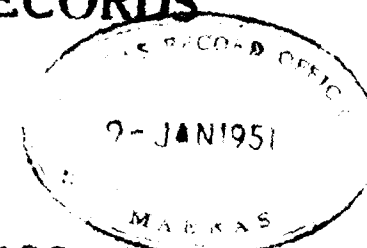


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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION, CUTTACK,
DECEMBER 1949

VOLUME XXVI

Part I



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3. His Excellency the Governor of Orissa.
4. Hon'ble Sri Hare Krushna Mahtab, Premier of Orissa.
5. Sri Chinta Mani Acharya, Vice-Chancellor, University of Utkal.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

24th December, 1949, Cuttack

The Public Meeting of the twenty-sixth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held in a specially erected pandal in the premises of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack on Saturday the 24th December 1949 at 11-00 A.M. The meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency M. Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa, and was presided over by Hon'ble Sri Hare Krushna Mahatab, Premier of Orissa, in the absence of Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of India and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

A list of members corrected up to date will be found on pages 8-16.

On arrival at the pandal, His Excellency the Governor and Hon'ble the Premier were received by the Secretary of the Commission. After garlanding His Excellency and the Premier, the Secretary introduced the members of the Commission to them. A group photograph was then taken. The members led His Excellency and the Hon'ble Premier in a procession to the pandal. Welcoming the Commission the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said :

"Mr. President, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the Reception Committee, and on behalf of the Utkal University and the Government of Orissa, it is my pleasant duty to accord you all a most cordial and hearty welcome. It was a great pleasure for all of us here to know that you accepted our invitation. It is for the first time in the annals of this Province of Orissa that the Indian Historical Records Commission have met here since its existence in India, for the last 30 years, and I thank you all for giving us your special consideration for accepting our invitation by putting off claims of other big and advanced Provinces and Universities. Our Province is young in age and it has just stepped into its age of teens and our University is still younger and you may not find many things here which you had the privilege of enjoying elsewhere in India and so at the outset I request you all not to mind the inconveniences you are put to.

"Our Province has been built with fabrics of four different Provinces namely Bengal, Bihar, Central Province and Madras after a struggle during the last 45 years by gradual steps, and so the archives of our present Province have been scattered in the Provinces to which portions of Orissa once included by the British Government. It will take time to organise our Central Record Room by bringing copies of documents from all these four Provinces.

"Orissa was a centre of activities of the European Trading Companies who had established their factories at Hariharpur in the District of Cuttack, and Piply in the District of Balasore, and at Balasore. In the neighbourhood of Balasore we have Farasidinga, Olandazdinga and Dinamardinga in addition to the English factory. So the history of the 17th century of Orissa can be enriched by the study of records preserved in the languages of the French, Dutch and Danes. As our Province or the University will not be able now to conduct research in these directions, we hope that the Indian Historical Records Commission will help us in getting historical materials from these sources.

"Among the early administrative records in Orissa, the records of the Ganjam and Balasore districts are the earliest. The earliest records of the Ganjam district are preserved in the Madras Record Room and that of the North Balasore in Midnapore and Calcutta Record Rooms.

"The aims and objects of the deliberation of your Commission in India are most valuable as your Commission will entirely reconstruct history from most authentic sources of the modern period namely the official records of the Governments, which not only supply materials for history, but for many other problems of the country.

"In Orissa the District Record Rooms of Cuttack and Balasore contain records of the British period since 1803, but these Record Rooms also preserved good many records belonging to the Moghal and the Maratha periods which were filed in the courts at the beginning of the British Rule in Orissa. Unfortunately these valuable records were not properly looked after in the Record Rooms of the Collectors, and the result has been a great loss of materials for the study of history. It is expected that your Commission advise the Government to preserve these ancient documents of historical value from further deterioration.

"Local response to our invitation to membership of the Reception Committee has been, I am glad to say, considerable. Finally, our thanks are due to all of you for not only accepting the invitation, but for taking the trouble of coming here. You have our best wishes for a very successful session and as hosts we will try our best to make your stay as comfortable as possible."

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY M. ASAF ALI THE GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Historical Records Commission

I am deeply sensible of the honour you have done me by inviting me to inaugurate the 26th Session of your Commission. It is particularly so



2. The Maharaja of Parlakimeli, Chairman of the Reception Committee

because, carrying the patronage and support of the Government of India as your Commission does, there is no need for a layman, even though he happens to be the Head of a State, to obtrude himself on your deliberations. Yours is an assembly of erudite, scientifically minded and responsible scholars and, therefore, it needs no further introduction even in a Province which is situated in a far away corner of the country. The valuable work your Commission has been pursuing since 1919 is its own recommendation, and I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation of the labours you have undertaken. I venture to think that men of your learning and single-minded pursuit of intellectual objectives owe it to yourselves and to the present and coming generations to collect, weigh, sift and interpret all available data required for unravelling a complex series of events which constitute the story of man's adventure on this earth. In the deeper sense the entire history of the Universe lies enshrined in all the perceptible and imperceptible realities which envelope life as a whole. Mankind is the youngest of the earth's offsprings, and its story covers a comparatively insignificant segment of History. As you are well aware, life in all its bewildering variety occupies but only a ten-mile deep band round this globe, from the stratosphere to the maximum depth of the sea. Infinite expanses of time and space and unknown forces spread around this band. In this context the history of mankind, immense as may appear its field to our race, is the story of only a very small section of Life on a minor planet of our solar system. And yet man has gone on looking on the Universe as a homocentric reality and, like an adolescent gradually awakening to the compelling curiosity about his lineage and heredity and the precise meaning of his relationship to his environment, he has gone on taking stock of everything that has entered the stream of his consciousness. Ever since the dewy dawn of intelligence attempts were made by him in ancient Egypt, China, Persia, Babylon, Assur, Chaldea, Greece and Rome, not to mention India, to correlate the functioning of his species to the Infinite Timeless by dipping as deep into his imagination as the progressive sum of his knowledge permitted him to do from time to time. Besides the large assemblage of books of history, and the histories of different subjects, huge collections of data excavated by archaeologists are still lying undecyphered in the antiquity museums of great universities, awaiting the attention of specialists. In the Middle Eastern Section of the Yale University alone I witnessed no less than 25,000 clay tablets dug out of the archaeological remains of Syria, Babylon and Chaldea on the decyphering of which may depend a fuller text of the ancient world of Egypt, Greece and Persia, and the Mesopotamian civilisations, whose relationship to ancient India, though dimly guessed, still remains shrouded in mystery. Again, the whole region known as Central Asia and, nearer home, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Kashmir, known to the Ancients as Gandhara, Arachosia and Casperi, lie heavily

masked under the dust of time, and research scholars and experts, numismatians and philologists will take a long time yet to discover, assess and correlate the events and records of human activity hidden there to bring the history of different though kindred races into correct perspective. But whatever evidence has been made available even now makes it more or less obvious that India had become the clearing house of high philosophy, pivoted on man's relationship to the tangible and even imponderable forces and facets of all that we call Nature, long before the Greek intelligence registered its captivating efflorescence. All these facts are among the outstanding landmarks of human history. Curiously enough in all attempts from the Egyptian, Chaldean and Babylonian periods of deep thinking to our own Indo-Aryan era, there runs a close search for the secret and mysterious rhythm of life. This rhythm reveals itself in the inexorable law of birth, growth, climax, decay and disintegration; and man's intense and inextinguishable passion for immortality arises out of it. The last mentioned, though apparently deducible from the reintegration of every organic unit through its seeds, has persuaded man to aspire after individual mortality. These speculations more than any clear comprehension of the harder realities of life have influenced the behaviour of the human race as a whole in its pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp of happiness. And across the entire field of man's adventure lie the dark and golden epochs of history. I am afraid I have strayed too far out from the definite and practical tasks which engage your attention, but I would beg you to bear with me just awhile.

"One hears these days a great deal about the integral reconstruction of human history, which is conceived as a connected story of human and non-human relationships. This is what I understand to be the fuller scope of history. I venture to suggest that as a method it has been pursued since the dawn of organised human intelligence and we find full evidence of it in the ancient records of religions. To take only the Hebrew and Indian scriptures, one finds a curious similarity of approach in the Genesis and the Puranas, both of which attempt to encompass the origin of this Universe and the human race as successive chapters of the same story. Quite obviously intelligent leaders of ancient thought in India, Babylon and Palestine could not think of human beings without first attempting to understand the origin of the complex world in which the human race was destined to function. According to Genesis in the Old Testament, which is really another version of the Egypto-Babylonian theory of the origin of the world, the Power behind this problematical Universe first created the world, and then Adam, and appointed this world as his heritage. According to the Puranic view again the eternal and infinite Creator brought the Universe into being and placed man right inside it to journey through various phases of Life to be reunited to the ever-abiding. I am summing up an extremely complex subject in my own inadequate way, and yet I am



H s Excellency M. Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa

trying to see the unity of human imagination, thought, and behaviour right through the cycle of ages.

"When H. G. Wells brought out his "Outline of History", his treatment of the subject proceeded along the same route, although in the light of the latest scientific discoveries he discarded the fruits of the Ancient's imagination and built up a scientifically integral concept of the Universe in which after reviewing all the stages of evolution he traced the origin of man and pursued his activities right down to his own time. This was a variation of the very theme to which I have referred already. But in it were converted dreams and visions, speculations and dubious theories into a scientifically co-ordinated chain of cosmic events. If we are to take a similar view of history it becomes the most comprehensive of scientific researches. There is no subject known to human intelligence which is not covered by it, and no line of human behaviour which can be overlooked. This view of the entire pageant of the Universe reveals some of the most fascinating rhythms of universal pulsation. In a deeper sense, the evolution of this world in each of its stages points to the emergence of a higher intelligence from time to time until man is born, who harnesses whatever he finds useful for his own activity and his own higher evolution to creative purposes. Individuals and even races, though appearing important at times, eventually fade into nothingness. Only the rhythm of certain kinds of activity and a quest after something higher continue to abide as the essence of all life. Whither we are going, what stars we are yet to pluck down from the firmament can only be dimly guessed by those who are privileged to rise above the petty urgencies of the moment and who can look deeper into the future from a detached point of observation. To other mortals such as I am it is not given to do more than to function as instruments of a social whole to perform certain duties according to our lights. And yet who would not like to know everything about every age of the past and compare the achievements of the past with those of the present and try to seek a reliable guide for the future? It is in this sense that history is of the utmost importance to the human race.

"In a brief inaugural speech I should not venture out too far, and after all I am but only a very humble student of history. The few ideas I have tried to encompass are the result of a fragmentary study of history, and my thirst for fuller knowledge is very far from being even partially satisfied.

"Coming now to the task which you have before you, I would not presume to say anything because it is a matter which belongs exclusively to your province. I may, however, say a word about the availability of records and their interpretation and preservation for the future. If I am not mistaken, some of the most valuable records which are necessary for a fuller comprehension of Indian history are safely lodged in various museums and

libraries in Europe and the United States ; and particularly in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* of Paris, the libraries and museums of Germany, and in London. How many of them are available in China and Central Asia, Tibet, Afghanistan, Persia and Egypt it is difficult to say; but there are innumerable records of very great value which are still scattered all over India and have yet to be recovered. How many of them have been lost none can estimate. Time, white-ants and damp have done their worst in many cases and have put valuable documents beyond recall. But copperplates, coins, inscriptions carbed in stone and wood are still to be found sometimes in undreamt of quarters in the interior of the country. I have myself come across quite a few during my tours in this Province, and I have wondered when it will be possible for the Central or the Provincial Government to initiate a drive for securing and preserving them. These are matters for your consideration, and I have no doubt that you will suggest ways and means of securing and preserving all such evidence. Although you deal with only a section of the data, required for compiling a truly unbiased and scientifically sifted history of India, a very great deal will depend on your efforts. Your task, therefore, is of a highly responsible nature. And now I must leave you to your own deliberations and declare this Session open."

After the inaugural speech of His Excellency, Secretary read out messages from His Excellency the Governor General, Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *ex-officio* President of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Hon'ble B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Hon'ble P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, Hon'ble Hare Krushna Mahatab, Premier of Orissa, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, and Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University.

Seven papers were then read and discussed. All these papers will be found in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVI, Part II.

After the ordinary business of the session was concluded Professor C.S. Srinivasachari moved a vote of thanks to the Chair, which was seconded by Professor D. V. Potdar.

The morning session of December 25 was devoted to the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and the Members' meeting. (The reports will be found on pp. 21—69). In the evening Dr. R.C. Majumdar and Professor C. S. Srinivasachari gave popular lectures on "Different aspects of history of Orissa" and "Different phases in Modern Indian History" respectively. The meeting was presided over by Hon'ble Sri Hare Krushna Mahatab.

In the afternoon of the 25th December the members visited the Record Rooms of the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, and Collectorate, Cuttack and



Hon'ble Sri Hare Krushna Mahatab,
Premier of Orissa



Shri Chintamani Acharya, Vice-Chancellor,
Utkal University

also the Kathjuri Embankment and Qadam Rasul. On the 29th and 30th December, the members were taken out on excursions to historical places in Bhubaneswar, Udayagiri and Khandagiri hills, and to the famous temple at Konarak. The excursion terminated at Puri.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi entertained the members to Tea on the 24th evening at the Ravenshaw College premises. On the 26th His Excellency the Governor of Orissa was 'At Home' to the members at the Government House at Lal Bagh, and on the same night Mahaprasad of Lord Jagannath was served to them on behalf of Sri Mahanta Maharaj of Embar Math, Puri. On the 27th the Premier of Orissa invited them to a Dinner followed by variety entertainments and on the 28th a Dinner was also given by His Excellency. A Tea was also given by the Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, to the members on the 28th evening in connection with the University's annual Convocation.

An exhibition of historical manuscripts, records, copper-plates, etc., was also organized by the Orissa Government in connection with the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. It was opened by Sri Hare Krushna Mahtab on the evening of the 24th December. The exhibits from the National Archives of India included 55 documents, some in original others photographic copies, illustrating different aspects of life in Orissa in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some documents of general interest were also exhibited. A list of all the exhibits will be found in Appendix I.

On the 25th morning His Excellency the Governor of Orissa visited the Exhibition which remained open till the 28th December 1949.

PERSONNEL OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

**Attended the twenty-sixth Session.*

1. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* President.

2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman—(i) Research and Publication Committee (ii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

*3. The Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary—(i) Indian Historical Records Commission (ii) Research and Publication Committee (iii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

4. The Assistant Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Government of India.

*1. Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Principal, Raja Doraisingam Memorial College, Sivaganga, S. I.

*2. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., 'Lokokalyan', 77 Shanwar Peth, Poona.

*3. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., 4, Bepin Pal Road, P.O. Kalighat, Calcutta.

*4. Professor Mohammad Habib, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

5. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Provincial Governments.

6. Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph. D. (London), Curator, Madras Record Office, Chittoor (Madras).

*7. Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D., (London), Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

8. Mr. Jahar Lal Mazumdar, M.A., Keeper of Records of the Government of West Bengal, Berhampore.

*9. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of East Punjab, Historical Records Office, Simla.

Indian States.

*10. Mr. V. Narayana Pillai, M.A., B.L., Professor of History, University College, Trivandrum.

11. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History and Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur (Union of Rajasthan).

*12. Professor S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Director of Archives, Patiala (Patiala and E. P. States Union).

13. Mr. V. N. Damodaran Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Superintendent, Cental Records Office, Cochin Govt., Ernakulam.

14. Mr. Amanatullah Ahmed, Member, State Council, Cooch Behar.

15. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur State, Rampur.

*16. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh Union).

*17. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore (Madhya Bharat Union).

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1. Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph. D. (London), Curator, Madras Record Office, Chittoor (Madras).

*2. Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph. D., Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

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*4. Shri Parmanand, M.A., Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations, Allahabad (U.P.)

*5. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph. D., (London), Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of East Punjab, Simla.

*6. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P. R. S., Ph. D., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.

*7. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

*8. Mr. S. C. Rajkhowa, M.A., Inspector of Schools, A.V.C., Jorhat, Assam.

*9. Mr. G. S. Das, B.A., (London), Professor of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

10. Mr. R. S. Kapur, B.A. Hons. (London), Head of the Department of History, Government College, Ajmer.

Indian States.

11. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History & Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur (Union of Rajasthan).

*12. Professor S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Director of Archives, Archives Department, Patiala (P. & E. P. S. Union).

13. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, M.Sc., (London), Director of Panchayats, Government of Cochin, Ernakulam.

14. Mr. Amanatullah Ahmed, Member, State Council, Cooch Behar.

15. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur State, Rampur.

*16. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa.

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Universities.

*18. Mr. V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Professor of History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras.

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23. Professor R. S. Tripathi, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Central Hindu College, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

24. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Reader in History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

*25. Prof. Mohammad Habib, M.A., (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

*26. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.), D. Litt., Professor of History, University of Delhi, Delhi.

*27. Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, M.A., Professor of History, St. John's College, Agra.

28. Dr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, East Punjab University, 26, Queensway, New Delhi.

*29. Mr. S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.

*30. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

*31. Dr. H. L. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Deptt. of History, Saugor University, Saugor, C.P.

*32. Mr. K. C. Panigrahi, M.A., Curator, Provincial Museum, Bhuvaneswar, Orissa.

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

Learned Institutions.

*34. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Director (Combined Inter. Services Historical Section), Simla.

35. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), (Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society), 871, Bhandarkar Institute Road, Poona 4.

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*37. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Curator (Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala), 313, Shadashiv Peth, Poona.

38. Khan Bahadur M. S. Commissariat (K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Mubarak Manzil, Hughes Road, Bombay-7).

39. Mr. B. W. Bhat, Honorary Secretary (Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal), Dhulia, W. K.

40. Professor George M. Moraes, M.A. (The Indian Historical Research Institute) and (Konkan Institute of Arts and Science), St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

*41. Mr. R. G. Gyani (Gujarat Research Society, Bombay-2), Curator, Archaeology Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Western India, Bombay.

42. Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen, Shastri, M.A. (Visva Bharati), Santiniketan, West Bengal.

43. Dr. A. P. Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Calcutta Historical Society), Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

44. Mr. Brojendra Nath Banerjee (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad), 243-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

45. Mr. Mohibbul Hasan Khan, B.A. Hons. (London), (Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal), 5/C, Sandal Street, Flat No. 4, Calcutta.

*46. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt. (U.P. Historical Society), Reader in Modern Indian History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

*47. Mr. S. A. Rashid, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, Managing Committee (Aligarh Historical Research Institute), Aligarh.

*48. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt., M.R.A.S., Vice-President (Sharadashram), Yeotmal, Berar.

49. Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinode (Mahakoshal Historical Society), Bilaspur, P.O. Chandrapur via. Raigarh, B.N. Rly., C.P.

50. Mr. H. N. Nene, M.A., B.T. (C.P. Research Society), Sitabaldi Nagpur.

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1. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., 'Nilesvar', Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

2. Mr. S. Gopalan, B.A., B.L., Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Maharaja Sherfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore.

3. Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, M.A., D.Phil., Honorary Curator, Adyar Library Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

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*3. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri, Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

*4. Dr. S. P. Sen, B.A. Hons. (London), D. Phil., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 5/A, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

5. Dr. I. B. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Calcutta University, 12 Deshapriya Park Road, P.O. Kalighat, Calcutta.

*6. Dr. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P. R. S., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 2 College Square, Calcutta.

7. Dr. A. B. M. Habibullah, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

1. Dr. A. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Agra College, Agra.

Bihar.

1. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.

2. Dr. Subimal Chandra Sarkar, M.A., D. Phil., "Svadhina", Stewart Road, Patna.

East Punjab.

Mr. Ganda Singh, M.A., Archives Deptt., PEPSU, Patiala.

Delhi.

1. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Chief Staff Training Division, UNESCO Paris (16).

Indian States.

1. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archaeology, Government of Travancore, Trivandrum.

- *2. Mr. M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore.
3. Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.
4. Lala Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., Principal, Ranbir College, Sangrur (Jind State).
5. Col. R. H. Phillimore, C/o Post Master, Srinagar, Kashmir.

OUTSIDE INDIA.

United Kingdom.

1. Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.
2. Sir William Foster, C.I.E., Mountfield Court, 179 West Heath Road, London, N. W. 3.
3. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., C.I.E., 32 Queens Gate Terrace, London, S. W. 7.
4. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Selwyn College, Cambridge.
5. Sir Theodore Gregory, D.Sc., Hyde Park Hotel, London, S.W. 3.
6. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.A., B. Litt., F.R. Hist. S., M.B.E., Cromwell's House, Woodstock, Oxford.

United States of America.

1. Dr. Solon J. Buck, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
2. Mr. A. E. Kimberley, Chief of the Division of Repair, The National Archives, Washington, D.C.
3. Dr. Ernst Posner, Director, School of Social Science and Public Affairs, American University, Washington 6, D. C.

France.

1. M. Charles Braibant, Directeur des Archives, Les Archives Nationales, Paris.

Burma.

1. Professor W. S. Desai, M.A., Professor of History, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.

Nepal.

1. Professor Totra Raj Pande, Librarian, Nepal Darbar Library, Nepal.

Ceylon.

- *1. Dr. G. C. Mendis, Ph.D., Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Colombo.
2. Mr. S. A. W. Mottau, Acting Government Archivist, Ceylon, Colombo.

Malaya.

1. Mr. Tan Soo Chye, The Archivist of Raffles Library, Singapore.
2. Dr. W. Linchan, C.M.G., Director of Museums, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
3. Mr. M. W. F. Tweedie, Honorary Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society (Malayan Branch), Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore.

Australia.

1. Dr. C. E. W. Bean, M.A., B.C.L., Litt. D., Chairman, Commonwealth Archives Committee, Canberra.
2. Lt. Col. J. L. Treloar, O.B.E., Director, Australian War Memorial and Archival Authority for Service Departments, Canberra.
3. Mr. H. L. White, M.A., Librarian, Commonwealth National Library and Archival Authority for Non-Service Departments, Canberra.

Portuguese India.

1. Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurelencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Science and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova Goa.

French India.

1. Madame Yvonne Robert Gaebel, President, Societe de l'Histoire de l'Inde Francaise, Pondichery.

China.

1. Dr. F. T. Chiang, Director of National Central Library, Nanking.
2. Dr. Li Chi, Section Head of Archaeology, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nanking.
3. Mr. T. L. Yuan (Director of National Peiping Library,) 123, B. Street, E, Washington, D.C.

4. Prof. Yao Chung-Wu, President of National Honan University, Kaifeng, Honan.

5. Mr. Tang Yung-Tong, Professor of National Peking University, Peiping.

6. Professor Shiang Da, C/o Dr. Li Chi, Section Head of Archaeology, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nanking.

Iran.

1. Mr. Saeed Nafissi, Professor, University of Teheran and Member of Anjuman-e-Iran Shenassi (Iranalogy Society), Teheran.

Pakistan.

1. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R. Hist. S. (London), Director of Archives of the Government of N.W.F.P., Central Record Office, Peshawar.

2. Mr. Muhammad Sadullah, M.A., Keeper of Records of the Government of the West Punjab, Lahore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, NEW DELHI,

2nd May, 1949.

1. **Exemption of import duties on microfilm copies of records.**

The scheme of "Post-War Reorganisation of Archives Offices in India" which has been approved in principle by the Government of India, envisages a comprehensive plan for obtaining microfilm copies of records, manuscripts, etc. relating to India from abroad. The preliminary task of collecting necessary information on the above subject from foreign countries has been taken up by the National Archives of India and a fair progress made. The attention of the Secretary has however been drawn by individual scholars to the difficulties being experienced by them in obtaining microfilm copies of records from abroad as these are subjected to heavy customs duty at Indian ports. The object of having microfilm copies instead of typed copies of documents from abroad is obviously to reduce to the minimum the delay in reproduction, the cost of reproduction, the cost of transport, etc. These are neither works of art, nor are required for commercial purposes. As these copies of records are required purely for bonafide research purposes, it is desirable that the microfilm copies of documents and rare books whether obtained by Governments or individuals should be excluded from customs duty at Indian ports on production of a certificate from the Central or the provincial Governments to the effect that they are required for educational purposes.

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India that all imports of microfilm copies of official documents, historical manuscripts and rare books from abroad should be exempted from normal customs duty at the ports.

2. **Resolution by Professor D. V. Potdar on the transfer to the National Archives of India of all Farmans, Sanads, etc., in the possession of Archaeological Museums of India.**

Resolved that documents such as farmans, Sanads, etc. found exhibited in some of the Archaeological Museums e.g. Delhi, Bijapur, should be transferred to the National Archives of India, Government of India.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Since the National Archives is a separate and independent department of the Government of India and since documents noted above properly form part of Archives proper they should go to the National Archives. The Department of Archaeology deals with other matters. The fields of the two department could be clearly demarcated. Both should work in close co-operation and yet we must avoid unscientific distribution. Hence the Government of India must give careful consideration to the question and formulate its decisions accordingly.

Professor Potdar, Dr. Joshi, the Chairman, Dr. Sinha, Professor Srinivasachari and the Secretary participated in the discussion which followed the formal moving of the resolution. It was finally resolved :

Resolution II.—That this Committee recommends that all documents (paper) and manuscripts of a date subsequent to A. D. 1600, which are now in the possession of the Archaeological Department and different Museums, should be transferred to the National Archives of India.

3. Resolution by Mr. G. S. Das on the establishment of Central Record Offices in the provinces and States.

Resolved that in view of the simplification of political map of India necessity of preserving old documents of historical value in private or Government possession, the provincial Governments and the Governments of the Unions of the Dominion of India should be advised by the Dominion Government of India to start organised Records Departments in each province or Union of States within a given time limit of two years from the passing of this resolution with a view to collecting and preserving historical documents and starting Research and Publication and Regional Survey Committees.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The question of creating organised Records Departments in different provinces and States was stressed in a previously passed resolution of the Indian Historical Records Commission some time ago but the question was shelved by the provincial governments on the plea of conserving their energy during the last war. Now that the war has come to an end and reconstruction of various schemes and departments are being planned the question of organising separate organised Records Departments after the model of the Government of India should be taken up by provincial governments and Union Governments. Only the Government of Madras has a Records Department worth the name where valuable work is being done. It is time for the provincial governments to start and organise provincial Records Departments.

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—The Indian Historical Records Commission since its inception has passed resolutions almost every year on the establishment of Central Record Offices in the provinces as well as in the States. There are Record Offices at present in Madras, Bombay, West Bengal and East Punjab and in the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Cochin and Patiala and East Punjab States Union. The Government of United Provinces have, it is understood, decided to establish a Record office for the province.

The following resolution was adopted :—

Resolution III.—This Committee reiterates its previous recommendations and requests the provincial governments to expedite the establish-

ment of organised records offices in their respective provinces if they have not already done so.

4. Proposal of Mr. K. C. Panigrahi (forwarded by the Utkal University) on exchange of records between the provinces on linguistic basis.

In order to facilitate the compilation of the histories of different linguistic provinces and Unions in India, it is necessary that the record written in Indian languages and scripts should be exchanged among the different offices of provincial archives in India, so that a linguistic province or Union will get the advantage of possessing all the records written in the language and script of that province or Union.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The import of the resolution is quite plain. A record written in Tamil can be better utilised in the province of Madras than in the province of West Bengal, and so if such a record has somehow been possessed by the provincial archives of West Bengal, it is better that it should be sent to Madras. If there be any technical difficulty in transferring the originals of such records their photographs should at least be exchanged.

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—Such an exchange of documents will not be of practical utility. Documents, torn from their related papers, lose in meaning and significance. For example, a letter in Tamil written to the Government of West Bengal on which the latter takes action becomes part of a file which, taken as a whole, tells a story. The letter by itself will give no indication of the action taken on it, and the related papers without the letter will also be incomplete for research and reference purposes.

In view of the fact that copies of documents could always be exchanged between different provinces and between the Provinces and the Central Government, Mr. Panigrahi withdrew the proposal.

5. Resolution by Professor D. V. Potdar on the safe custody and preservation of records in the States.

Resolved that the Government of India be urged to take suitable steps immediately for the safe custody and proper preservation of records lately in possession of the various Indian States. The Director of National Archives may be given all necessary facilities for this purpose and be requested to submit his report to the Indian Historical Records Commission at an early date.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Indian States have now acceded to the Government of the Indian Union while fairly large number of smaller States or Jagirdaris have been by now merged into the Indian Union and others are on their way to merge. In some cases they have been integrated into Unions of their own under the Indian Union.

There is no doubt that many of these States have in their possession very valuable historical records. These precious store-houses have so far been lying in most cases in a neglected condition. Unless immediate steps are taken for their safe custody and proper preservation under expert supervision they are likely to be exposed to further decay and destruction. Especially during the transitional period this fear may prove even more real and the loss to history may prove irreparable. The Ministry of States and other appropriate authorities who may have to deal with these records should therefore be moved to take all necessary steps in the matter.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be urged to take suitable steps immediately for the safe custody and proper preservation of records lately in possession of the various Indian States. The Director of National Archives may be given all necessary facilities for this purpose and be requested to submit his report to the Indian Historical Records Commission at an early date.

6. Any other subject that may be brought before the Committee.

Professor Srinivasachari informed the Committee that the Madras Government had set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee; but since this Committee had decided to limit its activities only to the salvaging of documents, Professor Srinivasachari proposed that the *ad hoc* Committee set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission should continue to function in order to cover the remaining items of its activities as recommended by the Research and Publication Committee from time to time. After some discussion it was agreed that with the establishment of a permanent Committee the *ad hoc* Committee automatically ceased to exist. The Madras Government would however be requested to ask their Committee to take over all the activities of the *ad hoc* Committee.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

The following members were present during the meeting :—

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Tara Chand (Chairman). | 12. Mr. H. K. Banerjee. |
| 2. Mr. K. C. Panigrahi. | 13. Dr. H. N. Sinha. |
| 3. Mr. R. S. Kapur. | 14. Mr. D. V. Potdar. |
| 4. Mr. S. C. Rajkhwa. | 15. Dr. R. R. Sethi. |
| 5. Mr. S. N. Banerjee. | 16. Dr. G. L. Chopra. |
| 6. Mr. J. M. Ghose. | 17. Mr. Mohammad Habib. |
| 7. Mr. V. Narayana Pillai. | 18. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad. |
| 8. Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari. | 19. Dr. P. M. Joshi. |
| 9. Mr. V. R. R. Dikshitar. | 20. Mr. G. S. Das. |
| 10. Dr. K. K. Datta. | 21. Dr. S. N. Sen (Secretary). |
| 11. Mr. J. C. Taluqdar. | 22. Dr. P. Basu (Assistant Secretary) |

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,
25th December, 1949, Cuttack.**

The fifteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the Physics Lecture Theatre of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, at 10 A. M. on Sunday, December 25, 1949. In the absence of Dr. Tara Chand, *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, Dr. R. C. Majumdar was elected to the Chair. A list of members who were present is appended with the proceedings of the Public Meeting.

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the fourteenth and some previous meetings of the Research and Publication Committee.

(Please see conspectus)

Dr. N. K. Sinha drew attention to Resolution VII of the ninth meeting and inquired if anything had been done towards the indexing and cataloguing of the Tanjore Raj records.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari informed that practically nothing had been done. However, the Government of Madras was looking into the matter and recently some money grant had been made to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library which indicated the Madras Government's interest in manuscripts generally.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that a private library was not a suitable repository for records like the Tanjore Raj records.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari said that it was being proposed to keep those records in the Collectorate office of Tanjore, but so far no steps had been taken towards the actual transfer of the records there. He undertook to inquire into the matter.

Dr. S. N. Sen explained the position *vis-a-vis* the Government of India who claimed the records as belonging to the Central Government. Provision had been made for the inspection of those records by the Curator of the Madras Record Office, and the Government of India had undertaken to provide the money required for their rehabilitation, proper preservation and indexing, etc.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad suggested that the Government of India should take over those records bodily and place them either in the National Archives of India or in some other official depository like the Madras Record Office.

The *Chairman* said that the Commission should accept the Madras Government's stand in the matter, but press for the cataloguing, indexing, etc. of these records.

Professor D. V. Potdar gave further information. His help had been sought in deciphering the records written in Modi. Towards that end he had asked to see the records himself, but he did not know what further action had been taken.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad again pressed the point that even the Collectorate Office might not be a suitable place for depositing those records. He suggested that the Secretary of the Commission should go to Tanjore examine the position and recommend the place where the records should be deposited.

Dr. P. M. Joshi inquired if those records could be readily microfilmed.

Professor D. V. Potdar pointed out that the bulk of those records did not make straight microfilming advisable, and that a selection would have to be made before they could be microfilmed. He generally supported *Dr. Prasad* as to the location of those records.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari said that the records belonged and pertained to the Tanjore State and they should be located where they were most likely to be used. He also pointed out the difficulty in finding locally scholars knowing Modi.

The following resolution was then moved by the Chair : —

Resolution I.—While agreeing with the Madras Government that the Tanjore Raj records could not be placed under the care and custody of a private library, this Committee recommends that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission ; *Professor D. V. Potdar* ; Convener, Madras Regional Records Survey Committee ; and *Dr. P. M. Joshi* (if deputed by the Government of Bombay) should inspect the records with a view to suggesting a suitable place for their location and steps to be taken for their preservation and utilization.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Dr. N. K. Sinha drew attention to Resolution VIII of the tenth meeting and Resolution III of the twelfth meeting, and suggested that reminders may be sent to the Provincial Governments and States. The suggestion was accepted.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad referred to Resolution IV of the tenth meeting and urged early legislation on records.

Dr. S. N. Sen referred to the revised Ancient Monuments Act which now prevented the export of records more than 100 years old. He pointed out the inadequacy of this legislation as records less than 100 years old were outside its scope, and also because it left out of account such problems as the destruction and dispersal of records. The following resolution was then moved by the Chairman and passed unanimously.

Resolution II.—This Committee again draws the attention of the Government of India to its previous resolutions [Resolution VII of the nineteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Resolution IV of the ninth meeting and Resolution IV(1) of the tenth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee] and urges early action in the matter.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad drew attention to Resolution IV of the tenth meeting. He referred to the Secretary's remarks against the inquiry by the Government of West Bengal and inquired to what extent the Government of India's own records had been surveyed.

The Secretary informed the Committee that information was being collected from the various Ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices in connection with estimating the additional shelf space required by the National Archives of India, which also would give the information sought by *Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad*. The information was gradually coming in, although perhaps not as fast as would be desirable nor always in the form required. In such cases reminders were sent and supplementary information gathered. The process was not complete yet and was continuing.

2. Review of progress made in the Publication Programme.

(A) Indian Records Series

Scheme I.—Volume V of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* is in the Press and is expected to be published before the end of the current year. Volume I of this series will be shortly sent to the Press. *Dr. Y. J. Taraporewala* has completed the editing of Volume XVII and has been paid the honorarium for the same. *Father H. Heras* has intimated that he will complete his work before March 1950. The other editors have not sent any reports regarding the progress of their work.

Scheme II.—*The Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri* has come out of the Press and has been issued for sale. A copy was laid on the table.

(B) Records in Oriental Languages

Scheme III (A).—No progress has been made regarding the publication of the *Punjab Akhbars* and the Hindi documents. Facsimile copies of the

Tamil documents have been supplied to the Annamalai University and Professor C.S. Srinivasachari is editing the volume on its behalf.

(C) *Selections from English Records*

Scheme III(B).—The Annamalai University is making arrangements for the printing of *Selection from the Orme Manuscripts*, the editing of which has already been completed.

The *Chairman* requested Dr. S.N. Sen to report on the progress of the Publication Programme.

Dr. S. N. Sen said that progress had been very slow for which he could put forward certain specific reasons. They were, in the first place, technical difficulties raised by different departments of the Government of India themselves. For instance, normally all Government publications were to be printed at the Government of India presses, but the latter were either overworked or inadequately equipped for the type of work required for the Publication Programme. It was necessary therefore to entrust the job to private presses, for which prior permission had to be secured from the Controller of Printing. Further, financial sanction for the publication of each volume had to be secured. General permission on both these counts had been sought but refused on administrative grounds. Again, even where permission had been received to get the printing done by a private press and the financial sanction obtained, the presses themselves were reluctant to undertake the job as long as the general governmental system of payment was insisted on. Their complaint was that it was inordinately complicated and invariably caused delay in payment which they could not afford.

The second cause of delay lay with the Editors of the Volumes themselves. They were invariably behind the schedule, sometimes very far behind, with the result that instead of the edited volumes coming in at regular intervals, the few volumes that had been edited came in to the General Editor all at once. The finishing work which was to be done by the General Editor has thus caused a bottleneck. This finishing work had further been increased owing to the need of checking the work of the Editors and making them of uniform quality, which could have been avoided if the Editors were a little more careful about their work. All this work carried out by the General Editor in his office (National Archives of India) had been further hampered by the inadequacy of the staff in that office. This had resulted in that staff not being able at all to undertake the work of editing of volumes due to be done at the National Archives itself. The institutions which had undertaken to bring out individual volumes of Oriental records had also lagged very much behind.

With reference to the Oriental records, Dr Sen said that transcripts of *Persian Akhbars*, to be edited and published by the University of Delhi, had been given to the previous member from that University. The latter had moved to Pakistan after losing all his property in Delhi and what happened to those transcripts was not known. Dr Sen added that if fresh transcripts were provided to the University of Delhi, the latter would now take up their editing and publication.

Professor D. V. Potdar said that the Government of India should take more interest towards the publication of the records in Oriental languages by subsidizing them in the same manner as they had subsidized the publication of the English records.

Dr Bisheshwar Prasad said that seeing how slow progress generally was in all publication schemes in the country, what had been done towards the Publication Programme of the Commission was commendable.

The *Chairman* pointed out that all things said and done the conclusion was inescapable that progress in the Publication Programme had been very slow. He suggested that the Secretary of the Commission should draw up a detailed memorandum explaining the causes of the delay and lay the memorandum before the Committee at its next meeting. In the meantime individual editors and institutions were to be informed that they should complete their work respectively by the end of 1951 and 1952 at the latest or return the scripts to the General Editor.

3. Survey of Records.

A review of the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees in the provinces was placed before the eleventh meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Jaipur in February 1948. Annual reports of some of the Committees in the provinces and States will be found in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXIV and Volume XXV, Part I.

The political changes in the country resulted into consequent changes in the set up of some of the provincial Committees. The Committee for the North-West Frontier Province which was functioning under the Indian Historical Records Commission has gone out of it, whereas Sind which was under the jurisdiction of the Committee for Bombay has naturally seceded from it. Similarly East Bengal which was formerly under the territorial jurisdiction of the Committee for Bengal and Assam has seceded from the Committee of West Bengal, which has been reconstituted. The Research and Publication Committee will however be glad to know that the Government of East Punjab has set up a permanent Survey Committee of its own.

In response to Resolution VI of the 8th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee the Government of Madras have set up their own permanent Survey Committee and Assam have agreed to do so as soon as financial position improves. The composition of the Committees will be found in the conspectus. The Government of Central Provinces and Berar is also considering the question of appointment of a permanent Committee. It is hoped that other provinces will follow suit.

(i) *Financial grant.*—The Government of India grant-in-aid to the Regional Records Survey Committees in the provinces for the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 6,500 only. The grant for the current year has been distributed to only six Committees, Madras having set up their own Committee and the Committee for Bombay having been unable to utilise the grant in the past year. During the year under review some of the Survey Committees did very useful work and brought to light many valuable historical manuscripts and documents some of which were purchased by them. All these manuscripts or copies thereof, have been transferred to the National Archives of India for custody. The Delhi Committee has also purchased twenty-seven historical manuscripts, which are now being examined by it.

(ii) *Account of Expenditure.*—It may be mentioned in this connection that the accounts of expenditure incurred by the Committees out of the Government grant are not in most cases received in time. Attention of the members are invited in this connection to Resolution V of the 11th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 140) and the Conveners of the Committees are requested to submit their half-yearly accounts in time and in proper form for audit purposes.

(iii) *Publicity through Radio and Press.*—As suggested by the Research and Publication Committee at its eleventh meeting, the Secretary moved the authorities of the All-India Radio and the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India to extend necessary facilities to the Regional Records Survey Committees for publicising their activities as in the past. Accordingly as many as 17 talks were delivered by the members of the various provincial Committees from the various stations of the All-India Radio between October-December 1948. These include nine talks in English, Tamil and Telugu from Madras and Trichinopoly; three from Cuttack in Oriya; three from Nagpur in English, Marathi and Hindi; and one each from Lucknow and Patna in Hindi.

About publicity through Press, the Regional Records Survey Committee for East Punjab published a series of articles on their survey work through

the newspapers. No material worth publication was however received by the Secretary of the Commission from other Survey Committees.

(iv) *Annual Reports.*—All the previous annual reports from the Regional Records Survey Committees in the Provinces and the States have been published in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXV, Part I. During the current year fresh reports have been received only from the Committees in West Bengal, United Provinces and Madras. As without these reports no estimate of work done in the field can be made, the Conveners may be requested to send them regularly.

Dr. N.K. Sinha said that the grants for the Regional Records Survey Committees were as a rule received very late for anything substantial to be spent by the time the first half-yearly accounts were due. He inquired whether any useful purpose would be served in accounting for a very small sum of money.

The Secretary pointed out that for uniform and proper accounting half-yearly accounts were essential, even though the sum involved was small. In case nothing was spent, a nil return should be made which was required for auditing purposes. The following resolution was then passed:

Resolution III.—This Committee urges on all the Regional Records Survey Committees which have not submitted their accounts to do so without any further delay.

4. Resolution by Mr. B. V. Bhat on the maintenance of records of the "defunct" States.

That the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and States Unions to take immediate steps properly to house and preserve the records of the defunct States within their respective jurisdictions.

Explanatory Note.—The importance of the resolution is self-explanatory. The archives of all the Indian States, which have either merged with the provinces or have formed into Unions contain valuable materials bearing on the history of India from 1200 A.D. down to present time. The Jaipur State records which are now accessible to research scholars, have revealed a mass of valuable records which will be of great use to the students of history.

Secretary's Note.—A similar resolution (Resolution IV) was passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its fourteenth meeting held at New Delhi in May 1949. The resolution has been circulated by the Government of India to all the provincial Governments and Unions of States with a request to preserve and maintain the integrity of the records in question.

5. Resolution forwarded by the Rajputana University regarding classification and rearrangement of records under the Unions of States.

That the various Unions of States be requested kindly to reclassify and rearrange their archives on proper lines so as to make them useful for research reference and throw them open to scholars.

These two items being related were taken up together. Mr. G. H. Khare related his experience with regard to the Jaipur records where he was not permitted to take any notes from the records he was allowed to examine. He inquired if any steps had been taken towards organizing the records of defunct States like Jaipur and opening them for research.

The *Secretary* informed that conditions in the defunct States was still fluid, and until they were stabilized nothing definite could be said about them. His private information was that some steps were being taken to organize the records of Union of Rajasthan on which he had been consulted in a private capacity, but he was unaware of the actual details or the progress made.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and States Unions to take immediate steps properly to house and preserve the records of the defunct States within their respective jurisdictions, and to arrange their archives on proper lines so as to make them useful for research purposes, and to throw them open to scholars.

6. Resolution forwarded by the Calcutta University regarding throwing open of Central Government records.

That the records of the Government of India down to the year 1935 should be thrown open for examination and use by *bona fide* historical research workers.

Explanatory Note.—Now that British rule over India has ended, there is no reason why these records should not be thrown open for historical researches.

Secretary's Note.—In pursuance of Resolution III of the ninth meeting and Resolution XIII of the eleventh meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, the Government of India have in March 1949 declared all their ordinary and confidential records up to 1901 open for *bona fide* research. The National Archives of India (Historical) Research Rules have accordingly been modified and the revised rules which are now in press will be circulated as soon as these are printed. The proposal to throw

open records of further 35 years cannot be entertained unless additional storage space is provided. The National Archives of India is already facing serious difficulties owing to shortage of accommodation.

Dr N. K. Sinha formally moved the resolution forwarded by the University of Calcutta.

The *Secretary* pointed out that it would be against public policy to throw open generally very recent records, and no Government could agree to such a proposal. However even the latest records were open for research by individual scholars with the permission of the Ministry concerned.

The resolution was withdrawn.

7. Note by Dr. P. M. Joshi on the acquisition of records relating to India from the National Archives, U.S.A. (forwarded by the Government of Bombay).

Reference Information Circular No. 38 of the National Archives, U.S.A., contains an interesting article by P. Basu giving information about materials in the U.S.A. Archives relating to India. The records relate to economic and commercial affairs of India from 1792 onwards. They arise out of report of the United States Consuls in India. The U.S. Consuls in India were not interested in commerce alone. They did political and other reporting as well. Their records contain interesting information about agriculture, irrigation, forest, trade, public health, military problems and political situation in India and should prove a collection of great interest. An attempt should be made to acquire copies of the more important of these records.

On page 3 of the bulletin there is one item of special interest for the Province of Bombay. They are the records from the U.S. Consul for Bombay for 1855-1922. Microfilm copies of these records may be obtained for this Government.

Secretary's Note.—On an earlier recommendation a scheme had been prepared to obtain microfilm copies of records relating to India from abroad. The Government of India have been pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose. As to records of special interest to the province of Bombay referred to by Dr. Joshi, it would be advisable for the Bombay Government to approach the U.S. National Archives for copy.

Dr P. M. Joshi informed that the Bombay Government had since taken action as suggested in the Secretary's note.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Eighth Meeting, New Delhi, March 1946

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and Indian States to set up permanent Regional Survey Committees in view of the altered position consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

1. The Government of Assam propose to set up a separate Regional Survey Committee in Assam with the following members :—

- (i) Dr. B. K. Kakati, Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati, and member of the Regional Survey Committee for Bengal and Assam.
- (ii) Head of the Department of History at Cotton College, Gauhati,
- (iii) Head of the Department of History at the Gauhati University.
- (iv) Honorary Secretary, Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti.
- (v) Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, Honorary Provincial Director of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies and member of the Regional Survey Committee for Bengal and Assam.

Secretary's Remarks—Please see remarks of the Government of Assam on Resolution II of 13th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

2. The Government of Madras have set up a permanent Regional Survey Committee composed of persons and representatives of institutions interested in the subject. The Committee will consist of the following members and they will hold office for a period of three years from the date of the order:—

I. Learned Institutions.

- (i) Sri P. V. Ramanujaswami, M.A., Director of the Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tirupati.
- (ii) Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon), Honorary Curator of the Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras.
- (iii) Sri S. Gopalan, B.A., B.L., Member and Honorary Secretary of the T.M.S.S.M. Library, Tanjore.
- (iv) Dr. George Kuriyan, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Geographical Society, Gopalapuram, Madras.
- (v) Dr. R. Bhaskaran, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras Institute of Public Administration, University Buildings, Triplicane, Madras.

II. Universities.

- (i) Professor V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, Madras.
- (ii) Professor R. Satyanatha Ayyar, M.A., Professor of History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

III. Government Nominees.

- (i) Sri Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Principal, Raja Doraisingam Memorial College, Sivaganga ————Convener.
- (ii) Sri T. P. Minakshisundaram, M.A., B.L., M.O.L., Correspondent, Chintadripet High School, Madras.
- (iii) Sri T. Balakrishnan Nair, M.A. (London), Professor of Indian History, Presidency College, Madras.
- (iv) Sri R. Subba Rao, M.A., L.T., Secretary, Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.
- (v) Reverend Father T. N. Siquira, S.J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.

IV. The President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

V. The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras.

VI. The Curator, Madras Record Office.

3. The Government of East Punjab have informed that a Regional Survey Committee for the survey of historical records in East Punjab consisting of the following members has already been constituted :—

- (i) Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.
- (ii) Dr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Ph.D.,
- (iii) Professor Jai Chandra, Vidyalankar, M.A.,
- (iv) Professor C. L. Kapur, M.A.,
- (v) Professor Waryam Singh, M.A.,
- (vi) Professor Vidya Sagar Suri, M.A.,
- (vii) Baba Prem Singh of Hoti.

4. The Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, has informed that the Administration is collecting lists of historical records available in the districts. So far as is known no such records are lying uncared for in Himachal Pradesh in private custody. It will, therefore, serve no useful purpose for the present to set up a Regional Survey Committee in the province.

5. The *Government of Bombay* have informed that the question of establishing a Historical and Ancient Monuments Council is under their consideration. (Please see also the remarks against Resolution VIII of tenth meeting and Resolution II of the 13th meeting of the R and P Committee).

6. The *Government of Cochin* (late) have suggested that a common committee for Cochin, Travancore and Malabar appears to be the best course.

7. The *Government of Tripura* have informed that the question of setting up a Regional Survey Committee in the State will be considered after preliminary survey has been made with a view to ascertaining if and to what extent records and materials of historic interest exist in the Tripura State. Steps to this end are being taken.

8. The *Government of Travancore* (late) have informed that a Regional Committee was constituted in October 1944 consisting of Mr. V. Rangacharya, Professor of History, University College, Trivandrum, Mr. Sooranand P. N. Kunjan Pillai, Superintendent, Huzur Central Records and Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, Director of Archaeology for the collection of manuscripts in private custody, etc. Professor Rangacharya has since resigned his appointment and Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval has retired from service. The Committee has thus become defunct. The question of re-constituting the Committee will be taken up as soon as the vacant Professorship in History in the University College and the post of Director of Archaeology are filled up.

9. The *Government of Cooch Behar* (late) have informed that the State Durbar are in favour of Regional Committees being set up in the States. The Durbar, however, consider it desirable that while setting up such Committees a State should be allowed to have one or two of its nominees on the Committee.

10. The *Manipur State* (late) have informed that they did not wish to set up a permanent Regional Committee at present.

11. The *Rampur State* have set up a Regional Committee for the survey of historical records under the Presidentship of their Political Minister.

12. The *Chief Commissioner, Coorg*, has informed, that since there are not many historical records in the province, there is no need to set up a permanent Regional Survey Committee for Coorg.

Ninth Meeting, Indore, December, 1946

Resolution VII.—(a) This Committee appreciates the services of the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. T. S. Ramachandran, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan and the Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library in rescuing

the Tanjore records from destruction and conveys its thanks to those gentlemen.

(b) The Committee also recommends that these records should be moved to the custody of the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(c) The Committee further recommends that an adequate grant be made for indexing and cataloguing these records and that the Madras Government consider the matter sympathetically.

The *Madras Government* consider that the dual responsibility over the records in question, suggested in the resolution is not feasible. Once the records are transferred to a non-official body like the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library, neither the Collector of Tanjore nor the Curator, Madras Record Office can be expected to exercise any effective control over their safe custody and maintenance. The Madras Government also cannot be held responsible for any theft or loss of the records if these are under the care and custody of private library where they will be accessible to the public.

The Tanjore collections are Government records and are not "Manuscripts" of mere historical or literary value. Being mostly records of administrative value, they cannot be kept in a public library and thrown open for research work indiscriminately, as such a course might lead to litigation, affect public interest or embarrass the Government.

Of the two public libraries in the Province to which these records could be transferred, the Curator, Madras Record Office, who is the expert adviser of this Government on the subject, the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue all are opposed to their transfer to the Saraswati Mahal Library.

The provincial Government therefore requests the Government of India to reconsider their decision.

Secretary's Remarks.—Please see in this connection Resolution I passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 25th session held at Delhi in December 1948 (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXV, Part I), and also conspectus of action taken by the Government of India.

Tenth Meeting, New Delhi, March 1947

Resolution IV.—This Committee views with grave concern the extremely unsatisfactory state in which the bulk of the records and historical manuscripts in India are lying, and the risks of destruction and dispersal to which they are exposed due mainly to the ignorance on the part of the public of their value as evidences for history and is firmly convinced that the

major portion of these invaluable treasures will be lost to the nation unless adequate steps are immediately taken for their preservation. The Committee believes that many of these risks can be eliminated by (1) the enactment of a comprehensive public records legislation for the preservation of all records of national value ; (2) by the establishment of properly organised and staffed repositories all over the country to house records which still require a suitable shelter, and education of their present custodians and owners in the principles of archives keeping ; (3) making provision for technical services (such as repair, photographing, indexing, cataloguing, etc.) in such repositories as may be unable to organise these services for themselves ; (4) organisation of research facilities at these repositories for approved students and (5) establishment of a system of control on the administration of these records by a suitable central organisation. The Committee further believes that as a preliminary step to the above it will be necessary to compile a register containing complete information regarding all records in India whether in public, semi-public, private or institutional custody. It therefore makes the following recommendations :—

- (i) That the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, be entrusted with the compilation of such a Register, to be called the National Register of records and historical manuscripts, with the help of the Regional Survey Committees in the provinces and the States ;
- (ii) that the latter bodies be instructed to concentrate on the work of the compilation of the materials for the register to the exclusion of all other items of work they may have taken up or intend to take up in the near future ;
- (iii) that information collected be entered in the *pro forma* approved by this Committee (annexed hereto) a separate form being used for each collection, series, group or 'fonds' of records or historical manuscripts surveyed, that the completed form be forwarded to the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, for consolidation with similar forms received from elsewhere copies being retained by the Regional Committees in the form of a Register for a reference purpose, with up-to-date indexes, duplicates of which should be furnished to the Secretary of the Committee, and that the Registers whether at the Centre or in the provinces be made available to accredited scholars ;
- (iv) that the provincial Governments and the States and through them the authorities of the Divisions, Districts, Sub-divisions, Circles and other administrative units, High Courts and other Courts, Corporations, Municipalities, District and Local Boards,

Trusts, Councils and similar organisations set up by the provincial or State Governments or under their auspices, learned societies, Universities, educational institutions, religious establishments, libraries, museums and all public and semi-public institutions situated within the territorial limits of the provinces and the States, be asked to co-operate fully with the Regional Committees in compiling the Register by extending to them financial help and according them unrestricted facilities for inspection of the records under their control ;

- (v) the Regional Survey Committees be further asked to exclude from their immediate programme the contents of the organised Records Offices and concentrate on such records in semi-public, institutional and private custody and such public records as are yet to be organised ;
- (vi) that the provincial Governments and the States having organised record offices of their own be asked to furnish the requisite information in respect of their collections direct to the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, in the approved form copies being sent to the Regional Survey Committees functioning in the provinces of the States as the case may be ;
- (vii) that the Government of India afford such financial and other facilities to the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee (in printing instruction sheets, relevant *proformas*, and any other matter) that may be considered to be necessary in connection with the compilation of the Register ;
- (viii) that to accord this scheme the widest possible publicity the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, that the Press Information Bureau be asked to issue a press note on the subject for publication in leading newspapers and periodicals and that All-India Radio be asked to arrange for a series of educational talks explaining the implications of the project. The Committee hereby authorises its Secretary to issue directives for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees and to ask for annual reports of the work done in this connection.

1. The *Travancore Government* (late) have informed that they will be glad to render all possible help and co-operation in the compilation of the National Register of Records, etc.

2. The *Government of West Bengal* have said that the matter is under their consideration and ask for information on what the Government of India propose to do about their own records. They further ask the Government of India to get them informed as to the nature and extent of the financial aid they are expected to give to the regional Records Offices in this connection.

Secretary's Remarks.—A reply has been sent to the Government of West Bengal intimating that steps are being taken for compiling complete information regarding records in the custody of the various Ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices.

3. The *Manipur State* (late) have informed that they were willing to help the Government of India in all possible ways and desired that the Chief Minister or the Dewan should be asked for permission whenever any records in that State were considered necessary to be transcribed by anybody to help the Survey Committee.

4. The *Government of Orissa* have informed that they will give all possible help to the Regional Survey Committee in the province in carrying through the programme of compilation of a National Register of Records and Historical Manuscripts.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee (further) recommends that the provincial and States Governments be requested to give on the basis of the recommendations of the Regional Survey Committees in their areas, free transcripts of records in their custody to those who may help the Survey Committees in their quest for historical records, if such transcripts are wanted for local or family history.

1. The *Government of Travancore* (late) have informed that they will be glad to render all possible assistance to those who may help the Regional Survey Committee in their quest for historical records as and when a requisition is received.

2. The *Government of West Bengal* have informed that the matter is under their consideration.

3. The *Government of Bombay* have informed that no Regional Survey Committee exists in the province but a Provincial Records Council is proposed to be set up which will do work similar to that done by the Regional Survey Committees in other provinces. The provincial Government will implement the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee through this council which will seek to utilise the services of all persons interested in historical research. At present students are not charged anything for taking extracts from records either in the Secretariat Record

Office, Bombay or the Alienation Office, Poona. Facilities for studying material at both the Offices will be given to all persons connected with the Provincial Records Council on the same conditions as obtain for the general student. Search for material required by such workers will be conducted by them and any transcripts that they may require will be allowed to them.

Secretary's Remarks.—(Please see remarks against Resolution VI of eighth meeting and Resolution II of 13th meeting also.) An *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee, set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission according to Resolution V of the third meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, is in existence in Bombay since 1943. Please see conspectus page 111, Part III, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXI.

Eleventh Meeting, Jaipur, February 1949

Resolution XII.—That the Government of India and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee be requested to transfer all the original writings of Mahatma Gandhi and records relating to him to the custody of the National Archives of India for preservation.

Note.—Please see remarks against Resolution II of the twenty-fourth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Twelfth Meeting, New Delhi, July 1949

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that the Local Records Sub-Committee be reconstituted as follows:—

- (1) Educational Adviser to the Government of India, *ex-officio* Chairman.
- (2) A nominee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (preferably a Deputy Secretary of that Ministry).
- (3) A member co-opted by the Chairman for one year.
- (4) Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary,

and if a member was available at Delhi for the entire period of three years for which the Sub-Committee is ordinarily appointed, he may be co-opted.

The *Government of India* have accepted the resolution and the revised constitution has been published in the *Gazette of India*. Please see Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXV, Part I, Appendix C.

Resolution II.—This Committee fully endorses the Resolution of the Sub-Committee on the conservation of records under a unified central control and recommends to the Government of India that suitable action be taken as soon as possible.

The *Government of India* have circulated the resolution together with the minutes of the Sub-Committee and Resolution IV of the twenty-third session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to all the provincial Governments and the States.

For replies from the provincial Governments and the States, please see the Conspectus of the I.H.R.C., Resolution IV of the 23rd session.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that all the non-current District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records should be centralised at the provincial headquarters under a unified control directly under the provincial Governments for better preservation and historical research. It is further recommended that an annual report on the progress achieved in this respect may be submitted to the Indian Historical Records Commission for information.

Forwarded by the *Government of India* to all the provincial Governments, States and Unions of States.

The *Government of East Punjab* have informed that they have accepted the Resolution and action has already been taken to implement the same.

The *Government of Bombay* have stated that the question of centralisation of the non-current District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records at the provincial headquarters is receiving their attention.

The *Barda State* (late) have informed that they have already concentrated all their district records up to the year 1884 in their Central Records.

The *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*, has informed that Delhi till 1911 formed part of the Ambala District and that the district records of historical value up to that year, if any, should be in the office of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. There are at present no historical records in the District Offices.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the provincial Governments be requested to follow the international practice in the appropriation by or allotment of records to seceding territories.

Note.—The resolution together with a note prepared by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission on the "International Practice on the effect of change of Sovereignty on records" was forwarded by the Government of India to all the provincial Governments.

The *Government of Assam* was requested specially to re-open the question of partition of Central Government records with the Government of East Pakistan *de novo* on lines similar to those followed by the Government of West Bengal.

The *Government of Assam* have informed that no records of the late Crown Representative or of the Central Government have been partitioned or transferred to the Government of East Bengal. Records of the provincial Government which purely relate to the portion of Sylhet district have been separated and transferred to the Government of East Bengal and those which are of common interest or relate to other districts of the Province have been duplicated and the duplicate copies were transferred to that Government only.

Resolution V.—This Committee approves of the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India to formulate a five-year plan of work for survey of historical documents in the country and urges upon the Government of India to give effect to this recommendation as soon as possible.

The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(For replies of the provincial Governments and States on the proposed compilation of the "National Register" please see reply against Resolution IV of the 10th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee).

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that the Historical Section of the Defence Ministry may be represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The *Government of India* have accepted the recommendation and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Director, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section has been appointed an Associate member of the Commission.

Item 12 of the proceedings regarding publication of all the past resolutions of the Commission in a consolidated form.

A Souvenir Volume entitled "Indian Historical Records Commission—A Retrospect" containing the history of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the National Archives of India since their inception was published during the Silver Jubilee Session of the Commission and distributed to all the members and others. Another volume containing the past resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Research and Publication Committee and the Local Records Sub-Committee has also been published and distributed to all the members, provincial Governments, States, etc.

Thirteenth meeting—Delhi, December 1948.

Resolution I.—This Committee requests scholars, archivists and others engaged in research among archives to bring to the notice of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, interesting and new subjects which they come across in the course of their researches and upon which they find sufficient materials among the archives, in order that a list of such subjects may be published in the Annual Proceedings Volumes of the Indian Historical Records Commission for helping research students in the selection of suitable subjects for their thesis.

The *Government of India* has accepted the Resolution subject to the modification that the information on the subject should be published in the **INDIAN ARCHIVES** instead of in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

1. The *Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh*, has instructed all the Deputy Commissioners to request scholars and archivists in each District who are engaged in research to bring to the notice of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, interesting and new subjects which they might come across in the course of their researches.

2. The *Chief Commissioner, Coorg*, has informed that there are no research scholars engaged in archival research work in Coorg and therefore no action was considered necessary on the resolution by the Administration.

3. The *Madras Government* have informed that the Curator, Madras Records Office, has been asked to communicate to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, direct any new and interesting subjects for research which he might come across in the course of his research. The resolution has also been forwarded to the Universities in the province for necessary action on a suggestion from the Curator of the Record Office.

4. The *United Provinces Government* have informed that copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the different Universities and learned institutions in the province for their information and necessary action.

5. The *East Punjab Government* have conveyed their acceptance of the resolution and have directed their Keeper of Records to bring to the notice of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, interesting and new subjects suitable for research whenever he comes across them.

6. The *Government of Bombay* have informed that interesting topics which the Director of Archives, Bombay, and his staff come across in the course of their work will be communicated to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

7. The *Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union* have informed that the Director of Archives of the Union has suggested the following subjects to be of interest to research scholars for selecting suitable subjects for their thesis :—

- (i) History of each of the States of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala and Faridkot.
- (ii) Minority administrations in the Phulkian States.
- (iii) Services rendered by the Phulkian States to the British Government in India.
- (iv) Patiala and the Chamber of Princes.

8. The *Government of West Bengal* have intimated that the contents of the letter have been forwarded to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad with the request to bring them to the notice of the research scholars working under them for compliance.

9. The *University of Mysore* have been intimated that the Head of the Department of History of that University has been requested to inform the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, direct soon after he came across any new and interesting subject worthy of report.

10. The *Government of Travancore and Cochin* have informed that a press note has been published on the subject for information of all concerned.

11. The *Government of Vindhya Pradesh* have informed that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Vindhya Historical Records Commission for future guidance and any interesting and new subject which they come across in the course of their work will be communicated to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

Remarks.—Materials as and when received will be published in the 'Indian Archives'.

Resolution II.—That early and suitable steps be taken by the Indian Historical Records Commission for publication of original texts or translations of comparatively important historical manuscripts and documents discovered by the respective Regional Records Survey Committees.

The *Government of India* while agreeing in principle with the Resolution consider that publication of historical manuscripts and documents discovered by the Regional Records Survey Committee is a work which should be undertaken by the provincial Governments, etc., in conjunction with their respective regional Committees.

The provincial Governments and local administrations were, however, requested to inform the Government of India the course of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the resolution.

1. The *Government of Assam* have informed that they have postponed the scheme for setting up of a Regional Records Survey Committee till the next financial year due to the limitations of finance and as such the question of undertaking the publication of historical monuments and documents in accordance with the resolution of the Indian Historical Records Commission does not arise for the present. (Please see conspectus Resolution VI, eighth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee).

2. The *Chief Commissioner, Coorg*, has informed that there are no historical records and monuments of importance in Coorg and therefore no Regional Records Survey Committee has been set up. In the circumstances no action is considered necessary on the resolution.

3. The *Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur (State), East Punjab*, has informed that a Regional Records Survey Committee for the discovery of historical manuscripts and documents in that province has since been appointed.

4. The *Chief Commissioner, Bhopal*, has informed that the volume and importance of record in Bhopal are not such as will necessitate the expenditure of money in the appointment of a new Regional Records Survey Committee and as such an *ad hoc* Committee has been proposed to be constituted for the purpose of examining important manuscripts and documents. A report of the findings will be sent in due course.

5. The *Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, has informed that it is not proposed to take any action as no historical manuscripts and documents have so far been found nor are likely to be found in that Islands as all those records have been destroyed by the Japanese during the period of their occupation.

Remarks.—The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been requested to furnish the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, with the information as to the nature, the extent and the inclusive dates of the records involved in the destruction and to make a thorough investigation to this effect whether those records have been physically transferred elsewhere or was it exclusively attributable to Japanese destructive tactics.

The following reply has been given by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands :

As none of the old records or registers are to be found here, it is not possible to give any information regarding the nature, the extent, and the inclusive dates of the records destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Nor is it possible for the Local Administration to state categorically that these records have actually

been destroyed, and not carried away elsewhere. All that we can say is that the local people saw heaps of old records being burnt by the Japanese in the compounds of the Government offices which the latter had occupied. As, however, access to these buildings was strictly forbidden to outsiders by the Japanese military authorities, no detailed information can be given regarding the nature of the records that were destroyed. The fact remains that when these Islands were re-occupied by the Allied Forces in October 1945, no old records were found. It is, however, by no means improbable that some of these records were carried away between 1942 and 1945 by the Japanese, and deposited elsewhere.

6. The *Government of Madras* have informed that they have already set up a Committee for the survey of historical records and that that Committee has not unearthed any manuscripts. The question of publishing the historically important manuscripts will be considered as and when the Committee unearths any manuscripts of real importance. (Please see reply of the Government of Madras on Resolution VI of the eighth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.)

7. The *Government of East Punjab* have informed that they have already a plan in operation and according to that plan research works of outstanding merit are published in the form of monographs. Two of such monographs are already in the Press and that they will pursue the objectives in this resolution as far as possible.

8. The *Government of Bombay* have informed that they have created a Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments which will consider all questions that may be referred to by the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee. (The aims and objects is printed in the Appendix D. Please see remarks against Resolution VI of the eighth meeting, Resolution VIII of the tenth meeting also.)

Resolution III.—This Committee reiterates that for enabling the Indian research scholars to write a complete and more authentic account of the political, social and economic condition of India in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and particularly the History of Indian trade, commerce and shipping, the Government of India be requested to arrange with the Governments of Holland, Portugal and France for obtaining microfilm copies of all such records in their possession as may have any bearing on India.

The *Government of India* have accepted the resolution. The preliminary work undertaken by the National Archives of India in collecting information about records relating to India in foreign repositories has revealed a mass of valuable information on the subject and order has been placed with the following institutions to supply microfilm copies of those records :—

United Kingdom : 1. British Museum, London ; 2. National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh ; 3. Keeper of Register and Records of Scotland, Edinburgh ; 4. The Guildhall Library, London ; 5. Bodleian Library, Oxford ; 6. The Public Record Office, London ; 7. Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth.

France : 8. La Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris ; 9. Les Archives de Seine-et-Oise, Versailles ; 10. Archives des France, Paris.

Norway and Denmark : 11. Riksarkivet, Oslo (Norway); 12. Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen (Denmark).

United States of America : 13. Library of Congress ; Washington ; 14. Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio ; 15. Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Item 7 of the Proceedings regarding proposal for compilation of a Medical History of India

The relevant extracts from the proceedings of the meeting have been sent to Dr. D. V. Subba Reddy.

Dr. Reddy has been further informed that as Madras has a fully organised Records Office provided with suitable arrangements for rehabilitating old and fragile documents he should contact its Curator for assistance. The Director of Archives, Government of India, who is likely to visit Madras some time late in 1949, will also try to inspect his collection and render any help that he can.

Fourteenth Meeting, New Delhi, May 1949

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India that all imports of microfilm copies of official documents, historical manuscripts and rare books from abroad should be exempted from normal customs duty at the ports.

The question is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Resolution II.—That this Committee recommends that all documents (paper) and manuscripts of a date subsequent to A.D. 1600, which are now in the possession of the Archaeological Department and different museums should be transferred to the National Archives of India.

As no documents in the custody of the Archaeological Department and different museums are likely to be archives, the Government of India have decided that the Archaeological Department should furnish to the National Archives of India with a list of such manuscripts in an approved form.

Resolution III.—This Committee reiterates its previous recommendations and requests the provincial Governments to expedite the establishment of organised records offices in their respective provinces if they have not already done so.

1. The Government of West Bengal have informed that an organised records office exists in the province.

2. The Government of Assam have informed that with a view to establishing an organised records office in Assam, the provincial Government have already deputed a candidate for training in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India. Prior to the completion of his training no steps for implementation of the resolution can be taken.

3. The Chief Commissioner, Kutch, has informed that the Administration has no historical records.

Remarks.—This seems to be quite unlikely as the Kutch State appears to have come into existence in the 15th century and came to have relations with the British power in India as early as 1899. An enquiry has been made of the Chief Commissioner, Kutch, to this effect and the reply is awaited.

4. The Government of East Punjab have informed that they have already established a Record Office of their own which is in the charge of a Class I officer of long experience who is assisted by two qualified trained technical assistants. He has been a permanent member of Indian Historical Records Commission and has been serving it for the last 12 years.

5. The Government of United Provinces have informed that they have appointed a Keeper of Records who has been entrusted with the work of establishing a Central Records Office at Allahabad.

6. The Chief Commissioner, Coorg, has informed that there are only a limited number of historical records in that province which are preserved safely and as there is no scope for conducting any fresh researches in this direction, it is not considered necessary to establish an organised record office there.

7. The Government of Madras have informed that they have had an organised record office as early as 1909.

8. The Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, has informed that in Bhopal an Archives Department known as the Central Records Office has been in existence from 1852. It is one of the oldest in the Dominion and is being run and maintained on lines suggested by the Central Records Office of the Government of India. There are no modern machines to work with but attempts are being made to obtain the same results by means of local contrivances, as far as possible.

9. The *Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union*, have informed that they are already taking necessary steps to organise a Central Record Office for the Covenanted States of that Union at Patiala.

10. The *Chief Commissioner, Delhi*, has requested the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to inspect the records of his Administration with a view to determine as to which of the records are of historical value. So far as the question of establishing a separate Records office for Delhi is concerned, he submitted that Delhi being a small province, it is very doubtful whether a separate Records Office will be necessary.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be urged to take suitable steps immediately for the safe custody and proper preservation of records lately in possession of the various Indian States. The Director of National Archives may be given all necessary facilities for this purpose and be requested to submit his report to the Indian Historical Records Commission at an early date.

The resolution together with extracts from the proceedings of the meeting has been forwarded by the Government of India to all the provincial Governments, States and Unions of States with the request to take necessary steps for the preservation, custody and maintenance of integrity of records which were lately in the possession of various States now merged with the provinces or have formed into Unions. In cases of larger States (like Baroda, Kolhapur, Cochin, etc.) which had well organised records offices of their own, it would be desirable that these records offices should be maintained intact, control remaining with the provincial Government or the Union Governments as the case may be.

The *Government of East Punjab* have informed that steps will be taken for the safe custody and preservation of the materials, if any, found in the records of the States of Laharu, Pataudi and Dujana which have merged into the province of East Punjab.

Item 6 regarding Madras Regional Records Survey Committee

An extract from the proceeding of the meeting has been forwarded by the Government of India to the Madras Government and the provincial Government have been requested that the permanent Regional Records Survey Committee set up by Madras should follow the programme laid down by the Indian Historical Records Commission for the previous *ad hoc* Committee in its entirety.

The reply from the Government of Madras is awaited.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION MEMBERS' MEETING

Cuttack, 25th December, 1949

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 11-15 A.M. on Sunday, December 25, 1949, at the Physics Lecture Theatre of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. In the absence of Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *ex-officio* President of the Commission, Professor D. V. Potdar was elected to the Chair. A list of members who were present is appended with the proceedings of the Public Meeting.

1. Review of action taken on the Resolutions of the twenty-fifth and some previous sessions of the Commission.

(Please see conspectus).

The *Chairman* drew attention to Resolution II of the twenty-fourth session and said he had information that the Gandhi Memorial Trust had consulted some American experts regarding preservation and microfilming of some of the papers of Mahatma Gandhi. He regretted the fact that the Trust instead of consulting experts in India first should have gone to foreign experts. He, however, expressed his satisfaction that eventually the Trust had agreed to have the Director of Archives of the Government of India on the Committee entrusted with setting up of a Gandhi Museum, a suggestion which had been accepted by the Government of India.

Dr. N. L. Chatterjee referred to Resolution XV of the twenty-fourth session and said that no grant had been made to the United Provinces Historical Society for research. He desired that the Government of United Provinces be approached in the matter.

The *Chairman* inquired if the United Provinces Historical Society had asked for a grant from the United Provinces Government for the specific purpose of research.

Sri Parmanand said that the United Provinces Government was probably not aware that the Society undertook any specific research work. If they were so informed and a request was made to them, they would perhaps consider the matter.

The *Chairman* drew attention to Resolution III of the twenty-fifth session and suggested that the Government of India be reminded of the resolution and asked to take an early decision.

Dr. S. N. Sen said that besides reminding the Government of India, the latter should be asked to obtain specific information regarding the dispersal of the Residency records some of which had been destroyed at the time of the transfer of power, while the bulk had been transferred to the United Kingdom's High Commissioner in India, despite the best efforts of the Director of Archives to stop such transfer. The following resolution was then passed unanimously :

Resolution I.—This Commission draws the attention of the Government of India to Resolution III of the twenty-fifth session and further urges upon them to get back all Residency records transferred to the custody of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in India.

2. Recommendations, if any, of the Research and Publication Committee during the Cuttack meeting.

There being no recommendation of an exceptional nature by the Research and Publication Committee, the Commission proceeded to consider the next item on the agenda.

3. Review of the progress made on the Development Scheme.

Reports of the action taken on the development schemes of the National Archives of India were placed before the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Jaipur and Delhi. A further report is submitted below :—

The principal recommendations are :—

- (i) Microfilm copies of all unpublished records relating to modern Indian history not available in this country should be obtained and preserved in the Imperial Record Department.
- (ii) All necessary steps should be taken for salvaging privately owned manuscripts in India. The central and provincial record offices should be legally authorised to take charge of such manuscripts when their respective owners are willing to transfer their custody on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. Such owners as may be prepared to provide for the better preservation of their manuscripts should be given such technical advice and service as they may require.
- (iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.
- (iv) Microphotographic copies of all the publications on India not available in this country should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with and placed in the custody of the Imperial Record Department.

- (v) All *bona fide* students should have access to these copies.
- (vi) The Imperial Record Department should supply at a reasonable price copies made out of the microfilms mentioned above to Universities, learned societies, public libraries and such persons as may apply for them.
- (vii) Early steps should be taken to air-condition the muniment rooms of the Imperial Record Department with a view to securing uniformity of temperature and relative humidity.
- (viii) Vacuum fumigatorium and laminating machines should be installed in the Imperial Record Department at an early date.
- (ix) Imparting instructions in theory and practice of archives keeping should be recognised as one of the normal duties of the Imperial Record Department.
- (x) Publication programme.
- (xi) Building and Shelves.
- (xii) Storage Equipment (for records).
- (xiii) Accession of records of Government of India not transferred.
- (xiv) Map Room.
- (xv) Survey and listing of National Archives of India records.

(i) and (iv) above.—A sum of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided by the Government of India for the purchase of microfilm copies of documents relating to India from foreign countries. Contacts have been established with several countries in Europe and with the United States of America and some of them are willing to co-operate with our scheme. Orders have also been placed with some of the foreign institutions for supply of microfilm copies of records (Please see conspectus, Research & Publication Committee). The work of collecting further information on the subject is being continued despite the fact that the necessary staff asked for this purpose has not so far been provided by the Government of India.

(ii) above.—(a) During 1948-49 and 1949-50 the Government of India have granted two subventions of Rs. 6,500 each to the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committees in the provinces. The grant for 1949-50 has not been disbursed to the Bombay Committee since the Committee has surrendered the entire amount granted to it in 1947-48, its share being equally divided between the Committees in the United Provinces and West Bengal who have been doing useful survey work. All the Survey Committees in the provinces have unearthed valuable manuscripts in the

course of their survey work and the documents purchased by them from private owners have been transferred to the National Archives of India for custody.

(b) The proposal for the compilation of a 'National Register of Records, manuscripts, etc.', of which mention was made last year, has been deferred by the Government of India till the next financial year, as an economy measure.

(c) As in the previous year the Government of India was approached for a grant of Rs. 20,000/- for the purchase of manuscripts. No formal sanction has so far been received.

(d) The Government grant of Rs. 5,000 for tendering technical services to institutions and private persons is being usefully utilised. The Preservation Division of the National Archives of India has repaired some of the records of the East Punjab Record Office, and of the Kashmir Government and supplied microphotographic copies of records to Swedish Embassy and to private individuals. The National Archives of India is now engaged in microfilming the Gilgit Manuscripts.

(e) *Books*.—It was the Commission's view that the National Archives of India should build up a library of basic books on modern Indian history as well as archive science and connected subjects. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was granted by the Government of India for this purpose in 1947. But owing to all round rise in prices of books very few books could be acquired by the National Archives of India library which continues to have considerable gaps.

(f) *Parliamentary Papers*.—The plan under which a full collection of Parliamentary papers or their microfilm copies was to be acquired by the National Archives of India has made some progress. H.M.'s Stationery Office was approached in this behalf who has begun to collect necessary materials for microfilming and the Government of India have been requested to furnish the necessary funds.

(g) *Subvention to Societies*.—No grants under this head have been sanctioned by the Government.

(iii) *above*.—The question of legislation preventing destruction and export of historical manuscripts and documents was discussed at a meeting between the representatives of the Ministry of Law, Ministry of Education and the Director of Archives, Government of India. The Constituent Assembly has included in the Union List, any 'records' that may be declared by the Parliament by law to be of national importance.

(v) and (vi) *above*.—No comments.

(vii) *above*.—The question is under consideration of the Government of India.

(viii) *above*.—The installation of the laminating machine and the fumigatorium is in progress.

(ix) *above*.—The Government of India have sanctioned two stipends for Rs. 100 p. m. each to deserving students in the National Archives of India.

(x) *above*.—Please see report in the agenda of the Research and Publication Committee.

Honorarium to Editors.—The Government of India have made a further grant of Rs. 7,500/- as the honorarium to the second batch of six Editors who are engaged in editing the works under the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, each to be paid a lump sum of Rs. 1,250.

(xi) *above*.—It was decided in an inter-departmental meeting that another wing to the present building comprising 19,000 sq. ft. would be built. The blue prints have since been prepared by the Chief Architect, Central Public Works Department, in consultation with the Director of Archives and his technical staff.

The Government of India agreed to the provision of adjustable cantilever shelves in a part of the stack area in the ground floor and installation is likely to be undertaken soon.

(xii) *above*.—It was recommended by the Commission that the present system of keeping records in bundles should be replaced by that of storing them in carton boxes. A small grant has been received this year but it has not been possible to secure carton boxes through lack of requisite materials.

(xiii) *above*.—Under the accession programme envisaged in the Commission's recommendation the National Archives of India was to acquire the non-current records of all the different agencies of the Government of India wherever they may be located including the defunct agencies. Under this scheme it has been possible only to acquire the records of the Survey of India from 1777 to 1899. The National Archives of India could not approach other agencies in this behalf as it had not the requisite accommodation. But the records of almost all the defunct agencies of the late Political Department have been acquired barring those which through the carelessness of the previous administration were transferred to the High Commissioner for United Kingdom in India or dispersed among several agencies, provincial as well as Central. Attempts are being made to collect information regarding these lost and dispersed records.

(xiv) above.—The Commission recommended as early as 1945 that the Government of India should build up a Central Map repository at the National Archives of India. A proposal has since been received from the Survey of India for the transfer to the National Archives of India their entire collection of old maps. It has however not been possible to accept the transfer so far, as there is no adequate accommodation in the National Archives of India building. But the question of accommodation is under the consideration of the Government and information is being collected by the National Archives of India regarding the best methods of building up an up-to-date Map Room.

(xv) above.—Under the Commission's recommendation the National Archives of India was to conduct a survey of the whole collection of its records and to prepare an inventory with a view to finding lacunae among them. No systematic effort in this behalf has been possible to make through lack of staff. The surveying and listing of several individual collections have however been taken up including the collection known as China Paper, Survey of India's records and the Residency records recently received. The first item has been completed and the other items are in progress.

The *Chairman* referred to items relating to accommodation in the National Archives of India, its staff, provision for buying books for its Library and the establishment of a Map Room, and said that all these were very important matters and the Government should lose no more time in making adequate provision for them. He also thought that the scheme for building up a National Register of Records and Manuscripts was a matter of great national importance and its implementation should not be delayed. The following resolution was moved by the Chair and passed unanimously:

Resolution II.—The Commission expresses its satisfaction with the progress made in several branches of the Development Programme of the National Archives of India. It feels at the same time that some of the branches have not been attended to adequately, they being provision for more accommodation in the National Archives of India, its proper staffing, air conditioning of the muniment rooms, developing the Library of the National Archives of India, and the establishment of a Map Room. The Commission feels these are items of pressing importance and should not be delayed further, and it urges upon the Government of India to make immediate and adequate provision for the above items. The Commission further feels that the compilation of a National Register of Records and Manuscripts is a work of great national importance and should be taken up immediately by the Government of India.

4. Proposal by Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari on retirement from service of Dr. S. N. Sen, *ex-officio* Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

It is with feelings of regret that we learn of the retirement on 31st October 1949 of Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India, and *ex-officio* Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, after a connection which had lasted for over ten years. Dr. Sen during his period of office rendered valuable service to the cause of archives, preservation and studies in this country. He brought about a radical reorganisation of the structure and working of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1941-42 with due representation on it from the Provinces, States, and learned institutions, and gave it a definite programme of work. It is due largely to his efforts that the Commission has been able to implement a programme of intensive survey of records and historical manuscripts in the country, a first class research laboratory on archival problems and a repair shop for documents have been built up at the National Archives of India, while a scheme for getting copies of records and manuscripts and books relating to India in foreign repositories has been developed, and several provinces have been persuaded to establish organized record offices of their own and start provincial records survey commissions; while the people have been made more archives conscious than before. Dr. Sen was also responsible for planning a programme of records publication of which he himself edited several volumes. It was again through the efforts of Dr. Sen that the first archival journal in the East, *THE INDIAN ARCHIVES*, came to be published from the National Archives of India.

I, therefore, recommend that the Commission do record its appreciation of Dr. Sen's valuable services and urge that a resolution be passed to this effect and communicated to Dr. Sen. I further recommend that the Commission request the Government of India (1) to appoint Dr. Sen as an additional Expert Member on the Commission, in recognition of his services and to enable the Commission to utilise further Dr. Sen's long experience in archival matters and (2) appoint him afresh as the General Editor of the Indian Record Series, and Record in Oriental Languages Series, in his personal capacity, and as an honorary adviser to the Local Records Sub-Committee.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari moved his resolution with a short speech in which he reviewed the many services rendered by Dr. Sen to the cause of archives and historical scholarship generally in India and to the Indian Historical Records Commission and the National Archives of India in particular. In support of the proposal to appoint Dr. Sen afresh as the General Editor *Professor Srinivasachari* referred to such precedents as the appointment of *Professor Dodwell*. He was seconded and supported by *Dr. R. C.*

Majumdar, Professor V. R. Dikshitar, Dr. N. K. Sinha, Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, Professor Mohammad Habib, Mr. V. Narayana Pillai, Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar and the Chairman.

Dr. S. N. Sen replying said that he greatly appreciated the expressions of affection from his colleagues on the Commission, but he felt embarrassed by the second part of the proposal contained in the resolution, namely, to continue him as the General Editor of the publications of the National Archives of India. He added that his work which was being appreciated by the Commission had been made possible by the unflinching cooperation of his colleagues in the National Archives of India and the Ministry of Education, particularly Sir John Sargent and Dr. Tara Chand, and he wanted it recorded that most of the tributes paid to him were actually tributes to the staff of the National Archives of India.

The following resolution was then passed with one dissenting voice, that of Dr. Sen as noted above :

Resolution III.—That the Commission do record its appreciation of Dr. S. N. Sen's valuable services and urge that a resolution be passed to this effect and communicated to Dr. Sen. It is further recommended that the Commission request the Government of India (i) to appoint Dr. Sen as an additional Expert Member on the Commission, in recognition of his services and to enable the Commission to utilise further Dr. Sen's long experience in archival matters and (ii) appoint him afresh as the General Editor of the Indian Record Series, and Records in Oriental Languages Series, in his personal capacity, and as an honorary adviser to the Local Records Sub-Committee.

5. International Council on Archives.

During the last session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, mention was made about a draft constitution prepared by the UNESCO for the proposed International Council on Archives. A copy of the constitution as adopted at the Inaugural Meeting of the provisional International Council, convened by the UNESCO in June 1948, has been received from its Director General. The constitution will be found in Appendix A. The members will be glad to know that with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Indian Historical Records Commission has become an "Associational" member of the International Council on Archives according to para. 3 (a) of the constitution and a subscription of £ 50 has been paid as the membership fee of the International Council. This will entitle the Commission to receive all publications, services and privileges of the Council and to send two delegates to each Congress. The question of the

National Archives of India becoming an "Institutional" member of the Council is under the consideration of the Government of India. The President of the International Council on Archives, Dr. Charles Samaran, has further honoured the Commission by appointing Dr. S. N. Sen as a member of the *Admissions Committee* of the Council. The appointment which has been approved by the Government of India, has been made in Dr. Sen's personal capacity.

In a letter from Dr. Samaran it is learnt that it has been decided to hold the meeting of the International Council on Archives at Paris on 23-26 August 1950. Those who wish to take part in the Congress are required to inform the Secretariat of the International Congress, Direction des Archives de France, 60 rue des Francs—Bourgeois, Paris (3e). The Registration fee has been fixed at 1000 French francs to be paid in Paris, students for recognised archival schools and archival courses of the Universities being admitted on a fee of 300 francs. The last date for registration is 1 February 1950. Registration can be for an individual or in the name of an institution. The following subjects are likely to be discussed at the meeting: the control of archives in the process of creation, archives and microphotography, Economical archives (archives of private enterprises), Publication of an international bibliography of guides to archives. All correspondence are to be addressed to Secretariat des Congress International, Direction des Archives de France.

The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the appointment of Dr. S. N. Sen as a member of the Admissions Committee of the International Council on Archives. It was unanimously resolved :

Resolution IV.—That the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated to represent the Commission on the ensuing meeting of the International Council on Archives to be held on August 20 to 23, 1950, in Paris, and the Government of India be moved to make the necessary financial sanction for the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to attend the session.

6. Indian National Commission.

In January 1949, the Government of India approached the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to nominate a representative of the Commission to the proposed Indian National Commission for co-operation with the UNESCO. According to the original report of the Committee set up by the Government of India for the formation of a National Commission, the Indian Historical Records Commission was entitled to nominate a representative on the Educational Sub-Commission of the National

Commission. As the first meeting of the National Commission was convened on the 9-10 April 1949, the Honourable Minister for Education, Government of India, who is the *ex-officio* President of the Record Commission, nominated Dr. S.N. Sen, the Secretary, to represent the Commission in the meeting of the Commission, which the Secretary attended. The Executive Board of the National Commission in its meeting held in July 1949 has since revised the composition of the Commission according to which the Indian Historical Records Commission is now grouped together with five other learned societies under the Educational Sub-Commission to be represented by rotation. The change in the method of representation has been brought to the notice of the Government of India and their decision is awaited.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that the revised system of representation on the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO by rotation did not give the historical associations and institutions in India an adequate representation. He, therefore, suggested that the original system of representation should be restored. The following resolution was passed unanimously :

Resolution V.—The Commission recommends to the Government of India that it should be individually and permanently represented on the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO, instead of taking its turn in rotation with several other bodies as at present.

7. Indian Standards Institution.

The Indian Standards Institution, which is engaged in preparing Indian Standard Specification for abbreviations of titles of periodicals on the line of International Standard in this field, circulated a draft list of abbreviations to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission and sought his opinion on the subject. The Institution also forwarded a copy of the proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Documentation Sectional Committee (Appendix B.) and invited the Indian Historical Records Commission to nominate a representative, preferably a resident in Delhi, to become a member of the Indian Standards Institution Documentation Committee. Members are requested to propose the name of the representative.

The following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated as a member of the Indian Standards Institution Documentation Committee.

8. Representation on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

The term of office of the representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission (Dr. S. N. Sen) on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology

expired in February 1948 and the Commission at its twenty-fourth session held in Jaipur re-elected Dr. Sen (*vide*. Resolution VII) for another term. In January 1949 the Board has been reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from the 3rd February 1948. The revised constitution which includes the name of Dr. S. N. Sen as the nominee of the Indian Historical Records Commission, will be found in Appendix C.

The representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology may be asked to make the following proposal at the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology; that a representative of the Department of Archaeology, Government of India, may be nominated on each of the Regional Records Survey Committees who will be of assistance for taking over for the Department of Archaeology any items of archaeological and antiquarian interest discovered in the course of the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees which do not fall within the definitions of records and historical manuscripts.

The following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology may be asked to make the following proposals at the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology ; (i) that a representative of the Department of Archaeology, Government of India may be nominated on each of the Regional Records Survey Committees, who will be of assistance for taking over for the Department of Archaeology any items of archaeological and antiquarian interest discovered in the course of the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees which do not fall within the definitions of records and historical manuscripts ; and (ii) that the Conveners of each of the provincial Regional Records Survey Committees be co-opted on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

9. Bicentenary Celebration of Austrian State Archives.

In August 1949 the General Director of Austrian Palace Court and State Archives extended an invitation to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to attend its bicentenary celebrations held at Vienna in September of the same year. As it was not possible for the Secretary to attend the celebration a message of felicitation was sent by him to the General Director together with the publications of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

For information only.

10. Conservation of Records under Unified Central Control.

The question of conservation of all the historical records as distinguished from current importance under a unified control, it may be recalled, was originally sponsored by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its twenty-third session in 1946 and the Commission recommended (Resolution IV) that this might be examined by a Sub-Committee. A Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India met in July 1948 and its findings which were placed before the Research and Publication Committee at its twelfth meeting held thereafter, were endorsed by that Committee. The minutes of the Sub-Committee and the resolution of the Research and Publication Committee on it will be found in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXV, Part I. The original resolution together with the minutes of the Sub-Committee were circulated by the Government of India to all the provincial Governments and the States for their opinion. Replies have been received from all the provinces, except West Bengal and from a number of States (Please see conspectus) from which it will appear that excepting a few provinces (C. P. and Berar, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg), none is in favour of the general principle underlying the resolution though almost all of them are agreeable to the proposal of inspection of their records by the Director of Archives, Government of India. Opinions of the States (some of them have since merged with the provinces or have formed into Unions) on the subject are however divided, though some of them have accepted the main proposal. From the nature of the reply received from the provinces and States it appears that the real conception of the Resolution has not been properly understood by most of the provincial and State Governments. By unified central control, the Commission never aimed at physical transfer of records from the provinces or states or their physical amalgamation with central records at New Delhi but adoption of a uniform policy in housing, maintenance and preservation of those records and making them available to research scholars under a unified central control. To make this effective the following alternative suggestions have been made :—

(i) Establishment of an All-India Archive Council and placing all archives in India under its jurisdiction. This will necessitate enactment of an archival law defining "archives".—The functions of the Central Archival Authority will be to arrange for archival buildings in the provinces, etc., their equipment and staff, regular transfer of records from the operating agencies to the archives, to lay down rules and regulations for the administration and servicing of the records and to apply them to the provincial and State archives.

(ii) Same as (i), the expenses in this connection being shared between the Centre and the provinces or States on the ground that the records would be maintained mainly for the benefit of the provincial administration and scholarship.

(iii) Establishment of an Archive Council as in (i) above, which will lay down the archival procedure of the country which would be binding upon the provinces and States. The archival policy laid down by the Centre would be executed by the provinces and States, the central authority only exercising the right of inspection.

As stated before [*vide* item 3 (iii)] the members would be glad to know that the Constituent Assembly has included "records" under entry No. 60 of the VII Schedule of the Union List of the Draft Constitution, which reads as follows :—

"Ancient and Historical Monuments and Records declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance."

The Chairman expressed the opinion that an archival legislation establishing a Central Archival Authority and defining archives and functions of the Central Archival Authority was immediately needed. In his view the third alternative given above was the most practical approach towards ensuring the conservation of all historical records in the country.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that this was a very important matter and required careful consideration. He suggested the appointment of a Committee to consider the matter.

The Chairman thought that the procedure suggested by Dr. Prasad would unduly delay things and the Commission should straightaway make its recommendations to the Government of India.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar agreed with the Chairman and added that it was necessary to find out the attitude of the Government before going into minute details.

The following resolution was proposed by the Chair and passed unanimously :

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that a Central Archival Authority be established by law charged with laying down the archival procedure in the country at the Centre as well as in the provinces and the States, the Central Authority being further authorised to exercise the right of inspection in order to see that the procedure laid down by it is carried out satisfactorily. The law should also define "archives".

The Commission then elected a Committee consisting of the persons mentioned below which was to meet and go into the details of the matter if the above resolution was accepted by the Government of India.

Dr. S. N. Sen	Professor Mohammad Habib
Dr. R. C. Majumdar	Dr. P. M. Joshi
Professor D. V. Potdar	and the Secretary, I. H.
Professor C. S. Srinivasachari	R.C. (to act as Secretary).

11. Organizing the archive of Universities and Colleges and learned Institutions in India.

The Universities, most Colleges and learned institutions in India possess material among their official records which are extremely valuable for the study of cultural history of the country. Research among their archives has produced such a work in India as *The History of Hoogly College* by K. Zachariah. Universities and Colleges in other countries have in many instances organized their archives for this particular purpose—instances of the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Minnesota in the U. S. A. and the University of Oxford in Great Britain may be cited. Universities, Colleges and learned institutions in India may also be suggested to take up immediately the organization of their archives.

The following resolution was passed :

Resolution IX.—The commission recommends that the suggestion above may be forwarded to all provincial Governments, States Unions, etc. requesting them to forward it to all Universities, and learned and scientific institutions started before 1900 within their areas.

12. Inclusion of research among University and College archives as part of their post-graduate history curriculum.

Normally post-graduate study of history in our Universities and Colleges is based on secondary sources. In order to make the study of history realistic and more effective, it is essential that students should be encouraged in fairly early stages to handle original documentary material. This purpose will perhaps be best served if a paper on the study and criticism of unpublished documents be instituted in History Schools as part of the post-graduate examination. The University and College archives will provide them such materials near at hand.

Dr. N. K. Sinha said that the materials in the Universities were normally very scanty.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad expressed the opinion that undoubtedly research among original records should be encouraged among the students, but the suggestion made above was quite irrelevant because in the first place the material provided by any University archives would not be adequate for producing a good thesis, and secondly because no University in India was old enough to have any archives.

The *Secretary* pointed out that there seemed a misunderstanding of the intention of the proposal. It was not suggested that first class Ph.D. theses were to be produced based on materials in a University archives, but that the latter could provide materials to M.A. students in History to make a first hand study of archival material with a view to giving them practice of handling, studying and appraising unpublished documents. Secondly, it was not correct to say that in India no University was old enough to have archives because any organised institution which produced documents in the transaction of its official business automatically created archives even though it was only few days old.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed :

Resolution X.—The Commission recommends that the curriculum for the Master's Degree in History and Commerce in Indian Universities should include the handling of archives and the study and criticism of unpublished documents with a view to giving the students early training and practice in original research.

13. Date and place of 1950 and 1951 Sessions.

No invitation has so far been received by the Indian Historical Records Commission for its meetings of the next two years.

The *Secretary* informed the Commission that a formal invitation has been received from the University of Nagpur to hold the Twenty-seventh session of the Commission at Nagpur in 1950.

The invitation was gratefully accepted by the Commission.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Professor C. S. Srinivasachari who also thanked the Orissa Government, particularly the Premier of Orissa, and the Utkal University for inviting the Commission at Cuttack and extending generous hospitality to the members, and the Local Officers and Volunteers for their excellent arrangements and service.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar seconded it.

14. List of Papers laid on the table —

- (i) Minute of the fourteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in May 1949;

- (ii) Annual Reports of the—
 (a) National Archives of India (1948)
 (b) Coorg (1948)
- (iii) Reports of research work received from the following members :—
 (1) N. L. Chatterjee, (2) A. H. Nizami, (3) R. V. Poduval, (4) P. M. Joshi, (5) A. C. Banerjee, (6) L. P. Pandeya, (7) K. K. Datta.
- (iv) UNO's International Declaration of Human Rights.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Twenty-third Meeting, Indore, December 1946

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that a Committee consisting of (1) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, (2) Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, (3) Dr. I. H. Qureshi, (4) Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, (5) Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit B. N. Rau, (6) Dr. K. N. V. Sastri and (7) Dr. S. N. Sen be appointed to consider and recommend to the Government of India the steps to be taken to conserve all the records of historic as distinguished from current importance which are in charge of various provincial Governments and States. This Committee is authorised to make recommendations to the Government of India direct with authority of this Commission should the Committee deem it desirable.

The Government of India have circulated the Resolution to the various Governments for expression of their views on the subject. The replies of the different Governments are as follows :—

The *Chief Commissioner, Coorg*, has informed that the Administration has no objection to the assumption by the Central Government of the general control over all the historical records of the Province as this will not mean the transfer of these records from Coorg. The records could also be inspected by the Director of Archives, Government of India for the purpose mentioned in the resolution. The expenses in this connexion should be met by the Central Government in full.

The *Jaisalmer State* (late) have accepted the Resolution.

The *United State of Rajasthan* (former) have accepted the recommendation. They suggest that the Rajasthan Union should be given due representation in the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the question of unified control of all Historical Records.

The *Government of United Provinces* have informed that they do not favour the assumption by the Central Government of the general control over all the historical records of the provincial Governments. They have already decided to set up a Central Records Office at Allahabad and steps are being taken to appoint * (*A Keeper of the Records has since been appointed) a Keeper of the Records, who when appointed, will survey all public records of the Province and arrange for the removal of the records of historical importance to the Central Records Office at Allahabad. Research scholars will be provided necessary facilities to carry on research work at the Central Records Office.

The *Government of Jaipur* (late) have informed that the historical records of the Jaipur Government are well preserved and have been inspected by Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Imperial Records, Government of India and by Sir

Jadu Nath Sarkar and other scholars. The Jaipur Government are prepared to afford facilities to the Director of Archives, Government of India, to inspect them again and to make suggestions regarding their preservation. The Jaipur Government are considering the question of the accessibility of the historical records to research scholars and also that of the publication of these records. Scholars like Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar have conducted research among them and similar facilities will always be given to scholars and research students. The State Government are of opinion that the proposal for the assumption by the Central Government of the general control over the historical records of the Jaipur Government would not be of any advantage.

The Government of East Punjab have informed that the provincial Government have got their own Record Office which is under the control of a Class I officer of long experience. The officer has been a permanent member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the last 12 years and his staff has been recently strengthened by the appointment of two qualified and trained Technical Assistants. The office is catering to the objects of the resolution and therefore it is considered that the establishment of central control in the case of this province would not only not serve any useful purpose but might mean a wasteful duplication of the efforts already being made by the Government. There is, however, good justification for Government of India assuming general control over all historical records in provinces which have no organised Records Offices of their own.

The Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, has informed that as arrangements are being made by the Administration for the centralisation and preservation of Historical records of the States and Estates which have merged in the Himachal Pradesh, there is no need for the Government of India to assume control over these records. For the development of this new province, it is essential that such records should, at least in the early stages, remain at the headquarters of this Administration for study and reference purposes.

The Government of Orissa have informed that they have already set up the Kalinga Historical Research Society which has been entrusted with the centralisation, collection and preservation of all Historical records. They are accordingly of opinion that the general control need not be taken over by the Government of India. The Director of Archives may, however, inspect these records and give his suggestions for their proper preservation. The Kalinga Historical Research Society will afford adequate facilities for making these records accessible to research scholars.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has informed that the Administration has no objection to the proposal. As regards the old records the Administration request the Historical Records Commission to determine by inspection of the records as to which of these possess historical value. The records may be inspected as early as possible.

The Government of Central Provinces and Berar have accepted the proposal.

The Tehri Garhwal Darbar (late) have intimated that there is no historical record of importance in the State and that they will give every possible facility to the research scholars whenever they come to the State.

The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, has informed that the administration accept the recommendation.

The Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union have informed that they realise the importance of historical records and have already taken every possible step to preserve such records and to prevent any loss or damage to them and arrangement is under way for concentrating the records of component States at one place for due care and preservation. There is, therefore, no need for the Central Government assuming general control over the historical records of this Union.

The Government of Bombay have informed that as the records in a province are in the main of interest to that province alone, and as the records of all-India importance in the province are not so many as to justify the transfer of all records to Central control the Government of Bombay are not in favour of the proposal.

The Baroda Government (late) have informed that they generally agree with the proposal. As regards the assumption of control by the Central Government, the State Government suggest that in view of the State's merger with the Bombay Presidency, it would be better if the matter is taken up with the provincial Government.

The Government of Cochin (late) have informed that the grounds given in the resolution for recommending assumption of general control are that proper arrangements have not yet been made in certain provinces and States for the centralisation and preservation of historical records and for making them accessible to scholars and that the creation of new provinces and the merger of the States into Union is likely to lead to the damage, destruction and disposal of these records. A Central Records Office has been in existence in the State from very early times and all valuable documents are preserved there under proper custody. Facilities for research are also provided to scholars subject to certain rules as in other places. The grounds on which the resolution is based are not therefore applicable to this State. The Government may however be informed as to how the Central Government propose to exercise this control.

NOTE.—The Govt. of India through whom the communication was received was requested to invite the attention of the Cochin Govt. to Resolution II. of the 12th meeting of the R and P Committee.

The *Banaras State* have no records of any historical importance. The State will, however, have no objection to the assumption by the Government of India of control over all historical records of the State.

The *Government of West Bengal* have inquired as to the precise nature and extent of the proposed general control of historical records preserved in the provincial archives.

Secretary's remarks.—The scope of the resolution was fully explained by the Government of India to the West Bengal Government but no reply has been received so far.

The *Government of Madras* have informed that they agree with the views expressed by the Curator, Madras Records Office, that in Madras the assumption of control over these archives by the Central authorities by general legislation is neither called for nor desirable.

Summary of Opinion of the Curator, Madras Records Office :

It is only where the Provincial Government have not administered their property well, where they have not done anything to centralise, preserve and throw open for research their archives, that the Government of India will be justified in assuming some control over them, if need be, by legislation. But in that case the legislation cannot be general ; it can only be an enabling legislation making it possible for the Central Government to interfere where necessary. Where, however, as in Madras, the Provincial Government have organised a Central Record Office on the most-up-to-date lines, where everything has been done to centralise, preserve and throw open for research their archives, the assumption of control over these archives by the Central authorities by a general legislation is neither called for nor desirable.

Resolution VI.—This Commission considers that the time is opportune for establishing cultural relations with foreign countries and recommends that the respective Governments in France, United States of America, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Australia, South Africa, Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan be approached to co-operate with the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission by nominating Corresponding members.

In addition to what has been reported in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXV, Part I, six persons from China, three from Australia, two from Pakistan and one from Iran have been appointed as Corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution VII.—(a) This Commission has carefully examined the rules framed by the Local Records Sub-Committee and approved by the Government of India for weeding their records and are of opinion that the addenda

to rules suggested in the Agenda should be embodied in the set of rules and be adopted by the Central Government, His Excellency the Crown Representative (in Central and Residencies), provincial Governments and Indian States.

(b) The Commission further recommends that the present time is inopportune for weeding of records in the Government and State agencies and therefore strongly urges upon the authorities concerned that no weeding of any records should be undertaken till a definite legislation is passed on the future constitution of this country.

The *Government of Bihar* have informed that they accept the suggestions made in the Resolution. Necessary instructions have been issued to the local officers to act up to the Resolution while weeding out the records.

Twenty-fourth meeting, Jaipur, February, 1948.

Resolution II.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee and commends them to the Government of India with the following proviso added to Resolution No. XII on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's manuscripts.

“(In case this resolution is not found feasible the Director of Archives should be associated with the supervision of the preservation measures).”

The Government of India forwarded the recommendation to the Gandhi National Memorial Trust and its decision is noted below :

The Gandhi National Memorial Trust has decided to establish a Gandhi Central Museum where it is proposed to preserve all the original writings of Mahatma Gandhi, his voice recordings, records relating to him and his institutions, etc. It is proposed to make this collection as exhaustive as possible. This Museum will be almost as good as a semi-governmental institution. The Trust will be glad to secure the assistance of the Director of Archives, who may be invited to work on in the Committee set up for the purpose. The Indian Historical Records Commission also may be invited to associate itself with this work.

One thing, however, must be noted here. Mahatma Gandhi, by his will, has left the legacy of all his property—books, writings, etc. to the Navajivan Trust of Ahmedabad. But this need not present any difficulty. The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is the Vice-Chairman of the Gandhi National Memorial Trust is also the Chairman of the Navajivan Trust and he is at the same time the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of India. The three agencies, therefore, can easily co-operate under his direction.

The *Government of India* are in general agreement with the views of the Trust and have no objection to the Director of Archives, Government of

India, serving on the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee and his rendering such assistance as may be required of him from time to time in this regard.

Resolution XV.—This Commission recommends the provincial Governments in the Dominion of India to give adequate grants to historical research institutions in their provinces expressly for the preservation of the collections of manuscripts and historical documents in their possession.

The *Government of United Provinces* have informed that they have already sanctioned adequate grants to three Oriental institutions (*viz.*, Nagri Pracharani Sabha, Sanskrit College and Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series, Banaras) and one historical research institute (*viz.*, U. P. Historical Society, Lucknow) for the preservation and collection of manuscripts during 1949-50. They are however prepared to consider the cases of any other similar deserving institution as and when such a request is made to them.

The *Government of East Punjab* have informed that they are maintaining and building up a Historical Record Office and are bearing the expenses on survey of historical records and also are engaged in doing everything to fulfil the purpose underlying the Resolution.

Twenty-fifth meeting, Delhi, December 1948.

Resolution I.—This Commission strongly recommends that the Government of India should arrange immediately for—(i) taking over control and management of (a) the Mackenzie manuscripts, (b) Dutch and Danish records, and (c) Tanjore Raj records and concentrate them at one specified place each in Madras, Tanjore and Calcutta for the present ;

(ii) preservation of these records according to the methods adopted in the National Archives of India ;

(iii) indexing, cataloguing and publishing of suitable materials by whole-time employment of qualified staff ;

(iv) inspection of these records by the Director, National Archives of India, and preparation by him of a comprehensive scheme of work on the lines indicated above ; and

(v) providing such funds as would be necessary to work out the plan as envisaged.

This Commission further recommends that the Director of Archives should report the progress of work annually to the Indian Historical Records Commission and that the question of permanent location of these records be considered at a future date.

The *Government of India* have permitted the Director of Archives, Government of India, to visit the provinces of Madras and West Bengal to inspect

personally the Mackenzie manuscripts, Tanjore Raj records, the Dutch and Danish records in the custody of the respective provincial governments with a view to making recommendations to the Government as to what should be done about the proper storage and utilisation of these records.

Resolution II.—The Commission recommends that the Government of India take steps for the preparation of a catalogue of portraits and paintings of historical interest to India in the possession of private individuals, institutions and various Government institutions in India and abroad and distribute them widely in this country.

The *Government of India* have noted the resolution and would do whatever is possible in the matter to the extent that financial and other conditions permit.

Resolution III.—Resolved that steps be taken for the listing, cataloguing and indexing of the records transferred to the Government of India from the British Residencies which functioned in the Indian States till the 15th August 1947, the day of the declaration of Indian Independence.

The decision of the Government of India is awaited.

Item 4 of the Proceedings regarding representation of India on the International Council on Archives.

The *Government of India* inform that the proposal to send an Indian delegation to the forthcoming International Council on Archives scheduled to be held in 1950 will be considered in due course.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON
ARCHIVES

As adopted at the Inaugural Meeting of the Provisional Council convened by
UNESCO, 9 to 11 June 1948

Unesco/Leb1/Arc/2. (Rev. 2) 5 Pars, January 1949

Name

1. The name of this organization shall be the *International Council on Archives*.

General Purposes

2. The general purposes of the International Council on Archives shall be as follows :

- (a) To hold periodically an International Congress of Archivists.
- (b) To establish, maintain, and strengthen relations among archivists of all lands, and among all professional and other agencies or institutions concerned with the custody, organization or administration of archives, public or private, wheresoever located.
- (c) To promote all possible measures for the preservation, protection and defence against all hazards of the archival heritage of mankind and to advance all aspects of the professional administration of archives by providing greater opportunities for the exchange of all ideas and information on problems concerning archives.
- (d) To facilitate the use of archives and their more effective and impartial study by making their contents more widely known, making reproductions more readily available, and encouraging greater freedom of access.
- (e) To promote, organize and co-ordinate all desirable international activities in the field of archival administration.
- (f) To co-operate with all organizations concerned with the documentation of human experience and the use of that documentation for the benefit of mankind.

Membership and Representation

3. The following shall be the categories of membership :

- (a) *National or regional archival associations, i.e. associations of institutions or persons interested professionally or otherwise in any aspect of the conservation or availability of archives.*

Such Associations shall become full members on application and after acceptance by the Executive Board and payment of the established dues. They shall be entitled to receive all publications, services and privileges of the Council and to send two delegates each, officially accredited, to each Congress.

Associational membership on the Council from any one nation shall be limited to a single association, except that the Executive Board may admit to such membership international regional associations notwithstanding the fact that they include within their membership members of national associations already represented separately on the Council. Where there are several archival Associations in any country, it shall be the responsibility of the Associations in question to establish a joint committee or other machinery to co-ordinate their activity *vis-a-vis* the Council. The total voting representation of any country at a Congress shall be limited to three. In countries where there is a National Association, that Association shall appoint two voting delegates and the National Archives or national archival agency shall appoint one voting delegate. In countries where there is no National Association, the National Archives or national archival agency shall delegate three voting members representing as fairly as possible the several archival interests in that country.

- (b) *Institutional and Individual Membership.*

- (1) *Archival institutions, i.e. bodies charged with the care of archives of any kind, whether public, semi-public private or ecclesiastical.*

Such institutions on application, and after acceptance by the Executive Board, and payment of the appropriate dues shall become institutional members, shall be entitled to send representatives to the Congress and the Constituent Assembly, without voting powers, and shall receive all publications and services of the Council.

- (2) *Individuals who are professional archivists.*

Such individuals, whether currently engaged in archival work or not upon application and after acceptance by the Executive Board,

and payment of the appropriate dues, shall become Individual Members, and shall be entitled to receive all publications, to hold office, and to be present at meetings of the Constituent Assembly but shall have a voice in meetings of that body only to the extent set forth in Section 13.

(c) *Honorary Membership.*

Individual members distinguished for eminent service to the archival profession may be elected by the Constituent Assembly to honorary membership, and shall be entitled to receive all publications to hold office and to participate actively in meetings of the Constituent Assembly, and shall for all years subsequent to their election be exempt from the payment of dues, *provided*, however that at any meeting of the Constituent Assembly no more than one honorary member shall be elected for each year that has passed since the last meeting.

4. Admission standards for all classes of membership shall be established and altered by the Constituent Assembly unless it should vote to delegate this function to the Executive Board, hereinafter defined. Three members of the Executive Board to be appointed by the President, shall constitute a Committee on Admissions. This Committee shall review all application for membership in the light of the established standards and make a recommendation to the Executive Board, favourable or unfavourable, on each applicant. Election to membership shall be by a majority vote of the Executive Board.

5. Any member, associational, institutional, or individual, may withdraw from membership if all dues have been paid, including those for the year in which the application to withdraw is submitted.

Dues

6. Dues shall be established for each class of membership by the Constituent Assembly at its regular business meeting at each Congress, and shall continue in effect until the regular business meeting at the next succeeding Congress, *provided*, however, that if the Constituent Assembly should fail to take action at any Congress, the dues shall remain unchanged, and *provided further*, that in assessing and collecting dues allowance shall be made for the equalization of values in the currencies of the different nations.

7. All dues shall be for a calendar year and shall be payable on or before 1 April of the year.

8. Membership shall cease automatically in the case of associational or institutional members at the end of a Second year without payment of dues

and in the case of individual members at the end of one year without payment of dues, *provided*, however, that notice of arrearage shall have been sent at least three months before the date when membership will lapse, and *provided*, also that the member shall be automatically restored to membership upon payment of such dues as were payable at the time when membership lapsed.

International Congress of Archivists

9. At least one every five years, at such time and place as the Executive Board shall determine, there shall be convened an International Congress. At least one year's notice of the intended time and place of this meeting shall be given to all members. If for any reason, it should be necessary to postpone the meeting, it shall be held as soon thereafter as may be deemed feasible by the Executive Board, and notice shall be given as early as possible of any such postponement or change in date or place.

10. The International Congress shall include (a) meetings of the Constituent Assembly, (b) meetings of the Executive Board, (c) meetings of Committees of the Council, and (d) a programme of professional conferences, papers, discussions and exhibitions, which so far as the Programme Committee considers desirable, shall be open to non-members and guests who may wish to attend.

The Constituent Assembly

11. The authoritative body of the International Council of Archives shall be the Constituent Assembly, the membership of which shall be composed of (a) the officers of the Council and members of its Executive Board, (b) honorary members of the Council, and (c) the delegates appointed by associational and institutional members of the Council. The appointed delegates need not be individual members of the Council but must be members of the association, or staff members of the institution, which they are to represent. They shall be appointed for a specific International Congress, but unless replaced, shall be considered members of the Constituent Assembly until the meeting of the next succeeding International Congress.

12. As a part of each Congress there shall be held a meeting of the Constituent Assembly to be known as the regular business meeting to elect officers and consider other business relating to the government and activities of the Council. The Constituent Assembly may upon its own vote or upon the call of the President of the International Council on Archives hold additional meetings as a part of any such Congress or between Congresses, *provided*, however, that a meeting called by the President between Congresses shall be called only after approval by two-thirds of the members of the Executive Board. For meetings of the Constituent Assembly, between Congresses, whether held

by vote of the Assembly or call of the President, an agenda shall be prepared and distributed to all members at least two months in advance of the date of the meeting, and no action taken on matters, not on the agenda shall be considered binding upon the members of the Council.

13. Individual members of the Council may attend all meetings of the Constituent Assembly but, except as accredited delegates or officers of the Council or members of its Board of Directors, shall take no active part in the proceedings, *provided*, however, that the presiding officer may prior to a meeting invite an individual member to speak upon a specific subject, and shall announce to the Assembly that he is speaking upon that subject by invitation, *and provided also* that any individual member shall be free to present in writing through the Secretary-General any communication or petition to the Constituent Assembly, including a petition to have any subject or subjects placed upon the agenda, and all such communications or petitions that are received by the Secretary-General at least a week prior to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly shall be reported to that body by the presiding officer, together with a statement of the disposition made of each of them so that the Assembly may at its pleasure take other action with regard to them if it wishes to do so.

14. At every Congress, after the regular business meeting, the Council shall pass to the consideration of such questions of professional interest, as shall have been placed on the agenda by action of its officers, who shall consider to this end any proposals submitted to them by members, or following a vote of the Constituent Assembly at any previous meeting. Any action taken in this part of the Session shall be by resolution only, such resolutions to have force as an expression of international professional opinion but not to be otherwise binding upon the membership.

The Executive Board

15. Between meetings of the Constituent Assembly the government of the Council and the management of its affairs, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution or determined by the Constituent Assembly, shall be vested in an Executive Board composed of the three elected officers, ten additional members elected by the Constituent Assembly from among the persons who have served as delegates from associational or institutional members or are individual or honorary members of the Council, and the Secretary-General and the Treasurer who shall be *ex-officio* members. Of the ten members not officers of the Council, five shall be elected at the regular business meeting at each Congress and each shall serve until his successor is elected at the regular business meeting at the second Congress to be held after his election, except that at the organizing Congress the full ten members shall be elected and five of them to be determined by lot after the election, shall serve only until their successors are elected at the following Congress. No two of the ten

elected members of the Executive Board shall be from the same country. The Executive Board may by co-optation fill any vacancy occurring in its body, the Board member so chosen to serve only for the unexpired term of the member whom he is chosen to succeed. Board members shall not be eligible to immediate re-election.

16. The Executive Board shall meet upon call of the President at least twice during every Congress, once before and once after the regular business meeting of the Constituent Assembly, and at least once in each of the full years between Congresses. The President may call additional meetings at any time and additional meetings must be held if requested by five or more of the Board members. Any Board member may appoint a proxy to act in his place.

Officers of the Council

17. The elected officers of the Council, not two of whom shall be from the same country, shall consist of a President and two Vice-Presidents, one from the Eastern Hemisphere and one from the Western Hemisphere. They shall be elected by the Constituent Assembly at its regular business meeting at each Congress from among the persons who have served as delegates from associational or institutional members or who are individual or honorary members of the Council and shall serve until their successors are elected at the next regular business meeting of the Constituent Assembly. They shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

18. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Constituent Assembly and of the Executive Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be directed by the Constituent Assembly or Executive Board. Should the President be absent or incapacitated at any meeting, the Vice-President from the hemisphere opposite that represented by the President shall preside, and, if he is absent or incapacitated, the Vice-President from the same hemisphere shall preside.

19. Should the office of President become vacant, the Vice-President from the hemisphere opposite that represented by the President shall assume that office and its duties and hold them for the remainder of the term.

20. The Secretary-General and the Treasurer shall be chosen by the Executive Board at its first meeting following a meeting of the Constituent Assembly at which new officers and Board members are elected, and they shall serve until their successors are chosen at the next such Board meeting at the next Congress of Archivists. They shall be eligible for re-election.

21. The Secretary-General shall keep the minutes of the Constituent Assembly and the Executive Board, conduct the formal correspondence of the

Council, maintain the membership rolls, facilitate the work of committees, present such reports of the Council as the Executive Board may request, and perform such other duties as may be required by action or direction of the Constituent Assembly or the Executive Board. He shall maintain, in a location approved by the Executive Board, an office, which shall be the Central Office of the International Council on Archives. He may receive compensation in an amount to be designated by the Executive Board, and may employ assistance to the extent approved by the Executive Board.

22. The Treasurer shall have the custody of all funds belonging to the Council and shall pay them out only on the presentation of bills certified by the Secretary-General. He may be required by the Executive Board to give bond in such sum as the Board may request for the faithful performance of his trust. He shall keep an account of all receipts and all payments and the balances in all funds and shall report thereon to the Executive Board whenever required. He shall report also to the Constituent Assembly at its regular business meeting at each Congress and at any business meeting which the Assembly may hold between Congresses.

Committees

23. The President, the Secretary-General, and the Treasurer shall constitute a finance committee which shall prepare an annual budget for submission to the Executive Board. They shall also make recommendations with respect to investments, which recommendations must be approved by the Executive Board before such arrangements can be made.

24. There shall be a nominating committee of five members, each from a different country and with not more than three from the same hemisphere, appointed by the President at least a year in advance of the meeting of each Congress. One member, who shall serve as Chairman, shall be appointed from among the five members of the Executive Board who were elected at the last regular business meeting of the Constituent Assembly. No one of the other four shall be also a member of the Executive Board. The nominating Committee shall make nominations for the three officers and five members to be elected. Notice of these nominations shall be sent to all members of the Council at least four months in advance of the meeting of a Congress. Nominations by petition must be submitted to the Secretary-General at least three weeks before the meeting and signed by at least fifteen members from two or more countries. If any such nominations are received, elections will be by written ballot.

25. There shall be appointed by the President as early as possible after each Congress a Committee on Programme to plan for the next one, and, as

soon the meeting place of the next Congress is fixed, the President shall appoint also a Committee on Local Arrangements, the Chairman of which Committee shall be from the host country.

26. Additional business Committees of temporary character may be created by the President upon his own initiative or by resolution of the Executive Board. Their members shall be appointed by the President, who shall also designate their Chairman who shall be responsible to, and report to, the Executive Board. The findings and reports of such Committees shall be in writing and shall be fully available to all members of the Council upon request. Such Committees shall lapse with the election of a new President and a new Board.

27. Professional Committees shall be established by the Executive Board, upon its own initiative or in response to direction by the Constituent Assembly. Such Committees shall be given definite terms of reference for their work and they shall not go beyond such terms of reference without the sanction of the Executive Board unless by specific action the Constituent Assembly should provide otherwise. Any professional committee, unless otherwise provided by the Constituent Assembly, shall be limited in size to nine members, and the Chairman and members, also unless otherwise provided by the Constituent Assembly, shall be appointed by the President, *provided*, however, that in selecting the members of a committee the President shall consult with the Secretary-General and the designated Chairman. The Chairman of a professional committee shall render a report in writing to the Secretary-General whenever requested which shall be not less than once a year, and such reports shall be communicated in full and without alteration to the Executive Board and the Constituent Assembly at their next meetings. A professional committee established by the Executive Board may be discontinued or limited in its terms of reference by action either of the Executive Board or the Constituent Assembly, but no professional committee established by the Constituent Assembly may be discontinued or limited in its terms of reference except by action of that Assembly.

28. The minutes, accounts, correspondence, and other records of the Council and its subordinate bodies, including committees, shall be preserved by the responsible officials and shall be turned over promptly by them to their successors in office. Records that are not needed for the conduct of the current affairs of the Council shall be turned over to the Secretary-General who shall have custody of the Archives of the Council, *provided*, however, that by vote of the Constituent Assembly, any non-current records may be transferred to a repository of its choice for permanent preservation.

Amendments

29. This Constitution may be amended only at a regular meeting of the Constituent Assembly. All proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General, who at least sixty days prior to the meeting at which they shall be voted upon shall circulate copies of them to all members. If approved first by the Executive Board an amendment may be adopted by a majority vote of the Constituent Assembly. If not so approved, a two-thirds vote in the Constituent Assembly shall be necessary.

APPENDIX B

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE DOCUMENTATION SECTIONAL COMMITTEE, DELHI, 28 AUGUST 1949

PRESENT

Chairman :

Professor S. R. Ranganathan, Delhi University, Delhi.

Members :

Mr. S. Das Gupta, Librarian, Delhi University Library, Delhi.

Mr. P. K. Garde, Delhi University Library, Delhi.

Mr. S. Parthasarthy, Delhi University Library, Delhi.

Mr. B. N. Sastri, Chief Editor, Dictionary of Raw Materials and Economic Products, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

Mr. K. K. Guha Roy, Librarian, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Mr. C. N. Sivaraman, Librarian, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Mr. G. L. Gulati, Librarian, I.S.I.

Staff :

Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, I.S.I.

Dr. K. S. Rangappa, Secretary (Publications), I.S.I.

Item 1—Consideration of the Memorandum from the Department of Scientific Research regarding the formation of a National Committee for Documentation.

The Committee were of the opinion that the views of the I.S.I. as put forth in the earlier correspondence with the Ministry of Education, still stand. It was decided that the I.S.I. should reiterate its views and inform the Department of Scientific Research that the Documentation Committee is already functioning, and that the Committee though not a member of the F.I.D., was invited to attend the last F.I.D. Conference in the Hague in June 1948. Dr. Lal C. Verman was authorised to formulate a reply in the light of the above remarks.

It was decided to co-opt the representatives of the following organisations to make the Documentation Committee more fully representative in character :—

1. Historical Records Commission.
2. National Institute of Sciences.

3. Institution of Engineers (India).
4. Indian Research Fund Association.
5. Administrative Intelligence Room, New Delhi.
6. Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.
7. Indian Economic Association.
8. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
9. All India Federation for Education.
10. All India Manufacturer's Organisation, Bombay.

The organisations may be requested to nominate their representatives who are, preferably, resident in Delhi.

Item 2—Standardisation of Sizes of Periodicals

The committee considered the replies from Technical journals issued by the I.S.I., but did not consider the data sufficient to recommend standard sizes for paper and periodicals. Mr. K. K. Guha Roy and Mr. S. Das Gupta were requested to collect statistics regarding sizes of various journals received in the Linlithgow and University Libraries respectively. Mr. B. N. Sastri was requested to collect information on the number of columns that can be accommodated in Royal Octavo size.

It was further decided that printers be consulted if A4, A5 and A6 sizes can be adapted in India for publishing periodicals. The questionnaire relating to this would be issued by the I.S.I.

Item 3—Miscellaneous

3.1 Membership of the Committee.

3.1.1 It was decided that a personal approach be made in the matter of co-opting a member from the Library of the Tata Development and Control Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

3.1.2 It was also decided that the Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, or his representative be co-opted to the Committee in place of Mr. N. D. Gulhati.

3.2 Abbreviations for Titles of Periodicals

The Sub-Committee for Abbreviations for Titles of Periodicals was authorised to finalize the draft in the light of the comments and suggestions received for approval by the Chairman of EC 2.

APPENDIX C

CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

In pursuance of the Resolution No. F. 3-21 (2)/44-F&L, dated 13th September 1944, issued by the late Education, Health, and Lands Department, as amended from time to time, the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has been reconstituted as follows for a period of three years with effect from 3rd February 1948.

(a) *Chairman* :—The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education.

(b) *Director General of Archaeology* : Dr. N. P. Chakravarti.

(c) *Joint Director General of Archaeology* : Post abolished.

(d) *The Government Epigraphist for India* : Dr. B. C. Chhabra.

(e) *Six members nominated by the Inter-University Board.*

1. Dr. C. R. Reddy, Waltair.

2. Mr. C. M. Acharya, M.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack.

3. Dr. I. W. Jennings, Ceylon.

4. Professor V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, Head of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, Madras.

5. Mr. G. S. Das, Principal, Sambalpur College, Orissa.

6. Dr. A. S. Altekar, Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

(f) *Five members nominated by Learned Societies*

1. Professor N. N. Chatterjee, Department of Geology, Calcutta University representing the Indian Science Congress Association.

2. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, nominated by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

3. Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, nominated by the All-India Oriental Conference.

4. Dr. Tara Chand, nominated by the Indian History Congress.

5. Dr. S. N. Sen, nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission.

(g) *Seven Members elected by the Constituent Assembly*

1. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu.

2. Shri Balwant Rai Gopalji Mehta.

3. Shri B. Das
4. Professor Shibban Lal Saksena.
5. Shri Bhagwat Prasad.
6. Shri Satish Chandra.
7. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose.

(h) *Four representatives from the States*

1. Minister for Education to the Government of Mysore.
2. Shri Gokal Lal Asava, Political and Public Works Minister, United States of Rajasthan, Udaipur.
3. Ali Marta-bat Imadud-Daulah Yaminul Mulk Nawabzada Prince Colonel Reshiduz Zafar Khan Bahadur, Education Minister, Government of Bhopal.
4. Mr. Raghavji T. Leuva, Education Member, Baroda State.

(i) *Eight members nominated by the Government of India.*

1. Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
2. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi.
3. Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
4. Shri T. M. Chinnaiyya Pillai, President, Hindu Religious Endowment Board, Madras.
5. Mr. Rustam Masani, Bombay.
6. Professor N. K. Sidhanta, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
7. Shri Kaluramji Kinbukar, Minister of Education and Communication, Madhya Bharat.
8. Minister for Education, Government of Travancore and Cochin.

(j) *The Deputy Director General of Archaeology—Mr. M. S. Vats (Secretary).*

APPENDIX D

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS
AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN BOMBAY.

Government of Bombay.

Education Department.

Resolution No. 920, dated Bombay Castle, the 22nd December 1949.

With a view to establishing a permanent liaison between Government archival activities, research institutions and experts interested in the subject, and linking all institutions or individuals in this Province concerned in the custody, preservation, publication and study of Historical records, and with a view to providing for the conservation of historical monuments and sites in the province which are not being looked after by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, Government has had under consideration for some time past the question of appointing a permanent body of experts. Government is now pleased to appoint a Provincial Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments.

2. The Board should consist of the following members :—

I—Ex-officio Members

1. The Honourable Minister in charge of Education—President.
2. The Secretary to the Education Department, Government of Bombay—Chairman.
3. The Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
4. The Curator of Libraries, Bombay.
5. The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India.
6. The Director of Archives.

II—One member nominated by each of the following institutions

(Persons nominated by the Institutions are specified in the second column).

Institution representing	Name
1. Bombay University	Professor G. S. Ghurye, M.A., Ph. D.
2. Poona University	Dr. H. D. Sankalia, M.A., Ph. D., LL.B.
3. Karnatak University	One representative of the Karnatak University.
4. Maharaj Sayyajirao Baroda University	Dr. M. R. Majmudar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
5. Gujarat University	One representative of the Gujarat University.

Institution representing	Name
6. Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersay University for Women.	One representative of the S.N.D.T. University for Women.
7. Indian Historical Research Institute .	Reverend Father H. Heras, S. J.
8. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Dr. B. G. Gokhale, M.A., Ph.D.
9. K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay	Dr. J. M. Unvala.
10. Gujarat Research Society, Bombay .	
11. Bharatia Vidya Bhavan, Bombay .	Dr. A. D. Pusalkar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
12. Marathi Research Institution, Thakurdwar, Bombay.	K. P. Kulkarni, Esquire.
13. Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.	Rustom Masani, Esquire.
14. Urdu Research Institute, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.	Professor N. A. Nadvi.
15. Bombay Historical Society .	Braz A. Fernandez, Esquire.
16. Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona.	T. S. Shejwalkar, Esquire.
17. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	Dr. S. M. Katre, M.A., Ph.D.
18. Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia	B. R. Kulkarni, Esquire, B.A.
19. Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal .	C. G. Karve, Esquire.
20. Gujrat Vidyasabha, Ahmedabad .	Professor Rasiklal C. Parikh.
21. Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar.	D. P. Karmarkar, Esquire, M.A., LL.B.
22. Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar	R.S. Panchamukhi, Esquire, M.A.
23. Konkan Institute of Art and Science, Bombay.	Professor G. M. Moraes, M.A.

III.—Members, not exceeding five, nominated by Government

1. Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, Poona.
2. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, Principal, Basaveshwar College, Bagalkot.
3. Dr. A. G. Pawar, Principal, Vijnagar College, Vijnagar.
4. Dr. B. A. Saletore, Professor, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
5. Professor K. H. Kamdar, Baroda.

3. The Director of Archives will act as Secretary of the Board. The Historical Archivist to Government will be Assistant Secretary to the Board.

4. The term of office of the members of the Board other than *ex-officio* members will be three years. Where such a member ceases to be a member before the expiry of his tenure on account of death, resignation or any other reason, and a person is appointed in his place, he will be a member of the Board for the unexpired period of the tenure.

5. The functions of the Board will be as follows :—

- (i) to guide and co-ordinate research activities of Record Offices and research institutes in the Province, to undertake research for manuscript records including old maps and pictures, to consider the acquisition of records relating to the history of the Province and to suggest ways and means for their preservation and publication whenever necessary ;
- (ii) to advise Government in the matter of nominating representatives from institutions in the Province to the Indian Historical Records Commission, its sub-committees and such other bodies ; and
- (iii) to look after historical monuments and sites not looked after by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and to suggest ways and means for their conservation.

6. The Director of Archives will be the general editor of the Bombay Records Series, but whenever necessary the services of other experts can be utilized for editing any particular volume.

7. The Board will have power to appoint such committees as may be necessary for expeditious transaction of its functions and to co-operate on such committees outside experts not exceeding the number of the members of the Board on the committee concerned.

8. The Board will meet twice a year and at such places as may be decided upon by the President. The members of the Board will be entitled to travelling allowance in accordance with scale I in rule I (1)(b) in Section I of Appendix XIII-A of Bombay Civil Services Rules, Volume II for journeys undertaken by them to attend the meetings of the Board and for work relating to one or the other function of the Board mentioned in para. 3. The Director of Archives should be authorised to countersign the travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Board. Government desires that all Departments of the Secretariat and the Heads of offices under them should give such co-operation and assistance to the Board as may be necessary

9. Government is also pleased to sanction the grants :—

	Rs.
Grant for purposes of T.A. to non-official members of the Board.	4,000
Grant for office expenses, Miscellaneous, etc.	200
	4,200

10. The charge on this account should be debited to the budget head "37-Education". The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to point out in due course a source from which the extra expenditure involved should be met during the current financial year.

APPENDIX E

BAGHELKHAND HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT, 1947-48

I have the honour to report that the proposals and recommendations of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission mostly remained unimplemented during the year under review with the result that research work is not making much headway. The Saraswati Bhandar, Rewa, is still without a scientific catalogue; the Central Record Office has not yet been organised on scientific lines; Government Archives have not yet been thrown open for bonafide research.

Circular letters were addressed as usual to a large number of important families requesting them to furnish information regarding their family records. In Uprahti, Rewa, an *Altamgha* grant of Prince Akbar II, S/O Emperor Shah Alam dated 19th Muharram 6th year of accession (1765 A.D.) was discovered granting village Allari in Sarkar Kora, Suba Ilahabad to Sarab Sukh, ancestor of Pandit Raghubir Sharan of the famous family of Rajvaidyas of Rewa.

The Secretary contributed a couple of research papers to research journals.

Hindi and English translations of Rupani Sharma's Vanshawali of Maharaja Bhava Singh and of the Vira Bhadra Champu were ready but there were difficulties in obtaining the original MSS for purposes of collation before sending the matter to the press. It was decided in the third meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held on the 1st June 1948 under the Chairmanship of Lal Yadvendra Singh, Education Minister, that some one may be deputed to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for getting a correct version of the genealogy prescribed in the library of the Society as appendix to a manuscript of the Kathasaritsagar of Somadeva. It was also decided that a fresh attempt should be made through Government to obtain the original manuscript of the Virabhadra Champu from the Saraswati Bhandar Library of H.H. the Maharana of Udaipur. Arrangements were made with the Durbar Press, Rewa, for the printing of both the works and Government permission has been received for the publication of the former viz. the Vanshawali. Guru Ram Piyare Agnihotri furnished genealogies from the descendants of the courtiers of Maharaja Bhava Singh mentioned in the Vanshawali.

Pandit Rambhadra Goud has prepared a revised edition of the *Ajit Fateh* with introduction and notes to be published by the Commission and this book has priority No. 3 after the Kathasaritsagar Vanshawali and the Vira Bhadra Champu.

It was reported by Pt. Nand Kishore Postacharya that the late Pt. Bhawani Dutt Joshi has left a Hindi translation of the Sanskrit Anand Raghunandan Natak of Maharaja Vishwanath Singh which he completed after the patient labour of several years. Pandits Anand Chand Joshi and Jagdish Chand Joshi have been requested to lend the MSS for examination.

Col. Janardan Singh informed that his proposals regarding Naikahai submitted to the ex-Ruler, though accepted by the Rewa Government, have not yet been implemented. The Education Minister was pleased to call for the papers and reopen the case for the additional reason that the list of warriors killed in the battle needed revision.

The following committee was appointed to make suggestions regarding changes in the constitution of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission which required modifications in view of practical difficulties: (1) Pandit Ram Chandra Goud (2) Moulvi Azaz Ali and (3) Secretary (Convener).

A transcribed copy of the Virabhadra Champu was obtained for the library from the Saraswati Bhandar, Udaipur, through the gracious kindness of His Highness the Maharana. A set of the poetical works of Thakur Gopal Sharan Singh of Naigarhi, proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission (ord. Series), Central Provinces Government publications on the history of Chhatisgarh and the Bhonslas of Nagpur were acquired besides Catalogues of MSS, bibliographies, Presentation Volumes and Sanskrit anthologies comprising of verses composed by poets who flourished at the Baghela court.

Under instructions from Hon'ble the Education Minister (No. 629, dated 18-10-47) as per verbal orders of the Council, and subsequent order of the Minister (No. 1239, dated 11-12-47) and his inspection remarks (No. 3301, dated 18-3-48) the office of the Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission was shifted from the house of the Secretary to the building of the Venkat Vidhya Sadan and accommodated in the Western Wing of the ground floor. The Superintendent, Archaeology, kindly gave all facilities.

With the establishment of the Vindhya Pradesh and the formation of a joint Government for the whole of the Union, Government were pleased to order that the jurisdiction of Heads of departments shall extend to the whole of the Pradesh (*vide* item No. 2 of Council Proceedings, dated 31-7-48 and 1-8-48) and Hon'ble the Prime Minister (under his No. 306, dated 11-12-48) sanctioned the change of name from Baghelkhand to Vindhya Historical Records Commission.

A. H. NIZAMI.

Secretary.

APPENDIX F

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES

The Regional Records Survey Committees set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission in various provinces have conducted some useful survey work. A brief report about their activities was given in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXV, Part I. Fresh reports have since been received from some of the Committees and significant information contained in them is summarised below:

Madras.—In December 1948 the Government of Madras set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee of its own with Professor C. S. Srinivasachari as its Convener. The constitution and the new personnel of the Committee will be found in the conspectus. Prior to the establishment of the permanent Committee, the *ad hoc* Committee conducted some valuable survey work. As reported last year the progress in respect of the survey of the Board of Revenue records had been further strengthened by the issue of a directive from the Madras Government to the Board of Revenue requesting the latter to issue instructions to the Collectors of Districts and to the Zamin Offices under them to prepare fresh lists of the records relating to their relations with the Nawabs of Carnatic and the East India Company. The provincial Government also asked the Curator, Madras Record Office, and the Board of Revenue to prepare lists of records of the religious establishments, temples, mosques and charitable organizations within the province. The Dewan of the Prince of Arcot also was requested to furnish a list of historical manuscripts of value in the possession of the Arcot family and a calendar of their donations to the various religious institutions during 1744-1855.

The Committee surveyed the collection of M. Ganana Diagon Mudaliar of Pondicherry and it hoped that some valuable materials illustrative of the fortunes of the Christian Courtiers of Pondicherry might be secured from him after the impending change in the political set up of Pondicherry. A number of papers, including certain genealogical lists, farmans of appointments, etc. were secured by the Committee from the family of Tanksal Jannappa Pandita and deposited with the Maharaja Serfoji's Tanjore Swaraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, for purpose of verification and ultimate acquisition by the National Archives of India. An account of the Marakkayars and their maritime activities was being prepared by M. G. Muhammad Ali Marakkayar, a member of the Committee. The publicity programme of the Committee included nine radio talks in English, Telegu and Tamil which were delivered by the members of the Committee through All-India Radio Stations at Madras and Trichinopoly.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Lucknow branch of the United Provinces Regional Records Survey Committee acquired through Dr. N. L. Chatterjee some valuable farmans, letters and other documents in the possession of a private owner of Sandila at a cost of Rs. 600 only out of the Government of India grant. The Allahabad Branch formed two small Sub-Committees, one for Hindi and Sanskrit and the other for Persian, Arabic and Urdu and these two Sub-Committees between them examined and enlisted about 600 manuscripts of which a consolidated list was sent to the National Archives of India. The Agra, Aligarh and Banaras branches on the other hand could not do any effective survey work, but the Committee hoped that they would do so soon. About the inspection of official records in the province, Dr. N. L. Chatterjee continued his examination of Kutchery records at Lucknow. The Committee also obtained permission from the Local Government to inspect the records of the Board of Revenue and of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

A new feature in the programme of the Uttar Pradesh Committee was that they enlisted the co-operation of students of the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow and the keen interest evinced by them resulted in the discovery of several valuable manuscripts. The publicity campaign of the Committee, which included talks from the All-India Radio stations at Lucknow and Allahabad and press publicity through the local newspapers, also succeeded in bringing to light many valuable documents which the owners were willing to sell. Lack of adequate fund, however, rendered the Committee unable to secure these documents.

West Bengal.—The West Bengal Committee's activities include survey of collections of some prominent people of Bengal who were known to possess valuable family records dating back to the times of the East India Company. The most important among these were the Nizamat family papers and papers and relics of the Jagat Seth family. Equally important was the collection of family records of Nawab of Murshidabad, which was inspected personally by the President of the Committee, Dr. Jadunath Sarkar. The inspection of these two collections revealed a mass of valuable materials which would be of immense use to the historians of the early period of the East India Company's rule of the country. Independent reports on these two formed part of the printed annual report which the Committee has published.

Among other family papers inspected by the Committee mention might be made of the collections of Mr. Prafulla Chandra Mukherjee of Bandal; Mr. Phani Chakrabarty of Serampore, who had a unique collection relating to the Danish East India Company; and old records of the Serampore College. Mr. Tapan Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, a young worker of

the Committee, brought to light some valuable papers that threw considerable light on the history of Susang Raj family, which gave an almost complete picture of a frontier Zamindari of the Mughal period. Mr. Roy Chaudhuri also unearthed a copy of a Madad-e-Mash sanad of pargana Bhaneshwari in Malda for the maintenance of the holy shrine of Hazrat Nur Qutbi Alam bearing the seal of Prince Shuja, 1058 A.H. Dr. N. K. Sinha, Secretary of the Committee, in the course of his tours in the Murshidabad district examined the ancient monuments, which according to him, were practically in a ruined condition and was of opinion that unless something were done by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India to preserve them, their collapse would not be long delayed.

Central Provinces.—Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, Convener of the Central Provinces Regional Records Survey Committee, visited places in Berar and adjoining areas and inspected the archives of Balaji temple and the collection of Walke family at Basim, the collections of the Deshmukh and Deshpandia families at Wun, Chanda and Pohona, and the collections of old families at Dewoolgaon Raja and Sindkhed. He also inspected the Persian journals of the Subahdars of Ellichpur and opened negotiations with the owners of the manuscripts for their purchase. Dr. Deshpande prepared notes of his inspections and also arranged for the transcription of those manuscripts. Messrs. S. G. Chatte and D. G. Landge of Nagpur in the course of their survey work in the Nagpur Division came across several documents of the Bhonsla period, some of the Mughal period and a few of the time of Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar. Arrangements were being made by the Committee to get handwritten or photostat copies of these documents. Pandit L. P. Pandeya similarly came across some valuable manuscripts in the Chhattisgarh division, which were of considerable historical importance.

The Committee's work on the transcription and translation of the Persian Correspondence from the East India Company to the Poona Darbar was completed and nearly 90 documents were reported to be ready. The Committee's publicity programme included three talks from the Nagpur station of All-India Radio in English, Hindi, and Marathi, which were delivered by the members of the Committee.

Bihar.—The activities of the Committee for Bihar has been reviewed in a small pamphlet, published by the Committee, which reveals that the survey work of the Committee was rewarded with the discovery of a number of old manuscripts and documents of historical as well as literary value. Professor Surajdeo Narain and Dr. H. R. Ghosal, two members of the Committee, in the course of their inspection of old records in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate came across a number of valuable records, and an account

of 51 comparatively important documents which had so far been scrutinized by them and which related to different subjects like Currency, Land Settlements, Opium, Indigo, Prices of articles, Lithography, etc., have been given in the pamphlet, with the Convener's comment on some of them. Dr. K. K. Datta, Convener of the Committee, transcribed 47 farmans, sanads, orders, etc., issued at the time of the Mughal rule in India ranging from Jahangir to Shah Alam II's reign, most of which related to grants of lands, properties and appointments.

Besides these the Committee came across through Pandit Vishnulal Shastri 20 manuscripts dealing with Veda, Vyakarana, Nyaya Dharmasastra, Alankara, Purana, Kamasashtra, Tantra and Literature out of which six were unpublished. Twelve volumes of Vansabhaskara dealing with the ancient history of Rajputana have also come to the notice of the Committee along with a silver coin. Pandit Mishra also brought to the notice of the Convener a copy of the Firman granted by Emperor Aurangzeb to Raja Pratap Narain Sinha of Sugauna Oiwinwar family for the whole of Mithila Raj.

Orissa.—During the year under review the Committee for Orissa came across some valuable palm leaf manuscripts in Oriya and Sanskrit and also some documents in English, Urdu and Oriya scripts dealing with various aspects of history, politics, literature, religion, genealogy, art, architecture etc. Most of these were purchased by the Committee and transcription of others were prepared by it. The originals and the transcriptions were sent to the National Archives of India for custody. Three talks in Oriya from All India Radio station at Cuttack formed part of the publicity programme of the Orissa Government.

Delhi.—During the year the Committee for Delhi was engaged in transcribing the Tarikh-i-Sorath, Shah Jehan Nama, Tarikh-i-Alamgir II and Tarikh-i-Alamgir-i-Sani, the famous Persian collections of Khawaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi. The Committee which was working with the Convener (Dr. S. N. Sen) as its only member, was informed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, about his decision to form a permanent Committee for the province of Delhi. In view, however, of the financial difficulties the Government of India had not been in a position to offer any grant-in-aid immediately. But the question was expected to be revived in 1951-52.

Bombay.—No report was received from the Committee for Bombay.

APPENDIX G

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1948-49

1. *Nandlal Chatterji, Lucknow.*

(i) Inspected and studied—

- (a) U. P. Secretariat Records ; and
- (b) reported on Lucknow Kutcherry Records to the U. P. Historical Society.

(ii) Published the following papers:—

- (1) The settlement of waste lands in Oudh (Indian History Congress);
- (2) Government's right to lands of dispossessed owners (Indian Historical Records Commission Procs. Vol. XXV, Part II);
- (3) India's Sculptural legacy (published by the U. P. Govt.);
- (4) India's Cultural Heritage (Modern Review);
- (5) Greater India (Prabuddha Bharat);
- (6) Historic Traditions of Malwa (Jayaji Pratap);
- (7) Baland Darwaza (Hindusthan Standard Annual);
- (8) Lotus Pillared Diwan-i-Khas (Leader Annual);
- (9) Salim Chisti's tomb (A. B. Patrika);
- (10) British Civilians and Indian Freedom (Congress number of A. B. Patrika);
- (11) "If there is heaven on earth, it is here" (Orient);
- (12) Legacy of British Rules (Pioneer Annual).

(iii) Collected some manuscripts for the U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee which were subsequently deposited with the National Archives of India.

2. *A. H. Nizami, Rewa.*

- (i) Continued research on the Baghela Dynasty of Rewa ;
- (ii) Wrote a paper on 'Nine Gems of the Court of Maharaja Bhava-singha of Rewa' (Gode Commemoration Volume);
- (iii) Engaged in studying the history of Vindhya Pradesh during the first half of the 15th Century.

3. *R. Vasudeva Podunal, Trivandrum.*

Prepared the following :—

- (i) A list of Antiquities of Travancore;
- (ii) A handbook of Indian Iconography;
- (iii) The Dance and Music of Kerala;
- (iv) The Temples of Travancore.

4. *P. M. Joshi, Bombay.*

Is engaged in writing :—

- (i) A Chapter entitled "The Five Deccan Sultanates" being a history of the Deccan Muslim Sultanates from the close of the fifteenth to about the end of the seventeenth century (for the History of India of the Bharatiya Itihas Samiti).
- (ii) Diamond Mines of Bijapur and Golconda (A paper).
- (iii) Cambay in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (A paper.)
- (iv) Is engaged in revising for publication of his book entitled "The Kingdom of Bijapur."
- (v) Editing Elphinstone's "Report on the Territories conquered from the Paishwa".
- (vi) Life and Times of Muhammad Adil Shah of Bijapur (1627-1656).
- (vii) Asad Beg's Mission to Bijapur (1603-1604).

5. *A. C. Banerjee, Calcutta.*

Published the following books :—

- (i) Anglo-Sikh Relations (edited with Introduction and Notes).
- (ii) Indian Constitutional Documents, Volume III, (edited with Introduction and notes).

6. *L. P. Pandeya, Bilaspur, C. P.*

Examined the collection of old vernacular books in the English office of the S. D. O. at Bastar.

7. *K. K. Datta, Patna.*

- (i) Completed editing the records (1790-1859) found in the Record Office of the District Judge of Patna (under orders of the Bihar Government).
- (ii) Has collected more materials in connection with his thesis "Shah Alam II and the English".

- (iii) Has studied some records of the Records Offices of the Commissioner at Ranchi and Collector at Muzaffarpur.
- (iv) Has published a report regarding some newly discovered records in Bihar.

Has written the following papers :—

- (i) Shah Alam II and Zaman Shah (I. H. R. C. Procs. Vol. XXV Part II).
- (ii) Shah Alam's Agonies and Appeals (Journal of the Bihar Research Society, 1949).
- (iii) Provision for Shah Alam's family (contributed to the Bengal : Past and Present).
- (iv) Pre-Plassey British attempt for conquest of Bengal (Shree Krishna Abhinandan Grantha, Monghyr, Bihar).

APPENDIX H

LIST OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS PRESENTED TO THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION AND/OR THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1949.

GROUP I.—Presented by Authors and individuals.

Mr. C. C. Chunder, *Manishi Bhola Nath Chandra*, 1346 B. S. Major Genl. J. Thomson,

- (1) *Portuguese in India* 1895 by F. C. Danvers—2 volumes.
- (2) *Thousand Miles on an Elephant in the Shan States*, 1890 by H. S. Hallett.
- (3) *Lucknow and Oude in the Mutiny*, 1894 by M. Innes.
- (4) *Speeches by the Earl of Minto*, 1911.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram,

- (1) *Osmanli Devletinin Nadir Sah, etc.*, 1949 by Hikmet Bayur.
- (2) *Nadir Sah Apsarin Sonra Osmanli etc.* 1948, by Hikmet Bayur.
- (3) *Maysor Sultani Tipur*, 1948, by Hikmet Bayur.

Professor C. H. Phillips,

Alphabetical List of Directors of the East India Company from 1758-1858 (Pamphlet).

Dr. W. Lineham, *Langkasuka : The Island of Asoka* (Pamphlet).

Dr. N. K. Sinha, *Haidar Ali*, 2nd Edition, 1949.

Dr. A. C. Banerjee, *Indian Constitutional Documents*, Volumes II and III, 1948-49.

Mr. V. V. Thakur, *Life and Life-work of Shree Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar*, n.d.

Mr. S. Roy, *France-Asie*, No. 32, November 1948, Tome IV.

Mr. S. M. Jaffar,

- (1) *Problems of an Archivist*, 1948.
- (2) *Guide to the Archives of the Central Records Office, N.W.F.P.*, 1948.
- (3) *Archives-Meaning, Scope and Importance*, 1949.
- (4) *Annual Report (1947-48) Central Record Office, N.W.F.P.*

Purnendu Basu : *Materials Relating to India in the United States National Archives*.

GROUP II.—Presented by the Learned Institutions.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

- (1) *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Volume XXVIII, Parts 3-4.
- (2) *The Mahabharata, Santiparvan-Rajadharma* Part I, Fc. 18, 1949.

Oriental Institute, Baroda.

- (1) *Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Catalogue of Books* 1947.
- (2) *Oriental Research in Baroda State*, 1947.

Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.

Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department, Government of Jodhpur for the year ending 30th September, 1947.

Archaeological Department, Government of Travancore.

- (1) *Administration Report of the Archaeological Department (Government of Travancore)* 1948.
- (2) *Radio Talks by R. V. Poduval*, 1948.

Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) C/o Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

Journal of the Association of Principals of Technical Institution, May-August 1949, Volume II, Nos. 1-2.

Dhar State (Rajputana).

- (1) *Dhar State Historical Records Series, Volume 3, Part I*, 1949.
- (2) *History of Dhar State*, Volume 2.
- (3) *Glimpses of Mandu*, 1945.

Hyderabad Struggle Committee,

Hyderabad problem : the next steps, 1948.

Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

India Quarterly:

January—March 1949.

April—June 1949.

July—September 1949.

Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation, Bombay

Biennial Report for the period ended the 30th June, 1948.

National Information and Publications Limited.

Greater India (Saindas foundation Lectures, 1949), 1948.

Oak Chambers, Bombay.

Le Courier des Indes, April—September 1949, Nos. 52—77
(Incomplete).

State Museum, Bharatpur.

Sculptures in the State Museum, Bharatpur, 1949.

Tagore Memorial Publications, New Delhi.

Fight for Kashmir by Dewan Ram Parkash, 1948.

Danish Government Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

- (1) Danish Foreign Office Journal, Nos. 1-2, January—June, 1949.
- (2) Commercial & Intelligence Statistics, Issue Nos. 6—16, 1949.

University of Madras, Madras.

New Catalogues Catalogorum, Volume I, 1949.

Consulate for Italy, Bombay.

Bulletin of Cultural Information, Nos. 5—8, 1949.

The British Council, London.

British Book News, January—April, August, 1949.

British Museum, London.

Catalogue of Burney Manuscripts, 1840.

Index to Arundel and Burney Manuscripts, 1840.

Catalogue of additions to the manuscripts in the British Museum, 1882-1887, 7 volumes.

Sloane Manuscripts Index to the Sloane Manuscripts, 1904.

Slowe Manuscripts. Catalogue of Slowe Manuscripts in the British Museum, 1895-1896, 2 volumes.

The Preservation of Leather Bookbindings, London by M. J. Plenderleith, 1947.

Institute of Historical Research, London.

- (1) Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, Volume XXII, Nos. 63—65 (1947—49).
- (2) Twenty-seventh Annual Report, August 1947 to July, 1948.

Museum Association, London.

- (1) Reports on the Museum of Ceylon, British Malaya, the West Indies, etc., 1933.
- (2) Directory of Museums in Ceylon, British Malaya, Hong-kong, Sarawak, British North Borneo, Fiji, the West Indies, British Guiana, 1934.
- (3) Directory of Museums and Art Galleries in Australia and New Zealand compiled by S. F. Markham and H. C. Richards, 1934.
- (4) Report on the Museum and Art Galleries of Australia and New Zealand, 1934.

Public Record Office, London.

- (1) Catalogue of the Public Record Office Museum.
- (2) Catalogue of an exhibition of Treaties.
- (3) 83rd—108th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office, 1921-46.

Royal Historical Society, London.

- (1) Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th Series, Volume XXXI, London, 1949.
- (2) *Aslib*, London.
Journal of Documentation, Volume IV, Nos. 1—4, June, September, December, 1948 and March 1949.
- (3) *Messrs. B. H. Blackwell*, London.
Library Assistant, January—August 1949, Volume 42, Nos. 1—4.

University of London, London.

- (1) Classified catalogue of selected accessions (1947-48) of the University of London.
- (2) School of Oriental and African Studies. Calendar for the thirty-third session, 1948-49.

W. H. Smith and Sons, London.

Current Literature January—March, May—August 1949.

Birmingham Public Libraries, Birmingham.

- (1) Eighty-sixth Annual Report, 1947-48.
- (2) Catalogue of the Birmingham Collection in the Reference Library, 1918.

- (3) Catalogue of the Birmingham collection in the Reference Library Supplement, 1918—31.
- (4) History of Birmingham Free Libraries by J. A. Langford, 1871.
- (5) Birmingham Free Libraries by Paul Trommsdorff. 1900.
- (6) Birmingham Free Libraries by A. C. Shaw.
- (7) A selection of Books on Russian available for consultation in the Birmingham Reference Library.
- (8) Pictorial Postcards.

Academie Royale de Belgique, Brussel.

Bulletin de la Commission Royal D'Histoire (CXII—CXIII) 1947-48.

Bibliothek Royale, Copenhagen, Denmark.

- (1) Dania Polyglotta, 1901—44, volumes I-II ouvrages and articles.
- (2) Dania Polyglotta, 1945—1947.

Ejman Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

The Humanities and the Sciences in the Denmark during the Second World War, 1948.

H. M.'s General Register House, Edinburgh.

Historical Museum official guide, 1949.

Kern Institute, Leyden, Holland.

- (1) Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology, Volume 14, 1939.
- (2) Ariyana Antique.

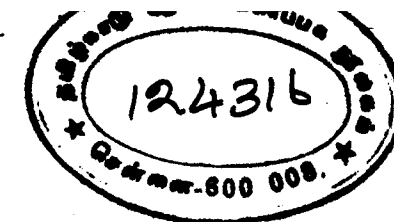
International Federation for Documentation, The Hague.

- (1) List of current specialised abstracting and Indexing services, for International conference on science Abstracting, 1949.
- (2) F.I.D. Review of Documentation.
volume 15, 1948. Fase 3-4.
volume 16, 1949. Fase 1-2.

Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche, Roma.

La Ricerea Scientifica,

- (i) Gennaio-Febbraio,
- (ii) Margo-Aprile,
- (iii) Maggio 1949.



Indisch Instituut, Amsterdam.

- (1) An anthropological Survey of the Eastern little Sunda Islands, by W. Keers.
- (2) Zeven En Dertigste Jaurverslag, 1947.
- (3) Wetens chappelijk, Appel, 1948.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations, Paris.

- (1) Unesco Bulletin for Libraries, Vol. II, No. 6, Vol. III, Nos. 1—3 & 5—7.
- (2) Unesco Official Bulletin, Vol. I, Nos. 3—5.
- (3) Unesco Courier, December 1948—August 1949.
- (4) This is our Power.
- (5) Unesco A World Programme.
- (6) The Preservation of Historic and Architectural Monuments in the United States.
- (7) Unesco and India, 1946—48.
- (8) Report on the third General Conference of Unesco. (Beirut November—December 1948).

Osterreichischen Staatsarchives.

Mitteilungen des Osterreichischen Staatsarchives, Herausgegeben von Der Generaldirektion, 1 Band—2 Heft Wien, 1948.

Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

(Fundamental Library of Social Sciences.)

The Problems of History, No. 1, 1949.

Delaware State of Archives (U.S.A.).

Annual Report of the Public Archives Commission, State of Delaware.

Detroit Public Library, Detroit, U.S.A.

Eightythird Annual Report of the Detroit Public Library Commission 1947-48.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Washington, U.S.A.

Ninth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (1947—1949), 1949.

Harvard University Library, Massachusetts.

- (1) Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. III, Nos. 1 & 2, 1949.

V2: 81 P 149
NSD-261

(2) Harvard University Archives—Goal and Function by C. K. Shipton, 1947.

(3) Collections of the Harvard University Archives, 1947.

Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

Twentyfirst Annual report July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 1949.

Illinois State Library, Illinois.

Bulletin of the Illinois Libraries, January—March 1949.

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

Library Occurent, June 1949.

Library of Congress, Washington.

(1) Guide to Manuscripts relating to American History in British Repositories reproduced for the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, by G. G. Griffin, 1946.

(2) Mexican Government Publications by A. M. Ker, 1940.

(3) The Story up to now, The Library of Congress (1800—1946), 1947.

(4) Non-self Governing Areas with special Emphasis on Mandates Trusteeship. A selected list of references, Volume 1 by H. F. Conover, 1947.

(5) UNESCO: A selected list of reference by H. D. Jones, 1948.

(6) Text books—their Examinations and Improvements. A Report on International and National Planning and Studies, 1948 by H. J. Krould.

(7) The United States and Post-war Europe: A Bibliographica examination of thought expressed in American Publications during 1948, 1949.

(8) Maps: Their care, Repair and Preservation in Libraries, 1949.

(9) Information Bulletin, January—July, 1949 (Incomplete set).

(10) Quarterly Journal of Current acquisition, February, 1949.

Louisiana Library Commission, U.S.A.

Report on the Louisiana Library Demonstration, 1925—30.

National Archives, Washington.

(1) Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading. War Department Field Manual. F.M. 21—25. 1944.

(2) Advanced Map and Aerial Photograph Reading. War Department Field Manual. F.M. 21—26. 1944.

(3) Technical Manual, Topographic Drafting, War Department T.M. 5—230, 1940.

(4) Topographic Manual by O. W. Swainson, 1928.

(5) Dietzgen, Catalogue No. 22 D.

(6) Map Classification.

(7) Aerial Photography, T. M. 5—240. 1944.

(8) A. M. S. Memorandum, No. 443.

(9) Elements of Map Projection by Deetz and Adams, 1945.

(10) Maps: Their Care, Repair and Preservation, Washington, 1949.

(11) Classification, Class, G. Washington, 1946.

(12) Guide to the Records in the National Archives, 1948.

(13) Preliminary Inventory of the Records Inventory, Nos. 7—18 and 21.

(14) Reference Information Circulars, No. 36—40, 1948-49.

(15) National Archives Accession No. 37, January—March, 1949.

National Society of Autograph Collectors, New York.

Autograph Collector's Journal, April 1949.

New York Public Library, New York.

(1) Editor's To-day by Ken McCormick, 1948.

(2) A Guide to the Reference Collections of the New York Public Library by Karl Brown, 1947.

(3) Bibliopagia Fatastica by L. S. Thompson 1947.

(4) The Typographical Widow. Who is she? What is she, 1948.

(5) Graphic Summary of the Growth of Newspapers in New York and other States (1704—1820) by H. B. Weiss, 1948.

(6) Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Index to Volume 1—40 and 41—50 (1897—1946); by D. C. Haskell, 1937 and 1948.

(7) My Life in the Russian Theatre by John Cournos, 1936.

(8) Bulletin of the New York Public Library, January—July, 1949.

(9) History of the New York Public Library by H. M. Lydenberg, 1923.

- (10) Bookmen's Holiday, 1943.
- (11) Conditions and Trends in Education for Librarianship by Ralph Munn, 1936.
- (12) College Library Building, its planning and Equipment, by J. T. Gerould, 1932.

The State Archives of Oregon.

- (1) Memo. No. 1, Pub. No. 6.
- (2) Memo. No. 2, Pub. No. 11.
- (3) Members of the Legislature State of Oregon, 1860—1949.

Central African Archives, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Gold and the Gospel in Mashonaland, edited by C. E. Fripp and V. W. Hiller, 1949.

Union of South Africa, Cape Town.

Archives Year Book for South African History, 1946—48.

The Commonwealth National Library, Canberra.

- (1) Annual Catalogue of Australian Pubs.
- (2) Select List of Representative works dealing with Australia.
- (3) Books published in Australia. List of Books supplied to the National Library, Canberra, under copyright.
- (4) Select List of Books added (monthly).
- (5) Australian Public Affairs Information Service : Subject Index to current Literature.
- (6) Trends in Archival Administration by White.

Public Library of South Australia, Adelaide.

Annual Report of the Libraries Board of South Australia, July 1944—June 1948.

Mauritius Archives, Mauritius.

- (1) Memorandum of books printed in Mauritius and registered in the Archives office during the quarter ended 31st March, 1949.
- (2) Mauritius Archives Photostatic Series, No. 1.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF EXHIBITS

PREFACE

The historical exhibition organised in connection with the annual sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission at different centres in India is an important feature of the sessions. In the exhibition not only the records but many other exhibits such as coins, seals, copper-plates, photographs of stone inscriptions etc., are included from different parts of India, and a special stress is given to the exhibits of the area where the sessions meet. The duration of the exhibition is very short and the visitors even do not find time to see all the exhibits, and hence, the necessity of the printing of this catalogue which serves the purpose of a permanent Hand Book for the historians for further study at leisure.

At the request of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, Central and Provincial Governments and many institutions of India have lent their exhibits to make this exhibition a success. But the local response in Orissa has been considerable. This catalogue will show that many new exhibits have come to light from private possessions. The collection of the Utkal University is most important among the collections of Orissa and it suggests that a proper search will bring to light many historical materials.

The documents belonging to Moghal and Maratha periods exhibited from the Record Room of the Collector of Cuttack are very important for the history of Orissa. So far no Moghal Farman was known from Orissa but such a document was found in the Collector's Record Room.

The Government of Orissa has been pleased to prepare suitable showcases for the occasion for proper display of exhibits, and all the District Magistrates also have co-operated fully in collecting exhibits even from private sources. Sri S. C. De. B. A. (Hons.) D. Ed., the Curator of the National Archives, and Pandit Sadasiva Rath Sarma, the Research Assistant of the Utkal University, and many others have rendered valuable service in selecting exhibits from various sources and we offer our best thanks to them all.

Cuttack,
21-12-49.

G. S. DAS,
P. ACHARYA,
Local Secretaries.

THE HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF EXHIBITS

I—Exhibits from the National Archives of India

The Exhibits displayed in this Collection have been arranged into three different groups :—

- I. Containing Documents or their photographic copies illustrating some aspects of history of Orissa from 1770 to 1862 particularly in its relation to the British Power in India ;
 - II. Including Documents of more or less general interest or their photographic copies throwing light on some of the significant episodes in the history of India from 1757 to 1911 ; and
 - III. Containing specimens illustrating different methods of repair, preservation and reproduction of documents and books.
- I. In the First Group have been included several documents in Oriya (Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11) which would help to throw interesting side lights on the Oriya language and the script as they were in use in the early 19th century. Special mention may be made of No. 7 A, which gives a vivid picture of the political condition of Orissa at the time of its cession to the British Power and of No. 12 a Sanskrit address which reveals the immediate reaction of an important section of the public in the ceded area to the new change. Of particular interest to the anthropologist will be the items 17, 25 and 26 all throwing light on the practices of homicide and rites of human sacrifice obtaining among certain aboriginals domiciled in Orissa.
 - II. Among the documents arranged in the Second Group of particular interest are several original Persian letters among which figure two letters from Nana Farnavis (Nos. 28 and 31), one from Tipu Sultan and one from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Equally interesting is an autograph Qasida of the distinguished poet Ghalib dated circa 1847 (No. 42). The students of the history of Indian press will find interest in the representation made on 5th January 1885, against the Press regulations of 1823 by the prominent citizens of Calcutta (No. 38). Among other significant documents are Lord Dalhousie's minute on Women's Education in India (No. 43) and Lord

Auckland's minute on the promotion of Education in India (No. 41), both being landmarks in the cultural history of the land.

The exhibits marked with asterisks in both the groups are original documents, the rest being photographic copies.

I—DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ORISSA.

1. Minutes of the President (John Cartier) of the Select Committee recommending that the negotiations with Janoji Bhonsla for the cession of Orissa be suspended pending the arrival of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Directors This Minute (without date and signature) was adopted at a Committee meeting held on 9 May 1770.

(Sel. Com. 1770, pp. 291-296)

2. Letter dated 3 April 1775 from the Governor and Council of Madras to Governor General and Council, Fort William forwarding copies of applications (date not mentioned) for military assistance from Nizam Ali Khan and his Minister and recommending the occupation of Cuttack as a measure of defence against Madhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur. Bears original signature of the Governor.

(Sec. Cons. 24 April 1775 Nos. 3-5)

3. Draft Minute of the Governor General (date not mentioned) suggesting an application to the Raja of Berar for the grant of a piece of land near Point Palmyras, Orissa, for the purpose of erecting a fort for the protection of shipping.

(Sec. Cons. 17 Oct. 1776 No. 1)

4. List of mail stages between Calcutta and Jagannath (Puri) upon the proposed new route via Jaleswar in 1790. From Mr. C. Cockerell Post Master General, Calcutta, dated 28 April 1790 to Lord Cornwallis.

(Home Pub. Cons. 30 April 1790 No. 1)

5. Letter dated 28 April 1790 from Mr. C. Cockerell, Post Master General to Government of India giving a comparative statement of the cost of carrying the mails by the existing and the proposed route between Calcutta and Ganjam in 1790 Original.

(Home Pub. Cons. 39 April 1790 No. K)

6. Letter dated 25th June 1792, from Lt. Col. R. Kyd, to Mr. Edward Hay, Secretary to Government of India, regarding proposal for relief of famine refugees migrating from Cuttack to Calcutta by employing them in construction work near Chowringhee.

(Home Pub. Cons. 27th June 1792 No. 9)

7. Treaty of peace (in English, Marathi & Persian) concluded on 17th December 1803 between the East India Company and Raghuji Bhonsla regarding the cession to the Company of the Province of Cuttack including the Port and District of Balasore. Bears signatures of Lord Wellesley and Jeswant Rao Ramchandra on the part of Raghuji Bhonsla (in duplicate one in scroll).

(Treaty No. 34 C. & D.)

- 7-A. Notes on the Feudatory and Tributary States in and petty frontier States of the Province of Cuttack at the time of its cession by the Raja of Berar, 1803 (date and author not known).

(Foreign Miscellaneous No. 120)

8. Oriya copy of a letter (date not mentioned) from the Raja of Boad to the English Commissioner at Cuttack stating that he would acknowledge no authority other than the English as his overlord.

(Pers. R. 23 April 1804 No. 218)

- 8-A. English translation of the above.

(Sec. Cons. 12 July 1804 No. 218)

9. Oriya copy of a letter (date not mentioned) from the Raja of Sonepur complaining about the encroachment of Shankar Babu and the people of Boad on his territory and placing his country and himself under the protection of the British Government.

(Pers. R. 6 May 1804 No. 236)

- 9-A. English translation of the above.

(Sec. Cons. 12 July No. 193)

10. Oriya copy of a letter (date not mentioned) from the Raja of Boad explaining the Sonepur refugees' presence in his territory and defends his claim to the estate of Pachera claimed by Sonepur.

(Pers. R. 13 June No. 283)

- 10-A. English translation of the above.

(Sec. Cons. 5 July 1804 No. 65)

11. Oriya copy of a letter (date not mentioned) to Raja Bishambar Deo of Boad reminding him of his agreement of 3 March 1804 prohibiting any change or occupation of territory without sanction of Government.

(Pers. R. 13 June 1804 No. 284).

11-A. English translation of the above.

(Sec. Cons. 5 July 1804 No. 66).

12. Complimentary address in Sanskrit (date not mentioned) by the Nayaka of the 36 holy offices and other inhabitants of Puri to Lord Wellesley eulogizing the Governor-General and the British rule in India. Bears original signatures of the signatories.

(Pers. R. 24 July 1804 No. 345)

13. Translation of a petition presented by Ram Shankar Bhartee received on 22 April 1806. The petitioner set out the dispute between his sect, the Swamis and the Byragees, both claiming the superintendence and management of the Jagannath Temple at Puri and asked for the intervention of Government. (Date and the person to whom the petition was addressed not known).

(Pol. Cons. 31 July 1806 No. 63).

14. Letter from Mr. C. Buller, Member, Board of Revenue to the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, dated 11 Dec. 1810 forwarding copy of a letter from Maharaja Sookmoy Roy, Calcutta regarding his donation towards the construction of the road from Calcutta to Jagannath (Puri). His proposals were accepted by the Governor-General and the privileges accorded him in consequence.

(Pol. Cons. 7 Jan. 1811 No. 54)

- *15. A memorial of Mr. Andrew Duncan dated 7 Feb. 1812 to Lord Minto in continuation of his report dated 30 Nov. 1811 on his experiments on the iron ores of Birbhum, Balasore and the adjoining districts' hill tracts. His proposal to set up a factory at Howrah for casting and forging of iron was rejected by the Governor-General on economic grounds. This consultation contains coloured illustration of the proposed iron foundry and its estimated cost.

(Home Pub. Cons. 21 Feb. 1812 No. 43)

16. Minute of the Earl of Moira, Governor-General dated 26 April 1817 on the appointment of a Military Commissioner in Cuttack.

(Pol. Cons. 26 April No. 1)

17. Report from Major Gilbert, Political Agent in Sambalpur and South Bihar dated 27 April 1824 to Mr. G. Swinton, Secretary to Govt., Political Department on the recovery of the image of "Paharee Devi" from Koonwar Aujumber Sing of Seraikela and its restoration to Raja Ghanashyam Sing of Singhbhum and Government's acceptance of his proposals for the gradual extinction of the practice among the Coles of putting to death suspected sorcerers—Original.

(For. Pol. Cons. 4 June 1824 Nos. 16, 18)

18. Report to Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to Govt. in the Territorial Department, Fort William, dated 11 March 1825 from Mr. William Blunt, Commissioner, Cuttack, on the subject of the unauthorised assumption of "the title and state of Raja" by several landholders of the Contai Division and his proposals to restrain the abuse.

(For. Pol. Cons. 4 Nov. 1825 No. 84)

- *19. Treaty (in English and Dutch) between the British and the Netherlands Governments concluded on 4 June 1825 for the transfer of Balasore to British possession. Bears seals of the contracting parties.

(Treaty No. 104 A (d).

20. Twenty gems found by the diamond searchers of Sambalpur sent by Major Gilbert, Political Agent in Sambalpur and South Bihar to the Government on 30 Dec. 1825.

(Pol. Cons. 6 Jan. 1826 No. 44)

- *21. Copy of an "Account-Geographical, Statistical and Historical of Orissa proper or Cuttack" drawn up by Mr. A. Stirling of the Civil Service while he was employed at Cuttack (1817-18). It was printed at the Serampore Press.

(For. Pol. Cons. 6 Jan. 1826 No. 46)

22. Autograph Minute of Lord Auckland, Governor-General dated 17 Sep. 1839 on the affairs and management of Jagannath Temple, Puri.

(Land Rev. G. G's, Cons. Sep. 1893 No. 5).

23. Report dated 14 Oct. 1839 from Capt. G. Vallancey, Assistant General Superintendent of the suppression of the Thugs, to Major W. H. Sleeman on the murders perpetrated between Cuttack and Ganjam district by the Thugs who were alleged to be the Pandas of the Jagannath Temple or persons in disguise of Pandas and the arrest of some of them.

(For. Pol. Cons. 22 Jan. No. 78),

24. Granting of *batta* in 1848 to the Khurdah and Balasore Paik Companies for their operations with the field force in Angul. Original letter from Mr. F. Gouldsbury dated 1 July 1848 to the Secretary to the Government. Foreign Department, forwarding copy of a letter dated 1 July 1848 from Lt. Dinsdale.
(For. Pol. Cons. 30 Dec. 1848 Nos. 254-55.)
25. Reports from Capt. J. Mac Vicar, Offg. Agent, Orissa Hill Tracts, 1855 to the Govt. of India on the prevalence of the *Junnah* (human sacrifice) in Bustar and Baligoeda and the preventive measures suggested by him.
(Home Pub. Cons. 16 March 1855 Nos. 36-37 and
20 April 1855 Nos. 76-78)
26. A special narrative dated 20 Sept. 1862 of the Khond and Hill Oriya tribes and of the Meriahs (victims of the rite of human sacrifice) by Mr. A. Eden, Offg. Secy. Government of Bengal.
(For. Cenl-A, Oct. 1862 No. 1)

II—DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

- *27. Map of Calutta, 1757.
- *28. Letter in Persian (without date) from Nana Farnavis to the Governor-General, Sir John Macpherson, requesting him to send military assistance to the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of Nana Farnavis.
(Pers. OR 9, 14 Nov. 1785.)
- *29. Letter in Persian (without date) from the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam Sani, to Lord Cornwallis, requesting his Lordship to order English troops stationed at Dera-nagar to attack the *mahals* of the rebel Ghulam Qadir Khan who was bent on ruining his kingdom, so that the mischief-monger's attention might be directed to the protection of his own interest as well as urging on his Lordship to repair to the royal presence immediately. Bears the Emperor's own hand-writing in pencil at the top.
(Pers. OR 503, 4 Oct. 1787.)
- *30. Letter in Persian (without date) from Tipu Sultan in reply to Lord Cornwallis's offer to send to the Sultan's camp the corpse of Bahadur Khan who fell fighting gallantly at Bungalore, saying that the body might be handed over to local Mussalmans for burial. Bears the seal of the Sultan.
(Pers. OR 78, 23 Mar. 1791.)

31. Letter in Persian (without date) from Nana Farnavis to Sir John Shore, reporting the death of the Peshwa, Madho Rao II, on 13th Rabi-us-Sani 1210 A. H. (27 Oct. 1795) as a result of injuries sustained by him from a fall. Bears his seal.
(Pers. OR 353, 23 Nov. 1795.)
32. Letter in Persian (without date) from Raja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur to Lord Wellesley promising not to give protection in his country to Wazir Ali Khan and his associates, the murderers of Mr. Cherry. Bears the seal of the Raja.
(Pers. OR 174, 1 July 1790.)
33. Two seal impressions of the Viceroy of Pegu.
(Pers. 19 Jan. 1804 No. 43.)
34. Proclamation (in Persian, Oriya and Hindi) by Lt.-Col. George Harcourt, Commissioner of Cuttack, 1804 to all Rajas, Zamindars, Patwaris, Amils, Tehsildars etc., to maintain peace in view of the treaty concluded among the Company, the Nizam, the Peshwa and Raja Raghuji Bhonsla in Dec. 1803.
(Pers. OR 25 Jan. 1804 No. 49.)
35. Letter in Persian (without date) from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore to Lord Minto, stating that in accordance with his Lordship's instructions he would accord every possible assistance to Mr. Elphinstone when he would pass through his dominions on his way back from Peshawar. Bears the seal of the Maharaja.
(Pers. OR 400, 28 July 1809.)
36. Declaration of war addressed by the Governor-General in Council to the king of Burma dated 24 Feb. 1824 and proclamation of war aims. Bears the initial of Lord Amherst.
(Sec. Cons. 5 March 1824 Nos. 1-2)
37. Holograph Minute of Lord William Bentinck dated 20 Oct. 1834 on the constitution and improvement of the Indian Army.
(Pol. Ooty 24 Oct. 1834 No. 1)

38. Petition presented to the Governor-General on 5 Jan. 1835 by a group of prominent British and Indian citizens of Calcutta praying for the repeal of Adam's Press Regulations of 1823 and its reply.

(Pub. Cons. 6 Feb. 1835 Nos. 38-39)

39. Warrant of appointment dated 15 June 1835 of the Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay to the Indian Law Commission. Bears initials of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Offg. Governor-General and the Members of the Council.

(Home Jud. Cons. 15 June 1839 No. 3)

40. The Act dated 17 August 1835 providing for the issue of new silver and gold coins, regulating their weight, standard and device and empowering the Governor General in Council to direct the coining and issue and prescribe the device of copper coins.

(Legis. Cons. 17 Aug. 1835 No. 1)

*41. Autograph Minute of Lord Auckland, Governor-General dated 24 Nov. 1839 on the promotion of education in India (Governor General's Pub. Cons. 24 Nov. 1839 No. 10)

42. Ghalib's *Qasida* in praise of Lord Hardinge in original on the occasion of the conquest of the Punjab.

(Pers. OR. 1847)

43. Minute of Lord Dalhousie, Governor General dated 1 Apr. 1850 on the promotion of Women's education in India—Copy.

(Home Pub. Cons. 11 Apr. 1850 No. 74)

44. Prices current in Bengal a hundred years ago—being the Kali Puja accounts, Nov. 1850, of Badu Gopi Mohan Bose, Bowbazar, Calcutta. This document was presented to the National Archives of India by Mr. S. N. Bose, Advocate, Delhi in 1948.

45. Proclamation issued on 1 Nov. 1858 by Queen Victoria to the people of India on assumption of the Govt. of India.

(Home Pub. Cons. 5 Nov. 1858 No. 2)

46. Original Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 1 Nov. 1911, regarding the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi and the administrative changes following.

(Pub. Cons. B Nov. 1919 K. W. to No. 34)

III—SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATING METHODS OF PRESERVING!! AND REPAIRING DOCUMENTS, BOOKS ETC.

47. Manuscript illustrating the evil effect of repairing document with white tracing paper. The tracing paper was subsequently peeled off and the document repaired with chiffon.

(Home Department Public 9th October, 1806 No. 35)

48. Specimen of repair with chiffon.

(Home Department Public. Cons. 25 June 1788. No. 3)

49. Document Laminated with cellulose Acetate foil (Done by the National Archives, Washington, U. S. A. in 1940).

(O. C. 2nd June 1825, No. 25)

50. Specimen showing corrosive action of ink on paper and its repair with chiffon.

(Home Department Public. No. 17 June 27, 1792).

51. Specimen of Half Margin repair.

(Foreign Deptt. Sec. Corresp. 5th March, 1824)

52. Specimen of repairing a worm-eaten document with Japanese tissue paper.

(Foreign Deptt. Polt. Corresp. 14 Oct. 1825)

53. Specimen of repairing an old water colour painting of a white elephant found in South India.

54. A fine specimen of inlaying work.

(The Annals of the College of Fort William 1800-1819.)

55. A Card Board containing A 35 mm microfilm Positive Copy—100 ft. roll. Carton Box.

II—Exhibits from the Combined Inter-services Historical Section, Simla.

1. ITALIAN PROPAGANDA LEAFLET FOR INDIAN TROOPS—

This is a specimen of Italian leaflets dropped on Indian troops fighting in North Africa. The present exhibit was dropped on 21st August 1942 at 6. 30 P.M. An English translation made in the field is also attached.

2. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AXIS POWERS, THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM AND PRIME MINISTER RASHID ALI OF IRAQ—

These are photostat copies of the captured documents in German, French and Italian with their English renderings, and 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.

3. WAR DEPARTMENT FILE ON LEASE-LEND—GENERAL POLICY—

Contains a Military Finance Department memorandum entitled "Lease-Lend and Reciprocal Lease-Lend" which summed up in a dozen paragraphs the theory and practice of mutual aid between USA and India. The memorandum seems to have been drafted sometime early in 1944.

4. AMERICAN SUPPLY PROGRAM—A volume in the series of pamphlets issued by United States Forces Supply of Services (China-Burma-India : Headquarters, New Delhi).

Contains an account of administration of logistics so far as the United States Forces in India were concerned. In the summary at the end is an appreciation of India's Reciprocal Aid.

5. REPORT OF THE INTER-SERVICES STORES PRESERVATION ORGANIZATION FOR 1944-47

Contains useful information regarding microbiological damages caused to stores under the control of War Department and may prove of value to Curators of Antiquities and Ancient Manuscripts.

6. Translation of minutes of a conference held in Goering's special train in ROME on 30th Nov. 42 affecting Axis situation in NORTH AFRICA (Flag 'A').

7. A memorandum by Mr. Winston Churchill on artillery tactics circulated to Commanders of 4th Indian Division and 5th, 7th and 11th Indian Infantry Brigades (Flag 'B').

8. A German document, being diagram of Artillery—Air Cooperation on the Libyan front (Flag 'C').

9. A letter from Commander 8th Army to Commander 4th Indian Division, throwing light on the sudden change of command when General Ritchie replaced General Cunningham (Flag 'E').

10. An exchange of signals i. e. cipher messages between General Auchinleck and Commander 4th Indian Division, typical of messages generally exchanged in the field (Flag 'F').

11. A document throwing light on G (R) Activities i. e. British Fifth Column (Flag 'G').

12. A chart showing the position of an Indian Infantry Brigade during the defence of Tobruk in June 1942 (Flag 'I')

13. Intelligence Summary issued by 4th Indian Division in the field (Cyrenaica) being typical of hundreds of such summaries issued (weekly, or oftener) to keep the officers informed of happenings outside the division (Flag 'J').

14. Japanese Internment Camps forms required to be filled in by the Prisoners of War.

15. The N. G. O. Cover which holds all most secret correspondence in war time.

16. Censored letters.

17. Formation of an Indian Army Medical Corps—proceedings (and other papers) of the special Committee assembled in Feb-Mar. 1943.

18. Letters from General Tucker to General Honocks—Apprehensive that Div is to be relegated to peaceful theatre of war.

19. War Diary of 14 Ind Fd Amb.

20. War Diary of 2/7 Rajput Regiment.

Maps and Charts.

1. 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.

2. A chart of Air/Ground recognition symbols developed and used by Indian Forces in the PERSIA-IRAQ Command (Flag 'D').
3. Map showing Retreat from Burma—April 1942.
4. Map showing Advance into Burma—1944.
5. Map showing operations in North Burma—Feb-June '43.
6. Burma Campaign—26 Dec 44 to 15 Aug 45 (Advance to Ierawaddy).

Photographs.

1. 5.5 Howitzer guns shelling Monte Goracce, Italy, during night.
2. Punjabi patrol moves across a stream under smoke cover, Lili Valley Sector, Italy.
3. A view of the Monastery, Monte Cassino, Italy—July 44.
4. A Notice Board making the boundary of the little republic of San Marino, Italy, Sept 44.
5. R. I. A. F. pilot snapped between the guns of his aircraft, Assam.
6. Jap petrol dump aflame after direct hit, Mandalay, Burma.
7. Vultee Vengeance Aircrafts, RIAF, in formation flight over Arakan Coast, Burma, May 44.
8. Paratroops landing at Elephant Point, Rangoon, May 45.
9. Jap surrender, Rangoon.
10. 5 Ind Div sentries guard Japs outside their HQ, Singapore.
11. Gurkhas charge with kukris and bayonets a Jap post, blinded by smoke grenade, Pagan Area, Burma.
12. Men of F.F. Regt, charge burning remnants of Seywa during drive on Meiktila, Burma.
13. Troops move through Seywa during drive on Meiktila.
14. Indian Troops ready to stop any Jap to escape from burning Seywa.
15. Sikh patrol amongst burning buildings, Pagan Area, Burma.
16. Sikh patrol charges Jap foxholes, Pagan Area, Burma.
17. A depth charge explodes during an anti-submarine fight, Eastern Burma.
18. Choking dust cloud round a tank with Infantry escort moving up on Tamandu, Burma.
19. Allied Tanks enter Benghazi, Cyrenaica, North Africa, Nov. 42.

20. Troops take position in a ruined building, Lama Peligna, Italy.
 21. Prisoners are taken, after streetfighting, Lama Peligna, Italy.
 22. Sikhs on patrol in snow, Toricella, Italy, March 44.
- Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22 will be 10 x 12 size, rest 15 x 12

III—Exhibits from the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Government of Assam

- (1) Photograph of pages from an old Assamese manuscript chronicle describing an embassy deputed by the Assam king Dihingia Raja (A. D. 1497-1539) to Raja Bikramsen of Orissa, a patron and devotee of the Jagannath temple at Puri. There is a description also of the war between Bikramsen and Narinit Raja, ruler of Malo.
- (2) Photograph of pages from an old Assamese manuscript history of Vaisnava saints containing an exposition of the opinion that a Chandala is superior to a Brahmin.
- (3) Photograph of the commencing page of an old Assamese manuscript chronicle describing miscellaneous historical events. The page contains benedictory words relating to Hindu gods, and also an Arabic couplet.
- (4) Photograph of a page of an Assamese chronicle describing the invasion of Assam by Mir Jumla, the Moghal general. The story on this page records Mir Jumla's settlement, while near the Ahom capital, of the rival claim of motherhood made by two women over a child. Mir Jumla's solution of the dispute was almost like that of king Solomon as related in the Bible, 1. Kings, iii. 16-28.

IV—Exhibits from Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati, Assam.

1. A new set of copper-plate inscription of Vanamalavarmadeva an illustrious King of ancient Kamarupa of the 9th century A. D. :—
It consists of three plates with the seal of the King attached. This is the second set of the Copper-plate Inscription of Vanamala. The first set which was found more than hundred years ago and edited in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. IX, 1840, is no longer available and as such the value of this newly discovered set is considerable. This set was discovered in

Parbatia village near Tezpur in Darrang district. The inscriptions have been deciphered by Sjt. P. D. Chaudhury, M. A., B. L., Curator, Assam Provincial Museum and a short historical note on the plates by Sjt. Chaudhury has been published in the EDUCATIONAL FORUM of Hindusthan Standard and a detailed article with *facsimile* will appear in the EPIGRAPHIA INDICA in due course. This newly discovered set has cleared up the doubt as sustained by Late Pandit Padma Nath Vidyabinode regarding Bhagadatta's acquisition of second Kingdom known as UPARIPATTANA (hilly regions adjacent to PRAGJYOTISHA). in addition to that of PRAGJYOTISHA, this inscription has proved beyond doubt that after the death of Naraka his son Bhagadatta became the King of PRAGJYOTISHA and Vajradatta brother of Bhagadatta acquired the Kingdom of UPARIPATTANA through the favour of Mahadeva.

Further this Copper-plate clearly mention the name of Harjavarman's father as Salambha and not Pralambha as has hitherto been known and the name of Harjara's wife has been given here as Srimangala and not Srimattara or Mangalasri as previously known.

It has been stated here that a village called Haposa has been granted to a Brahmin named Curamoni by the King.

This set, it may be added, has created great interest among the learned scholars including Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, Director General of Archaeology in India who has been good enough to send certain valuable suggestions to Curator Chaudhury who is now editing the plates.

Three leaves of BHAKTI RATNAKAR written in Sanskrit on Sanchi bark by Mahapurusha Sri Sri Sankaradeva of the 15th century A. D.

This is the only Puthi (manuscript) written in Sanskrit by Sri Sri Sankaradeva. This Puthi is now in possession of His Holiness Sri Satyahash Goswami the Adhikar Gossain of Jakhalabandha Nowgong, Assam. Sjt. Goswami is now engaged in a comparative study of different copies of this manuscript and cherishes a strong belief that this manuscript is written by Sankaradeva with his own hand. The writings are really very neat and artistic and attract the attention of the Educationists.

At the request of Sjt. P. D. Chaudhury, Curator, Assam Provincial Museum, with assurance being given that the leaves would be

returned to him as soon as done with his Holiness has been pleased to part with those few leaves for their display in the exhibition of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

3. Three leaves from the illustrated manuscript BHAGAWAT Book X. This copy was made in Saka 1687 or 1765 A. D.

Subject :—It describes the birth and exploits of Sri Krisna and also the miracles performed by him.

Author :—Sri Sri Sankardeva.

Place of deposit :—The Library of Kamarupa Anusandhan Samity.

The pictures which depict the exploits and miracles of Sri Krisna are in water-colours and have retained their brilliance up to the present time.

7—Exhibits from the Historical Records Office, East Punjab, Simla.

1. Tarikh-i-Punjab (Vol. I & II)

Author :—Ghulam Mohiyyud-din Buteshah of Ludhiana.

Date :—1840-1842 A. D.

A chronicle of the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh from 1817-38.

2. Tuzuk-i-Timuri.

Translation of an illuminated and illustrated manual of state craft drawn by Gurgan.

3. Darbar Akhbar (Vol. I & II)

Chronicle of day to day events at the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Date :—17th Besakh—6th Asuj, 1895 B. E.

(Corresponding to April-September, 1838 A. D.)

Scribe :—Lala Kanhya Lal. Vakil of Sardar Nihal Singh of Kapurthalla.

4. Gulab Nama.

A contemporary narration of the remarkable career and achievements of Maharaja Gulab Sing of Jammu and Kashmir.

Author :—Dewan Kirpa Ram, son of Dewan Jawala Sahai, prominent fuctionary of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

Date :—1857 A. D.

5. Shah Nama Firdausi.

A beautifully illuminated and profusely illustrated copy.

Date:—Copied in the 16th reign year of Shah Alam II
(Corresponding to 1773 A. D.)

6. **Travels in Central Asia.**

Original manuscript record of journey from Peshawar to Bokhara, Khokand, Balkh and Ladakh etc, with detailed information about various stages, mileage, important towns, forts and political condition of the countries on the way.

Author:—An European Traveller.

Date:—1866-1868 A. D.

7. **Zia-ul-Shamas.**

Random accounts of certain outstanding personalities during the Sikh period.

Author:—Nawab Sher Ali of Kapurthalla.

Date:—Safar 1255 A. H. (Corresponding to 1839 A. D.)

8. **Iqbal Nama-i-Jahangiri.**

A beautifully illuminated year to year account of the Emperor Jahangir (1605-1627).

Author:—Mu'tmid Khan, a courtier of Emperor Jahangir.

Scribe:—Tota Ram who copied it at the instance of Sheikh Ghulam Mohiyyud-din, Nizam of Kashmir.

Date:—1843 A. D.

9. **Tarikh-i-Ferishta (Vol. I & II).**

Celebrated history of the Kingdom of Delhi under the Moghals and other important provincial Muslim dynasties.

Author:—Qasim Ferishta Astrabadi.

Date:—1217 A. D. (Corresponding to 1802 A. D.) or the 4th reign year of Shah Alam II.

10. **Matla-ul-Saidain.**

A contemporary history of Amir Timur of Gorgan. (Sahib Qiran).

Author:—Abdul Razak bin Ashaq Samarqandi.

Scribe:—Mulla Ibrahim Astrabadi.

Date:—1083 A. D. (Corresponding to 1672 A. D.)

11. **Zafar Nama Sahib Qiran.**

A comprehensive history of Timur of (Gorgan Sahib Qiran).

Author:—Sharaf-ud-din.

Date:—Ramzan, 39th reign year of Shah Alam II. (Corresponding to 1796 A. D.)

12. **Nasab Nama Qutub Shahi.**

Dynastic history of the Qutab Shahi Branch of the Bahmini Kingdom of the south in Persian poetry.

Author:—Moulana Farashi Safar of Shiraz.

Scribe:—Jugal Kishore, son of Fateh Chand.

Date:—1154 A. H. (Corresponding to 1741 A. D.)

13. **Geneological Table of Amirs of Sindh.**

Descendants of Abbas the Great of Persia.

14. **Bara Asghand Bhagwat Puran.**

Persian translation of the celebrated Puran depicting the life of Lord Krishna. Elegantly inlaid text; beautifully embellished borders and fringes and profusely illustrated.

Scribe:—Some brother of Duni Chand at Peshawar.

Date:—1128 A. H. (Corresponding to 1715 A. D. in the reign of Emperor Farrukh Saiyyar).

VI—Exhibits from Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union

1. Letter from Shah Alam to Maharaja Sahib Singh intimating his intention of going on pilgrimage to Rauza Shariff and asking to keep one Gun and 200 Muskets for the occasion. Feb. 1798.

2&3. Two letters written to Capt. Manuel Deremao, one by General Perron and other by Major Louis Bourquien ordering the restoration of Tuluqa Gorakhpur to Maharaja Sahib Singh.

Probable date 1803 A. D.

4. Wajib-ul-Arz presented by Maharaja Sahib Singh to General Lake requesting that the territory, as it was might be allowed to remain in his possession.

General Lake, at the top of this petition, wrote to confirm the Maharaja in his possessions in recognition of the friendship between the two parties.

Probable date Feb. 1804.

5. Note by Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding grant of Taluqa of Raipur and Gujarwal.

Oct. 1807.

6. Murasla from Sir Charles Metcalfe intimating Maharaja Karam Singh that the title of "Maharajadhiraj Rajeshwar Maharaja-i-Rajgan" conferred on Maharaja Sahib Singh has been renewed to him by the Mughal Padishah.

June 24, 1813.

7. Letter from Lord Minto to Rani As Kaur expressing satisfaction at her excellent management of State affairs, as reported by Col. D. Ochterlony. Probable date 1813.
8. Col. D. Ochterlony writing to Kanwar Fateh Singh of Jind to make his own arrangement to expel Akali Phula Singh in case he creates disturbances: no British force will be sent for the purpose. 1814 A. D.
9. Letter from Mahmood Shah of Herat to Maharaja Karam Singh intimating about the return of his Agent Kafayat Khan from Calcutta to his country via Delhi, Patiala and Punjab, and that he may be duly looked after and entertained on the way. Probable date 1827 A. D.
10. Murasla from Lord Bentinck in respect of the construction and repairing of roads passing through the State territory. Probable date 1831 A. D.
11. Letter from Lord Auckland to Maharaja Karam Singh intimating assumption of charge as Governor-General of India. March 7, 1836.
12. Murasla from Lord Hardinge to Maharaja Narindar Singh on the occasion of his accession to the throne. June 16, 1846.
13. Holograph letter from H. B. Edwards, Agent Cis-Sutlej States instructing Civil Officers between Ambala and Lahore about the salute of gunfire to His Highness, Maharaja Mahendar Singh, en route to Lahore to attend the Viceregal Durbar held on Oct. 19, 1864. Sept. 24, 1864.
14. Letter from Lord Mayo thanking His Highness Maharaja Mahender Singh for his donation of £ 7,600 to the University College at Lahore in commemoration of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India. July 5, 1870.
15. Holograph letter of His Majesty King George V to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala thanking on behalf of Her Majesty and Himself for the generous gift of £ 7,000 on their Silver wedding day. July 8, 1918.
16. Holograph letter from President Poincare of France expressing his delight at the opportunity to receive and welcome His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupindra Singh and thanking him for his generous gift for relieving the sufferings of French people. Aug. 1, 1918.

VII—Exhibits from the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

(A) INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Copy of inscription engraved on two black stone slabs (originally found out from Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra Mosque at Ajmer) containing portions of the sanskrit drama called HARAKELI-NATAKA composed by the Chauhan King Vighraharajadeva of Sakambhari. The date is recorded as "Samvat 1210 Marga-Sudi 5 Aditya-dine Sravana-nakshatre Makarasthe-Chandre Harshana-yoge." (=1153 A. D.). Regarding this drama (which can be compared to Bharavi's "Kiratarjuniyam") Dr. Kielhorn remarks "actual and undoubted proof is here afforded to us of the fact that powerful Hindu rulers were eager to compete with Kalidasa and Bhababhuti for poetical fame." These slabs are at present displayed in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer (Nos. 252 and 253).
2. Copy of a stone inscription in 27 lines assignable to the 12th century A. D. It contains invocations to Narayana and various other deities finally coming to Suryya from whom the Chahamanas are said to have there origin. Originally discovered from the Adhai-din-ka Jhopra, this inscription on black stone slab is in the Rajputana Museum at present (Rajputana Museum No. 256).
3. Copy of an inscription (hitherto unknown) of the time of the Chahamanas King Prithviraja III. The date is there in the last line recorded as Samvat 1234 Chaitra Sudhi 4. Originally attached to a well near Barla village in Ajmer-Merwara, this epigraph records the construction of a Vapi. It is the earliest known inscription of the reign of Prithviraja III (Rajputana Museum No. 1067).

(B) MANUSCRIPT.

4. Manuscript History of Ajmer (Rajputana Museum Library No. 77).

(C) FARMAN.

5. Copy of a Farman of Mughal Period.

(D) PAINTINGS.

6. Paintings representing Prithviraja Chauhan (Rajputana Museum No. 1083).

7. Portrait of Raja Birbal (Rajputana Museum No. 487). Originally a poor Brahman, he was one of the "nine jewels" (Navaratna or Nauratna) of the Court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. Raja Birbal was a member of Akbar's innermost circle of friends (Choice friend). Akbar loved to have Birbal by his side so that he might enjoy his witty conversation.

(E) COINS.

8. 22 old coins and 8 casts of interesting old coins arranged in an Exhibition case of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer :

Nos. 1—3	Punch-marked coins;
Nos. 4 and 5	Tribal coins ;
Nos. 6—10	Indo-Greek coins ;
Nos. 11—13	Kushan coins ;
Nos. 14—17	Coins of Gupta Period ;
Nos. 18—20	Mediaeval coins ;
Nos. 21—25	Coins of Sultans of Delhi ;
Nos. 26—30	Coins of Mughal Emperors.

VIII—Exhibits from the Orissa Provincial Museum, Bhubaneswar.

A. Illustrated palm leaf manuscripts—

1. Gita Govinda containing Sanskrit verses and their Oriya translations with multi-coloured illustrations in almost every page. The colophon states that the book was written in the Saka year 1608 (1686 A. D.)
2. Chitra Bandhodaya—an Oriya rhetorical work by Upendra Bhanj containing a very large number of multi-coloured illustrations.
3. Usha Haran—an Oriya work containing bi-coloured (black and white) illustrations almost in every page.
4. Vidagdha Madhava, a Sanskrit drama containing a large number of bi-coloured and also a few specimens of multi-coloured pictures.
5. Arttatrana—an Oriya bhajan containing multi-coloured pictures.
6. Arttatrana—by another artist.
7. Bhagavata containing only illustrations, about 200 in number, with their explanations in Oriya.

B. Paper manuscripts—

1. One bound volume containing the Oriya works Vichitra Ramayan, Rasakallola and Padma Purana copied from old palm leaf manuscripts in 1843.
 2. One bound volume containing Oriya works, Jnyana Tika, Padmana Janma, Ganga Mahatmya and Guṇa Sagar copied from old palm leaf manuscripts in 1843.
- C. Ganjapas—Circular paper cards containing painted figures, one complete set.
- D. One Nepalese painting within a glass case, containing the images of the Buddhist deities.

IX—Exhibits from the Record Room of the District Collector, Cuttack.

Mughal Period—

Akbar's reign (?).

1. 16 batis of land granted by Raja Bahadur Singh (son of Raja Man Singh ?) to one Brahmin Chakradhar Nanda.

Aurangzib

2. 2 batis of land granted to one Sk. Abdus Salam as Madad-maash (Grant of means of subsistence) by Badshah Alamgir for the maintenance of the donee in the year 1111 A. H. (1700-01)

Shah Alam I (1707-12)

3. 18 batis of land granted by His Majesty Shah Alam to Mahant Sib das as Khairat.

Muhammad Shah. (1719-48)

4. 2 batis and 18 mans of land granted by the Mughal Government to Chaitanya Das Babaji for his maintenance in the year 1156 Amali (1748-49).
5. 2 batis & 14 mans of land granted by Muhammad Khalil by way of Madad-maash on his 20th regnal year (1739 A. D.)
6. 5 batis of land granted by H. M. Muhammad Shah Ghazi through his Nawab Muhammad Taqi Khan to the priest of Jajpur as Madad-maash.

7. 5 batis of land granted by Muhammad Khan Ghazi • to one Ashan-ulla for lighting of the mosque.

Alamgir II. (1754-59).

8. 500 highas of land granted by H. M. Alamgir II to one Brahmin Lacchman Praharaj for his maintenance in the 4th year of his accession (1758).
9. 5 batis of land granted by H. M. Alamgir II as Madad-maash, Sk. Allauddin, on his death of his son Ghyasuddin in the year 1172 A H (1758 A. D.).

Bengal Nawab.

10. 1 bati and 1 1/2 gunth of land granted by H. M. Aliwardi Khan to one Sham Mohapatra as Khairat.

Maratha Government.

11. 115 batis & 2 mans of land granted by the Maratha Government to one Manjuram Das.
12. 110 batis & 4 mans of land granted by the Maratha Government to one Narasingha Rajguru.

British Period.

13. Jama of Orissa during the time of the Marathas for the year 1211 Amali (1804 A. D.).
14. Statement showing the Jamabandi (rent roll) of Mughulbandi in the year 1804.
15. Detailed list of Jamabandi in the Province of Orissa as fixed in the year 1211 Amali (1804).
16. Proclamation dated 15-9-1804 of the Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack in Persian and Oriya.

X—Exhibits from the Record Room of the Revenue Commissioner, Cuttack

1804—Instructions for making the Land Revenue settlement of the Province of Cuttack—Vol. V.

-
- Muhammad Khan Ghazi may be the same as Sujauddin Muhammad Khan who became Naib Nazir of Orissa in 1706 and appointed his second son Muhammad Taqi as his Deputy in Orissa. According to Sir. J. N. Sirkar, one Muhammad Taqi was the Dewan of Orissa in 1664-65. Muhammad Khan may be identified with Shujaiddin Muhammad Khan who was the Governor of Orissa in the time of the Mughal emperor Mahamud Shah.

15-9-1804—Proclamation of the Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack regarding the plan of land revenue settlement of Cuttack. Forms of agreement to be executed by the zamindars, Mukadams and Renters.

1804—Proclamation of Col. Harcourt and J. Melvill relating to collection of revenue.

21-3-1805—Proclamation of the Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack relating to rent-free lands—Vol. V & VI.

1805—List of estates of permanently fixed revenue.

20 3-1805—Captain Mergan's Memoir relating to Mayurbhanj—Vol. VII.

1810—Report of the survey of the Province of Cuttack by Lt. Sackville for construction of a good military road through Orissa containing information on topographical and other matters.

1813—Statements relating to (i) receipt and expenses of the Jagannath temple for the year 1811-12-13; (ii) net revenue derived from the tax on pilgrims at Jagannath for the years 1811-12 and 1812-13 and (iii) Comparative statements for the years 1810-11, 1811-12, (in loose paper).

1814—and 1812-13 and G. G.'s observations thereon.

1814—List of articles in the store-room or the temple of Jagannath taken on 18-9-1813 enclosed with Collector's letter dated 13-12-1813 and Commissioner's dated 25-11-1814.

1818—R. Ker's report to G. G. Marquess Hastings K. G. (1813-1828) on the state of land revenue collection and administration of revenue affairs at Cuttack—Vol. 19.

1818-20—Statements of Customs collected at the Government Custom House at Balasore for these years—Vol. 25.

1829—Transfer of Dutch factory at Balasore to the control of E. I. Co., and a copy of the Treaty of 1824 between the Dutch and the English.—(Loose papers.)
Relating to their possessions and Commerce in the East Indies.

1840—A specimen of Robkari—In Oriya and Persian languages.

1. Some paper in Bengali script containing the detailed expenses of the Jagannath Temple for the Amali Years 1211, 1212, 1213 and 1214 (1804-1807 A. D.)
2. Report of Mr. W. Trower (Collector of Cuttack) on the causes of Khurda rebellion of 1817 A. D.

XI—Exhibits from the Record Room of the Collector of the District of Balasore.

- 1803—Mr. Earnest's (Acting Magistrate of Midnapore and Joint Commissioner for the affairs of Cuttack) report on the Maratha Mehals of Puttaspur, Bhograi, Shawbunder and Camardachar.
- 1804-5—Some letters marked secret (autograph) written by Lt. Col. G. Harcourt to Captain Morgan, Officer Commanding at Balasore, relating to an apprehended attack of the Marathas. Vol. 2.
- 1831—Mr. Rickett's report on the damages caused by hurricane and inundation of the 31st October, 1831 in Balasore—Vol. 56.
- 1836-37—Memorandum of H. Rickett (Commissioner of Revenue) regarding plan of assessment of land—Vol. 90.
- „ Second operation Settlement Report for the year 1835-36 of the Cuttack Division.
- 1838—A map of the District of Balasore reprinted from the original survey map of Balasore as surveyed during the years 1838-42.
- 1840-41—A specimen of the original pergannah map of 1840-41.
- 1842—A specimen of Roidad (Final Settlement Report of 1842).
- 1876—A specimen of the register of Custom dues at Balasore, 1876.
- 1878—A specimen of the Register of Port dues at Balasore.
- 1875—A specimen of the Register of Import and Export—the Coasting trade 1875.

XII—Exhibit from the Record Room of the Collector of Puri

1. 20-8-1803.—A Persian copy of the Sanad granted to Feteḥ Mohammed conferring on him the proprietary right to 5 pergunahs—Copies of *Ekrarnama* and the Persian *Kabuliat*.
2. 1858 An Oriya copy of the deed executed by the Collector of Puri on behalf of the E. I. Co. transferring some lands with a Sadarjama of Rs. 16,827-4-10½ to the control of the Superintendent of the Jagannath Temple in view of the cash payment of the same amount.

3. 1865 A English copy of the deed executed by the Collector of Puri on behalf of the E. I. Co. transferring some lands with a Sadarjama of Rs. 23,716-3-9½ to the Superintendent, Jagannath Temple to commutation of Annual payment made by the Government for the expenses of the Temple. (In continuation of deed No. 2 above.)

XIII—Exhibits from Maha Kosala Historical Society, Bolpur, Dist Bilaspur C. P.

1. A photograph of Sundar Sai of Chauhan Raj family of Sambalpur Kingdom.

He is known as Surendra Sai among literary men. He had rebelled against the English in order to capture the vacant throne of Chauhan Maharaja of Sambalpur-Athgarh. He was imprisoned, blinded and died in confinement.
2. A single plated copper inscription in Hindi of the time of Raigarh state then in the Sambalpur District. It records the grant of a village named 'Kondpali' to a Musalman named Shekh Mahamad Haniff in the Vikram year 1896=1840 A. D.
3. There original documents written in Hindi procured from the Paudeya family of Bolpur on the Davanadi. These show that about 1869 the Hindi language and Devanagari script were in use in the Chandrapur pargana (tract) which formed a part of the Sambalpur district, where the court language was Oriya and the bulk of population of the district except Chandrapur tract, was Oriya speaking.
4. Three original documents written in Hindi pertaining to grain and money lending transactions from Ghursena Mishra Family in village Bhatapara, District Raipur C. P. dated Vikram year 1924 and 1930 respectively.
5. Original Palm-leaf Patta, a five year lease for four villages in Chandrapur Pargana issued by the last Maharaja Narayan Singh Deo of Sambalpur in Vikram Samvat 1903 (Oriya language and script).
6. Paper Patta in renewal of the lease for another three years by the then Principal Assistant Agent to the Governor General from Samvat 1907.

in Oriya script and language. It is issued under the seal bearing the name John Badenhead. It is dated 13th December 1850 A. D.

7. Lease for next five years from Vikram Samvat 1910 to V. S. 1914 signed by Thomas Campbell, Officiating Principal Assistant Agent to the Governor General. It is dated 6th May 1853 A. D. (In Oriya language and script.)

XIV—Exhibits from The Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack

1. Utkal Prava—1892, 1893—Magazine
2. Utkal Darpan—1879, 1906—Newspaper
3. Taraka—1883, 1884—Magazine
4. Sambada Bahika—1873—Newspaper
5. Sambalpur Hiteisini Do.
6. Prajabani Do.
7. Gadajata Basini Do.
8. Ratnakar Magazine
9. Utkal Sebak—Newspaper.
10. Seba—Magazine.
11. Oriya Nabasambad—Newspaper
12. Orissa Patriot Do.
13. Sikshyabandhu—1885, 1894—Magazine

XV—Exhibits from Baripada Museum, Mayurbhanj.

I—COPPER PLATES AND INSCRIPTIONS

1. Copper plate of Netta Bhanja
2. Do. Udaya Baraha
3. Do. Madhab Bhanja (found from the temple compound at Khiching).
4. Do. Narendra Bhanja (Adipur)
5. Do. Satru Bhanja (Kesari)
6. Do. Jayavarma Deva
7. Do. Ranabhanja Deva of Bowd
8. Do. Dandi Mahadevi.
9. Do. Subhakara Deva
10. Do. Sivakara Deva
11. Do. Narasingha Deva II
12. Photograph of Ananta Vasudeva temple inscription

II—SANADS.

1. Copper plate Sanad of Birakishore Deva
2. Sanad of Krishna Bhanja
3. Photograph of the Sanad by Tribikram Bhanja I
4. Sanad of Sarbeswar Bhanja
5. Do. Virabikramaditya Bhanja
6. Do. Raghunath Bhanja
7. Do. Damodar Bhanja
8. Palm leaf Sanad of Sumitra Dei Bhanja
9. Sanad of Trivikram Bhanja II
10. Do. Jadunath Bhanja

III—DOCUMENTS.

1. Kaithi Document dated 1833 belonging to Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja.
2. Persian document dated 1833 being a petition of Jamindar of Bamanghati.

IV—PALM LEAF MANUSCRIPTS.

1. Boundary of Mayurbhanj written in 1732 A.D.
2. Brahmanda Puran 12 vols.
3. Chakada Vasana

V—PALM LEAF PAINTING.

1. Amarusataka
2. Baidahisa Vilasa

VI—COINS.

1. Punchmarked coins
2. Gupta Gold Coins
3. Kushan Coins
4. Puri-Kushan Coins
5. Sher Shah Coins

VII—MAPS.

1. Rannels Bengal Atlas
2. Van den Brooke map

VIII—BOOKS.

1. Asiatic Miscellany Vol. II
2. The General History of the Moghal Emperor printed in 1709 A. D.

IX—PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES.

1. Palaeoliths from Kuliana
2. Neoliths from Baidyapur including shouldered neoliths
3. Copper axe-heads

XVI—Exhibits from the Utkal University

The exhibits displayed in this collection have arranged into these following groups:—

I. Inscriptions

(A) Estampages of stone inscriptions

(B) Copper plates

(i) Original ; (ii) Estampages

II. Illustrated palm-leaf manuscripts—

Coins

Documents

III. The Madalapanji Manuscripts in palm-leaf

(Most of these exhibits have not yet been published. These have been collected by the Utkal University through its Research Scholar.)

(A) THE ESTAMPAGES OF STONE INSCRIPTIONS

Puri District—

1. Gateswar temple inscriptions
2. Inscriptions of Aragarh hillock near Delang Railway Station
3. Inscriptions of Vogapur hillock near Tapang Railway Station
4. Inscriptions of Khitora temple
5. Inscriptions of Sarveswara temple
6. Inscription of Budhanath temple

Puri Town—

7. Inscription found at Indradyumna tank
8. Inscription of Satasana Math

9. Inscription of Siddha Hanuman temple
10. Inscription of Pandurresingh temple
11. Inscription of Bhogamandapa Gate
12. Inscription of Narasimha temple
13. Inscriptions of Pataleswar temple
14. Inscription of Jaya Vijaya Gate
15. Inscriptions of Simhasana

Cuttack District—

16. Inscription of Kandarpur Cave (Raj Aringarh)
17. Inscription of Bhagabati temple (Salepur)
18. Inscription of Kapilas temple (Dhenkanal)
19. Inscription of Rudranarayan (Tirtol)
20. Inscription of Jajpur (Jayastamva)

(B) (i) COPPER PLATES IN ORIGINAL

21. The Subhakara Deva copper plate from Tirundia
22. The Loka Vighraha copper plate from Kamas
23. Bhanja copper plate from Nirakarpur
24. The Rajendra Varma copper plate from Chodagang Sahi (Puri)
25. The Arkesvara Deva copper plates from Pulsara

(ii) ESTAMPAGES OF COPPER PLATES

26. The Kamarnava copper plates from Punjabi Math
27. The Narasingha Deva copper plates from Samkarananda Math, (Puri)
28. Copper plate from Begunia (Puri district)
29. Olasingh copperplate of the Sulki dynasty
30. Purusottama Deva copper plate (from Achari Maths, Puri)
31. Dharma Mahadevi copper plates (collected by Sri Radhamohan Garnayak, Angul)
32. Dharma Mahadevi copper plate (2) from Angul
33. Dharma Mahadevi copper plate from Angul
34. A copper plate from Puri not de-ciphered

II—ILLUSTRATED PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPTS.

1. The Usaparinaya Kavya
2. Illustrated palm-leaves
- (a) Chaurasi Siddhas ; (b) Juddha Mukha

III—MADALAPANJI MANUSCRIPTS IN PALM-LEAF, WRITTEN IN KUTILA CHARACTER ON PALM-LEAF.

1. Risaya Deva
2. Indradyumna
3. The Kesari Kings
4. Orders of Choraganga Deva on writing the Madalapanji written in Oriya character on palm-leaf
5. Anangabhima Deva.
6. Details of the expenditure of the Jagannath Temple
7. Kapilendra Deva and his conquest of Nagarjun Kunda
8. Raghaba Deva and others

IV—COINS.

(Coins of Moghul Period)

Silver coins :—

1. Akbar—3
2. Aurangzeb—3
3. Hayodar Sim—1
4. Jahangir—4
5. Hider Ali—2
6. Shahjahan—24

Copper coins :—

7. Persian coins

Gold coins :—

8. Gold coin—1
9. Miscellaneous coins—30

V—DOCUMENTS.

1. From Mahanta Maharaj of Emar Math, Puri 31 pieces
2. From S. Dwarakanath Pattujuori Mahapatra, Puri 12 pieces
3. From the Jagannath Temple Historical Research Secretary—16 pieces

Total 59 pieces

(A) Persian documents—

1. Only Persian ... 9 pieces
2. Persian and Bengali ... 4 "
3. Persian and Marathi ... 9 "
4. Persian and Oriya ... 8 "
5. Persian, Marathi and Oriya ... 4 "

34 pieces

- B. Marathi documents ... 7 pieces.
- C. Bengali documents ... 4 "
- D. Telugu documents ... 1 piece
- E. Hindi documents ... 2 pieces.
- F. Oriya documents ... 11 "

59 pieces

VI—FROM GAJAPATI MAHARAJA OF PURI (Persian Documents)

1. A persian document relating to distribution of 'bhog' among the Daitapatis dated 8-10-1834.
2. 2 documents relating to imposition of fine on the Sebais of Jagannath Temple for negligence of their duties.
3. A document containing the details of penalty imposed on Skivaji Pandit—a Maratha officer for misappropriation of Government money.
4. Two specimens of Passports granted to eminent persons for free entry into the Puri town.
5. Some documents regarding prohibition of entry into temple by Sebais who were found neglecting their duties.
6. Three documents relating to appointment of Parichhas in the Jagannath Temple.
7. Nine documents relating to Pilgrim Tax
8. Bethias appointed to pull the car of Jagannath

XVII—Exhibits from the Debottar Department, Narasinghpur.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Ruined Temple of Muktanath, date—about 9th century A.D.
2. A general view of Champanath Temple, date—about 12th century A.D.
3. Statue of Pragna Poramita or Chamunda.
4. A broken image of Budha or Jaina Tirthankar.
5. Sculptured door jambs of Muktanath Temple.
6. Images of Ganesa in the niche of southern wall of Muktanath Temple.

- 7 Image of seated Kuvera and Jaina Tirthankara.
8. Image of Ganesa and Kartikeya found in the niches of a Temple at Champeswara.
9. Avalokitesvara with five seated Dhyani Budhas on the top
10. Images of Surya and Parvati found in the niches of Temple at Champeswara.
11. Scene in a freeze in the over wall of a Temple at Champeswara.
- 12 Dancing Ganesa images found in the niches of Temple at Champeswara.
13. A general view from the north east of the Boneswara hill.
14. Image of a seated Budha
15. A stone platform in a ditch near Boneswara.
16. New Temple under construction at Boneswar.

XVIII—Exhibits from the Mahant of Gopiballavpur in Midnapur

DOCUMENTS (Photographs).

1. A grant of land by Alamgir II the Moghul emperor to Baishnabanda, Deva Goswami, son of Brindavana Deva Goswami.
2. An order of Mahamad Shah Bahadur—Badsah allowing Baishnab Mahanta to enjoy all the properties granted to his father.
3. A Persian and Oriya document.
- 4 An order of Mahamad Furroq Sher Shah to the Fouzdar of Orissa not to interfere with the management of Temple under Bichitrnanda.
- 5 A Persian document (not deciphred).
- 6 A Persian document (Do.).
- 7 Oriya document granted by Rajaram Pandit to Mahanta Gokulnanda Deva in 1192 sal or 1785 A D.
- 8 Bengali document dated 1211 sal.

XIX—Exhibits from Sri Sudhakara Pattnaik, Deputy Collector and Endowment Commissioner, Orissa.

Photograph :—

1. Photographs of Manikyaewar groups in village Sukleswar in Salepur P. S. in Cuttack district.
2. Photographs of Bankad group at village Punjiama in Banpur mals and of some others of Banpur proper in Khurda Sub Division including one estampage of a stone inscription recently found.
3. Photograph of Kundeswar group in village Kundeswar, in Jagatsingpur police-station in Cuttack district.

Coins :—

4. Some small gold coins (Ganga ?) found at Chaudwar.

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Proceedings Volume XXVI

PART II



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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AN OLD FAMILY OF SUFI SAINTS OF BIHAR

BY SYED HASAN ASKARI

Some time back the present writer, while conducting a historical trip of Patna College students across the river Ganges, to Hajipur, happened to pay a visit to Minapur which was once a flourishing quarter of this historic town and was mainly inhabited by the respectable families of Syeds. We saw there, on the northern bank of the river, a very elevated ground covered with tombs, big and small, and the ruins of a fairly large brick-built mosque. The most prominent of the tombs was said to be that of Hazrat Pir Damaria. But almost parallel to it on the southern bank of the Ganges, and at some distance to the west of the old fort of Patna there is a similar grave yard, on very high grounds, with an old, imposing and still intact (though renovated in parts) mosque¹ which was also ascribed by local traditions to Hazrat Pir Damaria. The plan of old Patna dated 1812 and incorporated in Buchanan's *Journal* gives to a whole quarter and its adjoining Ghat where the grave yard, mosque and *dargah* stand the name of 'Pir Damaria'. Very few people know² that this was the title of two distinct personages, father and son, the respective names of the two saints being Syed Ahmad³ and Syed Muhammad, surnamed Zainul Abidin⁴. The former, the Minapur saint, called Damaria because he accepted only a trifling Damria as *Nazar*, had, among others, two saintly brothers of whom Syed Mobarak⁵ stayed with the father and lies buried at Hasanpura in Saran district, while Syed Husain⁶ migrated to Bhagalpur. Their father, the common ancestor of this family of saints many of whom were honoured and favoured by Mughal sovereigns and nobles from Humayun down to Alivardi and Siraju'ddaula⁷, was Makhdum Syed Hasan⁸. He, having been commissioned with the task of propagating Islam in eastern India migrated from Delhi and settled down in a jungle where he is said to have vanquished a noted Hindu *Yogi*, the devotee of a female deity⁹ and became the cynosure of all as a result of which in course of time, the place developed into the populous town of Hasanpura, named after him. The pious saint was subsequently persuaded to marry the daughter of Syed Fathullah, known also as Mir Malik whose tomb is situated in village Ushri, on the other side of the small river, Dhanai. Since Makhdum Syed Hasan had blessed the efforts of Humayun in preference to those of Sher Shah the period of Sur ascendancy witnessed the temporary eclipse and dispersal of family members who, however, again came into prominence with the restoration of Humayun and were recipients of Imperial grants from the Mughals. The papers and properties of the Minapur¹⁰ branch have been lost but the family representatives of Hasanpura, Patna and Khalifabagh, have still in their possession some of the lands, and what is more important very valuable documents which have not been tapped and utilised by students of history.

An Associate Member of the Commission on behalf of the University of Patna, Khan Sahib Syed Hasan Askari has salvaged many valuable records and historical manuscripts from private custody. He is an active member of the Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee and Professor of History, Patna College, Patna. He is a regular contributor of papers to the annual sessions of the Commission.

The writer, a member of the Bihar Regional Survey Committee, has recently come upon a large number of *farmans*, *nishans*,¹¹ *hukumnamas*, *sanads*, *parwanahs*, etc. and also a manuscript containing the genealogical table of the family, prepared by Shah Khadim Husain¹² the last *Sajjada-nashin* of the *Khangah* of Hazrat Pir Damaria II of Patna, who has been mentioned in a *mahzarnama* bearing the names and seals of 36 witnesses and dated 1211 A. H. or 1786 A. D. The manuscript was found at Khalifa-bagh where the writer was also shown as many as 31 valuable documents, including *farmans* and *sanads* from the days of Akbar to those of Alivardi. Among these papers the *hukumnama* of Khan Jahan, the grant of rebel Prince Salim, the *nishan* and also *farman* of Azam Shah and the grants of Shah Shuja and a *mahzarnama* containing reference to the sudden irruptions of the Bargis (Marathas) into Bhagalpur and the lists of *farmans* and *sanads* with the names of some of the officials¹³ whose seals they bore, all of which were plundered and destroyed on that occasion form very interesting reading. Hasanpura is full of the descendants of the original ancestor of the family and many of them were actually in possession of valuable papers, but only one gentleman¹⁴ agreed to show to the writer a manuscript of the *Shajra-i-Baiyat*, a *mahzarnama* of Syed Musa Kazim¹⁵, son of Pir Damaria II, one *nishan* of Prince Parwez, son of Jahangir and a governor of Bihar¹⁶, and 5 *farmans*, two of Aurangzeb two of Princes Salim¹⁷ and Shahjahan while they had rebelled against their respective fathers and occupied Bihar, and one of Farrukhsiyar. As regards the papers of Patna *Khangah* as many as 22 of them including 12 *farmans*, 4 of Aurangzeb, 3 of Shahjahan, 1 of Farrukhsiyar, and 1 of Muhammad Shah, were very kindly shown by Mr. Shah Jafar Husain, son of Nawab Wajid Husain of Khusrupur. They are very well preserved and each *farman* has 4 to 6 allied documents such as *bazu* and *tajdid*, etc. Neither the time nor the available space permits the writer to present even the bare gist of all the documents and, therefore, an attempt has been made, in this paper, to bring to light, for the first time, only six of the earliest documents of the times of Akbar and Jahangir.

The first in chronological order is a *hukumnama*, granted in accordance with the *farman* of "Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi" by Khan Jahan Husain Quli Khan Bahadur¹⁸ on the 15th of Ramzan, 983 A. H. and bearing the seal of the latter. This document which is in damaged condition runs as follows:—

"Be it known to the *Gumashtas* of the Jagirdars and the administrators of civil matters of the *Parganah* Banahra¹⁹ of *Sarkar* Monghyr that, in accordance with the *sanads* granted by the previous²⁰ rulers, lands, cultivated and barren, measuring 2,500 *bighas* in village Sultanpur of the said *parganah* from the *Patti Hasi*²¹ (Dakhil Ganj) had been allotted as *Madad-i-Maash*, as per schedule, to the distinguished Syed, Miran Syed Ali Muhammad²² and these are hereby settled and confirmed by me in accordance with the old custom and after the verification and confirmation of Qazi Yakub²³, the custodian of the *Shariat* Law, and of the *Qanungos*. It is requisite that they should restore the said 2,500 *bighas* from the same village to the above mentioned personage from the beginning of *Kharif* crop of *Sanjaan-eel*²⁴ so that having got back the demands and produce thereof he should spend the same on his maintenance and remain engaged in prayers for the perpetuity of the State and for an increase in the grandeur and magnificence of His Majesty. It behoves them to ascertain the boundaries of the village and fix the '*chak*' and after compensating the loss and withholding the increase to allow (no addition or alteration therein) no let or hindrance on account of revenue demands and all other expenses and they

should treat the grants as free and exempt from all such dues as *Qatalghas*, *Sadri*²⁵, *Jaribana*, *Peshkash*, *Muhtarifa* or taxes on trade, groves and sown²⁶ lands and all other cesses. They should not demand the renewal year after year, of the *sanad* and they should not disobey or act contrary to the orders."

Next in chronological sequence is the 'command of Sultan Salim' issued in 1009 A. H. or 1601 A. D. by Raghu²⁷, his '*Koka*', and bearing the seal of the latter which says:—

"It is hereby ordered—let it be known to the agents and the administrators of *Parganah* Kahalgaoon of *Sarkar* Monghyr that as 180 *bighas* of land, arable and barren, of village Usthoo²⁸, totally and all, have been already settled, in accordance with the *sanads* of the previous rulers, and as verified by Mir Sadar Jahan²⁹, as *Madad-i-Maash*, with the distinguished Syed, a descendant of Murtaza (Ali) named Syed Mir son of Syed Ali Muhammad; accordingly, at this time they should allow the aforesaid personage to retain the same, on condition of being in possession of it and they should never disturb him so that enjoying the same he should pray for the perpetuity of the conquering dynasty of His Majesty (Firdaus Makani i.e. Babar). They should consider it as obligatory, By command in 1009 A. H."

The same rebellious prince issued another command, on a paper which is damaged but is interspersed with gold and bears the seal of "Muzaffarud Dunya-Waddin Sultan Salim Badshah" on "1st *Farwardin*³⁰ *Elahi* Era, year 48". It is as follows:—

"At this time the exalted *farman* worthy of obedience and necessarily to be followed, has been issued out of Royal favours and beneficence..... Being confident of receiving royal favour and attention the Jagirdars and *Karoris*, present and future, of the *Sarkar* of Bihar and Hajipur should know that whereas *Madad-i-Maash* lands from the village of the said *Parganahs* have been settled with the refuge of the Syeds, the cream of the philosophers, the pattern of the continent ones, well versed in theology, comprehending all branches of knowledge, traditional and metaphysical namelyKamaluddin³¹ (son of) Mir Syed Muhammad, to whom it is necessary and obligatory to accord reverence and satisfaction; accordingly, it is requisite that the *chowdharies*, *Qanungos* and *Mutasaddis* of the *mahals* to which the *Madad-i-Maash* lands are attached should endeavour to please and satisfy the aforesaid personage and should not act contrary to the suggestions and advice of the said Mir. In case any one of the headmen and revenue collectors and *Qanungos* of the villages of *Madad-i-Maash* shows obstinacy in rendering the services referred to above, he would be severely punished after due warnings so that it may serve as a lesson to others. They should regard it as their responsibility and treat it necessarily as their solicitude, and they should not deviate from the above contents."

When Salim became Emperor Jahangir, he gave the following *farman* which, unlike the previous one, contains the usual seal and *tughra* and also numerous endorsements on the reverse of the paper by the officials. It is read as follows:—

"Whereas according to the exalted *farman* of Hazrat Arsh Astani (Akbar) 3,500 *bighas* of lands from the *parganahs* and *sarkar* of Hajipur had been settled, as *Madad-i-Maash* with Mir Syed Muhammad Pir Damaria, and the said Mir resigned his life to God³² (died); and whereas now the excellent and highly distinguished Syed, worthy of his ancestors Mir Syed Yahya, a son of the aforesaid Mir, came to this Court, the refuge of God's creatures

and was seen by my august Majesty ; and whereas the facts of his fitness, rights and claims, capacity and aptitude, have become quite manifest and evident ; accordingly, the Jahangiri mandate, obeyed and necessary to be followed by all the world, has been issued out of his royal favour (to the effect) that 1000 *bighas* of lands, measured by *Elahi Gaz*, be allotted and entrusted as *Madad-i-Maash*, as per schedule, to the above mentioned personage and his mother from the commencement of *Kharif-Ib-eel*³³ so that, year by year, crop after crop, they should spend the same on their maintenance and remain engaged in praying for the perpetuity of this almost eternal dynasty. Out of this, 850 *bighas* are to be taken from the old *mahals* as fixed by custom, and as regards the balance of 150 *bighas*, out of this one part consisting of cultivated lands is to be taken after the removal of the Jagirdar and the resumption of the *Aima*³⁴ land and the remaining 3 parts are to be formed from village Nagra³⁵, Haveli Patna, in which the mausoleum of the (saint) is situated. It behoves the officials, agents, Jagirdars, *Karories*, present and future, to endeavour to carry out the royal command in the matter of continuance and ratification of the grants of the land in possession. No change or alteration should be effected in this and they should not put any obstacle on account of the revenue demands and dues such as *Qatalgha*, *Peshkash*, *Jaribana*, *Zabitana*, *Muhrana*, *Darogana*, *Muhasilana*, *Paikar* and *Shikar*, *Dahnimi*, *Muqaddami*, *Sadui*, *Qanungoi*, and dues and shares of *bazars* and *Muktarifa*, *Jalkar* and *Bankar*, *Baghat*³⁶ and annual confiscation after ascertaining the *chak* and disputes over cultivated lands, in short all the civil obligations. They should treat the property as safe and exempt from all dues and should not demand the annual renewal of the *sanad*. Written on 4 *Amardad*³⁷, year 5th of *Julus* ”

The date given on the reverse of the document is 16 *Jamadi-ul-Awwal*, 1019 A. H. We find here numerous endorsements of the officials including those of “*Bakshi-ul-Mulki Khaja Jahan*”³⁸ “*Wizartpanah Etamad-ud-Daula*”³⁹ “*Jumlatul Mulki Madarul Mahami Khwaja Abul Hasan*”⁴⁰ and *Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmad*, the *Dewan*. Other smaller officials mentioned are *Etabar Khan* and *Khwaja Gharib Khan*, the *Waqia Nawis*. It is significant that in an endorsement it has been said that 700 *bighas* were to be allotted to the mother of *Mir Syed Yahya* while 300 *bighas* were to be given to the latter for, as it has been observed, “the eldest brother of the aforesaid personage was not present in the Court for whom orders would be issued which would be proper for and worthy of him.”

Another interesting document is the “*Illustrious nishan of Sultan Parwez the Pur (son) of Muhammad Jahangir Badshah-Gazi*” bearing a peculiar seal of the prince, circular in shape, dated 1028 A. H. and containing the expression “*Allah-O-Akbar Jalla Jalalahu*” at the top, the attributes of God on the margin, and the names of the prince and his father and grand father with the dates in the middle. Like regular *farmans* the main contents are on the first page. On the reverse we get the details of the property granted and numerous endorsements. Unfortunately portions of this document, which was found at *Hasanpura*, have been lost. The document says:—

“Whereas, according to the *sanad* of the grandee and the governor *Jahangir Quli Khan*⁴¹, worthy of favours and beneficence 1,000 *bighas* of land consisting of 250 *bighas* of arable and 750 of barren areas from the villages *Jalalpur* and *Mirakpur* from the *pargana* of *Saresa* had been settled as *Madad-i-Maash*, with the distinguished and excellent *Mir Syed Mohiuddin*⁴² and his sons and there has been no change or alteration in the continuity of that property; therefore, the exalted and favour bestowing *farman* has been

issued out of grace and beneficence (to the effect) that the said land, according to the previous practice be continued permanently as *Madad-i-Maash* in possession of the aforesaid personage so that year by year, crop after crop, enjoying the same, and being relieved of all anxieties he should remain engaged in prayers for the perpetuity and ever-increasing prosperity of the state. It behoves the officials, agents, *Mutasaddis*, *Jagirdars*, *Karories* present and future, of the said *parganahs* to leave the said land, as per schedule, in possession of the above mentioned *Syed* and his sons and they should treat the same as not liable to change or alteration and as exempt from all demands and expenses and claims like *Qatalgha*, *Peshkash*, *Paikar* and *Shikar*, *Jaribani*, *Zabitana*, *Moharana*, *Muhasilana*, *Darogana*, *Dahnimi Muqaddami*, *Sadui*, *Qanungoi*, and the annual confiscation and disputes over cultivation, in short all the civil obligations and claims of sovereignty and treat his property as safe and protected and exempt from all demands in case he has lands elsewhere, the same should be restored to him. This should be treated as obligatory and there be no demand for annual renewal of the *nishans* and *parwanahs* and there should be no deviation from the obedience-compelling command. Written 11 *Mihir Elahi* year 17”. On the reverse reference is made to the “*Yaddash-i-Waqia*” dated 17 *Amardad*, Monday, year 17, and to the *Risala* of the *Wazir* whose name has disappeared. *Mir Muhammad Husain*, the *Dewan*, and also the *Waqia nawis* have put their signatures. One signature is accompanied by the date 22 *Amardad*, Saturday, year 17, corresponding to 4 *Shawwal*.

We may conclude this paper with the *nishan* of “*Khurram Shah Muhammad Shah Jahan Ibn-i-Abul Muzaffar Jahangir Badshah*” which contains his seal and is dated, 6th *Shahryur*, *Elahi* year 14, corresponding to 18 *Ramzan*, 1028 A. H. The date given on the seal is 1026, year 12. On the reverse we get the name of *Afzal Khan*⁴³. The contents so far as they could be read are as follows:—

“The essence of the sincere, devoted, faithful, and well wishing one, one worthy of favours and beneficence, the most excellent grandee, *Muqarrab Khan*, being confident of the ever-increasing royal favours should know that according to the auspicious *nishan*, 1000 *bighas* of lands from village *Sipara* of *Pargana* *Sanda*, according to regulations had been settled, as *Madad-i-Maash*, with the distinguished *Syed Mir Mohiuddin*; and whereas it has been communicated that *Jahangir Quli Khan*⁴⁴, worthy of favours and obligations, had, in lieu of the said land allotted by way of *Darobast*, as *Madad-i-Maash* lands from village *Jalalpur*, etc., of *Pargana* *Saresa* to the aforesaid *Syed* and his son; therefore, it is hereby ordered that in accordance with the *sanad* of *Jahangir Quli Khan* those lands should be treated as genuine and approved and the same may be given in their possession so that they should enjoy the same”⁴⁵.

NOTES

¹ An inscription, on the outer gate, apparently a later structure, yields the date 1158 A. H. (1744 A. D.) but the whole style of the mosque, specially the lower portion and the floral designs, wrought in red colours in the interior of the central dome, takes us back to the early days of the Mughals. The local tradition also says that the original mosque was built in 1019 A. H. (1610 A. D.). The original inscription giving this date has unfortunately been lost.

² This skeleton outline has been prepared with the help of the papers and a MS. in possession of *Shah Fakhr Alam Saheb* of *Mahalla Khalifabagh* (*Bhagalpur*).

³ *Pir Damaria I* died as the chronograms “*Mushtaq-Laqa*” and “*Arafto Rabbak Bud*” say in 972 A. H. (1564 A. D.).

⁴ Pir Damaria II died, according to the chronogram "Az Jahan Shud Muhammad-i-Sani" in 1024 A. H. (1614 A. D.).

⁵ His descendants are in possession of MSS. and documents which have not yet been shown to the writer.

⁶ His tomb lies in a village at some distance from Bhagalpur. The year of his death could not be ascertained.

⁷ Even Mr. Vansittart or Nawab Hushyar Jung of the days of the East India Company has been mentioned in a document.

⁸ The chronogram of his death "Wasil-i-Haq Shuda Sar-i-Ulema" yields the year 945 A. H. or 1538 A. D. The Saran District Gazetteer says about Hassanpura. "A village in Siwan sub-division situated 13 miles south of Siwan on the bank of the Dhanai river. It is said to have been founded by Makhdum Saiyad Hasan Chisti, a saint who came from Arabia (Delhi) to India and settled here. He founded a *khankah* or religious institution, for the upkeep of which and of his *dargah* or tomb an endorsement of land was granted by the Emperor of Delhi. The village contains the remains of a large mosque and the *dargah* of the saint, which is visited both by Hindus and Muhammadans".—O'Malley, L. S. S., *Bengal District Gazetteer—Saran* (Calcutta, 1908), p. 153.

⁹ A huge stone idol is still lying with its face downwards outside the *dargah* of the Saint at Hasanpura.

¹⁰ The writer has seen some papers relating to the Syeds of Minapur among the huge mass of documents in possession of Babu Ganesh Singh of Jewhari Mahalla, Hajipur.

¹¹ Princely orders.

¹² Shah Ghulam Husain of Danke ki Imli, an old man of 70, was his direct male descendant and was the first victim, at Patna, of the communal riots of 1946. Unfortunately, all his papers appear to have been lost.

¹³ e.g., Nawab Sepahdar Khan, N. Amirul Umra; Muhammad Salah, the *Sadar*; N. Abdul Kasim, the *Dewan*; Lutfullah Khan, the *Dewan*; N. Askar Khan, the *Dewan*; N. Zafar Khan; N. Shujauddaula; Mirza Ghulam Husain; Sheikh Yar Muhammad; Ismatullah Khan; Dilazak Khan; Mir Ataullah Raham Dad Khan; Amiruddin Khan; N. Mahabat Jung; Qazi Mojib.

¹⁴ He is Maulvi Mozaffaruddin Saheb to whom the writer feels very much indebted.

¹⁵ There are *farmans* also in his name.

¹⁶ See the writer's paper "Bihar during the first quarter of the Seventeenth Century" in the *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* (Aligarh, 1943).

¹⁷ See the writer's paper "Bihar during the Time of Shah Jahan" in the *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* (Madras, 1944).

¹⁸ The famous general, the governor of the Panjab, and the conqueror of Daud Khan in Bengal, was the son of Bairam Khan's sister. Abul Fazal refers to his stay in Bhagalpur where he met the refractory Chaghtai Amirs of Bengal. See *Maasir-ul-Umra* and the writer's paper "Bihar in the time of Akbar" in the *Bengal, Past and Present* Volume LXIV, (Calcutta, 1944), S. No. 127.

¹⁹ Old name of Bhagalpur.

²⁰ This is significant. Who were these?

²¹ List of demands and produce.

²² He was the son of Syed Husain, a brother of Syed Ahmad called Pir Damaria I; His son, Syed Mir and his descendants, both male and female, were recipients of grants from time to time.

²³ He was the son of the famous Sheikh Fazilat of Manickpur who had been appointed administrator general of Bengal and Bihar by Sher Shah. He has been noticed by the historians Abul Fazal, Nizamuddin, and Badayuni. See the references in the writer's paper. "A Sanad of Raja Man Singh" in the *Bengal, Past and Present*, Volume LXVI (Calcutta, 1947), S. No. 129.

²⁴ A Turkish month.

²⁵ Could not be correctly deciphered.

²⁶ The word here also is not quite clear.

²⁷ A new name and fact.

²⁸ It is still in possession of the Khalifa Bagh family.

²⁹ Miran Sadar Jahan of Pihani (Kanaui) was first appointed as *Mufti* by Akbar and was subsequently made *Sadr* in 34th year of Akbar's reign. Jahangir was very fond of him and promoted him to the command of 4000 while a rebel. Prince Salim sent him from Etawah to assure the Emperor of his fidelity. The Miran continued as *Sadr* till his death at the age of 120 in 1020 A. H.

³⁰ Perhaps this Turkish date corresponded to 11th March, 1604.

³¹ The genealogical table, referred to above, does not, strangely speaking, include this name in the list of numerous sons of Hazarat Pir Damaria II. The sons mentioned are Yahya, Mohiuddin "Khuda Shinas", Nejamuddin, Qutubuddin, Badrazaman and Rukunuddin. Shah Khadim Husain, the author of the MS. referred to was descended from both Pir Damaria I and II. His paternal great grandfather, Nuruddin, was the great grand son of Syed Kasim (died at Sayedpur in 1013 A. H. as is evident from the chronogram "Muftahir-i-Ali-i-Nabi" and was the author of *Asrar-i-Kasim*), the son of Pir Damaria I and Nuruddin was the daughter's son of Qutubuddin, a direct descendant of Pir Damaria II.

³² Died on 25 Rabi I, 1024 A. H.

³³ A Turkish name "month of the dog".

³⁴ A grant of land on very low rents.

³⁵ It is known as Nagla and is adjacent to Simli.

³⁶ Note the formidable list which is to be usually found in Mughal *farmans*.

³⁷ First *Amardad* corresponds with 13 July.

³⁸ This title was conferred by Jahangir on Dost Muhammad of Kabul who had served him as *Bakshi* while prince (Blochmann A. A. 424). The Emperor says that he selected him for the post of *Bakshi* in the third year of his reign.—*Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, 139.

³⁹ Mirza Ghiyas Beg, the father of Nurjahan, who was given this title and made half wazir of his dominion by Jahangir in the beginning of his reign, after a temporary eclipse because of his son's complicity in Khusr'u's rebellion was restored to his post in the fourth year of the reign before the Emperor's marriage with his daughter. He was made full Wazir of the Kingdom in the sixth year of the reign.—*Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*.

⁴⁰ Danial's *Dewan* who was 'joined' with Asaf Khan as *Wazir* in the second year of the reign of Jahangir. Hawkins correctly calls him as chief wazir in 1609. He dominated the stage of Agra politics from the 4th to the 6th year of Jahangir's reign.

⁴¹ For his Governorship of Bihar see the writer's paper in the *Proceedings of Indian History Congress*. (Aligarh, 1943).

⁴² Mohiuddin Abdul Kader was a notable saint and was called Pir Badh. He stayed at Hasanpura to which the document belongs and died in 1012 A. H. (1603 A. D.) as the chronogram "Wali Budand Sadar-i-Muqtadayao" indicates.

⁴³ The favourite *Dewan* of Shah Jahan; Jahangir also mentions him in *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*.

⁴⁴ For his governorship of Bihar see the writer's paper in the *Proceedings of Indian History Congress*, (Aligarh, 1943).

⁴⁵ The remaining portion has been left out for there is nothing unusual in it.

SOME PARWANAHS FOR THE DUTCH

BY KALIKINKAR DATT¹¹

In the year 1815 Colonel Colin Mackenzie, President of a Commission on Java affairs, presented to the English Company's Government in India a collection of documents¹ relating to the Dutch between 1612 and 1773 A. D., which were brought from Batavia and were translated into English at Serampore under the supervision of Colonel Mackenzie himself and revised at Madras. He wrote in this connection to Mr. W. H. Grant, Secretary to Government in the Colonial Department, Fort William, on the 6th December, 1815² :—

"I have the honor herewith to transmit in two Packets a translation of an Official Collection of all the Treaties, Contracts and Documents of Privileges granted to the Dutch East India Company by the Native Princes and Governments of India (or rather of the Coast of Coromandel and of Deekan) rendered from the Original found in the Archives of Batavia. As I considered this collection a document of some importance to the British Interests, under the view in which the late Right Honourable Governor General Earl Minto authorized my employment in Java in 1811, I brought a Copy of the Original with me to India and got it translated at Serampore; the style of the translation and the expediency of accuracy in documents of this nature induced me to defer sending it in till I could get it conveniently revised here under my own eye.

2. I proposed to add a series of notes explaining the situation and condition of the several Princes and Chiefs by whom these privileges were granted; but as this improvement will require more time than my official duties can conveniently admit of, at present, I am rather induced to hope that my submitting it to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council at the present time may be approved of as not inapplicable to the present state of the times when the Diplomatic Authorities for the pretensions of the several European Nations may be perhaps subject of consideration and discussions with the Government at home and abroad.

3. It is to be observed that the series of Treaties and Grants by which the Dutch Settlements are established on the Coast of India, commences here with a Treaty by which the Original Hindoo Sovereign of the Carnatic conceded the Grant of a Settlement and Fortification at Pulicat to the Netherlands company in 1612—five only of the Grants of these Hindoo Princes appear; the last in 1631—thereafter follows the Grants of the Kings of Golconda and of their Officers till its conquest in 1688 by the Armies of the Emperor Aurungzebe by whom and by his Ministers, Lieutenants, and Officers, and by the Native Chiefs of Gingee, of Madura, of Tanjore & the series is carried down to 1773 when the collection closes with the sale and Grant of the Lands about Negapatnam by the Rajah of Tanjore, a transaction which appears to have attracted the notice of our Government at the time. The American

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¹ National Archives of India, Foreign Consultation, 26 October, 1816 Nos. 4—6.

² Foreign Consultation, 26 October, 1816; No. 4.

Revolutionary War breaking out in 1781 wherein the settlement of Negapatnam was taken by our forces¹, appears to have interrupted the further succession of these documents that were usually transmitted from the Dutch Establishments in Western India to the Capital of the Dutch Oriental Possessions.

4. Being aware that Documents of this nature, of the Grants and Privileges of the Foreign Establishments in India were required to be collected by this Government in June 1808, from the settlements on this Coast, having at the time prepared a Memorandum on the manner of Classing them, it occurred to me on finding this collection among other Records connected with India at Batavia, that in furnishing a complete view of the Grants to the Dutch Company, it so far coincided with the objects required. I considered it suitable to the design of the Research I was engaged in to include it in the number of the Translations effected after my return to India.

I request you will be pleased to submit this collection to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council for disposal in any of the Offices of Government to which the subject properly belongs."

I have selected here only a few out of the numerous documents of this collection, the whole of which I am trying to edit as soon as possible. All of these were issued in favour of the Dutch. One was a *parwanah* granted under the authority of Emperor Farrukhsiyar on the 1st February, 1713, by the Wazir, Abdullah Khan.² It runs as follows :—

"Notice is hereby given to all those that are subject to the Soubahship of Waganagur or Hyderabad, and to those, residing at Masulipatnam & other places where the Commerce of the Dutch Company is carried on, that a Complaint has been preferred to us by the Dutch Ambassador against those our subjects for causing in all manners much hindrance to the Commerce of the Honourable Company and for prohibiting the purchase of all sorts of Merchandizes, moreover for demanding more duties, than what they have formerly been accustomed to pay, and for Committing many other improprieties, soliciting in consequence that such hindrances may not take place, but that the same may be prevented and prohibited, for which purpose we have granted this Parwannah, and do order that from henceforth not the least hindrance shall be occasioned nor other improprieties committed to the detriment of the Commerce of the Honourable Company, and further that no more duties shall be demanded than those which have been paid according to Ancient Custom in order that the Commerce of the Honourable Company may be carried on in tranquillity and peace, all which is to be faithfully observed."

Another *parwanah* granted by Nizam-ul-mulk on the 11th February, 1725³, had the following orders for uninterrupted trade of the Dutch Company—

"Notice is hereby given to the Governors, Dessayes and Manuwars(?) and to their Substitutes and Agents of the Provinces of Sicacole (Chicacole) Regiemahindrawarom (Rajahmundry), Eloer (Ellore), Masulipatnam, Nisangapatnam, Condapilly (Kondapollee), Condawidoo (Kondavidu) and others, subject to the Dominion of Golconda, likewise to the Soubahs of the said Government, present and hereafter to come, that the Governor of the Dutch Company residing at Masulipatnam has requested of me a few days since to allow their Trade and Commerce, at the aforesaid places to be carried on as Customary free from duties and undisturbed pursuant to the Firman granted by the

¹ This War had broken out earlier but the Dutch joined it in 1781.

² Foreign Consultation, 26 October, 1816, No. 6/264.

³ *Ibid*, No. 6/269.

Emperor Aurangjeep (Aurangzeb), and the Perwannah of the Souba of Golconda Moobarec-Chan (Mubarak Khán), in consequence of which you are herewith jointly recommended and strictly Ordered, to pass everywhere their goods (without exception) free of duty and unmolested, and let their occupations have a free course, and further to consider this order to have been given to that effect."

The third *parwanah*, noted here, was granted by Sádullah Khán, on the 13th September, 1727¹, to the following effect:—

"When the Honourable (Dutch) Company wish to Coin Silver, they may do it with safety without being hindered by any one, according to Ancient Custom."

On the 13th October, 1733, Gagie Haussein (Gházi Husain) Nawab of the provinces of Kondapollee, Ellore, and Rajahmundry, granted the following *Caul* to Elias Guillot, (Dutch) Governor of the northern part of the Coast of Coromandel²:—

"In conformity to the contents of the Firmans granted by the King of Colconda, Sulthan Abool-Hassen-Coottoob-ool-Moolk (Abul Husain Qutb-ul-mulk) and further documents containing privileges granted by the first Governor and Amraos to the respectable Company of the Hollanders all which documents by His Excellency Nizam-ool Moolk in his Parwannah, attested by His Seal having been honored and respected, it is evident, that the said Company for many years in these Countries at Palicol (Palikole) and Contera(?) likewise at Daatcherom(?) have had their residence and have carried on their Commerce openly free of all duties and transported their Merchandizes of all descriptions, free and unmolested backwards and forwards wherever it pleased them. In like manner the said Company's Merchants, their Agents and all those that were subject to the Honourable Company have passed and repassed free of duties at all places, without being molested in any manner, however since a few years past thro' the irregularities and extortions committed by the Manuwars (?), Sobbena (?), and Ranama Rasoo (?) the said Company have been obliged to stop their Commerce at those places, and to recall the servants from thence.

"And since these Manuwars and Robbers thro' God's Mercy and through the glorious fame of His Excellency Nizam-ool-Moolk have been cut off by the sword, and the tranquillity of the Country reestablished; I do at the request of the Honourable Elias Guillot grant the *Caul* or Deed of Assurance, in reliance whereof you can according to Ancient Custom, in peace and tranquillity again reestablish those settlements, and recommence your Commerce therein. In case the Honourable Company should be inclined to have any other places, as Narsapoor, Coringa or wherever it may be in order to trade therein, they have the liberty of doing it. I do authorize the said Company to rebuild the wall enclosing the village of Palicol (Palikole) according, as they may chuse, and likewise at such place where the Honourable Company may be inclined to settle with a view of trading, to provide and secure themselves with a brick wall as they shall think proper, and may further rest assured that the Merchants and people such as Washermen, Weavers, Inhabitants, and all such others as the Honourable Company may bring from other places for the use of their services, will be permitted to go and to settle themselves in tranquillity and without fear under their protection at Palicol or

elsewhere, at whatever place the Honourable Company may be inclined to trade; acknowledging the Sovereignty of the Honourable Company over the villages of Palicol and Centera as from Ancient Times, likewise the taking of the perpetual farm of the villages Gollapolium and Gondewarum¹ for 150 Pagodas of Paliacatta (Pulicat) annually, in conformity to the Parwannah which they have in their possession relative to this matter, all which according to ancient custom shall be and remain without fail. I do further promise that neither to their subjects, nor to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned villages, nor to those of other places where they may chuse to reside, such as Merchants, Agents, Washermen, Weavers, or to those that place themselves under their protection, not the least hindrance or vexation shall be given, by whomsoever, it may be, but that on the Contrary every aid and assistance shall be rendered to the Honourable Company as well as to their subjects.

"Mind therefore this *Caul* which is granted from motives of pure attachment and rest assured that you shall be permitted to carry on your trade in tranquillity and unmolested in the manner you may chuse."

The Dutch received the following *Caul* from Nawab Dost Ali Khan for continuance of the farm of the village of Sadrasapatanam (Sadras) and its dependencies²:—

"Sadraspatnam (Sadras) situated in the District of Singelepette (Chingleput) in the Country of Carnatica (Karnatak) and the Kingdom of Heydrabad (the House of War or Golconda) and its dependencies, having been farmed out (according to an agreement made with the Honourable the Governor on the part of the Honourable Company on the Coast of Coromandel in the year 1143) to the said Company for 3,500 Pardauws(?), the amount of this Farm must according to the books, be paid in the Salim-Salabbaad-Gazannah (the Imperial Treasury) and a receipt be taken of it: Written on the 19th day of the Month Moharam in the 16th year of the Emperor's Reign, of the Mahomedan year 1147 (corresponding to the 21st of June, 1734 of the European Era)".

¹ Gullapalem and Gundavarum, dependent on the factory of Jogandhapuram.

² Foreign Consultation, 26 October, 1816, No. 6/280.

¹ *Ibid*, No. 6/271.

² *Ibid*, 6/277.

SOME PERSIAN RECORDS FROM A SARDAR NATU FAMILY OF POONA

BY G. H. KHARE

Last year my friend Dr. M. G. Dikshit, a Secretary of the *Bharata Itihas Samshodhaka Mandala* brought to me nine scrolls of Persian documents, each scroll containing an uneven number of those papers pasted together. He had brought them from Mr. R. N. Natu, a common friend of ours and a member of a Sardar Natu family of Poona. I examined the scrolls and opied about ninety documents that seemed to me of historical importance. When these scrolls were returned this year by me, I found that Mr. Natu possessed eleven more scrolls of the same type and six loose letters. Besides these Persian papers, he has a very large collection of Sanskrit manuscripts and some loose sheets of two Marathi narratives. The scrutiny of all these documents showed that none of them referred to any member of the Natu family and I was naturally at a loss to understand how these documents could have come into his possession. Mr. Natu, however, soon removed my doubts by telling me that all those papers originally belonged to the late Vishnu Shamji alias Bandunana Ranade, his maternal great-grand father.

Vishnu Shamji hailed from Wai, a *taluka* town in Satara district, and was born there in 1819. He migrated to Poona in his infancy for his education and even in his young age came to be known among his contemporaries as a great scholar of Maharashtra. His noble character and intellectual qualities won for him the respect of even the British administrators though at times he was at variance with them. He died in 1891 and is still remembered as a master of Marathi (Modi) writing.

A number of manuscripts and documents in this collection are original ones, while others are copies. It seems that Vishnu Shamji left no stone unturned in his efforts to acquire the original documents; but where he failed in his attempts he either copied them himself or got them transcribed. This shows how industrious he was and accounts well for the possession of such a large number of historical manuscripts and records by him.

In old days every despatch used to be covered with an envelope and a wrapper over it; the former generally bore the name of the addressee and the date of receipt, while the latter generally contained the name or the seal of the sender. But the person who in this case turned these documents into scrolls, being ignorant of the value of these covers, possibly threw them away, with the exception of one or two and has thus put us to an irreparable loss. It is not, therefore, possible to state with much precision which of the papers are original ones and which ones are copies. Some of them which are written in a nice hand, on a very glazed and tough paper decorated with golden or silver flowers and shrubs and sprinkled with the spray of and bordered with the lines of the same material should undoubtedly be original ones; while others whose writing overlaps the neighbouring documents must certainly be copies completed after pasting the sheets together.

Mr. Khare is Curator of the *Bharata Itihas Samshodhaka Mandala*, Poona, and is the author of a number of interesting archival publications the latest being the *Hingane Daftar*. He has unearthed and collected a mass of valuable historical documents and manuscripts on Maratha History from private possession in course of extensive exploratory tours undertaken by him in the Bombay Presidency. He is an Associate Member of the Commission on behalf of the *Mandala*.

Even a superficial examination of the records shows that a very large number of them are either addressed to the Peshwas, mostly to Sawai Madhavrao, his subordinates Nana Fadnavis, Haripanta Phadake etc., or sent by these very personages to others. These documents must have originally belonged to the Peshwas or their State archives. There are also some records in this collection which pertain to pre-Peshwa period and these, therefore, must have been acquired from some other source.

As regards the two narratives, one of them relates to the Dabhade family and the other is a metrical composition on the murder of Narayanarao. Of the six loose records one deserves mention here. It is a long news-letter, on four sheets of paper giving news of the Court of Delhi and of Northern India. It contains information regarding the happenings there between the 4th of Rabi I and the 14th of Rabi II of 1209 A. H. (29/9 and 8/11/1794 A. D.).

The twenty scrolls referred to above contain in all three hundred and ten documents, the shortest consisting of only one despatch and the longest containing thirty-four letters. These scrolls are indicated here by letters from A to T.

Among these documents G10 is also a news-letter, but of the court of Daulatrao Sindhia. It is dated 10th November 1818 A. D. 12 is a copy of the short-lived Treaty of Purandhar that took place between the Marathas and the English through the Governor-General in Council at Calcutta. 03 is a copy of the so-called will of the first Nizam said to have been drafted when he was on his death bed at Burhanpur¹. H and O10 appear to be the copies of one and the same memorandum said to have been sent by Tipu of Mysore to the then Nizam of Hyderabad. G13-16 are four letters of the closing years of Aurangzeb's reign. G15 is dated the 5th of *Ziqada* of the regnal year 43 (26/4/1699 A. D.) and pertains to the assurance of mutual help to be given by one Gulabrai and one Amar Singh to each other. G14 is dated the 2nd of *Muharram* regnal year 47 (8/5/1703 A. D.) and is addressed by Zulfiqarkhan to most probably the above-mentioned Amar Singh asking him to supply the required *munja* grass. G16 is dated the 7th of *Ramzan* of regnal year 48 (4/1/1704 A. D.) and is sent possibly by the same Gulabrai mentioned above to some unknown personage asking him not to detain the twelve pack-bullocks which had left Danda-Rajpuri² for Bahadurgadh³, where Inayatullah Khan was encamping. G13 is dated the 29th of *Ramzan* of regnal year 49 (15/1/1705 A. D.) and is written by Abdul Ghafurkhan, the commander of the Ahmadnagar fort, informing that gun-powder has been purchased and despatched as per instructions. As G13 and 14 bear the seals of Abdul Ghafurkhan and Zulfiqarkhan respectively, these documents must be original ones and not copies.

For want of space it is not possible to give here details of each and every document of Mr. Natu's collections. It will suffice to give summaries of a few interesting records by way of examples.

¹ To the August 1948 issues of the *Modern Review* and the *Vishala Bharata* Sir Jadunath Sarkar has contributed an article under the caption "Asafjah I to Osman Ali" in which he has partially reproduced a Persian document which he designates as the will of the first Nizam and certifies it as perfectly authentic. But I have proved elsewhere (*Marathi Monthly*, the *Sahyadri* of May 1949) on the evidence of the reproduced document, *Hadiyat-ul-Alam*, the copy of the same document and its Marathi version, that it would be a misnomer to call it a will and that the certificate of authenticity is simply misleading.

² A port on the Western sea-coast about 50 miles to the south of Bombay.

³ A fort about 40 miles to the south of Ahmadnagar (Bombay Province)

46 is a petition by Bosmann or Yosmann, the Director of the Dutch factory at Surat to Rao Sahib probably Peshwa Sawai Madhavarao with the following purport: "When my representative after taking your leave returned and presented to me the letter of praise and the dress of honour favoured by you, this well-wisher was much pleased and was quite convinced of your full faith in the good wish about you of the Company. Please be assured that I have the same degree of faith in your good will. I wish to send by way of present every year horses or articles or coins amounting to five thousand rupees. Whenever permits of safe-sailing are to be issued for the ships and other load-carriers of this Company and the identification flags are to be supplied and orders are to be issued to the Darughas, Subahdars and Sarsubahdars not to detain the journey of the ships, I have instructed my representative as to what way the same are to be issued. I hope that the same will be issued in such a way that they increase the sense of unity on both the sides to the utmost."

48 is also a petition to Rao Sahib, i.e., probably the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao by Raval Akherajji, the son of Bhavasinghji (the first two rulers of the Bhavanagar state), officer in charge of the ports of Ghoghabara⁴ and Bhavanagar, the purport of which can thus be stated: "By your good fortune the contingent has captured the fort of Ghogha from the hands of Nawab Momin Khan Khambayatwala and has handed it over to the officers of your government. At present the English have captured the fort of Talajha⁵ from Kolis and have entrusted it to the Nawab Momin Khan. I am constantly put to unrest by the consideration that the fort of Ghogha may perhaps be recaptured if no officer of your government comes here with the required contingent. I pray the fort of Ghogha must be well protected. Devaram Devi has been sent to you who will furnish all information making everything clear".

F30 is addressed to the Director General of the French Company at Surat and appears to be the copy of a letter sent by Peshwa Sawai Madhavarao. Its purport runs thus: "I am rather surprized not to receive any letter from either you or your emperor; but in future I hope you will not forget to send letters of good health. At present Monsieur Chevalier, the Director General of the French Company has sent the wise Mir Zain-ul-Abidin Khan with the draft of a treaty in consultation with the French Emperor to the following effect: Considering the present state of our people, if we are requested, if the necessary expenses are provided with and if we are included in the fold of your well-wishers, we shall at once engage ourselves in the chastisement of the English and in future always be at your service. In this respect we can have an agreement from our Emperor. In the same way the English have learned that an agreement has taken place between us and the Emperor and other heads of Hindustan and will surely try by all possible means to conclude a treaty with you. You must not accede to their request. If you assure us heartily in this respect, the French army which is ready here at Surat (?) with fighting equipment will proceed to you under some commander. For a long time the chiefs of the English Company were at peace with us and abided by the mutual agreements. But setting aside the old agreements suddenly and making common cause with our enemies they advanced upon us. As soon as we heard of the news, some of our experienced commanders were appointed to punish the English and they inflicted upon them defeat after defeat. In

the meanwhile the Governor of Calcutta having heard of this tragedy sent his agent Colonel Upton who forwarded an agreement and concluded peace with us. But after a short while the English again commenced hostilities in our country. They were again paid in the same coin. You must have heard that they were subdued and put to shame. It has several times come to our notice that the English are not true to their words, are faithless and time-servers. In order, therefore, to drive the English away from India, an agreement has been made per which our generals, the present Nizam, Mudhaji (Mudhoji) Bhosale and Haidar Ali Khan have embarked upon hostilities against the English. In a short time, by the grace of God, by pressing them hard in every quarter and punishing them in an exemplary manner, we are sure to drive them out of India. It is quite well-known how many times the English concluded treaties with the French and their Emperor and pocketed the estates of the French factories in India. In these days the English are puffed up with pride and the courage and the generosity of the French are well-known. At this time when there is a general rising on all sides, it will certainly be a timely gesture if you proceed with your party to this part of the country. It is impossible to have such an occasion by efforts even. The said Khan very nicely represented your generosity and honesty of purpose. As per your request a memorandum with the state seal on the agreement regarding the expenses of your party, has been sent to you with the said Khan. As soon as it reaches you, expedite in the matter of sending two thousand *jholdars*⁶ with the fighting equipment under a very experienced, sensible and farsighted commander to us for a period stated in the memorandum. Such an action on your part is sure to strengthen our unity and to help us to punish and drive away the English".

⁶ I am unable to make out the meaning of this word.

⁴ Same as Gogha about 11 miles to the south-east of Bhavanagar. The date on this document should be circa 1758 A. D. (Bombay Gazetteer Vol. I. Part I, p. 342).

⁵ A port about 31 miles south of Bhavanagar

MATERIAL FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES IN THE PESHWA DAFTAR*

BY T. S. SHEJWALKAR

In the *Jamav* section of the *Peshwa Daftar*, Poona, a student of mine, Dr. V. T. Gune, is working to find out what sort of material can be found in the revenue and administration records available there. The accounts of villages, *taluks* and provinces of the Peshwa's dominion, which are found there in a fairly good condition for several consecutive years contain very valuable and reliable data for the study of the economic and social condition of the people of those territories during the 18th and the early part of the 19th century. Indian historians in general have so far neglected this important aspect of our history. Political and military activities, which generally fill the pages of history books, cannot be properly understood without a proper knowledge of social and economic conditions in the corresponding period. Scholars like W. H. Moreland have done considerable work on these lines for the Mughal period. But their works are not generally based on original contemporary accounts available among the official records. In the *Peshwa Daftar*, such material pertaining to large territories in Central India and the Deccan exists. It seems there was a uniform system of keeping these accounts in the Peshwa's dominions with, of course, the necessary local variations coming down from earlier times. I have before me copies of certain statistics for the *taluks* of the Ratnagiri district which were under the rule of the Peshwas. They contain the total number of houses in each locality or administrative unit. House here, however, does not mean a separate building but a family which is served by a single kitchen fire. These houses are differently taxed by the government and accordingly termed as fully taxed, half-taxed, three-quarters taxed or a quarter-taxed, according to the rate applied to them on various grounds. There is a considerable portion of the population who are totally exempt from such house taxation, viz., government servants, hereditary local officials, Brahmins leading religious lives by teaching and chanting of the Vedas, temple priests of other religions and sects, beggars, destitutes, diseased persons, military employees, slaves — male and female, landless labourers, and certain artisan and professional families which are supposed to be essential for rendering service both to government and society in general. From the evidence thus gathered a good analysis of the component parts of the society of those days can be made. From the revenue details available in these records, the total income and production of the society from agriculture, industry and commerce can be roughly computed, and on the basis of the quantity of food produced, a fairly reliable estimate of the population which can subsist on it can be made. Of course, population in a particular locality can also subsist by importing food stuffs, and certain regions may produce more than they need, so as to be able to export. These details can also be known from the information available in government reports. This can be regarded as one method of estimating population.

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*The records referred to are, no doubt, of interest and value, but it is doubtful whether they will yield any reliable population statistics. The writer suggests an arbitrary average of ten per house, but gives no reason for taking that number instead of eight or twelve, for instance. Population statistics are obviously full of pit falls for the unwary. But probably a more careful and thorough study will yield useful data on several subjects.—Secretary.

The other possible method would be that on the basis of the total number of houses in each locality. But in this connection we will have to devise a method for fixing the average number of persons in a household, taking into consideration the social conditions of each group and their traditions and customs. It is generally recognised that as a result of the impact of the Western civilization and English individualism, our old joint family system has almost broken down. The average number in a present day family may not exceed five, but a century ago when joint families were the rule in most of the communities of India, the average number in a family unit was generally not less than ten, and was many a time as high as twenty or more. The numbers would differ, of course, in various localities as well as communities. We have, however, in the *Jamav* section of the *Peshwa Daftar* a reliable data regarding households for calculating the population of a particular region. At the same time we should not be unmindful about the lacuna in these records. The reports of these households available in the *Peshwa Daftar* are not of one and the same year throughout. They are of different years, not to say times, in certain cases, with the result that it is not possible to even roughly estimate the total population of the Peshwa's dominions in a particular year. Where the government collects its revenue in money, the calculation of the produce in kind will depend upon getting at the correct rate for a foodstuff at a particular time. The growth or decay of a particular locality or region will be generally found reflected in the number of houses at different times. The same may be said about production. Evidence regarding the effects of war, rebellion, pestilence, and famine can also be found, and loss suffered by society from such occurrences can possibly be assessed if one goes over the accounts of a particular region over a number of years. The measure of security afforded by the government will be found reflected to some extent in the records relating to forts which were supplied from the surrounding localities. In times of impending danger, the commandants of the forts were ordered to stock essential commodities while the villagers were ordered to carry loads of supplies to those forts.

I shall try to illustrate my statements above from the material in hand. In the Peshwa's *taluk* of Janjire Ratnagiri excluding *tarf* Lanje, which is equal to the present *taluks* of Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar, there were about the year 1765, 354 villages containing 11,976 houses giving an average of less than 34 houses per village. The present total number of villages is 344, containing 65,162 dwelling houses, which gives an average of 180 houses per village. If we were to take the average number of inmates per house the same for both the periods, we should have a population now which is more than five times than that of the Peshwa's days. That the population has increased, and has probably trebled, is certain. Even on the basis of the first British estimate of four and a half lakhs for the whole of Ratnagiri district, it had more than trebled after 120 years as the Census of 1941 shows. Whether it had appreciably increased from 1765 to 1820 we do not have data to find out.

From my calculations for the three-fourth of the present Ratnagiri district I have found that if I were to take ten members as the average number of a family of those days, we should have a population of 1765 almost equal to the first British estimate of 1820, for the same region. This shows the importance of arriving at a correct figure of numbers in each house for a particular period. The present average of five for the Ratnagiri district is certainly far too low for the 18th century.

Information regarding other aspects of this problem can be derived by comparing the figures available for the same locality after a number of years. Thus in 1769, *tarf* Saundal, which was assigned to the Peshwa's navy stationed

at Vijayadurg, had a total of 2134 houses in its 69 villages; while it had fallen to 1974 houses in 1798, showing a slight decline in population. If we take an average of houses in various *tarfs* of the *taluk* of Ratnagiri, we get different number of houses per village in every *tauf*. By comparing these, we find that the *tarfs* situated on the sea coast have a far higher average of houses per village, than the *tarfs* along the hilly Sahyadri region, showing that the fertile lowlands with a higher production were more thickly populated than the rugged highlands. Thus Karyat Nevare had an average of 63 houses amongst its 19 villages; the inland *tauf* Devarukh had an average of less than 22; while Kasaba or town of Prabhavali, situated on the trade route at the foot of the Sahyadri had 105 houses in it. We can fairly estimate the density and distribution of population in various localities from such material. Similarly we can calculate the number of beggars, blind persons, lepers, etc., from the same source material. The numbers of certain classes can also be found from the lists of those exempted from house tax. The hereditary propertied classes; artisan and village servant classes specially protected for the benefit of society; distribution of income amongst the jagirs of various nobles; revenue administration regarding distribution of revenue of a locality amongst several official assignees, are also made known from these lists. Certain offices whose proper functions cannot be ascertained now, because even the correct meaning of the name of that office is forgotten, will have to be ascertained from such data. For example, what is meant by a *Thanaga*, what duty he was supposed to perform, and whether this word was peculiar to certain areas only; we cannot correctly judge now. It will have to be investigated by a thorough study of all the available lists. The state expenditure for different forts can be calculated from the income of villages assigned to them. The names and location of the temples of various deities can be known from other lists. From these records, distribution of population by sects can be fairly understood and the expenditure borne by society and state on maintaining the church is made known. We come to know about the existence of certain classes of religious mendicants from these lists. One such name is Dhegoji Megoji, which seems to come down from past times, but is now obsolete. Altogether, the *Jamav* section when exhaustively utilised for historical research, will make our knowledge of the social and economic conditions in the 18th century for certain localities almost complete; which is so important for a clear understanding of history in general.

AYYA SHASTRI

A South Indian Chief Justice of the Maratha State

By C. S. SRINIVASACHARI

The famous Ram Shastri Prabhune was Chief Justice of the Maratha state during one of its most critical epochs. He carried out a most thorough inquiry into the murder of Narayan Rao Peshwa, along with ten others, at Poona on the 30th August 1773. It is clear from the *Bakhars* that the affair had been deliberately planned out by several followers of Raghunath Rao, although their original intention was only to effect the confinement of the Peshwa. After his inquiry, Ram Shastri declared that Raghunath Rao was the main culprit, and that fifty of his servants were involved in the crime to a greater or lesser degree. When it became the duty of Raghunath Rao as Peshwa to execute the judgments of the Chief Justice, he only carried them out piecemeal after a long period during which they remained unenforced. Ram Shastri urged on him the duty of enforcing the decrees he had passed; but Raghunath Rao held that the murder of Narayan Rao was a "private personal affair" and that "the Shastri had no concern with it". As Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai has said, "The intrepid judge fearlessly argued the point personally with him (Raghunath Rao) and told him to his face that he was himself found to be the chief culprit and as such deserved the capital punishment." As James I dismissed Sir Edward Coke from the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench Court in 1615, for not bending Justice to suit the Royal Will, so Raghunath Rao dismissed Ram Shastri from his high office; when after a year the Government of the Barbhais recalled him to his place, he first insisted that Government should not at all interfere with his discharge of duties and "they would faithfully execute whatever decrees he passed in the capacity of a Judge"¹.

The administration of justice under the Peshwas deserves more elaborate study and treatment than it has received. From the material available in the *Peshwa Daftar*, we learn that civil suits were chiefly concerned with questions, of adoption, division and inheritance of property, maintenance of widows, infractions of caste privileges, etc., and that punishments for criminal offences were lenient, and capital penalty was not inflicted in cases of ordinary murder by the Government. The decisions pronounced by the Chief Justice were communicated by his *Sheristadar* in letters; but "it is disappointing that no fully reported cases decided by Ram Shastri have so far come to light in the archives of the (Peshwa) Daftar"².

When Ram Shastri died in October 1789, the Government of Nana Phadnis appointed Ayya Shastri (a Tamil Brahman) to succeed him. Ayya Shastri was a Dravidian Brahman who had impressed the Poona Court by his deep

Before becoming Principal of R. D. M. College, Sivaganga, S. I., Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari had served for many years as Professor and Head of the Department of History and Politics, Annamalai University. An enthusiastic member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Dewan Bahadur is an author of many important publications based on original records. As Convenor of the Madras Regional Records Survey Committee set up by the Commission, he has brought to light a large collection of records in private custody.

¹ Sardesai, G. S.—*New History of the Marathas*; Vol. III—(Sunset over Maharashtra 1772-1848)—pp. 31-32 quoting from —S. P. D. 5, 43, 54, 57 (the last document being dated 26th September 1774). He aptly remarks:—"Thus once in a way both R. Rao and the public realised what power the silent judiciary possessed in a well-governed state, and what support it lent to its preservation."

² *Selections from the Peshwa Daftar*.—The Social and Religious matters under the Peshwas (1727-1797), Selection 43, page 2.

scholarship. Rao Bhahadur G. S. Sardesai, the veteran historian of Maharashtra, wrote, in kind reply to my queries, in his letters dated 31st January 1949 and 2nd April 1949, that "beyond the name of Ayya Shastri, no description of the man occurs in any of the Marathi papers; he succeeded Ram Shastri on his death . . . and possibly he held the post for five or six years. . . . I think he was a Tamil Brahman".

We come across a single reference to a judgment of Ayya Shastri when in February 1790 the Poona Brahmans protested against the Prabhus (Kayasthas) for their breach of certain restrictions that had been imposed upon them by Peshwa Narayan Rao, in 1772-3, who had imprudently championed the contention of the orthodox Brahmans and deprived the Prabhus of their right to use Vedic Hymns in their religious functions—a right pertaining to Kshatriyas that they claimed to have exercised since Shivaji's days. "The Brahmans forced upon the Prabhus certain religious impositions and denied them full liberty." Ayya Shastri, however, first refused to sanction these inflictions and fought for full freedom being given to the Prabhus in their religious observances. Evidently Ayya Shastri was a reformer but was overruled by Nana Phadnis's Government (See Khare—No. 3152) (From Sardesai's letters to the author, under dated the 2nd April 1949). Under Government pressure, Ayya Shastri had to restore the injunction on the Prabhus, in February 1790.

It is a pity that so little information is available about a judge who was deemed to be efficient and learned enough to occupy the high office filled by Ram Shastri. It is a matter of pride for Tamilians that one of them rose to be the Chief Justice of the Maratha state. He was evidently from Tanjore where many learned lawyers and interpreters of law flourished in the 18th century. The *Dakshina* which was started as an institution by Baji Rao I in Poona, in 1731, after his victory over Trimbak Rao Dabhade, attracted for its annual alms-giving in Shrawan, learned Brahmans from all parts of India, from Rameshwar to Kanauj, who represented all branches of religious and other learning and included "Vaidkis, Grammarians, Astrologers, Pandits, Poets, Vedantists, Logicians, Ascetics and also Doctors". Among the examining Shastris were Ram Shastri Prabhune, Bal Shastri, Ayya Shastri and Kashinath Shastri¹. So Ayya Shastri had been a resident at Poona to which he might have been attracted from his South Indian home by the prospect of *Dakshina*.

¹ Parasnis, D. B.—*Poona in By Gone Days*, (1921), page 36.

AN OLD CUSTOM OF ESTATE DIVISION IN BIHAR

An interesting record of the Sadr Diwani Adalat

By TAPAN KUMAR RAY CHAUDHURI

While going through the records of the *Sadr Diwani Adalat*. (Appellate Side) for the year 1800, in the possession of the Calcutta High Court, I came across an interesting document which refers to a quaint custom of estate division prevalent in Saran and Tirhut. The custom as outlined in this document, may be described as being one of limited primogeniture. This "custom of very long standing" gave rise to peculiar problems in the year 1800. The Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Patna wrote to the *Sadr Diwani Adalat* seeking instructions for the solution of these problems of a complex nature.

The letter, dated May 14, 1800, runs thus: "It has been a custom of very long standing in Zillah Saran & Tirhut for Families, possessed of Landed Estates to come to a division of them, and afterwards for the Elder Branch, as head of the Family, to make over to the other partners a portion of Land as *Malikana*, free of Rent, and to keep all the rest of the Lands to himself, and to execute *Qabooliats*, etc., for the same as if he was sole proprietor, but Land is now become so very valuable that the persons who formerly were contented with the small portion of Land given up to them Rent-free, now prosecute for the whole of their shares; and make their possession of that Land the ground work of their complaint. We have several causes of this nature now before us in appeal, none of which, that we know of, are appealable to the *Sudder Dewani Adawlat*".

A typical case arising out of this issue is cited (with the names of the parties and other particulars left out) in order to explain the problem more graphically;

"A. B. & C. were joint proprietors of a Landed Estate, which they 130 years ago divided among themselves, share and share alike, each party to have 2200 Bigas—since that time A and his heirs, as being the Eldest or heads of the Family have had possession of the whole of the shares and paid the Revenue as if they had been the sole proprietors—after the division C got 50 Bigas of land as *Malikana* which he or his heirs have ever since had possession of Rent free—now the Heirs of C sue to recover from him the full amount of the share allotted to them of the Division, and ground their Claim on their having had all along possession of *Malikana Land*".

The questions put by the Judges of the Provincial Court as to the procedure they should adopt are also of interest as indicating the peculiarity of the problems which such old customs gave rise to in the new administrative set up. The Judges asked whether, first of all, the right to sue for and recover property after such a long time, could at all be admitted. Secondly, if such a claim was considered admissible, whether the full share was to be restored or only lands proportionate to the *Malikana* lands enjoyed by each sharer. Thirdly, if the right to sue was considered inadmissible, then what was to happen to the *Malikana* which could not be separated from the rest of the property under

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existing regulations, nor be considered as *Lakhiraj* property as the person granting it had no right to give away lands in *Lakhiraj*? Were these lands to be returned to the heir of the eldest branch or retained by the heirs of the other branches? And finally, under what conditions could the lands be so retained in case the latter alternative was considered preferable?

The answers to these intriguing questions could not be found among the papers of the *Sadr Diwani*, as no copy of the latter's reply to this letter is enclosed. The picture can be complete only when this reply is found, the two together showing us the final fate of an old and interesting local custom.

THE FAMINE OF 1783-84 AND THE COMPANY'S RELIEF MEASURES

BY HARI RANJAN GHOSAL

The information so far available to us about the famine of 1783-84 is very scanty. The *Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901*, says: "During the period of about ninety years (from the administration of Mr. Hastings to the administration of Lord Canning) the Indian peninsula suffered, in one part or another, from twelve famines and four severe scarcities; but no attempt was made in those early years of our dominion to grapple with the famine question, or to construct any system of famine relief. When a famine occurred, the efforts made to relieve distress were usually on a small scale, disconnected and spasmodic."¹ In his *Famines and Land Assessments in India*, Mr. R. C. Dutt writes that there was "a very widespread and intense famine in upper India in 1784, directly due to failure of rains, but aggravated in some places by blunders and maladministration."² And he adds that Captain Edwards who visited Oudh in 1783 found it to a great extent "forlorn and desolate".³ But neither of the two authorities seem to have any clear ideas on when, how and where exactly the famine occurred, and what measures were adopted by the Company's Government by way of relief during this calamity. In the record room of the Muzaffarpur Collectorate there are in the correspondence volumes of 1783 and 1784 fifteen important documents—letters, circulars and copies of advertisements—from which a fairly detailed account of the famine, and of the relief measures adopted by the Company's Government on the occasion, can be had. It will appear from these records that the famine at first broke out in the Nawab Vizier's dominion, that is to say, in the present United Provinces, towards the close of the autumn of 1783, and quickly spread eastward at least as far as Bhagalpur, and that the province of Bihar was well within its grip.

The first available document relating to this subject is a circular letter from the Revenue Committee, Calcutta, to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhut,⁴ dated, 30 September, 1783, informing him that the periodical rains in the Nawab Vizier's provinces have been very unfavourable, and a scarcity of grain is consequently "greatly apprehended" there. The letter also apprizes the Collector of the Governor General and Council's resolution "that the duties be taken off for two months beginning with the first day of October from the transportation of Grain of all kinds to the Upper Country", and directs him to see "that the merchants are in no degree obstructed by the Zemindars or Talookdars in the transportation of Grain". The next letter of the Revenue Committee dated 17 October, informs the Collector that the much-expected famine "has already raged with great severity to the Westward". This document is especially important, because it shows how the Company's Government proposed to deal with the refugee problem likely to be created by the famine. Herein the Collector is directed to inform the Committee of the arrival, if any, of people from the famine-stricken areas to his district and to procure immediate information of all unaccepted and uncultivated lands upon which they may be settled. "In the event of such people who may be inclined to accept this

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¹ *Famine Commission Report* (1901), p. 1.

² R. C. Dutt, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The district of Tirhut then included the present Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts.

provision," says the letter, "you will transmit to us an exact List of the number, the portion of Land given to each, and the Expence (*sic.*) which will be required to enable them to cultivate it".

The foregoing letter also desires the Collector to issue a proclamation regarding the suspension of duties on grain export, "affixing copies of it in the different Country Languages in all Bazars and Ganges, and direct all Zemindars, naibs and officers employed in mofussil to publish the same and affix in the public Cutcheries". Persons stopping the export of grain for duties or actually collecting them were asked to be seized and sent as prisoners to Calcutta, together with the proofs of their guilt as the Government was firmly resolved that "no offenders in this respect shall escape exemplary punishment".

On the 18th October, 1783, John Shore, Provincial Chief of Patna, wrote to Mr. Grand that the distress which was prevailing in the city of Patna and at Dinapore from grain scarcity rendered it "absolutely necessary that some immediate measures should be adopted for relieving it as far as possible". Accordingly he directed the Collector to "issue positive orders for removing every embargo on the Exportation of Grain" from his district. Mr. Shore's proposal to deal with hoarders and profiteers is rather interesting to note. "As many persons possessed of large quantities of Grain", he wrote, "may be induced to withhold the sale of it, on the prospect of disposing of it hereafter at an enhanced price, I recommend to your particular attention to prevent this and all monopolies, and.....in case the holders of it should refuse to bring it to Market, that you seize it and dispose of it at the prevailing rates, or in case of necessity that you fix them yourself".

In addition to the above measures the Government appointed a Committee of Grain consisting of four members⁵ in Calcutta "to assemble during the period of the scarcity with complete authority to superintend and regulate the sale, distribution and price of grain throughout the Company's Provinces and to receive and examine into complaints from all parts of any infringements of orders which have been or may be issued on the subject". In a letter, dated 23 October, 1783, the Grain Committee directed the Collector of Tirhut to transmit weekly abstracts to them of the daily prices of grain and to take other measures "to prevent the fatal effects of the scarcity complained of". The Committee forwarded to the Collector a copy of the advertisement issued by the Government regarding the suspension of duties on grain export, which provided "that whoever shall be found to hoard up and to evade bringing to market the grain they may have in store over and above what may be esteemed necessary for the subsistence of their families or to attempt selling it at an exorbitant price, shall upon information and sufficient evidence thereof be subject to have the whole confiscated or to such other penalties as Government may think proper to inflict". A few days later the Revenue Committee wrote to the Collector directing him not only to have regular correspondence with the Grain Committee for their instructions and orders, but also to employ the agency of the officers of Government of every denomination for this purpose, and in every case to bind such officers by *muchilka*⁶ "to justify the faithful discharge of their Trade under the penalty of a pecuniary fine or corporal punishment".

The famine which at first seemed to be confined to Upper India soon threatened to spread eastwards. Accordingly the Governor General in Council decided to lay a total embargo on exports of grain from the Company's provinces. A fresh advertisement, a copy of which was forwarded by the Grain Committee with their letter to the Collector of Tirhut, dated 7 November, 1783, was issued, which provided that the Governor General in Council having thought proper to revoke their former order for the free transportation of grain to the Westward, "Notice is hereby giventhat all Grain attempted to be exported in defiance of these orders and without proper authority from Government shall be seized and confiscated, and if found to belong to any officer or agent of Government the said officer or agent of Government being convicted thereof shall be liable to be publicly (*sic.*) disgraced and dismissed from his office". Meanwhile the Revenue Committee in their letter, dated 13 November, expressed great concern at "the present apprehension of a scarcity of grain in many of the districts of Bengal and Behar", and suggested the following additional measures to be adopted by the Collector of Tirhut for relief:

(1) An immediate interposition of Government to prevent monopolies and "the enhancement of the price of grain beyond the necessity arising from a real scarcity".

(2) Obtaining through the agency of the servants of the Company the most accurate state of the resources of the country in the event of the calamity becoming extensive.

(3) An immediate tour by the Collector through the district under his charge with a view to ascertaining by a careful and accurate enquiry the quantity of grain lying in deposit and "forming by local observation the best possible judgment of the state of the crops now on the ground and of the comparative produce of the present with that of former years".

(4) Forming a register of the names of every person employed by the Collector in the relief work binding them under the strictest obligations to a faithful discharge of their duties and subjecting them to the most exemplary punishment in case of a contrary conduct.

(5) Issuing notice to all *mandals*⁸ in the villages to prepare and furnish the Collector with an exact account of the grain in store in every village, and after ascertaining the truth of the report, forming the whole into an account and directing them to make reports to the Collector as frequently as possible, and transmitting abstracts of them to the Committee of Grain as well as to the Revenue Committee twice a month.

Fortunately the calamity was not so severe in the Company's provinces as in Benares and the Nawab-Vizier's dominion. However, to have a sufficient quantity of grain in store for the relief of the inhabitants of Patna in case of necessity, the Government built in 1784 a granary at Bankipur commonly known as the *Gola* or *Golghur*⁹. A suggestion for building a similar structure at Bhagalpur was made by the Collector of that district by raising voluntary contributions from the zamindars. In a letter, dated 19 November, 1784, the Governor-General in Council sought the opinion of the Revenue

⁸ Village headmen.

⁹ The *Gola* is a huge structure, 96 feet high, with walls 12 feet thick at the bottom and two stair cases winding up outside to the top. It was built by one John Garstin "for the perpetual prevention of famine" in Bihar, according to the scheme of John Shore. But it was found unsuitable for the purpose of grain storage.

⁵ The four members were T. Graham, G. Cumming, T. Law and G. Templer.

⁶ An undertaking or promise in writing, a bond.

⁷ Letter to G. F. Grand, 27 October, 1783.

Committee on the practicability of constructing such magazines for grain in the districts of Bengal. But the occasion for such constructions, whether at Bhagalpur or elsewhere, did not arise. Nor was the granary at Bankipur actually utilized for the purpose for which it was built. The *Bhadai* harvest of 1784 showed good prospects everywhere; and the collectors were directed to take "every precaution to promote an increase of the cultivation of the early crops"¹⁰. In fact the latter half of 1784 showed a distinct improvement in the crop situation. And the Government accordingly resolved to resume the collection of duties on grain "at the respective stations throughout the provinces".¹¹

¹⁰ Letter from Grain Committee to G. F. Grand, 27th May, 1784.

¹¹ Letter from Grain Committee to G. F. Grand, 1st July, 1784.

THE TREATY WITH BANJERMASIN, 1812

By. S. N. DAS GUPTA

The Java Secret Consultations of December 17, 1812, refer to details of a treaty concluded by Sir Stamford Raffles with the Sultan of BanjerMassin¹ in the name of the Hon'ble East India Company. The treaty was entered into "in consequence of the repeated invitations from his Highness to the British government immediately after the Dutch had relinquished their establishments, sold the forts and entirely withdrawn their protection thereby cancelling all engagements which formerly subsisted between His Highness and that Government". Mr. Alexander Hare of the Java establishment was deputed by Raffles in April 1812 to BanjerMassin for the purpose of negotiating terms with the Sultan and the treaty was signed by the respective parties on October 1, 1812. It was stipulated that "the relations of peace, friendship and alliance shall be established and maintained for ever between the contracting parties". In his letter to the Governor-General-in-Council, Raffles stated that it was his intention "to confirm provisionally the treaty but expressly subject to the final ratification of his lordship-in-council."² The Bengal government, it seems, did not pass any final decision on the treaty. Neither is there any reference to the subject in the Colonial Letters from Bengal or in the Indexes to the Consultations.

BanjerMassin was one of the three distinct kingdoms of the once great Malay Sultanate of Borneo, situated on a considerable river of that name which falls into the sea near the southern extremity of the island. The town of BanjerMassin formerly stood 18 miles up the river in north lat. 3', east long. 114' 55". The place was remarkable for its rich soil and its choice commercial products which satisfy the necessities of everyday human life. Its wealth in gold-dust and diamonds, its fine white and round pearls and bezoar stones proved an irresistible lure to maritime nations; it was also celebrated for the quality of its steel, and its pepper was a staple commodity. Slaves, edible birds' nests, nutmegs, spices, wax, camphor, sago, antimony and tortoise shells were imported to BanjerMassin from Celebes, New Guinea, and the different islands to the east. Its culture must have been influenced to a remarkable degree by its vicinity to Java.

The Dutch founded a commercial establishment on the banks of the river at the end of the village of BanjerMassin, chiefly to export gold-dust and pepper. The establishment consisted of an octagonal fort, surrounded by palisades, with bastions towards the river side, and was built in 1709. But, in consequence of the inimical local feeling which led to the murder of Dutch officials and merchants, the factory was temporarily abandoned. Renewed efforts were made in 1733, and clever intervention in succession disputes and local conflicts helped the Dutch to secure sovereignty over BanjerMassin and monopoly of the trade in pepper.

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¹ The word is variously spelt as "Banjer Massin", "Banjermasing" and "Bandjermasin". It is derived from "Bander" i.e., a port of trade, and "Masing" i.e., usual or customary, thus signifying an usual port of trade.

² Raffles to Bengal, December 16, 1812, Java Separate Consultations December 7, 1812.

That the English also were not insensible to the value of the rich products of the fertile shores of Borneo may be inferred not only from the number of the Company's regular ships annually visiting the ports of the island, but from their repeated attempts to establish a permanent footing there. The first reference to BanjerMassin occurs in a letter from John Saris to the Company on December 4, 1608, wherein he states: "I have many times certified your worships of the trade the Flemings follow to Soecadana, which place yieldeth great store of diamonds, and of their manner of dealing for them for gold principally which comes from Baniermassen"³. But the early attempts were futile because of "the sufficiency of the Dicackes who lie on the rivers on purpose to take off the heads of all they can overcome". Trade was opened with Banjer Massin in 1615; a factory was established in 1699, and in 1704 permission was obtained from the Sultan for the erection of fortifications for the safety and protection of the Company's establishment. Soon afterwards, however, on 27 June, 1707, the factory was surprised and partly destroyed by the natives, "only a few escaping with life". The massacre thoroughly discouraged the English from further undertakings for the next thirty years. Successive but abortive attempts to reopen commercial intercourse with BanjerMassin were made by the English in 1736 and 1746. But the Dutch blockade of the place in May 1747 finally closed the 18th century English enterprise in the region. During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, nearly all territories once belonging to the Dutch Company in the eastern archipelago were lost to the English. BanjerMassin was one of the few settlements which still remained under the authority of Batavia. In conformity to the orders of Marshall Daendels, the place was abandoned by the Dutch in 1809 as unprofitable.

By the Treaty of 1812, the Sultan ceded to the English East India Company "in full rights of sovereign jurisdiction the island, town, forts and batteries of Quen and Tatos, the whole of the Dyac provinces, Mandwie, Sampit, Pamboeng and Cottaweingen with its dependencies, Sentan, Lawa and Jelai, Be Kompai and the Doosan country, Barow Cotai, Passir, Pagatan and Pooloo Laut with all their respective dependencies"⁴ (Arts. 2 and 5). The Company accepted this territorial cession under the explicit recognition of the Sultan's "perfect and entire release from all engagements formerly existing between the Kingdom of BanjerMassin and the Dutch East India Company" (Art. 2), and agreed to protect and maintain the Sultan "in all his rights, titles, rank, dignities and possessions; defend him against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and invaders, as well European as Asiatic" (Art. 3). For the protection and security of trade and the coasts, an adequate force of "light armed vessels attached to their establishment" was to be maintained by the Company; to this the Sultan was "to unite such as he may be able to afford on the Resident's requiring it" (Art. 4). The Sultan's right of appointing his own Minister was limited by subjecting it to the consent and approval of the lieutenant-governor of Java. The Minister was to take an oath of allegiance to the Company and, for any crime or misdemeanour, was to be subject to the jurisdiction of "a Court of impartial persons to be nominated jointly by the Sultan and British Resident"; the sentence, however, was not to be carried into effect until the sanction of the lieutenant-governor of Java was obtained (Art. 11). This proviso appears to be at variance with one of the declared objects of the treaty, namely, that of separating the settlement of BanjerMassin from the authority of the Government of Java in case of the retrocession of Java to the Dutch. In such an

³ Factory Records I, Borneo; Saris, Hakluyt, p. 222.

⁴ The places here referred to may be identified as follows:

Quen—Power; Cottaweingen—Kota Warringin; Sentan—Sintang; Be Kompai—B. Kurmai; Barow Cotai—Kota Baru.

eventuality, the treaty does not provide for referring the appointment or the sentence of the Minister to other British jurisdictions on the removal of British officers from Java. The Sultan was not permitted "to receive or send ambassadors nor to correspond with any princes or chiefs beyond the territory of BanjerMassin" (Art. 16). There was no provision allowing him to do so with the consent of the Company. He bound himself to agree to any arrangements "that may hereafter be proposed tending to the mutual advantage and benefit of both parties"; and to make no alteration in his government, nor nominate the hereditary prince without the consent of the Company; moreover his successor was not to assume sovereign powers "until he had executed a renovation of this treaty" (Art. 20). No prince of the royal family was allowed to reside at Tatos or hold any situation in the provinces "where the influence of high rank and authority may be capable of interference with the perfect freedom of trade and cultivation" (Art. 12). Articles 10, 13, 14 and 15 of the treaty relate to: (1) the conditions on which aliens may travel and trade in BanjerMassin. All aliens were placed under the jurisdiction of the Company. (2) The construction and repair of fortifications, roads, bridges, etc. (3) The principle on which confiscated property was to be disposed of "when beyond the districts of either contracting party". (4) The circulation of the Company's coins throughout the kingdom of BanjerMassin.

No Arabs "or their descendants assuming the title of Sieids or Sheriffs" were permitted to settle themselves as residents in BanjerMassin "though equally with all other traders allowed to frequent the port" (Art. 21). This clause was inserted at the special request of the Sultan. The Arabs were usually undesirable element from both political and economic points of view. They were habitually dangerous pirates and merciless usurers. Shipping was largely in their hands. The fishing industry, too, was controlled by them and, like the Chinese, they formed a link between the natives and the European commercial houses.

Articles 17, 18 and 19 provide for the mutual surrender of fugitive offenders and for the mode in which such offenders were to be tried, and for reciprocal honours to communications from either of the contracting parties.

The preliminary expenses for the settlement and the subsequent annual charges were to be met from the revenues of the ceded districts; the Sultan was entitled to "an equal moiety" of any surplus remaining over the necessary disbursements (Art. 6). The Sultan was prohibited from levying any duties, tolls or imposts, "other than those at present established" without the consent of the Company. The right of cutting timber of all sorts and working the gold and diamond mines without restriction, within the kingdom of BanjerMassin was conferred on the Company "excepting within the districts of Laut, Kiwa and Kanan". The monopoly of pepper was also secured to the Company, the Sultan receiving "as his profit twenty-five per cent on the price that may be paid to the cultivators" (Arts. 7—9).

The treaty thus gave to the English virtual sovereignty over the entire southern belt of the island of Borneo extending from below Sukadana in the south-west to Balikpapan in the south-east with the exception of the pirate infested ports. The privileges formerly enjoyed by the Dutch were transferred to the English East India Company. Raffles suggested to the Governor-General "the propriety of establishing a factory at BanjerMassin on such a footing as to secure the command of the precious metals with which the country abounds and

to facilitate the more general introduction of commerce in that direction".⁵ As regards immediate arrangements made on the basis of the terms of the treaty, Raffles avoided sending any regular force and authorised Hare to form "a separate establishment in the nature of an armed police", and to employ persons "formerly composing the garrison there and acquainted with the people".⁶ The staff of the establishment was to consist of a Resident or Commissioner, an assistant, a chief of armed police, one surgeon, an assistant surgeon, a book-keeper, two writers (one English and one Malay) besides artificers, peons, sailors and boatswains for the wharf. The salary of Hare, as Commissioner, was settled at 500 dollars per month, and the total salary of the rest of the staff was estimated at 603 dollars per month.⁷ Hare had the sanction of the lieutenant-governor to reduce the establishment "if practicable consistently with due efficiency".⁸

The settlement was handed over to the Dutch in August 1818 in spite of the strong protests of John Fendall against its re-occupation by the Dutch, since Banjer Massin had been definitely relinquished by Daendels. In the meantime, Alexander Hare had managed to secure from the Sultan an extensive strip of territory for himself and attempted to plant an independent colony of 5,000 natives. The colony, however, did not flourish and had to be abandoned. Hare went over to Bencoolen and subsequently, with a Malay following settled in the Cocos-Keeling islands—a coral group in the Indian Ocean lying about 700 miles to the south-west of Java.

⁵ Raffles to Bengal, 16 December 1812; Java Separate Consultations, 17 December, 1812.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY ON SEALS IN SALE DEEDS EXECUTED BY THE NAWABS OF OUDH

BY NANDALAL CHATTERJI.

One of the curious problems that the British administration had to face in Oudh after its annexation was the recognition of the legality or otherwise of the various seals or signs in force during the previous regime in the case of transfers made under sale by royal order, known in official parlance as '*Bai Sooltanee*'. The royal seals over sale deeds of previous reigns were of different forms, and it seemed rather difficult to form any opinion regarding the genuineness of some of them, or to detect frauds, if any.

The District Records of Lucknow contain an interesting bundle of papers and files, dated 1866, whence it appears that the Financial Commissioner of Oudh instituted a regular historical investigation into the character of the old seals and signs used under '*Bai Sultanee*' (Circular, No. 6 of 16th March, 1866, etc.). The Commissioners of three divisions of Oudh made extensive researches on the subject, the results whereof are summarised below from the reports submitted by eight District Officers in accordance with the instructions of Circular, No. 133/2015.

The District Officer of Rai Bareilly, Capt. MacAndrew, reported that the seals and signs of the different State Departments were only added in the middle of Nasiruddin Haider's time, and Saadat Ali and Ghaziuddin used to issue their own deeds without departmental countersigns, but that deeds were not invalid by reason of absence of any particular seal or sign. The District Officer of Sultanpore, Major Perkins, based his reply on one deed of Wajid Ali's time, which bore all the forms of that reign. The District Officer of Sitapur, Mr. Wood, however, found that the seals of different departments were always affixed, and in Ghaziuddin Haider's reign also such seals were necessary to validity. The evidence obtained by certain other District Officers was conflicting. One Officer reported that there was no enforcement of any given procedure, and so the absence of particular seals could not invalidate a deed. The District Officer of Daryabad maintained that such seals were not used from Saadat Ali's time till Nasiruddin's reign. The District Officer of Faizabad was of the opinion that not much faith could be placed on the reports received as to the asserted practice of different rulers.

The preponderance of opinion was in favour of the following positions:—

1. That it was in the reign of Nasiruddin Haider that departmental countersigns were introduced, and so the deeds of a date prior to that were not invalid from their absence.

2. That in subsequent reigns changes in the countersigns were introduced.

3. Even in those reigns where certain countersigns were adhered to, the absence of one or more of them would not necessarily invalidate the document because, although certain parties were authorised to sign, it was not actually laid down that their signatures were indispensable.

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The report of Mr. Harington, Assistant Settlement Officer, is highly informative. The following facts may be cited from it :—

1. It was only in the time of Ghaziuddin Haidar's successor, Nasiruddin Haidar, that it became usual to endorse *Bai Sooltanies* regularly on the reverse. Previously, it was usual to affix the seal of the Nawab Wazir on the top, and the mark of the *Munshikhana* and date of the *Darulinsha* at the bottom. The only endorsement on the reverse was the words "*naql giriftah shud*".

2. From the time of Nasiruddin Haidar an additional endorsement was "*ba daftar-i-Diwani tursil yaft*". In the *Daftar-i-Diwani* the record was attested with the words "*Mulahizah shud Mukarrirah zamin*". Then the deed was sent to the office of the Wazir who affixed his seal under his order for execution, "*Jaree nomayund*". It was then sent to the office of the *Naib*, where it was attested by the mark, a "*Mim*," under the date of the transaction.

3. The place for the seal of the Wazir was on the right hand of, and parallel to the attestation of the *Diwani Daftar*, while the attestation of the Wazir's office was placed on the left hand of, and parallel to the original endorsement of the Royal *Daftar*.

4. From the office of the Wazir it was returned to the *Daftar Diwani*, and then, and apparently not till then, were affixed the attesting marks of that office. These consisted of the date and the words "*naql ba daftar Diwani russeed*", underneath which was placed a "*Dal*" mark and the *Diwani* seal. In the time of Wajid Ali Shah the seal of Mushahib-ud-Daulah was affixed on the left hand of, and parallel to the marks of the Wazir's *Munshikhana*. During the reign of Nasiruddin Haidar, however, it seems to have been usual for Raja Jialal to have affixed his marks—two "*Jeems*"—at the upper right hand corner of the back of the deed.

A perusal of the records, however, indicates that a critical comparison of different documents was beyond the power of the European Officers ignorant of, or imperfectly acquainted with Persian nomenclature. That is why the English authorities could arrive at no decision on this matter.

THE KARNAMAH

BY K. SAJAN LAL,

Lucknow had the distinction, among the cities of Northern India, of having a large number of Urdu news-papers in the post-Mutiny period¹. An important journal among them was the *Karnamah*, a weekly, which made its first appearance in July 1865. It was published by Maulvi Muhammad Yakub from the *Mathba-i-Karnamah*, Golla Gunj, Lucknow and it appeared on Mondays. The present writer has in his possession issues of this paper for 1870 and following pages form an attempt to describe the nature of their contents and to assess their historical value.

Each issue of the *Karnamah* has 20 pages, of 10·6" × 7·4" size. The name of the journal is printed on the title page in bold type in Urdu and English, encompassed by a floral design. Just below the title we find, printed in English, volume and issue numbers together with the date and beneath these are given such numbers in Urdu. The remaining space on the front page is divided into two columns. The first column contains the aims and objects of the paper; the subscription rates for a month, six months, and a year, viz., Re. 1/- Rs. 5/-, Rs. 10/- respectively; and postage to be paid by the subscribers. The second column contains a notice and a verse composed by Munshi Jai Gopal, celebrating the 6th year of its useful service.

Each page of the issues of the *Karnamah* is usually divided into two columns, but sometimes into four or six columns when poems and verses are published. The first two pages are appropriately devoted to the news from Lucknow and its suburbs, opening usually with weather reports. From page 12 onwards, its pages are not divided into columns as it reproduces government enactments and Municipal Committee's resolutions. The last page is usually covered with commercial advertisements.

One of the peculiarities of this paper is that it published the list of its subscribers with their designations and titles, together with the amount of subscription and the period for which it was paid, on the first page of its issues. From the published lists, we find that it was well patronised by the Nawabs, Maharajas and government officials. This gives us an idea of its popularity with the elite of the society. Among the notable subscribers were the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu, the ex-King of Delhi, the late Sahib-i-Alam abu Nasr Sultan Mirza Mobammad Zia-ud-din Bakht², Majid-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-mulk Nawab Abu Talib Khan, Hakim-ul-Hukma Haji Hakim Yakub Ali³, Faqr-ul-Attiba Hakim Vazir Mirza, Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan, Maharaja Sir Man Singh Bahadur Qayam Jung, Mirza Muhammad Sadiq Ali Khan, Lutf Ali Khan

Mr. K.A. Sajan Lal, F.R.S.A., has distinguished himself by his original research on topics connected with the history of Indian periodicals. He has collected the files of a number of important periodicals of the early 19th century and is at present associated with the editorial staff of the *Islamic Culture*.

¹ From 1835 to 1885 about 70 news-papers were published in Lucknow, vide *Islamic Culture* vol. XXII, (1948) p. 196.

² In its issue of No. 38, Vol. VI, p.4, there appears an obituary notice on the late Sahib-i-Alam.

³ A short note on the life of the Hakim appears in its issue No. 36, while an elegy on him appears in issue No. 38, p.4.

Nawab of Chhatari, Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji, Munshi Suddhanand, Lala Jankidass, Raja Keshwar Rao, Pandit Mohanlal, Babu Ganga Parshad, Pandit Dayanand, Nawab Ashraf-un-nisa Begum, Maharaja Sir Drig Bijai Singh, Nawab Shafi-ud-Daulah.⁴

Local news received special attention of the Editor of this paper. Being a Lucknow news-paper it narrates even the sundry details of the social and cultural activities of Oudh's metropolis. The inspection tours and visits of the Chief Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Magistrates are given in detail. The reports of the proceedings of the Lucknow Municipality and other Committees appear in full.

We learn that the Chief Commissioner availed himself of three months' leave for reasons of health in the summer of 1870. Before leaving the station he met the members of the family of the Nawab of Oudh on Wednesday, the 13th July. The reports of their conversation are reported in detail in the columns of this paper. On Thursday, the 14th July, the Chief Commissioner paid a visit to Nawab Mohsin-ud-Daulah and spent an hour with him. Then he left for *Kothi-i-Hayat Baksh*. On Friday, he was busy in making preparations for the journey to Mount Landour and he handed over the charge of his office to Mr. Baird, the Financial Commissioner. On Saturday at 2.30 p.m. he left for Landour by train.

The proceedings of the Municipal Committee of Lucknow which met at *Chattar Manzil* on the 16th June 1870 cover six columns of one of its issue. Almost all the resolutions of the committee are published in full. A sub-committee, with the Vice-President, Sayyid Yusuf Mirza, Lala Harup Chand, Lala Mahadeo, Mirza Abbas Baig as members, was appointed to consider the proposal for levying a tax on agents and jewellers. Another committee for the acquisition of land for cemetery and cremation purposes was formed.

A glimpse into fiscal affairs of the province of Oudh is also afforded by a perusal of the *Karnamah*. The estimated amounts and receipts from the license fee, for the year 1869 are given district-wise as follows :—

Name of District	Estimated Amount.	Amount collected
Lucknow	28,438 12 9	28,280 14 0
Unao	9,771 0 0	9,126 8 0
Bara Banki	9,521 12 9	9,469 4 0
Sitapur	9,730 12 0	9,710 12 0
Kheri	8,915 2 0	8,819 2 0
Hardoi	6,219 8 0	6,283 15 0
Rai Bareilly	7,191 11 0	7,143 15 0
Partabgarh	6,418 1 0	6,448 1 0
Sultanpur	9,539 4 0	9,318 12 0
Faizabad	19,863 5 0	19,025 3 0
Gonda	8,531 6 0	8,229 6 0
Bahraich	5,653 3 6	5,631 3 6

For the excise revenue figures for 1869 appear in some details ; 5714 liquor shops paid Rs. 1,28,539-1-6 ; duty on opium amounted to Rs. 82,280-13-4 and that on *ganja & bhang* brought Rs. 85,992-10-5 to the treasury. The issues of *Karnamah* are full of statistics of population and the amounts of the grants of *Tagavi* loans and the revenue collected from the sale of stamps, etc.

⁴ For further details on the subscribers, such as Taluqdars of Oudh see "An Illustrated Historical Album of the Rajas and Taluqdars of Oudh" by Daroga Haji Abbas Ali (Sajan Lal's Private Collection).

Another interesting news item relates to the proposal for building a befitting monument in the memory of William Hendford, late Director of Public Instruction, Oudh. Among those who made contributions for this purpose were Babu Hemnath, Headmaster of Lekhampur; G.W. Wise, Headmaster of Zilla School Bareilly ; Pandit Sheo Narayan, Deputy Inspector of Schools ; H. Daniel, Headmaster of Bara Banki; Babu Isan Chand Methorji, Headmaster of Hardoi ; Babu Ramchander Sen, Headmaster Normal School ; Pandit Inder Narayan, Principal Hindu High School and Munshi Imdad Husain, Deputy Inspector, Hardoi. Sundry matters of public interest such as transfers and promotions of *munsifs*, the *Urus* ceremony of the late mother of the Nawab of Oudh, wrestling matches and some reported cases of *Sati*, etc. appear often in this paper.

The conflicting views of the Lt. Governor of Bengal and the Governor General regarding the use of English as the medium of instruction in Bengal have been reported by the *Orissa Patriot*. The Lt-Governor favoured English as the medium of instruction for Bengal while the Governor General was opposed to it. Protest meetings in this connection held in 39 places from Noakhali to Cuttack are mentioned. The *Karnamah* gives a detailed account of one such meeting held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, where five important resolutions were passed and their copies were sent to the Secretary of State for India.⁵ The *Hindu Patriot*, too, mentions these meetings.

The *Karnamah* gave full publicity to the news regarding the affairs of princely India. The mismanagement of Alwar state, the dissatisfaction prevalent among the nobles, the readiness of 2,000 soldiers to fight against the Maharaja, the attempts of the British Agent to bring about reconciliation between the Maharaja and the Thakurs and their failure are reported in detail. Similarly Jaipur and Bikaner states attracted the attention of this paper and their affairs too are given wide publicity.

The birth of a son at midnight on 16th September, 1870 to Prince Shedeo Singh the brother of Maharaja Dalip Singh, brings out from the pen of the correspondent, a detailed account of the early life of Dalip Singh and Shedeo Singh covering 3 pages of the journal.

The tours, visits and work of Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, the work of Babu Kesab Chandra, his speeches at Stafford in England ; the appointment of Munshi Manoharlal *Rais-i-Agra* on the recommendation of Sir Dinkar Rao, as a *Naib Muqtar* in Rewah on Rs. 400/-; the arrival of the Maharajas of Gwalior, Dholpur, etc. at Agra, the weekly reports from Agra ; the work of Extra Assistant Commissioners ; all make an interesting reading.

Another subject of interest is the Governor General Lord Mayo's tour in 1870, detailed reports of which appeared in the columns of this Urdu weekly. To give a royal welcome to the Governor General at Bharatpur elaborate arrangements were made. His entourage arrived there at 8 o'clock on the 9th October, followed shortly afterwards by the arrival of the Governor General. On the next day early in the morning the Maharaja and his staff paid a visit to him. At 2 p.m. when the Governor General arrived at the palace on a return visit to the Maharaja a salute of 21 guns was fired. At the *Darbar* held on this occasion the State dignitaries presented *nazrana* to the Governor General which he courteously refused to accept. The Maharaja presented him a costly necklace and the Governor General invested him with a rich *khillat*. Among the nobles present were, Sardar Daulat Singh Faujdar, Sardar Gulab Singh, Bakshi Gangaram, Bakshi Sanwal Singh, and *Khillats* were bestowed upon all of them. The Governor General left for Jaipur at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th October.

⁵ As early as 1847, there was a move to discard English, as the medium of instruction. For details see K. Sajan Lal's paper "Prof. Ramchandar as an Urdu Journalist", *Islamia Culture*, Volume XXIII, No. 1 & 2, 1949.

At Jaipur arrangements for the reception of the Governor General commenced from Wednesday, the 12th October. The State's troops lined the route from the Ghat to Maji garden. At 4 p.m. all the nobles assembled near Seth Maneek Chand's garden while Mumtaz-ud-Daulah, Thakur Gobind, Dharawal Bijai Singh, Raja Sangram Singh went in carriage to Palri for the Governor General's reception. The Maharaja accompanied by Rao Sheo Nath Singh, Rao Jiwan Singh and Prohit Ram Parshad received him at Kahania. Then both Lord Mayo and the Maharaja got on a well decorated elephant. Raja Partab Singh and Raja Jan Jaher Singh were on elephants to the right and left of the Governor General respectively. On an other elephant Lord Mayo's son and the Agent, followed in the second row. The staff of the Governor General and others also seated on elephants came after them. The procession wended slowly through the streets of the city and when it arrived at Sanka Nil Gate, the boom of 21 guns announced their arrival. Then the procession moved through the Jawhary Bazar and Ajmere Gate to the *Kothi* of the Agent. The Maharaja returned to his palace and sent Rs. 5,000/- in cash and 80 large trays full of sweets and fruit to the *Kothi*.

At 11 o'clock the Maharaja called at the *Kothi*. Mumtaz-ud-Daulah presented 71 *ashrafis* to the Governor General and other officers presented 51 *ashrafis* each as *Nazar*. The Governor General in return presented a *khillat* worth of Rs. 1,500/- to Mumtaz-ud-Daulah and to others *Khillats* of the value of Rs. 1,100/- each. The Governor General paid a return visit to the Maharaja at 4 p.m. the same day of which the details are also given in the paper.

The Viceroy stayed in Jaipur till the 18th October and visited old palaces and gardens of the city. Ajmere was the next important centre visited by Lord Mayo. The Maharajas of Udaipur, Jaipur, Kotah, Bundi, Kishan Gadh, Shahpur and the Nawab of Tonk who had assembled there received him at a distance of a mile from the city on the 21st October. The *darbar* of which a detailed account is given was held on the following day. The absence of the Maharaja of Jodhpur created a stir and the details of this controversy also appear in the paper.

The Governor General left on the 23rd for Nasirabad Cantonment. The arrival of his entourage at Bharatpur on the 24th, the departure of the Governor General for Fatehpur Sikri on the 27th, his visit to the Mausoleum of saint Saleem Chisti and his appreciation of its architecture and beauty; his arrival at Akbarabad (Agra) and his inspection visits are all published in full detail. On the 28th he visited the fort Moti Masjid and other buildings. On the 29th at 4 p.m. he inspected the military and witnessed its parade and also visited the city, the Agra College and Taj Gunj. He had dinner in the garden of the Mausoleum. On the 30th he visited Rambag and Itimad-ud-Daulah's Mausoleum. The paper also records the impressions of the Governor General on his journey to Allahabad.

Foreign news also formed a significant feature of this journal. Among items of interest from abroad the events of Franco-German War, the capture of Sedan, the surrender of Metz and the seige of Paris, are vividly described in the *Karnamah*.

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