* and the response it has been able to arouse among archivists both in India and abroad. The Journal as well as the proceedings of the 22nd session of the Commission was distributed during the year under review among the prominent archives repositories and learned institutions. The Report on the Post-war Reorganisation of Archives Offices in India was reprinted in response to increased demand for the publication and circulated among bodies interested in archives keeping. It is encouraging to note that the report has been universally recognized as one of the most significant proposals ever sponsored by a body of archivists.

A reference has already been made to the broadcast talks arranged by the Commission. The Commission enlisted the co-operation of the Press Information Bureau for giving all its programme suitable publicity. Among other activities under this head mention may be made of an article on the history of the Commission contributed to and published in the Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research.

Another aspect of the Commission's activities which ought to be mentioned here relates to the endeavour it is making to place itself in friendly contacts with sister-organisations outside India. Interest was lately evinced by the Royal Society of Historical Studies in Egypt in the activities of the Commission which was supplied with a short sketch describing the history of the Commission and summing up its aims and objects, as well as a number of appropriate books and pamphlets. Proposals for appointing a number of foreign corresponding members who would help the Commission to keep itself well-posted about the archival activities in their respective countries are under the consideration of the Government of India and already several distinguished archivists in foreign countries have been appointed by the Government of India as members on the recommendation of the Commission.

The views of Dr. S. N. Sen, *ex-officio* Secretary of the Commission, were sought by Dr. Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the U.S.A., on his proposal to establish a permanent international archives organization under the auspices of the UNESCO. The reply of Dr. Sen was in favour of the proposal and there is little doubt that it will receive unanimous support from the Commission when it is placed before that body.

APPENDIX I

Personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission

1. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* President.
2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman (i) Research and Publication Committee and (ii) Local Records Sub-Committee.
3. The Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary (i) Indian Historical Records Commission, (ii) Research and Publication Committee and (iii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Government of India—

1. Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Principal, Raja Doraiswami Memorial College, Sivaganga (South India).
2. Mahamahopadhyaya Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., 'Lokokalyan', 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona.
3. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. (formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University), 4, Bepin Pal Road, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta.
4. Professor Mohammad Habib, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
5. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Provincial Governments—

6. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office, Chittoor (Madras).
7. Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Bombay.
8. Mr. B. B. Chakrabarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of West Bengal, Berhampore.
9. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of East Punjab, Historical Records Office, Simla.

Indian States—

10. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Rajdaftardar, State Records Office, Baroda.
11. Mr. V. Narayana Pillai, M.A., B.L., Professor of History, University College, Trivandrum.
12. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Development Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.
13. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bhareshwar Nath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.
14. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History and Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
15. Mr. Y. Bhargava, M.Sc., Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Gwalior Government, Gwalior.
16. Pandit Dasharath Sharma, M.A., D.Litt., Secretary to the Maharaja Kumar Sahib, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

17. Sardar S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Director of Archives, Patiala Government, Patiala.
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38. Mr. K. C. Panigrahi, M.A., Curator, Provincial Museum, Cuttack (Orissa).

39. Mr. V. Narayana Pillai, M.A., B.L., University College, Travancore University, Trivandrum.

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46. Professor George M. Moraes, M.A., (Konkan Institute of Arts and Science 9, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

47. Mr. R. G. Gyani, (Gujrat Research Society, Bombay 2), Curator, Archaeology Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.

48. Pandit Kahiti Mohan Sen, Shastri, M. A., (Visva Bharati), Santiniketan, West Bengal.

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9. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph. D. (Cantab), Selwyn College, Cambridge.
10. Mons. Charles Samaran, Director of Archives, Les Archives Nationales Paris.

APPENDIX II

Names of scholars (with subjects of their research) who sought permission for conducting researches in the National Archives of India in 1947.

1. Amritdhari Singh, M.A., Patna University—*Land Revenue Administration in Bihar, 1793-1856.*
2. Aurora, Nandalal, M.A., Delhi University—*Agricultural Statistics of the Doab.*
3. Banerji, D. N., M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University—*History of Bengal.*
4. Banerji, I. B., M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Professor, Calcutta University—*History of the Sikhs, 1839-49.*
5. Banerji, Sardar S. N., M. A., State Historian, Patiala—*History of Patiala State, 1750-1938.*
6. Baqai, I. H., M.A., Assistant Registrar, Delhi University—*Tipu Sultan.*
7. Basu, A. N., M.A. (Lond.), Teachers' Training Department, Calcutta University—*History of Education.*
8. Bhargava, K. D., M.A., National Archives of India—*Parentage, capture and execution of Tantia Topi.*
9. Bhatnagar, O. P., M.A., Lecturer, Allahabad University—*Economic & Social Conditions in the 19th Century.*
10. Bullock, Brigadier H., O.B.E., Member, Indian Historical Records Commission—*European Military personnel serving in the Indian States.*
11. Chatterji, V. R., M.A., Lecturer, Meerut College, Meerut—*Thomason & Pre-Mutiny U. P.*
12. Chaturvedi, R. K., M.A., Lecturer, D.A.V. College, Lucknow—*Development of Education before the Mutiny.*
13. Chopra, B. R., Research Scholar, Punjab University—*The Kingdom of the Punjab, 1835-45.*
14. Dasikachar, S. V., M.A., Research Officer, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi—*The working of the Charter Act of 1833.*
15. Dharam Pal, M.A., Lecturer, D.A.V. College, Lahore—*Evolution of British Policy towards Native States of India, 1858-1919.*
16. Dhole, N. C., M.A., B.T., Teacher, Anglo-Bengali High School, Lucknow—*Administration of Sir George Barlow.*
17. Duarte, Adrian, M.A., D.Litt., Professor, D. J. Sind College, Karachi—*Sind Affairs.*
18. Ganda Singh, M.A., Lecturer, Khalsa College, Amritsar—*Sikh History.*
19. Gaur, Y. C., M.A., National Archives of India—*Metcalf's Minute on Jodhpur.*
20. Gupta, H. L., M.A., Ph.D., Saugar University—*British Policy towards the Indian States, 1805-35.*
21. Gupta, P. C., M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Lecturer, Calcutta University—*Anglo-Maratha Relations.*

22. Gupta, S. C., M.A., B.L., National Archives of India—*Religious Education in India*.
23. Hira Lal Singh, M.A., Lecturer, Agra College—*Modern Indian History*.
24. Hussain, Safdar, M.A., Agra University—*Life and Literature under the Kings of Oudh*.
25. Hussain, Shakir, Bar-at-Law—*Murder of W. Fraser*.
26. Jagdish Saran Singh, Allahabad University—*The Structure & Development of the Indian Civil Services*.
27. Joyul Singh, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Raj Rishi College, Alwar—*Relations between Alwar and the East India Company from 1803 onwards*.
28. Jogindra Singh, M.A., Lecturer, Government College, Rawat, East Punjab—*History of the State of Lahore, 1845-1849*.
29. Joshi, V. C., M.A. (Hons), Lecturer, F.C. College, Lahore—*Administration of Lord Minto, 1807-1813*.
30. Joshi, Mavindra Kumar, M.A., Lucknow University—*The Administration of Oudh since 1856*.
31. Karplos, Mlle Suzanne, Member del'Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient, Secrétaire Générale de l'Institut Bouddhique, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Royale du Cambodge—*Indo-French Relations*.
32. Khilnani, N. M., B.A. (Hons), D. J. Sind College, Karachi—*The Punjab under the Laurences, 1846-58*.
33. Khosla, J. N., B.Sc., Ph. D. (Lonl.), Head of the Department of Political Science, Punjab University—*Civil & Military Services, 1748-1800*.
34. Lakshmi Shankar, M.A., Allahabad University—*The Administration of Lord Ellenborough*.
35. Mahajan, Jagmohan, M.A. (Hons.), Delhi University—*The Decline & Fall of the Kingdom of Lahore, 1839-49*.
36. Malhotra, Rajkumar, M.A. (Hons.), Delhi University—*Mutiny in Delhi*.
37. Mullick, P. C. V., M.A. (Oxon.), Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi—*Indian Mutiny*.
38. Markandan, K. C., M.A., Allahabad University—*Administration of the N.W. Provinces, 1835-57*.
39. Mathur, P. C., M.A., Ph.D., Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission—*Cornwallis' Correspondence with the British Resident at the Sindhia's Court*.
40. Moha, B. N., M.A., Professor, B. R. College, Agra—*Sir George Barlow in India*.
41. Niaz Mohammad, B.Com., Statistical Research Officer, Office of the Economic Advisor, Government of India—*Memorandum on the History of Census in India*.
42. Rahim, M. A., M.A., B.T., Nagpur University—*India under Dalhousie*.
43. Rajkhawa, S. C., M.A., Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam—*The Growth of British administration in Assam*.
44. Raj Krishna, M.A., Delhi University—*Trade, Tariffs, Finance, etc. of India*.

45. Raa, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarath, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur State—*History of Jodhpur*.
46. Rosha, P. A., M.A., Punjab University—*Finances of the Punjab States*.
47. Sarkar, U. N., M.A., National Archives of India—*Anglo-Maratha Relations and Amir Khan*.
48. Satindra Singh, M.A., East Punjab University—*The Indian Middle Class—A Sociological study*.
49. Saxena, S. K., M.A., National Archives of India—*British Missions to South East Asia*.
50. Sharma, D. P., M.A., Agra—*Relations between the Centre & the Provinces in British India*.
51. Siddiqi, A., M.A., Ph.D., Professor, Allahabad University—*Arabic, Persian & Urdu*.
52. Siddiqi, Aslam, Information Officer, Bureau of Public Information, Government of India—1. *Mahraraj Rujit Singh*, 2. *Urdu Newspapers of the early 19th Century*.
53. Sinha, N. C., M.A., P.R.S., National Archives of India—*Social & Economic Reforms, 1823-57*.
54. Sri Nanadn Prashad, M.A., Allahabad University—*Dalhousie & the Protected Indian States*.
55. Srivastava, K. L., M.A., B.T., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Lecturer, Holkar College, Indore—*The Mutiny in Central India*.
56. Srivastava, K. S., M.A., Allahabad University—*The Administration of Lord Mayo*.
57. Tagore, N. M., M.A., Central Bureau of Education, Government of India—*The Administration of Sir John Shore*.
58. Thairani, Miss Kala Jethanand, B.A. (Hons.),—*British Missions to Sind in the 19th Century*.
59. Varma, Ishwar Nand, M.A., National Archives of India—*Sir Charles Metcalfe*.
60. Varma, Virendra, M.A., Teacher, Government High School, Aligarh—*Najibuddaulah and his times*.
61. Verma, B. N., Lecturer, Agra College, Agra—*Indian Constitutional History, 1858-61*.
62. Verma, Shanti Prasad, Head of the Department of History & Science, Maharana Bhopal College, Udaipur—*The First Maratha War*.
63. Virendra Pal Singh, M.A., Delhi University—*The Administration of Lord Northbrook*.

APPENDIX III

Search cases taken up on behalf of private research workers and other parties (with the subject of the search).

1. Aziz Ahmed Khan, Delhi—*Genealogical table of Umar Khel Pathans, 1770-1857.*
2. Billimoria, N. M., President, Sind Historical Society—*Seton's Embassy to Sind, 1830.*
3. Bural, N. C., & Pyne, Messrs., Solicitors, Calcutta—*Government promissory notes held by Munawar-ud-Daulah Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur.*
4. Burton, A. V. R., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Scourity C.I.D., New Delhi—*Career of (i) Major Charles Anwar Burton, 1850-57, and (ii) Cecil Mather Burton, 1850-80.*
5. Chamba State, Diwan—*Acquisition of Dalhousie and Bakloh Cantonments, 1643-68.*
6. Chaplain of Lahore Cantt., Senior—*Date and place of death of Charles Wate, Foot Artillery, 1852-57.*
7. Chow Tafu, Dr., Kalimpong (Bengal)—*East India Company's intercourse with China, 1839-55.*
8. Datta, Dr. K. K., M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Prof. of History, Patna—*Shah Alam II, 1782-1806.*
9. Dorling, G. A., Dara Collerics, Cuttack—*Information regarding his grandfather, Bombardier Fredrick Dorling.*
10. Dwarkanath Bhargava, Advocate, Mathura—*History of Mathura.*
11. Gupta, Dr. P. C., M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta—*Sir John Low's Signature, 1853-58.*
12. Hamid Ahmed Khan, Gujranwala Dist., West Punjab—*Life of the poet, Asadullah Khan Ghalib.*
13. Hasted, Major-Gen. W. F., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Engineer-in-Chief, New Delhi—*Career of Sir Harry Smith (Aliwal).*
14. Islam Nabi Hashmi, S.D.C., Bahawalpore City, Punjab—*Mutiny Services of Bahadur Ali Khan, Nimach, 1857-59.*
15. Jaffar, S. M., B.A., F.R. Hist. S., M.R.S.A. (Lond.), Keeper of Government Records and Director of Historical Research, N.W.F.P., Peshawar—*Raverty's Account of the city and province of Peshawar, 1850.*
16. Jai Devi, Mrs., Widow of Amirchand, Attock, Punjab—*Award of King's Medal in 1888 and the Medal of Jagir in 1903 to Amirchand for good service in the expedition of Kala Daka.*
17. Joakim, Capt., H.D.C., Simla—*Nationality of Henry John Charsley Joakim, Ex-Supt., Finance & Commerce Dept., Govt. of India.*
18. Kile, Rao Bahadur Sardar, M. V., M.A., Indore—*The Court of Holkar, 1837.*
19. Mukherjee, Tarit Kumar, M.A., Calcutta—*Calcutta Mayor's Court, 1754-74.*
20. Narendra, Elogipura, Agra—*Joe McCoy, Subaltern, Irish Cavalry, 1857-59.*
21. Patiala State, Dewan—*Political Connections of the State with British India, 1847-49.*
22. Phillimore, Col., R. H., C.I.E., D.S.O., Kashmir—*William Hunter, Judge, Court of Circuit, Bihar, 1792.*
23. Qazi M. H. Hissain, Benares State—*Revenue Records of the Government of the U.P., 1800-58.*
24. Raghbir Singh, Dr. Maharaj Kumar, M.A., Ph.D., Sitamau—*Poona Residency correspondence.*
25. Ramlal, Bader, Government of India (Forms) Press, Aligarh—*Sanad to Raja Prem Pratap Singh of Hathras, 1924.*
26. Skinner, E. T. W., Bangalore Cantt.—*Skinner Family Records.*
27. Siraj Hissain, Advocate, Lucknow—*Taluqdari Primogeniture Sanad granted to Shazada Shahdeo Singh, 1839.*
28. Siraj Hissain, Advocate, C/o His Highness, Baoni State—*Original Sanad conferred on Nawab by British and the Peshwa.*
29. Sitaram Koli, Lala, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., Ramble College, Jind State—*Survey of Jind Territory by Lt. F. White in 1807.*
30. Tawakley, B. S., Advocate, Delhi—*Shorapur Simistan in Hyderabad State 1858-61.*
31. Tehri Garhwal State, Dewan—*Political History of Tehri Garhwal State.*
32. Thakur, D. S., Panchmarhi Estate, Chhindwara, C. P.—*Government of India order No. 811, dated 28-6-1862.*
33. Udaipur Darbar—*Villages in Mharwara or Mewar and Ajmer.*

Search cases taken up on behalf of Government Departments etc.

1. *Defence, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Jallalabad Medals.
2. *Defence, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Jallalabad and India Medal Rolls, 1843 and 1854.
3. *Defence, Ministry of, General Staff Branch, New Delhi*—Heraldic signs of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
4. *Defence, Ministry of, Agra Cantonment, Agra*—Mathura Cantonment—Sale of Bungalow No. 30. (Survey No 121).
5. *Education, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Free and Compulsory Education in India.
6. *Education, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Creation of the Universities of Benares and Aligarh, 1915-20.
7. *External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Cession of Darjeeling by Sikkim Darbar to the East India Company, 1833-46.
8. *External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Treaties and Agreements executed between the Portuguese and Chiefs of Sonda, 1647-1754.
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12. *Home Affairs, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Financial Affairs of the Murshidabad Nizamat Family.
13. *Industries and Supplies, Ministry of, New Delhi (Controller of Patents and Designs)*—Information relating to acts granting exclusive privileges to inventors of new manufactures, 1856-58.
14. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Roll of personnel of the Jammu Contingent, 1857-58.
15. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Grant of land to Capt. Hakim Chand, I.O.M., O.B.E., in Lyallpore District, 1890-95.
16. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Jagir and Pension of Col. J. E. Meiselback, 1790-1870.
17. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Acquisition of land by the British Government from Chamba Darbar.
18. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Capt. Solomon Earle (Bengal Army), 1781-82.
19. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Boundaries of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
20. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Landour Cantonment, 1827-30.
21. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Grant of pension to Nawab Wajah-oo-Deen.
22. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Deed of Allegiance by Raja Chanashyamdas, 1820.

23. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Construction of the Lawrence Military Asylum.

24. *States, Ministry of, New Delhi*—Salt agreements with Jodhpur and Jaipur, 1879-1880.

25. *Transport Department, New Delhi*—Bengal Pilot Service, 1937.

26. *Director General, Health Services, New Delhi*—Nationality of J. W. Clarke and F. F. Clarke.

27. *Assam, Government of, Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Gauhati*—Kamal Lochan Nandy's Mission to Assam, 1830.

28. *Bengal, Government of, Collector of Calcutta*—Grant of Zamindary of Sutanati, Govindapore and Calcutta to East India Company.

29. *Bengal, Government of, Board of Revenue, Calcutta*—Grant of Zamindary of Baharbund, 1779-1783.

30. *Bengal, Government of, Commissioner, Agri. Income Tax, Calcutta*—Adoption Sanad granted by Lord Canning to Cooch Bihar State, 1862.

31. *North West Frontier Province, Government of, Peshawar*—Origin of its Crest.

32. *Central Board of Irrigation, Simla*—Agricultural Statistics in India, 1885-92.

33. *England, Royal Artillery, Officer-in-charge of the Records (Field), Kent*—Re-issue of Medal No. 1024049 w/o II Cornelius J. H. (R.H.A.).

A. Accession of Records

1. Ministry of Agriculture (1944)		8 bundles
2. Director General, Health Services (1940-43)		136 bundles
3. Ministry of Home Affairs (1934-42)		195 bundles
4. Surveyor General's Office (1874-1899)		174 Tin boxes and 25 volumes.
Surveyor General's Office, Geodetic Branch, Dehra-Dun (1780-1899)		1054 volumes and 8 sealed zinc boxes.

B. Requisitions and Restorations

Departments	Requisitions	Restorations
1. Agriculture	802	485
2. Central Board of Revenue	1632	239
3. Commerce	1136	546
4. Commonwealth Relations	614	445
5. Director General, Health Services	1673	1190
6. Director General, Posts & Telegraphs	63	80
7. Education	941	487
8. Finance	216	1425
do. for Pakistan	1732	..
9. Health	1065	186
10. Home	1670	2021
11. Indian Council of Agricultural Research	384	445
12. Industries and Civil Supplies	12	119
13. Labour	143	210
14. Legislative	305	180
15. Political	194	33
16. Railway Department.. ..	6525	2303
" " for Pakistan	826	..
17. Transport	101	70
18. War and Defence	7	1
19. Works, Mines and Power	350	208
20. National Archives of India	3481	2629
Total	23,902	13,302