

Indian Historical
Records Commission



1948

V2:81,9, RN
N48

11767

INTRODUCTION

The exhibitor of documents and manuscripts is faced with a problem not usually experienced by other "showmen". Works of art, paintings and sculpture, models of towns and cities or of giant industrial or agricultural enterprises, even fashion shows have in themselves qualities which arrest one's attention. Documents or manuscripts do not possess such qualities, at least not as a rule. No doubt there are specimens of calligraphy or illuminated manuscripts which can hold their own against many a piece of artistic creation of the first order. Again there are documents which catch popular imagination because of their sentimental appeal. Such for instance would be the Magna Carta or the Bill of Rights in England, the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution in the U.S.A., or the Charter of Freedom of India (No. 201). But specimens of calligraphy or documents with patriotic or other sentimental appeal can form only a small section in an exhibition of documents. The exhibitor in this case would like to put up for show pieces whose claim to attention lie in other things than their physical attractiveness. With documents and manuscripts it is not the physical form but the informational content which is important, and informational content is hardly ever apparent; one has to seek in order to find. This catalogue has been got up with the purpose of acquainting the visitor with what to expect and the significance of the items on view.

Besides paintings, maps and charts, the exhibits can be divided into two broad categories; official documents and unofficial manuscripts. In the former category fall all documents created by official agencies in the course of their business and then preserved in their own custody or in that of their legal successors in unbroken continuity. These are technically called 'official archives'. In the second category come all manuscripts emanating from unofficial sources, or such official documents as have for one reason or other gone out of official custody. The official archives displayed in this exhibition are from the following sources:—the National Archives of India, New Delhi; the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly now sitting in New Delhi; Record Office, Madras; Record Office, Bombay; Com-

bined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla; and State Record Department, Baroda. The unofficial manuscripts and rare books exhibited are from: the National Library of India, Calcutta; Rampur State Library; Rabindra-Bhavan, Vishwa Bharati, Santiniketan; the Government of Jammu and Kashmir; the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi; Muslim University Library, Aligarh; the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati; the Government of Orissa; and from Sardar Ganda Singh of Amritsar. The maps and charts, mainly from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, the National Archives of India, the Madras Record Office, and the National Library of India fall under both the categories of official and unofficial records. The paintings are from the Rampur State Library, the Baroda Art and Picture Gallery, the Red Fort and the Central Asian Antiquities Museums, Delhi and from Mr. Ajit Ghosh of Calcutta. Also exhibited are a small number of items to illustrate the risks to which records are exposed and the methods of preservation and rehabilitation of documents in use in the National Archives of India (Nos. 277-295).

In arranging the exhibits an attempt has been made to group the items both by form as well as by contents. Thus the sections devoted to Palm-leaf and Birch bark manuscripts (Nos. 1-6), Maps and Charts (Nos. 214-29), and Paintings (Nos. 230-275) are by physical form alone. The section devoted to Farmans, Parwanas, Sanads, etc., (Nos. 7-16) is by form of the contents. As is known, palm leaf and birch bark were used as writing materials long before paper came into use. The dates of the exhibited items are not always known. The Sasi bark manuscript (No. 4) was copied in 1765 A.D. but others may be very much older. The Gilgit manuscript is perhaps the oldest on view (No. 5) having been written in the 7th century. The oldest among the Farmans (No. 7) is dated A.D. 1463. The Treaties (Nos. 69-88) section will have a dual interest inasmuch as the treaties show on the one hand the form of diplomatic writing, and on the other they give a picture of the gradual expansion of the British Empire in India. They, like many another document, also carry the signatures of people whose names are well known.

The outstanding value of records and manuscripts lies in their utility as the source material of history. The history of a country can be reconstructed from both

official records as well as private papers, such as chronicles, journals, diaries, account books and letters. So far as is known, our official sources for the history of pre-British India are meagre, but chronicles and other forms of manuscripts covering the so-called Muslim period are fairly abundant. A collection of Persian manuscripts have been shown, some on world history (Nos. 17-19), some on the general history of India (Nos. 22-23), others giving the history of Timur (Nos. 20-21), the Afghans (Nos. 31-33), the Mughals (Nos. 24-30), and local histories such as that of Kashmir (Nos. 34-38), and the Punjab (Nos. 39-40). Coming down to later times, our official archival wealth is quite remarkable. The exhibits from the National Archives of India have been grouped under the following classes: Political history (Nos. 41-68) Economic history (Nos. 126-142), Judicial and Administrative development (Nos. 89-97), the early growth of the Indian Press (Nos. 98-114), the growth of Western Education in India (Nos. 115-119), Postal System (Nos. 120-125) and Miscellaneous (Nos. 143-155). These collections do not pretend to give a complete or even continuous or always connected account of the growth and development of British power or institutions in India; indeed such an attempt would be impossible within the available space. All that these records represent are some landmarks in the history of British India before the transfer of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, e.g. the grant of Diwani to the Company (No. 41), Anglo-French conflict (Nos. 57-61), final collapse of the Maratha power (Nos. 75-79) and the annexation of the Punjab (Nos. 63, 81, 83), Mutiny of 1857-58 (Nos. 64-67) and transfer of the Company's dominions to the British Crown (No. 68). The Miscellaneous papers include among other interesting oddments a number of records in different languages (Nos. 143-155).

In many instances photographic copies of Treaties and official documents have been displayed. Where the documents are long, only the first and last pages have been shown.

The exhibits from the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly (Nos. 200-203) will have special attraction as being some of the basic documents of the new Free India. They include a photographic copy of the Charter of Freedom (22 January 1947). Photographic

copy of the register of signatures of the members of the Constituent Assembly; the National Flag presented by the Prime Minister to the Constituent Assembly on 22 July, 1947; and the Poem presented by the Chinese Ambassador in India to the Constituent Assembly on Independence Day.

The exhibits from the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section (Nos. 204-213) are intended to show something of the part played by India in winning World War II.

The Tagore Manuscripts from Rabindra Bhavan speak for themselves; they illustrate the many-sided interests and activities of India's greatest poet of modern times.

The paintings exhibited here consist mostly of selected miniature by Indian Masters ranging from the 16th to the 18th century. They are displayed not so much with the object of presenting to the visitor a documented account of the different styles of painting that developed under the Mughals as with that of acquainting him with a few contemporary portraits of the persons who made the history of the period and affording him a glimpse into the everyday life lived by princes as well people in those bygone days. Particular mention may be made in this connection of the portraits of Akbar (No. 236, 237) Jahangir (Nos. 238-240), Abul Fazal (No. 242), Shah Jahan (No. 243), Dara Shikoh (No. 244), Alamgir I. (No. 249), Shivaji (No. 272) and Mahadji Sindhia (No. 256). The painting depicting Prithvi Raj Chauhan in his seraglio is unfortunately not a contemporary one, but it is a good example of Rajput art and presents a typical scene from Rajput harem life during the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Of more immediate interest to the local visitor would be the portrait of Ghalib, the celebrated Urdu poet of Delhi (No. 255). No. 248, portrait of Francois Bernier, the famous French traveler is a rare example of a non-Indian subject portrayed by the hand of an Indian artist. The artist's name unfortunately is unknown. Of the paintings dealing with contemporary Mughal and Rajput life the following deserve particular notice: No. 238 depicting Jahangir on a lion hunt; No. 241 portraying Sultan Daniyal with his wife; No. 260 showing a lady seated on a terrace; No. 261 showing three ladies of high rank with "phuljharis" in their hands; and No. 263 depicting a teacher with four girl pupils.

Incidentally, it may be noted the majority of the miniatures displayed here represent some of the important phases of Indian painting which developed in India after Akbar's accession. Mughal miniatures of earlier dates were marked by strong Persian influences particularly by those which radiated from Bihzad and his school. But with the beginning of the second half of the sixteenth century Indian miniature painting entered upon a new, frankly national cause. It is at present difficult to say from what indigenous source it was derived that it was able to free itself so quickly from the Persian style. It is possible that the technical knowledge and artistic ideas exemplified by the Hindu wall paintings had remained current in some parts of India and were introduced at the Mughal court by indigenous artists who were patronized by the Mughal emperors. To this indigenous element was added a new one, viz. the influence of the contemporary European masters whose works of painting and engraving were well-known. This influence found its most facile expression in the new predilection for composition, perspective and realistic expression which is evinced by the Mughal miniatures at their highest phase of development. That the Mughal artist learned to utilize perspective in a limited sense can be very well realized by a reference to the portraits displayed in this group. Particular reference may be made in this connection to the miniature depicting Francois Bernier (No. 248). This sense of perspective is lacking in the 'scene from the Shahnama of Firdausi (No. 234) as well as the specimens of Assamese book painting displayed in Group I (items 3 and 4).

Besides the Mughal and Rajput miniatures the group also includes a few specimens exemplifying the various Deccan styles (No. 269-272), two illustrating the Persian style of the late 17th century (No. 232-233) and two Punjabi miniatures. A few examples of Oriya book painting are represented by two illustrated palm-leaf manuscripts lent by the Government of Orissa (Nos. 1 and 2 in Group I).

MANUSCRIPTS ON PALM LEAF AND BIRCH
BARK, ETC.

1. **Gita Govinda:** a palm-leaf manuscript illustrated with paintings. Lent by the Government of Orissa.
2. **Chitra Vandhoya:** a palm-leaf manuscript with illustration in paintings. Lent by the Government of Orissa.
3. **Gita Govinda** (few leaves) by Kaviraj Chakravarty, court-poet of Ahom King Rudra Simha (1696-1714 A.D.). This manuscript is written on Sasi bark and is profusely illustrated, depicting the scenes of amours of Radha and Krishna. The illustrations are in water colour. Lent by the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.
4. **Bhagavata Book X** Part I (three leaves) by Shri Shankar Dev. This manuscript is written on Sasi bark in Assamese verse and is illustrated. The copy was made in Saka 1687 (1765 A.D.). It describes the birth and exploits of Sri Krishna and the miracles performed by him. Lent by the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.
5. **Vinaya Pitaka:** Gilgit Manuscript on birch-bark (151 leaves). This Manuscript was probably written in the 7th century. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
6. **Shrimadhagavatam** by Vyasadeva. The manuscript is on Aguru (aloe) wood in Bengali script. Its speciality lies in the material on which it is written. Lent by the National Library of India, Calcutta.
FARMANS, PARWANAS, SANADS, ETC.
7. **Farman** of Sultan Abu Said, grand-father of Babar, dated A.H. 868 (A.D. 1463), confirming Saiyyid Shadi and Sharaful-Mulk as Mutwallis of a tomb. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
8. **Farman** of Emperor Akbar dated 1561, granting 1,431 bighas and 8 biswas of land, one hundred rupees cash and one rupee daily allowance for the maintenance of a tomb at Sohna (Gurgaon Dis-

- trict) Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
9. **Farman** of Emperor Akbar dated A.H. 979 (A.D. 1571) orders the Qazi of Gopamau for restoration of Qazi Kamal, who was illegally dismissed, and to compensate him in cash. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.
 10. **Farman** of Emperor Jahangir dated 1622, conferring 130 bighas of land in Panipat on Aina Begum, daughter of Shaikh Abdur Rahim for her maintenance. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
 11. **Farman** of Emperor Shah Jahan with the seals of the Emperor and Prince Dara Shikoh, dated A.H. 1063 (A.D. 1652), confirming 'madad-i-maash' (maintenance) land tenures in Bilgram in favour of the children of Qazi Muneem and ordering Shah Beg, Governor of Lucknow sarkar, to restore the 'banias' of Sharfuddinpur ejected by turbulent zamindars. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.
 12. **Sanad** dated A.H.1066 (A.D. 1657) from Mujd-ud-Daula Abdul Majid and Saiyyid Umar Khan, officials of Emperor Aurangzeb, permitting Sharifa Bano Begum and others to retain possession of 50 bighas of land in Pargana Mehrabad (Panjab). Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
 13. **Farman** of Shah Alam dated 44th regnal year endowing a rent-free tenure of 32 bighas of land near Koil to General Perron, commander-in-chief of Sindhia's European brigades. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.
 14. **Parwana** of Daulat Rao Sindhia dated 1203 Fasli corresponding to 44th regnal year granting 50 bighas of land in Bhamola, a village north-west of Aligarh City, to General Perron. Lent by the Muslim University Library, Aligarh.
 15. **Warrant** issued by Najawat Ali Shah, an officer of Akbar Shah II., for the arrest of a thief named Gulab, dated 29th June, 1809. Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
 16. **Marriage Deed** of Mirza Shahab-ud-Din and Madari Begum, executed in A.H. 1241 (A.D. 1826) under

1586). He calls himself "Daud Mushkauti bin Masud bin Firoz Gori Kashmiri". It gives concise and correct life-sketches of Muhammedan Saints who flourished in Kashmir from the reign of Sultan Sikandar (1374-1416) up to the occupation of Kashmir by Akbar in 1586. The manuscript is written in shikasta, but the rate of transcription is not known. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

36. **Diwan-i-Sarfi** Kashmiri by Shaikh Yaqub Sarfi Kashmiri (dated 25 July 1595). Fol. 152; size: 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6"; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4". Sarfi was a great traveller, theologian and poet. He became the spiritual successor to Sheikh Hussaini of Khurasan; and is also remembered as the second Jami. He in fact assisted the establishment of Mughal rule in Kashmir under Akbar. The manuscript is a recently transcribed copy done in 1916 by Abul-Kamali of Srinagar. It is in fair shikasaa. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
37. **Majmu-ut-Tawarikh** by Pandit Birbal Kachru. Fol. 344; size: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 7" x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". This manuscript of the history of Kashmir was transcribed in Bikrami 1971 (A.D. 1914) by an anonymous copyist. Pandit Birbal Kachru was a scion of the well known Kashmiri Brahman Kachru family of Rainawari. He was a contemporary of the period which brought about the overthrow of Durrani rule in Kashmir, and the occupation of the Valley in 1918 by the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His history begins from the desiccation of the valley and ends with its occupation by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. It is an important fragment for the history of Kashmir under the Sikhs (1819-46). The manuscript is in fair shikasta. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
38. **Tawarikh-i-Kashmir**, by Maulvi Hasan Shah Kashmiri. Fol. 475; size: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4". A political history of Kashmir from the earliest times up to the end of the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1885). Hasan Shah of Kuhuama, Bara-mulla, Kashmir, died in the early 20th century in the reign of Maharaja Partap Singh (1885-1925). He was by profession a hakim and by choice a historian of repute. The great merit of his work lies

in first, supplying us an eyewitness account of the period from 1850 to 1910 and, secondly, for the use he had made of some Muhammedan works, for the period before his own time, which are non-existent. The copy is transcribed in fair shikasta on Kashmiri paper. Lent by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

History of India: (5) Punjab

39. **Shir-o-Shakar** by Pandit Daya Ram. This manuscript is the memoirs of the author bearing on the affairs of De Boign, Petron, Louis Bourguien, George Thomas and the Marathas. It also includes an account of the negotiations which took place between Metcalfe and Ranjit Singh and the latter's expeditions to Kashmir and Bhimber, etc. Lent by Sardar Ganda Singh, Amritsar.
40. **Sher Singh Namah** or the **Halat-i-Panjab** by Muhammad Naqi Peshawari. The manuscript is a history of the State of Lahore from the death of Ranjit Singh to the assassination of Sher Singh and the accession of Maharaja Dalip Singh, covering the period from 1839 to 1843. Lent by Sardar Ganda Singh, Amritsar.

RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(i) Political History

41. An English copy of the Farman from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam granting the Diwani of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company, Home Public Cons. 9 September 1765; No. 2 (Photographic Copy).
42. Copy of an agreement between the East India Company and the Nawab of Murshidabad, the previous Diwan, in consequence of the Farman granted to the Company for the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Home Public Cons. 9 September 1765; No. 3. (Photographic Copy).
43. An autograph letter from Lord Clive dated 19 January 1767 intimating his intention to return home that season on account of bad health and as the Company's territories had been completely pacified. The document also includes a plan for the establishment of a fund with the legacy of five lakhs of rupees bequeathed to him by Nawab Mir Jaffar and

of three lakhs by Nawab Najim--ud-Dowlah for the benefit of the invalids and widows of the Company's soldiers. Home Public Con. 20 January 1767; No. 6. (Photographic Copy).

44. An autograph letter from Warren Hastings, dated 7 September 1773, stating that he had concluded an agreement with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh by which the districts of Kora and Allahabad are ceded to the latter on condition of his paying fifty lakhs of rupees to the Company, that the Wazir has engaged to pay the whole expense of the Company's forces which may march to his assistance at his requisition in future and that he has obtained a renewal and formal confirmation of the Wazir's former engagements with Raja Chait Singh. Foreign Secret Cons. 23 September 1773; No. 3. (Photographic Copy).
45. Translation of a friendly letter from Nawab Shuja-ud-Dowlah, written just before his death, requesting the English to support his son, Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Foreign Secret Cons. 6 February 1775; No. 5. (Photographic Copy).
46. A letter in Persian from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam to Lord Cornwallis requesting that as the rebel Ghulam Qadir Khan is bent on ruining the kingdom, His Lordship should order the English troops stationed at Daranagar to attack the Mahals of the mischief-maker so that he may return to his fief in order to protect his own interests, and urges on His Lordship to repair to the royal presence immediately. Bears the Emperor's own handwriting in pencil at the top. (Trs: "Full particulars will be represented by Ghulam Ali Khan"). Foreign Persian, 4 October 1787; No. 503. (Original).
47. A letter in Persian from Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Banaras, reporting that the Marathas have released Shah Alam from the room in which he was confined after having been blinded by Ghulam Qadir. Bears the seal of Ali Ibrahim Khan at the bottom. Foreign Persian, 24 October 1788; No. 501. (Original).
48. A letter in Persian from Nana Farnavis, Minister of the Peshwa, to the Governor-General requesting him to send military assistance to the Peshwa and

- the Nizam against Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of Nana Farnavis. Foreign Persian 14 November 1785; No. 94. (Photographic Copy).
49. Letter in Persian from Raghunath Rao thanking the Governor-General for sending reinforcements to assist the Bombay Government in his behalf. Bears the writer's signature. Foreign Persian O.R. 16 December 1778, No. 144. (Original).
 50. A letter in Persian from Daulat Rao Sindhia to the Governor-General informing him that Rao Baji Rao, the elder son of Raghunath Rao, has been installed Peshwa in succession to Madho Rao who is dead. He further adds that Nana Farnavis did not agree to the measure out of selfish motives, but had to acquiesce when he found that none of the chiefs would support him. Bears a small beautiful seal of Daulat Rao Sindhia. Foreign Persian O.R. 9 September 1796. No. 328. (Original).
 51. A letter from Nana Farnavis to the Governor-General reporting that the Peshwa Madho Rao II died on 13 Rabi (27 October 1795) in consequence of injuries received from a fall. Bears his seal. Foreign Persian O.R., 23 November 1795, No. 353. (Photographic copy).
 52. A letter in Persian from Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, to the Governor-General intimating that he has made over to Capt. Kirkpatrick copies of correspondence which passed between him and Tipu Sultan. Bears the Seal of the Nizam. Foreign Persian 10 February 1799; No. 19. (Photographic Copy).
 53. An autograph minute of Sir John Shore, dated 18 February 1795 containing a consideration of the policy, which should be adopted by the "Government in the event of a war between the Marathas and the Nizam and what part the Government is bound to take if Tipu Sultan should attack the Territories of the Nizam, during hostilities between that Prince and the Peshwa, either as a confederate of the Marathas or independently." Foreign Political Cons. 20 February 1795, No. 25. (Photographic copy).
 54. A letter in Persian from Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore expressing his deep gratitude to Governor-General on being released from his confinement and being placed on the masnad of his ancestors after the victory of the English over Tipu at Seringapatam. Bears a round seal of the Maharaja. (Foreign Persian O.R. 12 July 1799, No. 198. (Photographic copy).
 55. Letter from Lord Lake, dated 17 January 1806, to the Governor-General expressing his views regarding the political arrangements to be made with the Sikh chieftains west of the Jumna. He felt that general control should be maintained by the British Government over these territories to save the Company from the hazard of another war with the Marathas. Foreign Secret Cons. 6 February 1806; No. 15. (Photographic copy).
 56. Letter in Persian from Muhammad Shah of Persia, congratulating Lord Minto on his assumption of the office of Governor-General at Calcutta and stating that cordial relations have been existing for long between the English and the Shahs of Persia. Foreign Persian O.R. 25 September 1807; No. 485-A. (Original).
 57. An autograph minute of Lord Minto, dated 30 January 1803 proposing to appoint Lt.-Col. John Malcolm as his Political Agent to proceed on a mission to the Persian Gulf and to the Turkish Dominions in Arabia for the purpose of endeavouring to alienate from their attachment to the interests of France those states of Asia which were disposed to support her designs against the British Dominions in India. Foreign Secret and Separate Cons. 30 January 1808, No. 11. (Photographic Copy).
 53. An autograph minute of Lord Minto, dated 17 June 1808, stating his views upon the progressive activity of the intrigues and exertions of the French Embassy in Persia directed against the British possessions in India and proposing to despatch Envoys to the Court of Kabul and Lahore. He recommended Mountstuart Elphinstone to the former and Charles Metcalfe to the latter position. Foreign Secret and Separate Cons. 20 June 1808; No. 2. (Photographic copy).
 59. A letter in Persian from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, stating that in accordance with the Governor-General's instructions he will accord every pos-

- sible assistance to Elphinstone when the latter passes through his territory on his way back from Peshawar. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. Foreign Persian O.R. 28 July 1809, No. 100. (Photographic copy).
60. A letter from the Maharaja of Nepal congratulating the Governor-General on the success of the English fleet in Egypt noting with pleasure that the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia have joined the English as active allies. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. Foreign Persian O. R. 28 September, 1799; No. 286. (Original).
 61. General Order by the Governor-General in Council dated 11 February 1812 expressing his admiration and applause for the splendid achievements of the army under the command of His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the commander-in-chief of the expedition against the French in Java, congratulating the Indian troops of the Bengal Army who had distinguished themselves by their valour in the most trying scenes of the war; announcing the commemoration of the victory by the distribution of medals to troops and by erecting and consecrating, at the Governor-General's own expense, a memorial to the memory of those who fell gloriously in this expedition as well as in the conquest of Bourbon and Mauritius. Bears the signatures of Lord Minto and the members of his Council. Home Public Cons. 15 February 1812; No. 2. (Photographic copy).
 62. A letter dated 16 March 1810 from the Resident at Delhi to the Secretary to the Governor-General intimating him about the siege of Multan by Ranjit Singh's forces, discussing the geographical position of the territory of Multan and his apprehensions about the political designs of Ranjit Singh which in his opinion "was by no means desirable as it would connect him with the Indus and enable him to intrigue with any invader from the Westward." Foreign Secret Cons. 3 April 1810; No. 4. (Photographic copy).
 63. Proclamation dated 29th March 1849 issued by the Governor-General of India on the annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire in India. Foreign Secret Cons. 28 April 1849; No. 21. (Photographic copy).
 64. Kharecta in Persian from Maharani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi to the Governor-General dated 19 July 1864, stating that the case relating to her state has been decided by the Government in the absence of her agent whereas the regulations of the Government require the presence of the parties concerned even to a petty suit at the time of the decision. Requests that the copies of the papers showing the reasons for which her state has been resumed may be furnished to her to enable her to submit a fresh statement of her claim. Foreign Political Cons. 18 August 1854; No. 96. (Original). The memorial was rejected by the Government (Office Memo No. 3607 Foreign Deptt. 18 May 1854). As is well known, the Rani became a powerful leader of the "Mutineers" in 1857.
 65. Paper in Urdu relating to the Constitution of the Political Organisation of the Mutineers. Mutiny Papers, Bundle 57, Fol. 539. (Photographic copy). Of the numerous papers which throw interesting sidelights on the doings of the Mutineers, the one, exhibited here, relating to the establishment of a Court of Mutineers, has a peculiar interest. The Constitution of the Court was fairly democratic and the Mutineers although engaged in overthrowing the British Government did not hesitate to use English expressions such as "President", "Vice-President", "Secretary", etc.
 66. Proclamation in Urdu, issued by Nana Sahib, dated 13 Zilkun 1273 A.H. (6 July 1857) to incite the Indian troops. The style of the proclamation is exceedingly simple and clear being evidently intended for the common people. Home Public Cons. 7 August 1857; No. 137. (Photographic copy).
 67. Copy of a circular letter in Urdu published at Bareilly by the "Mutineers" inviting the Chiefs of Hindustan to make common cause against the British who have been trying to convert the Hindus and Mussalmans to Christianity by various means. Mutiny Papers, bundle 194, Fol. 30A-30B. (Photographic copy).
 68. Proclamation by Queen Victoria to the people of India on assumption of the Government of India. Home Public Cons. 5 November 1858; No. 2. (Photographic copy).

(ii) Some Important Treaties

Treaty entered into by the Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-Daula with Warren Hastings on the restoration of Kara and Allahabad, dated 7th September 1773; in Persian, English and Hindustani in Nagri characters. Treaty No. 111(3). (Photographic Copy). The East India Company considering it expedient to preserve the dominions of the Nawab Wazir as a barrier against the Marathas restored all his territories in 1765 except Kara and Allahabad which were given to Emperor Shah Alam. But after some time the Emperor put himself under the protection of the Marathas who placed him on the throne of Delhi as a titular ruler. They also secured the cession of Kara and Allahabad from him; but the Company regarded it as a violation of the treaty of 1765 by which these districts were bestowed upon the Emperor for the support of his dignity and expenses. As the Emperor had abandoned their possession they were transferred in 1773 for a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Nawab Wazir who at the same time agreed to pay to the Company Rs. 2,10,000 per month for each brigade of English troops that might be used for his assistance.

Treaty executed by Nawab Wazir Asaf-ud-Daula with Warren Hastings and the Members of the Supreme Council on his accession to the masnad of Oudh, dated 21 May 1775; in Persian, English and Hindustani in Nagri characters. Treaty No. 111(4). (Photographic Copy). In 1775 Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-Daula died and was succeeded by his son Asaf-ud-Daula. On this occasion a new treaty was concluded confirming Asaf-ud-Daula in the possession of Kara and Allahabad, raising the payment for British troops to Rs. 2,60,000 a month for each brigade that would be detailed to assist him and ceding to the Company in full sovereignty all the districts dependent on Raja Chait Singh of Banaras, including Banaras, Jaunpur and Ghazipur.

Treaty of Commerce concluded between the East India Company and the Nawab Wazir Asaf-ud-Daula of Oudh, dated 25th July 1788; in English and Persian, mounted on cloth and rollers. Treaty No. 3(a). (Photographic Copy). The merchants trading be-

tween the Company's dominions and that of the Nawab Wazir suffered from various inconveniences and had to pay heavy duties at several places in Oudh. This treaty provided for the levy at fixed places of an ad valorem duty on goods, and prohibited the levy of transit duties by landholders and others.

Treaty of Seringapatam: Delnitive treaty of peace concluded by Lord Cornwallis with Tipu Sultan for the partition of territory conquered from him, dated 18th March 1792; in Persian. Treaty No. 10(a). (Photographic Copy). The Third Mysore War closed in February 1792 when Tipu Sultan threw himself on the mercy of his conquerors. By this treaty he was deprived of half of his territories, was required to pay 330 lakhs of rupees and was bound not to molest the polygars and zamindars who had helped the British armies in the war. The ceded territories were divided between the British, the Nizam and the Peshwa in pursuance of the triple alliance which had been formed in 1790 to reduce Tipu's power. The Nizam received the territory from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar river with the forts of Ganj Kotai and Cuddapah; the Marathas extended their boundary to the Tungabhadra; and the English secured all of Tipu's lands on the Malabar Coast between Travancore and the Kaway, the districts of Baramahal and Dindigul.

Partition Treaty of Mysore, dated 22nd June 1799, with separate article with the Nizam; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 18(a). (Photographic Copy). On the outbreak of the second war with Tipu Sultan in 1799 the subsidiary force in Hyderabad and the Nizam's army co-operated with the British troops and after the fall of Seringapatam this treaty was concluded at Hyderabad for the partition of the Sultan's dominions. Though after the death of Tipu Sultan the entire sovereignty of Mysore fell into English hands, Lord Wellesley was not disposed to annex the whole. The conquered territory was divided leaving a much shrunken but still large, Mysore State to the Hindu dynasty which Haidar Ali had deposed. The Company took the whole of the Mysore sea-board and big eastern strips and acquired for itself an un-

broken stretch of territory between the Coromandel Coast and that of Malabar. The Peshwa was offered a share on conditions which amounted to an abrogation of his independence and therefore the proposal was refused by the Maratha chief. The Nizam added to his dominations the districts of Gurrunkonda and Gooty and the land down to Chitaldroog and other border fortresses of Mysore. This settlement made the Nizam a strong ally of the English in the south.

74. Partition Treaty of Hyderabad with the Nizam, dated 28th April 1804; in Persian and English. Treaty No. 38. (Photographic Copy). At the close of the war with the Raja of Berar and Daulat Rao Sindhia, the Nizam received by this treaty the Deccan territories ceded by the Maratha chiefs in accordance with the treaties of Deogaon and Surji-Arjungaon of 1803.
75. Definitive Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the East India Company and Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia, dated 22nd November 1805; in Marathi and Persian. Treaty No. 46. (Photographic Copy). By the treaty of Bassein, in 1802, the British Government recovered its political influence with the Peshwa and established a subsidiary force at Poona. Daulat Rao Sindhia entered into an alliance with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the treaty. In the campaigns which followed, Sindhia's power was completely broken both in North and Central India. However, a change in the policy of the British Government took place with the arrival in India of Lord Cornwallis in 1805 and Daulat Rao was given a generous treatment. This treaty confirmed the earlier treaty of Surji-Arjungaon. Gwalior and Gohud were restored to Sindhia and the Chambal was fixed as the northern boundry of his territory. He was deprived of all claims to tribute from Bundi or any other state north of the Chambal and east of Kotah, and the British Government bound itself not to make any treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, or other chiefs tributary to Sindhia in Malwa, Mewar or Marwar, or interfere with the arrangements which Sindhia might make in regard to them.
76. Treaty of Peace and Amity between the British Government and Jaswant Rao Holkar, dated 24th December 1805; in Persian. Treaty No. 47. (Photogra-

phic Copy). The Treaty of Bassein of 1802 by which the Peshwa accepted a subordinate position under the British power falsified Jaswant Rao's hopes of taking possession of the person of the Peshwa. In 1803, when Sindhia and the Raja of Berar combined the fight against the British, Jaswant Rao kept aloof with the intention of aggrandizing his own power at Sindhia's expense. His object was not realized because Sindhia soon made peace with the Company. Holkar ultimately drifted into war with the British after making a series of unacceptable proposals for an alliance. In the military operations which followed he was pursued by Lord Lake across the Sutlej where he made unsuccessful attempts to form a combination with the Sikhs against the British. In December 1805 he signed this treaty on the banks of the Beas by which he surrendered a large portion of his territory.

77. Treaty between the East India Company and Peshwa Baji Rao, dated 13th June 1817; in English, Marathi and Persian. Treaty No. 70(a). (Photographic Copy). In 1802 the Peshwa had accepted the Company as arbitrator for all his disputes with the Gaekwar. Gangadhar Shastri, a minister of Gaekwar and a staunch friend of the Company came to Poona under a guarantee of personal safety from the British Government for settlement of Peshwa's heavy claims. He was murdered at the instigation of Trimbakji, a favourite minister of Baji Rao. The Peshwa was compelled to surrender Trimbakji but after his escape from confinement the Peshwa secretly gave him protection. The British regarding it as a gross violation of the treaty of Bassein, ordered the subsidiary force to march upon Poona and dictated to the Peshwa the terms of this treaty. Its principal provisions were obligation to deliver Trimbakji to the British, to cede territory in lieu of the contingent maintained under the treaty of Bassein; to compromise his claims on the Gaekwar; to abstain from any diplomatic relations with foreign Powers; and to acknowledge the settlements made with subordinate jagirdars in 1802.
78. Treaty of Mandasor: treaty of peace between the East India Company and Maharaja Malhar Rao Holkar, dated 6th January 1818; in Persian and English.

- Treaty No. 80. (Photographic Copy). In the last Maratha War Holkar's forces sustained a crushing defeat at Mahidpur in December 1817, which was followed by this treaty. In accordance with its terms the engagement between the British Government and Amir Khan was confirmed; four districts rented by Zalim Singh of Kotah were ceded to him; Holkar lost all his possessions within and to the south of the Satpura Hills; and his remaining territories came under the protection of the British Government. By Article IX of the treaty Holkar ceded to the British Government all his claims to tribute and revenue over the Rajput princes.
79. Engagement between the East India Company and Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia for an exchange of territory, dated 25th June 1818; in English, Persian and Hindi. Treaty No. 88(a). (Photographic Copy). By Article XIV of the Treaty of Poona concluded on 13th June, 1817, all the rights and territories of the Peshwa in Malwa were ceded to the East India Company; but some of those territories were contiguous and intermixed with those of Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia. It was, therefore, agreed for the convenience of both the States that certain exchanges of territory should take place. The Company acquired the possession of Ajmere along with other districts in exchange for territory in Malwa.
80. Tripartite treaty between Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk and the East India Company, dated 26 June 1838; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 121. (Photo copy). The designs of Russia on Afghanistan, the preference shown by Dost Muhammad for a Russian alliance and his attack on the territories of Ranjit Singh induced the British Government to take up the cause of the fugitive Afghan ruler Shah Shuja. He was called upon in 1838 to make a bid for the re-establishment of his power in Kabul as an ally of the British and the Sikh ruler of Lahore. The military operations in Afghanistan were preceded by the Tripartite Treaty which renewed the provisions of the treaty of 1833 between Shah Shuja and Ranjit Singh; bound Shah Shuja, in the event of the attainment of his object, to pay two lakhs of rupees for the help rendered to him by Ranjit Singh's troops; to give up claims to supremacy over Sind on condition of payment by the Amirs of a sum to be fixed by the British Government, of which 15 lakhs should go to Ranjit Singh; not to attack the ruler of Herat; not to negotiate with foreign Powers without the consent of the British and Sikh Governments; and to oppose any Power having the desire of invading the British or Sikh territories.
81. Treaty concluded between the British Government and Lahore Durbar on the termination of hostilities, dated 9th March 1846; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 130. (Photographic Copy). At the conclusion of the First Sikh War in 1846 this treaty was signed at Lahore. In accordance with its provisions the British Government acquired the possession of the hills and plains east of the Beas and of the hilly tracts between the Beas and the Indus, including Kashmir and Hazara. The treaty also regulated the strength and constitution of the Sikh army; gave the British Government control over the Beas and the Sutlej as far as the Indus, and of the Indus to the borders of Baluchistan; and made the British Government the arbiter of all disputes between the Lahore Durbar and the neighbouring States.
82. Treaty with Maharaja Gulab Singh for the transfer of Kashmir to his possession, dated 16th March 1846; in Persian and English. Treaty No. 132. (Photographic Copy). By this treaty, signed at Amritsar, the British Government transferred and made over "for ever, in independent possession, to Maharaja Gulab Singh, and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the River Indus and westward of the River Ravi". In return Gulab Singh undertook to acknowledge the supremacy of the English, to pay 75 lakhs of rupees to the Company, refer his disputes with the neighbouring States to the arbitration of the British Government, to assist with his whole force the British troops when engaged in the hills of the territories adjoining his possessions. The general and practical result of the Treaty of Amritsar was therefore to confirm Gulab Singh in what he already possessed and to transfer to him the province of Kashmir with its newly-acquired authority over Gilgit. The boundaries of the State of Jammu and Kashmir were afterward adjusted by mutual consent.

83. Articles of agreement between Maharaja Dalip Singh and the Governor-General on resigning the sovereignty of the Panjab, dated 29th March 1849; in Persian. Treaty No. 135. (Photographic Copy). At the termination of British military operations in the Punjab in 1849 the province was annexed to the Company's dominion. The present agreement was made with Maharaja Dalip Singh, whereby he resigned the sovereignty of the Punjab, receiving a pension from the British Government. Shortly afterwards he took up his residence in England.

84. Treaty entered into by the Khan of Kalat for an annual subsidy from the British Government, dated 14th May 1854; in English and Persian. Treaty No. 139. (Photographic Copy). In 1854, when there was a possibility of a threat to peace because of unfriendly relations between England and Russia, the British Government regarded it important to strengthen its political influence over western frontiers of India and this treaty was concluded with the Khan of Kalat. He undertook to act in subordination to the British Government, to oppose all its enemies, not to enter into any negotiations with other States without its consent and to receive British troops into his territory if such a measure was regarded necessary. The British Government granted the Khan an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 on condition that he would prevent his subjects from committing outrages within or near British territory, protect merchants and would permit no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties.

85. Treaty between the British and the Netherlands Government concluded on 7th May 1825 for the transfer of Chinsura to British possession; in English and Dutch. Treaty No. 104A(a). (Photographic Copy). By articles 8 and 13 of the treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, dated 17th March 1824 the Dutch settlements in Bengal were made over to the British Government and deeds of transfer of the settlements at Chinsura, Falta, Kalkapur, Balasore, Dacca and Patna were executed. Here only the deed regarding the transfer of Chinsura, the biggest Dutch settlement in Bengal, is exhibited.

86. Treaty with Denmark transferring Danish settlements on the continent of India, dated 22nd Febru-

ary 1845; in English. In a red velvet cover with a silver seal of R. Christan VIII, King of Denmark. Treaty No. 139 (a). By the terms of this treaty the Danish possessions in India, the town and district of Tranquebar on the Coromandel Coast, the town of Serampore in Bengal and a piece of ground at Balasore were transferred to the East India Company.

87. Treaty of friendship between the English and the King of Siam, dated 20th June 1826, in Siamese, Malay in Arabic character, and English. Treaty No. 107. (Photographic Copy). The diplomatic relation of the British Government with Siam began with John Crawford's unsuccessful mission in 1821, the chief object of which was to secure unrestricted trade with Siam. This treaty was concluded in 1826 by Capt. Burney with the main object of preventing a combination between Siam and Burma during the First Burmese War.

88. Copy of a treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the East India Company and the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore, dated 2nd August 1824; in English and Malay in Arabic character. Treaty No. 104(b) (Photographic Copy). The political relations between East India Company and Johore commenced in 1818 when with the object of protecting the Company's trade a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded. On 6 February and 26 June 1819, treaties were signed with the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore for the establishment of an English factory at Singapore, and for the protection of English commerce throughout the Sultan's dominions. In 1824 it was deemed desirable to obtain the absolute cession of Singapore in full sovereignty and the present treaty was entered into, under Article II by which the island of Singapore, with its seas, straits and islets became a British possession.

(iii) *Judicial and Administrative Institutions*

89. Rules and Regulations of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William. Home Miscellaneous; Vol. 512E.

90. Minute of the Governor-General reporting the death of Sir William Jones, third Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, deploring his loss and

suggesting that all materials left by him for the digest of Hindu and Muhammedan laws, which he had gratuitously undertaken to compile, may be asked for from his executors, and "deposited with the Law Books already collected in the Sudder Dewany Adalat until some means could be thought of for bringing to the best practicable termination that highly useful public works". Home Public Cons. 2nd May 1794, No. 1. (Photographic Copy).

91. A letter dated 31st April 1776 from Warren Hastings and Richard Barwell to the Court of Directors giving scheme of an Act of Parliament for demarcation of jurisdiction between Zila Diwani Adalat and the Provincial Council of Revenue in the administration of Justice in Bengal. Foreign Secret Cons. 29th May 1776, No. 12. (Photographic Copy).
92. An autograph communication dated 15th June 1835 from the Governor General-in-Council to T. B. Macaulay informing him that they have appointed him an additional Member and the President of the Indian Law Commission. Home Judicial Proceedings. 15th June 1835, No. 3. (Photographic Copy).
93. A holograph minute of T. B. Macaulay dated 4th June 1835, relative to the proposed instructions to the Law Commission in framing a Criminal Code applicable for the whole of the Indian Empire. Home Judicial Criminal Cons. 15th June 1835; No. 1. (Photographic Copy).
94. Instructions to the Indian Law Commission for preparing a complete Criminal Code applicable to the whole of British India. Home Judicial Cons. 15th June 1835; No. 3. (Photographic Copy). The "Indian Law Commissioners" were appointed in 1835 by the Governor General-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833. The Commission's duties were "to enquire into the jurisdiction, powers and rules of all courts and police-establishment, all forms of judicial procedure, and the nature and operation of all laws, civil and criminal, written or customary, and to propose any necessary alterations, due regard being had to the rules of caste, and the religions and manners of the people." The Commission was set up to fulfil a double object—to disentangle the complications in the existing laws and to advise on new projects of legislation. It was

able to make a considerable achievement regarding these two points. The Commissioners commenced their labours in 1835 and besides drafting the Indian Penal Code, laid the basis for the codes of civil and criminal procedure and several other laws.

Lord Macaulay, the first Law Member of the Governor General's Council, was the first President of this Commission and took a very active part for the furtherance of its objects. After his return to England the Commission steadily declined in its activity and by the year 1849 it was practically defunct.

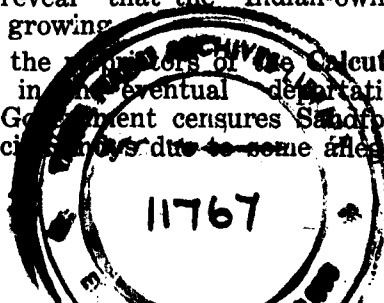
95. Petition to the Governor General and Legislative Council of India by the prominent Parsi residents of Bombay dated 20th November, 1835. It reflects the feelings and ideas of the intelligentsia among the Parsi community on the opportunity afforded them by the appointment of the Law Commission of having their usages and customs framed into a written code of law. Home Legislative Cons. 4th July 1836; No. 3. (Photographic Copy).
 96. Resolution passed by the Governor General in Council on 4th September 1837 relative to the arrangements for the working of the Council and the administration during the absence of the Governor General from Fort William. Bears the initials of Auckland and members of the Council. Home Legislative Cons. 4th September 1837; No. 7. (Photographic Copy).
 97. Resolution passed on 15th June 1835 by the Governor General-in-Council for the establishment of a separate Legislative Department of the Government of India. Bears the initials of the Governor General and the members of the Council. Home Judicial (Civil) Cons. 15th June 1835; No. 6A. (Photographic Copy). This change was necessitated by a considerable increase of legislative business of the Central Government after the passing of the Charter Act of 1833.
- (iv) *Early Growth of the Indian Press*
98. Rev. Kiernander's complaint against James Augustus Hickey, founder-editor of India's first newspaper, *Bengal Gazette*, to Governor-General Warren Hastings. Home Public Cons. 13th May 1782; No. 10. (Photographic Copy). James Augustus Hickey, the

founder in 1780 of India's first newspaper **Bengal Gazette** or **Calcutta General Advertiser**, having attacked the Rev. John Zachariah Kiernander, the latter complained to Governor General Hastings. The allegation was that Kiernander had offered his Church for sale to the Government. Eventually the Swedish missionary brought a suit for libel and Hickey was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of sicca Rupees 500 and imprisonment until the fine was paid.

99. Minute by John Adam, member of the Council, calling the attention of the Board to the "mischievous tendency and insulting tone" of a letter signed by "a military friend" in the **Calcutta Journal** of 17th May 1822. Home Public Cons. 27th June 1822; No. 38. (Photographic Copy).
100. A communication from James Silk Buckingham expressing his regret upon learning that the publication in his **Calcutta Journal** under the signature of "a military friend" had incurred the displeasure of the Government. He protested that he meant no disrespect to the Government by allowing that letter to appear in his paper. Home Public Cons. 27th June 1822; No. 49. (Photographic Copy).
101. Letter from James Silk Buckingham to the Government promising to exercise greater scrutiny and caution in the publication of articles in his paper. Home Public Cons. 27th June 1822; No. 50. (Photographic Copy).
102. Adam's Minute regarding the abuse of the Press in India. He submits one issue of the **Calcutta Journal** to substantiate his remarks. Home Public Cons. 17th October 1822; No. 3. (Photographic Copy).
103. Adam's Minute regarding the power of the Government to deport out of the country any European who "misused" the freedom of the Press in India. Home Public Cons. 17th October 1822; No. 4. (Photographic Copy).
104. A letter from Government addressed to James Silk Buckingham apprising him that he has forfeited his claim to the protection of the Government, and the license of the Court of Directors authorizing him to proceed to the East Indies, is declared to be void after 15th April 1823. Home Public Cons.

20th February 1823; No. 7. (Photographic Copy). The **Calcutta Journal** made its first appearance on 2nd October 1818 and its founder-editor James Silk Buckingham holds a prominent position in the history of the Indian Press. These records relate to his struggle against press controls which John Adam wanted to impose and his frequent encounters with the Government authorities. After the departure of Lord Hastings in January 1823, Adam became the Acting Governor General and Buckingham's license to reside in India was revoked though his final offence was a trivial one. John Adam imposed stringent control over the Press by promulgating new regulations making it compulsory for every newspaper to get a licence from the Government for its publication.

105. A solemn declaration by Govind Chunder Coaur and Aunando Gopal of Calcutta soliciting a license to print and publish a Bengali weekly newspaper—**Sungbad Cowmudy** at No. 27 Sacareetollah Lane. Home Public Cons. 8th May 1823; No. 42. (Photographic Copy). **Sungbad Cowmudy** was founded by Raja Rammohun Roy on 4th December 1821. It was practically the first Bengali weekly edited and conducted solely by Bengalis, its predecessor **Bengal Gazette**, established in June 1818, having had a short-lived career.
 - 106-108. An application from Huree Hur Dutt for a license to carry on his Persian-and-Hindustani newspapers under the charge of William Hopkins Pearce (printer) and Lala Suda Sookh (editor). Governor General permits them to print and publish **Jam-i-Jehan-Nooma**. Home Public Cons. 8 May 1823; Nos. 49-51. (Photographic Copy).
- Jam-i-Jehan-Nooma** was the first Hindustani or Urdu news weekly published in India in 1822. From its eighth issue it was converted into a Urdu-Persian bi-lingual periodical. The applications for grant of licences which followed the enforcement of Adam's Regulations reveal that the Indian-owned Press was gradually growing.
- 109-110. Warning letter to the proprietors of the **Calcutta Journal** culminating in the eventual deportation of Sandford Arnot. Government censures Sandford Arnot and John Francis for some alleged



objectionable passages which appeared in their paper of 30 August 1823. Home Public Cons. 23 December 1823; Nos. 3-4. (Photographic Copies). **Calcutta Journal** was established by James Silk Buckingham in 1818. After Buckingham's deportation in 1823, when his assistant Sandford Arnot began writing in defence of his "Chief", Adam, under instructions from Governor General Amherst, administered several warnings to him. These not having the desired effect, Arnot was deported. Later, Arnot served as Rammohun Roy's Secretary in England.

- 111 Copy of a petition presented to the Governor General on 6 February 1835 by a group of prominent British and Indian citizens of Calcutta including William Adam, Dwarkanath Tagore, Russick Lal Mallick, E. M. Gordon, Russomoy Dutt, L. L. Clarke, C. Hogg, T. H. Burkin Young, David Hare, T. E. M. Turlon Young and J. Sutherland praying for the repeal of "useless" and "pernicious" Adam Regulations. Home Public Cons. 6 February 1835; No. 38. (Photographic Copy).
112. Reply to the above petition by H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Government, assuring the petitioners on behalf of the Governor-General that the unsatisfactory state of affairs would be amended at an early date. Home Public Cons. 6 February 1835; No. 39. (Photographic Copy).

This petition and the reply thereto form a landmark in the history of the Indian Press, leading as it did to its emancipation at the hands of Metcalfe and the repeal of Adam's Regulations. It is also clear that public opinion had begun to assert itself in India.
113. Macaulay's Minute dated 16 April 1835 on Act XI of 1835 repealing Press Regulation of 1823 and substituting an Act in their place. Home Judicial Cons. 18 May 1835; No. 1. (Photographic Copy).
114. Metcalfe's Minutes of 17 April and 27 April 1835 on the same subject. Below Metcalfe's signature appears that of Macaulay. Home Judicial Cons. 18 May 1835; No. 2. (Photographic Copy.) Metcalfe was ultimately responsible for establishing the freedom of the Press in India. In pursuance of the policy laid down by William Bentinck, he asked

Macaulay, the Law Member of the Council, to draft a Press law which would be applicable in all parts of the East India Company's dominions. Macaulay's famous minute accompanying the draft of the Press Act and Metcalfe's minutes are among the important documents pertaining to the early growth of the Indian Press.

(v) *Western Education in India*

115. Minute dated 2 February 1835 by T. B. Macaulay on the native education in India with endorsement by Lord William Bentinck. Home Public Cons. 1 March 1835; No. 15. (Photographic Copy).
116. A holograph minute dated 24 November 1839 by Lord Auckland on the promotion of education in India. Home G. G. Cons. 24 November 1839; No. 10. (Photographic Copy).
117. A holograph minute of Lord Dalhousie dated 1 April 1850 on the promotion of female education in India. Home Pub. Cons. 11 April 1850; No. 74 (Photographic Copy).
118. Resolution of 4 October 1861 passed by the Governor General in Council to transfer the control of the Education Department from the Foreign to the Home Department with a view to securing uniformity in the system of education in all the territories under the administration of the Government of India. Home Education Cons. 9 October 1861; No. 4. (Photographic Copy).
119. A printed letter dated 12 October 1867 from Raja Jykishen Dass Bahadur, Secretary, British Indian Association, North West Provinces, regarding the employment of vernacular languages of India as medium for imparting higher education among Indians. He wrote that "very many natives are now to be found who are anxiously disposed to promote education among their countrymen, and there are not a few who are so impressed with the necessity of disseminating European knowledge and enlightenment, and so convinced that the only means of doing this lies through the medium of the vernacular that they are prepared to make considerable sacrifice of time, labour and money to secure the accomplishment of their designs." Home Edn. Procs. December 1867; No. 12. (Photographic Copy).

(vi) *Postal System*

120. An autograph minute by Warren Hastings on the proposal of establishing a packet postal service between India and the Suez "as it is of the greatest importance to the Company that their letters to and from India should be conveyed with as little delay as possible." Home Cons. 23 March 1778; No. 28. (Photographic Copy).
121. A memorandum dated 12 May 1853 by Mint Master and Superintendent Government Machinery dealing with the setting up of machines and the technical processes, etc. of printing postal stamps in Calcutta. The probable cost of printing is shown as 2 annas per 1,000 stamps. Home Pub. Cons. 1 July 1853; No. 2 (Photographic Copy).
122. Despatch dated 18 March 1853 from the Secretary to Government to the Superintendent of Machinery concerning the introduction of postage stamps in supercession of the system of money payments as postage as recommended in the Post Office Commission Report of 1 May 1851, and with a suggestion that "it would be more desirable to have two sets of stamps—one for ordinary purposes and the other exclusively for public business." Home Pub. Cons. 18 March 1853; No. 1 (Photographic Copy).
123. An autograph minute dated 5 May 1854 of Lord Dalhousie stating that "lithography could not be safely relied upon for the permanent supply of postage stamps in India" and that consequently he has addressed an urgent request to the Hon'ble Court of Directors that they should "take immediate measures for procuring and despatching to India a full and regular supply of postage stamps of all classes and values". He, however, hopes that it would be possible to "secure such an adequate supply of half anna and one anna stamps in blue or black colour, as may admit of the new system being put into operation at an early date in anticipation of the supply of stamps from England. Home Pub. Cons. 12 May 1854; No. 44. (Photographic Copy).
124. A letter date 11 May 1854 from the Deputy Surveyor General, Lithographic Branch, to the Officiating Secretary Government of India, stating the printing

of postal stamps had progressed very satisfactorily and that about three lakhs were being printed daily and promises "that no pains or exertions shall be wanting to carry out the orders of the Government. that the new system may be put in operation at the earliest possible date". Home Pub. Cons. 19 May 1854; No. 64. (Photographic Copy).

125. Agreement between the Government of India and Kashmir State in regard to the construction of telegraph lines from Jammu to Srinagar and Srinagar to Gilgit, dated 9 March 1878. Treaty No. 203. (Photographic Copy).

(vii) *Economic History*

126. A letter dated 24 December 1834 from the Members of the Tea Committee to the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department regarding the discovery of tea shrub in Upper Assam which they declared "to be by far the most important and valuable that has ever been made on matters connected with the agricultural or commercial resources of this empire." They recommended the appointment of suitable persons to carry out further investigations in Assam. Rev. Agri. Cons. 28 January 1835; No. 6. (Photographic Copy).
127. A letter dated 13 June 1837 from the Secretary, Tea Committee, to the Secretary Government of India. Revenue Department, concerning some fine healthy tea plants procured from Mr. Beale's garden at Macao (China) for experimental tea plantation in Assam. Rev. Agri. Cons. 26 June 1837; No. 18. (Photographic Copy).
128. A letter dated 28 March 1836 from the Tea Committee to the Secretary to the Government regarding the expediency of employing a Chinese expert and an additional number of planters from China for tea plantation in India. Rev. Agri. Cons. 11 April 1836; No. 9. (Photographic Copy).
129. A letter dated 9 September 1839 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, concerning the engagement of American cotton experts for improving the cultivation of cotton in India, and stating how they are to be distributed between Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Home Rev. October 1839; No. 33. (Photographic Copy).

130. Lord Auckland's minute dated 14 August 1839 on the improvement of cotton cultivation in India stating that "all the value of success in introducing in India a better produce of cotton, suited for the immense manufactures of England, is fully appreciated by me and it is fitting that renewed and special exertions being again directed to the prosecution of this national object, our measures in furtherance of them should be well considered, and be as complete and effectual as circumstances will admit." Rev. Agri. Cons. 9 September 1839; No. 2 (Photographic Copy).
131. Mr. R. Moore's proposal, dated 23 June 1851 for the use of pumps for the extension and improvement of irrigation in India. Home Rev. Cons. 14 July 1851, No. 3 (Photographic Copy).
132. A report by Mr. Hodgson, Officiating Resident at Khatmandu, on the indigenous method of manufacturing paper in Nepal in the early part of the 19th century and recommending its adoption in India. Foreign Pol. Cons. 13 January 1832; No. 20. (Photographic Copy).
133. A letter dated 10 January 1835 from the Governor of Ceylon submitting copies of Col. Colebrook's report on the question of monopoly of tobacco in the state of Travancore and observing that though adverse to any relaxation of the monopoly, the Travancore Government is willing to take a greater proportion of tobacco from Jaffna, soliciting that the Raja of Travancore may be informed the readiness of the Ceylon Government to reduce export duty on condition that the Travancore Government were willing to take it in greater quantities. Foreign Pol. Cons. 11 February 1835; No. 17 (Photographic Copy).
134. A holograph minute of Lord Dalhousie, dated 22 August 1850 regarding the selection of a competent person to undertake the work of geological examination of the Salt Range and of the hills to the north of the Panjab with a view to ascertaining the real nature and extent of their mineral products. Foreign Pol. Cons. 11 October 1850; No. 209. (Photographic Copy).
135. A letter dated 11 October 1851 from the Super-

intendent of Canals, North-West Province, to the Superintendent, Dehra Dun concerning the development of iron resources of the Himalayan range. It was suggested that the people living in the mountainous country should be told about the pecuniary advantages of the metalliferous products of their land particularly iron-ore and its smelting and that it could be readily sold at the workshop and foundry at Roorkee. Home Pub. Cons. 29 July 1853; No. 22. (Photographic Copy).

136. A letter dated 15 June 1853 from the Secretary to the Government of the North-West Province to the Secretary to the Government of India regarding the potentialities of India as an iron producing country and concerning the help the Government should give to the people of the country in discovering and reducing the ores to a convenient form for casting and working through the Civil Engineering College and its workshops at Roorkee. Home Pub. Cons. 29 July 1853; No. 19. (Photographic Copy).
137. A memorial of Andrew Duncan dated 7th February 1812 to the Governor-General in continuation of his report of 30 November 1811 on the subject of experiments on the iron ores of Beerbhoom, Balasore and adjoining districts and the operations proposed to be founded thereon. This consultation contains coloured illustrations of the proposed iron foundry and estimated for its cost. Home, Pub. 21 February 1812; No. 43 (Original).
138. Dr. Bancroft's report regarding his experiments in dyeing flannel with Andaman, Coromandel, Siam and Brazil woods and their colouring qualities, containing samples of dyed flannel. Home Public Cons. 7 September 1791, No. 9.
139. Copy of a notice dated 30 June 1766 regarding the establishment of gold currency and coinage of gold Mohurs in order to obviate the inconvenience arising from the prevailing scarcity of silver. Home Pub. Cons. 28 July 1766; No. 12. (Photographic Copy).
140. Detailed regulation made for the printing, issue and circulation of Treasury Notes by the East India Company. Home Pub. Cons. 8 May 1780; No. 19. (Photographic Copy).

141. A form of the Treasury Notes issued by the East India Company, Home Pub. Cons. 8 May 1780; No. 20. (Photographic Copy).
142. Deed of a widow who sold herself during the great famine of Bengal, 1770. Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

143. Commission dated 2 July 1800 to examine witnesses on the part of Warren Hastings. Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.
144. An autograph letter in Bengali of Maharaja Nand Kumar (n.d.). Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.
145. A gold illuminated letter in Malaya (Arabic characters) from Zainul Abedin, Sultan of Trengannu, Malaya, to the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, seeking protection and help of the East India Company and offering compliments to the Governor-General. Foreign Persian O. R. 15 April 1796; No. 181.
146. Letter from King of Acheen in Portuguese with English translation to Governor-General regarding military help which he sought from the Government of Pulopenang to reduce the inhabitants of Assangan to obedience. Bears the signature of the King in Malay script. Political Cons. 3 January 1812; No. 21.
147. Letter in Burmese from the Viceroy of Arakan to the Governor-General (received on 1 March 1808) permitting all European nations to enjoy equal freedom in the commerce of Burma on condition that they paid the usual duties levied in the country. Foreign Persian O. R. 1808; No. 96. (Photographic Copy).
148. A letter in Burmese from the Viceroy of Pegu, requesting that 5,000 visas of saltpetre and 200 guns may be sent to him. Foreign Persian O. R. March 1809; No. 233).
149. Letter in Bengali from Rani Marichmati, aunt of Nazir Deo, to Lord Cornwallis, complaining against Sarbanda Gosain the Rajguru of Cooch Behar for subjecting Nazir Deo's family to various oppress-

134. (Photographic Copy).

150. Letter in Oriya from the Raja of Boad to the Commissioner at Cuttack, stating that he would acknowledge no authority other than the English as his overlord. Foreign Persian O. R. 23 April 1804; No. 218.
151. Letter in Kanarese from Vira Rajendra Odeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto informing him about his desire to settle the succession to his throne according to seniority on his first wife's four daughters or their male children. Foreign Persian O. R. 19 October 1807.
152. Declarration, in Bengali and Bhutanese, of Nirpur Paigah relating to the establishment of commercial relations between Bengal and Bhutan. Home Public Cons. 19 April 1779; No. 6. (Photographic Copy).
153. Letter from Bhutan addressed to Mr. Trevelyan dated 27 November 1836, with illuminated borders containing figures of dragons, conchshells and Kinnara females. The decorations represent very rare specimens of Indo-Tibetan style of painting. Foreign Persian O. R. 14 April 1837.
154. An illuminated letter in Hindi from Maharaja Rattan Singh to Lord Auckland, dated 4 Asarh 1893 Vikrami (A.D. 1836). Lent by the National Library, Calcutta.
155. Letter from Queen Victoria to the King of Burma (n.d.) on the occasion of his father's death and congratulating him on his accession to the throne. Bears the Queen's autograph in a velvet container.

LENT BY MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

156. Public despatches from England 1670-79, Volume No. I. This is the earliest volume in the Madras Record Office.
157. Public Sundries, Volume No. I. This is a diary, in Tamil, of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Dubash of Dupleix and some of his successors, 1736-45. This is an interesting and unique work and has been translated into English and published in 12 volumes. The first volume of the Tamil diary is exhibited.

153. Madras Army Records, Series III, Volume 72 (Regimental Flags).
159. Madras Army Records, Volume 73 (Design of Breast and Waist plates worn by certain regiments, in 2 volumes).
160. Madras Army Records, Volume 76 (Designs of dress).
161. Original treaty between East India Company and Tipu Sultan, dated 11 March 1784, with declaratory clauses by the Governor-General-in-Council, dated 8 June 1784.
162. Charter granted in 1758 to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies by King George II with a large seal.
163. Two ornamental bags of silk and gold used for letters sent by high personages in about 1874.

LENT BY RECORD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

164. Surat Factory Outward letters (July-December 1630). Despatches sent by Surat Council to Court of Directors, Factors at Broach, Cambay, Agra, etc. These are rare and important documents used by Sir William Foster in the preparation of Volume IV of English Factories in India.
165. Covenant of George Brown, dated 2 April 1789. George Brown was employed as a writer. He became member of the Bombay Council and officiated as Governor for a year in 1811.
166. Autograph letter of King Shahu (1738-39) to Bhavani Shankar Koreshwar and Khandoji Jadhav ordering them to attempt an attack from the side of 'Bijapurves'.
167. Autograph letter of Bajirao Peshwa, dated 9 December 1728 to Chimaji describing some facts of the battle with Girdhar Bahadur, etc. and insisting on Chimaji to send a letter about his welfare.
168. Autograph letter of Chimaji Appa, brother of Peshwa, to his mother "Bai" dated 14 February 1735 describing possibility of sending Sadashiv with her on a pilgrimage.
169. Autograph letter of Balaji Peshwa to Balwantrao Mehendale, dated 10 October 1757 giving an account of the battle at Udupai.

170. Autograph letter of Sadashiv Rao Bhau, dated 16 December 1759 giving some account of the army with him and making suggestions for additional force.
171. Autograph letter of Raghunath Bajirao (c. 1750) to Janardhan Pant stating that he (Raghunath Bajirao) had no time to study Muktavali Shabda Khanda and that he was spending his time in service of his father.
172. Autograph of Nana Fadnis. An agreement with Bapuji Deorao, dated 13 October 1759 regarding recovery of revenue from Indapur Pargana and expenditure thereon.
173. Autograph letter of Mahadji Sindhia to Raghoba dated 17 September 1763 stating that Gulraj and Nandram saw him and spoke to him about the message sent with them.
174. Autograph letter of Raghoji Bhonsle, dated 11 August 1742 to Keshavrao.
175. Diary for 1820 of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara. It is a record of daily doings of Raja Pratap Singh. On the advice of Capt. Grant Duff, Pratap Singh kept a diary for seven years. Extracts from these diaries have been published in Selections from Peshwa Daftar, No. 42, edited by Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai.
176. Passport of the Sidi, dated 30 February 1727.

LENT BY THE STATE RECORD DEPARTMENT,
BARODA.

177. Articles of Agreement between the East India Company and Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad, dated 6 June 1802. Bears the signatures of Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, Raoji Appaji, Dewan of Baroda, A. Walker, the Resident of Baroda, etc.
178. Articles of Agreement, dated 9 August 1804 under the seal and signature of Col. A. Walker, the Resident of Baroda for the farm of Ahmedabad, dated 9 August 1804.
179. A letter from Peshwa Bajirao Raghunath to Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad, dated 29 September 1817, granting him the Sanad of the permanent farm of Ahmedabad.

180. Letter from Lord William Bentinck to Maharaja Sayajirao II Gaikwad, dated 16 March 1833, acquainting the latter of his proposal to substitute English for Persian in his correspondence.
181. A letter of congratulation in Persian, dated 12 November 1842, on the recovery of the sandalwood doors of Somnath temple from the Afghans.
182. Proclamation from the Governor-General of India dated 12 November 1842 in Hindi congratulating the Maharaja and Sardars of Malwa and Gujarat on their soldiers who fought bravely to regain the gates of Somnath temple.
183. Letter from Major Malcolm, Resident of Baroda, to Maharaja Ganpatrao Gaikwad dated 14 November 1854, thanking His Highness for his decision to to open a hospital at Baroda. He promises to send a doctor to work in the hospital.
184. Sanad from Supreme Government of British India to His Highness the Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad dated 11 March 1862 granting his house the right to adopt a successor in the event of absence of natural heirs. Bears the seal of the Government.
185. Covering letter in Marathi (Modi) from the Governor of Bombay to His Highness the Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad, dated 17 April 1862 accompanying the Sanad of adoption, dated 17 April 1862.

TAGORE MANUSCRIPTS

(Lent by the Rabindra-Bhavan, Viswa Bharati, Santiniketan)

186. A comprehensive scheme of a parallel Government with a socio-political basis drafted by Rabindranath Tagore in 1904. The scheme which was privately circulated, envisaged the organization of the forces and resources of the Indian society independent of all associations with the bureaucratic administration and the British. (Typed copy in Bengali).
187. The great Rakhi song composed by Tagore initiating the Rakhi-Bandhan ceremony to symbolize the unity of Bengal, on 16 October 1905, the day the "partition" of the province was given effect to by Lord Curzon. (Manuscript in the Poet's own hand).

The historic poem *India's Prayer* read by Tagore on the opening day of the Congress session held in Calcutta in December 1917. The poem anticipates the basic principles of the non-co-operation movement. (Manuscript in Tagore's own hand).

189. Tagore's historic letter to the Viceroy dated 30th May 1919, renouncing Knighthood. (Original draft in Tagore's own hand).
190. Tagore's statement dated 2 November 1931 regarding shooting at Hijli (District Midnapur) detention camp and consequent death of detenus, condemning the Anglo-Indian Press and demanding trial of those responsible for the shooting. (Draft in Tagore's own hand).
191. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Rabindranath on the eve of launching the 1932 Civil Disobedience Movement asking him to give his "best to the sacrificial fire that is being lighted." (Dictated and signed by Mahatma Gandhi and taken down by Sri Mahadev Desai at 4 a.m. on 3 January 1932. The letter was "signed a few moments after (Gandhi's) actual arrest" as is known from the forwarding letter of Mahadev Desai attached).
192. Mahatma Gandhi's letter, dated 20 September 1932 seeking Tagore's opinion on his contemplated fast. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).
193. Tagore's article, dated 20 September 1932 on Mahatma Gandhi, his fast and the problem of untouchability. (Draft in the Poet's own hand).
194. Tagore's appeal through the press to his countrymen to eradicate the evil of untouchability. (Draft in Rabindranath's own hand; dated 22 September 1932).
196. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Poet, dated 2 October 1932 on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. (Mahatmaji's own hand).
196. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Poet, dated 24 May 1933 seeking his blessing on the eve of his contemplated self-purifactory fast which began on 8th May 1933. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).
197. Tagore's letter to Mahatmaji, dated 8 August 1933 on the Poona Pact. (In Tagore's own hand).
198. Mahatmaji's letter to Rabindranath, dated 21

January 1934 on Government measures in Midnapur. (In Mahatmaji's own hand).

199. An autograph letter, dated December 1913 in Hindi from Tagore to Lochan Prasad Pandeya of Balpur (C. P.) in reply to a congratulatory letter on the occasion of the award of Nobel Prize to the Poet. (Lent by the Mahakoshal Historical Society, Balpur, C. P.).

FROM THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

200. Signature Register of the members of the Constituent Assembly of India (33 Itaves). Photostatic copy. (Reproduced by the Administrative Intelligence Room).
201. Charter of Freedom (22 January 1947). (Photographic Copy).
202. The Poem presented by the Chinese Ambassador to the Constituent Assembly on the Independence Day (15 August 1947).
203. The National Flag presented by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the Constituent Assembly on 22nd July 1948.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO WORLD WAR II.

(Lent by the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla)

204. Enemy Defence, Akyab Island. A report dated May 1945 submitted by C. O., A. P. I. U., ALFSEA, bears eloquent testimony to the skill of the Japanese in the art of camouflage in consequence of which their defences and installations baffled the orthodox Western notions of military strategy and engineering. The document is illustrated with original sketches and photographs.
205. Terauchi's report on Japanese operations in Burma. A photostat copy of the English translation of the Report of the Japanese Supreme Commander in the Southern Regions, Field Marshal Count Terauchi, covering the years 1943-45. The translation was forwarded to the General Headquarters along with war diaries. It contains a chart of the dispositions of the Japanese units in Burma at the time of surrender.
206. Italian propaganda leaflet for Indian troops fighting in North Africa. The present exhibit was

dropped on 21 August 1942 at 6-30 p.m. An English translation made in the field is also attached.

207. Greek archives. This small collection consists of original documents in pencil script, typescript, and cyclostyle print either in Greek or English, and are reminiscent of the days of the Civil War in Greece. Indian troops unfortunately came in for criticism at the hands of the ELAS press.
208. Correspondence between the Axis powers, the mufti of Jerusalem and Prime Minister Rashid Ali or Iraq. Photostat copies of the captured documents in German, French and Italian with their English renderings, bear on the relations between the Middle East countries and the Axis powers. These letters might well serve as basic original sources for researches in the history of diplomacy.
209. War Diary of 1st Mahrattas for December 1943. This is a specimen of war diary. The 15 Mahrattas were then in Italy and their daily proceedings though not recorded in the easy-to-follow newspaper style may prove interesting to even lay readers.
210. Album containing photographs to illustrate the history of Medical Services. It opens with a map of undivided India in which the base hospital centres are spotted, and has two charts, one representing the incidence of malaria between 1943-45 and the other to illustrate the air evacuation of casualties from the battlefields of Burma in 1945. The first four photographs illustrate the difficult terrain and other hazards which the Indian soldiers had to face during World War II. There are photographs to illustrate mobile surgical theatres, neuro-surgical units, mobile X-ray units and different methods of evacuation of casualties on land, on water and by air.
211. Album containing selected photographs depicting activities of the Indian Army in the Middle East, Italy and Burma and also the activities of the WAC(I)s. The photographs about Middle East contain a number relating to the famous conferences of the Allied leaders and also conferences of famous Allied generals. Particularly interesting are those depicting Indian soldiers handling mechaniz-

ed arms and discharging the highly technical jobs of bridge building or road-making in the deserts or swamps. These are photographs among others depicting:—

- (1) Indian soldiers presenting Guard of Honour to Mr. Clement Attlee and Lord Pethick Lawrence;
 - (2) Indian soldiers in charge of Japanese prisoners of war; and
 - (3) Indian soldiers enjoying recreation under the shadow of the Sphinx in Egypt.
212. Four collections depicting:
- (1) The Formation Signs of the Indian Army before partition;
 - (2) Formation Signs of the Indian States before partition;
 - (3) Formation Signs of different Indian Brigades; and
 - (4) Miscellaneous Formation Signs relating to Indian Army.

The first two collections are original drawings in colour. The other two are photo-prints.

213. Album containing maps and charts. The maps illustrate the Allied advance into Burma, retreat from Burma and associated topics. The charts illustrate the output of Indian ordnance factories during the World War II.

MAPS AND CHARTS

214. A map of Ahmedabad and the surrounding districts (Northern Gujarat); late 18th century; size 3' 10"x3' 5". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
215. A plan of Alibag and Revadanda; late 18th century. size 2' 7"x1' 10½". Lent by the Prince of Museum, Bombay.
216. A route map of a portion of Hyderabad, Naldurga and Avase; late 18th century; size 2' 7"x2' 1". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
217. A map of Jajjira Fort; late 18th century; size: 2'x1' 9". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

218. A map of Bijapur, Bagalkot and southern Maratha country; late 18th century; size: 2' 1"x1' 10½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
219. A map of Bijapur and surrounding country; late 18th century; size: 8' 10½"x7' 3½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
220. Southern Maratha Dominions; late 18th century; size 6' 2"x5' 10". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
221. A map of the East Indies of 1768, with place names written in Devanagari; late 18th century; size: 3' 10"x4' 7½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
222. An old Persian map of the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Kandahar, drawn by hand in colours on a paper roll (n.d.); size: 69' 6"x10". Lent by the National Library of India, Calcutta.
223. A plan of the Fort of Seringapatam and its environments showing the capture of Seringapatam; size: 2'x1' 2½". Lent by the Madras Record Office.
224. Plan of the Battle of Plassey, supposed to be drawn by Clive; size: 1' 8"x1' 4". Lent by the Madras Record Office.
225. Plan of Bombay, 1758; size: 1' 8½" x 1' 1½". (National Archives of India).
226. Plan of Bombay, 1767; size: 2' 11" x 1' 10". (National Archives of India).
227. Plan of Cambay, 1775; size: 2' 11"x1' 10½". (National Archives of India).
228. A chart of different types of boats in Indian waters; Maratha school; late 18th century; size: 4' 3"x1' 8½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
229. A chart of different types of boats such as 'galbat', 'gali', 'fattamari', 'machwa', 'manovar', etc. Maratha school; late 18th century; size: 4' 2"x1' 4½". Lent by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

PAINTINGS.

230. A nobleman. The right half of the miniature contains a Persian poem by Amir Khusrau. Mongolian; early 16th century. Size: 10½"x7". Lent by the Rampur State Library.

231. Musician playing a rabab. Mongolian; early 16th century. Size: 7" x 3½". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
232. A Persian Prince by Moin. Bears the date of completion, 1084 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.). Persian school. Size: 8"x4". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
233. A Persian lady by Moin(?). Bears the date of completion, 1084 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.). Persian school. Size: 8"x3". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
234. A scene from the Shahnama of Firdausi. Size: 16¼"x11". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
235. Timur seated on a chair, receiving Sultan Bayazid. Bears an inscription at the bottom, dated A.H. 994 (A.D. 1585) giving the name of the artist, Moolraj. Size: 17½"x11¼". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
236. Akbar on horseback. Mughal School; 16th century. Size: 8"x8¼". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
237. Reconciliation between Akbar and Sultan Salim at Agra (A.D.1602). Mughal school (early Jahangir, circa 1610-15). Size: 21½"x13½". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
238. Jahangir on a lion hunt. Mughal school (early Jahangir circa A.D. 1610-15). Size: 11" x 8". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
239. Jahangir on horseback. Mughal school (early 17th Century). Size 7" x 4¾". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
240. Emperor Jahangir and his son Sultan Khusrav. Mughal school. Size: 7¼" x 4". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
241. Sultan Daniyal (third son of Akbar) with his wife. Mughal school. Size: 8½" x 6". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
242. Abul Fazal, Mughal school. Size: 9¼" x 6¾". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
243. Shah Jahan on horseback. Mughal school (17th century). Size: 7" x 4¼". Lent by the Rampur State Library.

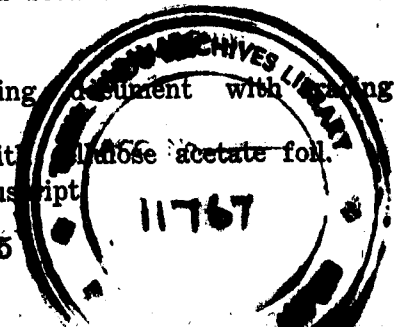
244. Prince Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan, seated on an elephant among his troops. Mughal school. Size: 12½" x 9". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
245. Sultan Shuja, second son of Shah Jahan. Mughal school. Size: 18" x 12½". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
246. Ali Mardan Khan of Qandahar. Mughal school (first half of the 17th century). Size: 7" x 3¾". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
247. Shaista Khan, Mughal school (second half of the 17th century). Size: 18½" x 13¼". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
248. Francois Bernier, author of the famous 'Travels in the Mughal Empire, 1656-1668. Mughal school (17th century). Size: 6" x 5". Lent by Mr. Ajit Ghose, Calcutta.
249. Alamgir. Bears on verso a Persian rubai. Mughal school (18th century). Size: 6½" x 4". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
250. Amar Singh Rao of Nagpur. Mughal miniature (Shah Jahan school, circa. A.D. 1640). Size: 12" x 8¾". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
251. Nawab Umdatul Mulk. Painted by Bhawani Dass. Mughal school. Size: 5¾" x 5". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
252. Bakhtawar Khan, Khwajasara of Alamgir, author of the general history entitled Miratul Alam. Mughal school (17th century). Size: 7" x 5". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
253. Abdullah Khan, Qutbul Mulk of Barha, Governor of Allahabad in the reign of Bahadur Shah and Prime Minister of Furrukh Siyar. Mughal school (18th century). Size: 9½" x 6½". Lent by Rampur State Library.
254. Husain Ali Khan Amir-ul-Umra, Governor of Bihar in the reign of Bahadur Shah. Mughal school (18th century). Size: 9½" x 6½". Lent by Rampur State Library.
255. Mirza Asad-ullah Khan Ghalib. Late Mughal school. Size: 7½" x 5¾". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

256. Mahadaji Sindhia. Mughal-Rajput miniature (second half of the 18th century). Size: $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{3}{4}$ ".
257. Prithvi Raj Chauhan in his seraglio. Rajput school. Size: $9\frac{5}{8}$ " x $8\frac{1}{4}$ ". Lent by the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.
258. Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur (A.D. 1638-78). Rajput miniature (Jodhpur, third quarter of the 19th century). Size: $12\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
259. Abhai Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur (A.D. 1724-50) in the company of his ladies. Rajput miniature (Jodhpur, circa A.D. 1730-40). Size: $10\frac{3}{4}$ " x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
260. A lady seated on a terrace in a garden. Rajput school. Size: $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
261. A painting showing three ladies of high rank with phuljharis (a kind of fire-work) in their hands. Rajput school. Size: $8\frac{1}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{4}$ ". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
262. A lady seated on a fine carpet under a canopy. Rajput school. Size: $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
263. A painting showing a teacher with four girl pupils. Rajput school. Size: $9\frac{3}{4}$ " x $6\frac{3}{4}$ ". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
264. A lady of rank seated on a terrace talking with a woman sitting before her with two maid servants standing before her and one behind. Rajput school. Size: $8\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{3}{4}$ ". Lent by the Rampur State Library.
- 265-268. Four drawings on paper showing portrait heads of Rajput chiefs. Rajput school (17th century). Lent by the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.
269. Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur (A.D. 1580-1626). Deccani miniature (Golconda, late 17th century). Size: $12\frac{3}{4}$ " x 9". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
270. Madana Pandit, Prime Minister of Golconda under Abu'l-Hasan Qutb Shah. Deccani miniature (Golconda, late 17th century). Size: 11" x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

271. Nizam Ali of Hyderabad. Deccani miniature (Hyderabad, late 18th century). Size: $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
272. Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Kingdom. Deccani Miniature (Golconda, late 17th century). Size: $10\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
273. Unidentified Maratha General. Maratha miniature (late 18th century). Size: 10" x 8". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
274. Charat Singh, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Punjabi miniature (second half of the 18th century). Size: $14\frac{3}{4}$ " x $11\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
275. Jai Singh (Kanhaya ?), leader of the Kanheya Misl of the Sikhs. Punjabi miniature (circa A.D. 1790). Lent by the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
276. Eighteen pictures (printed strips coloured by hand) showing various phases of military life, equipment, etc., of the East India Company. (n.d.)

TYPES OF REPAIR WORK DONE IN THE PRESERVATION BRANCH, NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

277. An unflattened bundle showing the original condition of records received in the National Archives of India.
278. A flattened document. V 2 : 81
279. Document repaired with hand-made paper.
280. Document repaired with tissue paper. N 48
281. Document repaired with chiffon.
282. An inlaid document.
283. A document laminated between cellulose acetate foils.
284. Half-margin repair.
285. Evil effect of repairing document with lining paper.
286. Palm-leaf repaired with cellulose acetate foil.
287. An insect-bored manuscript.



- 288. An insect-bored manuscript repaired with tissue paper.
- 289. A faded document with its photograph with writing revived.
- 290. Document showing the corroding effect of ink .
- 291. A bound manuscript volume.
- 292. Seal—an illustration showing how it is preserved.
- 293. Samples of microfilm negative and positive.
- 294. A roll of microfilm (100 ft.).
- 295. Enlargements from microfilm copies.

