

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION, JAIPUR
DECEMBER, 1951

VOLUME XXVIII

PART I



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TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, JAIPUR, 1951



Seated from left to right B. Sarkar, Calcutta ; N. K. Sinha, Calcutta ; P. M. Joshi, Bombay ; S. N. Dhar, Gwalior ; M. H. R. Taimuri, Bhopal ; Secretary, I. H. R. C. ; P. N. Kirpal, New Delhi ; R. C. Majumdar, Calcutta ; His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan ; M. L. Sharma, Jaipur ; Local Secretary ; Bool Chand, Gwalior ; D. V. Potdar, Poona ; Sardar Ganda Singh, Patiala ; Mohammad Habib, Aligarh ; B. S. Baliga, Madras ; R. M. Joshi, Hyderabad.

Standing from left to right (1st row) A. C. Banerjee, Calcutta ; K. K. Datta, Patna ; S. C. Rajkhowa, Assam ; Kasim Ali Sajjan Lal, Secunderabad-Deccan ; A. H. Nizami, Rewa ; A. L. Srivastava, Agra ; Y. H. Khan, Hyderabad ; B. P. Saksena, Allahabad ; Bisheshwar Prasad, Simla ; P. C. Gupta, Calcutta ; J. M. Ghose, Jaipur ; V. S. Suri, Simla ; D. C. Ganguli, Calcutta ; Rama Rao, Hyderabad ; H. N. Sinha, Nagpur ; V. D. Rao, Bombay ; R. G. Gyani, Bombay ; J. C. Taluqdar, Agra ; R. R. Sethi, Delhi ; K. P. Pillay, Trivandrum ; S. A. Rashid, Aligarh ; Y. K. Deshpande, Berar.

Standing from left to right (2nd row) (Jemadar), G. H. Khare, Poona ; Sri Parmanand, Allahabad ; S. H. Askari, Patna ; H. L. Gupta, Saugor ; George M. Moraes, Bombay ; M. S. Commissariat, Bombay.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING, JAIPUR,
DECEMBER 26, 1951

The Public meeting of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Jaipur on Wednesday the 26th December 1951. The meeting was inaugurated by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan and presided over by Dr. R. C. Majumdar, an expert member of the Commission due to the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

A list of members who attended the Session is given on pages 11—19.

The following is the text of the inaugural speech of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan:

"MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to extend a most cordial welcome to so many eminent historians and representatives of the intellectual life of our country.

It is a matter of great disappointment to all that owing to important pre-occupations it has not been possible for Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to be present on this occasion. His presence will be greatly missed during the conference. Besides being a great patriot, Maulana Azad is an eminent scholar and an educationalist of repute whose services to the nation need no recounting on my part as his great work and enthusiastic support of all progressive educational schemes is well known.

No nation can afford to be indifferent to its past history as the correct knowledge of the past can only be based on a critical examination of contemporary records. As you all know in India the task of collecting, preserving and studying historical records was long neglected. An impetus was given to the movement by the establishment of a separate department by the Government of India, and today thanks to the labour of this department and of a succession of distinguished scholars, many of them connected with the Universities in India, we have become "record conscious". The Exhibitions held under the auspices of the Commission are also assisting in the

achievement of this objective by bringing together interesting historical records in the possession of the Government and private families from different parts of India. There are many aspects of the history of Rajasthan, of its culture, arts and literature, which await detailed study, and I trust that the holding of this Conference and Exhibition will quicken interest in this fascinating field.

With the achievement of freedom, one chapter of Indian History has closed and the other is in the process of being unfolded. It is now for your institution which is composed of eminent research scholars not only to probe into the past in the scientific spirit but also to rewrite Indian History in an impartial manner bringing out the truth and real facts free from bias, passion and prejudice.

Indian history has been characterised by great epochs of awakening in which the nation dreamt great dreams and created immortal monuments of literature and art. It is my earnest hope that there will be another glorious era of renaissance in arts and letters.

In the dynamic world of today history moves fast and it is not easy task to record events dealing with people making rapid strides towards a new ideal shedding the old established facts in the new sphere. Unforeseen factors, unexpected problems and unpredictable events intervene to change the course of history into new channels, making its correct interpretation possible only when considerable time has lapsed. It is often said that where politics fails history succeeds. Often the best constitutions and schemes have failed because they could not correctly foresee the coming events and thus provide for future contingencies and requirements. History will cease to be of any use if it does not help us to see into the future. History teaches us that times are ever changing. Each decade brings with it some new set of ideas, as man in his ingenuity is continually devising new ways and means of smoothing out the path of what we know as 'Civilization'.

Our country has been the meeting place of many cultures and has been inspired by the rich background of thought. The Indian cultural, social and political renaissance can only be fruitful if it is not a process of discarding her traditional composite culture, but a process of adapting it to modern requirements. I believe that in such a process, conferences like this may indeed be a great help, as they can assist in various ways in keeping the torch of national culture burning.

I feel I should not detain you too long. I trust that your deliberations would be fruitful and that you would carry with you happy memories of your visit to this historic city of Rajasthan."



His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan

Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, then read the English translation of the Hindi speech of Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian Historical Records Commission, as given below.

English translation of the Presidential speech of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

FRIENDS,

I regret very much that circumstances do not, on this occasion, allow me to participate in person in your annual deliberations. You have met in a city with a historic past, and you are meeting at a time which is of great historic importance in our national life. We are witnessing in India today the operation of the greatest experiment in democracy that the world has seen. At such times, it is an advantage to withdraw for a while from the demands of the immediate present, and survey the majestic unfolding of events which constitutes man's historic past. Such a survey enables us to see things in their proper perspective, and restores a sense of proportion which we are at times apt to lose in the hurry of passing events. I was, therefore, anxious to be with you today, but I regret that circumstances have not permitted me to do so.

There is another reason why this meeting of the Commission has a special importance. At the end of the present general elections, a new regime will be ushered, and a new government formed. At such a time it would be proper to survey what has been achieved in the course of the last four years, and see how far they reach to our expectations.

Some of you may remember that on the first occasion I spoke to you I indicated some of the duties which our National Archives must perform. You are aware that it was at first only a Records Office, but with the achievement of independence, we felt that it must be developed into a truly representative National Archives, where all available records, documents, Sanads, Farmans and ancient manuscripts dealing with our history may be stored. I am happy to tell you that in the course of the last four years there has been considerable progress in both collection and preservation of records and manuscripts. During the year under review, records of the defunct Agencies of the late Political Department have been concentrated in its muniment room. Among the records thus acquired are 1,710 files of the late Bundelkhand Agency ranging from 1804; 30,000 files of the late Central India Agency going back to 1861; and

27,000 files of the Punjab States Residency records (1937—47)*. Among other records collections received are those of the late Hyderabad Residency and Baroda Residency and West India Kathiawad Agency. The total number of Residency records collected was 2,25,600 files and 30 volumes.

Another project of the Department in the field of acquisition deserves to be specially noted. A programme for securing microfilm copies of records and other historical manuscripts of Indian interest from foreign archival repositories and libraries has been put into operation. Copies of the major portion of the manuscripts included in the celebrated British Museum collection known as *Additional Manuscripts* have already been obtained. The most important items acquired include—

- (a) the documents relating to the Portuguese Settlement in India going back to 1497;
 - (b) the colossal collection of official and private papers of Warren Hastings, George Lord Macartney, Lord Wellesley;
 - (c) Persian Farmans and Sanads granted to the Dutch East India Company during the 17th century; and
 - (d) original letters of Lord Clive;
- the whole covering 50,000 exposures or about 1,00,000 manuscript pages.

Other acquisitions include copies of manuscripts from—

- (a) John Rylands Library covering 46,000 manuscript pages;
- (b) National Library of Wales (covering 4,000 ms pages);
- (c) the Dutch State Archives at the Hague (covering 1,20,000 ms pages);
- (d) the Archives of the Department of Seine-et-Oise (covering 4,000 ms pages); and
- (e) the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris (covering 3,000 pages).

Efforts are also being made to collect materials of Indian interest from other repositories such as the Public Record Office, London, the Archives Nationales, Paris and private collection such as those of Earl of Powis and Lt.-Col. Malet in England. Arrangement has been made with the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, for compilation of a list of the manuscripts of Indian interest at the Public Record Office, London. The Department is also continuing its task of tracing Indian materials in other foreign repositories with

*Line 1 for 1937 read 1849.

the help of printed catalogues and available reference media. The collection when completed will transform the National Archives into a unique centre of research on the past of this vast sub-continent.

You may remember that I had in my speech in December 1948 said that there are manuscripts and documents in private hands which should be acquired as quickly as possible. Such work has to be done mainly by our Regional Committees and I am happy to say that some interesting documents have been acquired through their efforts. The task of locating further documents of historical interest is continuing and correspondence is being carried on with several owners of manuscripts with a view to exploring the possibility of acquiring them for the National Archives.

The second task I had mentioned was that of the cataloguing and analysing such records. It is obvious that without proper classification and indexing of such records, they would be of little use to scholars and historians. How stupendous this task will be is clear from the fact that the total number of records received for custody during 1948—50 exceeded 14,74,000 files and nearly 14,000 volumes. These records consist mostly of those of the late Political Department and their defunct agencies which were received by the Department in the utmost state of confusion conceivable. Their contents have yet to be examined and lists to be prepared but the first step towards cataloguing and analysing has been taken by checking the records and placing them in shelves. Another important work in this respect is the preparation of reference aids to the records. Particular mention may be made of the summary lists prepared during the year of the late Public Department records from 1761 to 1815 covering 1,13,451 documents. Other record groups listed include those of the Survey of India from 1865 to 1873, Bengal Original Political Consultations, 1831—1843; Sambalpur Papers from 1849—1859, and Central India Agency Records from 1818 to 1857. The listing of the Persian records in the Department has also been resumed and papers up to 1805 have been listed.

Among other works under the head reference may be made to the Indexing Programme under which the Department is to bring out a comprehensive index of the records of the late Foreign and Political Department. The indexing work in the first volume in the series covering the period 1756—1780 has been completed, and the work of general checking and editing is continuing.

You are aware through what financial difficulties the country has been passing in recent years. Our programme of publication was, therefore, slowed down, but all the same I am happy to say there has

been considerable progress in the Calendaring of the Persian records in our custody. The 9th volume of the series covering the years 1790-91 was brought out during the year, and the printing of the 8th volume covering the period 1787-89 is in progress. Work on further volumes, viz., Vol. X, 1792-93, and Vol. XI, 1794-95, is in progress. Under the publication programme the Department is also to bring out edited and annotated volumes of original records for the use of scholars and research workers. One volume of records, viz., Vol. I of Fort Willam—India House Correspondence (Public Series), 1748-56, has been made ready for the press. This volume has been edited by Dr. K. K. Datta under the general editorship of the Director of Archives. Among other volumes completed are Volume XIII (Public and Separate Revenue) 1795-1800, edited by Dr. P. C. Gupta, and Volume XVII, 1792-95 (Secret, Foreign and Political Series), edited by Prof. Y. J. Taraporewala. Work on a number of volumes is expected to be completed very soon. The Government of India are doing their level best to get the volumes printed as soon as they are ready.

The Department has also to get published important series of records in collaboration with learned institutions and other private agencies. Under this scheme it was able to bring out a volume of Sanskrit documents covering the years 1778-1857 with the help of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, to whom the thanks of the Department are due. The volume was jointly edited by Dr. S. N. Sen and Mahamahopadhaya Umesha Misra, and is a store-house of information on the legal acumen of the indigenous jurist, during the 18th and the early part of the 19th century. The Department is glad to be able to report that the printing of another volume, 'Punjab Akhbars', 1839-41, which was undertaken by the Khalsa Historical Society, on behalf of the Department is well nigh complete, and a volume of Elphinstone Correspondence, Nagpur period, 1804-08, entrusted to the Nagpur University Historical Society is ready for the press. Other volumes on which work is in progress are a volume of Hindi documents taken up by the University of Allahabad, and a volume of Marathi Letters entrusted to the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona. The Department is also endeavouring to publish a volume of *Persian Akhbars* with the collaboration of the University of Delhi on which negotiation is in progress.

I need hardly stress before a learned audience like this the importance of the preservation of records and other historical material. Once such source material is lost, it can never be restored. Its preservation is, therefore, a sacred duty which the present generation owes to future generations. The climate of Delhi accelerates the physical deterioration of records. We have, therefore, been steadily

mechanising the methods of cleaning, fumigating, repairing and rehabilitating the records in order to maintain them in proper condition. During the year under review, the Vacuum Fumigation chamber was set into operation. The air-cleaning unit was also received from the United States of America and is being used. Since the records of the National Archives have never been so far air-cleaned or fumigated, it has been decided to clean and fumigate them all at least once. 15,000 bundles and volumes have so far been air-cleaned and fumigated. The research laboratory has been very active and developed a modified method of repair with tissue using plastic adhesive suitable for manuscripts written with water soluble ink. This method has also been successfully applied to cases not only where the paper is brittle and the ink delible, but also to the repair of clay-coated Gilgit manuscripts. Useful work has also been done for preservation of pencil writing.

Microfilming has also been used for the preservation of records which would otherwise have been lost to us. Remarkable progress has been made during the year in the implementation of our programme of microfilming the pre-mutiny records. These records are fast perishing and microfilming is perhaps the best means of preserving their contents. It has been decided to take up the various record groups in turn and approximately 200 reels consisting of nearly 1,30,000 exposures have so far been completed.

In conclusion, I may say that we look to the help of the historians assembled here in a task of great national importance. Histories written during the British period have generally been either by protagonists of the Empire, who sought to justify everything that the British did, or by patriots whom political opposition led to condemn the period as a dark age in Indian history. Now that the political conflict has been resolved, it is possible to take a dispassionate and objective view of the course of events. The British connection with India can be divided into four clearly marked periods. The first saw the purely commercial activities of the East India Company and was followed by a second phase when the Company started to meddle in the politics of the country, but under cover of helping one Indian prince or another. The second phase lasted till the grant of Diwani to the Company by the Emperor Shah Alam. Now began a third phase when the Company assumed the powers of government and administered the country through its own agents and officers. The so-called Indian Mutiny marked the end of this period and was followed by the direct rule of the British Crown. The National Archives possesses invaluable source material for all these periods, and it is my earnest hope that scholars and learned societies will use this wealth in order to give us a true and objective history of India during these momentous years.

After this Dr. M. L. Sharma, Director of Education, Rajasthan, read out the following welcome address of the Hon'ble Mathura Das Mathur, Education Minister, Rajasthan and Chairman of the Reception Committee.

MR. PRESIDENT, DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

On behalf of the Reception Committee and the Government of Rajasthan, I welcome you all to Jaipur, the Capital of the United State of Rajasthan. Both the United State of Rajasthan and its Capital Jaipur may be said to lack in modernity, but I assure you that both of them more than make up for it in antiquity. You are, thus on Historic soil of this day. The presence of Historians and Scholars like you in this Historic Land is not only a matter of pride for us alone but must be considered a matter of good fortune also for the entire people of Rajasthan.

Though Rajasthan alone, more than any other part of India, can give to the foreigner a true and real picture of India, it must be admitted by you all that the History of this Land has not yet been written at all. The true History of the people of India in general and of Rajasthan in particular has to be attempted. The urgent necessity of acting to fill this void cannot be over-emphasised, for the future of a country and a man has its roots in the past and this past needs to be properly interpreted. No work seems to have been done here on the basis of paintings, folksongs, traditional accounts (Khyats), and so also on inscriptions, coins, monuments etc. I voice the feelings of a common or a layman only when I say all this for I have, all my life, been a student of Science. You will all excuse me when I give you my own interpretation of your favourite branch of study, I mean History. To me it is also a Science, one has rightly said that Science is the systematic investigation of the processes manifested in phenomena. History, as a Science, therefore, investigates into the processes manifested in social events of the past and the present and formulates laws out of them as a guide to future. Just as Science does not propose to define or establish the so-called absolute truth and studies phenomena as a casual or necessary sequence, so History, as a Science, tries to discover and formulate laws by which we can understand past human activities and determine our historic activities as a necessary sequence of events.

This determinism, in no way, means that the sequence of social events is predetermined. Historians should, therefore, work with the assumption that History as a Social Science has to discover, unfold and verify the law of development which forms the basis of the changes in political, ideological and cultural sub-structures.

Historians of to-day are to reconstruct the Country's History in such a way that it may evolve the structure of society by pointing out to the masses the achievements of their ancestors and also their shortcomings, so as to inspire them to do good and also to warn them against evils in future. All this would go to train the mind of the people towards the making of a right type of citizen. For the progress of society through the ages has to be measured in terms of material welfare or improvement in ways of living. If History is going to be at all scientific, material comparisons have to be the only safe guide for it. So far as Rajasthan is concerned primitive feudal-capitalistic regime has already come to an end now with the formation of the United State of Rajasthan and also with the abolition of Jagirdari System, and we now look forward to social and economic histories being written. Though a few Histories of this have been attempted, the interpretation of the word 'economic' appears to be rather archaic in them. Since Society is the collaboration of individuals, Society must be considered synonymous with economic activity. Thus for all kinds of activity cultural, artistic or political, we have to turn to you all, who have devoted your lives to the search of truth—truth in whose sanctity we all believe and which, according to the Motto of our sovereign republic, always prevails and wins.

With these few words, I accord you, once again, a warm welcome to Rajasthan, the history of which is full of interest and bristles with problems, which call for solution at your hands.

I have no doubt that you would interpret the facts of history pertaining to this land in a fairly balanced and objective manner—a manner, which is the gift of a true historian, and will thereby, present a frank picture of our achievements and shortcomings.

The pent masses of humanity which inhabited this land for ages and lie buried with its soil, and the noble array of warriors and heroes who have adorned this land, greet you from forts and monuments and invite you to a human and sincere study of their glory which should be revived and interpreted in the pages of history.

Mr. S. H. Askari, Mr. V. S. Chitale, Dr. K. K. Datta, Mr. G. H. Khare, Mr. K. Sajan Lal, Dr. S. P. Sen, Dr. G. N. Sharma then read their papers. There was interesting discussion at the end of each paper.*

In the afternoon of the 26th December, the exhibition of historical manuscripts, records, portraits, coins etc. organised by the Rajasthan Government for the occasion was opened by Mrs. Mahajani. The exhibits were sent by the National Archives of India and other Record Offices in the Union. A catalogue of these exhibits is given in Appendix 'Q'.

*See Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Part II, Vol. XXVIII.

PERSONNEL OF THE

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

(The term of office other than those of the *ex-officio* members
up to 31-3-1952)

*Attended the Jaipur Session

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

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.

*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.

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

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

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*Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Secretariat Record Office, Bombay-1.

*Mr. Vidya Sagar Suri, M.A., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Punjab (I), Historical Records Office, The Manse, Simla-E.

*Mr. Bishnupada Sarkar, Keeper of the Records of the Government of West Bengal, Records Office, Berhampore.

Mr. S. C. De, Head of the Central Records Office, Government of Orissa (National Archives of Orissa), Bhubaneswar.

Mr. Syed Ali, Director, Central Record Office, Hyderabad—Deccan.

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

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*Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).

Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

*Dr. M. H. R. Taimuri, Director of Archaeology and Superior Central Records Officer, Bhopal State, Bhopal.

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*Mr. Bishnupada Sarkar, Keeper of the Records of the Government of West Bengal, Records Office, Berhampore.

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

*Professor Ganda Singh, M.A., Director of Archives, Government of PEPSU, Department of Records & Museum, Patiala (PEPSU).

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Mr. V. Raghavendra Rao, M.A., B.T., Assistant Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

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UNIVERSITIES

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*Dr. H. L. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Saugor University, Saugor.

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Mr. K. C. Panigrahi, M.A., Lecturer in History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

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INSTITUTIONS

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Pandit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinode (Mahakoshal Historical Society), Civil Lines, Raigarh (M.P.), B. N. Rly.

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

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

Delhi

Mr. K. Zachariah, Director, Historical Section, Ministry of External Affairs, Baroda House, New Delhi.

States

Mr. M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore.

Srimati Kamlabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.

*Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., I.A.S., Secretary, Education Department, Madhya Bharat Government, Indore.

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

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(B) OUTSIDE INDIA

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Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.A., B.Litt., F.R.Hist.S., M.B.E., Cromwell's House, Woodstock, Oxford.

Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D (Cantab), Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Sir Theodore E. Gregory, D.Sc., Hyde Park Hotel, London, SW-3.

Professor C. H. Philips, Professor of Indian History, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, W.C.1.

United States of America

Dr. Solon J. Buck, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ernst Posner, Director, School of Social Science and Public Affairs, American University, Washington, 6 D.C.

Mr. Arthur E. Kimberly, Chief of the Division of Repairs, The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

France

Professor Jean Filliozat, Secretary, Societe Asiatique, 1 rue de Seine, Paris.

(M. Charles Braibant), Directeur des Archives, Les Archives Nationales, Paris.

Mlle Suzanne Karpeles, C/o Amis du Bouddhisme, 31, rue de Seine, Paris.

M. Charles Samaran (Formerly Director, Archives Nationales, Paris), President, International Council on Archives, 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris.

Burma

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

Iran

Mr. Saeed Nafissi, Professor of History, University of Teheran and Member of Anjuman-e-Iran Shenassi, Teheran.

Nepal

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

Australia

Dr. C. E. W. Bean, DCL., Litt.D., Chairman, Commonwealth Archives Committee, Canberra.

Lt. Col. J. L. Treloar, OBE, Director, Australian War Memorial and Archival Authority for Service Departments, Canberra.

Mr. H. L. White, M.A., Librarian, Commonwealth National Library and Archival Authority for Non-Service Departments, Canberra.

Pakistan

Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), Director of Archives, Government of NWFP, Central Records Office, Peshawar.

Mr. Mohammad Sadullah, M.A., Keeper of Records of the Government of West Punjab, Historical Records Office, Lahore.

Ceylon

Dr. G. C. Mendis, Ph.D., Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Colombo.

Mr. S. A. W. Mottau, Government Archivist, Ceylon, Colombo.

Malaya

Mr. Tan Soo Chye, Archivist of Raffles Library, Singapore.

(Dr. W. Linehan CMG), Director of Museums, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. M. W. F. Tweedie, Honorary Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society (Malaya Branch), Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore.

Portuguese India

Cavaliere Panduranga Pissurlencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Science and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova-Goa.

French India

Madame Yvonne Robert Gaebele, President, Societe de l'Histoire de l'Inde Francaise, Pondicherry.

Netherlands

Madame Marie Jurriaanse, Archivist of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague.

Herr D. P. M. Graswinckel, Director, Algemeen Rijksarchief, Bleijenburg, 7, The Hague.

Italy

Professor Eugenio Casanova (Formerly Superintendent of State Archives) via Germanico 24, Rome.

Belgium

M. C. Tihon, Archiviste Generales du Royaume, 1, place du Musee, Brussels.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE HELD AT NEW
DELHI, JULY 21, 1951.**

Twenty-two members were present (list at the end).

In the Chair.—Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India (*ex-officio*).

The proceedings started with a review of the action taken by the National Archives on Resolution II of the 10th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held in March 1947. The Resolution was as follows:—

“This Committee recommends that (1) the Government of India may kindly issue directives to all the existing Departments (Secretariat, Attached and Subordinate) under them to—

- (a) submit to the Director of Archives within one year a report on the history on their growth and present organisation;
- (b) keep the Imperial Record Department informed of all subsequent changes as and when introduced;
- (c) submit to the Director of Archives a list of all defunct departments whose functions they may have inherited at one time or another.

(2) That His Excellency the Crown Representative be also requested to issue similar directives to the Agencies under his control.”

The Chairman explained that as recommended by the Committee a questionnaire was circulated by the Ministry of Education to all the Ministries of the Central Government and to their Attached and Subordinate offices. Between September 1948 and December 1950 replies from 96 different Departments were received (Appendix A). The replies showed that in most cases the full import of the questionnaire was not understood. Most of the replies gave neither an account of the circumstances in which the different Departments came into existence nor the current procedure for disposal of their business. It was also not stated in what circumstances a particular system had been evolved. The Chairman further explained that similar to the experience in other foreign countries the questionnaire method of collecting information had not been very successful. The

alternative would be that the staff of the National Archives should themselves examine the records. This method would be very expensive and practically impossible. The Chairman then concluded by saying that though the information was incomplete it would certainly serve as the basis for further inquiries into the problem.

Prof. D. V. Potdar said that the staff of the National Archives should go round examining the records.

The Chairman explained that there were nearly 200 Departments and it was not really possible for the staff of the Archives to visit them all.

On the suggestion of Prof. Potdar that some beginning should at once be made, the Chairman explained that the membership of the Local Record Sub-Committee would be extended to include representatives of more Ministries of the Government of India thereby creating greater interest among the Departments for preservation of records.

The Committee then passed the following resolution:—

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that a Conference of Departmental representatives be held as soon as possible and position regarding the state of affairs prevalent in the Record Rooms of the Departments be discussed with a view to rectifying the defects.

The Committee also recommended that the National Archives should prepare a short pamphlet explaining in simple language what steps should be taken for preservation and maintenance of records.

2. The Committee then reviewed the action taken on Resolution III of the 10th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held in March 1947.

The Resolution is as follows:—

"This Committee recommends that the Questionnaire framed at the instance of the Local Records Sub-Committee (Twelfth Meeting) be circulated to all Government of India Departments and His Excellency the Crown Representative except question Nos. 22 and 23 with a request to furnish the Director of Archives with the information asked for within six months from the date of receipt."

The Chairman explained that on the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee a questionnaire was circulated to all the Ministries of the Government of India and to the offices administered by them with a view to collecting information about their records. A statistical analysis of the replies (Appendix B) would

show that the Departments were not provided with a repository or record room scientifically organised, nor were the records under the care of trained archivists. Methods of preservation against dust and insects were also not satisfactory. The Chairman concluded with the remarks that this state of affairs should be ended as quickly as possible and the practicable solution was to request every Ministry to employ a trained archivist to take charge of the records.

There was some discussion on the subject during which Mr. Potdar suggested that the automatic bulb as fire-extinguisher should be tested. This was agreed to by the Committee.

The Committee then passed the following resolution:—

Resolution II.—The Committee recommends that the report submitted by the Secretary may be circulated to all the Ministries and Offices administered by them with the request to consider the proposal of keeping a trained Archivist and to give all the information required in the questionnaire.

3. The Committee then reviewed the report on the action taken by the Government of India regarding the records of defunct residencies after the lapse of paramountcy.

The Chairman explained that after the lapse of paramountcy and transfer of power it was decided that all records prior to 15th August 1947 belonging to Residencies and Political Agencies of the Government of India which had become defunct, should be transferred to the National Archives of India. It was also decided that in order to enable the Archives to check and arrange the records all existing inventories and indexes to these records should also be transferred. The Chairman stated that the National Archives had so far received records of 13 Residencies and 21 Political Agencies (Appendices C—E). These were being checked, re-arranged and re-listed. The Chairman continued that the National Archives had so far re-arranged and re-listed records of the late Eastern States Agency. The Mutiny Papers, belonging to the late Central India Agency, which were received without any lists were re-arranged and were being press-listed. The Chairman also explained that efforts were being made to get back the records from those Agencies to whom they were wrongly transferred at the time of the lapse of paramountcy.

The members hoped that the records would be soon recovered. The action taken by the National Archives was recorded.

4. The Chairman then introduced the question of appointing Editor for Vol. XV of the Fort William—India House Correspondence previously entrusted to Dr. A. G. Pawar but who had now expressed his inability to undertake the work. The Chairman explained that

Prof. Zachariah was approached to undertake the work of editing but he had declined owing to lack of time. A similar request had been made to Prof. C. H. Phillips of the School of Oriental and African Studies, Universities of London and his reply was still awaited.

The Chairman added that Dr. H. L. Gupta, Saugar University, had offered his services for the work and Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Lucknow University, wished to exchange Vol. XII entrusted to him with the present one.

After some discussion the Committee passed the following Resolution:—

Resolution III.—The Committee recommends that in case Prof. Phillips expresses his inability to undertake the work the Chairman is authorized to appoint an Editor in consultation with the Director of Archives.

5. The Committee then discussed the resolution sponsored both by the Calcutta University and Dr. N. K. Sinha, *viz.*, that this Committee requests the Government of West Bengal to implement their decision to set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee for this State without further delay.

Mr. S. N. Dutt, the nominee of the West Bengal Government, informed the Committee that the personnel of the Regional Records Survey Committee was finalised and the announcement would soon be made. The resolution was therefore not moved.

6. The Committee then discussed the first resolution to be moved by Mr. B. W. Bhat, *viz.*, that the Research and Publication Committee resolves that facsimile photo blocks at least of cabinet size of ancient documents be published along with the research paper based thereon in the report of the papers read before the Historical Records Commission at its annual sittings.

The Chairman explained that it was difficult to accept Mr. Bhat's proposal because of the large number of documents and shortage of funds. The present practice was, however, to include all the important documents.

After some discussion the Committee felt that the present practice should continue.

7. The Committee then considered Mr. Bhat's 2nd resolution, *viz.*, Time has now become ripe for enlarging the research activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission by allowing researches to read papers containing research relating to social, economical, political and historical subjects of a higher type than mere fact finding to which the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission were so far limited.

The Committee was unanimous that Mr. Bhat's proposal was outside the scope of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

8. Prof. Potdar then said that the Vindhya Pradesh Historical Records Commission was abolished and the Chief Commissioner should be approached to revive it.

The Committee agreed to this.

9. Dr. H. N. Sinha then raised the question of preservation of Macartney Papers in the Deccan College, Poona. Dr. P. M. Joshi assured that the matter was receiving the Government's attention.

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

MEMBERS PRESENT

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Baliga, Dr. B. S. | 12. Parmanand, Mr. |
| 2. Bhatt, Mr. Munikumar. | 13. Pillai, Prof. K. P. |
| 3. Bisheshwar Prasad, Dr. | 14. Potdar, Prof. D. V. |
| 4. Dhar, Mr. S. N. | 15. Rajkhowa, Mr. S. C. |
| 5. Dutt, Mr. Shankar Nath. | 16. Rao, Dr. Rama. |
| 6. Ganda Singh, Sardar. | 17. Saxena, Dr. B. P. |
| 7. Ghose, Mr. J. M. | 18. Sen, Dr. S. N. |
| 8. Joshi, Dr. P. M. | 19. Sethi, Dr. R. R. |
| 9. Joshi, Dr. R. M. | 20. Sinha, Dr. H. N. |
| 10. Nizami, Mr. A. H. | 21. Srinivasachari, Prof. C. S. |
| 11. Panigrahi, Mr. K. C. | 22. Taluqdar, Prof. J. C. |

MEMBERS ABSENT

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Aiyar, Mr. R. Sathinatha. | 18. Kapur, Mr. R. S. |
| 2. Askari, Mr. S. H. | 19. Khan, Mr. Mohibbul Hasan. |
| 3. Banerjee, Mr. Brojendra Nath. | 20. Khare, Mr. G. H. |
| 4. Bhat, Mr. B. W. | 21. Mallaradhya, Mr. J. B. |
| 5. Chatterjee, Dr. N. L. | 22. Mazumdar, Dr. R. C. |
| 6. Chopra, Dr. G. L. | 23. Moraes, Prof. George M. |
| 7. Commissariat, Mr. M. S. | 24. Nambiyar, Mr. V. N. Damodaran. |
| 8. Das Gupta, Dr. A. P. | 25. Nene, Mr. H. N. |
| 9. Das Gupta, Dr. S. N. | 26. Pandeya, Pt. L. P. |
| 10. Datta, Dr. K. K. | 27. Patwardhan, Mr. R. P. |
| 11. Deshpande, Dr. Y. K. | 28. Rao, Mr. R. Subba. |
| 12. Dikshitar, and less Mr. V. R. Ramachandra. | 29. Rao, Mr. V. R. Raghavendra. |
| 13. Ganguly, Dr. D. C. | 30. Rashid, Mr. S. A. |
| 14. Gupta, Dr. H. L. | 31. Sen, Pt. Kshiti Mohan. |
| 15. Gyani, Mr. R. G. | 32. Shejwalkar, Mr. T. S. |
| 16. Habib, Prof. Mohd. | 33. Sinha, Dr. N. K. |
| 17. Heras, Rev. Father H. | 34. Tripathi, Dr. R. S. |

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, JAIPUR,
DECEMBER 27, 1951.**

The nineteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held on the 27th December 1951 at Jaipur. It was presided over by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in the absence of the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. A list of the members present will be found on pages 11—19.

The Agenda and the relevant papers are given in Appendix F.

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Eighteenth meeting and some previous meetings of the Research and Publications Committee.

The Committee discussed the review of action taken on the resolutions of the eighteenth meeting and some other previous meetings of the Committee.

Referring to Resolution VI of the eighth meeting, Dr. N. K. Sinha enquired about the progress in the establishment of a Regional Survey Committee by the Assam Government. Mr. S. C. Rajkhowa, representative of the Assam Government, informed that funds for the establishment for such a Committee were provided in the budget of the next year and it was hoped that the Committee would start functioning during that year.

The Committee requested the Secretary to watch the progress of establishment of Record Survey Committees in Bihar and Assam and remind the respective Governments, if necessary.

As regards Resolution III of the twelfth meeting, the Committee suggested that the Madhya Pradesh Government should be requested to issue general instructions to the Record Offices in the State for maintenance and preservation of records till such time as the State Record Room was established. The Committee was further of the opinion that the Secretary should inspect the records of Ernakulam Central Record Office in Travancore-Cochin Union and submit a report.

The Committee then discussed Resolution II of the fourteenth meeting and resolved as follows:—

Resolution I.—"This Committee approves of the action taken by the Secretary and requests that the list of documents

etc. when received from the Director-General of Archaeology in India may be placed before the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee further resolves that the Director General of Archaeology may be requested by the Government of India to get one of his employees trained in the National Archives for better preservation and maintenance of records".

Regarding Resolution X passed at the sixteenth meeting, the Committee suggested that the Governments of Ajmer and Assam may be asked to report the progress made by them as regards the documents of Zamindars and talukdars.

2. Review of progress made in the Publication Programme of the

National Archives of India

While reviewing the progress of the Publication Programme of the National Archives, Dr. N. K. Sinha stated that some of the letters to be published in certain volumes of Fort William-India House Correspondence were not important enough for publication. There was a long discussion whether these letters should at all be published. It was then felt that the matter should be left to the individual Editor who should discuss his peculiar difficulties with the Chief Editor.

Regarding editing of Marathi letters, Professor D. V. Potdar stated that he expected that the volume would soon be sent to the Press.

3. Survey of Records

The Committee considered the desirability of all permanent and *ad hoc* Committees submitting their annual reports to it and was of the opinion that it should be so.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad reported that he was taking steps for establishment of the Delhi Regional Survey Committee.

Professor D. V. Potdar felt that some of the documents purchased by the various *ad hoc* Committees were more literary than historical. The Committee discussed this point and felt that it was difficult to draw a line of marked distinction between manuscripts of literary and historical importance but asked the Secretary to scrutinize the lists more carefully before purchasing them.

4. Formation of a Publication Programme by the State Governments

The Committee was disappointed to see the response of the State Governments regarding their publication programme was not very enthusiastic and was of the opinion that the Secretary should pursue the matter.

5. A note on the weeding rules received from the State Governments

As to the framing of weeding rules, the Committee was of the opinion that the draft rules may be prepared by the National Archives after scrutiny of the existing rules in the State Record Offices.

6. Resolution moved by the Government of Hyderabad regarding publication of Residency records.

In view of the Secretary's note the resolution was withdrawn by the Hyderabad representative.

7. Proposals of the University of Mysore

In view of the Secretary's note, no action was considered necessary.

8. Resolution moved by Dr. K. K. Datta.

The Committee felt that the matter should be left to the individual State Governments and Universities.

9. Resolution proposed by Mr. R. Subba Rao

The resolution could not be moved since Mr. Subba Rao was not present.

10. Any other business with the permission of the Chair

Professor G. M. Moraes suggested that the Portuguese Government in India may be again requested to publish the Portuguese records of Indian interest in their possession.

The meeting of the Research and Publication Committee then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, JAIPUR, DECEMBER 27, 1951.

The Twenty-eighth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on the 27th December 1951 at Jaipur. Dr. R. C. Majumdar presided over the meeting as Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam iAzad, *ex-officio* President, was unable to attend.

A list of members who were present is given on pages 11—19.

The agenda and relevant papers are given in Appendix G.

1. Motion of condolence on the death of Sir William Foster and Professor C. S. Srinivasachari.

The Commission expressed their sorrow at the death of Sir William Foster and Professor C. S. Srinivasachari and after observing two minutes' silence passed the following resolution:

Resolution I.—"The Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Sir William Foster and Professor C. S. Srinivasachari and authorise the Secretary to convey to their relatives message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission".

2. Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the 27th and some previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Commission then reviewed the action taken on the resolutions passed at the twenty-seventh and some previous sessions of the Commission.

As regards the previous resolution passed by the Commission (Resolution II, 25th session), relating to the preparation of a Catalogue of Portraits of historical interest by the National Archives of India, the Commission noted the practical difficulties involved as given in Secretary's note. In view of these difficulties the Commission felt that the matter need not be pursued at present and passed the following resolution:

Resolution II.—"The Indian Historical Records Commission resolve that in view of the technical difficulties in compil-

ing a Catalogue of Portraits and Paintings of historical interest the matter need not be pursued at present".

Regarding Resolution X of the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, the Commission felt that the matter may be pursued and after receipt of replies from other Universities the question should be again considered.

As to Resolution V of the twenty-seventh Session, Dr. N. K. Sinha asked whether any microfilm copies of Chandernagore records had been received. The Secretary replied that the French Government have been asked to supply a descriptive list of the records to enable the Government of India to make a selection before microfilm copies could be prepared.

3. Recommendations, if any, of the Research and Publication Committee of the Jaipur meeting.

There was no resolution of the Research and Publication Committee which was for consideration for the Commission.

4. Review of the progress of the Development Programme of the National Archives of India.

Professor D. V. Potdar enquired whether there were any lists of maps in the National Archives of India. He was informed that a list will be prepared.

After hearing the President's speech and scrutinizing the Development Programme and monthly reports of the National Archives of India, the Commission resolved as follows:

Resolution III.—"The Commission would like to record their appreciation of the monthly progress reports sent by the National Archives of India which are of great use to all the members and are also glad to note the satisfactory progress that is being made in the implementation of the Development Programme. The Commission request that this may be conveyed to the staff of the Department".

Regarding the Map Room, the Commission resolved:

Resolution IV.—"That though it may not be possible to set up a Map Room immediately, an attempt may be made to prepare a list of maps available in the Department".

5. A note on the pre-war records of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The Commission recorded the action taken on the records of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6. Report on the project for compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement in India (Proceedings of the second and third meetings of the Experts Committee).

It was recorded.

7. Report on the resolutions passed by the Indian History Congress at the Nagpur meeting.

The Commission desired that a consolidated statement regarding the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Indian History Congress may be placed before the Commission at their next meeting.

8. Report on the revised constitution of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

Resolution V.—"The Commission expressed their disappointment at the decision taken by the Government of India to exclude a representative of the Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and recommended that there should be representative of the Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and *vice versa*."

9. Report on the International Council on Archives

The representatives of the West Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Bhopal Governments stated that they had become members of the International Council on Archives. Since these Governments had not intimated the National Archives of India about their membership, the Commission felt that the Secretary should write to these State Governments with a view to ascertaining which of them had become members of the Council.

10. Report on the Fifth Anglo-American Conference of Historians held at London in July 1951.

11. Report on the International Congress of Orientalists at Istanbul, September 1951.

12. Report on the International Sociological Association, World Congress of Sociologists.

13. Review of the programme of inspection of the Central Government records in the custody of the State Governments.

The Commission recorded the items.

14. Proposal for establishment of Local Records Sub-Committee by the State Governments.

The Commission considered the proposal that Local Records Sub-Committees should be set up in the Part A, B, C & D States. The Commission felt that it would be more appropriate if the Regional

Survey Committee in every state advises the State Government in matter of records and passed the following resolution:

Resolution VI.—"The Commission resolve that all the State Governments should treat the Regional Record Committees in their respective areas as competent bodies to advise them on all matters relating to records and that where there are no such Committees, Advisory Committees should be appointed".

15. Proposal to omit publication of list of books etc. presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission from the Proceedings Volume.

The Commission agreed to the suggestion of the Secretary that instead of printing in the Proceedings Volumes the lists of books which were presented to the Commission, they should be appended to the monthly reports of the National Archives of India.

16. Resolution moved by the Government of Bombay regarding microfilm copies of records of Indian interest obtained from abroad.

In view of Secretary's note the representative of the Bombay Government withdrew the resolution.

17. Resolution moved by the Madhya Bharat Government regarding publicity on preservation of records.

The Commission felt that there was no necessity for passing another resolution regarding publicity of the methods relating to preservation of records as the matter was already under the consideration of the National Archives of India.

18. Resolution by Mr. R. P. Patwardhan regarding transfer of old records of the Colleges and Universities to the State Record Offices.

The resolution was not moved as Mr. R. P. Patwardhan was not present.

19. Venue for the twenty-ninth session

The Secretary informed the Commission that Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh Governments had invited the Commission to hold their next session at Gwalior and Allahabad respectively. Dr. M. H. R. Taimuri, representative of the Bhopal Government also invited the Commission during the meeting on behalf of his Government. The Chairman suggested that the question of selecting the venue may be left to the Secretary and President of the Commission. The suggestion was accepted by the Commission.

The Chairman moved a resolution thanking the Rajasthan Government for their kind hospitality and also expressed special gratitude to His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan for inaugurating the Session. The motion was seconded by Dr. Bishesw Prasad.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS WHICH HAVE FURNISHED REPLIES
TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE (FROM 1948-1950)**Ministry of Agriculture**

- (1) Central College of Agriculture, Delhi.
- (2) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Office of the Chief Research Officer, Calcutta.
- (3) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
- (4) Central Tractor Organisation, New Delhi.
- (5) Deep Sea Fishing Station, Office of the Superintendent Engineer, Bombay.
- (6) Marketing and Inspection, Directorate of, New Delhi.
- (7) Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Ministry of Commerce

- (8) Administrative Intelligence Room, New Delhi.
- (9) Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Department of, Calcutta.
- (10) Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property, Office of the Controller of, Bombay.
- (11) Exports, Office of the Chief Controller of, New Delhi.
- (12) Export Trade Control Office, Amritsar.
- (13) Imports, Office of the Chief Controller of, New Delhi.
- (14) Imports, Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of, Calcutta.
- (15) Indian Tariff Board, Bombay.
- (16) Insurance, Department of, Simla.
- (17) Lighthouses, Office of the Superintendent of, Bombay.
- (18) Marine Engineering Training, Directorate of, Bombay.
- (19) Mercantile Marine Department, (including the Superintendent of Lighthouses), Madras.
- (20) Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay.
- (21) Seamen's Welfare Office, Calcutta.
- (22) Seamen's Welfare Office, Madras.
- (23) Shipping, Directorate General of, Bombay.
- (24) Shipping Office, Bombay.
- (25) Trade Marks Registry, Office of the, Bombay.

Ministry of Education

- (26) National Library, Calcutta.

Ministry of Finance

- (27) Indian Audit and Accounts Department (Office of the Auditor General of India, Simla, now in Delhi).

Ministry of Food

- (28) Food, Ministry of, New Delhi.

Ministry of Health

- (29) Air Port Health Organisation, Bombay Air Port, Santacruz, Bombay.
- (30) Air Port Health Organisation, Dum Dum.
- (31) All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Directorate of, Calcutta.
- (32) B. C. G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras.
- (33) Central Drugs Laboratory, Directorate of, Calcutta.
- (34) Central Research Institute, Directorate of, Kasauli (Simla Hills).
- (35) Civil Surgeon, Office of the, Simla.
- (36) Drugs Control Office (India), Assistant Drugs Controller, Bombay.
- (37) Drugs Control Office (India), Assistant Drugs Controller, Calcutta.
- (38) Drugs Control Office (India), Assistant Drugs Controller, Madras.
- (39) Health, Ministry of, New Delhi.
- (40) Health Services, Directorate General of, New Delhi.
- (41) Malaria Institute of India, Directorate of, Delhi.
- (42) Medical Store Organisation.
- (43) Nursing, College of, New Delhi.
- (44) Pharmacognosy Laboratory, Directorate of, Calcutta.
- (45) Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Office of the, Calcutta.
- (46) Port Health Organisation, Bombay.
- (47) Port Health Organisation, Calcutta.
- (48) Port Health Organisation, Cochin.
- (49) Port Health Organisation, Madras.
- (50) Port Health Organisation, Vizagapatam.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

- (51) Advertising Branch, Simla.
- (52) All-India Radio, Directorate General of, New Delhi.
- (53) Films Division, Bombay.
- (54) Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of, New Delhi.
- (55) Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.
- (56) Publications Division, Delhi.

Ministry of Labour

- (57) Central Industrial Relations Machinery, Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.
- (58) Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Office of the, Dhanbad.
- (59) Emigrant Labour, Office of the Controller of, Shillong.
- (60) Factories, Office of the Chief Adviser, New Delhi.
- (61) Industrial Tribunal, Central Government, Dhanbad.
- (62) Labour Bureau, Directorate of, Simla.
- (63) Labour, Ministry of, New Delhi.
- (64) Mines, Office of the Chief Inspector of, Dhanbad.

Ministry of Law

- (65) Law, Ministry of, New Delhi.

Ministry of States

- (66) Agent General for India in Hyderabad, Office of the, Hyderabad-Deccan.
- (67) Central India States, Office of the Regional Commissioner, Indore.
- (68) East Punjab States, Office of the Regional Commissioner, Simla.
- (69) Indian States Forces, Office of the Military Adviser-in-Chief, New Delhi.
- (70) States, Ministry of, New Delhi.
- (71) Rajputana States, Office of the Regional Commissioner, Abu.
- (72) Vindhya Pradesh Union, Office of the Regional Commissioner and Adviser, Rewa.
- (73) Western India and Gujarat States, Office of the Regional Commissioner, Rajkot.

Ministry of Works, Mines & Power

- (74) Central Board of Irrigation Library, Simla.
- (75) Central Electricity Commission, Simla.
- (76) Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.

Ministry of Works, Mines and Power—(Concl'd.)

- (77) Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi.
- (78) Estate Manager's Office, Bombay.
- (79) Estate Office, Calcutta.
- (80) Estate Office, New Delhi.
- (81) Explosives Department, Office of the Chief Inspector of, New Delhi.
- (82) Forms Press, Government of India, Aligarh.
- (83) Forms Press, Government of India, Calcutta.
- (84) Forms Store, Government of India, Calcutta.
- (85) Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
- (86) Indian Bureau of Mines, New Delhi.
- (87) Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.
- (88) Outside Printing Branch, Calcutta.
- (89) Petroleum Division, New Delhi.
- (90) Press, Government of India, Calcutta.
- (91) Press, Government of India, New Delhi.
- (92) Press, Government of India, Simla.
- (93) Printing and Stationery (India), Office of the Controller of, New Delhi.
- (94) Publication Branch, Government of India, Delhi.
- (95) Stationery Office, Government of India, Calcutta.
- (96) Works, Mines and Power, Ministry of, New Delhi.

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Q. 1. *What is the date of the formation of the Department or Agency?*

Of 170 agencies answering the question, 44 have supplied nil return and six have expressed their ignorance of the date. As for the rest, information furnished in a large number of cases appears to be inaccurate; e.g., the Ministry of External Affairs seems to be under the impression that the date of its formation is 1784. Ministry of Home Affairs gives the date of its formation as 1843.

Q. 2(a) *What are its present functions? (b) Are any of them derived from any other agency, and if so, is that agency now defunct or has simply changed its functions?*

(a) 129 departments have endeavoured to give complete information on the subject. 24 have supplied incomplete answers and 17 have furnished nil return.

(b) 77 departments claim that none of their functions are derived from any other agencies. This claim cannot be valid in every case. The Home Ministry, which denies the possibility of any of its functions having emanated from any other body, still continues to discharge certain duties which used to be dealt with in the Judicial Department till about the middle of the last century. Similarly, majority of the present functions of the Ministry of Education are derived from the late Home Department, late Revenue and Territorial Department, the Political Department and from Home, Revenue and Agriculture Department, although it has given a nil return. Only 25 Departments have supplied information regarding the agencies from which they have derived some of their present functions. The rest have submitted nil return.

Q. 3. *Did it ever have any function other than those described under 2 above and, if so, please state them with dates. Please give also the name(s) of the agency or agencies with official address to which these functions may have been transferred?*

Only 147 out of 170 Agencies have tried to answer the question. If their statements are to be believed there have been no functional changes in any of them since the date of their inception except in 34 cases. The Home Ministry, for instance, states that it never had any other functions besides those discharged at the moment. This

is not correct, as it is well-known that its predecessors, Home and Public Departments at one time or other used to discharge multifarious duties, such as those connected with administration of education, separate revenue, post office, electric telegraphs, customs revenue etc. The answer given by the Ministry of Education is also equally misleading. It certainly had other functions besides those now discharged by it. Even out of the 34 agencies which are conscious of their having undergone from time to time changes as regards their function, the majority have abstained from giving an objective answer to the question and in most cases the chronological data have been omitted.

Q. 4. (a) *What is the name of the Secretariat Department having the present administrative control of the agency? (b) Please give the name/names of any other Department/Departments under whose control it may have been before the introduction of the present arrangement. (Give dates).*

(a) Answers have been received from all the 170 agencies.

(b) Majority of the Departments have either given nil return or furnished incorrect answers. The Central Public Works Department, for instance, has stated that it was under the Ministry of Labour at the time of its constitution, which is not correct. The Ministry of Education states that before 1st September 1945 it was a section of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands which may easily mislead one into believing that it had never been under the control of any other administrative Departments.

Q. 5. *What administrative re-organisation has it undergone since its establishment?*

Only 152 agencies have tried to answer the question but 23 have not understood the question. 59 have admitted to have undergone organisational changes, though majority of them have failed to give either complete information or any kind of chronological data. 69 have stated that they have undergone no organisational changes since their inception, which again cannot be valid in every case. Central Public Works Department, for instance, suggests that it has had no administrative reorganisation since its constitution, which is wrong. The Ministry of Home Affairs have asked the National Archives of India to trace the details.

Q. 6. *Please give the name and location of building or buildings it now occupies.*

All the 170 agencies have answered the question.

Q. 7. *What other buildings it may have occupied with dates of occupancy thereof?*

69 Departments have tried to give information on the subject. In the majority of cases, however, the information furnished is incomplete. The Ministry of External Affairs has omitted to mention the fact that it used to be located at the following buildings at one time or another; Old Fort William, Old Secretariat Building, Delhi, Writers' Building, Calcutta. The National Library has failed to state that the old Imperial Library was first located at the Imperial Record Building, Calcutta.

19 Departments have omitted to supply the chronological data.

69 have stated that they have had no change of location since their inception. This is a claim which needs to be verified.

13 have omitted to give any kind of information.

Q. 8. *What records are preserved in the Department or any Department or Branch of it or elsewhere? Please give the official address and description of the repository or Branch repositories.*

The majority have failed to furnish complete information on the subject.

Q. 9. *What portion of the records relate to the present functions of the Departments or Agencies? Has it in its custody any records relating to such of its functions as it may have given up or may have transferred to any other agency or agencies? If not, in whose custody they are now?*

146 Departments claim that all the records they hold relate to their present function. This certainly cannot be true in every case.

Only 18 Departments claim that they have other records besides those relating to their present functions. 14 of these state that they have with them some records of their respective parent Departments as well. The rest have supplied no information.

Q. 10. *Has the Department or Agency in its custody any records other than those originated by it? If so, please give a list of the records stating how it came to acquire them.*

Three Departments have given nil return.

Only 18 Departments admit that they have in their keeping records other than those created by themselves. 159 say that they have no such records, which again is difficult to believe, as the present secretariat practice is to transfer from one Department to another not only the open files but also closed ones relating to such function

or functions as may have been transferred from the former to the latter. Instances of one agency possessing the records of another should therefore be many.

Q. 11. *Is there any strong room or muniment room or other fire-proof receptacle for the records in the.....?*

4 out of 170 agencies seem to have strong rooms specially set apart for keeping records. But none seem to have record repositories in the proper sense of the term. None have fire-proof rooms.

Q. 11(a) *In what part of the building are the records placed?*

Only 13 agencies appear to have separate rooms for housing records, 12 agencies keep their records in basement, 1 in a godown, 1 in a motor garage, 1 in a room close to paper godown and 125 in office rooms. The rest have furnished no information.

(b) *What arrangements are made for the custody of the records of office hours and for the protection of the building from fire?*

62 agencies have night-watchmen or guards to keep watch over records after office hours and 8 have care-takers or resident clerks for this purpose. The rest have no arrangement whatever.

Only 60 agencies appear to have installed fire-extinguishers and 5 claim to have other arrangements for fire-fighting. The rest do not appear to have any kind of arrangement for protecting records against fire.

(c) *Is the repository free from damp? Has any record been kept of the variation in temperature and humidity inside the repository?*

28 agencies report that their record rooms are damp.

57 agencies claim that record rooms are free from damp and 11 claim them as being tolerably free from damp. But as none appear to have kept any record of variation in humidity it is not known how far these claims are justified. 1 agency has taken steps to keep their records in an air-conditioned room. 2 agencies report that during the winter months they keep fire burning in the room in order to eliminate damp.

(d) *What precautions are taken to avoid injury to records from the bursting of automatic sprinklers, or water pipes, if any, in the record room?*

None of the offices appear to have any automatic water-sprinkler system.

(e) *What arrangements are made for affording the records protection against dust and insectal and fungal attacks?*

41 agencies have a system of regular dusting and 46 get their records cleaned at irregular intervals. The rest have no kind of cleaning arrangement.

25 agencies use DDT powder as a measure against insectal attack; 12 use naphthalene bricks; 2 use flit; 1 uses kerosene oil; 1 uses mercurius chloride and 14 use unspecified insecticides. 1 agency uses Buckwell's anti-termite system and another appears to have taken recourse to the dangerous practice of exposing records to the sun as a protective measure against insectal attack.

Q. 12. *How are the records arranged in the repository? (1) Are they placed on (i) shelves (ii) in packing boxes (iii) in sacks or (iv) on the floor?*

91 Departments have their records on shelves made of unspecified materials. 39 keep them on steel racks, 20 on wooden shelves, 3 on steel shelves and partly on wooden ones, 1 partly on shelves and partly in packing boxes and 8 partly on shelves and partly on floor. 6 keep their records on floor of which only two have arrangement for keeping them in packing boxes. 4 have offered nil return.

(2) *What portion of the records is bound and what portion unbound?*

87 Departments have only unbound records. 71 Departments have partly bound and partly unbound records. 12 agencies have given no returns.

(3) *What is the average size of the bound volumes? Are they kept on shelves horizontally one upon another or vertically?*

11 have stated that they maintain records in foolscap size. 38 have stated that they keep records in the standard office file size.

91 have given no return. The sizes mentioned by 30 have a wide range of variation, e.g. 17" x 27"; 12" x 10"; 14" x 19"; 10" x 6½"; 12" x 9"; 13" x 8"; 16" x 8"; 12" x 9"; 13" x 8"; 16" x 8"; 12" x 9½"; 14" x 10½"; 16" x 10"; 10" x 6", half foolscap etc.

(4) (a) *Are unbound documents folded or flattened?*

154 have flattened documents. Only 4 have folded documents. 8 have partly folded and partly unfolded documents. 4 have given no returns.

(b) *Has each document been provided with shell covers?*

98 Departments have their records provided with protective covers. 59 departments have records without any kind of cover. 13 have furnished nil return.

(c) *Are they kept between protective boards or are they kept in bundles tied with strings without no other protection whatsoever?*

52 appear to be using protective board. 104 Departments use no protective board. 14 have given nil return.

(d) *Are the bundles kept on the shelves vertically one on another or horizontally?*

67 agencies have adopted vertical method of shelving. 56 keep their bundles horizontally. 2 use both the methods. 5 pile up the bundles one on another. 20 have furnished no answer.

(5) *Are the records arranged in their respective series and numbered throughout?*

161 Departments claim to have their records arranged in series. 9 have supplied no information.

(6) *Is there a numbered list of the records or any index or descriptive catalogue or any other finding aid?*

Only 10 Departments seem to have both numbered and indexed indexes to their records. 105 have only numbered lists. 21 have only indexes. Only 3 have file registers. 1 has both file registers and indexes. 1 has a descriptive catalogue. 37 agencies have no kind of finding aids. 15 have given nil return.

Q. 13. *Is there any definite system of Registration of official papers received at and disposed of from the Department?*

(a) *What is the system and when was it initiated?*

156 Departments appear to follow the present Secretariat procedure of registration. 1 Department does not have a central registry but only branch registries. 1 arranges the papers serially under each year. 10 have no information to give.

149 state that the existing system of registration was adopted by them from their very inception, which is difficult to believe. 21 have no information to give.

(b) *Are there any papers issued or received that are not registered? If so, what are their general nature?*

147 claim that their practice is to register all papers. 8 state that they have partly unregistered papers. They are of the following nature: (1) Secret and Confidential papers (ii) unimportant catalogues or book-lists received from publishers and other literature not

of permanent value; and (iii) ordinarily filed papers and newspapers. 15 furnish no answer.

(c) *What percentage of registered papers are periodically destroyed?*

102 claim that none of their registered papers are destroyed. 42 state that some portion of their registered papers are destroyed periodically. The percentage of destroyed papers varies from 2 to 50.

(d) *Is it often found that papers required for official reference have been so destroyed?*

152 have answered in the negative. 18 have given nil return.

(e) *Is a complete series of Registers preserved? What are their inclusive dates?*

147 claim to have a complete series of registers. 2 have only incomplete series. 21 have furnished nil return.

Q. 14. *Are the records in a good state of preservation?*

All the Departments claim that their records are in a good condition. But this is contradicted in the case of several Departments by their answers they have given to question 15 (below).

Q. 15. *Are there any brittle records in the collection? Are they repaired and if so, what materials are used in repairing, and what method of repairs are adopted?*

Majority of the Departments deny that they have any brittle records. Most of those which have brittle records do not appear to have any proper arrangement for repair. The Ministries of States and External Affairs get their documents repaired by ordinary paste. Mathematical Instrument Office have their brittle records bound by book binders under normal bookbinding procedure. Central Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission have no arrangement whatever for repairing the brittle records.

Q. 16. (a) *What rules are followed in the disposing of the valueless records? Are these rules followed in all the branch offices or agencies under the control of the Department?*

31 Departments state that they weed out their records in accordance with the rules provided in their official manual. 77 do not indicate the manner in which the periodical weeding is done. 44 claim that they have no arrangement for weeding. 18 have given nil return.

(b) *Please state if a description or specimens of the papers weeded are preserved.*

Only 3 have answered in the affirmative. 49 have given negative reply. 33 maintain a list of weeded papers. 34 have furnished nil return.

(c) *How are the condemned papers dealt with?*

26 Departments appear to dispose of their condemned records by sale. 41 are in the habit of consigning them to fire. 5 utilise them for pulp. 4 denote them to outside Institutions for use as pulp. 45 have given nil return. The answers given by the rest are not clear.

Q. 17. *How many of the records been published to your knowledge?*

Most of the Departments have given nil return. It is well known that many of these bodies, particularly the late Foreign Department, the late Departments of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce and the late Home Department had to their credit a large number of records publications. Many of these publications will be found entered in the catalogue entitled 'Government of India Selections', but there must be many more not included therein.

Q. 18. *Are the records preserved in the Department or any branch of it under the charge of a Special Officer? By whom is the official appointed and what are his special qualifications for the post? What is his official title and status? What are his official duties and under what supervision are they exercised? What is the total strength and cost of the records establishment?*

All the Departments have given nil return. Majority of them seem to have placed their records in the charge of a Record Keeper of clerical status. In quite a large number of cases they are in charge of daftaris.

Q. 19. *Have the Department received any application from a research student for consulting its records? In cases such applications are considered what are the conditions required of the application?*

All the Departments have answered the question in negative.

Q. 20. *Have any requisition been received from other Departments in respect of the records in the Departments' custody? Are any records transmitted elsewhere for official use?*

The answers furnished are in the negative. But this hardly represents the true position as there must be quite a large number of cases of Inter-Departmental transmission of records.

Q. 21. Has the Department any class of records that are constantly required in connection with transaction of current business? (Please give inclusive date.)

75 Departments state that they have in their keeping a large number of records of such description. 28 say that they require their records only occasionally. 53 state that they do not require the records at all for reference purposes. This would mean that the records are being kept for no use at all. 14 have not supplied any information.

Only 3 Departments have supplied the chronological data required.

Since the compilation of this analysis, on a further reference to Ministry of Education, it has been learnt that the replies given by that Ministry to questions 2(b), 3 and 4(b) were based on the assumption that the questions were related only to the Department of Education as constituted in 1945 and to its successor, the present Ministry of Education.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE RESIDENCIES AND POLITICAL AGENCIES WHOSE RECORDS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, GIVING THE INCLUSIVE DATES OF THE RECORDS RECEIVED.

Name of the Residency or Political Agency	Inclusive Dates	Remarks
1. Baghelkhand Agency (Nowgong)	1805—1930	
2. Bhopal Agency (Bhopal)	1817—1947	
3. Bhupawar Agency	1835—1903	
4. Bundelkhand Agency (Nowgong)	1805—1947	
5. Central India Residency (Indore)	1818—1903	A large bulk of records still remains to be transferred.
6. Chhattisgarh Agency (Raipur)	1945—1947	
7. Eastern Rajputana States Agency (Bharatpur).	1818—1936	
8. Eastern States Residency (Calcutta)	1892—1949	A vast majority of records destroyed before the lapse of paramountcy.
9. Goona Agency.	1858—1891	
10. Gwalior Residency (Gwalior)	1860—1883	
11. Hyderabad Residency (Hyderabad-Deccan)	1785—1948	
12. Indore Agency (Indore)	1818—1903	
13. Jaipur Residency (Jaipur)	1816—1931	
14. Kashmir Residency (Srinagar)	1891—1949	
15. Kolhapur and Deccan States Residency (Kolhapur)	1935—1949	
16. Madras States Residency (Trivandrum)	1872—1941	
17. Malwa Agency (Indore)	1850—1902	
18. Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Residency (Udaipur).	1826—1943	
19. Mysore Residency (Bangalore)	1881—1949	
20. Punjab Hill States Agency (Simla)	1936—1947	
21. Punjab States Residency (Lahore)	1849—1947	
22. Rajputana Agency (Abu)	1805—1946	

23. Rampur (under the Resident, Gwalior) 1869-1949
 24. Tehri Garhwal 1884-1942
 25. Western India States Residency (Rajkot) 1804-1924
 (i) Banskantha Agency 1817-1879
 (ii) Cutch Political Agency 1813-1879
 (iii) Kathiawar Political Agency 1804-1925
 (iv) Mahikantha Agency 1804-1880
 (v) Political Dept., Cutch 1831-1879
 (vi) Political Dept., Kathiawar 1834-1924
 (vii) Political Dept., Mahikantha 1836-1879
 (viii) Political Dept., Palanpur 1861-1879
 26. Western Rajputana States Residency (Jodhpur) 1834-1901

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF RESIDENCIES AND POLITICAL AGENCIES
 WHOSE RECORDS HAVE NOT BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
 OF INDIA

Name of the Residency or Political Agency	Remarks
1. Baroda and Gujarat States Agency (Baroda).	Most of the records consisting of over 2,000 files and volumes were transferred to the Government of Bombay. 26 lists of such records have been received in this Department. According to the decision of the Ministry of States, Government of India, the records have been given to the Bombay Government on a quasi-permanent loan from this Department.
2. Bengal States Agency (Calcutta).	
3. Eastern Kathiawar Agency (Wadhwan).	
4. Khasi States Agency (Shillong).	
5. Orissa States Agency (Sambalpur).	
6. Rewakantha, Surgana and the Dangs Agency (Baroda).	
7. Sabar Kantha Agency (Sadra)	The Sabar Kantha Agency was constituted by the amalgamation of the old Mahikantha and Banskantha Agencies.
8. Western Kathiawar Agency (Rajkot).	

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF RESIDENCIES AND POLITICAL AGENCIES
WHOSE RECORDS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO OTHER BODIES THAN THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

Name of the Residency or Political Agency	Remarks
1. Baroda and Gujarat States Residency (Baroda).	Most of the records consisting of over 2,000 files and volume were transferred to the Government of Bombay—26 lists of such records have been received in this Department. According to the decision of the Ministry of States the records have been given to the Bombay Government on a quasi-permanent loan from this Department.
2. Central India Residency (Indore)	Some confidential records were sent to the U. K. H. C., while a large bulk was weeded or destroyed before August 1947.
3. Chhattisgarh States Agency (Raipur)	Some files sent to Local and Provincial authorities like the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division and the Government of Assam, while a large bulk was destroyed before the lapse of paramountcy.
4. Eastern States Residency (Calcutta)	(i) Some important records transferred to the U. K. H. C. while a vast majority was destroyed before the lapse of paramountcy.

Name of the Residency or Political Agency	Remarks
	(ii) Some files transferred to the Madhya Pradesh (previously C. P. & Berar) Government (Exact number not known).
	(iii) 150 files sent to the Orissa Government.
	(iv) Some files sent to the Government of Bihar.
	(v) Current files with the Commissioner for Northern Division, Orissa (No lists available).
5. Hyderabad Residency, (Hyderabad-Deccan).	Some post-1880 records sent to U. K. H. C., while a large bulk was burnt before the lapse of paramountcy.
6. Kolhapur and the Deccan States Residency (Kolhapur).	(i) A large number of volumes and files (including Select Confidential Branch files) transferred to the U. K. H. C. (ii) Some files sent to the Bombay Government but have since been given to that Government on a quasi-permanent loan from this Department according to the decision of the Ministry of States, Government of India.
7. Manipur Agency (Manipur)	Some records transferred to the : (i) Adviser to the Governor of Assam, and (ii) Chief Commissioner, Manipur. They are being listed there and will be transferred to the National Archives of India in due course.

Name of the Residency or Political Agency	Remarks
8. Mysore Residency (Bangalore)—	
(i) Records relating to the administration of the Mysore Assigned Tract.	Transferred to Mysore Government.
(ii) Records of Administrative value to Mysore, Banganapalle and Sandur States.	Transferred to States concerned.
(iii) Succession Certificate cases	Transferred to Mysore Government.
(iv) Records relating to Registration of Foreigners in Mysore.	Transferred to Mysore Government.
(v) Records relating to grant of Passports, visas, passes etc.	Transferred to Madras Government.
(vi) Records relating to grant of licences under the Indian Arms Act—	
(a) Mysore	Transferred to District Magistrate, Salem.
(b) Banganapalle	Transferred to District Magistrate, Kurnool.
(c) Sandur	Transferred to District Magistrate, Bellary.
(vii) Records relating to grant of assistance to evacuees from Burma, etc.	Transferred to Mysore Government (Deputy Commr.) Bangalore District (Urban) Civil Station (Bangalore).
(viii) Records relating to Registration of Marriages.	Transferred to Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras.
(ix) Records relating to births and deaths of European (British Subjects).	Transferred to U. K. High Commissioner in India.
(x) Confidential Records relating to the private lives of Rulers and the internal affairs of the State.	Transferred to U. K. High Commissioner in India.

Name of the Residency or Political Agency	Remarks
(xi) Two bound volumes of old records kept in the Residency Library—one containing a collection of important documents of historical interest and the other containing Gen. Harris's letter regarding surrender of Seringapatam.	Disposal unknown.
(xii) Certain records relating to the Indian Institute of Science (i.e., those maintained by the Resident in his capacity as Chairman of the Indian Institute of Science).	Transferred to the Chairman, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
(xiii) Records relating to the Resident's Court.	Transferred to High Court of Mysore, Bangalore.
(xiv) Records relating to the Coorg Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Transferred to Chief Commissioner of Coorg (District Judge, Coorg, Mercara).
9. Orissa States Agency (formerly Sambalpur Agency, Sambalpur).	(i) Some important files sent to U. K. H. C. while a vast majority destroyed before the lapse of paramountcy. (ii) Some files sent to the Orissa Government.
10. Punjab States Residency (Lahore)	Some records transferred to Patiala and were in the custody of the Regional Commissioner, PEPSU. They have since been received in this Department.
11. Western India States Residency (Rajkot).	(i) File classified as 'A' transferred to the U. K. H. C. while most of the 'C' class records were destroyed before the lapse of paramountcy. (ii) A large bulk of records transferred to the Government of Bombay and according to the Ministry of States those records were given to that Government on a quasi-permanent loan.

APPENDIX F

AGENDA OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, JAIPUR, DECEMBER, 1951.

ITEM I.—Review of action taken on the resolutions of the 18th and some previous meetings of the 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.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the State Governments. The Committee has already been intimated of the replies received earlier (page 150, Part II, IIRC Procs. Volume XXIV, page 42, Part I, Volume XXV, pages 30—32, Part I, Volume XXVI, and pages 33-34, Part I, Volume XXVII). A summary of the replies since received is given below:—

Ajmer.—The State Government have established a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee. The personnel of the Committee will be found in Annexure II.

Assam.—The Government have informed that due to unsatisfactory financial position of the State the proposed Regional Committee has not yet been constituted. The State Government, however, propose to consider the question in the next financial year.

Bihar.—The Government have informed that the permanent Regional Records Survey Committee was formed at a meeting held on the 11th September 1950.

Since the Central Government are still paying for the *ad hoc* Committee, the Bihar Government have been requested to intimate whether the permanent Survey Committee has actually started functioning. Reply is still awaited.

Delhi.—The State Government have suggested a provision of Rs. 6,000 in the budget estimates for 1952-53 to enable them to set up a permanent committee.

Hyderabad.—The Government have informed that a Regional Historical Records Survey Committee has been set up for the State with Regional Sub-Committees for Telengana, Marathwada and Karnatak and one for Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The constitution of the Regional Survey Committee will be found in Annexure II.

Madhya Bharat.—A Regional Records Survey Committee has been set up. The personnel will be found in Annexure II.

Orissa.—The Government have informed that the question of appointment of a permanent Regional Survey Committee will be taken up in consultation with the Associate member when appointed by the Government of India.

It may be observed that the Government of India have requested the State Government to clarify certain points before an Associate member can be appointed. Reply from the State Government is still awaited.

P.E.P.S.U.—The Government have informed that a permanent Regional Survey Committee consisting of seven members; with the Director of Archives, P.E.P.S.U., as Chairman has been set up in the State with effect from the 3rd April 1951.

Rajasthan.—The Government informed that they have appointed a Committee to survey historical records in the State and to furnish report. The question of appointing a Regional Survey Committee will then be taken up.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Government have set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee for the State with effect from the 3rd August 1951. The constitution and personnel of the Committee will be found in Annexure II.

It may be observed that the *ad-hoc* Committee in the State ceased to operate with effect from the same date.

Vindhya Pradesh.—The Government have stated that it is proposed to restart the Vindhya Historical Records Commission under the Education Department which has been abolished. The reorganisation is likely to be finalised by the end of December 1951.

West Bengal.—A permanent Regional Records Survey Committee for the State has been set up with effect from the 28th July 1951. The constitution and personnel of the Committee will be found in Annexure II.

It may be observed that the *ad-hoc* Committee which was functioning under the auspices of the Indian Historical Records Commission, has ceased to operate with effect from the same date.

Secretary's note.—Of the six resolutions passed by the Committee at its 8th meeting held at New Delhi in March 1946, action taken by the various authorities concerned on the first five was reported at the 9th and 11th meetings of the Committee held in December 1946 and February 1948 respectively (*vide* pages 93-94, Part III, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXIII and pages 149-50, Part II, Vol. XXIV). The progress made in the implementation of the sixth resolution has been given above.

Tenth meeting, New Delhi, March 1947.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee further recommends that the provincial and State 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.

The Government of India issued reminders to all the State Governments from whom replies were outstanding. A summary of the replies is placed below:—

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—The Government have stated that the historical records were all destroyed by the Japanese and consequently the question of implementing the resolution does not arise.

Assam.—The Government have informed that due to financial difficulties, it has not been possible to establish a Regional Survey Committee and as such implementation of the resolution cannot be taken into consideration at present.

Bilaspur.—The Government have stated that the premerger records have not so far been transferred to the Administration.

Hyderabad.—The Government have informed that they agree to implement the recommendation.

Kutch.—The Government have informed that they agree to implement the resolution.

Madras.—The Government have accepted the resolution.

Manipur.—The Government have accepted the resolution.

Orissa.—The Government are agreeable to implement the resolution.

Punjab.—The Government have accepted the resolution.

Vindhya Pradesh.—When the Vindhya Historical Records Commission is reconstituted the resolution will be implemented.

Secretary's note.—The Committee in its tenth meeting passed ten Resolutions. The first Resolution was on a motion of condolence on the death of Mr. Abdul Ali. Resolutions II and III related to compilation of data regarding organisational changes in the administrative departments of the Government of India and collection of information regarding records not transferred to National Archives of India respectively. The position in regard to these was reported during the 18th meeting, July 1951. The fourth Resolution related to the compilation of a National Register of Records and Manuscripts. After due consideration it was revised and the Commission adopted a fresh Resolution (*vide* page 57, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVII). The matter is receiving Government of India's consideration. Resolution V related to facilities being afforded for research by the foreign Governments in India. Both the Governments at Pondicherry and Goa agreed to the recommendation and hence no further action is necessary (*vide* pages 48 and 106-107, Part I, Vol. XXV). Resolution VI related to the annual publication in the *Indian Archives* of a report on the research activities carried in various Universities. Some replies received were reported during the 13th meeting held in December 1948 (*vide* pages 48-49, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXV). Resolution VII related to supply of free transcripts of records by the National Archives of India to scholars assisting survey work. Action was completed as the Research Rules were amended by the Government of India. Resolution VIII related to similar facilities by the State Governments. A report was placed before the 15th and 17th meetings (*vide* pages 36-37, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI, and page 37, Part I, Vol. XXVII). A further report is placed above. Resolution IX related to the change in the name of the Survey Committees and resolution X to the appointment of an Honorary Editor for the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. Action on both these has been taken (*vide* page 49, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXV).

Eleventh meeting, Jaipur, February, 1948.

Resolution XIII.—That pre-1902 confidential records, Central and provincial, both military and civil, be thrown open to *bona-fide* students of Indian history under such conditions as the respective Governments may consider necessary.

Bombay.—The Government have informed that they are not in favour of throwing open all their pre-1902 confidential records for historical research. These records are, however, being scrutinised and those considered suitable will be sent to the State Record Office and be accessible to *bona-fide* research students.

Secretary's note.—Fourteen Resolutions were passed by the Committee at its eleventh meeting held in February 1948. Action on eight of these resolutions has been completed (*vide* pages 50—52, 67-68, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXV). Regarding the resolution on permission for printing facilities in private press, the Government of India have been approached. As far as the two resolutions on partition of records between West Bengal, Assam and E. Pakistan is concerned, the matter is still under consideration. Regarding the resolution on compilation of the History of Freedom Movement, a report was placed before the 17th meeting (*vide* pages 38, 92—97, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVII). For further information attention is invited to the Agenda of the IHRC. Regarding the resolution on throwing open of pre-1901 Central and State records, the Government of India have implemented the resolution. The replies so far received from the State Governments have been summarised on pages 64—66.

Twelfth meeting, New Delhi, July 1948

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.

The Resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to all the State Governments. Replies received earlier have already been reported (*vide* pages 38-39, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI, pages 38—42, Part, I, Vol. XXVII.) Further replies received since are summarised below:—

Madhya Pradesh.—The Government have expressed their inability to set up a separate Record Office and have also stated that the State Record Room is not in a position to take any more records. The question of building new accommodation cannot be considered at the present time on grounds of economy. In the circumstances, centralization of non-current District, Divisional and sub-Divisional records of the State is not practicable for the present.

Madras.—The Government have informed that there was no further centralisation of the district records subsequent to the report furnished last year (*vide* Conspectus, page 39, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVII). Some old records comprising 143 bundles which were in the Government Solicitor's Office and which related to the criminal Sessions of the High Court from 1840 to 1857 were, however, centralised in the Madras Record Office during the year.

The State Government have subsequently informed that they have not centralised any non-current district, divisional and sub-divisional record in the Madras Record Office during 1951.

Orissa.—The Government have informed that non-current historical records comprising about 400 volumes and some Mughal and Maratha documents have been shifted from the Office of the Collectorate of Cuttack to the Orissa National Archives. The Curator has been authorised by the State Government to inspect the old records in the Offices of the District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners from time to time.

Travancore & Cochin.—The Government have stated that the records of the former Travancore Government have been centralised at the Huzur Central Record (Office), Trivandrum. The records used for daily reference are kept in English Records Section. The transfer of archives of the Ernakulam Central Record (Office) to Trivandrum is not feasible because these being very old are likely to be damaged in transit.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Government have informed that they have already taken adequate measures to exercise unified control over the non-current records of the Departments, Divisions and Districts (including Sub-divisions). As these records are now lying scattered in different places, the Keeper of Records, Uttar Pradesh, is surveying them for the purpose of transferring them to the Central Record Office, which has been established by the State Government. Records of a few Districts and defunct States of Tehri-Garhwal and Rampur were transferred in 1950 for safe custody, preservation, indexing, etc. The State Government have also decided to concentrate the old non-current Judiciary records of historical nature in the Central Record Office, Allahabad.

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.

Saurashtra.—The State Government have informed that they are agreeable to the adoption of the international practice in the appropriation by or allotment of records to seceding territories.

Secretary's note.—Six resolutions were passed at the 12th meeting held in July 1948. Action on two resolutions has been completed (*vide* pages 37 and 39, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI). As regards the resolution on conservation of records under unified central control attention is invited to pages 58—60, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI. Action on resolutions relating to division of Assam Government records and 5 Year Plan of Survey Committees, attention is invited to pages 39, Part I, IHRC Procs. XXVI and page 108, Appendix G respectively.

Secretary's note.—Three Resolutions were passed by the Committee in its 13th meeting held in December 1948. Action on them was completed and a report submitted to the Committee (*vide* pages 40—44, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI, pages 42-43, Part I, Vol. XXVII).

Fourteenth meeting, New Delhi, May 1949

Resolution II.—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.

The Government of India regret their inability to accept the recommendation. They have suggested that the National Archives of India may keep a list of all documents, manuscripts, etc. which are at present in the possession of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and other Archaeological Museums in India as part of the proposed National Register of records and historical manuscripts.

It may be observed that a proforma prepared by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to be used in preparing lists of manuscripts etc. has been furnished to the Director General, Archaeology. A copy is appended (see Appendix V).

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 was forwarded by the Government of India to the State Governments. Replies received earlier have already been reported (*vide* page 46, Part I, IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI, pages 45—47, Part I, Vol. XXVII). A summary of replies since received is given below:—

Bombay.—The Government have informed that necessary steps are being taken with the help of the Director of Archives, Bombay to see that no records of merged States are dispersed or destroyed. Only those required for District administration would be made over to the district authorities. The Director of Archives has also been asked to take over the non-current records of permanent value and deposit them in Poona or Bombay. As regards Baroda and Kolhapur Record Offices, the State Government propose to maintain them as Archival Agencies with part of their district records transferred to the district authorities, control remaining with the Bombay Government.

Madras.—The Government have informed that the records of the three defunct States of Banganapalle, Pudukkottai and Sandur will be divided into three groups. The first group for the period upto 1857 will be concentrated in the Madras Record Office; the second group for the period from 1858 to 1930 will like District records be preserved by the Collectors and kept as separate series in the Collectorate. The third group for the period from 1931 to 1950 will be regarded as current records and transferred to the respective administrative departments of the Government. These will be treated on par with other series of Secretariat records and weeded according to the existing rules. These records are kept separately.

Rajasthan.—The Government have informed that the *status quo* is being maintained for the present in the matter of records of the covenanting States and no attempt at amalgamation, reclassification or rearrangement is being made pending a report of the Committee of Scholars appointed by the Government in this behalf. A copy of the report of this Committee, when received, will be forwarded to the Government of India and their

views together with that of the Indian Historical Records Commission shall be invited thereon. (Please see the remarks of the Rajasthan Government on the same resolution in Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, page 47, Pt. I, Vol. XXVII).

Secretary's note.—Four Resolutions were passed at the 14th meeting held in May 1949. As regards resolution on exemption from customs duties for imported microfilm copies of records etc. the Government of India have accepted the recommendation but have stated that in each case their sanction must be obtained. As regards establishment of central record office by State Governments the present position has been stated on page 67.

Fifteenth meeting, Cuttack, December 1949

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; Prof. 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 Government of India accepted the recommendation and set up a Committee consisting of the following personnel:—

1. Prof. D. V. Potdar, Poona
2. Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, Madras
3. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Bombay
4. Dr. P. Basu, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Committee met at Madras and Tanjore from the 13th to 15th November 1950 and inspected the Dutch and Danish records in Madras Record Office, the Mackenzie Manuscripts in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and the Tanjore Raj records at Tanjore. The report will be found in Appendix K.

The recommendations were accepted by the Government of India. The decision taken by the Madras Government is summarised below:—

The Government of Madras have accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inspect the Mackenzie Manuscripts, Tanjore Raj, Dutch & Danish and other

Central Government records in the custody of the State Government. The Madras Governor's Orders (No. G.O. Ms. 3125, dated 14th December 1951 and No. 3332, dated 28th December 1951) containing the action proposed to be taken by the State Government in this connection, are summarised below:—

1. *Mackenzie Manuscripts*

These Collections will be located in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, until the Government of India have a manuscripts library of their own, and will be inspected periodically by an officer of the Government of India who will suggest improvements, when necessary.

Construction of an additional building for housing these manuscripts and the installation of an automatic dehydrating device as recommended by the Committee being out of question in lieu of funds, the practical methods of preservation and fumigation with chemicals should be undertaken. A small repair shop will be opened in the Oriental Manuscripts Library with the help of a trained mender from the Madras Record Office. The mending shall be done with chiffon.

The listing and cataloguing of the manuscripts will be continued and their publication expedited. If the repair of damaged manuscripts is not possible quickly, microfilm copies of such records should be prepared.

2. *Tanjore Raj Records*

These records will be permanently taken over by the Madras Government. In the meantime, they will continue to be at Tanjore.

These records will be weeded out and classified by Major Gadre assisted by 4 clerks, who will all work under the direct supervision of the Collector of Tanjore and send periodical reports about the progress of the work to the Curator, Madras Record Office, for his suggestions and advice.

3. *Dutch & Danish Records*

These records shall be taken over by the Madras Government on quasi-permanent loan, and will be placed in the Madras Record Office under the control of the Curator. They shall remain open for inspection by an authorized Officer of the Government of India, whose approval will

also be sought before any of them are destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Typed catalogue of 121 volumes of Dutch records transferred from Bengal and Bombay, and a catalogue of Danish records shall be printed.

The expenditure involved in implementing the above decision will be borne by the Government of Madras.

The Dutch and Danish records (in Bengali script) which were in the possession of the West Bengal Government and which were inspected earlier by the Director of Archives were made over to the West Bengal Government on quasi-permanent loans. The State Government have approved this arrangement.

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 jurisdiction, and to arrange their archives on proper lines so as to make them useful for research purposes, and to throw them open to scholars.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the State Governments. Replies received earlier have already been reported (*vide* pages 48-49, Part I, IHRC, Procs. Vol. XXVII). Replies received since have been summarised below:—

Bombay.—The Government have informed that they have asked the Director of Archives of the State Government to take immediate steps to house and preserve properly the records of the defunct States within the jurisdiction of the Bombay State and to arrange their archives on proper lines so as to make them useful for research purpose and to throw them open to scholars.

Madhya Bharat.—The Government have informed that in order to arrange the historical records of the State in an integrated manner, a separate section of Historical Records has been created. The post of Registrar, Historical Records, has been filled by a properly qualified person, who has been trained at the National Archives of India. The State Government hope that the systematic arrangement of historical records will be completed without unnecessary delay and that the records of the Historical Records Section would be thrown open to research scholars in due course. The Madhya Bharat Government have also set up a Regional Survey Committee with a view to guide the functioning of the archival work in the State (Annexure. II).

Punjab.—The Government have informed that the records are mostly of administrative and ephemeral nature and are being preserved by the Deputy Commissioners in whose areas the States have been merged.

Travancore & Cochin.—The Government have informed that the old methods of preserving the records are being followed as the mechanical methods are expensive.

Tripura.—The Government have informed that historical documents relating to Tripura have already been preserved in Rajmala Office under the State Government with a view to facilitating researches.

The State Government have been asked to intimate whether there is available any descriptive list, Guide or any other reference media to the records. Reply is awaited.

Secretary's note.—Four resolutions were passed at the 15th meeting held in December 1949. Action on the resolution relating to legislation on Archives has been reported elsewhere (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission). Action on the resolution on submission of accounts by Survey Committees has been reported under item 3(b) of the Proceedings of the Research & Publication Committee.

Sixteenth meeting, New Delhi, July 1950

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that in view of the delay caused in the execution of the Publication Programme (i) the Honorary Editors should be requested to expedite their work or return the typescripts to the Director of Archives if not completed by the end of December 1952; and (ii) the Government of India be requested to permit the Director of Archives to get such volumes as are ready for publication printed through private presses of his choice.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation made in part (i) of the resolution and a reminder has been issued to the Editors concerned to expedite their work. As regards part (ii) of the resolution, the Government of India have been requested to give the permission. Reply is awaited.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that Dr. R. R. Sethi be appointed an honorary Editor for Volume III of Scheme I of the Publication Programme.

The Government of India have accepted the resolution. Dr. Sethi has been informed of the appointment and typed materials for Volume III have been handed over to him.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the Government of India in the Ministry of States be requested to move all the State Governments (Part B) to throw open their records for bonafide historical research on the lines adopted by the Government of India. The Rajasthan Government in particular be requested to inform the Government of India regarding the progress they had made in this respect.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the State Governments and a summary of the replies since received is given below:—

Andaman & Nicobar Islands.—The State Government have informed that no action is possible in view of the fact that all pre-war records in the islands were destroyed during Japanese occupation.

Bilaspur.—The Government have informed that the pre-merger records relating to the late Bilaspur State have not so far been transferred to the custody of the Administration.

Bombay.—The Government have informed that they have allowed *bona fide* research students access to their records upto 1910 and on occasions even beyond that year. According to the new Rules framed by the State Government in May 1950, a copy of which has been furnished, the authority to grant access to records upto 1901, now vests with the Director of Archives, Government of Bombay. As regards pre-1902 'confidential' records the State Government are not in favour of throwing open all the records. These are, however, being scrutinized and those considered suitable are being deposited in the State Records Office as 'non-confidential' records. For 'mixed' and other Central Govt. records in the custody of the Government of Bombay, the State Government are keen on releasing these records also for research.

Himachal Pradesh.—The Government have informed that instruction regarding throwing open of records for *bona-fide* historical research has been issued to all the Coven-
-anting States under the Administration.

Hyderabad.—The Government have stated that no time limit is fixed for records which can be inspected by research workers. The matter is left to the discretion of the Director of the Central Record Office.

The Government have also forwarded a copy of the Rules governing access to the State records and have stated that these rules have been revised and brought in line with those obtaining in the National Archives of India.

Kutch.—The Government have accepted the resolution.

Madhya Bharat.—The Government have informed that the question of throwing open historical records to *bona-fide* research scholars, will be taken up when the Central Record Office, which the Union Government have decided to set up, is established.

Madhya Pradesh.—The State Government have agreed to throw open records of 50 or more years old to *bona-fide* scholars.

Manipur.—The Government have informed that the Administration has no objection to throw open their administrative records upto 1901 to the *bona-fide* research scholars.

PEPSU.—The Govt. have informed that they have already thrown open their records to *bona-fide* research students and excerpts from 'confidential' records when asked for are scrutinised before they are actually released.

Travancore & Cochin.—The Government have informed that they have thrown open their records upto 1901 to *bona-fide* research scholars. They have also forwarded a copy of the Rules governing access to the State records.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Government have accepted the recommendation. They have also stated that non-confidential records upto 1930 will be made available to *bona-fide* research students with prior approval of the Government. The Keeper of Records of the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been surveying the records of the Public Offices in the State and taking steps to concentrate historical records at the Central Record Office established in May 1949.

Madras.—The State Government have informed that all records, which are more than 50 years old, are available to *bona fide* research scholars. Under the rules governing access to records, the Curator, Madras Record Office, is competent to allow access to the records of the Revenue and Irrigation Departments upto 1800, and of other departments upto 1856. For consultation of records of the former departments beyond 1800 and of the latter beyond 1856, he approaches the Government for sanction. For consultation of records of the past 50 years printed copies of such records as have been placed before the Editor's table, are also available. Even confidential records might be thrown open for research upto 1897. The Crown records are also thrown open for consultation like other records, but with the permission of the

Chief Secretary to the Government. But access to records which are of a confidential nature (e.g. relating to litigation, pensions, Inams, etc.) is withheld from research students.

The State Government, in the circumstances, did not feel any reason to fix 1901 as a particular date.

Orissa.—The State Government agree with the recommendations of the Research & Publication Committee that the ordinary and confidential records up to 1901 should be thrown open to *bona fide* research students.

Ajmer.—The State Government have no objection in accepting the resolutions in question and action is being taken accordingly by the Administration.

Delhi.—The State Government have informed that since the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, started only in 1912, they have no records pertaining to the Administration prior to that date. No action was, therefore, called for by the Administration on the resolution in question. They have, however, about 300 files of the former Commissioner's Office, and the Administration have no objection in allowing *bona fide* scholars access to these records.

Assam.—The State Government have no objection to throw open their ordinary and confidential records up to 1901 to *bona fide* research students excepting the records of political nature relating to hill tribes and states till these people accept their position and place in the Indian Republic.

Coorg.—The State Government have informed that there are no confidential historical records in their possession. Ordinary records of historical importance have already been thrown open to *bona fide* research students.

Mysore.—The State Government have accepted the recommendation.

Vindhya Pradesh.—The State Government have informed that they have thrown open all records, except those of confidential nature, to *bona fide* research scholars, having made no stipulation as regards the period.

Resolution IV.—This Committee reiterates its past recommendations regarding the establishment of Central Record Offices in the States (Part A & B).

The recommendation was forwarded to the State Governments concerned and the following is a summary of the replies so far received:—

Assam.—The Government have informed that the question of establishment of a Central Record Office in Assam is under consideration of the Government. The Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Gauhati, has been asked to draw up a scheme for the purpose.

Jammu & Kashmir.—The Government have decided to set up a Central Record Office and a Directorate for Research and Publication.

Madhya Bharat.—The Government have informed that they have already decided to open a Central Record Office for historical records which will be under the direct supervision of a Registrar. In pursuance of this decision such records are being collected from the headquarters of the Covenanted States and stored in the Central Record Room.

PEPSU.—The Government have already established a Central Record Office at Patiala.

Saurashtra.—The State Government have informed that they have created five District Record Offices with a Central Record Office at Rajkot and that the records of the former States and Talukas coming within the five Districts are in the first instance being listed Department-wise under the supervision of the officers concerned.

Orissa.—The State Government have informed that they have already set up a Central Record Office where they intend to centralise all the historical records available in that State for scientific preservation and study. Some of the old records up to the year 1862 have been transferred to the Central Record Office and others will be transferred gradually. Organisation of records in the State will be completed after the State Archives is provided with a building. Necessary steps are being taken by the State Government in that direction.

Replies from other State Governments are outstanding and the matter is being pursued by the Government of India.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should take steps for the preservation of all records excluding those which fall under the purview of the Archaeological Department.

Chief Secretary to the Government. But access to records which are of a confidential nature (e.g. relating to litigation, pensions, Inams, etc.) is withheld from research students.

The State Government, in the circumstances, did not feel any reason to fix 1901 as a particular date.

Orissa.—The State Government agree with the recommendations of the Research & Publication Committee that the ordinary and confidential records up to 1901 should be thrown open to *bona fide* research students.

Ajmer.—The State Government have no objection in accepting the resolutions in question and action is being taken accordingly by the Administration.

Delhi.—The State Government have informed that since the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, started only in 1912, they have no records pertaining to the Administration prior to that date. No action was, therefore, called for by the Administration on the resolution in question. They have, however, about 300 files of the former Commissioner's Office, and the Administration have no objection in allowing *bona fide* scholars access to these records.

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Replies from other State Governments are outstanding and the matter is being pursued by the Government of India.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should take steps for the preservation of all records excluding those which fall under the purview of the Archaeological Department.

The Resolution which was sent to the Government of India for necessary action has been accepted by them and a copy forwarded to the Director General of Archæology for necessary action.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Government of West Bengal be requested to concentrate the old District records in the provincial record office and afford suitable research facilities among them to research scholars in general and members of the West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee in particular.

The Government of West Bengal have accepted in principle that the old district records upto 1858 should be concentrated in their State Record Office and facilities for research should be given to the scholars. Action, however, will be taken by the State Government as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the Government of India may take steps to (i) get back the records belonging to the late Residencies and Political Agencies which have gone to the U.K. High Commissioner in India (ii) to call back all records belonging to those agencies and now transferred to various States, Union Governments, district authorities and other bodies and (iii) to arrange their concentration in the National Archives of India without delay.

The Government of India have decided to concentrate all records of the defunct Residencies and Political Agencies in the National Archives of India.

Regarding Part (i), the matter has been taken up with the British Government who are not willing to part with the records of the defunct Residencies in India. Efforts are, however, still being made to persuade that Government to hand over the records to the Government of India.

Regarding Part (ii) as reported during the 18th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held in July 1951, Records of 13 Residencies and 21 Political Agencies have already been concentrated in the National Archives of India. The matter relating to the records of 8 Residencies and Agencies which have not been transferred to the National Archives and to those of 11 distributed to various other agencies is receiving attention of the Government of India. A further report will be furnished to the Indian Historical Records Commission in due course.

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to take immediate steps to provide additional space and equipment in the National Archives of India for (i) storage of records, (ii) properly setting up the machinery, (iii) storage of maps, (iv) microfilm library, and (v) office accommodation.

The Government of India have informed the Secretary that due to financial stringency no provision could be made during 1950-51 to implement the resolution. The Government of India have again been approached for necessary budget provision during next year.

Resolution IX.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to permit the Director of Archives, Government of India, who is the Chief Editor of the *Indian Archives*, to buy the required paper for the journal in the open market and get it printed in suitable private presses on a permanent basis against the budget grants of the National Archives of India.

The Government of India have permitted the Director of Archives to get the 'Indian Archives' printed through private agency upto the end of June 1953.

Resolution X.—Resolved that in view of the impending abolition of Zamindari, the Government of India and State Governments may be requested to take steps by legislation or otherwise for the prevention of dispersal, sale and unwarranted destruction of historical documents in the possession of families like those of Zamindars, Talukdars, Nawabs, etc.

The Government of India are in general agreement with the resolution and forwarded it to all the State Governments for necessary action.

The summary of replies is given below:—

Ajmer.—The Government have explained that as the State has no separate legislature, it is not possible to take any steps to legislate on the subject. Any act that may be passed by the Central Government will automatically apply to that State also. The Deputy Commissioner, Ajmer, has however been asked to take suitable steps to carry out the intentions of the resolution in question.

Andaman & Nicobar.—The Government have informed that there are no families in possession of historical documents and consequently no steps on this resolution is proposed to be taken.

Assam.—The Government have stated that no legislation to prevent loss, destruction and dispersal of historical documents in the possession of the Zamindars of that State has been made. The Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara and Cachar District in whose jurisdiction Zamindari system exists have been directed by the State Government to collect records in their areas and

deposit them in their respective Record Offices for future collection by the Government.

Bilaspur.—The Government have stated that there are no historical documents in the custody of the State.

Coorg.—The Government have informed that there are no Zamindars, Talukdars, Nawabs, etc. in Coorg nor is there the Zamindari system. The Government have further stated that prior to its annexation by the British Government in 1834, Coorg was ruled by a Raja of Lingayat Community called Veera Rajendra Wodeyar. On the 7th May 1834 the State was annexed by the British Government and since then it was administered by the Central Government through a Chief Commissioner. All the historical records during the time of Raja's rule have been preserved and as such no action is considered necessary on the resolution.

Himachal Pradesh.—The Government have informed that in the absence of any legislation prohibiting the unwarranted destruction of historical documents in the possession of private individuals, they are not in a position to take any action on the resolution in question.

Hyderabad.—The Government have informed that on the integration of Sarfakhas and abolition of the jagirs in the Hyderabad State, it was decided that the documents and old records of historical value, in possession of the Jagirdars, etc., should be preserved properly by the Central Record Office, Hyderabad. Instructions have been issued to this effect to all the authorities concerned. The Director, Central Record Office, has recently been authorised to inspect the District Offices etc. (specially the defunct Jagir offices) with a view to selecting papers of historical value and transferring them to the Central Record Office for preservation. Every attempt is being made to prevent disposal, sale and unwarranted destruction of these historical documents.

Kutch.—The Government have stated that steps have been taken to contact the Jagirdars and others in Kutch to ensure prevention or destruction of historical documents in their possession, if any.

Madhya Bharat.—The Government have informed that when the resolution was referred to them the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Zamindari Bill had already been passed by the State Legislature. The resolution was, however,

referred to the Select Committee considering the Madhya Bharat abolition of Jagirdari Bill. The Committee after studying the circumstances prevailing in the State was of the opinion that it was not necessary to include any provision on the subject in the bill.

Madhya Pradesh.—The Government have informed that the matter is under consideration.

Madras.—The Government have informed that they have taken necessary action for the preservation of the records of the estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act (Act XXVI of 1948).

Manipur.—The Government have informed that there is no Zamindari System in the State and hence the question of legislation on the lines suggested is not considered necessary.

PEPSU.—The State Government have informed that the matter is receiving their consideration.

Rajasthan.—The Government have informed that the State Government are considering a proposal to set up an Archives Department in the State.

Travancore & Cochin.—The Government have stated that the Zamindari System is not in vogue in that State and as such no action is proposed to be taken on the Resolution.

Tripura.—The Government have informed that steps are being taken for the collection of records from the Chakla Roshnabad Estate of the Tripura Ruler.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Government have accepted the recommendation and are considering the steps that should be taken in pursuance thereof. A further report will be made in due course on the action taken by the State Government.

Resolution XI.—Resolved that the Government of India and State Governments may be requested to take appropriate steps to preserve the historical records which are in the personal custody of the Indian Princes, after the merger of their States with the Indian Republic, with a view to assuring their preservation and making them accessible for bona-fide research.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to the Rajpramukhs of all Part B States by name and to the Chief Commissioners of some of Part C States which were created as a result of the integration policy of the Government of India. While doing so the Government of India expressed their feeling that in view of the

enthusiastic interest evinced by the general body of archivists, historians and antiquarians in this country on the rich collections of historical materials in the possession of the Rulers, steps should be taken for their preservation as well as utilisation for research. The Rajpramukhs etc. were requested to take up the matter with the Rulers of the covenanting States and secure their co-operation in obtaining information regarding the nature and condition of the records. The Government of India intimated their willingness to offer their advice to the Rajpramukhs for the upkeep and scientific treatment of these records.

The information received from some of the Rajpramukhs etc. is summarised below:—

Bilaspur.—The Chief Commissioner has reported that the Administration did not receive any records from the late State regime. The matter is being pursued with His Highness the Raja of Bilaspur.

Bhopal.—The Chief Commissioner has informed that all the precautions necessary are being taken. The Director of National Archives visited Bhopal and inspected the Central Record Office. He found the system quite satisfactory.

Madhya Bharat.—The Chief Minister has informed that the Government have already developed a project for the creation of a Historical Records Office for the custody of all records of historical interest. Collection of all records and materials of historical interest from the covenanting States has been taken up.

Mysore.—The State Government have informed that there are no old records or manuscripts or antiquities of historical importance in the Mysore Palace. Old paintings and old musical instruments have been kept at the Jagan Mohan Palace Chitrashala.

PEPSU.—While moving all the Princes of the Union, the Rajpramukh wanted a clarification from the Government of India as to whether the purpose of the recommendation would be served if all these records were concentrated in the Central Record Office and Museum which has been established there. The Union Government had also adequate arrangements in Patiala for the scientific preservation of records and have a qualified Director of Archives for the purpose. As all these records after concentration would be open to all research scholars the Government of India agreed to the suggestion. Further reply is awaited in the matter.

Rajasthan.—The Rajpramukh has appealed to the Rulers of the covenanting States to take necessary action. The Chief Minister while assuring full co-operation to the Government of India in this behalf has informed that they appointed a Committee of scholars in March 1951 to investigate and report about the question of the organisation of a Department of Archives in the State with a Central Record Office attached to it. The report of the Committee is under consideration and it would be possible for the State Government to establish a Department of Archives at a very early date. The Government propose to scrutinise the records in possession of the Rulers and centralise them in the State Archives. The Government of India will be informed of the progress in due course.

The question of maintenance and preservation of State records was discussed at a meeting of the Rulers of Rajasthan in November 1951 and the proposal was generally welcomed by them. The Rulers would gladly make their records available to *bona-fide* research scholars. Amongst the covenanting States, Alwar possesses a fairly large collection of old records of considerable historical value which are very carefully looked after and scientifically preserved in a portion of the old palace which is now called Alwar Museum. Easy access to these records was given in the past to eminent scholars both Indian and foreign. The State, however, hoped that no attempt would be made to remove these collections. All antiquities, etc. of historical importance of Bikaner are housed in the Golden Jubilee Museum and are accessible to scholars. The Anup Sanskrit Library houses very rare Sanskrit manuscripts, which is in charge of a foreign qualified Curator. The publications of the Library include "The Ganga Oriental Series" and "The Sadal Oriental Series". Dholpur and Partabgarh have no records of historical importance. Replies from other covenanting States have not yet been received.

Saurashtra.—All the records, manuscripts, books, antiquities, etc. of the covenanting States of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbander, Gondal, Jafrabad, Wankaner, Limbdi, Amarnagar and Maliya were handed over to the authorities of the Saurashtra Government on the integration of the States. The Dharangadhra State has in its custody only one *farman* of the Emperor Aurangzeb issued to the

ruler of the State recognising his rulership and confirming his right to manufacture salt, and this the ruler claims to be more of family than of general interest. The States of Murvi, Palitana, Dhrol, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Chuda, Vala, Jasdan, Vadia, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Kotda-Sangani, Bilkha, Patdi, Khirasra, Sayala and Vanod have no such records. No reply from the State of Jetpur has been received.

Hyderabad.—All historical records, manuscripts, etc. are preserved in the Central Record Office (Daftar-e-Diwani & Mal) H.E.H. has in his possession only some religious books and manuscripts of the Holy Koran, which along with certain sacred relics are kept by him in the city Palace. A Trust for the preservation of these holy books etc. has been created.

Trivancore & Cochin.—The Rajpramukh has informed that he has no personal collections of historical importance. As for the records of Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin has informed that all the records have long ago been transferred to the Muzur Secretariat, Ernakulam. After integration of the State the records in the Sarvadhikari's Office have also been taken away by the Government.

Resolution XII.—This Committee learns with concern that a box of valuable records belonging to the late Kolhapur Residency was lost in transit and has not been recovered since despite the efforts of the Railway authorities. This Committee feels that the loss would not have occurred had the records been properly insured with the Railway authorities under Act IX of 1890. It, therefore, strongly recommends that immediate steps be taken by the Government of India to declare all records irrespective of their custody and the material of which they are composed, to be of sufficient value for inclusion in the 2nd schedule to the Act referred.

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

Resolution XIII.—Resolved that the Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments set up by the Government of Bombay be requested to take suitable action in regard to the disposition of the Vaidya Collections.

The Government of Bombay have decided that the Vaidya Records should be housed in the Alienation Office, Poona, and facilities should be given to students to study them as and when required. The Director of Archives, Bombay who is the Secretary, State Board for

Historical Records and Ancient Monuments has been instructed to take necessary action in the matter.

Secretary's note.—Thirteen Resolutions were passed at the 16th meeting of the Committee held in July 1950. Action on resolutions I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII has been reported above.

Action on resolution II has been completed.

Seventeenth meeting, Nagpur, December 1950

Resolution I.—That the Universities be requested to award at least one scholarship every year for conducting researches on the proposed compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in India and that Regional Records Survey Committees of the area should offer their full co-operation to the scholarship holder.

The Government of India have forwarded the Resolution to all the Universities. Their replies are awaited.

Secretary's note.—Only one resolution was passed at the meeting held in December 1950.

Eighteenth meeting, Delhi, July 1951

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that a Conference of Departmental representatives be held as soon as possible and position regarding the state of affairs prevalent in the Record Rooms of the Departments be discussed with a view to rectifying the defects.

The Committee also recommended that the National Archives should prepare a short pamphlet explaining in simple language what steps should be taken for preservation and maintenance of records.

The Government of India have agreed to the suggestion to hold a Conference of Departmental representatives after the 28th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The pamphlet explaining the methods for proper maintenance of records in the custody of various Ministries etc. has been prepared and circulated to all the Ministries, etc.

Resolution II.—The Committee recommends that the report submitted by the Secretary may be circulated to all the Ministries and Offices administered by them with the request to consider the proposal of keeping a trained Archivist and to give all the information required in the questionnaire.

The Government of India have circulated the resolution to all the Ministries. Replies awaited.

Resolution III.—The Committee recommends that in case Professor Philips expresses his inability to undertake the work the Chairman is authorised to appoint an Editor in consultation with the Director of Archives.

The Government of India have appointed Professor C. H. Philips and Dr. B. Mishra (now in England) as joint Honorary Editors for Volume XV of the Fort William—India House Correspondence.

The transcripts of the volume have been sent to Professor Philips.

Secretary's note.—Three resolutions were passed at the 18th meeting, July 1951.

ITEM 2.—Review of progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India

Substantial progress was made in the publication programme of the National Archives of India during the year under review. The following is a brief account:—

INDIAN RECORDS SERIES

Scheme I—Fort William—India House Correspondence

Volume I of the Correspondence has already been made ready for the press. Vols. II, XIII and XVII are under preparation. It is hoped that they will also be ready for the press within a short time. As soon as the Government of India agree to the printing of these Vols. in a private firm, Volume I will be sent.

Prof. C. H. Philips of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, has agreed to undertake editing of Vol. XV in collaboration with Dr. B. B. Misra.

Due to the sudden and untimely death of Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, editing of Vol. IV has remained incomplete. His son was requested to return the relevant papers which have now been received. It is intended to complete the Volume in the Department.

Other editors have reported good progress.

Scheme II—Selections from English Records

Due to shortage of staff the progress aimed at under this scheme could not be achieved. It is hoped that when the present pressure due to Scheme I of the programme is eased, work on Scheme II will be resumed.

Scheme III (A)—Records in Oriental Languages

It has already been brought to the notice of the Commission that the volume of Sanskrit Documents edited by Dr. S. N. Sen and Dr.

Mishra has been published by the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad and an addenda and a corrigenda have since been added to it. The volume has met a good reception.

The Allahabad University and the Kotah Darbar have completed editing of their respective volumes of *Hindi Letters*. No arrangement, however, has yet been made for their printing. The merger of Kotah State with Rajasthan has complicated matters and it has not yet been possible to move the Government of Rajasthan to undertake the publication.

As regards the publication of the *Persian Akhbars*, the agreement between the University of Delhi and Government of India has not yet been finalised.

In regard to *Kannada Letters* (1791—1805), it is understood that so far none of the Universities approached by Dr. B. A. Saletore have agreed to publish the volume. Dr. Saletore, is however, making further attempt to get the work completed.

The volume of *Tamil Letters* was being edited by late Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari on behalf of the Annamalai University, but it is not known what arrangement has been made by the University for completing the work after the death of Prof. Srinivasachari.

Prof. D. V. Potdar, has not yet submitted any report on the editing of *Marathi Letters*.

Scheme III (B)—Selections from English Records

Prof. Ganda Singh has reported that the printing of the volume, *Punjab Akhbars* (1829—41) is nearing completion. The Punjab University is still considering the question of *News Letters* (1839—41).

Dr. H. R. Gupta was deputed to the National Archives to examine the documents so that a decision may be arrived at. Dr. Gupta has completed his examination and it is hoped that University will communicate its decision shortly.

Dr. H. N. Sinha has completed the editing of *Elphinstone Correspondence* (1804—08). The Government of India have decided to help the Nagpur Historical Society with a subvention of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of printing the volume.

No further progress has been made in the editing of the *Ochterlony Papers* (1818—25). The work on *Orme Manuscripts* was completed by the late Prof. Srinivasachari and is now in the press.

The Department continued publication of the *Indian Archives*. Two issues of 1950 have just been published. The journal formerly a quarterly one is now to be issued biannually.

ITEM 3.—Survey of Records

(a) Annual reports from the Survey Committees.

(b) Financial aid to the ad-hoc Committees and the account of expenditure incurred by them.

(c) Documents purchased by the ad-hoc Committees from 1947—51.

(a) *Annual reports from the Survey Committees.*—A review of the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees in the States was placed before the Seventeenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Nagpur in December 1950. In addition to the State Government mentioned last year the Governments of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, P.E.P.S.U., and Madhya Bharat have set up their own permanent Committees and will be financed by the Governments concerned. The Government of India have issued reminders to other State Governments to set up similar permanent Committees in their respective States. (Please see Conspectus, Resolution VI, 8th meeting of the R. & P. Committee.)

The Annual Reports for the previous year received from the various Regional Records Survey Committees were placed before the Nagpur meeting of the Research & Publication Committee. A summary has been printed in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXVII, Pt. I (Appendix G). During the current year fresh reports have been received from the Committees in Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Committee may consider the desirability of all permanent and ad-hoc Committees submitting their Annual Reports to it.

Delhi Committee.—The Convener of the Delhi Committee, Dr. S. N. Sen, who was the only member of the Committee, resigned owing to pressure of his official work. The President of the Commission was moved to accept Dr. Sen's resignation and to appoint Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Head of the Department of History of the Delhi University and an Associate Member as the Convener of the Delhi Committee for the interim period. The Committee may now consider the desirability of reviving the ad-hoc local Committee. The local members are Dr. S. N. Sen, Dr. R. R. Sethi, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and Mr. K. Zachariah.

(b) *Financial grant and the account of expenditure.*—As usual a grant of Rs. 6,500 was received from the Government of India for 1951-52 for the ad-hoc Regional Records Survey Committees in Part A States only. There being only two such ad-hoc Committees functioning in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been disbursed to each of them, the balance being kept to meet future

demands, if any. The accounts of expenditure incurred by the ad-hoc Committees out of the Government grant for 1950-51 have been received from all the Committees, excepting Madhya Pradesh.

(c) *Purchase of documents.*—During the year most of the ad-hoc Survey Committees did very useful survey work and brought to light many valuable manuscripts of historical importance. The documents purchased out of the Government of India grant or their copies procured have been transferred to the National Archives of India for custody. A list of all the documents etc. purchased by the various ad-hoc Committees during 1947—51, will be found appended (Annexure I).

ITEM 4.—Formation of a Publication Programme by the State Governments

During their 18th session held in 1942, the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended [Resolution IV(a)] that the Provincial Governments and Indian States should formulate publication programme of their own records as far as possible on the same line as that of the National Archives of India. The comments then received from 8 Provincial Governments and 19 Indian States were recorded in pages 38-39, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XIX, Part I and page 106, Part III, Volume XX. It will appear that hardly any Government have definitely agreed to implement the resolution for one reason or other. Though a few of the State Governments have some kind of publication plans of their own, it would be desirable if every State Government prepare an integrated plan and implement it in stages.

The Commission may consider the desirability of moving the States to submit such a plan for consideration at their next meeting.

ITEM 5.—A note on the weeding rules received from the State Governments

At its 17th meeting the Research and Publication Committee decided that the Secretary should examine the weeding rules in force in various States with a view to ascertaining whether suitable safeguards were provided against destruction of records of possible research value and submitting them before the Committee with his comments. Accordingly, the Government of India addressed all the State Governments. So far replies have been received only from Ajmer, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Manipur, P.E.P.S.U., U.P. and Vindhya Pradesh. The remaining States are being requested to expedite their replies and as soon as complete information is available, it will be placed before the Committee together with Secretary's comments.

ITEM 6.—Resolution proposed to be moved by the Government of Hyderabad regarding publication of Residency Records

As the research students in the Hyderabad State are profoundly interested in the British Residency Records of the State, the National Archives is requested to publish as early as practicable a press-list of all the records transferred from Hyderabad after the abolition of the Residency Office.

Explanatory note.—The scholars in the State desire that the Residency Records should be handy and easily accessible but as it seems to be the settled policy of the Government of India to preserve them only in the National Archives, New Delhi, the students should be given the advantage of having the lists of these records before them. These lists will help them to borrow the required papers through the Central Records Office at Hyderabad. It is obvious that without a list like this, one will not know what to expect from such files.

Secretary's note.—It has already been reported at the 18th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held in New Delhi on the 21st July 1951 that the National Archives have so far received records of 13 Residencies and 21 Political Agencies. The records were received mostly without any lists and in a disorganised state. These are being checked, re-arranged and listed. This is a preliminary but an essential task that the National Archives has committed itself to complete. It would take considerable time to complete this work as records of 34 agencies have to be handled. The National Archives with its heavy commitments entailed in the (Five Year) Publication Programme is not in a position to undertake any fresh publication scheme of Press-Lists of records. It is engaged in preparing descriptive lists of these records and unless that is completed no fresh task can be undertaken.

ITEM 7.—Proposals of the University of Mysore

(a) A department of Archives with suitable staff and equipment be organised in every State of the Union where the Regional Survey Committees have been set up and all the records acquired by the Committee be conserved, catalogued and made available for persons and institutions interested in historical research.

Secretary's note.—Both the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research & Publication Committee passed more than twenty resolutions (vide "Resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1919—48", pp. 12—17; Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXVI, Part I, pp. 18-19 and Vol. XXVII, Part I, p. 21) urging the various State Governments to establish organised Central Record Offices. Some of the State* Governments have already set up Record Offices while others are considering the matter.

(*Bengal, Bhopal, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh).

The question is being pursued by the Government of India. The position has already been explained to the Mysore University which, however, feels that it is desirable to repeat the Resolution once more.

(b) The Research and Publication Committee may arrange to publish periodically a complete list of documents collected by the several regional committees with descriptive notices of records of special importance and distribute it among Regional Committees and the Universities for the use of Research Scholars.

Secretary's note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission or the Research & Publication Committee has no publication of its own excepting the Proceedings of the annual sessions which include a short summary of the annual reports of the survey work done by the various Regional Records Survey Committees. The Research & Publication Committee recommended that materials, including lists of documents which might be unearthed by the Survey Committees, be published by the Universities and learned institutions (vide Resolution XIII, 5th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXI, Part III, pp. 105-06).

(c) The Government of every State may be requested to make provision in the Annual Budget estimates for the expenses required by its Regional Committee for its efficient working.

Secretary's note.—Permanent Regional Records Survey Committees have been set up by some State Governments and they are already being financed by them.

(d) The Government of India may also be requested to make some grant-in-aid to Regional Committees of every State.

Secretary's note.—As the State Governments were unable to create their own Committees owing to exigencies created by the last war, ad-hoc Committees were set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission in several States and financed by the Central Government. These are gradually being replaced by permanent Committees established by the State Governments and also financed by them.

ITEM 8.—Resolution to be moved by Dr. K. K. Datta

Resolved that the States and the Universities be moved to grant duty leave to their nominees who are also members of the ad-hoc or permanent Regional Records Survey Committees in the respective areas when it becomes expressly necessary for them to go out for a short period in search of documents.

Explanatory note.—This concession is necessary to avoid delay to discover the records in respect of which information has already been received. Experience tells us that delay sometimes causes loss or disappearance of valuable records.

ITEM 9.—*Resolution to be moved by Mr. R. Subba Rao*

Resolved that the Government of India should take early steps for the preparation of a series of books based on proper documents relating to political, revenue and social and economic histories of India and individual States.

Explanatory note.—At present publication of books is done in an irregular manner. Books relating to the whole of India and to the States,—of the B.A. and M.A. standard—should be written by paid scholars on scheduled topics based on documents in Central and State record offices, under the auspices and, guidance of Indian Historical Records Commission.

Secretary's note.—The proposal is outside the scope of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

ANNEXURE .

MANUSCRIPTS AND DOCUMENTS PURCHASED BY THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES ✓

I

Delhi Regional Records Survey Committee

1947-48

1. Mukatabat-i-Abul Fazl (copied by Shaikh Fath Ali in 1635 A.D.) (Persian).
2. Munshat-i-Dilkusha by Saiyid Nisar Ali Bukhari (copied in 1815 A.D.) (Persian).
3. Majua-i-Sarishta by Tulsi Ram (Persian).
4. Insha-i-Shauq by Bhogi Lal (Shauq) (Persian).
5. Mukatabat-i-Allami (Persian).
6. Waqiat-i-Kashmir by Muhammad Azam (Persian).
7. Parwanas, tamasuks, arzis, court summons, etc. (20) (Persian and Urdu).

1948-49

No document was purchased.

1949-50

8. Nigar-nama by Malikzadah (Persian).
9. Letters from Sir Thomas Metcalfe to Emperor Bahadur Shah (Persian).
10. Nirmal-Granth by Mansukh Ram (1769 A.D.) (Hindi in Urdu script).

1950-51

11. Diary of daily happenings at the Moghul Court in 1949 (Persian).
12. Waqai-i-Jang-i-Kohistan by Maulvi Muhammad Fazli-i-Azim (copied by Muhammad Iradat Khan in 1857 A.D.) (Persian).
13. Farman of Emperor Shahjahan (Persian).
14. Farman of Emperor Farrukhsiyar (Persian).

U.P. Regional Records Survey Committee
1947-48

1. Farmans, parwanas, sanads, arzis, deeds, etc (322) (Persian).
2. Tarikh-i-Alfi by Mulla Ahmad Tatawi (Vol. I—Parts I & II) (Persian).
3. Parwanas, sanads, arzis, etc. (45) (Persian).
4. Parwanas, sanads, arzis, etc. (106) (Persian & Urdu).
(Other parwanas are fragmentary; cannot be deciphered.)

1948-49

5. Parwanas, sanads, letters, etc. in Persian (26) together with three lists of Persian and Arabic manuscripts and one list of Hindi and Sanskrit manuscripts in the custody of various libraries and persons in U.P.

1949-50

6. Catalogue of Sanskrit Works (Prepared by Shri Prabhat Misra).
7. Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the custody of the Allahabad Municipal Museum (2).
8. A collection of Court Papers (Persian).
9. Baitus-Sanam (Persian) with a collection of Ghazals, hymns and medical prescriptions (Hindi and Sanskrit in Urdu Script) by Lala Nandi Lal.
10. A collection of 13 Risalas, each by a different author (Persian).
11. Parwanas, sanads, petitions, letters, etc. (27) (Persian).
12. Diwan-i-Ashraf Isfahani (Persian).
13. Farman of Shah Alam II (Persian).

1950-51

14. Shakar-nama (Jang-i-Multan) (Persian).
15. Hymns of Surdas and Tulsi Das (Hindi in Urdu Script).
16. Translation of 'Vishnu Purana' by Pandit Ram Narayan of Lucknow (1855 A.D.) (Persian).
17. Miratul-Ahwal-i-Jahan-Numa of Aqa Ahmad (copied by Faiz Ali in 1813 A.D.) (Persian).
18. Adiparvan (Mahabharat) (Sanskrit).
19. Vyakarna Tippani (Sanskrit).
20. Raghava-Pandaviya-Tika (Sanskrit).
21. Chitrakavya (Sanskrit).
22. Farmans and parwanas (21) (Persian).

Orissa Regional Records Survey Committee

1947-48

1. Palm leaf manuscripts (50) (Oriya).

1948-49

2. Palm leaf manuscripts (19) (Oriya).

1949-50

3. Palm leaf manuscripts (31) (Sanskrit).

1950-51

No document was purchased.

Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee

1947-48

1. Vasantarajasakuna by Vasantaraja (palm leaf) (Sanskrit).
2. Svarajyasiddhivyakhya by Gangadharasvati (Sanskrit).
3. Samkhyatattvakaumudi by Vachaspati Misra (Sanskrit).
4. Karttikamahatmyam (Sanskrit).
5. Padarthakhandanam (Sanskrit).
6. Masamimansa by Gokulanatha (Sanskrit).
7. Muktiadarahasyam by Gadadhara (Sanskrit).
8. Taptamudradhikaranirnayah (Sanskrit).
9. Vrttadarpanam by Bhisma Misra (Sanskrit).
10. Danavakyavali by Dhiramati (Sanskrit).
11. Vivadachandrah by Mitra Misra (Sanskrit).
12. Madhavanalakamakandala (Sanskrit).
13. Tarapujapaddhatih (Sanskrit).
14. Kavyalankarasutravrttih by Vamana (Sanskrit).
15. Padankadutah by Sri Krsnasarvabhauma (Sanskrit).
16. Ramapujapaddhatih by Ghananandadasa (Original) (Sanskrit).
17. Virudavali by Raghudeva Misra (Sanskrit).
18. Virudavalivyakhya by Kranadatta (Sanskrit).
19. Acharadarsah by Sri Datta (Sanskrit).
20. Nauanibandhavachanam by Sachala Misra (Sanskrit).
21. Tithitattvachintamani by Mahesa Thakura (Sanskrit).

22. Vratapaddhatih by Rudradhara (Sanskrit).
23. Bhaktichintamani (Sanskrit).
24. Nitisatakam by Bhatrhari (Sanskrit).
25. Sabdabodhaprakriya by Achala Upadhyaya (Sanskrit).
26. Saktivadarthadipika by Krsnabhatta (Sanskrit).
27. Vyutpattivadapatrika by Narayana (Sanskrit).
28. Sabdalokarahasyam by Mathuranatha (Sanskrit).
29. Akhyatavadatattvem (Sanskrit).
30. Avayavatippani (Sanskrit).
31. Baudhdhakaravivrtti by Gadadhara (Sanskrit).
32. Miratul-Asrar by Abdur Rahman Chishti (Persian).
33. Malfuzati-i-Hazrat-Jalalud-Din Bukhari (Persian).
34. Tarikh-i-Nadri by Muhammad Mahdi Khan (Persian).
35. Ilhamat-i-Muna'mi by Shah Muna'm (Persian).
36. Rasala-i-Ishqia by Qazi Hamidud-Din Nagori (Persian).
37. Rasailul-I'jaz by Amir Khusraw (Persian).
38. Tuhfatul-Ahrar & Subhatul-Abrar by Jami (Persian).
39. Risala-i-Badrul-Liyali, Halat-i-Piran-i-Chist & Tariqa-i-Ibadat (in one volume) (Persian).
40. Risalatul-Tasawwuf by Abdul Qahir Suharwardi (Arabic).
41. Hujjatul-Arifin by Shah Hayatullah (Persian) & Miratul-Arifin by Hazrat Imam Husain (Arabic).
42. Maktubat-i-Makhdam Sharafud-Din Bihari (Persian).
43. Diwan-i-Fughani (Persian).
44. Nafhatul-Uns by Jami (Persian).
45. Diwan-i-Nasir Ali (Persian).
46. Diwan-i-Fitrat by Mirza Muiz Musair (Fitrat) (Persian).
47. Qiranus-Saidain by Amir Khusraw (Persian).
48. Safina by Maulana Hasrat of Patna (Persian).
49. Masnavi by Nasir Ali & Si Nama by Saiyid Hussain (Persian).
50. Shihab-i-Saqib & Risala-i-Ijala by Salamat Ali Kashifi (Persian).
51. Haft Paikar by Nizami Ganjawi (Persian).
52. Jami'ul-Qawamin of Khalifa Shah Muhammad, Mukatabat-i-Abul Fazl and Ruq'at-i-Hazin (Persian).
53. Wahdatul-Wujud by Muhammad Ahsan (Arabic).
54. Risala-i-Masail (Persian).

55. Tuhfatul-Ahrar by Jami and Tuhfatul-Iraqain by Khaqani (Persian).
56. Aurad-o-Wazaif-i-Khwajagan-i-Chisht by Husam (Persian & Arabic).
57. Tazkiratul-Auliya by Shaikh Faridud-Din Attar (Persian).
58. Mustalahatush-Shuara by Warusta Lahori (Persian).
59. Masnavi bearing neither title nor poet's name (Persian).
60. Sharh-i-Khatima by Basit (Persian).
61. Majmua-i-Kalam-i-Shu'ara-i-Farsi (Persian).
62. Insha-i-Abul Fazl (copied in 1768 A.D.) (Persian).
63. Insha (Daftar I) and Ruq'at of Abul Fazl and Bahar-i-Danish of Inayatullah Lahori (Persian).
64. Tazkira-i-Shaikh Ali Hazin (Persian).
65. Risala-i-Shaikh Ali Hazin (with Marthubul-Qari & Farhang-i-Danish etc.) (Persian).
66. Sabilur-Rishad (Persian).
67. Sharul-Aqaid with Sharhul-Wasiat, Hijratul-Nabwiya etc. (Arabic).
68. Khulasatul-Hisab by Bahaud-Din Amili (with Qanuoha) (Persian).
69. Miratul-Ahwal-i-Jahan Numa by Aqa Ahmad Muhammad Ali (Persian).
70. Insha-i-Matlub (Persian).
71. Insha-i-Yusufi (Persian).
72. Insha-i-Yar Muhammad (Persian).
73. Tarikh-i-Bangala-wa-Bihar by Shah Muhammad Wafa (Persian).
74. Ibrat-nama-i-Ahl-i-Basar-wa-Mawjudat by Rai Balmukand (Persian).
75. Gulistan-i-Sadi with Ruqat-i-Alamgiri (Persian).
76. Maktubat-i-Hazrat Shah Yahiya Qutb-i-Alam (Nur) (Persian).
77. Sanad bearing the seal of Mir Badi Haidar of the court of Emperor Alamgir I.
78. Parwanas, farmans, sanads, letters, etc. (98) (Persian).
79. Copies of 12 Sanskrit documents (Sanskrit).

1948-49, 1949-50

No document was purchased.

1950-51

80. Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh (Persian).

81. Halat Qasimuddin etc. (Persian).
82. Mirat-ul-Alam (Persian).
83. Majmuatul Insha (Persian).

V

Madras Regional Records Survey Committee

1947-48

1. Account of the family of Lazare-de-Motto, the first courtier of Pondicherry (Tamil).

1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51

No document was purchased.

DOCUMENTS PURCHASED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1947-48

1. Majma-i-Faiz by Munshi Sundar Lal (Persian).
2. Farmans, parwanas, sanads, letters, etc. (64) (Persian).
3. Personal and Private letters to Mr. G. P. Mathur and his daughter from
 - (a) Lady Fuller (1930—48), (60 documents in English).
 - (b) Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller (8 documents in English).
4. Roznamchas or diaries of daily occurrences
 - From 1792—1812 (ms.) (Persian).
 - From 1792—1863 (ms.) (Persian).
 - From 1863—1921 (lithographed almanacs) (Urdu).

1948-49

5. Shah-nama of Firdausi (Persian).

1949-50

6. Hadiqatul-Haqiqat by Hakim Sanai (Persian).
7. Gul-i-Ragin by Ateshi Qandhari (Persian).
8. Mafatihuj-Jinan by Alaud-Daulah Samnani (Arabic).
9. Tuhfatul-Ahrar by Jami (Persian).
10. Khanda-i-Ghadr by Nawab Muhammad Wajid Ali Khan (Urdu).
11. Quran (copied by Abdur Razzaq) (Arabic).
12. Tarikh-i-Firuzi by Shama-i-Siraj Afif (Persian).
13. Specimens of calligraphy by Abdullah Hamidullah (Persian).
14. Diwan-i-Amani by Mirza Amanullah Khan (Persian).
15. Tarikh-i-Shahan-i-Muhlia by Saiyid Abdullah Qutbul-Mulk & Saiyid Hasan Khan (Persian).
16. Farmans, parwanas, proclamations, sanads, letters, etc. (34) (Persian).

ANNEXURE II

CONSTITUTION OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES FOR WEST BENGAL, UTTAR PRADESH, HYDERABAD, MADHYA BHARAT AND AJMER.

WEST BENGAL

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

HOME (RECORDS) DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. 668-R.R.-6R-8/50

Dated Calcutta, the 28th July, 1951

In pursuance of Resolution V passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1942 the Governor is pleased to constitute a Committee to be designated the "West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee" consisting of the persons named below:—

- (1) Dr. Jadunath Sarkar;
- (2) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.;
- (3) Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen, Sastri, M.A., of Viswa Bharati, Shantiniketan, Bolepore;
- (4) Dr. A. P. Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University;
- (5) Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University;
- (6) Sri Brojendra Nath Banerjee, B.A., Bangiya Sahitya Parisad;
- (7) Janab Mahibbul Hasan Khan, B.A. (Hons.), (London), Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal;
- (8) Dr. I. B. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Calcutta University;
- (9) Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., (London), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University;
- (10) Dr. M. L. Roy Choudhuri, M.A., D.Litt., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University;
- (11) Dr. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University;
- (12) Dr. S. P. Sen, B.A., (Hons.), (London), D.Phil., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University;
- (13) Sri D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Calcutta University;

(14) Dr. D. C. Ganguli, M.A., Ph.D., Curator, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta;

(15) The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Eastern Circle (*ex-officio*); and

(16) The Keeper of Records of the Government of West Bengal (*ex-officio*).

2. Dr. Jadunath Sarkar will be the Chairman and Dr. N. K. Sinha will act as the Secretary and Convener of the Committee.

3. The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be three years with effect from the date of this resolution.

4. The function of the Committee will be to bring to light records in private custody and provide for their preservation and publication.

ORDER-Ordered that the resolution be published in the Calcutta Gazette and copies thereof forwarded to the Chairman and members of the Committee.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the other Departments of this Secretariat and the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, for information.

By order of the Governor

(Sd). R. GUPTA, •

Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

UTTAR PRADESH

No. A-4702/XV-2076/50

Dated Lucknow, Aug. 3, 1951.

Education (A) Department

The Governor [of Uttar Pradesh] has been pleased to constitute the Regional Records Survey Committee, U.P. consisting of the following members with Prof. M. Habib, M.A. (Oxon), Prof. of History, Aligarh Muslim University as Chairman of the Committee.

(i) All members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Ordinary, Associate and Corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission representing State Government, Universities and learned institutions of this State.

(ii) Members nominated by Government.

(1) Curator, State Museum, Lucknow;

(2) Officer on Special Duty (Archæology) to Government, Education Department, U.P. Civil Secretariat, Lucknow;

(3) Dr. K. R. Qannungo, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Lucknow University;

(4) Sri Bimla Nand Ghosh, Prof. of History, Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad;

(5) Sri Bishal Singh, M.L.A., Principal, Kashi Vidyapitha, Banaras.

(iii) Keeper of Records, U.P., Allahabad, *ex-officio* member & Secretary of the Committee. He will also be the convenor of the Committee.

2. As the present term of the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission is due to expire on March 31, 1952, the term of the members of the Committee will also expire on that date. Thereafter new members of the Indian Historical Records Commission from this State will automatically become members of this Committee. The term of the remaining (nominated) members will also expire on that date after which fresh nominations will be made by Government.

3. The functions of the Committee shall be to conduct surveys with a view to bringing to light records in private custody and providing for their preservation and publication in the following manner.

(i) Efforts shall be made to encourage the presentation or donation of records to the Central Records Office, Allahabad.

(ii) Documents which cannot be presented or donated to the Records Office shall be purchased. In case the documents are purchased by a Branch Committee approval of the Regional Committee shall be necessary.

(iii) If the documents of historical interest are not available either for sale or presentation, the Committee shall take measures to make brief notes of them.

(iv) If the owner of a historical records is not inclined to part with a damaged collection of genuine historical importance, arrangements may be made by the Committee through the Central Records Office to get it micro-filmed.

(v) Technical advice on the preservation of documents shall be given by the Committee to the owners of the Records. If staff of the Central Records Office is utilised for the

purpose, the owner of the record shall bear the necessary expenditure.

4. The Regional Survey Committee may, if it thinks necessary, also appoint Branch Committees, with Government's approval, which shall also include some nominees of Government and allot funds to them for making surveys and obtaining historical records or for such purposes as it may specify in this behalf.

5. The Regional Committee shall hold at least two meetings annually. The Regional Committee shall submit six-monthly reports of the work done by it to Government. All the records, their copies and notes, presented or donated and purchased by the Regional Committee shall be the property of Government and preserved at the Central Records Office, Allahabad.

6. The non-official members of the Regional Committee will draw Travelling allowance and Daily allowance for attending the meetings of the Committee, and for making survey tours from their usual place of residence to the place of meeting or where they proceed for surveys and back on the rates admissible to first class Government servants. Where concession fares for return journeys are allowed by the Railway, Travelling allowance will be limited to the actual cost of return first class ticket plus one half of the ordinary first class fare each way. The Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh, will be the controlling officer in respect of the Travelling allowance bills of the non-official members of the Committee. Official members will draw Travelling allowances etc. at the rates admissible to them according to the rules in Financial Hand Book, Volume III and the cost will be met from the departmental budget concerned.

7. The Governor has further been pleased to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 per annum for the purpose as detailed in the appended statement, with effect from the year 1951-52, which is debitable under the head "57--Miscellaneous Charges—C—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Other Commissions and Committees".

Appendix

	Rs.
1. Contingencies.	
(a) Purchase of Documents ...	4,000
(b) Postage, Stationery and copying charges etc. ...	300
2. Allowances & Honoraria.	
(a) Travelling allowances etc. to the members of Committee ...	1,700
TOTAL ...	6,000

HYDERABAD STATE

In pursuance of Government of India, Ministry of Education, letter No. F. 92/20/46-A.2, dated 24th August 1950, the Government of Hyderabad consider it desirable to set up a permanent Regional Historical Records Survey Committee for the Hyderabad State. The Committee among other things will undertake:—

- (1) To take a comprehensive census of available records and historical materials in the State and make the official records of the Hyderabad Government (up to year 1900) accessible to students of History.
- (2) To take steps for the acquisition of records lying uncared for in private custody, and for the preservation, classification and study of important historical documents in private custody and bring them to the notice of scholars.
- (3) To publish Hand books and Calendars of records for facilitating research.
- (4) To take steps to ensure that historical records in the custody of Government departments are properly preserved and catalogued.
- (5) To procure copies of such records as may exist outside the State and may have bearing on the History of Deccan.

II. The Committee will consist of the following Members, and they will hold office for a period of three years in the first instance:—

1. Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University—Chairman
2. Secretary, Education Department—Vice-Chairman
3. Director, Central Record Office—Secretary.

Members: University

4. Dr. Yousuf Hussain Khan, Head of the History Department, Osmania University.
5. Dr. Rama Rao, Professor, Nizam College.
6. Mr. Sajjan Lal, Lecturer of History, Osmania University.

Nominees of other Departments

7. Mr. R. M. Joshi, Assistant Director, Central Records (also Associate member of the I.H.R. Commission).
8. Director, Archaeological Department.
9. The Curator, State Library, Hyderabad.

Learned Institutions or persons keenly interested in History

10. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani.
11. Professor S. Hanumanth Rao.
12. Khawaja Mohd. Ahmed, Curator, Museum (Member, Numismatics Society).
- 13—15. To be nominated by Government from learned Institutions.

NOTE:—No. 3 is the ordinary member of the Indian Historical Records Commission and its Research & Publication Committee.

Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are Associate members of the Commission.

MADHYA BHARAT

The following will constitute the Regional Records Survey Committee for Madhya Bharat:—

1. Maharaj Kumar Dr. Raghubir Singh, M.A., D.Litt., Sitamau.
2. Shri S. N. Dhar, M.A., Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat, and Associate member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Gwalior.
3. Shri N. C. Zamindar, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, Madhya Bharat Jagirdars Association, Juna Indore, Indore City.
4. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., I.A.S., Secretary to Govt. of Madhya Bharat, Education and Local Self-Government (Urban) and Corresponding member, Indian Historical Records Commission.

The membership will be extended later.

AJMER

A permanent Regional Survey Committee consisting of the under-mentioned personnel has been constituted for the State of Ajmer:—

1. Shri R. S. Kapur, B.A. (London), Senior Lecturer in History, Govt. College, Ajmer—*Convenor*.
2. Shri U. C. Bhattacharya, M.A., Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer—*Member*.
3. Shri D. Vable, M.A., LL.B., Principal, D.A.V. College, Ajmer. (He had been a Professor of History and is at present a member of the Committee of Courses in History, Ajmer Board. A non-official member).
4. Shri S. S. Mathur, M.A., LL.B., Ajmer (A non-official member).
5. Shri P. L. Joshi, M.A., B.T., Head Master, Govt. High School, Ajmer.

The Committee will co-opt such other members as may be necessary from time to time. It will work in consultation with Shri Harbilas Sarda, a distinguished local historian. The functions of this Committee will be as follows:—

1. To unearth valuable manuscripts and documents and to arrange their purchase from private owners.
2. To help the Govt. of India in the compilation of a 'National Register of Records, Manuscripts etc.'
3. To help the Records Offices in this State in retaining permanently records of possible research value.

Professor Kapur, the Convenor of the Committee, has suggested that a suitable amount should be placed at the disposal of the Committee. Further details are being worked out.

ANNEXURE III

PROFORMA TO BE USED FOR PREPARING LISTS OF MANUSCRIPTS, DOCUMENTS ETC.

The following *proforma* may be used in preparing lists of farmans and other historical documents in the custody of the Museums:—

1. *Nature of the document* (farman, nishan, parwana, Hasbulhukm, arzi, kharita, shuqqa, etc.) with the name of the writer and the addressee.
2. *Date and place of writing* and (where given) the date and address of the recipient.
3. *Character* whether autograph, holograph, signed autograph, signed copy, draft, extract or so on. (In case of unsigned autograph the reason of ascription should be stated). Reference should also be made to seals or any other mark that may have been used on the document.
4. *Provenance* circumstances under which acquired giving the name of owner who may have possessed the document before its acquisition by the Museum.
5. *Approximate length* in page (specifying size).
6. *Make-up*, materials used, handwriting, ink (colour and nature of ink), ornamental devices, if any, form (roll, flat document, codex).
7. *State of preservation*.
8. *Language*.
9. *Subject in broad outline*.
10. *Press mark* (reference No. in the Catalogue of the Museum).
11. *If any portion published*.

APPENDIX G

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, JAIPUR, DECEMBER, 1951

ITEM 1.—*Motion of condolence on the death of Sir William Foster and Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari*

Sir William Foster was a Corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission from U.K. since 1930. One time Superintendent of Records, India Office, London, Sir William was one of the enthusiastic members of the Commission and a leading scholar in the world of Indology.

Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari was one of the oldest members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. His association with the Commission began in 1925 as a Corresponding member. He was an expert member of the Commission since 1942. He served the Commission till his death. One of the leading historians of his time, Prof. Srinivasachari was the Professor and Head of the Department of History of the Annamalai University for a considerable period.

Letters of condolence were sent by the Secretary to both Lady Foster and Mrs. Srinivasachari.

ITEM 2.—*Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the 27th and some previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission.*

Twenty-third Session, 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) Mm. Pandit B. N. Reu, (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.

Saurasthra.—The State Government have agreed to afford adequate facilities for access to their records to research scholars, wherever possible. They are also agreeable to fall in line with other State Governments in regard to the question of central control of their records.

Twenty-fifth Session, Delhi, December 1948

Resolution II.—This 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.

Please see remarks on the same resolution in conspectus, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, page 60, Part I, Vol. XXVII. Similar information has since been invited from all the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission both in India and abroad.

Further replies have been received from the following:—

State Governments

1. Ajmer
2. Baroda
3. Bombay
4. Delhi
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Mysore
7. Travancore-Cochin
8. West Bengal

Universities

9. Women's University, Bombay
10. Madras
11. Patna
12. Poona

Learned Institutions

13. Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry
14. Anjuman-al-Islah, Desna, Patna
15. Australian War Memorial, Canberra
16. Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona
17. Itihasacharya Vishvanath Kashinath Rajwade Samshodhak Mandal, Dhulia, West Khandesh
18. Patna Museum, Patna

Individuals

19. Sardar M. V. Kibe, Indore
20. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Madras
21. Nawab of Murshidabad, Bengal

Foreign Governments

22. Netherlands—

High Court

23. Calcutta.

Information received is, however, incomplete and inaccurate mainly because the subject is technical and can be successfully dealt with only by people who are well conversant with paintings. Consequently, this Department has to enter into a long correspondence in order to elicit requisite information.

Since the task is formidable, the Commission may like to consider the desirability of entrusting this responsibility to the various States, the Centre being responsible for the Institutions under their own control.

Secretary's note.—To sum up, three resolutions were passed at the 25th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Delhi in 1948. These related to maintenance and preservation of Mackenzie manuscripts, Dutch and Danish Records and Tanjore Raj Records; preparation of a catalogue of portraits and paintings of Indian interest; and listing of defunct Residency Records transferred to the National Archives of India. Action on the first resolution, which was modified at the 15th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee, is nearing completion. As regards the second resolution the matter has already been placed before the Commission for reconsideration. For a report on the third resolution attention is invited to conspectus of action taken.

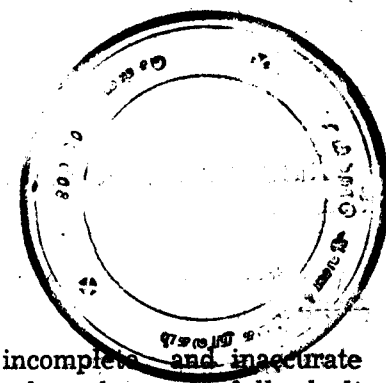
Twenty-sixth Session, Cuttack, December 1949

Resolution IX.—The Commission recommends that the suggestion above (organising the archives of Universities, Colleges, etc.) 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.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the agencies concerned. The Commission have already been intimated of the replies received (see pages 63—65, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXVII). A summary of further replies is given below:—

Andaman & Nicobar Islands.—There are no Universities or scientific and learned institutions in the Islands.

Hyderabad.—There are Marathi, Telugu, Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the Osmania University Library which are being utilised by the scholars. There are however no regular archives in the Library.



Kutch.—There are no Universities, Colleges and learned institutions in Kutch.

Orissa.—The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Uttar Pradesh.—The copies of the resolution in question have been forwarded to the Universities of Allahabad, Agra, Aligarh, Banaras and Lucknow, U.P. Historical Society, Lucknow, Aligarh Historical Research Institute and other learned and scientific institutions started before 1900, for necessary action.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.—The college was started about 150 years back and a brief history of the college is being printed in the college Calendar for 1950-51. A copy of the Calendar will be sent after it is printed.

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.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Inter-University Board and the Universities.

The *Inter-University Board* have informed that the Universities feel that introduction of new subjects should be left to the discretion of each University mainly because facilities differ in different Universities. The Universities, however, have noted the recommendation of the Commission and would be glad to implement it whenever circumstances permit.

The *University of Calcutta* has informed that the University considers it more important to give the students at the M.A. stage a solid ground work and a clear historical perspective than to teach them the technique of making descriptive lists of original documents, which any intelligent young man can pick up in three months or so under proper guidance. Provision has already been made in the University for making the post-graduate students acquainted with original records, particularly in the special papers, and this will more than meet the requirements of the recommendation.

The *Osmania University* has informed that it has decided not to include for the present the study of archives in the B.A. or M.A. syllabus in History. The question of introducing this subject in the

Faculty of Commerce has also been ruled out in view of the fact that M. Com. Course is not conducted by the University.

The *Annamalai University* has informed that the organisation of archives would apply only to Universities founded before 1900 and that without archives the suggestion to modify the M.A. course cannot be implemented. It has also stated that there is no M.A. course in the University.

Secretary's note.—To sum up, ten resolutions were passed at the 26th Session held at Cuttack in December 1949. A report on the action initiated on these resolutions was placed before the Commission at their 27th Session held in December 1950 at Nagpur (pages 60—65, Part I, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXVII). As far as the first eight resolutions are concerned there is nothing further to report as yet. As regards resolutions IX and X a summary of replies received after December 1950 have already been given above. Implementation of the recommendations, wherever necessary, is being pursued.

Twenty-seventh Session, Nagpur, December 1950

Resolution I.—The Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourns the death of Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India and authorises its Secretary to convey to his relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution was forwarded to Miss Maniben Patel and it has been acknowledged.

Resolution II.—The Commission recommends that (i) the work of compilation of National Register of Records be taken up by the Government of India on a limited scale and executed through a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar with a small staff specially appointed for this purpose; (ii) the Registrar and his staff make an experimental survey in the State of Delhi and East Punjab for a period of 3 years; and (iii) their work be reviewed after three years and if found successful their activities be extended to other regions of India.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India along with concrete proposals for the implementation of the scheme and necessary provision has been suggested in the budget estimates for 1952-53. The decision of the Government of India is awaited.

Resolution III.—It is resolved that (i) all State Governments in India should fall in line with the Government of India in recognising records administration as technical work; (ii) ultimately all

appointments to records repositories in India should be made from among Diploma holders in archives science from recognised institutions (for the time being the National Archives of India is the only institution which offers on a limited scale a diploma course in Archives science); (iii) all Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments who have to retain large bodies of 'current records' in their custody should employ full time Record Officers who should be diploma holders in archives science, if such a person is available, or the officer should after appointment be sent up to the National Archives of India or to an organised State Record Office for training; and (iv) for the next five years 4 annual stipends of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. should be awarded by the Government of India to good candidates who come up for training at the National Archives of India. It is further resolved that in awarding the scholarships a contract should be entered into with the stipend-holders to the effect that they would be expected to serve the Government of India or a State Government for a specified period after successful completion of training in the National Archives of India.

The resolution has been forwarded to all the Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments, Universities and learned institutions.

The Government of India are in general agreement with the recommendation. The question of increasing the number and value of stipends to the trainees during 1952-53 is under the Government's consideration.

A summary of replies received from various Ministries etc. is given below:

Ministries of the Government of India

Commerce & Industry.—The Ministry has asked for certain information which has been supplied.

Food & Agriculture.—The Ministry asked for certain information which has been supplied.

Labour.—The Ministry informed that it does not have any record office under its administrative control. Further clarification has been sought for.

Natural Resources & Scientific Research.—The Ministry has noted the resolution and will implement it as soon as the number of record increases.

State Governments

Andaman & Nicobar Islands.—No action is proposed to be taken on the resolution as the current records in the custody of the Administration are not so voluminous as to warrant appointment of a trained Archivist.

Bhopal.—The State Government have accepted the recommendation. The question of organising a Central Record Office is under their consideration and a candidate will be deputed to the National Archives of India.

Bilaspur.—The Government have stated that since the Revenue and Judicial records in the State are looked after by experienced officers and the departmental records are in their infancy it was not necessary to depute any officers for training to the National Archives. The State Government, have, however, been persuaded to reconsider their decision.

Coorg.—The Government informed that they do not propose to take any action for the present on the recommendation. They have, however, been requested to reconsider their decision.

Kutch.—The Government have informed that the proposal to establish a record office under a trained record officer was sent to the Government of India who have advised to keep it pending till better financial prospects.

Manipur.—The Government have informed that in view of the small size of the records in the State, no trained man is necessary and the present system of handing over records to an upper division assistant is workable. The Government have, however been again requested to reconsider their decision.

Madhya Bharat.—The Government have stated that the Education Department was already following the recommendation. It has, however, been pointed out to them that all the departments should try to implement the resolution.

Madras.—The Government have informed that Records Administration is already recognised as a technical job and a well-organised Record Office has been in existence in the State since 1909. Training in Archives Science in England has been prescribed as one of the qualifications for the post of the Curator of the Record Office. The Record Office is also capable of imparting training in Archivism.

PEPSU.—The Government have accepted the resolution. They have further stated that the Superintendent of the Archives Department was already trained in the National Archives.

Tripura.—The Government accept the resolution. They have however been persuaded to implement it.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Central Record Office is under a trained Archivist. The Government have also forwarded the resolution to its various departments for implementation.

Vindhya Pradesh.—The Government have informed that the records are kept in charge of clerks in various departments and

training will be undertaken only when there is a Central Record Room. The Government have, however, been requested to implement the recommendation as soon as possible.

Universities

Agra.—The resolution has been noted.

Allahabad.—In view of its present strained financial condition it is not possible to implement the resolution.

Baroda.—As the University has been recently established and has records only of the past two years, the question of appointing a record keeper does not arise now. The University will however consider the question when occasion arises.

Bombay.—The resolution has been recorded.

Calcutta.—The University while accepting the recommendation feels that its implementation specially the part of preservation may be costly and hence prohibitive. The University has however been informed that comparatively cheaper methods of preservation can be introduced.

Gujarat.—The resolution has been recorded.

Jammu & Kashmir.—The University has recently come into existence and therefore the question of employing trained archivists at this stage does not arise.

Lucknow.—The University has stated that since there are only a few manuscripts and no current records, it is not necessary to employ a specialist to look after them. The authorities have however, again been requested to reconsider the matter.

Madras.—The University has accepted the resolution and proposes to depute officers for training to the National Archives.

Nagpur.—The University proposes to depute an officer for training in Archives Keeping to the National Archives.

Poona.—The resolution has been noted.

Travancore.—The University has started organising its records under a trained Archivist.

Utkal.—The University has stated that it has no record repository. It has, however, been pointed out to the authorities that they do possess a large collection of manuscripts.

Learned Institutions

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.—The Institute has informed that the Government Manuscripts Library containing

about 20,000 old manuscripts of Sanskrit and Prakrit works was transferred to the Institute in 1918. Since 1919 this Library has been in charge of a specialist in Archives.

Resolution IV.—The Indian Historical Records Commission endorses the recommendation of the Committee of Experts of the National Commission for Unesco concerning the Direction of School Programmes towards International Peace and Security.

The Government of India have forwarded the recommendation to the Unesco for being placed before its Sixth session of the General Conference.

Resolution V.—Since French Chandernagore has merged into West Bengal the Commission conveys to the Government of India the desirability of treating the old records of Chandernagore as a part of the Records of West Bengal.

Since the French Government were anxious to preserve their cultural links with India and since the cession of Chandernagore was agreed in a friendly manner according to Article VI of the draft treaty of Cession (copy given below*) the French Government were allowed to remove records of historical interest. The French Government are now being persuaded to let the Government of India have microfilm copies of the documents.

[*Article VI.—The Government of the French Republic may retain and remove in consultation with the Government of the Republic of India, all archives having a historic interest but shall place at the disposal of the Government of the Republic of India those archives presenting an interest for local administration of Chandernagore.]

ITEM 4.—Review of the progress of the Development Programme of the National Archives of India

A report was placed before the 27th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Nagpur in December, 1950. 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 rare 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.—During the year under review the Department has acquired 187 reels of microfilm copies of manuscripts relating to Indian history from different repositories abroad. They fall under three classes: English, French and Dutch. Most of the important English records acquired during the year are from the British Museum, London (122 reels), John Rylands Library, Manchester (18 reels), Professor Holden Furber's private collection (4 reels). These however form only a small fraction of the records of Indian interest available in English. Efforts are therefore being made to get copies of more manuscripts in the British Museum and elsewhere and a

list of such items available in that Museum has been compiled. Contacts have also been established with the Lambeth Palace Library, the National Library of Wales, the Public Record Office, London and Lt-Col. G. E. Malet who has a private collection, with a view to getting copies of all that they have relating to India. The National Library of Wales has already commenced microfilming the manuscripts and as regards the manuscripts in the Public Record Office, the School of Oriental and African Studies has agreed to undertake on payment the compilation of a list of Indian materials there. The Department has so far acquired a list describing the major portion of the Chatham Papers. Lt-Col. Malet has promised to furnish this Department with a catalogue of all papers in his custody. Efforts have also been made to acquire a copy of the Calendar of Clive Papers now in the possession of Earl of Pavys.

As regards French records copies of the entire collection of Dupleix Papers (about 4,000 manuscript pages) have been acquired from the Archives of the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Copies of the papers belonging to the collection known as 'Nouvelles Acquisitions' have been received from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. They consist of 15,000 exposures (covering about 30,000 manuscript pages) and relate to French activities in India during the 17th and early 18th centuries. The Department expects fresh consignments of microcopies from the Bibliotheque Nationale this year. Negotiation has also commenced with the Directeur des Archives de France, Paris for exploring the ways and means to get copies of manuscripts available in Archives Nationales and other repositories such as the Archives du Ministere des affaires des Etrangeres, Archives du Ministere de la Marine, Archives du Ministere de l'outremere etc.

For copies of Dutch records on Indian affairs the Department approached the Algemeen Rijksarchief, the Hague and has so far been able to acquire 36 reels of copies of documents relating to early Dutch activities in India (1600—1656) and covering 60,000 manuscript pages. 20 more reels covering the period 1657—1661 are expected very shortly.

The above purchases were made possible by a liberal grant of Rs. 35,500 from Government of India during the year 1950-51. For the current financial year the Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 20,000.

(ii) above.—(a) The Government of India made a grant of Rs. 6,500 to the *ad-hoc* Regional Records Survey Committees in Part A States for the year 1951-52 and the sum has been disbursed among the Committees. All the Survey Committees have unearthed valuable manuscripts etc. in the course of their survey work and the documents purchased by them from private owners have been transferred to the National Archives. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh

and West Bengal have set up their own permanent Committees and the *ad-hoc* Committees have therefore been abolished. PEPSU and Madhya Bharat have created permanent Committees. The *ad-hoc* Committee at Delhi is under suspension following the resignation of its Convener. The Orissa Committee is also similarly under suspension.

(b) Resolution II of the 27th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Nagpur in December 1950, recommended that the task of compiling the National Register of Records and Manuscripts should be started on a small scale in Delhi and Punjab and after three years the work should be reviewed. If the experiment was successful it would be extended to other areas. The Government of India have been moved to provide a sum of Rs. 30,000 in the budget estimates of the National Archives of India for 1952-53 for the purpose.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for the purchase of manuscripts of historical importance. Negotiations are going on with some owners.

(d) Though there was budget provision for the item 'Technical Service' during the year, the sum had to be surrendered as part of an overall cut imposed upon the budget by the Government of India. No substantial technical service could, therefore, be rendered. Several institutions, however, were given some free help. An ultra violet ray photograph of a faded manuscript of Tagore sent by Visva Bharati was prepared and two copies sent to the Institution. Two broken and defaced palm-leaf manuscripts were received from the Secretary, Vachang Mantap, Belgaum and they were cleaned and repaired for the institution. A few volumes of old maps belonging to the Survey of India were received for repair. One volume was repaired and sent back.

(e) A sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent during 1950-51 for purchase of books for the Library. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 is expected to be spent during the current year on the same item.

(f) Parliamentary papers costing a sum of Rs. 1,000 were purchased during 1950-51 and another sum of Rs. 26,713 was placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, for the same. A list of the microfilm documents which are on their way has been received.

(g) *Subvention to Societies*.—No grant under this head has been made by the Government of India. A special grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned to the Nagpur Historical Society towards the cost of publication of Elphinstone Correspondence which is being edited by Dr. H. N. Sinha on behalf of the Society.

(iii) *above*.—The matter is receiving Government's consideration.

(v) and (vi) *above*.—The copies of manuscripts received from various repositories are open to research scholars. Very few scholars have however yet evinced any interest in these materials. Only one application was received by the Department for the study of these documents, but the permission given has not been availed of.

(vii) and (xi) *above*.—Due to shortage of funds it was not possible to provide any money for the building. Some provision has, however, been suggested for the next year.

Installation of light type racks has been completed. It is expected to complete the installation of heavy type racks by the end of this year.

(viii) *above*.—The fumigatorium is being worked and bundles and volumes of records are daily fumigated.

Indent for a boiler for working the laminating press has been placed. The work on the press will start as soon as the boiler is installed.

(ix) *above*.—The Government of India sanctioned during 1951-52 two stipends of Rs. 100 each per month to deserving candidates for training in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India. One stipend has been awarded to a candidate as there is no other deserving candidate.

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

Honorarium to Editors.—A sum of Rs. 7,500 was provided in the budget of the National Archives for 1951-52, out of which Rs. 3,500 had to be surrendered under general economy cut. The balance will be distributed to the Editors who have completed or are likely to complete their work within the current year.

(xii) *above*.—A provision of Rs. 15,000 was made in the budget for the current year for the purchase of carton boxes. Due to heavy cuts the provision had to be diverted for meeting other commitments and more essential supplies like raw films and gas.

(xiii) *above*.—Nothing substantial could be achieved in the programme of centralisation of all non-current records at the National Archives of India repository owing mainly to shortage of space. Financial stringency was responsible for holding up the building programme of the Department with which the centralisation programme is vitally linked [see (xi) *above*]. The Department however continued the work of collecting information on the archival

assets of the various Ministries of the Government of India and their subordinate agencies and a statistical analysis of its findings based on the information received on the physical and moral condition of these records was prepared by the Department for the information of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The analysis shows that the only solution of the present problem is to find satisfactory accommodation for the records still lying with the Ministries.

(xiv) above.—The problem of setting up a map room is intimately connected with that of finding more space for the Department. The collection of maps which was to form the nucleus of the proposed map-room is still lying at the Survey of India's Office at Dehra Dun. As an interim measure the Department took steps to train two employees of the Survey of India in the techniques of preservation and repair of maps. They are expected to look after the maps till it is possible for the Department to take them over. The Department is also collecting information on the requirements of a scientifically equipped map-room and has received relevant literature on the subject from the leading repositories in France, Sweden, England and America.

(xv) above.—Survey and listing of the records in the National Archives of India made good progress during the year under review. The preparation of the descriptive list of the Survey of India's Records (Geodetic Branch) was completed. Descriptive lists were prepared of the records of the late Central India Agency covering the period July 1818—March 1858. Check-lists have also been compiled of the following series of records:

1. Central Board of Revenue

Income-Tax	...	...	1923—1935
Inland Revenue	...	...	"
Customs	...	...	"
Central Excise	...	...	"
Excise-Opium	...	...	"
General	...	...	"
Intoxicating Drugs	...	...	"

2. Foreign Department Proceedings ... 1789—1842

3. Foreign Indexes ... "

4. Foreign and Political Department

(1) Accounts	...	...	1922—1931
(2) Establishment	...	...	1908—1922
(3) General	...	...	1885—1931

(4) Foreign	...	...	1924—1931
(5) Federation	...	...	1935—1938
(6) Internal	...	...	1884—1931
(7) Special	...	...	1930—1931
(8) Emigration	...	...	1871—1922
5. Home Public Proceedings	...	...	1748—1859
6. Bengal Original Political Consultations	...	...	1834—1843
7. Home Public Original Consultations	...	...	1761—1803

The work is in progress.

ITEM 5.—A note on the pre-war records of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Some information about the pre-war records of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands which were reported to have been destroyed by the Japanese during the period of their occupation of the Islands, was placed before the Research & Publication Committee at its Cuttack and Nagpur meetings (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXVI, Part I, pp. 42-43 & Volume XXVII, Part I, pp. 40 and 42-43). The Chief Commissioner of the Administration, who was addressed by the Government of India on the subject, could furnish information only about the location and names of the custodians with whom these records were known to have been kept last. Though he attributed this loss to the destructive policy of the Japanese he did not rule out altogether the possibility of these records being carried elsewhere by the Japanese between 1942 and 1945. As these records were considered to be of vital importance for anthropological and linguistic researches, the Government of India initiated a series of enquiries through the diplomatic channels in Tokyo and Singapore. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to whom a reference on the subject was also made, informed that Ryonosuke Jochi, formerly Chief of the Andaman Civil Administrative Department, might have some knowledge about the disposition of these records. Jochi who was thereafter interrogated informed that when he took over the charge of the Administration of the Islands in 1943 all records and books had already been destroyed. As no further information was available either from Jochi or from any other source it was decided in concurrence with the Government of India to abandon the enquiry on the subject.

This is submitted for information of the Commission.

ITEM 6.—*Report on the project for compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement in India (Proceedings of the 2nd and 3rd meetings of the Experts Committee).*

A review on the progress made regarding the compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in India and the proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee of Experts held in January 1950 was placed before the 27th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Nagpur in December 1950 (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXVII, Part I, Appendix 'D'). Two more meetings of the Committee were respectively held in March and September 1951. The proceedings of both the meetings are laid on the table.

ITEM 7.—*Report on the resolutions passed by the Indian History Congress at the Nagpur meeting.*

In its 13th Session held at Nagpur in December 1950, the Indian History Congress *inter alia* passed resolutions regarding

- (i) concentration of records, manuscripts, etc., in properly organised record rooms in the Centre and in States;
- (ii) throwing open of Central and State records up to 1946; and
- (iii) introduction of Research Fellowship on History by the State Governments and Universities.

The Government of India have recommended the resolutions to the, State Governments, Universities, etc.

With regard to throwing open of Central Government records up to 1946, the matter is receiving consideration of the Government.

ITEM 8.—*Report on the revised Constitution of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.*

The Indian Historical Records Commission were represented on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology since the Board's inception. The revised Constitution of the Board, recently notified by the Government of India, excludes representation of the Commission. This is submitted for the information of the Commission. A copy of the modified Constitution of the Board is laid on the table.

ITEM 9.—*Report on the International Council on Archives*

A report on the answers sent by the State Governments to the International Council on Archives to the questionnaire circulated by it was placed before the 27th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Nagpur in December 1950 (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVII, Part I, Appendix B (I) and (II)).

In December 1950, the Secretary General, International Council on Archives made an appeal to the Director, National Archives, to secure institutional and individual membership from India for the Council. The State Governments, Universities, learned institutions and all the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission were accordingly addressed. The response to this appeal so far received is rather poor, only the Government of PEPSU and the Universities of Delhi and Calcutta having expressed their willingness to become members. The matter, however, is still being pursued.

The Indian Historical Records Commission which is an institutional member of the International Council on Archives paid its annual subscription of £50 to the Council during the year under review.

ITEM 10.—*Report on the 5th Anglo-American Conference of Historians held at London in July 1951.*

In December 1950, the Senate of the University of London extended an invitation to the Director, National Archives of India, to attend the Fifth Anglo-American Conference of Historians to be held in London from 9th to 14th July 1951. As it was not possible for the Director to attend the Conference, Mr. L. R. Sethi, Education Secretary to the High Commission for India in England was asked by the Government to attend. Owing to other important preoccupations Mr. Sethi could not attend the session. A report of the Conference including summaries of the papers read, will be published in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*.

ITEM 11.—*Report on the International Congress of Orientalists at Istanbul, September 1951.*

The International Congress of Orientalists, which celebrated its twenty-second Congress at Istanbul in September 1951, invited the National Archives of India to send a representative to the Session. This Session was organised on a much larger scale than the previous one and included fourteen sections of Orientalology, including a Section on Indology. The Government of India were not able to send any representative to the Session. Similar invitation, it may be recalled, was received from the Congress for its twenty-first session held at Paris in July 1948 and no representative could be sent.

ITEM 12.—*Report on the International Sociological Association, World Congress of Sociologists.*

The International Sociological Association, which came into existence through an interim arrangement agreed upon by leading Sociologists from twenty-one countries of member States of UNESCO,

at a Congress held in Oslo in September 1949, proposed to hold a "World Congress of Sociologists" in Zurich, Switzerland in September 1950. The aim of the Congress was to discuss Sociological problems of common concern, the major idea being to re-establish professional contacts among Sociologists of various countries and to explore and advance the potential contributions of Sociology to the objective of world understanding and world integration. Invitation was received by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission through the Government of India to contribute papers for the Congress and to send individual members or representatives to the Congress. The Executive Secretary of the International Sociological Association was then addressed by the Government of India to send extra copies of the statutes of the International Sociological Association and Report of the first Congress of the Association and application forms for membership with a view to enable the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to circulate it to the members of the Commission. Reply is awaited.

ITEM 13.—Review of the programme of inspection of the Central Government records in the custody of the State Governments.

During the year under review no inspection tour was undertaken by the Director of Archives in view of the fact that in the new set up control and custody of records in various States changed hands. The Government of India have therefore asked for the following information from the State Governments, Regional Commissioners and Governors' Secretariat as well as the Chief Commissioners whose records were declared by the Government of India as Central Government records: (i) Location of the records. (ii) Nature of the records. (iii) The name of the officer in charge of these records. Replies are still outstanding from about 14 agencies and the matter is being pursued. As soon as the information is complete, the inspection work will be started.

ITEM 14.—Proposal for establishment of Local Records Sub-Committees by the State Governments.

Under the Constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission a Local Records Sub-Committee was created to advise the Director, National Archives, Government of India on matters relating to the Central Government Records. This Committee has been doing useful work. The reports have already been placed before the various meetings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

It will be useful if similar Record Sub-Committees are set up by all the Parts A, B & C States for their Record Offices and Record Rooms. It may be observed that the Bombay Government have set up a State Board and the West Bengal Government have an Honorary Adviser for their records.

The proposal is submitted to the Commission for their consideration.

ITEM 15.—Proposal to omit publication of list of books etc. presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission from the Proceedings Volume.

The books presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission used to be displayed during the session of the Commission. Lately, since the number increased substantially, this practice had to be discontinued and only a list of these books was printed in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume. It is now suggested that instead of long list in the Proceedings Volume, a list of the books presented every month may be appended to the monthly report of this Department which is circulated to all the members of the Commission. The suggestion is submitted to the Commission for their approval.

ITEM 16.—Resolution to be moved by the Government of Bombay regarding microfilm copies of records of Indian interest obtained from abroad.

"Resolved that a list of material filmed in foreign countries for the National Archives, be supplied to all State Record Offices, Universities and Research Institutes and arrangements be made to supply at cost price copies of the filmed material required by them."

Explanatory Note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission may be requested to supply to the State Record Offices, Universities and Research Institutes, complete lists of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest acquired by the National Archives of India from foreign countries. It will then be possible for the various agencies to select for themselves copies of such material as pertains to their work. The Government of Bombay are particularly interested in the following items:—

- (1) Correspondence of Major Brown with Warren Hastings, 1782—1785.
- (2) Narrative of Anderson's Embassy, 1781.
- (3) Melville Papers.

Secretary's note.—The National Archives of India have prepared a general list of all records received from foreign repositories. The Department will now take up preparation of a detailed descriptive list of these documents.

Under its programme of technical service to Institutions etc., this Department will be able to supply microfilm copies of documents required by the State Governments on payment.

Report on sub-items (i), (iv) and (v) of item 4 of the agenda may also be seen.

ITEM 17.—*Resolution to be moved by the Madhya Bharat Government regarding publicity of preservation of records.*

Resolved that the National Archives of India should prepare publicity materials showing:

- (a) the methods of repair and preservation of old documents in the Record Offices in India and abroad; and
- (b) the use made by scholars of materials deposited in National Archives, etc.

Explanatory note.—It is suggested that a film depicting these items may be prepared and shown at public gatherings to arouse interest in historical records. The need for such publicity appears to be paramount in Part B States like Madhya Bharat, where one of the main duties of a Historical Record Office is to collect records of historical character in the private custody of old State rulers and *Jagirdar* families for retention in the States Record room and also for organising exhibition.

Secretary's note.—The matter is already being considered by the National Archives of India.

ITEM 18.—*Resolution to be moved by Mr. R. P. Patwardhan regarding transfer of old records of the Colleges and Universities to the State Record Offices.*

The Commission requests all State Governments that the early records of educational institutions under their control may be handed over to their Record Offices for safe custody.

Explanatory note.—The early records of some of our Colleges—e.g., Elphinstone College in Bombay, and Presidency College in Calcutta, which in their present form go back to the thirties of the last century, are of great interest for the history of education. I had occasion, some years ago, to look into the records at Elphinstone College for the years 1861—64, and found them in a neglected condition. It would obviously be of advantage to have these records transferred to the Record Office, where they would be better looked after.

Secretary's note.—Resolution IX of the 26th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended that all the Colleges, Universities and learned institutions started before 1900 should organise their archives on proper lines. This resolution was forwarded to the respective institutions and the replies have been summarised under item 2 of the agenda (pages 99-100).

APPENDIX H

Annual Reports of the Regional Records Survey Committees, 1950-51

The Regional Records Survey Committees set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission as well as those set up by the State Governments, have conducted useful survey work during the year under review. A brief report about their activities of the previous year was given in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXVII, Part I. Fresh reports have since been received from some of the Committees and significant information contained in them are summarised below :—

Madras.—The Madras Regional Records Survey Committee met twice during the year. At its first meeting the Committee decided not to undertake works connected with the compilation of the proposed National Register of Records, which the previous *Ad hoc* Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission had been commissioned to do. At its second meeting the Committee examined a tabular statement of the genealogical lists and other records relating to the Zamindar families in the different districts of the State furnished by the state Government. The Committee intends to get this statement published in the Indian Archives. The Andhra Historical Society, Rajahmundry, at the instance of the Madras Survey Committee, has been preparing a list of letters and other documents in the possession of the Kendragula family of Rajahmundry, which included correspondence with the East India Company, the Nizam and other country powers. An attempt has also been made by the Committee to persuade various public and private institutions and private individuals to throw open their records and family papers to *bona fide* research students. About 40 institutions were addressed by the Committee in this behalf and a number of them have already responded to the call. The prominent among these were the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, Connemara Public Library, Madras, Messrs Pary & Co., Madras, Madras Literary Society, Madras, and the two leading newspapers of Madras, the *Hindu* and the *Mail*, who have also agreed to throw open the files of their issues for *bona fide* historical research. The private individuals possessing valuable family papers have been specially requested to transfer their manuscripts to the Committee for safe custody, preservation and utilisation. The Madras Survey Committee has also taken appropriate steps towards the collection of materials for

the compilation of a History of Freedom Movement in India. Prominent political workers, members of the families of leading publicists and political associations of the State, have been requested by the Committee to help in the national project. A member of the Committee has been specially deputed by it to contact personally the congress organisations in the city and also the districts for the purpose. The Committee has also taken suitable action through the Director of Public Instructions for the organisation of the archives of universities, colleges and scientific and learned institutions in the State started before 1900, as recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 1949 session.

West Bengal.—The West Bengal Committee could not undertake any extensive survey work during the year for lack of funds. The old district records in the Collectorate of Murshidabad were inspected by some of the members of the Committee and a synopsis of the papers of the Board of Trade for the years 1772-81 and 1810-25 was made. The Committee also examined the Judge's Letter Books, 1826-46, in the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, originally known as the Court of Request. The plan of the Committee was to prepare a descriptive catalogue of historical records in the different district record offices.

The Government of West Bengal have since set up a permanent Committee for the State. The constitution and composition of the Committee will be found in Appendix F (Annex. II).

Bihar.—The Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee continued during the year the search for original documents in the different parts of the State. Dr. H. R. Ghosal, Professor Surajdeo Narayan and Professor Shyam Bihari Singh, members of the Committee, examined several volumes of old records in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate, which contained materials of varied interest such as, land settlements, revenues, education of Government wards, banking and currency. Mr. F. Balkhi studied some old records in the Record Room of the Political Department of the Government of Bihar which related mostly to the suppression of Wahabai Movement in Bihar and to the cultivation of the indigo. The Committee has also collected some old Persian sanads and manuscripts of considerable historical importance. Among the latter include Majum-at-ul-Insha, Mirat-ul-Alam and a volume containing Khan-i-Khanan's letters.

Madhya Pradesh.—The Committee for Madhya Pradesh has done very useful survey work during the year and has brought to light a large number of documents and manuscripts of historical interest. The records of the Pargana Officers of Berar, who were the hereditary incumbents of these Offices since the 16th century, attracted the attention of the Committee for their great historical value. During the year the Committee inspected the records of six

parganas and brought to light documents relating to revenue accounts of different periods, decisions of courts regarding civil and criminal disputes and correspondence of the officers relating to administration of the parganas. A Kaul, or lease issued during the regime of Malik Ambar, Minister of the Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar was also found, which threw light on the revenue system introduced by him. The Committee also acquired a fragmentary copy of a poem in Sanskrit entitled Khan Khanan Charitra. The poem was compiled in 1608 by a Rudra Kavi during the reign of Emperor Jahangir and dealt with the life of Khan Khanan, the Mughal Subahdar of Deccan. The Persian manuscripts available in the town of Talegaon Basasar, in the Amraoti District, where survey and arrangements have been made by the Committee to get prepared English translation of some of those which were of historical importance. A search for the documents relating to the Gond Rajas of Chanda and Nagpur resulted in the discovery in the family papers of the Deshmukh of Parwa of an original order of Raja Krishnashah, the contemporary of Emperor Aurangzeb. Some sanads of the Gond Rajas issued to the Sarmukadam family of Wun have also been traced. The Committee has made copies of all these documents. The Committee examined the collections of documents of three old families of Basin in Berar. These included—(1) the family papers of Raja Udaram, who flourished during the reign of Jahangir. The collection was in Persian and belonged to the period of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, throwing light on the political history of the Moghul period and dispute between the sons of Shahjahan for the throne; (2) the family papers of Bhawani Kalu, Dewan of the Bhonslas of Nagpur. These were mostly in Modi and Marathi characters and threw light on the relation between the Bhonslas of Nagpur and the Peshwas of Poona; and (3) family papers of Rajaram Pant Walke, Dewan of Nizams of Hyderabad. The collection was in Persian and about 3 or 4 of them were connected with the Nizams of Hyderabad. Copies of all these collections were prepared by the Committee. Mr. D. B. Mahajan, a member of the Committee, inspected the family papers of Jadhavas of Sindkhed, the ancestors of Shivaji, and brought to light many original documents. The Committee has arranged to prepare copies of these documents. Six documents in Marathi language and in Modi character issued by Mudhoji alias Appasaheb, Bhonsla of Nagpur, have been discovered by Mr. L. P. Pandeya, copies of which have been made by the Committee. Mr. S. G. Chatte traced some original documents bearing seals of the Gond Rajas of Deogarh, which are helpful in finding out the chronology of the Gond Rulers of Deogarh and Nagpur and also throw much light on the revenue administration of these rulers. Another important document in French which gives a detailed itinerary of a French Missionary who settled in Nagpur during the regime of the Bhonsla Rajas, was also discovered by Mr.

Chatte. A fragmentary document in Modi character recording the chronology of important events of the Bhonsla period up to the regime of Janoji Bhonsla, was yet another important discovery made by Mr. Chatte. The Committee has prepared copies of all these documents. The Committee has also made copies of some of the records in the possession of the senior branch of the Bhonsla family which related to the correspondence of the Commissioner of Nagpur, Resident of Nagpur and also Secretariat of Calcutta.

Uttar Pradesh.—The *Ad hoc* Committee for Uttar Pradesh has acquired some valuable documents in Sanskrit and Persian in the course of their survey work and these have been purchased by them out of the Government of India grant to the Committee. These include 21 farmans and parwanas in Persian, a copy of Persian translation of *Vishnu Purana* and *Shakar-nama* (Jang-i-Multan). The important documents among Sanskrit collections include *Adiparvan* of Mahabharata, *Raghava-Pandaviya-Tika* and *Chitra-kavya*. All the documents have been transferred by the Committee to the National Archives of India for safe custody.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have since set up a permanent Committee for the state. The constitution and the personnel of the Committee will be found in Appendix F (Annex. II).

Delhi.—The Committee for Delhi contacted several private owners of manuscripts and purchased some valuable documents. These include a Diary of daily happenings at the Moghul Court in 1849, *Waqai-i-Jang-i-Kohistan* and a farman each of Emperors Shahjahan and Farrukhsiyar.

Dr. S. N. Sen, Convener of the Committee having resigned his membership, Hon. Minister for Education, *ex-officio* President of the Indian Historical Records Commission, has appointed Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Professor of History of the University of Delhi, as the Convener of the Committee. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad has been requested to reconstitute the Committee.

Bombay.—The State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments at its first meeting held in July, 1950, considered various proposals for the effective and speedy implementation of its objectives regarding the survey of archives and monuments in the State. Four Regional Committees for Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak have been set up for the purpose, which should also take up the preparation of a comprehensive list of antiquities of historical interest in the State. The State Board also proposed that a survey should be made of historical and literary materials lying uncared for

in the possession of private families, and that copies of manuscripts of historical interest to the State should be acquired from Goa, Portugal, Holland and other foreign countries.

Orissa.—The *Ad hoc* Committee for Orissa is in suspended animation with the resignation of Professor G. S. Das, its Convener. The question of setting up a new Committee will be taken up shortly.

APPENDIX I

RULES REGULATING ACCESS TO RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOMBAY, HYDERABAD AND TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

BOMBAY SECRETARIAT RECORD OFFICE

Part II.—The Bombay Government Gazette, May 18, 1950

Political and Services Department.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1950.

Notification

No. 2199/46.—The following rules are published in supersession of those issued under Government Notification, Political Department, No. 6215, dated the 5th April 1929:—

Rules regulating Historical Research among the records in the custody of the Secretariat Record Office, Bombay.

(1) These rules govern access to all records up to 1901 in the custody of the Secretariat Record Office, Bombay. A student desiring to consult records of a later date may apply through the Director of Archives to Government for permission to inspect them.

(2) The Record Office is open daily, excepting Sundays and Holidays. Hours of admission are from 11.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. except on Saturdays when the hours are from 11.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M.

(3) A person wishing to examine records should fill in the form (Form I appended) prescribed for the purpose giving the necessary particulars. The Director of Archives may at his discretion require a researcher to produce any satisfactory proof of the *bonafides* of the researcher that may be considered necessary.

(4) Government reserves to itself the right to refuse or to modify any application.

(5) Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself.

(6) Detailed list of excerpts taken from records should be filled up by the researcher from time to time in the prescribed form (Form II appended).

(7) All extracts taken from the records must be submitted to the Director through the Historical Archivist, on the same day they are taken with a list of documents from which excerpts have been taken in the form mentioned in rule 6 above. Such of them as the Director consider unobjectionable, will be released.

No note or transcription shall be removed from the Record Office without the permission of the Director.

(8) It is a condition of the grant of permission to examine records that any person who publishes a work based on those records shall deposit one copy of his work in the Record Office as soon as it is published.

Students preparing theses for a post-graduate degree who have occasion to utilise materials in the Record Office, must agree to deposit typed or printed copies of their theses as soon as they are ready. Every person is required to sign an undertaking to this effect before being admitted to examine the records.

(9) Permission to inspect the records shall remain valid only for one year from the date from which it is granted. If the permission is not availed of or if the inspection of records is not completed within this period, a further application shall be necessary for permission to inspect or continue to inspect the records as the case may be.

(10) A separate slip shall clearly be written and signed by every person for each paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. The slip will be returned when records are handed over to an official of the Record Office.

So long as a borrower's slip remain in the possession of the Record Office staff, the research worker concerned will be held responsible for the volume indicated on the slip.

(11) No person may, without the Director's permission have more than two volumes of records in his possession at one time.

(12) No person may lean on any of the volumes or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he or she is writing. To avoid ink being spilt on records, the use of an ink-stand will not be allowed. A research student may use his own type-writer, in taking notes

from records, if others working in the Research Room do not object to this.

Research students are requested to take every care of the records in their possession and to see that they are not damaged in any way. They are further requested to bring to the immediate notice of the Record Office staff fragile document, so that prompt repairs can be done.

- (13) No sort of mark by pen, pencil, etc., may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.
- (14) Silence shall be maintained in the Research Room. Smoking is prohibited, and no person may chew pan or other like substances while working in the Research Room, nor may he place any articles of food on tables meant for keeping records, documents or other papers. No umbrellas, sticks or bags shall be taken into the Record Office.
- (15) The Director of Archives is empowered to exclude persons from the Record Office for—
- (i) wilful breach of the foregoing rules and regulations;
 - (ii) persistent disregard of the Officer's authority;
 - (iii) damage of any sort of to any records belonging to the Government of Bombay;
 - (iv) language, conduct, habits, dress or anything else offensive to other occupants of the Record Office.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
M. D. Bhat.
Chief Secretary to Govt.

(Form of application for admission to the Research Room of the Secretariat Record Office.).

To

The Director of Archives, Govt. of Bombay, Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to apply for permission to do research in the Records of the Secretariat Record Office. I promise to comply with the rules and conditions in force there.

1. Name.
2. Title.
3. Designation.
4. Profession.
5. Domicile.
6. Subject of research.
7. Period for which admission is sought for.
8. Recommended by*—
9. Signature and date.
10. Address—

Particulars of records to be consulted.

Department	Period	Remarks.
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- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

* Not necessary in case of members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Professors or Readers of recognised Universities.

FORM No. II.

Detailed list of excerpts taken from records by

Date and number of consultation.	Particulars of the excerpts.	Remarks.
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CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE, HYDERABAD STATE

1. The term, Central Records Office, wherever it occurs in these rules will include all the Daftars amalgamated with it and all the Records in its custody. All such records will be open to the public for the purpose of *bonafide* historical research only, and subject to the prescribed conditions.

2. For the purposes of these rules *bonafide* research student is a person who falls within any one of the following categories:

- (i) Ordinary and corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.
- (ii) Vice-Chancellors, Professors and Readers of a recognised University in the territory of India.
- (iii) Post-graduate research workers of a recognised University, who must satisfy the Director, Central Records Office as to their *bonafides* by producing a certificate from the Vice-Chancellor or the appropriate professor of their University and any further evidence that the Director, Central Records Office may consider necessary.
- (iv) Any official of the Government of India or State accepted by the Director, Central Records Office as a research student, when the work is undertaken with the approval of the Head of the Department of the applicant.
- (v) Any other person accepted by the Secretariat concerned as research student on the recommendation of the Director, Central Records Office.

3. (a) Persons wishing to examine the Records shall apply in writing to the Director, Central Records Office, on the form prescribed in annexure I.

(b) Applicants who are aliens must produce introductions from their representatives embassies or legations in India or otherwise satisfy the Ministry of External Affairs that they are *genuine* research students, and be recommended by the Ministry.

4. All the applications shall be disposed of by the Director, Central Records Office.

5. The Director, Central Records Office at his own discretion, may supply such information as he considers unexceptionable to persons on payment of the prescribed fees (*vide* Annexure III) subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Post-graduate of the recognised University will not be required to pay the search fee mentioned in Annexure III.

- (ii) The Director, Central Records Office shall, however, have the discretion to waive the collection of the prescribed fees in respect of the material supplied to members of the Regional Survey Committees and other public institutions.

6. (a) Permission to inspect the Records shall remain valid for the period for which it has been issued. If the permission is not availed of, or if the inspection of the Records is not completed within the period, a further application for permission to inspect, or continue to inspect the Records, as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Director, Central Records Office.

(b) Records may be inspected only within the room allotted for the purpose, and in the presence of the Supervisory Staff.

(c) The Central Records Office shall be open only to an authorized person every day, except Sundays and such days as are declared to be Government holidays, between 10 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. and 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the months of April and May. No document shall be supplied from the muniment rooms after 3-30 p.m. and in the months of April and May after 12 a.m.

7. (a) No information shall be given and all extracts taken from the records must be submitted to the Director, Central Records Office, with a list of the documents from which excerpts have been taken in the prescribed form (*vide* Annexure IV). The research students will be solely responsible for the accuracy and authenticity of the excerpts taken from the records. The excerpts will be certified as true copies only when the fees for comparing are paid at the prescribed rate (*vide* Annexure III). Such of them as the Director, Central Records Office, considers unobjectionable will be released. If, however, any research student feels that the decision of the Director, Central Records Office, is not reasonable, he may apply to the Secretariat concerned through the Director, Central Records Office, for the release of such extracts as the Director, Central Records Office, may have withheld provided that he pays in advance fees for typing and examination at the prescribed rates (*vide* Annexure III).

(b) No note of transcription shall be removed from the Research Room without the express permission of the Director, Central Records Office.

8. Documents of exceptional value, and documents in the fragile condition, shall only be produced, subject to such special condition as the Director, Central Records Office, thinks necessary for their safety. No document shall be issued for the use of the student where authorized copies exist.

9. Silence, as far as possible, is to be maintained in the Study Room. No umbrellas, sticks, or bags or dogs or pets shall be taken into the Study Room. No person shall chew pan, or other like substance, while working in the Study Room, nor shall any food be eaten there. Smoking and spitting are strictly prohibited. Under no circumstances it is permitted to strike a match in the Room.

10. No student shall be allowed to have more than two documents or two files at a time, except by the special permission of the Assistant Director. No file or paper shall be delivered to a student until he has submitted to the Research Room Assistant a duly signed requisition in the form provided for this purpose by the Central Records Office. He should return the document, file or records when no longer required to the Research Room Assistant and get back his requisition slip. A student shall be held responsible for the records issued to him so long as his requisition slip remains with the officials of the Central Records Office.

11. (a) Records and documents shall not be removed from the Research Room on any account. Books or other articles belonging to the Central Records Office shall not be removed from the office building without the specific permission of the Assistant Director.

(b) Records, documents or printed books belonging to the Central Records Office, shall not be removed from the shelves except by one of the official in charge.

(c) The utmost care must be exercised in handling all the documents, and books entrusted to the students for inspection.

(d) Large documents, files and volumes shall be placed on book-rests or tables and handled as little as possible.

(e) No person shall lean on any of the documents, or put one document on the top of another, or place upon the documents the paper on which he is writing.

(f) No mark of any description shall be made on any Records, and no tracing, whatsoever, is permitted.

(g) No ink, fountain pen or indelible pencil, or typewriter shall be taken with, or used within the Study Room, for the purpose of taking notes, or making extracts, by the persons permitted to inspect the Records. In all cases, ordinary black pencil shall be used.

(h) Any defect in or damage to a document or book should be pointed out by the student to the Officer-in-charge of the Research Room at the time of borrowing.

12. (a) All copies, extracts and notes should be made in a legible manner. In cases where they are difficult to read, the Director, Central Records Office will get them typed for his own inspection at

the cost of the research student concerned and his decision in such cases shall be final.

(b) No photographic reproduction or tracing of records shall be made by any research student without the written permission of the Director, Central Records Office and in a manner approved by him.

13. Any research student who uses the documents released by the Archives of Central Records Office for purposes of historical research and publishes works based on materials supplied by these records shall deposit in the Archives of Central Records Office two copies of each work free of charge immediately after publication.

14. Any person may be excluded from the Study Room for :—

- (a) Wilful breach of the foregoing rules and regulations;
- (b) Persistent disregard of the authority of the officer-in-charge;
- (c) Damage of any sort to any Record, or article, belonging to Hyderabad State;
- (d) Language, conduct, habits, or anything else offensive, or likely to cause offence to other occupants of the Study Room; and the matter shall be reported to the Director, Central Records Office, whose orders shall be final.

ANNEXURE II.

No.

Ticket of admission to the Study Room of the Central Records Office, Hyderabad State.

(This ticket is valid for.....calendar months from the date of issue. It may be renewed on application to the Director, Central Records Office if the Application is approved.)

.....
is permitted to use the Records in the Study Room of the Central Records Office, Hyderabad State, subject to the conditions imposed, and to such alterations and limitations, as may, from time to time without previous notice, be enforced.

Director,

Central Records Office.

Date of issue

Date of Expiry

ANNEXURE I

(Form of application for admission to the Research Room in the Central Records Office).

To

The Director,
Central Records Office,
Hyderabad State.

Sir,

I beg to apply for a ticket of admission to the Research Room of the Central Records Office for inspection of records. I promise to comply with the rules and conditions in force there.

1. Name
2. Title
3. Designation
4. Profession
5. Domicile
6. Subject of search
7. Period for which admission is sought
8. Recommended by*
9. Signature and date
10. Address

Particulars of records to be consulted.

Department

Period

Remarks.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

* Not necessary in case of members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Professors or Readers of recognised Universities.

ANNEXURE III.

TABLE OF FEES.

(The charges detailed below are cumulative and not alternative)

1. Search fee.—
 - (a) Index for a year @ As. 8.
 - (b) Specified document @ As. 8 each.
2. Transcription fee.—
 - (a) Transcription covering a foolscap sheet in double spacing @ As. 4 each sheet.
 - (b) Comparison by typescripts with originals @ As. 2 each foolscap sheet.
 - (c) Duplicate and triplicate copies @ As. 3 each sheet.
3. Examination fee.—

Scrutiny of each batch of 10 pages of foolscap typescript Rs. 2.

ANNEXURE IV

Detailed list of excerpts taken from records.

by.....

Date and number of Consultation	Particulars of the excerpts	Remarks

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL RECORDS TRAVANCORE-COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM

Order R. Dis. 13/49/CS, dated 22nd February 1950.

Bonafide research students will be given access to Government Central Records, Trivandrum, under the following conditions.

RULES REGULATING ACCESS TO THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL RECORDS, TRIVANDRUM.

1. The Government Central Records, Trivandrum, is open daily except on Sundays and other holidays, list of which shall be put up in the Visitor's room.
2. The hours of admission shall be from 11 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
3. Persons wishing to examine the records should apply in writing to the Superintendent or other Officer-in-charge, Government Central Records, stating their office, profession, titles or other qualifications and the objection with which they wish to examine them.
4. All applications received under Rule 3 should be disposed of by the Superintendent with the sanction of the Secretary to Government.
5. Government reserve to themselves the right to refuse or to modify any application, as they consider necessary.
6. Permission to inspect the records shall remain valid only for two months from date on which it is granted. If the permission is not availed or if the inspection of records is not completed within this period, a further application shall be necessary for permission to inspect or continue to inspect the records as the case may be.
7. Inspection is allowed only in the presence of a member of the Central Records Staff. In any particular case the Superintendent may with the sanction of the Secretary to Government impose such further conditions as he deems necessary to ensure the preservation and proper treatment of records.
8. Copies of extracts from the records shall not be taken out of the office building nor shall any use be made of the information gained from the records without the permission of the Secretary to Government.
9. All copies, extracts and notes must be made in a legible manner. Where they are not legible the Superintendent may get them typed at the cost of the person concerned.
10. Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records shall apply to the Superintendent who will, if possible, with the permission of the Secretary to Government, arrange for

the search to be undertaken, at the cost of the applicant either by the assistants of the Government Central Records, or by some other reliable person. The cost to be levied in such cases shall be determined by the Superintendent with approval of the Secretary to Government.

11. Subject to Rule 8, typed copies of documents can be obtained from the Record Office on payment at the rate of 3 annas for every 175 words.

12. A separate slip shall be clearly written and signed by every person for each paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. This slip is returned to him when he again hands over the records.

13. No person may have more than five single documents or two volumes out at a time. Documents in a fragile condition shall be handed over singly or subject to such conditions as the Superintendent may deem necessary for their safety.

14. Big folio volumes are to be placed on book rests and handled as little as possible.

15. No person may lean on any of the documents or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing.

16. No sort of mark with pen, pencil or otherwise, may be made on any record.

17. With a view to prevent ink being spilt on records the use of an inkstand shall not be allowed.

If the volumes or documents can be placed on book-rests a fountain pen may be used for the purpose of taking notes or extracts, in all other cases notes or extracts shall be taken in pencil.

18. Tracings of signatures and drawings may be made only with the permission of the Superintendent and subject to such conditions as he may impose. Permission shall not be given if it appears to the Superintendent that the process of tracing is likely to damage the document.

19. Any person who uses the records for purposes of historical research and publishes works based on those records is required to deposit one copy of his work as soon as published, in the Government Central Records.

20. No person may chew pan or any other substance while working in the Record Office, nor may he place any article of food on tables meant to be used for keeping the records, documents or other papers.

21. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Record Room.

Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX J

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS APRIL 1950—MARCH 1951.

1. K. R. Venkataraman Ayyar (*Pudukkottai*).

1. Wrote a chapter for the Comprehensive History of India undertaken by the Indian History Congress.

2. Re-edited a copper plate grant in the possession of Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakotipritham.

3. Examined copper-plate and cudjan leaf records of a temple in Tiruchirapalli (18th century).

4. Collected 3 copper plate records of 16th and 17th centuries in Pudukkottai territory.

5. Wrote a paper on "A Tiruchirapalli Grant of Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha of Madhurai" (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXVII).

2. B.S. Baliga (*Madras*).

Reprinted the following:—

Diary and Consulation Book (Pub. Deptt.) Vol. 87, (for the year 1757) with historical introduction and notes.

3. Anil Chandra Banerjee (*Calcutta*).

(a) Wrote the following book:—

The Rajput States and the East India Company.

(b) Engaged in research on—"British Relations with Afghanistan, 1863-1881".

4. B.W. Bhatt (*Dhulia*).

Wrote the following paper:—

Parwana relating to the Sanad of Sardeshmukhi (IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVII, Part II).

5. Bool Chand (*Indore*).

Wrote a report on the Re-organization of Local Self Government Institutions in India in relation to Planned Economic or Social Development. (Submitted to the Planning Commission).

6. Nandalal Chatterji (*Lucknow*).

(a) Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Uttar Pradesh through the ages (Published by the U.P. Government).

- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi's conception of Politics (Published by the U.P. Government).
 - (iii) Oudh and the question of Salt Tax (IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVII, Part II).
 - (iv) Problems of Research in Modern Indian History (Presidential address, Section V, I. H. Congress).
 - (v) Was the Congress a child of Russophobia? (Hon'ble Sri Sampurnananda Commemoration Volume).
 - (vi) New approach to Indian History (Eastern Times, Vol. I, No. 223).
 - (vii) Ram Krishna and Vivekananda—Historical Study (Indian Review, Vol. 51, No. 1).
 - (viii) The Oudh loans (Proceedings of I. H. Congress).
 - (ix) India's expansion—its past and present. (Principal H. L. Khanna Commemoration Volume).
 - (x) Toponymy of Uttar Pradesh (Published by the U. P. Government).
- (b) Examined the records of U.P. Government, Lucknow District, British Indian Association (relating to the Taluqdars of Oudh) and U.P. Historical Society.
- (c) Conducted search for records in Oudh on behalf of the Regional Survey Committee, Lucknow as its Convener and unearthed a number of papers on behalf of the Committee.

7. K. K. Datta (Patna).

1. Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) Gangadhar Shastri (IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVII).
- (ii) Wazir Ali and his family (Indian History Congress, Nagpur).
- (iii) The French in Bihar (contributed for 9th session of the International Congress for Historical Sciences, Paris).
- (iv) Indo-French Cultural contact in the early 19th century (Datto Vaman Potdar Commemoration Volume).
- (v) A contemporary account of the India Movement of 1857-59 (J.B.R. Society).
- (vi) Impact of the Industrial Revolution on India's Economy (Calcutta Review).
- (vii) Some newly discovered Farman and Sanads (Nagpur University Historical Society's Bulletin).

2. Collected materials for the thesis on Shah Alam II and the English.

3. Discovered the following documents:—

- (i) Family papers of Pandit Gangadhar Shastri.
- (ii) Some Farmans and Sanads in Persian.
- (iii) Some Persian manuscripts viz. Majmu-at-ul-Insha, Mirat-ul-Alam (a volume containing Khan-i-Khanan's letters).
- (iv) Records in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate and Political Department of the Government of Bihar.
- (v) Some slavery documents.

8. V. R. R. Dikshitar (Madras).

Examined and edited the Local Tracts in Tamil of the Mackenzie collection of manuscripts.

9. D. C. Ganguly (Calcutta).

Engaged in the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of Historical Records preserved in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

10. S. Gopalan (Tanjore).

(a) Edited the following books:—

- (i) Life and Times of King Raghunatha Nayaka of Tanjore (The first volume is Yakshagana, an opera intended to be sung by short ballads. The second volume is Dvipada Kavya. These are in Telegu written by his son Vijayaraghava Nayaka).
- (ii) A Ballad recording the heroism of a Brahmin Commander named Ramyyan in the services of the Naicks of Madura against the Marwar Chief Sethupathi of Ramnad.

(b) Worked on life history of Sahaji Raja.

Is engaged in compiling a brochure about the history of Tanjore and Saraswati Mahal.

Engaged in examining Chola inscriptions with a view to collecting information on statecrafts, administration, social structure and institution during the Chola days.

11. H. L. Gupta (Saugor).

Engaged in research on "British Relations with Indian States in the pre-Mutiny period".

Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) The Plunder of Bharatpur in 1826 (Indian History Congress, 1950).

(ii) The Gandhian Era (Itihas, Delhi).

12. P. C. Gupta (Calcutta).

1. Completed the editing of Fort William—India House Correspondence, Vol. XIII.

2. Engaged in editing Tantia Topi's deposition (India Office Mss.)

13. P. M. Joshi (Bombay).

Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Asad Beg's Mission to Bijapur (Datto Vaman Potdar Commemoration Volume).

(ii) Muslim rule in Bombay, Deccan (for the revised Gazetteer of Bombay State).

(iii) History of Libraries and Learning as Preface to a book on History of Libraries in Maharashtra (in Marathi).

14. R. M. Joshi (Hyderabad-Deccan).

Edited the following publications:—

(i) Sanpuri Bakhar (Published).

(ii) Poona Akhbars, Vol. I (In Press).

The manuscript of Sanpuri Bakhar was obtained from the Osmania University. The latter is a series of records in the custody of the Record Office.

15. Mohibbul Hasan Khan (Calcutta).

1. Wrote the following book:—
History of Tipu Sultan.

2. Engaged in writing a book on—"The History of Kashmir" (Early Muslim period).

16. G. H. Khare (Poona).

1. Wrote the following books:—

(i) Sanivara Palace, Poona.

(ii) Makers of Maratha History (Marathi-English).

(iii) A companion to Researchers in Indian History and Culture (Marathi).

2. Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Finds from Nasik and the need of excavation there (Swaraj).

(ii) The Savanur plates of Chalukya Vikramaditya I, Saka 597. (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXVII, No. 3).

(iii) The Naravana plates of Chalukya Vikramaditya II, Saka 664 (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXVII, No. 3).

(iv) The Kolhapur plates of Silahara Gandaraditya, Saka 1037 (Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXVII, No. 4).

(v) The Tasgaon Plates of Yadava Krishna, Saka 1173 (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXVII, No. 5).

(vi) Facts about the Bhavani sword (Lokasakti).

(vii) Some documents from the Panta Rajajna family of Wai (Satara North) (I.H.R.C. Procs. Vol. XXVI).

(viii) Corrections in the dating of the Selections from the Peshawa Daftar, Vol. I-XIV. (Datto Vaman Potdar Commemoration Vol., Oct. 1950).

(ix) 24 varieties of Vishnu image (Siddha Bharati—November 1950).

3. Engaged in researches:—

(a) Prepared 31000 preliminary slips regarding chronology of Maratha History. The work is in progress.

(b) Carrying on research in the cult of Brahmi and other mothers.

17. M. V. Kibe and Srimati Kamlabai Kibe (Indore).

(a) Engaged in search of the Ms. Diary of the late Maharaja Tukoji Rao II (1854-1886) (misplaced during the transfer of records to the Madhya Bharat Government).

(b) Mr. Kibe wrote the following Book:—

Life and Correspondence of Vithalmahadev Kibe, alias, Tatya Jog (In Press).

18. A. H. Nizami (Rewa).

(a) Wrote the following Paper:—

A Nishan of Muhammad Akbar heir-apparent of Shah Alam Bahadur Badshah Ghazi (IHRC: Procs. Vol. XXVII, Part II).

(b) Studied the photostat copies of:—

Tarikh-i-Muhammadi at the Allahabad University Library as a source book for the history of Vindhya Pradesh (Later Tughluqs to Saiyids).

(c) Inspected the records of the integrating States of the Vindhya Pradesh in Bundelkhand at the following places:—

Datia, Tikamgarh, Khainadhana, Charkhari and Chhatarpur.

19. L. P. Pandeya (Bilaspur).

1. Examined some documents in the record rooms of the District Courts of Bilaspur and Raigarh. Nothing of importance was noticed.

Examined some documents in the private collection of Raja Sahib of Raigarh State (now merged). Three of them are dated 1803 A.D., 1804 A. D. and 1819 A.D. These letters are addressed to Raja Jujhar Singh of Raigarh State by Major E. J. Broughton, Commanding Rampur Battalion from camp Sambalpur.

Discovered two sets of copper plates in Raipur District (1) one is a grant made to a Brahman by Ratnadeva II, who ruled between 1125 to 1145 A.D.

2. The second set is a charter donating a village named (Barada) to a Brahman in Chedi era 897-1145 A.D. on the पितृश्राद्ध day by प्रथ्वीदेवेन II, Prithvidev II, son of Ratnadeva II.

कोसले बड़दा ग्रामसः प्रथ्वीदेवेन भूमिजा,
दत्तस्त्वस्मै पितुः श्राद्धे प्रक्षाल्य चरणद्वयम् ।
विधानं तिष्ठकं मूर्ध्नि कृत्वा हस्तोदकं क्रियां ॥

श्लोक 19 of the Text

Examined some letters in Modi script and transcribed them.

20. R. H. Phillimore (Kashmir).

(a) Examined the records of the Sudder Board of Revenue of the Western and N. Western provinces between 1838-43 and extracted information on the District Revenue surveys of the period.

(b) Conducted research among the records of the computing office of the Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun and found two note books for the period 1804-8 and 1818-19 respectively of William Lambton the first Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and Lieut. Augustus Grafton of Bombay Infantry containing route surveys in N. Konkan. Both books were unregistered.

(c) Examined the collection of pargana and district maps of the western and north-western provinces surveyed by the Revenue

surveyors between 1822-1843 held in the custody of Map Survey Office, Dehra Dun.

21. C. H. Phillips (London).

(a) Compiled the following brochure:—

Alphabetical list of Directors of the East India Company from 1758-1858.

(b) Engaged in completing the following books:—

(i) Scott's correspondence on 18th century India.

(ii) Hand Book of Oriental History.

(c) Wrote an article on David Scott's Correspondence for the Indian Archives (Cuvelier Number).

Engaged in collecting materials on Indian 19th century economic and political problems.

22. R. V. Poduval (Travancore).

1. Wrote a paper on the History of Music in Kerala (Souvenir of the Madras Music Academy, 1950).

2. Engaged in preparing a comprehensive treatise on the above subject. The work is based on unpublished original documents. An abridged version has been sent to the press.

23. Bisheshwar Prasad (Simla).

(a) Engaged in writing and editing the following:—

The History of Indian Armed Forces in World War II.

(b) Wrote the following book:—

Foundation of India's Foreign Policy, 1860-1882 (in the press).

(c) Wrote the following paper:—

Afghanistan as an Element in the Defence of India (Datto Vaman Potdar Commemoration Volume).

24. V. D. Rao (Bombay).

(a) Engaged in examination and research on Ajnyapatra attributed to Ramchandra Pandit Pantamatya.

(b) Wrote the following Paper:—

'Ajnyapatra—Re-examined' (Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXIX, April 1951).

24 D. G. of Arch.

25. *M. L. Roy Chowdhury (Calcutta).*

1. Published the following books:—

- (i) The State and Religion in Mughal India.
- (ii) The Arabic translation of the Gita (Al-Kita).
- (iii) Bharatbarsh Parichaya.
- (iv) Autobiography of Jahanara (Translated in Bengali).
- (v) Din-i-Ilahi—2nd Edition (revised).

2. Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) Servants of the East India Co. in the 18th and early 19th century (Galpa Lahari).
- (ii) Story of Tobacco as enjoyed by the Europeans in India (Bharatbarsha).

26. *K. Sajan Lal (Secunderabad).*

(a) Wrote the following book:—

Studies in Deccan History.

(b) Wrote the following Paper:—

The Delhi Akhbar and its importance (Islamic Culture, January, 1950).

(c) Prepared the following Papers:—

- (i) Raja Shiv Prasad (Hyderabad) Academy.
- (ii) The Bhopal Diary (Journal of the Deccan History).
- (iii) The Delhi Society (the Institute Culture).

27. *B. A. Saletore (Ahmedabad).*

(a) Engaged in editing the following work:—

Fort William—India House Correspondence, Vol., IX, (Indian Records Series).

(b) Wrote the following work:—

The Beginnings of Bombay (Monograph).

(c) Wrote the following papers:—

- (i) The Maratha—Mysore Relations in 1726 (to be published).
- (ii) Note on the death of Hyder Ali Khan (to be published).

(d) Discovered the following Mss. in Udipi (South Kanara) and acquired them:—

- (i) Madhva Vijaya (in Sanskrit and Kannada—Complete).
- (ii) Makki Bhatta's Commentary on Kalidasa's Raghuvamsha.

28. *Kshiti Mohan Sen (Santiniketan—Bengal).*

Wrote the following book:—

Joint Cultural work of the Hindus and Mohammadens in India (Published in Bengali; English edition is under preparation).

Engaged in bringing out a book on 'Bauls' of Bengal.

29. *S. P. Sen (Calcutta).*

1. Wrote the following book:—

"The French in India (1763-1793)"

2. Wrote the following paper:—

"The correspondence of Modave" (I.H.R.C. Proceedings Volume XXVIII, Part II).

30. *R. R. Sethi (New Delhi).*

Wrote the following books:—

- (i) The Lahore Darbar (in the light of the correspondence of Sir C. M. Wade).
- (ii) A History of Bharatvarsha.

REPORT ON THE MACKENZIE COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS AT THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS; THE TANJORE RAJ RECORDS AT TANJORE; AND THE DUTCH AND DANISH RECORDS IN MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.*

On the 26th July 1950 the Government of India set up a Committee consisting of the personnel given below to inspect certain records and manuscripts belonging to the Government of India and located in Madras and Tanjore with a view to making recommendations for their location, proper preservation and utilization. The records and manuscripts involved were: (i) such of the records of the Dutch and Danish possessions in India as were transferred to the Government of India on the withdrawal of the Dutch and Danes from India and are now in the custody of the Madras Record Office, Egmore, Madras; (ii) the collection known as the Mackenzie Manuscripts, a private collection of manuscripts on various subjects made by Col. Colin Mackenzie of the Survey of India and procured by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh and part of which is now deposited with the Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras; (iii) records of the Tanjore Residency now located in the Tanjore Raj Palace at Tanjore and in the charge of the Collector of Tanjore. The history of these records and manuscripts will be found in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volumes XII, pp. 119 and 126-27; XIV, pp. 165-66; XVI, part III, pp. 7-8; XVII, Part III, pp. 13-14; XVIII Part III, p. 2; XX, Part III, pp. 83-84; XXIII, pp. 148-49; XXV, Part I, pp. 57-59. The Committee was constituted of: (1) Professor D. V. Potdar of Poona, (2) Principal C.S. Srinivasachari of Conjeevaram; (3) Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Bombay, and (4) Dr. Purnendu Basu, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi.

The Committee met for a preliminary discussion at Victoria Hotel, Madras, at 10-30 A.M. on Monday, November 13, 1950. Professor Potdar could not attend owing to ill-health. Dr. Basu was voted to the Chair. At the preliminary meeting it was decided that the Committee would investigate in particular the following points:

- (a) the physical condition of the records and manuscripts;
- (b) the extent to which use of these records and manuscripts was being made for purposes of either administration or scholarly research and whether the present custodians were doing all that was possible for the maximum utilization of the manuscripts and records;

*For action taken by the Government of India and the Government of Madras please see Appendix F, pages 161-63.

- (c) the adequacy of the means at the disposal of the present custodians to take care of these manuscripts and records and to facilitate their utilization.

MACKENZIE COLLECTION

On the same day the Committee visited the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, between 2-30 P.M. and 5 P.M. This Library has no building of its own and is housed on the first floor of the building occupied by the Madras University Library. The ground floor of the building is occupied by the University Library Reading Room, administrative offices and some of the stacks, while the floors above contain the remaining stacks of the University Library.

(a) *Physical condition.*—The Mackenzie Collection occupies about eight racks with five shelves each, each shelf being about 3 ft. long. Thus the collection runs to approximately 120 running feet. They are in Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese, Marathi (mostly in the Modi script) and Persian. The physical condition of the volumes varies. All of them are affected by age, dust, heat, moisture, insects and mishandling. Mr. T. Chandrasekharan, the Curator, informed the Committee that the volumes were already in a bad state of preservation when they were received at the Library. He showed to the Committee the volumes (about a quarter of the total number) which had been repaired with chiffo by the Madras Record Office. These repairs had been undertaken by the Madras Record Office, a small number at a time and subject to the availability of chiffo. The supply of chiffo having been restricted during the war and the years following, the work had to be suspended, and it is proposed to resume it now to a limited extent. The building itself is in every way unsuitable for housing rare manuscripts. Almost on the sea, it is exposed to the humid and saline effect of constant sea breeze and the ozone contained in it. The building is not air-conditioned so the windows have to be kept open for ventilation and it is not impossible that during Madras's heavy rains sprays also come into the stacks. They certainly do where the pundits and other copyists sit with the manuscripts for transcription. The racks and floors are of wood making fire hazard a distinct possibility particularly in view of the fact that the Curator has no authority over the rest of the building. Nor is the available space adequate. There is no scope for expansion and since the acquisitions of the Library are steadily increasing, the Mackenzie Manuscripts are likely to suffer from too close packing like the rest of the holdings of the Library. Continued maintenance of these manuscripts under the present conditions will definitely lead to their progressive physical deterioration.

(b) *Extent to which the manuscripts are being utilized; facilitating service rendered by the present custodian.*

(i) *Extent of utilization.*—The Curator informed the Committee that approximately 50 to 60 scholars do research among these manuscripts every year. This appears to the Committee as an over-estimate of the actual use that is being made. Perhaps around 50 to 60 requests for reading these manuscripts are received by the Library in a year; the number of scholars who actually read them and make use of them would be very much smaller. For one thing, the number of scholars in and around Madras who are capable of reading Persian and Modi for research purposes is microscopic; secondly most of the manuscripts are not in a consultable shape, being either too brittle to be handled safely or in other ways in too dilapidated a form.

(ii) *Listing and Cataloguing.*—What has been done by the Library to facilitate the study of these manuscripts is confined to the compiling of lists, preparing some catalogues and the publication of some of them. There is a complete manuscript list of the collection while descriptive catalogues of Tamil and Telegu manuscripts are in the press. A list of the Marathi Manuscripts has been printed. A catalogue of the Kanarese manuscripts is in manuscript form.

(iii) *Transcription.*—In view of the rapid deterioration of the physical condition of many of the manuscripts, about 20 pundits have been employed by the Library to transcribe them. The Curator said that about 25 per cent. of the collection had been already transcribed and when required by research scholars only these copies and not the originals are given. No special checks are exercised to ensure the accuracy of the transcriptions.

(c) *Adequacy of means at the disposal of the custodian.*—The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library suffers from three serious shortcomings—(i) limited space; (ii) lack of control over natural conditions; and (iii) absence of a repair shop.

(i) *Space.*—There is no scope of expansion for the Library in its present location. The only way will be to provide the Library with a more spacious building, if possible a whole building given exclusively for this purpose. The best course would no doubt be to construct a new building specially designed for manuscripts Library and properly equipped. This may, however, be an expensive proposition which may not be undertaken until better times come. The immediate requirement is, however, more space either in the same building or some where else.

(ii) *Control over natural conditions.*—Air-conditioning is the only means by which this can be achieved. Paper manuscripts require a

constant temperature of 75°F. + – 2° all the year round and a constant relative humidity of 50% + – 2%. In Madras the variation in temperature is not so great, but humidity is much higher than the optimum most of the year. However, there are means of decreasing humidity without air conditioning and these may be tried (see Recommendations).

As the building is obviously not free from insect pests, provision should also be made for the regular cleaning and fumigation of the manuscripts and for keeping the stacks clean and free from new inroads as far as possible with the use of deterrents (See Recommendations). At the moment the Library seems to experiment with varieties of commercial insecticides and that too not very regularly. This is undesirable as most often commercial insecticides are capable of doing more harm than good to paper palm leaf manuscripts.

(iii) *Repair Shop.*—This is an absolute necessity for any manuscripts library worth the name. The assistance given by the Madras Record Office, very welcome and competent as it is, cannot be adequate nor always timely. Considering the value of the manuscripts, any money spent on fitting up a small repair shop would be well-spent. The Committee understood from the Curator that he had moved the Government of Madras for the provision of a small repair room and the employment of skill repairers. If this is done, a really valuable step will have been taken.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Location.*—The Mackenzie Manuscripts were originally located in Madras because it was believed that they related exclusively to the history and culture of South India and were more likely to be used there than in northern India. It is, however, incorrect to say that all the manuscripts in this collection relate to South India. They are more of literary value and are of interest to scholars of oriental literature anywhere, e.g. literary works in Sanskrit, works of Persian poets, etc. However, since the bulk of these manuscripts are in languages which are more commonly read in South India than in the North, there is perhaps justification for locating them in Madras at least until such times as the Government of India have a specialized manuscripts library of their own when the question of transferring these manuscripts to that library may be considered. In the meantime they can continue to remain in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

Control.—As long as the collection remains in the custody of a Manuscripts Library of another Government, whether temporarily or permanently, they will have to share the same treatment and fate as the other holdings of that Library, and no effective control is

possible from New Delhi. The cuckoo that lays its egg in a crow's nest and abandons it, can hardly dictate to the mother crow with what worms to feed the chick. Even if the Government of India were to sanction some money to be spent on the preservation of these manuscripts and preparing finding tools for them, it will not be practically possible to do anything exclusively for them as long as they remain physically part of another collection. For instance, fumigating the Mackenzie Manuscripts alone will be useless without fumigating the rest of the collection, for insects from the latter will always find their way into the former. Nor will it be possible to air-condition only the space taken by the 8 racks containing the Mackenzie Collection and leave the rest of the stack room unconditioned. The only way in which the Government of India can ensure proper treatment of the Mackenzie Collection while in the custody of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library of Madras is by themselves taking over control of that Library and providing for a proper building, repair shop and staff. But this solution is patently impracticable. In the opinion of the Committee, any attempt at controlling these manuscripts from New Delhi while they are in their present custody will be futile. While such custody continues, the only thing the Government of India can do is to send an Officer periodically to see how the manuscripts are being maintained and effect what improvements may be desirable by methods of friendly negotiation with the Madras Government and persuasion. The goodwill of the Madras Government would be a *sine qua non* for this purpose.

2. *Physical preservation.*—In the opinion of the Committee as long as the Mackenzie Collection remains in its present repository or a similar one, steps for its physical rehabilitation and future protection can be effected only to a very limited extent. Short of removing the collection to a proper repository little can be done towards controlling the natural phenomena and insect inroads. And if the manuscripts are to remain where they are, any recommendation for their proper protection will have to be an overall recommendation for improving the conditions for the whole Library. The following steps could be taken by that Library immediately:—

(i) *Against excessive humidity.*—As a temporary expedient trays containing a saturated solution of potassium dichromate can be placed inside the stack room which will help to dehydrate the air to a desired extent. A less desirable expedient is using calcium chloride, and in that case a strict watch will have to be kept lest the air becomes too dry. Installing a hygrometer will enable to keep a record of the humidity in the air. In all these cases, however, the windows will have to be kept closed most of the time which

may not be very convenient, for free circulation of air is also necessary for the manuscripts as well as the human beings working in the stacks. A third expedient is having in the stacks and reading room a dehydrating device of the type used in the Public Record Office, London. This is automatically controlled by the relative humidity of the air so that when the relative humidity rises above a predetermined level the heating device tends to raise the temperature of the air. When it falls below a certain level, the supply of heat is reduced.

(ii) *Against vermin.*—(a) A close watch must be kept on any termite (white ant) infestation; the earthen tunnels immediately destroyed and the vermin killed; the queen ant should be traced and killed.

(b) The manuscripts and books should be fumigated. An inexpensive method of fumigation would be to provide a reasonably air-tight box, preferably metal lined, measuring 3×3×6 feet. In this box, one point of mixture of 3 parts by volume of ethylene dichloride to 1 part carbon tetrachloride should give adequate fumigation in 24 hours. The manuscripts should not be tightly packed in the box, but spread loosely so that all parts may be exposed as much as possible to the atmosphere. The liquid fumigant should be placed in shallow pans suspended from the top of the box so that the heavy vapours may become evenly distributed as the liquid evaporates. The 24-hour exposure is effective against live insects but will leave the eggs unharmed. The fumigated manuscripts should therefore be kept isolated for about 3 weeks and refumigated to kill the newly hatched insects. The vapours of this fumigant though not inflammable are poisonous to breath, so it is advisable to carry out the treatment in a room that may be adequately ventilated by an exhaust fan. Fumigation can also be done in a similar chamber with thymol or paradichlorobenzene.

Note.—Indiscriminate use should not be made of commercial insecticides, e.g. various brands of DDT solutions, Gammaxene, &c. because the base of the solution is often harmful to the paper. DDT in powder form has been found to be ineffective.

(c) The stacks should be kept scrupulously clean of dust. While manuscripts are being fumigated, the vacant shelves should be thoroughly cleaned and treated with a pyrethrum spray to prevent any reinfestation. Some repellent should also be used on the shelves, e.g. a sodium fluoride or boric acid and starch mixture may be spread about on the back part of the shelves or cases. It should be noted that sodium fluoride is poisonous and should be handled with care. Naphthalene bricks (about 3"×3"×6") can also be placed at intervals

to act as repellents. Naphthalene balls volatalize too quickly to be effective. But these repellents, it should be remembered, have no effect on the insects already inside the manuscripts and fumigation is essential to get rid of them.

(d) *Rehabilitation*.—A small repair shop with at least two experienced menders and a binder should be equipped to do regular repair of damaged manuscripts. Chiffon or Japanese tissue paper of approved quality may be used as the principal repairing material.

3. *Utilization*.—As to facilitating services, the listing and cataloguing, as is being done in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library seems to be all that is practicable. This may be continued, and publication of the completed lists and catalogues may be expedited. As to transcription of the more damaged manuscripts, if the manuscripts themselves can be rehabilitated without loss of time, transcription may not be necessary. Besides, there is nothing to guarantee that the transcriptions that are being made are 100% faithful. If transcription has to be made, the use of microfilm process might be considered which would give a cheap and absolute accurate transcription and also allow for making quick and inexpensive copies.

TANJORE RAJ RECORDS

These are the records of the British Agency or Residency established at Tanjore after the cession of the territory to the British by the Raja of Tanjore in 1799. With these seem to have got mixed some of the old palace records. As records of a defunct Political Agency, these records belong to the Government of India, but they have so far been in the custody of the Government of Madras in charge of the Collector of Tanjore. On the morning of Tuesday, November 14, 1950, the Committee visited the Agency Record Room in the Tanjore Palace Building where these records are located. Some of the records, mainly relating to Palace accounts and land grants, seem to have found their way in the adjoining Saraswati Mahal Library, also in the Palace Building and are placed in two or three glazed almirahs. These records were also inspected. The Committee had the advantage of having at hand some excellent reports on these records by Major N. B. Gadre, I.R.O., a retired member of the Indian Service of Engineers, drawn up on August 18-20, 1950. The Report is placed below (Annexure I). This report gives precise information about the bulk of these records which are both on paper and on cadjan leaf:—

(a) *Physical condition*.—The physical condition of these records are the worst imaginable. The Agency Record Room is on the ground floor of the building and is dark, damp and ill-ventilated. There is hardly any system of regular cleaning or airing the place.

The natural result has been that the whole body of these records is dusty, mouldy, insect-infested and generally disintegrating into dust. The bundles are piled up just anyhow and many are not even properly wrapped in cloth or tied. The bound volumes are in an equally deplorable state and there are large numbers of loose paper. One crateful of records have been damaged beyond identification or redemption and are literally crawling with vermin.

Extent to which the records are being utilized; facilitating service rendered by the present custodian.—The records are in such a disorganised form that it is impossible to find any document even if it were known that the document was there. The Committee was told that occasionally documents were cited in the Courts which are supposed to be in this collection, but no recent attempt has succeeded in tracing any of such documents. (The Committee was also told that some time in the past, not determinable now, some of the records had been cited in a Court case and produced there. It is those records which, on being returned, have found their way into the Saraswati Mahal Library). Nor is it surprising, for there is no order in the arrangement of the records. Even the bundles have lost their identity since the original wrapping materials have disappeared and wherever fresh wrapping was provided, no attempt was made to transcribe on it the identification symbol carried on the original wrapping. Even inside each bundle, the arrangement has been disturbed, perhaps documents lost and strays put in. Thus, it can be said that no use is being made of these records at present, nor is it possible to make any use of them until they have been thoroughly analysed and rearranged in their original order. It is also believed that there is a great deal of useless material among these records, but to determine what is valuable and what is worthless, the analysis and restoration or order are pre-requisites.

An attempt was made in July 1947 by the Collector of Tanjore to have the records catalogued by a Modi knowing clerk, the bulk of the records being in that language (although there are also records in Tamil and English), but apparently the attempt was given up after some time. The Committee met the clerk so employed (now working in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras) and found that undoubtedly he knew the script well, but he did not have the background or discrimination essential for identifying, arranging or evaluating this mass of disorganised records.

(c) *Adequacy of the means at the disposal of the custodian*.—Since the Government of Madras is the present custodian, it may be presumed that it has the means to take proper care of this body of records which in itself is not very large. But nothing is being done at the moment because the Government of Madras is not sure what the legal owners, i.e. the Government of India, would want done.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the opinion of the Committee these records should be made over permanently to the Government of Madras. There would be justification for this, for these records are on a somewhat different footing from other Residency or Agency records. While in other Indian States the Ruler had the internal administration of the State, the Residency being maintained to look after the relations between the Ruler and the Paramount Power in Tanjore. The Ruler was only a pensioner of the British Government and the internal administration was actually carried out by the Resident or Agent. Thus the Agency records in Tanjore are actually the administrative records of the Tanjore Raj, and since the administration of the area has passed into the hands of the Government of Madras, the administrative records should also go to that Government, like the administrative records of other States merged with Madras. The Tanjore records should come under the purview of the Curator, Madras Records Office, who is competent enough to suggest what steps should be taken for their preservation, analysis, weeding and utilization. The Committee understands that Major Cadre would be willing to undertake the work of the preliminary analysis and if it is decided to accept the recommendation made above, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Madras Government to Major Cadre's offer.

DUTCH AND DANISH RECORDS

These records were transferred to the British by the Dutch and Danish Governments in India when those Governments withdrew from this country handing over their territories to the East India Company. For the sake of convenience these records were deposited by the Government of India in part with the Government of Bengal and the rest with the Government of Madras. The records in the custody of the Government of Bengal were inspected by Dr. Purnendu Basu, in November 1949 and a report thereon was submitted to the Government of India (Director of Archives' letter No. F.2-2(a)/49-C, dated the 27th February 1950). Those in the custody of the Government of Madras are placed in charge of the Curator, Madras Records Office, and are lodged in the stacks of that office with the central records of the Madras Government. During the war years and until August 1950, they were kept in Chittoor where the Madras Record Office had shifted as a security measure. Since September 1950 they have been back again in their proper repository in Egmore, Madras.

The Dutch records consist of a total of 1884 volumes and bundles. The Danish records amount to 9 bundles and over 200 volumes, covering the period 1657-1835 and 1777-1845, respectively. These were inspected by the Committee on Wednesday, November 15, 1950.

(a) *Physical condition.*—These records were in different hands at different times and show signs of careless storage and handling until they came into the Madras Records Office. In the Madras Records Office they are given the same treatment and attention as the rest of its holdings, which is generally satisfactory. Naturally with the limited means at his disposal, the Curator, Madras Records Office, cannot give these records any preferential treatment, and they have to wait their turn after the most damaged and most frequently handled records in the Madras Records Office. On the whole, however, they have been maintained under satisfactory conditions. About 18,200 sheets have been fully repaired with chiffon and rebound. The bindings of all Dutch records have been systematically examined, and such bindings as were damaged beyond repair have been taken off and the records remade into bundles in paper wrappers. The Committee feels that given the attention they are receiving, there is no great danger of their further deteriorating and, in time, it can be reasonably expected that all the damaged records will have been satisfactorily repaired.

(b) *Extent to which the records are being used; facilitating services rendered by the Madras Records Office.*—Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator, Madras Records Office, informed the Committee that so far the records had not been called on for administrative purposes, and only one research scholar has so far made use of them. The lack of Dutch and Danish knowing scholars in India perhaps explains the latter fact. It is also therefore not expected that a very much wider use of these records will be made in the near future.

As to facilitating services, the Madras Records Office has a typed list of all the Danish records while an alphabetical list of Marriages registered in the Danish Church Registers of Zion Church, Tranquebar (1765-1845) has been printed. For the Dutch records also a complete typed list exists including lists of those records which were transferred to Madras from the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta (now National Archives of India, New Delhi) and from Bombay (91 volumes and bundles, and 30 volumes, respectively) in 1932 in response to Resolution I of the Indian Historical Records Commission (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XII, page 119). There is a printed list of 'Ancient Records'. Fifteen volumes of the Dutch Governors' Memoirs have been published in the Dutch language, of which two memoirs were translated into English and published as 'Dutch Records No. 13'. Since 1916 this publication programme has been held over mainly because the services of Dutch scholars have not been readily available. Translation of the memoirs into English was also abandoned for similar reasons, the two volumes translated and published being later found to be unsatisfactory.

(c) *Adequacy of the means at the disposal of the Madras Records Office for preservation and facilitating utilization.*—In the opinion of the Committee the Madras Records Office has the necessary equipment for taking physical care of these records and that it is doing the needful in a satisfactory manner. As to facilitating services, listing of the records has been done and these lists may be usefully printed. More useful would be preparation and publication of Calendars or Press Lists in the English language, but for that services of scholars knowing well both Dutch and English and Danish and English will be required. Such scholars will be hard to come by, and may be expensive if found and therefore perhaps beyond the normal means of the Madras Records Office. However, if money can be made available, the Committee feels certain that the necessary cooperation would be forthcoming from the Madras Records Office. This will, however, have to be officially ascertained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Location and Control.*—Since the records relate to areas administratively under the Madras State, the Madras Records Office is perhaps the best place to locate them. They should be given on quasi-permanent loan to the Government of Madras. The Madras Records Office should have full control over them subject to keeping them open for inspection by an authorised officer of the Government of India and securing the approval of the Government of India before any of the records are destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

2. *Physical preservation.*—They are being properly looked after and the Committee has nothing further to recommend on this point.

3. *Utilization.*—Two scholars, one with thorough knowledge of Dutch and English and the other with thorough knowledge of Danish and English, may be employed to prepare Calendars or Press Lists of these records which may be published. Only after the publication of such Calendars or Press Lists would it be possible to judge to what extent these records would attract research scholars in India. The need and justification for further operations like indexing or *in extenso* publication can be judged only after the preliminary step of Press Listing has been done. The Committee suggests that the Government of Madras may be requested to provide the funds for appointing the two scholars and publishing the Press Lists, and if that Government be unable to meet that request, persuade it at least to share the expenses with the Government of India on a ratio to be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to record its thanks to Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator, Madras Record Office and his staff, Mr. T.

Chandrasekharan, Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras and his staff, the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Tanjore, and Mr. S. Gopalan, Honorary Secretary, Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, for their unstinted cooperation.

C. S. SRINIVASACHARI, *Member.*

P. M. JOSHI, *Member.*

P. BASU, *Chairman.*

ANNEXURE I

Major N. B. Gadre,

I.R.O., I.S.E. (Retd.)

5, Shivajinagar,

Tanjore. 19th August 1950.

Notes of Inspection

Records kept in the Agency Record Room.
(Palace Buildings—Tanjore)

Records were seen on this day afternoon. It is not advisable to make over the records as they are to any public institution outside the direct control of Government.

On the other hand it is definitely unwise to hold them unassorted for any length of time hereafter. They are decaying very fast and unless they are assorted, listed, and placed in responsible hands at once, the expenditure and care bestowed so long on their preservation would become fruitless.

The assortment can with advantage be made as under:

(G) Administrative importance even to present Government;

(Under this category will come Cadjan Leaf and other records of a documentary importance for sales and other transactions done during last century and registered by the then Government.)

(H) Of Historical importance;

(Under this category come correspondence between the Maharaja's Government on the one hand and the East India Company or the British Resident or Crown Representative on the other.)

(A) Of University or Academic interest;

(covering departmental accounts and reports of the Maharaja's Government; and descriptions of places, pilgrimages, areas, organisation, etc.)

(N) Of no importance;

(To include records damaged beyond interpretation and miscellaneous unconnected papers.)

The GHAN (i.e. dirty-looking collection) will thus separate into four comprehensible components G, H, A, and N and they can then be entrusted respectively to the Registrar of Land Records, an approved Historical Society, an approved University or Library and to Fire.

The initial sorting can be done by the Collector and distribution done after a check by higher authority to G, H, and A as mentioned above. After detailed investigation, agencies G, H, and A should return to the Collector whatever they do not want. Materials returned by G and H can be made over next to H and A in descending order if the latter so wish, for further examination and retention of what they want, and again returning to the Collector whatever they do not want. Materials classified as N, initially as well as after full examination, will be destroyed by the collector as per normal rules and procedure for destruction of old records.

On a rough count the total volume of records as it appears on 18th August consists of—

About 1050 bundles—on 11 stands, 11 shelves, and 2 cupboards.

Papers arranged in loose heaps	... 2 cupboards.
Papers arranged in small bundles	... 2 cupboards.
Cadjan Leaf document bundles (18 Nos.)	... 1 cupboard.
Bound books and notebooks	... 2 cupboards.
Heap of damaged papers	... 1 crate.

Total 32 units all sorts.

(NOTE.—There are 6 empty cupboards in the record room in addition to 9 cupboards occupied by records as mentioned above. Under cupboards pigeon-hole and chest-of-drawer units are included.)

Sample assortment of a few units, say five, may be carried out at once, with the help of some expert staff from Saraswati Mahal Library taken for a week on loan. The work could perhaps be supervised by the District Superintendent of Land Records.

Note No. 2

5 Shivajinagar,

Tanjore, 19th August 1950.

Major N. B. Gadre,

A.I.R.O. I.S.E. (Retd.)

Records kept in the Agency Record Room.

(Palace Buildings—Tanjore)

Further examination on 19th confirmed ideas formed and expressed in the earlier note.

24 D. G. of Aroh.

Enclosed sketch shows the distribution of the record as it stands in the record room. Reverting the count enumerated in the earlier note, following further details would serve for reference in future.

Stands No. 1, 3, 4, 10, 14, 15, 24, 30, 34, 35, 38,

Bundles. 25 plus 35 plus 50 plus 36 plus 40 plus 5 plus 90 plus 41 plus 23 plus 46 Plus 63 = 454 Nos.

Shelves 5 6 7 9 13 18 19 22 23 27 29

Rack	1	50	60	...	4	25	18
	2	40	50	27	2	25	17
	3		50		4	20	15
	4				4		7
	5				3		

Total

Bundles 90 19 160 27 17 70 57 60 20 13 20 = 553 nos.

Cupboards 20 33

3 plus 4 plus 4 plus 4 (7 planks with 4 each)

Bundles 15 28 43
Gross total of bundles. 1050

Cupboards No. 8 and 28 contain loose heaps of record.

Cupboards No. 12 and 36 contain small bundles.

Cupboard No. 17 contains the 18 bundles of Cadjan Leaf documents.

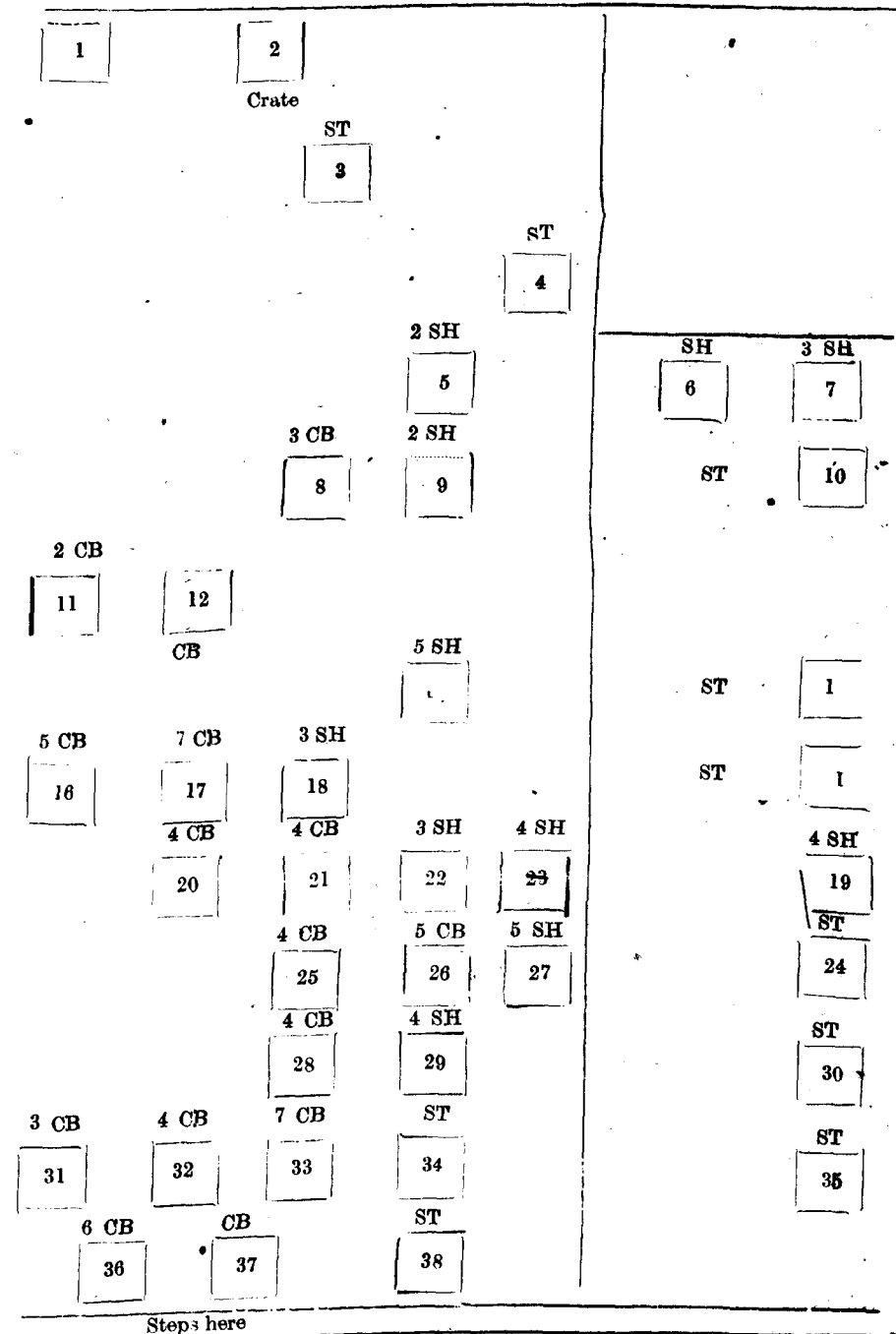
Cupboard No. 26 contains 210 bound books and cupboard No. 21 contains 17 bound books and 70 notebooks.

Crate No. 2 contains heap of papers damaged beyond recognition or interpretation.

Cupboards No. 11, 16, 25, 31, 32, and 37 are empty.

On 19 August 17 bundles on shelf No. 13 were opened and examined, and contents of all the cupboards were examined in general. Notes made on next sheet (after the sketch), will show that contents of each bundle or the bundles on one shelf have no common factor; all records are intricately mixed up and sorting will have to be very careful.

NOT TO SCALE ROUGH SKETCH



ST . Stand.
3 SH . Shelf of 3 racks.
CB . Cupboard, including pigeon racks, chest of drawers etc.
5 CB . Cupboard with 5 planks.

Major N. B. Gadre

Shivajinagar, Tanjore, 19th Aug. 50.

A. I. R. O. I. S. E. (Rctd.)

Results of cursory examination of 17 bundles on shelf No. 13 and of the contents of all cupboards.

Item examined	Broad distribution of the contents			Not of any use
	Administratively important to the Government	Factual importance to Historians	Cultural importance to Academies	
	G.	H.	A.	N.
Bundles.				
No. 1.			(N) Contains Agency records 1907-08 already marked as destructible in 1918 and 1919.	
No. 2.			(A) Palace accounts for years 1825 to 1845 A. D.	
No. 3.	(H) Notes, diary and abstract accounts for the Mokasi's Patthak 1829 A. D.		(A) Credit purchase Register of Palace 1842 A. D. Also ryots' applications and disposals.	
No. 4.			(A) Management and accounts of the Maharaja's lands.	
No. 5.	(H) Some Persian or Arabic MSS and lithograph sheets.		(A) See again same after the Historians.	
No. 6.	(H) Revenue demands, receipts, and balances—1827 Nelson at Negapatam writing to Resident at Tanjore. (Must be seen again.)			
No. 7.			(N) Agency records of 1907, 1912 etc.	
No. 8.			(A) Refused petitions in Tamil and Modi (Called "Anandeva").	
No. 9.	(H) Palace Accounts and Judicial matters, A. D. 1828-1833.			
No. 10.	(H) Mixed papers of 1775 to 1850. Vakil of Chenapatnam mentioned—not as Resident etc.		(A) Also shows some accounts of the year 1877 A. D.	
No. 11.	(G) Account bdles., 1850-52. These appear to have recently gone to and returned from Board of Revenue (1945).			
No. 12.			(N) Contingent bills etc., 1906 already marked for destruction.	
No. 13.			(N) English correspondence, estimates etc., of 1890-1910.	
No. 14.	(H) Gift deeds etc., to religious purposes 1730 to 1890 A. D.			
No. 15.	(H) Agency records already marked for destruction, in 1918 to 1928.			
No. 16.	(H) Miscellaneous papers of mixed dates containing some copies of historically important documents.			
No. 17.	(H) Contains some very damaged but old palace records of earlier years.		(N) The same bdle. contains gazettes of 1911 A. D. 7c.	

Item examined	Broad Distribution of the contents			Not of any use
	Administratively important to the Government	Factual importance to Historians	Cultural importance to Academies	
	G.	H.	A.	N.
Cupboards.				
No. 8.	(G) Agency papers 1850-65. Court records and palace correspondence.			
No. 12.	(G) Contains unimportant Agency records of years 1850-1906 but stray pieces like a Persian manuscript and one palace account book of religious gifts, so a good part will go to category (N) but after check in some detail.			
No. 17.	(G) Contains Cadiz Leaf documents of legal importance duly registered and bearing Maharaja Govt. and Treasury seals. Must be listed and preserved.			
No. 21.	(H) Important Maharaja Files of 1824 &c. (17 numbers).		(N) Time-barred vouchers and receipts preserved by agency now destructible.	
No. 26.	(H) 210 bound books of extremely near and well indexed and classified Maharaja correspondence.			
No. 28.			(A) Misc. agency records of about 1860, but careful sorting necessary.	
No. 36.	(H) Judicial, Accounts and Revenue papers of Maharaja's Kingdom, roughly 1800 to 1850.			

Note No. 3

Tanjore

Dated 20th August, 1950

(Madras)

Major. N. B. Gadre

I.R.O., I.S. E. (Retd.)

Records kept in the Agency Record Room (Palace Buildings, Tanjore).

From visits paid on 18th and 19th and test bundles opened for perusal, I am of the opinion that initial assortment into groups G, H, A and N will take three to four months with a staff of one Office Superintendent, two Upper Division Clerks and two Lower Division Clerks. One Tamil knowing Upper Division Clerk can be taken from

Revenue Division. The Superintendent, One Upper Division Clerk and one Lower Division Clerk should be Modi-Marathi knowing historical research workers, and the second L. D. Clerk should be well-versed in Urdu-Arabic-Persian, preferably from Tamilnad, out of the three Modi-marathi knowing persons, one should be borrowed from Saraswathi Mahal Library, and two should be brought from Maharastra; in consultation with Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal etc. Stationery and printing of special forms for the assortment procedure etc. may cost about Rs. 1,000. I cannot give probable scales of pay as I am not conversant with rates prevailing in this part and particularly for persons that must come long way from Maharastra for a short period. None with less than five years preferably ten years experience should be selected. Junior freshers will be worse than useless.

One English type-writer would be necessary. One of the above four clerks can be an English typist for part time but a Nagari typist may have to be specially employed, if a Nagari Typewriter can be provided. It would be desirable to do so. The work in Nagari (i.e. Marathi) would not be very voluminous but it would be desirable to retain in a neat form and to take several copies of whatever little is done.

The success of the assortment work, and its speed, will greatly depend on skilful design of special forms for the job which will be labour-saving and all-inclusive, so that no point of view is lost sight of while the assortment is being made.

The assortment can be finished in three or four months but study will naturally take much more. It would be desirable to follow up immediately with that part also as the records are in a fast crumbling state in many cases. It is also necessary to ensure that enthusiasm and training once mastered should not be lost and fresh minds again brought on the job halfway. The detailed listing of part G may take a year more, and rejected part from that group will again go to the historical and academic workers.

The Historical classification and indexing, and printing of important papers will take about 10 years thereafter; but that will be the job of the historical society entrusted with it. The academic examination (say by Madras University or Saraswathi Mahal Library) of that 'A' section will take an equal amount of time and can proceed simultaneously.

It is not desirable to shift the records to another place even after assortment, and none but the Collector of Tanjore should have authority to destroy even the rejected papers. After full completion of study and listing (printed copies of all lists to be ultimately

made for preservable items), taking to other places where the papers will serve a wider range of students can be considered. This stipulation should operate even against removal to Madras.

Note No. 4.

Records kept in the Agency Record Room (Palace Buildings—Tanjore)

In note No. 3 a week ago, special reference was made of the necessity of the skilful design of special forms for the initial assortment work. The enclosed form is a first attempt for one of these proposed forms.

When the sorting is undertaken, special care will be necessary that—

- (1) The workers always work in pairs to minimise chances of smuggling papers and doing careless sorting.
- (2) That the sorted and unsorted records are always held under separate locks so that all change of mixing up by inadvertence of mischief will be avoided. Also, chances of the deterioration elements travelling from unsorted bundles to the sorted ones will be eliminated. Further, the progress of work can at any moment be visually grasped and checking work can with confidence be undertaken by an inspecting officer at the shortest notice and in any bundle declared as Sorted.
- (3) Simple fumigation (burning of nim leaves etc.) will be done periodically in both rooms; and special fumigation (like DDT or any other modern Chemical process) is done to each bundle previous day to assortment. For this latter purpose a special airtight box or cupboard will be used and every bundle to be assorted next day will be opened and papers stacked loosely so that fumigation may reach each paper definitely.
- (4) After assortment the tying back will be done in clean dhobiwashed pieces of cloth. For this purpose a certain number of new and washed cloth of sufficient strength and longevity will be used for the first hundred bundles or so to be opened, and thereafter the old cloth should be washed and re-used where fit, and condemned where unfit.
- (5) Numbering and indexing of assorted bundles will always be held complete and uptodate.

- (6) The assortment record sheets (in form enclosed) will be made in triplicate straightway, with the use of carbon papers and copying pencil; one copy will be sent the same evening to the collector; second copy filed and stored in the 'Sorted records room'; and the third copy will be held on the Superintendent's table for all subsequent references and study during the process of sorting.
- (7) That the different categories of sheets, case-pads, or bundles in assorted units will be unmistakably marked by strings, rubber bands or paper folders or distinctive colours to indicate papers G, H, A, and N separately.
- (8) No re-grouping of papers will be attempted or allowed until ordered by the checking authority. Papers as at present held in different bundles and units **MUST** remain in the same bundle and unit until assortment is wholly checked. More instructions on similar line can be drafted, and these will be formally ordered by proper authority.

AGENCY RECORDS AT TANJORE

Assortment Sheet No.

dated

1950.

Bundle No.....in Unit No.....(Shelf/Stand/Cupboard)

Assortment done by (1)

(2)

Particulars	Class	Class	Class	Class
	G	H	A	N
Loose sheets				
Total				
Case pads				
Total				
Minor bundles				
Total				
Other				
Types				
Maps				
Booklets				
Bound notebooks				
Total				
Grand Total				

Special points noted and suggestions for any particular use Countersigned

(1)

(2)

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE AGENCY RECORD KEPT IN THE AGENCY RECORD ROOM
IN THE PALACE BUILDINGS—TANJORE

The records kept in the Agency Record Room are very old ones relating to the old Mahratta Administration of Tanjore ranging from 1655. They are mostly in Modi script, they also contain Mahratti, Tamil and English correspondence. These records were originally in the custody of the Agency establishment which was disbanded in 1912. The exact contents of these records are not known. Attempts made in 1937 and later to sort out these records and to prepare a list and an index were not fruitful for want of efficient and honest persons knowing modi language. The Curator of the Madras Record Office, Chittoor, expressed that the work of the Attender who was employed for the purpose for some time was unsatisfactory. Further there was none to supervise or verify his work. The room in which these records are kept (referred to as the Agency Record Room) was repaired in 1945. The records are kept in hundreds of bundles on wooden racks and in almyrahs and they are in different stages of deterioration owing to natural decay. The oldest records which have already crumbled to pieces are kept separately in a crate in a corner of the Room. They are fit for nothing and the Curator has already suggested that they can only be destroyed. Unimportant records such as old gazettes, chalan files of 1910, Tamil notices, etc. are also found among the records. A majority of the records are in such a soiled state that they cannot even withstand a slight touch by the hand. The Curator is also aware that many of the records would be valueless.

A temporary peon is being employed for the purpose of dusting the racks and the bundles and to sweep the room. His appointment is being extended from time to time, pending final orders of the Government about the disposal of these records.

Reports were submitted to the Board of Revenue, Madras at every stage and the question of appointing a Modi knowing clerk or attender was considered by it. In 1946 the Board of Revenue instructed the Curator of the Madras Record Office to correspond with the authorities in Bombay about the availability of a suitable clerk knowing Modi and Mahratti languages for appointment in the Agency record room for sorting and indexing the records. The post was also advertised in the local English and Tamil dailies but no satisfactory person was forthcoming. The Government of Madras also instructed the Curator to inspect the records. The Curator suggested that as the records belonged to the ancestors of the Tanjore Raj pensioners the Government of Madras should obtain the permission of His Excellency the Crown Representative in India, New Delhi, to allow

them to assess the historical value of the records and to find out ways and means as how best to preserve them. The Government of Madras obtained the necessary permission of His Excellency the Crown Representative and thereupon the Curator inspected these records on 13th Feb. 1947. He was also not able to find out the contents of the Modi records as he did not know that language.

In his report to Government, the Curator suggested that the entire Agency records should be removed and placed in a better building which was airy and free from dampness, but that they should not however be removed to the Collector's Office or any other office. As no suitable building was available, the Records were not removed and they continue to be in that room itself.

The Curator also suggested that the work of listing out the records may be done by the staff of the Historical Research Institute under the supervision of the Collector, Tanjore, at Tanjore after a preliminary examination by Prof. D. V. Potdar, President of the Bharat Itihasa Shamshodak Mandal, Poona.

[Sometime before the Curator's visit, Sir Jadunath Sircar a reputed historian of Calcutta also inspected these records with the permission of the Government and he suggested that papers of historical importance may be transferred to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore (which has been brought within the purview of a scheme sanctioned by the Government of Madras in 1918). The Hon. Secretary of the Saraswathi Mahal Library also sought the Collector's permission to classify and catalogue the records but as there was none knowing Modi in the Library the matter was not pursued further.]

On 13th May 1947, the then Collector of Tanjore recommended to the Government through the Board of Revenue that the entire records may be transferred to the Saraswathi Mahal Library, above referred to, which had its buildings within the Palace premises and which had agreed to the proposal.

On coming to know of the proposal to transfer the Agency records, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, suggested to the Collector in 1947 that such of the records as were of historical and literary value may be transferred to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, which had a special staff to deal with such manuscripts. This suggestion was also communicated to the Government of Madras for consideration.

The Curator of the Madras Record Office however strongly objected to the transfer of the records to the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, for various reasons, including the possibility of their being misused.

Again on 14th November 1947 while submitting a report to Government on the subject (in reply to a series of questions sought to be raised on the floor of the Madras Legislative Assembly by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai, M.L.A.) the Collector recommended that the entire records may be made over either to the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore or to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. The Government of Madras referred the matter to the Government of India for orders.

In the meanwhile, the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 9th meeting held at Indore in December 1946 passed a resolution recommending to Government that these records should be removed to the custody of the Tanjore Saraswathi Mahal Library.

The Government of India's decision to transfer the records to the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore was communicated by the Government of Madras in November 1948 and the Collector of Tanjore was asked (1) to transfer the records accordingly and (2), to offer his remarks as to how best to exercise control over the records after their transfer and to appraise their historical value. The Hony. Secretary of the Saraswathi Mahal Library also was ready to take the records over and he said he would take the Collector's orders at every stage in the matter of arranging, classifying and cataloguing the records. But before any record was actually handed over, petitions objecting to this transfer were received both by the Collector and by the Government of Madras from the public of Tanjore. Then the Collector decided to hand over only those records that were of a historical value to the Saraswathi Mahal Library and to retain the records relating to title of land etc. in the Collector's charge. This decision of the Collector was communicated to the Board of Revenue, Madras on 31st December 1948. The Board of Revenue thereupon called for details about the constitution and the rules relating to the use of the Saraswathi Mahal Library and they were furnished in January 1949. The Hony. Secretary of the Library was asked to send a reliable person knowing Modi to make a catalogue of all the records first but the Secretary did not depute anybody but undertook to invite persons from North India for the purpose.

On 26th May 1949, the Government of Madras submitted a report to the Government of India to the effect that once the records were transferred to a non-official body like the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, neither the Collector of Tanjore nor the Curator of the Madras Record Office can be expected to exercise any effective control over their safe custody and maintenance and that the Government of Madras could not be held responsible for any theft or loss of the records if they were under the care

and custody of a private library where they would be accessible to the public. They also pointed out that these were not "manuscripts" of mere historical or literary value and that, being mostly records of administrative value, they could not be kept in a public library and thrown open for research work indiscriminately as such a course might lead to litigation, affect public interest and embarrass the Government. They recommended that the records might therefore be transferred to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

In the meanwhile, the First member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, inspected the records on 6th September 1949 during his visit to Tanjore. He picked out a paper at random from one of the bundles and it was found to be a letter written in English in October 1798 by a servant of Maharaja Serfoji to Lord Clive, Governor of Madras. The Board Member said that the bundles contained certain papers that deserved to be preserved and that the sooner the unclassified records are examined and classified the better it would be. He later contacted Mr. B. S. Baliga, Curator of the Madras Record Office, now at Chittoor, and the latter agreed to take charge of these records if he and his office were allowed to return to Madras and occupy their former habitat. The Board of Revenue communicated this suggestion to the Government of Madras.

The Government of Madras informed the Collector in November 1949 that the Government of India had requested the Director of National Archives of India to inspect these records personally with a view to making recommendations as to what should be done about their proper storage and utilisation. The Board of Revenue has directed the Collector to inform the Director of National Archives of India about its suggestions to transfer the records to the Madras Records Office when the Director visits Tanjore. But the Director of National Archives, has not visited Tanjore. The Government of India have since set up a committee of 4 experts to inspect these records with a view to make recommendations to them for their proper preservation and location and this committee has programmed to visit Tanjore on 14th November 1950.

APPENDIX L

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee, was held on 13th July 1951 in New Delhi. The following were present:—

1. Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary, Ministry of Education
(Chairman).
2. Dr. S. N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.
3. Sardar Fateh Singh, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Bina Chatterjee (Secretary).

The agenda and the papers are given in Annexure I.

ITEM No. 1

The Committee noted the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee between 1939—1946. While discussing the air-conditioning scheme of the National Archives of India, the Committee observed that the Government of India should also take steps to extend the building of the Archives so that all Central records from various Ministries at least upto 1941 could be concentrated there. The Committee also observed that if the Central records were to be made available to the research scholars their lists etc. should be prepared as soon as possible and the Government of India should take steps to expedite this work.

ITEM No. 2

Though the Committee was unanimous regarding the concentration of all Central records at the Archives, it recommended that during the interim period, before these records could actually be transferred to the Archives, the following arrangements should be made:

- (i) There should be record rooms attached to each Ministry and their offices and these should be organised on scientific lines.
- (ii) Trained personnel preferably those who have undergone a course of training in Archives Keeping at the National Archives of India should be appointed to manage these repositories.

ITEM No. 3

The Committee resolved that the Government of India should authorise the Director of Archives to inspect the Central Government records in the custody of the various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices.

ITEM No. 4

The Committee noted with dissatisfaction the poor quality of paper and ink now being used in the various Ministries even for records of permanent importance. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Director of Archives should submit proposals regarding the different qualities of paper and ink that should be used for different purposes to the Government of India for their consideration.

ITEM No. 5

(a) The Committee felt that the membership of this Committee should be enlarged and the Ministries of Defence, Works, Production and Supply, Finance and External Affairs should be invited to send their representatives on this Committee.

(b) The Committee noted with dissatisfaction that the meeting was called after four years and recommended that in future Secretary should ordinarily call two meetings in a year.

The Committee then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANNEXURE I

AGENDA OF THE MEETING

ITEM I.—Action taken on the Resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee's attention is invited to pages 126—147, 'Resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1919—1948' summarising action taken on the Resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee.

ITEM II.—Reorganisation of the existing repositories in the various Ministries of the Government of India for the proper maintenance of their current and semi-current records under the supervision and control of trained archivists.

National Archives of India is the central repository of the records of the various Ministries of the Government of India. These Ministries have no proper arrangement for maintaining their records before they are transferred to the Archives. The records, therefore, suffer from natural causes of decay. When these are transferred to the National Archives for custody and proper upkeep, many of them are in a dilapidated condition. These have to be repaired with costly materials. It is, therefore, considered essential that the present method of storage of records in the various Ministries may be improved by the following ways:—

- (i) There should be record rooms attached to each Ministry and its offices and these should be organised on scientific lines.
- (ii) Trained personnel, preferably those who have undergone a course of training in Archives Keeping at the National Archives of India should be appointed to manage these repositories.

This proposal is submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

ITEM III.—Periodical inspection by the Director of Archives of the current and non-current records in the custody of the Ministries and Offices administered by them.

The Director of Archives, Government of India, being technically the ultimate custodian of the records of all the Central Government agencies, it is desirable that he should keep himself posted with the information relating to the maintenance, arrangement and preservation of 'semi-current' and 'current' records in their custody, before these are finally transferred to the National Archives of India. The Director of Archives has already been permitted by the Government

of India to inspect Central Government records in the custody of the State Governments and in conformity with this principle, it seems desirable that he should also be permitted to inspect the 'semi-current' and 'current' records in the custody of the various Ministries and their offices. This arrangement will also enable the Ministries to avail of the expert advice of the Director of Archives, whenever necessary. Another advantage of regular inspection will be that the records will be properly arranged and maintained and when they are transferred to the National Archives they will be in a fit state for being used by the research students and Government Departments when necessary.

ITEM IV.—Standardization of the quality of Paper and Ink used by the Central and State Governments and Courts of Law for preservation of records and documents.

Paper.—Administrative papers of to-day are historical documents of a future date. With this object in view the Central Government probably used in the past two different types of paper. Strong 'note' paper was used for important cases which were deemed to be of permanent interest whereas 'buff' paper (unbleached) of much inferior quality was used for comparatively unimportant cases and routine matters. Important documents were always printed.

During the last decade this system had to be comparatively relaxed because of difficulties in procuring suitable materials due to war. There has been constant use of paper of bad quality and that has made the problem of preservation difficult. The normal longevity of this quality of paper would be from about 15 to 20 years provided it is not subject to rough handling. Again owing to shortage of funds printing of all important proceedings has had to be suspended rendering the problem of preservation of records still more acute.

Ink.—The problem has been further complicated by use of ordinary ink. At present there is no fixed standard for ink used by the Government of India though standards for writing ink are being prepared by the Indian Standards Institute.

Proposal.—It is, therefore, clear that the problem of preservation of current records and documents of the Government is very serious. However, due to financial stringency it may not be possible to raise the standard of paper and ink immediately. But the following proposals are submitted for consideration of the Sub-Committee.

- (i) As before all important proceedings of the Government of India created since 1939 should be printed. For economy purposes, however, only a limited number of copies, say 5, need be printed. One copy with the original should

be preserved in the National Archives and the remaining 4 should be made available for reference purposes. The printing should be completed within a short period, say 5 to 6 years and before actually taking up the work, the Director of Archives should be consulted. If it is not possible to print the proceedings, the only alternative will be to get them microfilmed by the National Archives. This will definitely involve additional staff and equipment. Microfilming would, in the long run, be much cheaper than printing, but in the beginning capital expenditure for the equipment would be necessary.

- (ii) The Government of India should revert to the past practice of using papers of different qualities in accordance with the importance of the work. Moreover, qualities of paper to be used should be standardized and for this purpose a Committee of Experts may be appointed to advise the Government. The Preservation Officer in the National Archives will be of great help in the matter.
- (iii) The Government should also standardize the ink to be used and if necessary a Committee of Experts may be set up to advise the Government.

The Sub-Committee is requested to place the above proposals before the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission at its next meeting.

ANNEXURE II

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE HELD AT NEW DELHI ON THE 13TH JULY 1951.

1. *Action taken on the Resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee.*—The Committee noted the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee between 1939-46. While discussing the air-conditioning scheme of the National Archives of India, the Committee observed that the Government of India should also take steps to extend the building of the Archives so that all Central records from various Ministries at least up to 1941 could be concentrated there. The Committee also observed that if the Central records were to be made available to the research scholars their lists etc. should be prepared as soon as possible and the Government of India should take steps to expedite their work.

The Government of India were unable to make any provision for the construction of additional building for the National Archives of India during the current financial year. Necessary provision has, however, been made in the budget proposals of the National Archives of India for the year 1952-53. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

2. *Reorganisation of the existing repositories in the various Ministries of the Government of India for the proper maintenance of their current and semi-current records under the supervision and control of trained archives.*—Though the Committee was unanimous regarding the concentration of all central records at the archives, it recommended that during the interim period before these records could actually be transferred to the Archives the following arrangements should be made:—

- (i) There should be record rooms attached to each Ministry and their offices and these should be organised on scientific lines.
- (ii) Trained personnel, preferably those who have undergone a course of training in Archives Keeping at the National Archives of India, should be appointed to manage these repositories.

The Government of India have circulated the suggestions to all the Ministries etc.

The National Archives of India has introduced a short course of training in Archives Keeping for 3 months only especially for the Central and State Government officers who cannot afford to spare

a long time. The aim of this course is to give a general idea regarding preservation of records at a low cost, special stress being given in the practical side of the training.

The Government of India have also circulated the syllabus to all the State Governments and Ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices for necessary action. Replies received so far from some of them are summarised below:—

1. *Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur.*—There are two record rooms in the State viz., Revenue Record Room and Judicial Record Room. Judicial Record Keeper has undergone a short course of training. The Revenue Record Keeper though an experienced hand has had no training at all.

Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur, has been requested to establish a Central Record Room and to place it under a trained archivist.

2. *The Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh* has informed that the Record Keepers placed in charge of different record rooms are clerks and it was not proposed to appoint Diploma holders in Archives Science in charge of these record rooms; but when a Central Record Office is established the question of appointing such Diploma holders will be given consideration.
3. *Government of Kutch.*—Do not propose to depute a nominee for the January course.
4. *The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.*—Does not propose to send any one for the present.
5. *Director of Archives, Patiala, (PEPSU)*—Enquiry about the commencement of the course of training imparted by National Archives of India was received and details furnished. Further communication is expected.
6. *Government of Madhya Bharat.*—They do not propose to send any one for the present.
7. *Government of Travancore-Cochin.*—They do not propose to send any one for the present.
8. *Ministry of Law* has two record rooms for storage of its records. The records are at present looked after by a record clerk. The question of his training in Archives-Keeping will be considered by the Ministry in due course. The matter is being pursued.

9. *Ministry of Transport.*—Records are placed under the charge of a Daftry, whom the Ministry wanted to depute for training.

It was explained to them that preservation of records is a technical subject and some educational back-ground is essential for the candidate before the training could be imparted to him. Reply is awaited.

10. *Ministry of External Affairs* has deputed one Assistant, one clerk, one sorter, and a daftry each for training in Archives Keeping.

11. *Ministry of Rehabilitation.*—Details of the training in Archives Keeping were furnished to them on request. A reply is awaited.

12. *Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.*—It was not possible to depute any member of the staff to receive training.

13. *Ministry of Railways.*—There is a separate Record Room attached to the Ministry in which records of the previous six years are kept, the earlier records are sent to the National Archives of India for safe custody. In the paper room ordinary records are arranged on steel shelves branchwise chronologically. The confidential proceedings are kept in steel almirahs in numerical order. They are dusted every day and flit is also used twice a week. No other scientific method was known to the Ministry and they invited instructions from the National Archives of India in the matter. The Ministry have also agreed to send their staff for training.

A copy of the pamphlet "Preservation of Records" prepared by the Director of Archives, Government of India, was furnished to the Ministry.

14. *Ministry of Home Affairs.*—Details of the training in Archives Keeping were furnished to them on request. A reply is awaited.

15. *Ministry of Defence.*—The records of the Ministry are arranged chronologically and properly maintained. The Ministry has agreed to get its Record Keeper trained in Archives Keeping imparted by the National Archives of India. Details on the commencement of the course were furnished but no reply has been received.

16. *Ministry of Labour* is handicapped for want of a separate record room. At present there is one record room for

use jointly by the Ministries of Labour, Works Production and Supply, and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Labour having one shelf only. It has offered no comment with regard to employment of fully trained archivist for their records, in view of the financial implications involved, but have agreed to get their record sorter and duffaries trained in Archives Keeping.

17. *Ministry of States* has still in its custody an appreciable number of records of the late Political Department, a large number being recently transferred to the National Archives of India. The Ministry has agreed to depute a member of the staff for training in Archives Keeping.
18. *Cabinet Secretariat* has deputed one of their employees for the special short course of training.
19. *Partition Secretariat* has no separate record room. Three rooms which are at its disposal are partly used for housing records also. An Assistant who has received training in the National Archives of India in Archives Keeping in 1947 is in charge of the records.
20. *Supreme Court of India*.—Details of the course have been supplied to the Supreme Court of India on request but no reply has been received.
21. *Parliament Secretariat*.—Details of the course have been supplied to the Parliament Secretariat on request but no reply has been received.
22. *National Library*.—Records of the Library consist mostly in books and publications and are maintained scientifically as far as practicable.
23. *Department of Anthropology*.—Details of the training in Archives Keeping were furnished to them on request. A reply is awaited.
24. *Director-General, Health Services*.—Due to acute shortage of accommodation and paucity of staff it will not be possible for the D.G.H.S. to house the records in a separate room. It will also not be possible to send any of their staff for the scheduled training. The matter is being pursued.
25. *The Director, Monitoring Service (All-India Radio)* has informed that the records in his Office are kept in open shelves and almirahs and are under the supervision of an Indexer, a clerk and a Daftry. There is no post of

Record Keeper or Sorter in that office and no one has undergone training in Archives Keeping. The possibility of creation of such a post is ruled out for reasons of economy. The Director has requested the National Archives of India to advise him on the ways and methods of preserving records and to furnish him with any literature that may be available.

A pamphlet entitled "Preservation of Records" was circulated by the Government of India to all the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices.

26. *The Development Commissioner, Kandla (Saurashtra)*.—He does not propose to send any one for the present.
27. *Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay*.—They do not propose to send any one for the present.
28. *The Gujarat University*.—They do not propose to send any one for the present.
29. *University of Travancore*.—They do not propose to send any one for the present.
30. *University of Poona*.—They do not propose to send any one for the present.

3. *Periodical inspection by the Director of Archives of the current and non-current records in the custody of the Ministries and Offices administered by them*.—The Committee resolved that the Government of India should authorize the Director of Archives, Government of India, to inspect the Central Government records in the custody of various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation and forwarded the suggestion of the Local Records Sub-Committee to the different Ministries for their acceptance. Replies received from some of them are summarised below:—

1. *Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur* does not object to the inspection of the records by the Director of Archives.
2. *Ministry of Railways* has no objection to the Director of Archives inspecting the records in their custody.
3. *Ministry of Defence* has agreed to the inspection of their Record Room by the Director of Archives.
4. *Ministry of Labour* has no objection to the inspection by Director of Archives of their Record Room.
5. *Ministry of States* has agreed to the inspection by Director of Archives of their Record Room.
6. *D.G., H.S.*—Records are open to inspection by the Director of Archives.

4. *Standardization of the quality of Paper and Ink used by the Central and State Governments and Courts of Law for Preservation of records and documents.*—The Committee noted with dissatisfaction the poor quality of paper and ink now being used in the various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices for records of permanent importance. The Committee recommended that the Director of Archives, Government of India, should submit proposals regarding the different qualities of paper and ink that should be used for different purposes to the Government of India for their consideration i.e. standardization of the quality of paper and ink used by the Central and State Governments and Courts of Law for the preservation of records and documents.

Necessary action has been taken by the National Archives of India in this respect and proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for their consideration.

5. *Any other business with the permission of the Chair.*—(a) The Committee felt that the membership of this Committee should be enlarged and the Ministries of Works, Production and Supply, Finance, and External Affairs should be invited to send their representatives on this Committee.

(b) The Committee noted with dissatisfaction that the meeting was called after 4 years and recommended that in future Secretary should ordinarily call two meetings in a year.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation and reconstituted the Local Records Sub-Committee as follows:—

- (A) 1. Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education (*ex-officio* Chairman).
 2. (a) Sardar Fateh Singh (representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs).
 (b) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad (representative of the Ministry of Defence).
 (c) Estate Officer, Government of India (representative of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply).
 (d) Mr. E. Kolet (representative of the Ministry of Finance).
 (e) Mr. K. Zachariah (representative of the Ministry of External Affairs).
 3. Dr. S. N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University (Co-opted by the Chairman for one year).
 4. Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary.

(B) It has been decided to hold meetings twice a year.

APPENDIX M.

SYLLABUS FOR SPECIAL SHORT COURSE OF TRAINING IN ARCHIVES KEEPING IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The need for better preservation of records cannot be over-emphasised. The Ministries of the Government of India and the offices administered by them have to retain a mass of current records for the purpose of day to day administration. Records which are old and are not generally required for reference purposes also cannot be transferred to the National Archives for administrative reasons and also for want of accommodation at present. The agencies creating records and retaining them for indefinite period will therefore have to provide for their proper maintenance. It is needless to emphasise that unless these are properly maintained at the source and in the beginning, the Government will, in the long run, have to incur very heavy expenditure for their preservation when they are ultimately transferred to the National Archives of India for safe custody. State Governments are also undoubtedly facing similar problems. The National Archives of India has therefore introduced a short course of training for three months only especially for the Central and State Government officers who cannot afford to spare a long time. The aim of this course is to give a general idea regarding preservation of records at a low cost. Special stress is given to the practical side of the training.

2. The training will be given twice a year—from 2nd January to 31st March and from 1st July to 30th September. Classes will be held from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except on Saturdays when the time will be from 10 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. No part time training can be arranged.

3. For the convenience of the Ministries etc., it has been decided to fix the minimum qualification as Matriculation.

4. After completion of the course certificates will be issued to the trainees.

5. Arrangement for boarding and lodging cannot be made by the National Archives of India. Travelling Allowance etc. of out-station nominees will have to be borne by the Ministry, Department or the State Governments concerned.

6. All applications should be made in the prescribed form available with the Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi at least a month before the date of commencement of the training.

SCHEDULE OF COURSES

I. ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATION (one month)

A. Theoretical

- (1) Definition, evolution and classification of Archives
- (2) Problems of custody and administration
- (3) The duties of an Archivist

B. Practical

- (1) Accessioning of records (2) Checking (3) Listing (Lists of records, Register of Lists) (4) Arrangements (Series, Groups etc.) (5) Labeling, bundling etc. (6) Dusting of records (7) Cleaning of shelves and stack area (8) Supply of requisition (9) Restoration (10) Reminder for outstanding papers (11) Weeding.

II. PRESERVATION OF ARCHIVES (Two months)

1. Theoretical

- (1) Causes of deterioration of records
- (2) Maintenance of records
- (3) Repair of records

2. Practical

- (1) Stitching (2) Cleaning (3) Flattening (4) Minor repairs (5) Repair with Japanese tissue, and Chiffon (6) Inlaying (7) Mounting (8) Repair of maps and charts (9) Binding (10) Application of Leather Preservative mixture (11) Preparation of dextrine paste (12) Fumigation.

APPLICATION FORM

[Short Course of Training for 3 months]

From

To

The Director of Archives,

Government of India, New Delhi.

Memorandum.

The Ministry of
Government

desires to depute

the following employee for the special short course of training for 3 months in Archives Keeping imparted by the National Archives of India. The candidate shall comply with the rules and conditions in force there. The details regarding the candidate are given below:-

1. Name (in block letters)
2. Designation
3. Educational qualifications
4. Age
5. Whether after training the candidate will work in a Record Room
6. Signature and date of the head of the Ministry or Department, etc.

APPENDIX N

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE EXPERTS COMMITTEE FOR THE
HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA HELD IN MARCH AND
SEPTEMBER 1951.

27th March 1951

A meeting of the Experts Committee for the History of Freedom Movement in India was held in the Ministry of Education on 27th March, 1951, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Tara Chand.

2. The following attended the meeting:

Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon), Chairman.

Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, M.P., President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law.

Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Department of Indology, Banaras Hindu University.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D. Litt., Director, Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, Simla.

Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Formerly Principal, Pachaippas College, Kancheepuram, Madras.

Mr. P. N. Kirpal, M.A. (Oxon), LL.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education.

Mr. Harish Chandra, Education Officer, Ministry of Education.

3. The following decisions and recommendations on the various items of the agenda were made:

1. To consider the chronological limits of the projected History in the light of the suggestion of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India.—In view of the steady growth of resistance against British dominion in India from the beginning of foreign rules the Committee was of the opinion that no particular dates could be fixed for limiting the survey of resistance against British domination. The Committee, however, recommended that the background of the period upto 1857 should be treated in a general way, with an analysis of the general

tendencies, social, economic, political and cultural, and with references to the various risings against the British. The Committee, recommended that the Mutiny should form part of the general treatment of the subject. The movements since 1858 should be examined and narrated in detail.

- II. To determine the dimensions of the proposed History.—The Committee decided that the projected History should deal with the subject in its three main phases, namely, (i) upto 1858, (ii) from 1858 to 1917, (iii) from 1917 to 1947: the number of volumes being determined by the availability of the material.

The Committee recommended that as much relevant material as possible should be collected for the purpose.

- III. To suggest a procedure for sifting of the records available in the National Archives of India, the Defence Ministry and other offices of the Central Government.—The Committee recommended that the work should be entrusted to a central organization with a Director and a number of narrators, and, pending the setting up of this organisation, all the offices under the Central Government should be requested to preserve intact all relevant material, secret or otherwise, that may be available with them; and when somebody is appointed to take charge of the work of writing the History, he should take up the work of sifting, listing and calendaring of this material under his personal direction.

- IV. To consider the replies received from the State Governments and Regional Survey Committees regarding sifting of the records and material available with them.—The Committee was strongly of the opinion that the work of collection of papers, official and non-official, in the different parts of the country, their sifting and analysis etc., could not be attempted satisfactorily without a Regional Organization. The Committee therefore recommended that the whole country should be divided into a number of regions on the basis of the present states and some distinguished scholar in each region should be appointed to supervise the work on payment of an honorarium. He should be assisted by whole time paid research Assistants.

It was also suggested that in each region there may have to be a non-official Regional Advisory Committee.

V. To consider the question of providing Central direction in the work of the collection, analysis and editing of the evidence and other data.—The Committee recommended that the work should proceed under some central direction, and that the organisation at the centre should be somewhat on the lines of the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence. It would be necessary to associate with the project an eminent historian and researcher who possesses administrative experience and organizing ability, and may also be able to establish contacts with leading personalities in Government and public life. He should also have the assistance of a number of scholars and narrators.

VI. To consider the question of collecting evidence and material from foreign sources.—The Committee recommended that the Government should take more effective steps to collect all relevant material from abroad with the help of the Embassies and the Indian Nationals who are still alive and other friends of India in the United States of America, England, France, Germany, Switzerland etc.

VII. To consider how best to utilize the late Professor Ruchi Ram Sahani's Manuscript of his "History of my own times" (Homot).—The Committee was of the opinion that the manuscripts of "the History of my own times", and the Diary written by the late Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahani during the 50 years of his retirement (1898-1948) are likely to be of immense help as source material in the writing of the projected History of Freedom Movement, and recommended that these manuscripts should be carefully preserved.

The Committee expressed great appreciation of the work and resolved to convey its thanks to the sons of the late Professor Ruchi Ram Sahani for having placed these precious volumes at its disposal. Indebtedness to this work would be suitably acknowledged when the History is actually written.

VIII. To consider the suggestions made by the Standing Committee of the Parliament for Education for expediting collection of relevant material.—The Committee considered the suggestion made by the Standing Committee of Parliament for Education and recommended that such persons as had actively participated in the movement for freedom should be associated with the non-official

Advisory Committees that are proposed to be set up in the different regions, and that the evidence of such persons as are still alive should be recorded as soon as possible.

IX. To consider the suggestion of issuing a questionnaire to elicit information.—The Committee did not favour the idea of issuing a questionnaire.

X. To confirm the nomination of the Director of Archives, Government of India, and the President A.I.N.E.C. as co-opted members of the Committee.—The Committee confirmed the nomination of the Director of Archives, Government of India, and the President of the A.I.N.E.C. as co-opted members of the Committee.

XI. Any other business.—(i) The Committee was of the opinion that the entire work of collecting, analysing and editing of evidence and writing of the History should be completed within 5 years, and if possible in a shorter time.

(ii) The Committee suggested that letters should be written to all the State Governments requesting them not to destroy any of the papers that may be relevant for the projected History of the Freedom Movement. Reference was in particular made to the records kept in the Police Office in Elysium Row, Calcutta, regarding which it was suggested that a letter should be addressed to the Chief Minister of Bengal.

18th September, 1951.

A meeting of the Experts Committee for the History of Freedom Movement in India was held in the Ministry of Education on the 18th September, 1951, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Tara Chand.

The following members were present:—

1. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon), (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.
3. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A.; D. Litt., Director, Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, Delhi.
4. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, M.P., President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference.
5. Dr. Bina Chatterjee, Director of Archives, Government of India.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education and Mr. Harish Chandra, Education Officer, Ministry of Education.

2. The Committee placed on record deep regret at the sad and untimely death on the 29th August, 1951, of Professor C. S. Srinivasachari one of the members of the Experts Committee and a veteran Historian, and resolved to convey its deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

3. The following decisions and recommendations on the various items of the Agenda were made:—

- I. *To consider the suggestion of the Standing Finance Committee to complete the work of compilation of the proposed History in 3 years' time and evolve a scheme for the speedy accomplishment of the Project.*—The Committee considered the view expressed by the Standing Finance Committee regarding the feasibility of completing the work in three years' time and thereby reducing the expenditure on this scheme. In view of the fact that a large amount of material scattered over the whole of India and some countries abroad has to be collected from official and non-official sources, and the oral evidence of persons who participated in or who are familiar with the various phases of the movement in the different parts of the Country before the actual work of writing the History could be undertaken, the Committee felt that they could not safely say that the period for completing the work could be reduced. An endeavour would, however, be made to expedite the completion but it will be hazardous to budget for less than five years.

With a view to effecting economy, however, the Chairman suggested that instead of the Ministry of Education undertaking the entire work itself, it might be entrusted to an academic body like the Indian History Congress or a University. The Committee examined various alternatives and came to the conclusion that the Delhi University, which is a central University, and whose Vice-Chancellor and Head of the History Department happened to be experts in Modern Indian History, would be the most suitable agency for undertaking the project. It was, therefore, decided to offer a proposal to the Delhi University and to ask them whether they would be willing to accept the responsibility for implementing the scheme (namely sorting, classifying, indexing and storing

the material collected, editing the same and writing out the contemplated history of the Freedom struggle and preparing a press copy of that History) subject to total financial assistance from the Government of India and if so, to examine the details and let the Ministry know what financial assistance and other facilities would they require from Government for the speedy accomplishment of this project. The present Committee would continue to function as an Advisory Committee, and the Ministry will continue the work of collection of data and records.

- II. *To consider the plan for the setting up of a Central Organisation.*—In the light of the decision to make an offer to the Delhi University, the Committee reconsidered its earlier recommendation for the setting up of a Central Organisation with a Director and a number of narrators working under the Ministry of Education, and decided to reconsider the question sometime in October on hearing from the Delhi University.

The Committee, however, desired that immediate steps should be taken to implement its earlier recommendation in regard to the setting up of Regional Organisations—that the whole country be divided into a number of regions on the basis of the present States and some distinguished scholar in each region be appointed to supervise the work on payment of an honorarium, and that he be assisted by full time paid research assistants, and that there should be in each region a non-official advisory committee. The Committee was strongly of the view that the work of collection of material and recording of evidence should not be delayed any longer, and resolved to recommend to the Ministry of Education that the nucleus machinery and the staff necessary for undertaking this work both at the centre and in the regions should be set up forthwith irrespective of whether the Delhi University accepts the proposal set forth in I above.

The Committee made the following further suggestions for giving a fillip to the work of collection of materials and recording of evidence:—

- (i) A circular letter or a directive should go to each region indicating the heads under which material has to be collected. Each region should be required to submit reports of its work periodically. This work should be supervised, inspected and co-ordinated with the help of the staff at the centre.

- (ii) Local Congress Committees may be requested to furnish names of persons in their regions who have participated or who are familiar with the various phases of the movement of freedom.
 - (iii) The members of Parliament should be approached for information in regard to the movement in their respective regions.
 - (iv) The directories of the A.I.C.C. showing the list of names of the members of the A.I.C.C. over a number of years may be consulted with a view to preparing a list of persons who may be approached.
 - (v) The Prime Minister may be requested to make an appeal to the nation to furnish all available evidence and material.
 - (vi) The All India Radio may be requested to make periodical announcement.
- III. To consider how best to implement the suggestion of the Standing Committee of Parliament on Education for institution of prizes for the collection of material for the projected History, if considered necessary.—The Committee did not favour the institution of any prize for the collection of material for the projected History, as it might lead to spurious material being cooked up for presentation.
- IV. Any other business.—The Committee recommended that Professor Gurmukh Nihal Singh be nominated in place of the late Shri C. S. Srinivasachari as a member of the Committee.
- The Committee also resolved to co-opt Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as a member of the Committee.

APPENDIX O

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Resolution

New Delhi, the 27th June 1951

SUBJECT.—Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.

No. F.21-4/51-A.2.—In partial modification of the Government of India (late Education, Health and Lands Department) Resolution No. F. 3-21(2)/44-F. & L., dated the 13th September, 1944, republished with modifications, in the Government of India (Ministry of Education) Resolution No. F.3-48/47-A.R., dated the 7th November, 1947, the President is pleased to order that the following shall be substituted for the concluding sub-para of para 1 relating to the composition of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and for para 2 of the aforesaid Resolution:—

(a) The Hon'ble Minister for Education (Chairman).

On occasions when he is unable to preside over a meeting of the Board, he will have the right to appoint an Acting Chairman.

(b) The Director General of Archaeology, *ex-officio*.

(c) The Government Epigraphist for India, *ex-officio*.

(d) Four members representing Universities in India.

(e) One member to be nominated by each of the following societies:—

(i) The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

(ii) The Indian Science Congress Association.

(iii) The All India Oriental Conference.

(iv) The Indian History Congress.

(f) Four members of Parliament, one from the Council of States and three from the House of Representatives to be elected by the respective Houses.

(g) Twelve members to be nominated by the Government of India in their individual capacity of whom four shall be from Part 'B' States.

(h) The Joint Director General of Archaeology, *ex-officio*.

(Secretary).

2. Representatives of Parliament will cease to be members of the Board on ceasing to be members of the Parliament House which elects them. The tenure of members, other than *ex-officio* members, will be three years. Official members will continue until they are replaced by others. The representatives of Universities will be persons of the rank of University Professor of History and will not be eligible for immediate re-election on the expiry of their tenure of three years.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments ('A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir), the Ministry of States, the Director General of Archaeology in India, the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Indian Science Congress Association, the All India Oriental Conference, the Indian History Congress and the Indian Historical Records Commission.

ASHFAQUE HUSAIN Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX P

LISTS OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS PRESENTED TO THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION AND/OR THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1951.

GROUP I.

Presented by Authors and Individuals

A. C. Banerjee

The Rajput States and the East India Company.

Boolchand

Legislative Council of India, 1859-61.

Minerva Book Shop, Lahore

Brig. H. Bullock

(1) Coronation Durbar-Delhi

(2) Coronation Durbar Delhi:—

Programmes for arrival and Departure, Simla, 1903.

S. Gopalan

Jungle of Good Jackals, Tanjore, 1949.

Sir Hilary Jenkinson

Guide to the Public Records, Introductory

Mohibbul Hasan Khan

History of Tipu Sultan

Mlle S. Karpeles

Archaeological Survey, Ceylon

Catalogue of Library, Revised July 31, 1937

P. N. Kirpal

East India Coy. and Persia, (1800-1810)

Punjab University Historical Society

Mrs. F. J. Monaham

Early History of Bengal.

London, 1925.

K. Sajanlal

(1) Studies in Deccan History

(2) Rajah Shev Pershad

Panduronga S. S. Pissurlencar

(1) Regimentos das Fortalezas da India Estudo E. Notas, 1951

(2) Roteiro Do Cartorio Geral Do Estado Da India, 1951

GROUP II

Presented by the Learned Institutions in India.

Aligarh Muslim University, U.P.

Medieval India Quarterly.

Current Issue 1951 (in Progress).

Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry

Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society Vol. XVII
(Parts 1-4) July 1946—April 1947.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona

Mahabharat (Karna Parvam) Part I, Fasc. 20 & 21.

Bharata Itihasa Samsodhaka Mandala, Poona

Khare, G. H.

Itihasa Karte Marathe (Makers of Modern History) 1951.

Bombay Government

Poona Residency Correspondence, Vols. X, XII and XIV.

Bombay Secretariat Record Office

Annual Report of Bombay Secretariat Record Office for 1948-49
and 1949-50.

Calcutta University, Calcutta

Rai Choudhury, H. C.

Political History of Ancient India, 5th edition, 1950.

Central Records Office, Hyderabad State

Rules Regulating the Access of the Public to the Records of the
Central Record Office, 1951.

Ceylon Historical Manuscripts Commission, Ceylon

Third Report of the Ceylon Historical Manuscripts Commission
September 1951.

Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba, by J. Ph.
Vogel, 1909.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, Current Issues 1951
(in progress).

Daftari-e-Diwani Mal & Mulki, Hyderabad.

(1) Annual Report of the Daftar-e-Diwani Mal and Mulki,
1948-49.

GROUP II—Contd.

Presented by the Learned Institutions in India.—Contd.

(2) Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign.

Directorate of Public Relations, Jaipur

(1) Jaipur: Its places of interest.

(2) Beautiful Jaipur.

(Editor) *India & Isreal (Marine Villa) Bombay*
India & Isreal.

Current Issues for 1951 (in progress).

I.A.S. Training School, Delhi.

Vera Anstey: The Economic Development of India, London, 1946
Blunt E: Social Services in India, London, 1946.

Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

India Quarterly

Current Issues (in progress).

Indian History Congress

Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, Twelfth Session.
Cuttack 1949.

Indian Standards Institute, Delhi

I. S. I. Bulletin, 1951 (in progress) Annual Report, 1950.

Italian Consulate in Bombay

Bulletin of Italian Cultural Information, 1951 (current Issues).

Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Bulletin of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Vol. II
No. 2, 1950, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1951.

Madras Government Press.

A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts Vol. X-A-Sanskrit, 1951.

Madras Record Office

Administration Report of the Madras Record Office for 1948-49.

Administration Report of the Madras Record Office for 1949-50.

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government Dutch
Records No. 1-15.

Press List of Ancient Dutch Records from 1657-1825.

GROUP II—Contd.

Presented by the Learned Institutions in India.—Contd.

Madras University

Ninety-fourth Annual Report of the University of Madras, 1950.

Tirukkural of Tirulluvar, Edt. by V. R. R. Dikshitar, Madras 1950.

National Type Foundry, Bangalore

Types and Borders of the National Type Foundry, Bangalore City.
Oriental Manuscripts Library, Ujjain

— Changdeva Vateshwar—Tatvasar.

— Catalogue of Oriental Mss. (collected till the end of March 1935 and Preserved in the Oriental Mss. Library Ujjain Parts I & II, 1936-1951).

— Alamkar Manjusa by S. L. Katre.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow

Annual Report for the year 1948.

Publications Division, Delhi

Kashmir, 1950-51.

Punjab Record Office

A report on the progress of the Punjab Government Record Office, 1948-49.

Regional Survey Committee, Calcutta

Report of the Regional Survey Committee for Bengal and Assam 1947-48 and 1948-49.

Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

(1) Annual Report for 1949.

(2) Catalogue of Works published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1949.

Royal Danish Legation, Bombay

Danish Foreign Office Journal 1951.

Danish News, 1951.

Science and Culture, Calcutta

Science and Culture.

Current Issues 1951 (in progress).

Services Culturels FranCais, Calcutta

(1) La Bibliotheque Nationale, 1951.

(2) Bibliotheques Numero Special de L'Education Nationale .
December 1950.

(3) Archives Numero Special de L'Education Nationale, 1951.
Secretariat Training School, New Delhi.

Instruction on Office Procedure, Noting, Drafting etc. 1950.

Survey of India, Dehra Dun

Survey of India General Report, 1947 and 1948-49.

U.P. Historical Society, Lucknow.

Journal of the U.P. Historical Society, Vol. XXI-XXII, 1949.

University of Travancore, Trivandrum.

Journal of Indian History, 1950-51 (in progress).

West Bengal Government Record Office

Annual Report of the Home (Records) Department for 1946 and for the period from August 1947 to 31st December 1948.

Annual Report of the Home (Records) Department for the year 1949.

GROUP III

Presented by South East Asia, Australia, Africa.

The Editor. 'Asia'.

93, rue d'Ormy, Saigon (Vietnam)

Asia, Asian Quarterly of Culture and Synthesis, 1950-51. (in progress).

Societe des Etudes Oceaniennes Papeete, Tahiti.

Bulletin de la Societe des Etudes Oceaniennes, 1950.

Mauritius Archives, Port Louis

— Annual Report of the Archives Office for the year 1949.

— Memorandum of Books printed in Mauritius and registered in the Archives during 1950.

Commonwealth National Library, Canberra

Annual Catalogue of Australian Publications, No. 13, 1948.

Public Library of South Australia, Adelaide

Courier de L'Art, 1882, 1884 to 1890.

Central African Archives, Salisbury

Central African Archives Report, 1947-48.

GROUP III—Contd.

Union of South African Archives, Cape Town.

(1) Archives Year Book for South African History for 1949,
2 Vols.

(2) Archives Year Book for South African History for 1950,
2 Vols.

(3) South African Archival Records.

Transval No. 1. (1844-1850).

Transval No. 2. (1851-1853).

GROUP IV.

EUROPE

Allied Trades Research Association, Leatherhead, Surrey, England.

Protection of books against Insects (A short Review of existing
Methods).

Association of British Insecticide Manufacturers, London.

The Association of British Insecticide Manufacturers Directory,
1950.

ASLIB, London

Journal of Documentation—Current Issues 1951 (in progress).

Birmingham Public Libraries, London

The Eighty-Eighth Annual Report of the Public Libraries Com-
mittee, April 1st 1949—March 31st, 1950.

Bodleian Library, Oxford

Bodleian Library Record (Current Issues).

British Council, London

British Book News

1944-1948

1949-1951 (in progress).

British Museum (Natural History), London.

1. Succession of Life through Geological Time.

2. History of the Primates.

3. Man the Tool Maker.

4. Instructions for Collectors, No. 4 A Insects 1949.

5. Monograph of Beetles.

British Records Association

— Archives, No. 1-5, 1950-51 (in progress).

— Eighteenth Report of Council Accounts and list of Members
for the year ending 31st August 1950.

— Work in Archives 1939-47.

Commonwealth Relations Office, London

India Office Library: Monthly List of Accessions, 1951 (in
progress).

Dublin University, Dublin

Dublin University Calendar 1950-51.

H.M.'s General Register House, Edinburgh

Annual Report of the Records of Scotland for the Calendar year
1950.

India House Library (Through H. C. for India in London).

1. London Times (Daily) from January 1923—December 1939,
68 bound vols., 1940-1949 (Loose Issues).

2. Official Index of the Times, January 1924 to September 1931,
31 vols.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London

Annual Report, August 1949 to 31 July 1950.

Institute of Historical Research, London

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research. (Current Issues).

Lincolnshire, Local History Society, London

1. Local History—its interest and value, 1949.

2. Lincolnshire Historian, 1950.

Public Record Office, London

111th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, 1950.

*School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London,
London.*

1. Bulletin Vol. XIII, Pts. I—III, 1949-50.

2. Calendar of the School of Oriental and African Studies for the
thirty-fifth Session 1950-51.

3. Statement of Accounts and Departmental Reports, July, 1950.

The Society of Genealogists, London

— Genealogists Magazine (Quarterly) Vol. II Nos. 1-2, 1951 (in
progress).

The University Library of Birmingham, Birmingham-3.

1. The Birmingham University Historical Journal Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2.
2. Chemical Society Journal.
3. Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, Vol. 23, Nos. 152-54, 156-165.

University of London

Subjects of Dissertations, Thesis and Published works, 1949.

Northern Ireland Public Record Office, Belfast

Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for the year 1948.

Academic Royale de Belgique, Brussels

Bulletin de la Classe des Sciences, 1949-51.

Archives Generales Du Royaume, Belgium

1. Inventaire Des Archives De la Famille 1950.
2. Inventaire Des Archives — Des Monts De Pieté, 1950.

L'Association Belge De Documentation, Brussels

Les Cahiers Dela Documentation, Current Issues-1951.

Bibliothèque Royale De Belgique, Brussels

1. Catalogue des Mss. de la Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique par J. Van Den Gheyn and others, Bruxelles, 1902, 13 vols.
2. Documents relatifs aux Civilisations Orientales, Bruxelles, 1938.
3. Exposition de Cartes et plans organisée a l'occasion du Congrès International de Géographie Historique, Bruxelles, 1930.
4. Scriptorium. Revue Internationale des Etudes relatives aux manuscrits. International Review of Indian manuscripts, Vol. I, Vol. IV. (1947-50).
5. Bibliographie de Belgique. List mensuelle des publications Belges ou relatives a la Belgique acquises par la Bibliothèque Royale, 1925.

Centre Belgo-Luxembourgeois d'Information de l'Acier Bruxelles L'Ossature Metallique, (Spl. No.) January 1951.

Conservatoire Royale de Musique Bruxelles L'Art Moderne, 1881-83 and 1886.

Palais Des Academies, Bruxelles

Annuaire De L'Academie.

Annuaire for 1951 Vol. CXVII

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GROUP IV—Contd.

Europe—Contd.

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(1) Table Generale des Bulletins de la Commission Royale D'Histoire, Tomes, LXXI, Vol. I & II.

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Dania Polyglotta, 1950.

Federation Internationale de Documentation, The Hague (Netherlands).

Review of Documentation, Vol. XVII & XVIII 1950-51 (in progress).

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(1) Development and Nature of Society in the West Indies by R. A. J. Van Lier, Amsterdam, 1950.

(2) De Inheemse Muziek in Westelijke Nieuw Guinea by J. Kunst, Amsterdam, 1950.

Kern Institute, Leyden

Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology, Vol. XIII.

Koninklijke Bibliotheek, South Gravenhage

(1) Verslagen Ortent Srijesoude Archieven 1949.

(2) Nederlandse Overheidsuitgaven, 1949.

Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen (Kobenhavn).

1. Danske Kaneelli.

2. Landsarkivet for de Sonderjydeske Landsdele.

3. Meddelelser Om Rigsarkivet Med Landsarkiverne 1906-1920, 2 Vols.

4. Privatarkiver for 1660.

5. Regeringsskiftet 1784.

6. Tyske Kancelli.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

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Tables Annuelles Alphabetiques 137 Année-Tome XCII, 1948. 138 Année—Tome XCIII, 1949.

Histoire des Catalogues des Livres Imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1936.

GROUP IV—Contd.

Europe—Contd.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris—contd.

(2) Sources etudes Recherches informations des Bibliothèques Nationales de France, Fasc. 1, 1943.

(3) Ministère de L'Intérieur Le Deport Legal Instructions Pratiques et Textes Legaux, 1943.

(4) Catalogue General des Manuscrits Français de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Nouvelles Acquisitions Français. Vol. I-IV.

Courant's Catalogue des Livres Chinois Coreens Japonais etc. de la Bibliothèque Nationale Department des Manuscrits, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Vol. I-VIII.

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Catalogue du Fonds Sanscrit de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Department de Manuscrits per Jean Filliozat.

Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Sanscrits et Palis de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Fasc. 1-2 (1907-08).

Cabaton, A.

Catalogue Sommaire des Manuscrits Indo-Chinois and Malayo-Polynesiens de la Bibliothèque Nationale.

Lalou, Marcelle.

Lalou, Marcelle's Repertoire du Tanjur D'Après Le Catalogue de P. Cordier.

Filliozat, Jean.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Department des Manuscrits Sanscrits Bengalis et Tibétains de la Palmyr Cordier, 1934.

Filliozat, Jean.

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Inventaire des Manuscrits Tibétains de Touen-Houang Conservees a la Bibliothèque Nationale, 1939.

Lavoix, Henry.

Catalogue des Monnaies Musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Egypte-et Syrie, 1895.

Lavoix, Henry.

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Europe—Contd.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris—contd.

Lavoix, Henry.

Les Quatre Siècles du Collège de France, 1931.

Ridder, A. De.

Catalogue des Vases Peints de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 1902.

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Exposition des 318 lettres de Napoléon à Marie-Louise Bibliothèque Nationale.

Trois cents Autographes de la donation Henry de Rothschild Catalogue, 1933.

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1951.

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— Unesco Bulletin for Libraries.

— Unesco Fundamental Education Abstract.

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Directorate-General of Civil Administration Central Office State Archives, Rome.

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Legation of India, Lisbon

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Microfilm by Microstat.

APPENDIX—Q

LIST OF RECORDS, MANUSCRIPTS, PAINTING ETC.
FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

The exhibits displayed in this collection fall under four categories:—

1. Photocopies of documents of general interest.
2. Photocopies of documents relating to State of Jaipur.
3. Exhibits illustrating different methods of repair and preservation of records.
4. Photographs of some of the equipments in the National Archives of India.

I. The documents in this group have been selected with a view to giving an idea regarding the general nature of the contents of the National Archives of India. The first document in the series is a minute of Warren Hastings, dated 17 January 1774, in which he formulated a proposal for the introduction of a uniform system of prepaid postage throughout the British territories in India. The document thus forms a landmark in the history of the postal system and communications, and shows India to be an innovator in this very important field of human history. The other documents cover a variety of subjects viz: political history, history of the Indian Press, education and social reform, the history of linguistics, geographical investigations and cultural activities. Two documents (nos. 5 and 6) will be of particular interest to those engaged in the study of the evolution of human rights. The first of these is a proposal from two prominent citizens of Calcutta demanding the establishment of an Industrial Home for the homeless and the destitute in Calcutta; the second is a set of rules framed by Muhammad Riza Khan with a view to investing the slave with certain fundamental rights. The last document in the series has an important bearing on religious history. It is an account of the famous Mahanubhava sect.

II. The documents displayed in the second group relate to Jaipur and mainly bring into light the important social, economic, educational and administrative reforms introduced in the 19th century. The document no. 2 is a detailed study of the economic condition of Jaipur in 1839 while Lord Auckland's minute (no. 3) is a remarkable document advising caution in launching any scheme of reform which would disturb the old usage and custom of the country. Equally

interesting is Mr. Haridas Sastri's observations (no. 8) on the educational methods which constitute a landmark in the educational activity of the Government of Jaipur. The establishment of hospital and dispensary which was only the revival of the hospital believed to have been founded by Maharaja Jai Singh, the founder of the city of Jaipur forms the theme of the exhibit no. 5. The mysterious appearance of a basket of bread (no. 7) on the other hand reflects the cautious mind of the British rulers in the immediate post-Mutiny period.

III. The documents under this group illustrate some of the methods used to repair and preserve the records. The documents under item no. 2 show how the original method of repairing with tracing paper has given place to a more durable and successful method of repairing with chiffon. The third document explains how in certain cases cheaper Japanese tissue paper can be used as a substitute for expensive chiffon. Scientific methods are applied not only to paper but also to palm leaf and birch bark manuscript (see items nos. 6 and 7).

IV. These are photographs of some of the modern instruments used by the National Archives of India for repair and preservation.

I—EXHIBITS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. Warren Hastings Introduces Prepaid Postage

Warren Hastings revolutionised the postal system in India by establishing a General Post Office for the country and by introducing a uniform system of prepaid postage. He thus anticipated in many ways the postal reforms of Sir Rowland Hill who was responsible for the introduction of penny postage in England in January, 1840. Hastings' proposals for the above reforms are embodied in his minute dated 17 January 1774. The first, ninth and tenth pages are displayed here.

Home Public Cons. 17 January 1774, Nos. 4-7.

2. The Red Sea Route to India

The route has a long history. It was Hippalus' discovery of the South Eastern monsoon that made the route open for the first time to the Western nations. The route lost its importance with the discovery by a Da Gama of the sea route via the Cape of Good Hope. But Hastings who had the genius to foresee how this route could be utilised to serve as a vital link between England and India took steps in 1778 to establish a packet service between the Isthmus of Suez and

Calcutta. His autograph minute dated 23 March 1778, of which the first and last pages are on display records his opinion on the establishment of the new communication.

Home Public Cons. 23 March 1778, No. 28.

3. Samuel Turner Commissioned to Open up Communication With China

The first effort to open up direct diplomatic relations between India and China was made in 1783 when Warren Hastings in his minute, dated 9 January 1783 recommended the appointment of Samuel Turner for that purpose. The minute though unsigned is in Warren Hastings' own hand.

Home Public Cons. 9 January 1783, No. 3.

4. Nana Farnavis Appeals For British Help

It is a letter in Persian (undated) from the great Maratha Statesman, Nana Farnavis, addressed to Governor-General Macpherson appealing for Military help against Tipu Sultan. The cover bears the author's seal having the legend 'Sri Balaji Janardana' in Devanagari.

Original Persian Letter received 14 November 1785, No. 94.

5. A Document on Human Right to Employment

A letter dated June 1787 from Krishna Chandra Ghoshal and Jainarayan Ghoshal to Lord Cornwallis demanding the establishment of an Industrial home to accommodate the homeless and the destitute. Those people were to be imparted training in the subject of their choice and to be provided with suitable work. The letter is significant as it is one of the earliest Indian documents recognising right of the man to be provided by the State with suitable means of livelihood. The original letter is in Bengali and its Persian translation is in view here.

Original Persian Letter received 17 June 1787, No. 280.

6. Riza Khan Pleads For the Cause of the Slave

These are draft rules framed by Nawab Muhammed Riza Khan, Naib Diwan of Bengal for the consideration of Lord Cornwallis on 15 August 1789 with a view to checking slave trade in Bengal and investing the slaves with certain fundamental rights such as the right not to be mutilated, not to be employed on a work of disagreeable, illegal or undesirable nature, not to be forced into a life of sin, not to be sold and to become free after a stipulated period. It is significant that this proposal was moved 17 years before the abolition of slave trade by the British Parliament.

Original Persian Letter received 20 August 1789, No. 202.

7. French Diplomatic Activities in Persia

Although the records in the National Archives of India generally relate to the activities of the British Government of India they often contain information bearing on the history of the countries bordering on India. The autograph minute of Lord Minto dated 17 June 1808, of which the first and last pages are on view gives, for example, a succinct account of the activities of the French Revolutionary Government in Persia and discusses its possible repercussion on the power-politics of the day. It also embodies Minto's proposal to counteract the activities of the French Revolutionaries.

Foreign Secret and Separate Cons. 20 June 1808, No. 2.

8. Adams Advises the Muzzling of Indian Press

Adams' minute dated 14 August 1822 in which he proposed radical curtailment of the liberty of the Indian press on the ground that the liberty enjoyed by the press had been transformed into license, forms one of the most significant documents in the history of the Indian press. In this minute Adams vehemently objected to the claim of the press to sit in judgement "on the Acts of Government and bringing public measures and the conduct of public men before the bar of what they miscall public opinion". Although no action was taken on the minute by the then Governor General, Adams succeeded during his short-term Governor Generalship in promulgating the notorious press regulations of April 4, 1823. The first and last pages of the minute have been placed on view.

Home Public Cons. 17 October 1822, No. 3 (autograph).

9. Bengal Leaders Agitate For Freedom Of Expression

Ram Mohan Roy's dream for the establishment of a free press was partially realised when Sir Charles Metcalfe in his Minutes of April 17 and 27 of 1835 repealed the press regulations of 1823. The agitation which made this happy outcome possible is reflected in a petition presented on February 6, 1835 to the then Governor General in Council by several prominent Indians including Ram Mohan Roy's followers who constituted the vanguard of the movement. Among them were Dwarka Nath Tagore—grandfather of Rabindra Nath, Rasik Lal Mallik, a prominent social thinker & Rasomay Dutt. While making their demand the petitioners boldly enunciated the doctrine that dissemination of knowledge among a community could never be dangerous to the health of the body politic.

Home Public Cons. 6 February 1835, No. 38.

10. Macaulay Pleads For The Cause of English Education

Raja Rammohan Roy was the first Indian to realise the imperative need for replacing the oriental system of education by western learning. Strangely enough, in his effort to translate this aim into positive reality he was as much opposed by the reactionary forces in the country as by the European rulers themselves. The letter of protest which he addressed to Lord Amherst on 11 December 1823 against Government's patronage of Orientalism which, according to him, "was best calculated to keep the country in darkness", received a most cavalier treatment at the hands of the Government. Government did not see its mistake till Macaulay in his historic minute dated 2 February 1835 took pains to point out the fallacy in the existing educational policy. The original minute is lost. Copies of the first and last pages of an authenticated printed copy are placed on view here.

Home Public Cons. 7 March 1835, No. 15.

11. Munshi Mohan Lal 'History of Afghanistan'

Munshi Mohanlal, the famous traveller and diplomat, compiled in 1846 a short history of the affairs of Afghanistan from 1837 to 1842. This 'history' was sent by him to the Military Secretary to Government and was received by T. H. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India on 17 August 1842. The whereabouts of the original of the account are unknown. The National Archives of India possesses a contemporary certified copy, of which the first two pages are placed on view in facsimile.

Foreign Secret Cons. 28 December 1842, No. 481.

12. The First Significant work on Kashmiri Linguistics

The National Archives of India repository contains a large number of manuscripts dealing with philological subjects and one of the most interesting items is the holograph manuscript of Major Robert Leach 'A grammar of the Cashmeeree Language'. Major Leech was, in fact, the first philologist to attempt a scientific study of the much neglected language of Kashmir. His manuscript was completed in 1844 and published in the same year in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XIII. The first and last pages of the manuscript are placed on view here.

Foreign Misc. Vol. No. 350.

13. Dalhousie on Women's Education

Women's education was not recognised as a part of the State system of education till Drinkwater Bethune took up the cause in the forties of the last century. In this letter to Lord Dalhousie dated

29 March, 1849 he demonstrated by unassailable arguments the imperative need for making women's education a State responsibility. Lord Dalhousie's minute of 1 April 1850 which is displayed here embodies official assent to the proposal of Mr. Bethune and thus represents a landmark in the history of Women's Education in India.

Home Public Cons. 11 April 1850, No. 74

14. Sir Charles Trevelyan on The Relations Between The Central and Local Governments

Trevelyan's minute dated 13 July 1859 embodies his reflections on what ought to be the true functions of the Central Government in India and now its relations with the then local governments were to be governed. As the subsequent administrative policy of the Government of India was very much influenced by Trevelyan's views, the minute forms a landmark in the history of Political thought in India.

Home Public Proceedings 8 September 1860, No. 11

15. Captain Smyth Organises a Scientific Expedition to Chinese Territory

If ever a history of the scientific explorations in the countries across the Himalayas is compiled, a good deal of material that the compiler would need for his studies will be found among the archives of the Central Government. The document, of which the first and the last pages are produced here in facsimile, deals with one such expedition, which was led by Captain Smyth to the Country north-east of Ladak, and is in autograph letter from him to C. U. Aitchison (the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department) dated 31 May 1861. In the letter Captain Smyth names the persons whom he wanted to be the members of the expedition and asks for Government assistance.

Foreign Secret Proceedings May 1861, Nos. 244-50.

16. Archaeological Survey of India Started

It was in 1871 that Major General Cunningham assumed the charge of appointment of the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, which event ushered in an era of vigorous archaeological activities all over India. The document produced here is a copy of the Government Resolution (dated 2 February 1871) embodying the programme of work with which General Cunningham was entrusted.

Home Public Proceedings 18 February 1871, No. 28.

17. A Unique Account of the Mahanubhava Order

The customs and practices of the famous Mahanubhava sect (popularly known as Manbhow) were studied by Captain G. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Amraoti, in February-March 1874. Captain Lane embodies the results of his studies in a report, a copy of which was submitted to the Government of India in June 1874. Copies of the first and last pages of the report are placed on view here. The manuscript does not appear to have been published so far.

Home Public B. Proceedings June 1874, Nos. 115 & 116.

II—EXHIBITS RELATING TO JAIPUR

1. Jaipur and Alwar Allowed to Send Their Dak Through British Territory

This is the copy of a letter, dated 31 March, 1838, from W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Government of India to Lt.-Col. N. Alves, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, agreeing to the right of the rulers of Jaipur and Alwar to send their dak unmolested through the British Territory provided no undue advantage is taken of the privilege in question.

Foreign Political Cons. 20 June, 1838, No. 54.

2. Financial Condition of Jaipur

This is the copy of a note, dated 6 September, 1839, by T. H. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India, containing his observations on Major Ross' report on the financial condition of Jaipur. It gives us an insight into the revenue arrangement, the collection of revenues, the system of land tenure, alienation of land, the farming system and the proprietary rights of the Thakoors obtaining in Jaipur at the time. The first and twenty-eighth pages of the document are displayed here.

Foreign Political Cons. 13 November, 1839, No. 22.

3. Auckland's Minute on the Economic Reforms in Jaipur

This is a copy of Lord Auckland's Minute dated 7 September 1839 in which he emphasised the principle to procure the formation of land settlements with the village communities in a manner best adapted to the usages and tenures of land in the divisions of the Jaipur territory. The first and last pages of the document are on view.

Foreign Political Cons. 13 November, 1839, No. 23.

4. Civil and Criminal Courts in Jaipur

This is a letter dated 19 June, 1840, from Lt. Col. Sutherland, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana to Henry Jones, Secretary to Government of India in which he submitted a copy of a despatch from Major Thoresby reporting on the two courts established at Jaipur for the administration of civil and criminal justice. Lt. Col. Sutherland remarked, "In the establishment of civil and criminal courts at the capital, having separate jurisdiction, we have the nucleus of a system which may be made eventually to pervade the whole country....." The first, fifth and sixth pages of the document are on view.

Foreign Political Cons. 13 July, 1840, No. 42

5. Establishment of Hospital and Dispensary in Jaipur

This is an autograph letter dated 6 June, 1846, from Lt.-Col. Sutherland, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana to F. Currie, Secretary to the Govt. of India, reporting the success and widespread popularity of the newly established hospital and dispensary in the Jaipur city which was only a revival of the Hospital said to have been originally established by Maha Raja Jay Singh, founder of the city of Jaipur. The first, second and third pages of the document are on view.

Foreign Political Cons. 18 July, 1846, Nos. 183-86.

6. Prohibition of Slave Trade and Kidnapping in Jaipur

This is the translation of a Proclamation by Jaipur Government dated 13 February, 1847, prohibiting slave trade and child stealing. (The Calcutta Gazette, Saturday, June 26, 1847, No. 21. Enclosure No. 2 page 556).

7. Mysterious Circulation of Basket of Bread in Jaipur

This is the copy of a letter dated 31 August, 1859, from Major R. L. Taylor, Political Agent, Jaipur, to Major W. I. Eden, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana informing that a basket of bread was brought in the city with a mysterious note and mentioned the measure taken to prevent its circulation on the assumption that some significant meaning might be attached to those loaves as in the case of the chappaties prior to the mutiny. The first and last pages of the documents are displayed here.

Foreign Political Cons. 16 September, 1859, No. 330.

8. Educational Reforms in Jaipur, Views of Haridas Sastri

In his letter, of which pp. 1 & 5 are on view, to Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, Chief Member, Jaipur Council dated 16 April 1888, Mr. Haridas Sastri, Director of Public Instructions, records his observations on the methods by which moral education could be introduced

in the State. He rejects the idea that anything could be achieved by formal inculcation of duties through the medium of text-books and places greater emphasis on the practice of doing good through the common engagements of life. He considers the play-ground to be the place where character can be developed and many a moral lesson taught.

Foreign Internal B. Proceedings September 1888, 245-47, pp. 11 and 15.

9. Conferment of the First Class of the Royal Prussian Order. of the Crown upon the Maha Raja of Jaipur

A letter dated 15 March 1911, from Dr. E. F. A. Kelley on behalf of the Imperial Consul-General for Germany to the Secretary to the Government of India requesting him to transmit to the Maha Raja of Jaipur the Statute of the First Class of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown which was conferred on him by the King of Prussia on the occasion of the Indian tour of His Imperial and Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia. The second and third pages of the document are on view.

Foreign Internal 'A' Proceedings, July, 1911, Nos. 46-52.

EXHIBITS ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENT METHODS OF REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

1. Specimen Showing Corrosive Action of Ink on Paper

(a) Excessive acidity in ink weakens paper. Judicious choice of writing material is essential if records are to be preserved for posterity.

(b) Paper badly damaged by ink has been reinforced with chiffon and dextrine paste.

2. Manuscript Illustrating the Evil Effect of Repairing Documents With White Tracing Paper

(a) Tracing paper loses its transparency and strength with years and does more harm than good to the document.

(b) Tracing paper originally used for repair was peeled off and document repaired with chiffon and dextrine paste. Improvement in legibility and strength is obvious.

3. Specimen of Repairing a Worm Eaten Document with Japanese Tissue Paper

Documents bored into by insects are fumigated and reinforced with Japanese tissue paper where legibility is good. Otherwise more expensive chiffon is used.

4. Document Laminated with Cellulose Acetate Foll

Lamination means sandwiching the document in cellulose acetate foil by application of heat and pressure. Not only does it impart strength to the document (like chiffoing) but also protects it against moisture, gases and insects.

5. Specimen of Half Margin Repair

Half margin repair is applicable to pages of documents on which half the space from the left is blank on either side. Hand made rag paper is pasted on the blank space on both sides. The right edge of the repairing paper is indented to enable it to encroach on the written part of the page without covering the writing.

6. Specimen of Weak and Fragile Palm-Leaf Manuscript Repaired with Cellulose Acetate Foll

Apart from paper many other writing materials have been used in the past. Each presents its own problems of repair. Cellulose acetate foil is used satisfactorily with palm-leaf.

7. A Specimen of Repaired Birch Bark Manuscript

Chiffon answered the problem of reinforcement of the fragile manuscripts on birch-bark.

8. Preservation of Pencil Writings

(a) Pencil writings tend to smear with handling.

(b) A protective lacquer varnish overcomes this tendency.

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1. A Section of the Repair-Shop

Repair shop where chiffoing, tissing, inlaying and binding work is done.

2. Tensile Strength Tester

All repair materials used in the National Archives of India are tested in the Research Laboratory for permanance and durability. Tensile strength gives important indications.

3. Effect of Insect attack on Palm-Leaf Manuscript

Ravages of gastrallus indicus on palm-leaf and paper Mss. may be seen here.

4. Photo-Micrographic Apparatus

(a) In order to study the anatomy and habits of book insects photomicrographic apparatus is used to get enlarged photographs of tiny objects;

(b) Photomicrograph of the surface of a palm leaf manuscript.

5. Vacuum Fumigation plant

General view of the vacuum fumigation plant for the treatment of fungus and insect-infested records.

6. Lamination Press

This huge press is used for lamination repair. (For a specimen of laminated sheets see exhibit No. 4, part III).

7. Microfilm Camera

Microfilming adds speed to the work of reproduction and is a new technique of preservation requiring only 1-2 percent of storage space.

8. Specimen of Microfilm

(a) Negative.

(b) Positive.

9. Microfilm Reader

To read a microfilm it is fed into a compact machine which gives magnified image on a ground glass screen.

FROM THE HISTORICAL SECTION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, SIMLA

No.	File No.	Subject	Remarks
1.	7840	Notes on the Interpretation of the Japanese Military installation in Burma.	
2.	7838	Notes on the Interpretation of Japanese Aircraft 2nd Edition.	
3.	9479	Japanese Army Air Force operations over Arakan 15-3-43 to 11-4-43.	
4.	9441	Jap Radar.	
5.	7276	Interrogation of Vice-Admiral Tanaka, Raizo (Burma Command Int. Summary No. 9).	
6.	8124	Fifth Column Activities.	
7.	7836	Enemy Defences (Volume 1) Akyab Island.	
8.	7837	Enemy Defences (Volume 2) Ramree Island.	
9.	7601	"Guildhall Speech" dated 10th July 1945 (Telegram from Mountbatten to Stopford).	
10.	10321	Mr. Churchill's tribute to I. A. (Mareth & Akarit 18-4-43).	
11.	10296	Story of Subedar Richpal Ram's (Posthumous) V. C. Feb. 44.	

12. 10295 Water Carrier Rattan Singh of 4/11 Sikhs: Story of devotion to Duty. 1041.
13. 10338 Hav. Chhela Ram's posthumous V. C. 28-7-43.
14. 10905 Copies of important maps:—(German).
No. 1. 20th Nov. to 1st Dec. 41.
No. 2. 22nd-30 Nov. 41.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Punjabi Patrol, Italy.
2. Snow Patrol in Italy.
3. R. I. A. F. Air Umbrella over Arakan.
4. Frontier Force Regt. Advance on Meiktila, Burma.
5. Allied Tanks enter Benghazi, North Africa.
6. Indian Troops enter San Marino, Italy.
7. Sikh Patrol charging Japanese Fox holes.
8. Japan surrenders, Rangoon.
9. Devastated Monastery on Monte Cassino, Italy.
10. Through burning Seywa to Meiktila, Burma.
11. Clearing Italian town of snipers.
12. Tank with Infantry escort in Burma.
13. Taking Prisoners, Italy.
14. Gun firing at night, Italy.
15. R. I. N. Depth charge against Submarines.
16. Our troops Guard Japanese H. Q. in Singapore.
17. On the alert in Meiktila, Burma.

MAPS AND CHARTS.

1. (i) Formation Signs, India and British.
(ii) Formation Signs, Indian States.
(iii) Formation Signs, India (below Divs.).
(iv) Formation Signs, India (Divs. and above).
2. Prisoners of War Camps in India.
3. The Crossing of Irrawaddy by 20 Indian Div.
13 February 1945.
4. Areas served by the Indian Troops during World War II.
4 D.G. of Arch

5. Operations in North Burma, February to June 1943.
6. 5th Indian Division at Ruweisat Ridge.
7. Amba Alagi.
8. Burma Campaign 26 Dec. 44 to 15 Aug. 45. (Map to illustrate the Advance to the Irrawaddy).
9. Map of Bengal-Assam L of C (showing progress of closing of routes and installations).
10. Indian Ordnance Factories War output from Sept. 1939, to Aug. 1945.
11. Indian Ordnance Factories War output from Sept. 1939 to Aug. 1945.

FROM SHRI K. SAJANLAL'S PRIVATE COLLECTION

K. Sajan Lal gratefully thanks his friend Shri Ali Asgar Bilgrami, to have given him permission to include the latter's valuable collection which forms 'D' & 'E' sections of Sajan Lal's exhibits.

In order to stress the importance of the news-letters and the farmans, K. Sajan Lal has given a few extracts from the news-letters as well as a short gist of the farmans.

K. Sajan Lal feels grateful to Shri Satya Prakash Srivastava, Local Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, Jaipur, for including such a valuable though a lengthy list of exhibits.

'A'—NEWS ITEMS

1. Baba Hindu Rao's arrival at Gwalior. Warm welcome. Haqiq, 2nd April 1851.
2. Meetings of Chauhans of Manipur to reduce Dowry amount. Rules formulated H. 28th January, 1852.
3. Jawahar Sing's generosity praised. His arrival at Lahore. H. 21st August 1852.
4. Tour of John Lawrence, H. 4th December, 1852.
5. Lt. Governor's visit to Delhi Madrasa, H. 4th February, 1852.
6. Capture and arrest of 15 thugs by Munshi Methanlal, Extra Assistant, Sialkot. H. 11 Feb. 1852.
7. Agra College notice of Lectures and Practical Experiment. H. 7th August 1852.
8. Farewell to John Patton Gibbons, Delhi U. A., 7th March, 1852.

9. Delhi Relief Committee Meeting held on 13th July, 1852 at 10 O'clock in the Kothi of the Faujdari Adalat and a statement of accounts and other details. D. U. A., 25th July, 1852.
10. Advertisement sheet of Nuri Mashraqi.
11. Delhi Urdu Akhbar's supplement of Booklist.
12. Departure of Frederick Taylor, Head Master of Delhi College. D. U. A., 2nd January 1853.
13. Munsifi Examination Question Paper of 1853.
14. Sati case in Bhuj, H. 5th March 1853.
15. Agra School Prize Distribution, 26th December 1852 H. 1853.
16. Wellington Memorial Fund. List of donations, H. August 1853.
17. Obituary notice of Lt. Governor Thomson, H. Oct. 1853.
18. Plot to murder Col. Sleeman H. 26th Oct. 1853.
19. Proceedings of the Meeting held at Amritsar to stop infanticide H. 23rd November 1853.
20. Farewell and presents to Henry Lawrence. List of subscribers and donors. D. U. A., 6th February, 1853.
21. Letters of Maharaja Delip Sing to his son, dated 24th July 1853. Omdat A. 9th October, 1853.
22. Maharajah Jaipur's (Character) on 11th December, 1854.
23. Maharajah Delip Sing. Omdat. March 1854.
24. Meeting of Maharajah Gulab Sing and the Commander-in-Chief. Omdat, 12th Feb. 1855.
25. The Award of Khilat to Latchman Sing, Taluodar of Karoli, for evincing keen interest in the Halqa bandi Schools, Omdat, January 1856.
26. Conflict between the Rana of Udaipur and his Jagirdars. Agreement of 28 clauses signed. Omdat, January 1856.
27. The Anjuman-i-Mohaqakeen of Delhi requested Maharajah of Jaipur for the grant of a sum of money for the repairs of Jantar-Mantar. Maharajah granted Rs. 600 for the purpose. H. 13th Feb., 1853.

'B'—BOOKS AND JOURNALS

28. The Leisure Hour-weekly journal (January 7th 1858 to December, 23rd, 1858).
29. Hyderabad Medical Journal, Vol. II, No. VI, 1860.
30. Abstract of proceedings of the Mohammadan Literary Society. Calcutta, 1871.

31. Journalisten-volume 1-5, 1790.

(In Swedish language—Article on Ceylon.)

32. Typed script volume containing extracts, cuttings, comments, criticism and day-to-day English and Indian newspaper reports on Salar Jung's visit to England. (From the time of his arrival May 1876 to the time of his return to Hyderabad August 1876.)

33. 2 volumes of Dabdaba-i-Sikandari, 1883 to 1884.

'C'—NEWS ITEMS

34. Bikaner, Karnamah, September 1870.

The Bareilly College Central Committee Meeting held on 2nd July 1883 to consider the question of the re-establishment of the College. Details of the proceedings. Dabdaba-i-Sikandari 23rd July, 1883.

35. Maharajah of Jodhpur sending army for the Capture of Thakur Jlor. D. D. S. 12th November, 1883.

36. The announcement of the birth of a daughter to the Maharajah of Jaipur on 17th December 1882 and other Jaipur information. D. D. S. 1st January 1883.

37. The opening of the Jaipur Exhibition on 1st January, 1883. Some comments on the Exhibition, D. D. S. 8th January, 1883.

38. Work of the Maharajah Sajjan Sing of Udaipur, D. D. S. 10th December, 1883.

39. Gold Casket presented to Salar Jung (Photograph copy). "At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, June 29th, 1876, Mr. Deputy Mc. Dougall, moved pursuant to notice, that the Honorary Freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas be presented to Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to this country in his official capacity in the Indian Empire. The resolution was agreed to unanimously."

Times of India, 21st July 1876.

40. Prize distribution of Mehender College, Patiala. D. D. S. 12th November, 1883.

'D'

41. Secret Department (Confidential) News Letter No. 3, dated 22nd January 1841.

It consist of 20 pages of foolscap size, 29 or 30 neatly written lines on each page. The water mark W. Tucker 1838, is clearly visible if the pages are held against light. At the close of the news sheet

we find the signature of W. B. Bayley, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India. Fort William. The 22nd January, 1841.

42. Ibid. News Letter No. 12, Dated 22nd April 1841. It has 12 pages. It bears the water mark J. Coles 1840 signed by Bayley.

43. Ibid, News Letter No. 13, dated 3rd May 1841. It has 10 pages, signed by Bayley.

44. Ibid, News Letter No. 14, dated 10th May 1841. It has 20 pages (water mark S. E. & Co. 1839).

45. Ibid, News Letter No. 15, dated 1st June 1841. It has 20 pages.

46. Ibid, News Letter No. 17, dated 9th June 1841. (It has 18 pages, water mark Morley and Saunders, 1840.)

47. Ibid, News Letter No. 25, dated 1st Sept. 1851. Pages 24. Water mark C. E. Horsnail, 1840.

48. Ibid, News Letter No. 27, dated 20th September 1851, 10 pages.

49. Ibid, News Letter No. 28, dated 1st October, 1841. 18 pages (water mark Rusl & Turner 1839).

50. Ibid, Title missing, perhaps it is News Letter 30 or 31, dated 1st November, 1841. 12 pages. Paper mark Edwin and Morbey, 1838.

51. Ibid, News Letter No. 36, dated 22nd December 1841. 30 pages. Water mark Dewdeny & Co. 1840. In this News Letter instead of the usual Bayley's signature, we find the signature of T. H. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

52. Specimen News item from the News Letter No. 3, dated 22nd January 1841, "North West Frontier" 20 to 25th December 1841. "The following items of intelligence are retraced from the Lahore Ukhbar of dates included in the margin. 1st/two chiefs were ordered to prepare swords, shields etc. as presents to the Queen of England, which are to be transmitted to Calcutta with the concurrence of Mr. Clerk. 2nd/ Opium to the amount of 8 or 9 lacs belonging to the Merchants of the Punjab is said to have been destroyed some considerable time ago outside one of the gates of Yarkund, a dependency of China by order of the Chinese Emperor and Rajah Goolab Sing is reported to be desirous to make use of this ground of grievance with a view to obtain permission from the Durbar to affect the conquest of Yarkund, an object which his Agent, Vazeer Jorawar Sing, represents to him as of easy accomplishment. 3rd/ The Chiefs were ordered not to issue Purwanahs without the Ranee's signature. 4th/ Busundar Mull Kardar of Hooshiarpoor reported the apprehension of 11 "Kuzzuks" who had given much trouble to travellers on that road.

5th/ In an action between the Sikh troops and those of Kuppoorao Vazir of Koolloo, the latter were routed and the districts fell into the hands of the Khalsah. 6th/The Maee told the Chiefs that Rajah Dhian Sing had authority to do every thing and that they must all obey him. They replied they would attend the Durbar but would have nothing to do with the administration. The Maee observed that no one was so vigilant and mindful of the public interest as Rajah Dhian Sing. The Rajah desired permission to go to his country for two months. The Maee insisted on his remaining and performing all the duties of the State, but the Rajah declined saying that the Chiefs no longer stood in fear of any one. Another statement however is that all the Chiefs have entered into an engagement to serve the State with loyalty, zeal and cordiality according to the orders of the Council. Insecurity of trade to travellers is said to be increasing in the Punjab."

53. Sample News letter from News Letter No. 13 dated 3rd May 1841. 1 to 7 March, Jeypore. "The officiating Political Agent of the Jeypore Agency has addressed a Khureetah to the Rao of Patun calling upon him to adopt the necessary measures with a view to put an end to the disgraceful practice among the Tuirvarees in his dominion of destroying their female infants".

54. Sample News letter from News Letter No. 15 dated 1st June 1841. 18th to 25th April. Meywar. "Copy of a Kyfeat from Jodhpur Vakeel has been received by the Political Agent of the Meywar Agency, with the English letter from Capt. Lud Low, intimating that the Marwar members of a Panchayat had been named for the settlement of the case pending between that State and Meywar, and requesting that the Meywar Members might also be named, and notice given of the date and place where the Panchayet is to be assembled."

24th April Meywar Bheel Hills.

22nd April Jhalawar.

55. Sample from News Letter No. 17 dated 9th June 1841. 13th May. Joudhpore (Jodhpur)

"Marwar and Seekur international claims are in course of adjustment by arbitrators."

12th to 18th April Jeypore.

"From the Political Diary of the Jeypore Agency it appears the Council of Regency had resolved that the proceeds of the Late Sumeerandass Dadoo Punthri to which no one was entitled by inheritance should be expended upon public works, for the use of travellers."

56. Sample news item from News Letter No. 25 dated 1st September 1841.

August 11. "The following return of Dost Mohd's family at Loodhiana, furnished by Mr. Clerk, exhibits a great decrease in their members, which, on their first arrival there, were reckoned at 78."

Family and followers of Dost. Md. Khan at Loodhiana August 1841.

	Women	Children	S. Girls	Servants
1. Family of Dost Md. Khan	4	14	15	20
2. „ Md. Afzul Khan	1	1	4	18
3. „ Azeem Khan	1	...	3	16
4. „ Sheir Jung Khan	1	1	3	...
5. „ Akram Khan	2	1	6	16
6. „ Abdul Sarab Khan	2	...	3	5
7. „ Khalid Khan	1	...	2	6
8. „ Md. Ameer	...	...	...	13
9. Family of Another son of Dost Mohd's sister	...	...	3	...
10. „ Akbar Khan	1	1	3	...
11. „ Hyder Khan	1	1	3	2
12. „ Mother of Dost Md. Khan.	...	...	3	10
13. „ Abdool Ghane	...	...	...	8
	13	19	48	114

'E'

57. Sanad dated 1063 A. H. with the seal of Sadullah Khan Wazir of Shah Jahan (1052 A. H.). At the end of the sanad written in the handwriting of Sadullah Khan are these words "should be acted upon accordingly."

58. Letter of Tippu Sultan of Mysore, dated 20th Ramzan, 1209 A. H. (1794 A. D.) on silver sprinkled paper. With the letter 25 thans (pieces) of cloth manufactured by the Khudad Factory were sent to Nawab Md. Ali Khan, Walajah of Arcot. On the back of envelope the seal of Tippu Sultan (5121 is inscribed.)

59. In another letter of Tippu Sultan, the following appears to have been written in Tippu's own handwriting. "It is ages that I have not received any letter, this is contrary to the friendly way. Do believe in my warmth of feelings."

60. Letter in Persian, on gold sprinkled paper from Lord Cornwallis to Nawab Walajah, in which, compliance with the latter's request, his will which was deposited with the E. I. Co. was returned. In the end it is signed by Cornwallis in English.

61. Letter in Persian of Lord Clive to Nawab Walajah in which it has been intimated that he (Clive) on returning home and Mr. Harry Verelst Fakruddaulah Saif Jung Bahadur has been appointed in his stead by the E. I. Co. and who has been asked to render all help to the Nawab. Clive also asked the Nawab to send as many jewels as he wants for the Queen of England. He will take them with him and after consulting the Lords, he will submit them or otherwise he will return the jewels. As regards the present of jewels to Clive himself, he expressed his gratitude for the idea but regretted that so long as he was in the employ of the E. I. Co. he will not be in a position to accept them. Signed by Clive in English.

62. Radhari (safe transit pass) in Persian signed and sealed by W. Hastings. The seal contains the following "Imduddaiul Jalalat Jung Mr. Hastings, servant of Badshahi Ghazi Shah Alam Bahadur (1175 A. H.-1761) Through the transit pass were sent 3 elephants and five horses by Warren Hastings to Nawab Walajah in the 20th regnal year.

63. Letter of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan dated 30th Zilqad 1213 A. H. In this, it has been ordered to furnish escort to Suf Sahib on the occasion of his return journey.

64. Letter of Mir Alam, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, dated 2nd Shaval 1210 A. H. (1786 A. D.). In this Nawab Walajah has been asked for the early return of Motamium Khan, who was sent some time ago with Khilat and a letter of Asaf Jah II. The back of the envelope is sealed. (Mir Alam Nizam Ali Khan).

65. Letter of Sir Salar Jung I dated 15th Shaban 1273 A. H. to Govind Rao Sadar Taluqdar, in which it has been enjoined that officials concerned should be ordered not to collect any custom levy on the goods imported from British India to Hyderabad. Sealed Salar Jung 1257 A. H.

66. Col. Meadows Tayler's letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Naldrug, pertaining to the imprisonment of an Arab, in the Central Jail Dharasiva sealed Meadow Tayler Br. 1269 A. H. 1858 A. D.

67. Farman of Sultan Abdullah Qutub Shah. In this Farman it has been ordered that Ramraj Janganu should henceforward receive grains etc. per candy in accordance with the practice established by the Raja.

68. Farman of Abul Hasan Tanashah dated 18th Shaban, 1092, A. H. (1681 A.D.) In this, it has been ordered to Ramraj Shenakerta of Karnatic that all traders and consumers of the market of Hasana-bad should be exempted from all Taxes for a period of 5 years. This Farman is both in Persian and Telugu.

69. Farman of Abul Hasan Tanah Shah (Persian & Telugu). Through this Farman 50 kachal land was allotted for expenses of distribution of food, burning of oil etc. in Bhavan Ramashwar Swami Temple. It is dated 12th Rabi I, 1095 A. H. (1683 A.D.)

70. Farman of Mahmood Shah II Bahmani dated 1st Jamadi, II 892 A.H. for the grant of a village for the maintenance of the Mausoleum of Shah Niamatullah at Mohammadabad Bidar.

71. Sanad of Bahmani Dynasty in Persian and Marathi, for the grant of one Chawar land to peerzada residing at Mohammadabad Bidar.

72. Sanad of Mahamood Shah II Bahmani with the seal of Khaja Jahan Mahmud Gawan.

73. Farman of Ali Barid II of Bidar 1587—1610 A.D. dated Rabi I, 996 A. H. (1587) pertaining to the grant of a village for the maintenance of the Mausoleum of Shaikh Md. Multani at Bidar.

74. Sanad of Ali Barid I, dated 9th Jamadi I, 962 A.H. regarding the appointment of Shaikh Badruddin as Mutwalli of the Mausoleum.

75. Farman of Md. Adil Shah dated 2nd Zil Haj 1066 A.H. (1655 A.) regarding grant of Inam lands to Shah Abdul Qadir.

76. Farman of Sultan Abdullah Qutub Shah dated 26 Jamadi II, 1066 A.H. (1655) for the abolition of Begar (forced labour) from the grant of Shaikh Badruddin.

'F'.

77. 38 Coins of ancient, medieval and modern period.

1. Sanad granted by Maharaja Fattesingrao Gaikwad to Mahadji Sindia for a personal Jagir yielding Rs. 20,000 (Sanvat 1834, dated 11/11/1777).

2. Paper relating to a robe of honour presented by the Maharaja Scindia to Raghunathrao Hari, Raja of Jhanshi, on the occasion of his installation on the Gaddi. (Dated 12 Adhik Ashadh Sanvat 1893).

3. Rules and regulations relating to Treasury framed on the death of Maharaja Jankojirao Scindia. (Sanvat 1892).

4 Kharita from Resident, Gwalior, to Maharani Baijabai Scindia requesting that state officers be warned against offering bribes to or in the name British officers (10 Jilka 1227 Hijari, Dated 16/10/1812).

5. Letter of instructions from Peshawa's court to Mahadji Scindia regarding affairs at Delhi (Dated 6/7/1784).

6. Kharitas from Resident, Gwalior, relating to the confiscation and release of the Jagir of Senapati Dabhade (27/3/1832—8/5/1832).

7. A Kharita from Lord Canning and others sent by Resident, Gwalior, to Maharaja Scindia relating to the conquest of Delhi and the successes of British Arms in various engagements (Miscellaneous file No. 1410).

8. Sanad and other correspondence regarding the grant of a Jagir of Rs. 2,000/—from the Governor General to Ramchandra Bajirao, Sir Subha of Isagarh, for services rendered during the Mutiny. (File No. 173 of 1861).

9. Papers relating to the grant of Jagir of Rs. 2,000/—in Neemuch from Governor General to Dattatraya Shreeniwas vakil for services rendered during the Mutiny (File No. 119 of 1861).

10. Kharitas from the Resident of Gwalior regarding the grant of a Jagir to Bhairawsing Kotwal of Gwalior for services rendered during the Mutiny. (File No. 476 of 1861).

11. Kharitas from the Governor General conveying the British Government's thankfulness to the Maharaja Scindia for services rendered during the Mutiny and Kharita from His Highness in reply. (Dated 16/10/ 1859. File No 1392 of 1859).

12. Papers relating to the inquiry regarding an imposter Claiming himself as Nanasahib Peshwa. (File No. 1404 of 1874).

13. Dastaries Nos. 9 and 10 (In Persian). Diaries recording court events at Gwalior from 1830 to 1871.

14. Copies of No. 13 in Deva Nagari characters.

There are 74 such volumes ranging from 1794 to 1906 recording the events of the reigns of the Rulers of Gwalior, from Maharaj Mahadaji Scindia to Manaraja Madhavrao Scindia.

CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE, HYDERABAD—DECCAN.

Marathi Exhibits

Sl. No.	A.R.N.	Contents of the Document	Date
1	1768	Original Sanad from Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao I granting the village of Rele to Nanaji Shankar	17-5-1767 A.D.
2	1337	A letter of injunction from the Punt Pradhan to the Kamavisdars to restore the grants to the grave of Nawab Nizamul Mulk Bahadur in Pargana Khuldabad	29-9-1774 A.D.
3	1340	A letter of injunction from Madhav Rao II to the Kamavisdars to restore the grant to the grave of Aurangzeb in Pargana Takli	29-9-1774 A.D.
4	1639	An inventory of articles in stores in the Fort of Devagiri	1-7-1775 A.D.
5	882	Jankoji Shinde (the pretender) addresses from Golconda to Dhondopunt Rai Rayan soliciting his aid the object of which is not clear (Gold mottled paper).	10-3-1776 A.D.
6	1394	Bhiv Rao Yeshwant, an artillery Officer of the Peshwa, addresses Nana Swamy thanking him for his good offices	11-1-1777 A.D.
7	858	Krishna Rao Ballal writes to Jiwaji Punt posted with the Nizam, to restore the jagir granted to the Guru of the Patil Baba (i. e. Mahadaji Shinde)	30-11-1778 A.D.
8	2047	A letter from Durgoji Bhapkar to Nanaji Shanker in which the writer presses for the payment of his dues and reports the despatch of his horses to Haidar Ali's camp	14-1-1781 A.D.

Sl. A.R.No. No.	Contents of the Document	Date
9 1389	Mudhoji Bhonsle sends robes to Dhondaji Shankar in honour of the Dasserah	15-10-1781 A.D.
10 1388	Nana Phadnis sends an invitation to Dhondaji Shankar to attend the marriage of Madhav Rao II	13-12-1782 A.D.
11 1562	Balwant Rao Vishnu writes to Rai Renuka Das condoling the death of Dhondaji Shankar and recilling his virtues and benevolence	8-2-1783 A.D.
12 1387	Tukoji Holkar writes to Renuka Das Rai Rai-Rayan condoling him upon his father's death	21-2-1783 A.D.]
13 849	Govind Rao Ballal congratulates Rai Renu Rao upon the latter's being made the peshkar and for being granted other privileges	6-2-1784 A.D.
14 1087	An Akhbar from Mysore detailing the movements of the English near Chandavar	After 1784 A.D.
15 1399	Rai Renuka Das Dhondiraj Rai Rayan writes to Patil Bava (Mahadaji Shinde) that as his brother Appa Rao is proceeding on a pilgrimage in the North every facility should be afforded to him	About 1785 A.D.
16 844	A copy of an agreement between the Peshwa and the Nizam regarding the distribution of territory obtained in the Doab of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna from Tippu Sultan	30-7-1786 A.D.
17 193	An Akhbar from Poona reporting the details of the Holi celebrations held in the palace of the Peshwa	25-3-1793 A.D.
18 1769	Rai Renuka Das writes from his camp at Raychoti to Appa Rao in which he refers to an important message from Sir John Kennaway, the British Resident at Hyderabad to the Nizam	28-11-1793 A.D.

Sl. A.R.No. No.	Contents of the Document	Date
19 1088	An Akhbar from Nagpur reporting the details of the Northern affairs. Ali Bahadur and Tukoji Holkar are reported to be at Mathura	10-1-1793 A.D.
20 2301	The writer dependent of the Rai Rayans, writes to Rama Rao, from his camp at Bangalore, giving an account of Tipu's preparations for the defence of Seringapattam	20-1-1793 A.D.
21 2757	A letter from Rai Renuka Das (Rai Rayan to Appa Sahib) giving details of the allied campaign against Tippu near Seringapattam	4-2-1793 A.D.
22 1661	Appa and Sakhaji write to Baba and Ram Rao. Numerous references have been made to the battle of Lakheri fought between the Shinde and the Holkar in 1793	17-3-1793 A.D.
23 861	Ahalya Bai Holkar addresses Rai Renuka Das informing him that Vishwas Laxman was posted as her representative at Hyderabad	3-8-1794 A.D.
24 G. 109	An Akhbar (news letter) originating from Poona reporting in vivid detail the accidental fall of Peshwa Sawai Madhav Rao from the balcony of the Shanwarwada Palace, overlooking a fountain and the fractures and severe injuries sustained by him	23-10-1793 A.D.
25 G. 185	A brief letter, probably a supplement to a news letter, reporting that Mashir-ul-Mulk is being guarded in his place of captivity with increased vigilance.	13-11-1793 A.D.
26 G. 244	A letter from Poona which refers to the death of Ahalya Bai Holkar and reports Nana Phadnavis's efforts to adopt an heir to the vacant Peshwa's Gadi and other momentous events of the period	9-12-1793 A.D.
27 1057	Malhar Rao Holkar addresses Rai Renuka Das, Rai Rayan urging him to maintain amicable relations with him as in the past	1-10-1813 A.D.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Contents of the Document	Date
28	1867	List of stages of journeys from Hyderabad to Malkapur	28-3-1824 A.D.
29	511	An Akbar of the Dew'di-c-Khas of Nawab Nasir-uddowla Bahadur. As usual arrivals and departures of the courtiers etc., are narrated. (William) Maclean is reported to have gone on an excursion with his wife to a mango-tope	15-11-1844 A.D.
30	G. 934	A repartee from Govind Rao Kale to Arastu Jah who put a humiliating query to him about the Peshwa	undated.
31	G. 953	An Anecdote about Daulat Shinde and Madhav Rao II	undated.
32	O.U. 5	A page from a Modi Bakhar (incomplete) obtained from the Sanpuri village, Hyderabad State, which gives a lively account of the history of the Marathas and the Nizams, the period covered being from the death of Sambhaji to 1776 A.D. (Preserved by the Osmania University)	undated.

FACSIMILES OF SEALS

33	...	A broken fragment of the seal of Peshwa Raghu nath Rao.	(Nagari).
34	...	Seal of Raja Umed Singh of Marwar.	(Nagari).
35	...	Seal of Asaf Jah Nizam ul-Mulk	(Persian).
36	...	Seal of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan	(Persian).
37	..	Seal of Sri Baha Rani Sanat Kunwar Jodib	(Persian).

PERSIAN EXHIBITS

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
1.	5122	Muhammad Qutb Shah 1612-1626 A.D.	Farman, issuing orders to the inhabitants of the village of Ainapur for non-interference with the reservoir and garden etc., the property of Shah Muhammad Ali.
2	5042	Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah 1626-1672 A.D.	Farman, dated 29th Rabi II, 1052 A.H. (1642 A. D.) regarding the grant of land, etc. to Qazi Jamal of Jafarabad.
3	5084	Ibrahim Adil Shah 1628-1656 A.D.	Farman, dated 9th Ziqada 1051 A. H. (1642 A.D.) appreciating the services of Shahji Bhonsla.
4	5082	Ali Adil Shah II 1656-1672 A.D.	Farman, dated 22nd Jamadi, I 1071 A. H. (1661 A.D.) ordering Chukalankap Naiek to pay the Peshkash to Shahji Bhonsla.
5	449	Shahjahan 1628-1658 A.D.	An endorsed security bond bearing the seal of Mulla Husan dated 1050 A. H. (1641 A.D.) submitted by Nimatulla son of Ilah Din in the Service of Begam Sahib (Jahan Ara) for the personal appearance of Tyriab son of Moinuddin in the service of Chamani Begam.
6	652	Shahjahan 1628-1658 A.D.	Siyaha Huzur dated the 20th Safar 15th Regnal year, 1052 A.H. (10th May 1642 A.D.) regarding the remittance of one lakh Huns as a tribute to the Government treasury sent by Qutbul Mulk (Abdulla A Qutub Shah).

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
7	26	Shahjahan 1628-1658 A.D.	An endorsed memorandum dated 23rd Rajab 28th Regnal year 1064 A. H. (30th May 1654 A.D.) regarding the grant of a conditional enhancement of 50 Sawars in the rank of Sultan Ali son of Aba lyle.
1	2867	Shahjahan 1628-1658 A.D.	Farman dated 12th Moharram 28th Regnal year 1064 A. H. (12th November 1654 A.D.) granting one Chawar of land with trees and daily allowance of two Tankas to meet the cost of oil for the light of the Jama Mosque, Pargana Bamni and the maintenance of Abdul Kareem son of Syed Ahmed, Imam and Mosazzin of the Mosque.
	4	Shahjahan 1628-1658 A.D.	An obituary certificate dated 1st Rajab 32 Regnal year, 1068 A. H. (25th March 1658 A.D.) regarding Bhikari son of Sarang, Hindustani matchlockman attached to Jagdev, Sadiwal, posted at the outpost of Janwara Aurangabad.
		Shahjahan 1628-1658 A.D.	Map of Jamna Canal from Karnal to Delhi.
	568	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Rozenamcha, Waqaih of Hyderabad city, dated 14th Safer 1071 A. H. (1650 A.D.) regarding the marriage of Sultan Abudulla's daughter with Ali Adil Shah II.
2	575	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Rezenamcha, Waqaih of Hyderabad city dated the 16th Ramzan 1072 A.H. (1662 A.D.) regarding the presentation of three thousand and five hundred Huns in respect of the lease of diamond mine Ghani to Abdulla Qutub Shah by Musa

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
			Mahaldar and sending of the English gunners and rocketeers to the Medak Fort by Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah.
13	46	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Siyaha dated 1st Shavval 1072 A. H. (1662 A. D.) prepared under the supervision of Mir Abul Qasim, steward, after consulting with Mohd. Saeed, superintendent of Market, regarding the buying and selling rates of coins Alamgir and Shahjahani and buying and selling rates of grains etc., in the Bazar of the city of Aurangabad.
14	576	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Rozenamcha Waqaih of Hyderabad city dated 11th Shavval 1072 A. H. (1662 A.D.) as regards sending mangoes to Ali Adil Shah II by Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah and despatching rockets and gunpowder to Golconda fort by the Hawaldar of Bhongir.
15	13	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	An attested attendance sheet regarding the servants of the Imperial Household; stationed at Nasirabad, under the command of Sikandar, Thanadar.
			Bearing Sikandar's seal dated 26th Ziqada 1073 A.H. (1663 A.D.)
16	19	Aurangzeb	Dastak (permit) addressed to the agent of Mir Muhammad Shafi Thanadar of Bayana regarding the arrest of Sivaji and his son after their absconding from the presence of the Emperor Dated 11th Rabi II, 1076 A.H. (1665 A.D.)
17	47	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Royal command dated 23rd Shavval 1076 A.H. (1666 A.D.) in respect of the restoration of and enhancement in the Mansab of Shaik Abdul Hameed son of

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
			Shaik Mansoor Bijapuri deputed to the Deccan.
18	1	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	An endorsed memorandum regarding the Ism Nawisi (Petition) of Mukhtar Khan, Qiladar of Zafarabad, Syed Muhammad Khan, Qiladar of Parenda, Abdul Aziz Khan, Qiladar of Sair etc. Dated 20th Shaban 1080 A.H. (1669 A.D.)
19	45	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Memorandum dated 8th Ramzan 1082 A.H. (1661 A.D.) regarding the enhancement of Mansab and posting of Alam son of Jalal Khan Kakar at Hoshangabad on the request of Zabardast Khan. Bearing the endorsement: "May not go, if he is not willing".
		Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Arzdashth (petition) submitted by Dathaji, Ghurpurah, received on 20th of Shaban 1091 A.H. (1680 A.D.) pledging the prohibition against the tradesmen of horses and weapons of war, crossing the border of Bijapur and Hyderabad.
21	933	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Copy of order issued under the seal of Bakhshiul-Mulki Ashraf Khan dated 10th Safar, 29th regnal year (1685 A.D.) regarding the reduction in the Mansab of Khwaja Muhammad Darogha, Buyutat Department, on account of his indulgence in wines and committing acts of misdemeanour, as reported by the news letter writer, and conveying the Imperial commands to Bakhshiul Mulki Ashraf Khan for the dismissal of Khawaja Mohammad Darogha and his recall into presence of the Emperor. Bearing the seal of Abdul Khadir.
22	874	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Abstract of the Siyaha Huzur dated 4th Ziqaada 31st regnal year, 1099 A.H.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
			(1668 A.D.) regarding the Emperor's order to Asad Khan, Mahabat Khan, Muazzam Khan, Raja Bhim, Khan-i-Feroz Jang, Muhammad Amin, Jannisar Khan, Raja Durak Singh and Keshwar Singh etc. The nobles to make arrangements for filling up the trench of Golconda.
23	792	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	An abstract of the Siyayaha Huzur dated 25th Jamadi II 33rd regnal year 1100 A.H. (1689 A.D.) regarding the presentation of Muhrs by Habash Khan and other mansabdars before the Emperor.
24	104	Aurangzeb 1658-1707 A.D.	Memorandum dated 21st Rajab 1093 H. (1694 A.D.) describing the particulars in connection with the drawing up of the army.
25	1059	Shah Alam II 1759-1806 A.D.	Akhbar Durbar-i-Mualla, dated the 3rd Safar, 1194 A.H. (1780 A.D.) Notable persons mentioned therein: Moulvi Ataullah, Zulfaqaruddaula Timur Shah, Partab Singh, etc.
26	Asafjah I	1724-1748 A.D.	Petition submitted by Saadatullah Khan for his appointment as the Faujdar of Carnatic.
27	5072	Asafjah I 1724-1748 A.D.	Office note, dated 8th Jamadi I, 1146 A.H./1773 A.D. regarding the writing up of a Sanad Faujdari in favour of Sheikh Lutfullah.
28	5077	Nasir Jang 1748-1750 A.D.	Endorsed official note regarding the payment in connection with the land for the tomb of Asaf Jah I.
29	5087	Muzaffar Jung 1750 A.D.	An endorsed office note dated 29th Safar (1751 A.D.) regarding the grant of the Sanad of the Mahalat of Karnatic, etc. to Raza Ali Khan.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
30	6611	Muzaffar Jang	Orders, dated 3rd Safar 1751 A. D. issued to the Mutasaddis of the Mint at Hyderabad, to strike coins only at the Hyderabad and Masulipatam Mints.
31	5048	Salabat Jang 1751-1759 A.D.	Endorsed official note regarding the grant of Divani-i-Carnatic, etc., to Ghazanfar Jang, son of Mobaraz Jang, dated 21st Rabi I, 1164 A. H. (1751 A.D.).
32	5052	Salabat Jang 1751-1759 A.D.	An office note, bearing the endorsement to issue orders, on conferring the grant of Chauth etc., of Carnatic to Rao Balaji Pardhan. Dated 21st Muharram 1166 A.H. (1751 A.D.)
33	6612	"	Orders, bearing the seal of Salabat Jang to strike coins only at the Hyderabad and Masulipatam Mints and not elsewhere.
34	6613	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan 1759-1803 A.D.	Orders issued to the Zamindars of the Mustafanagar Sarkar for the re-establishment of the English and the French factories owing to the peace restored both between the parties. Dated 25th Zilhijja 1178 A. H. (1765 A.D.)
35	4886	"	Office note, regarding Tukoji Pandit, wakil of Raghoji Bhonsle submitted for the orders of the Nizam in connection with different items.
36	2244	"	Draft of a letter addressed to Tajuddin Khan Bahadur, to repel the army of Raja Raghoji Bhonsle. Dated 19th Jamadi I 1211 A.H. (1745 A.D.).
37	5058	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan 1759-1803 A.D.	News-letter from Chinapatam, dated 17th Jamadi I, 1211 A. H. (1796 A.D.)

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the Document
38	4908	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759-1803 A.D.	Translation of a letter, from Rai Haibat Rao Gopal the Akhbar Navis, at the Poona Court, dated 29th Rajab 1781 A.D. to his son Raghotam Rao.
39	5723	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759-1803 A.D.	Akhbar of the Devdi of Nawab Asaf-uddaula of Oudh, dated 4th Ziqada 1209 A. H. (1795 A.D.).
40	5740	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759-1803 A.D.	Akhbar-i-Devdi-i-Nawab Mir Sadat Ali Khan of Lucknow, dated 11th Shaban 1213 A. H. (1799 A.D.).
41	5739	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759-1803 A.D.	Akhbar-i-Devdi-i-Lukhwaji, dated 25th Rajab 1214 A. H. (1800 A.D.).
42	5078	Nawab Sikandar Jah 1803-1829 A.D.	Ism Navisi (Petition) praying for the grant of monthly allowance to Narayan Rao. Dated 15th Zilhijja 1243 A. H. (1828 A.D.).
43	4766	Nawab Sikandar Jah 1803-1829 A.D.	Letter addressed to Mir Alam Bahadur by the Resident, bearing the signature W. Kirkpatrick (the Resident)
44	4881	Nawab Nasiruddaula 1829-1856 A.D.	Market Rates of food grains and pulses for the month of Ziqada 1261 A. H. (1846 A. D.) at Hyderabad.
45	2787	Nawab Nasiruddaula 1829-1856 A.D.	Copy of petition submitted by Mohan Lal, postal officer entreating for abolishing the British India Postal Service between Burhanpur and Shahjahanpur. Dated 10th Jamadi II 1255 A. H. (1839 A.D.).
46	5086	Nawab Afzal Uddaula Bahadur 1857-1868 A.D.	Granting permission for striking coins
47	6614	Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan 1868-1911 A.D.	Letter from Shivaji Rao Holkar to the Nizam, on the occasion of Tilasankrat.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Nature of Document
48	6615	Nawab Mir Mah-bub Ali Khan 1868-1911 A.D.	Reply from the Nizam, to Shivaji Holkar.
49	6616	Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan 1911 A.D.	Endorsed petition of Jagat Pershad regarding the grant of Yumia, on the accession of the Nizam. Bearing the sign Manual of the Nizam. Dated 15th Ramzan 1329 A. H. (1911 A.D.)

FROM THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE HISTORICAL RESEARCH
SOCIETY, RAGHUNANDAN LIBRARY, PURI

THE ESTAMPAGES OF STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

1. The Inscription of Aragarh.
2. The Mukta Narasingha Inscription in the Jagannath Temple of Chodaganga Dev, the first King of Ganga Dynasty. It records the offering of one crore butter-fed lamps by him.
3. The Khileur Inscription of Prataparudra Dev.

COPPER-PLATES.

1. The copper-plate of Prithvi Vighraha—(In original) of 4th Century A.D.
2. The Copper-plate of Subhakara Dev from Terundia of 7th Century A. D. (Estampage).
3. Transcript of the Rajendra Barma Copper-plate of the 10th Century A. D.
4. The Copper-plate of Narasingh Dev II. (In original).
5. The Photograph of the Jayapur Copper-plate in Parsi.

FINE ARTS (ILLUSTRATED PALM LEAF MSS.)

1. The picture representing the conversation between Hu-en-tiang and Nagarjuna.
2. The 'Gitagovinda' composed in the 14th Century (1302) by Sree Jayadeb. It is a best specimen of fine art of Utkal on Palm leaves. It contains the figures of Radha and Krishna drawn by the assemblage of letters.
3. The twin figures of Radha and Krishna in mystic delectation. It is composed in 1314 A.D. and contains a handsome picture of Radha and Krishna having their Rasha Kridah.
4. Srimad Bhagabattam—written in 1571 A.D. It records a wide panorama beginning from the birth of Srikrishna down to his exodus to Dwarka. The pictures are lovely and worthseeing.
5. The coronation of Rama. Its date of composition is 1593 A.D.

6. The Ten Incarnations composed in 1432 A.D. The postures of the images set after Utkalian fashion are particularly striking.

7. The figure of Krishna along with the Gitagovinda written in 1354 A.D. Its illustrated borders are exquisite.

8. The Krishna Rasadhyayi containing the picture of Srikrishna's Rasha Chakras designed by the letters. The figures are superbly beautiful. Its date of composition is 1571 A.D.

9. The Banasura Badha. It consists of the death of Banasura, the fight between Krishna and Rudra as well as the pangs of separation of Usha and her keeping of secret assignation all set with grand scenic effect. The figures are drawn in 1711 A.D.

10. The photographic collections of Gitagovinda of 1792 A.D.

11. The Gitagovinda. It depicts the accounts of Dasabatar and Madanadhyaya along with all the necessary pictures. Composed in 1703 A.D.

12. The Bandha-Bodhini containing all the Kamasutras as well as variegated ancient poses of copulation it being composed in 1804 A.D.

13. The war in pictures. It contains a few pictures of war fronts of ancient Utkal. The pictures are of 1840 A.D.

14. The Nabagrahas or the Nine Planetary Heads. It is composed in 1930 A.D. containing the figures of Nabagrahas and the invocations from Skanda Purana.

FINE ARTS (ANCIENT PAINTINGS OF LAC)

1. The Kandarpa Ratha or the Cupid's Chariot of Krushna of Utkal and the Aswabandhas (In round cards). This sort of cards were being played as a pastime in Orissa and such figures were used instead of Kings and Queens as symbols.

2. The Raghunath Besha of Lord Jagannath-All the year round Lord Jagannath assumes 36 Beshas or Dresses. This being one of them which first began to take force in 1901 A.D. at the expense of 1 Lak of rupees.

3. The Ramanuja Vijoy. The painting is drawn on Bhujapatras. It contains pictures of Chodaganga Dev II, King of Ganga dynasty of 10 Century A.D. listening to the recitation of Vedanta by Ramanujacharya and his subduing of the Buddhists.

4. The figures of the Siddhas. It contains figures of Jain, Buddhist and Tantrik Acharyas like Kanhupa, Hadipa, Luipa and Dhobipa etc.

5. The Padma Besha of Lord Jagannath. Lord Jagannath assumes this Padma Besha or Lotus Shape on the New Moon of the month of Magha every year.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROMINENT PLACES OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE IN UTKAL

1. The Photograph of the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

2. The Photograph of the Konarka Temple (Black Pagoda) (Before Restoration).

3. The Photograph of the Bhoga Mandapa of the Jagannath Temple.

4. The Photograph of the Bhubaneswar Temple.

5. The Photograph of the wheels of Konarka.

6. The Photograph of the Enclosure of the Konarka Temple.

7. The Photograph of the 'Rekha' of the Konarka Temple.

8. The Photograph of a part of the wheel of the Konarka temple.

9. The Photograph of the Udayagiri Cave.

10. The Photograph of the Ranihansapur of the Udayagiri Cave.

11. The Photograph of the Ganesha Cave of Udayagiri.

12. The Photograph of the Chandan Jatra, while the Lords are taken round the Narendra Tank in their respective Chapas or Swan-shaped Boats.

13. The Photograph of the Pahundi Bijaya of Lord Jagannath.

14. The Photograph of the Lords at the time when they are conveyed to their respective cars.

TOKENS OF PRESENTS

1. Hatidanta Pharua (Round-shaped boxes of Ivory) Raja Kapi-lendra Deva of 12th Century A.D. on the eve of his victory of Deccan, had sent to his wife an ivory box containing a hemistich in Sanskrit written on a palm-leaf which he quoted from Nagarjuna Konda. The said ivory-box was $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in square and on three sides of it are engraved the figures of Dasabhuja Durga, Astabhuja Saraswati and Dasabhuja Ganesha.

2. Gua Pharua or the Round-shaped box made from the betel-nut. The box contains a letter bearing an account of the kingdom of Govinda Bidyadhara in the 17th Century A.D.

3. A bead of Tulsi (Basil Plant) having the figures of Dasabatar on it and another bead of Tulsi with the name of Hari engraved upon it and which has been strung without any string. These were

presented by Sri Kanhei Khuntia to Sri Chaitanya Dev, who was his contemporary.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS (PERSIAN)

1. An order of Maharaja Dibyasingha Deva through the Parichhas of the Temple to Sanyasi Sri Ramajaya Das of the South Gate of the Temple regarding the management of the Jagannath Temple of Puri.

2. The first appointment letter of Murshid Kuli Khan regarding the engagement of the Parichha in the Jagannath Temple of Puri.

3. The paper refers to the imposition of a Pilgrim-tax upon the pilgrims flocking to Puri by the British rulers. The paper is a report in the month of Mithuna (June) and prepared by W. Dal, the officer of the department.

4. A document grant of Matebhadra, a Marahatta Tahasildar, wherein he grants an amount of Rs. 162 for the annuity of Sri Jiwa (Jagannath) accrued from the lands he has dedicated for the worship of Lord Jagannath. Bruti-Sana 1122.

5. A statement by Sahooji Bhonsla regarding the management of the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

6. An order of the Mamalatadar of the Company in 1742 A.D. relating to the rights of the Sevayats in the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

7. A document relating to the grant of land for Lord Jagannath by Ranajit Singh.

8. A Deed of Agreement between the Parichhas of the Jagannath Temple and the British Government regarding the management of the worship (Seva Pujas) in the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

DOCUMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHS

1. A Document of Maharaja of Jodhpur relating to the proper management of the Jagannath Temple as well as the arrangement for the offerings (Bhogas) of Lord Jagannath.

2. A letter from the Marahatta Tahasildar to the Parichha of the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

3. A Deed of Gift by Raghabji.

4. A letter from Hydarsis regarding the presentation of certain gifts for Lord Jagannath from the Moghul Durbar.

5. A Deed of Gift by Matebhadra.

6. The Chhamu Chitau of the Imperial Command of Shri Dibyasingh Dev, the Gajapati King of Orissa.

7. A Deed of Gift of Pachhikote.

8. A Deed of Gift by Ramanath Bassack, the Moghul Agent.

9. Deed of Gift by Deviram Bassack.

10. The Photograph of a page from the Bhandar Panji, the Temple Chronicle.

11. A Deed of Gift (Modern) by Raja Saheb of Sukinda Estate.

COINS

Gold

1. Ramaviseka Coin of the Kings of Ganga dynasty of Orissa.

Silver

1. The Coin of Akbar-Cuttack Mint	1
2. The Coin of Akbar-Akbar Nagar Mint	2
3. The Coin of Akbar-Agra Mint	2
4. The Coin of Alamgiri	1
5. The Coin of Hydarsis	2
6. The Coin of Aurangzeb-Cuttack Mint	1
7. A Persian Coin marked with the sun and the crescent moon.	
8. The Coin of Shahallam	2
9. The Coin of Shahajahan.....Akbar Nagar Mint	1
10. The Coin of Shahajahan-Cuttack Mint	1
11. Miscellaneous Moghul Coins	7

Copper

1. The Coin marked with Elephant	} These coins have been obtained from the Prachi excavation.
2. The Coin marked with Garuda	
3. The Coin marked with Lion	
4. The Coin marked with Bull	
5. The Coin marked with Lion (Meilleexx Hsv)-1835.	
6. The Coin marked with Lion (Meilleexx Hsv)-1837.	
7. The Coin marked with Elephant & Om.	
8. Miscellaneous Coins	7

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA

The rich and varied contents of the library of the Asiatic Society supply interesting materials for studies and research on different branches of letters and sciences and this exhibition is a mere sketch of one important aspect of such studies.

Manuscripts of Historical Interest

1. Sanskrit Section:

Ancient Indian literature is said to have been deficient in works of a historical nature and this observation cannot but be accepted.

Apart from a few works of historical or semi-historical character, the vast range of Indian literature contains but little reference to historical events and, still less, matter of chronological value. Yet, fragments of historical information are preserved in what may be regarded as rather unlikely sources, and among them manuscripts with records of dates and other particulars of copying supply valuable information regarding important facts of history and chronology. Below are cited a few such manuscripts containing valuable data regarding the history and chronology of Nepal and Mithila.

(a) Nepal.

Nepal was intimately connected with Eastern India in the early days. There had been active religious and intellectual contacts. The Muslim occupation of the plains led to the emigration of valuable materials of the history and culture of this part of the country to the hill-girt valley of Nepal where they found a generous welcome and asylum. These are now gradually being brought to light and an acquaintance with the history, life and conditions of this mountainous kingdom is necessary for a proper understanding of the history of Eastern India in the centuries preceeding the Muslim invasion.

Apart from epigraphical remains and the traditional chronicles (*Vamsavalis*), the history and chronology of Nepal, as known today, have been the result of a close and careful study of the notices of scribes of manuscripts giving particulars of copying, which, though brief, are very valuable as contemporary evidences. Not unoften a partisan spirit lurks behind the accounts of the inscriptions and the *Vamsavalis*, and the latter, compiled rather late, suffer sometimes from imperfect knowledge of facts. The colophons of manuscripts are free from such defects and these brief notices are invaluable, not only as supplying new and important data but also for serving as checks on the evidences of the other two. For the early period the manuscript remains of Nepal are numerous in the Society's Library and a few items with definite historical and chronological information are being exhibited as illustrative of the contents of this Library in this respect.

1. Sivadharma (No. G. 4077): Palm leaf Script-Newari. Newari Samvat 156/1036 A.D. During the reign of Lakshmikamadeva.

The earliest mention of Lakshmikamadeva is in a Cambridge manuscript (Add. 1643), dated N.S. 135/1015 A.D., when he is found to be ruling jointly with Bhoja and Rudra. Though such joint-sovereignships are not usually referred to in the *Vamsavalis*, their

existence is proved beyond doubt by colophons of several manuscripts. For instance, in N.S. 128/1008 A.D. Nirbhaya and Rudra are found to be ruling jointly (Cambridge, Add 866). Rudra is referred to in a manuscript in a private collection as ruling as the sole sovereign in N. S. 148/1028 A.D. Rudra of these three manuscripts apparently refer to the same person, twice as sharing the sovereignty with others, and as the sole ruler in the third. The circumstances which led to the institution of such joint-sovereignships are not clear, but the practice appears also in the subsequent periods.

Lakshmikamadeva appears as the sole ruler for the first time in N. S. 149/1029 A.D. in a manuscript of the Durbar Library, Nepal. We have a second date, N. S. 156, in the manuscript on exhibition and his latest date, N. S. 159/1039 A.D. appears in a Cambridge manuscript (Cambridge, Add 1683). The next date, N.S. 164/1044 A.D., refers to the reign of Bhaskaradeva. In the *Vamsavalis* Lakshmikamadeva is said to have reigned for 21 years. If correct, this period covers part of the time that he had been sharing the sovereignty with others. There was another Lakshmikamadeva II in Nepal, his known date being N. S. 313/1193 A.D.

2. Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita (No. A 15; Palm leaf. Script-Newari N.S. 191/1071 A.D.). During the reign of Sankaradeva. Illustrated.

The Society's manuscript of the Bodhicharyavatarapanjika by Pandita Bhiksnu Prajnakaramati (No. G 3830), dated N. S. 198/1078 A. D., refers also to the reign of Sankaradev. In the *Vamsavalis* this king is said to have reigned for 15 years and his known dates range from N. S. 189/1069 A.D. to N.S. 198/1078 A.D. The last recorded date of the previous king is N. S. 186/1066 A.D. and the earliest of the next is N.S. 200/1080 A.D. The statements of the *Vamsavalis* may hence be generally accepted. During the closing years of the 11th century A.D. the kingdom of Nepal was in turmoil on account of internal feuds between two princely families, the Thakuris of Nayakot and the Thakuris of Patan. Sankaradeva belonged to the first, which had established their hegemony in Nepal about 1044 A.D. In N.S. 200/1080 A.D. we find a king of the name of Vamadeva, a scion of the Thakuri family of Patan which, according to the evidence of the available chronicles, drove away the Thakuris of Nayakot and captured the sovereign power in Nepal. Vamadeva closely follows Sankaradeva in date and it is not impossible that he dispossessed the latter of the sovereignty of Nepal. The Patan family, however, could not long enjoy the newly gained power and the Nayakot line was restored by Sihadeva (known date N.S. 225/1104 A.D.), probably a son of Sankaradeva (Saraswati, Sihadeva, a forgotten king of Nepal, Proc. Ind. Hist. Congress, Bombay, 1947, pp. 249-253).

3. Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita (No. G. 9973): Palm leaf. Script-Newari, N. S. 240/1120 A.D. During the reign of Simhadeva.

The *Vamsavalis* do not refer to any reigning sovereign of the name of Simhadeva about this time. But there is one Sivadeva whose dates range from N.S. 239/1118 to N.S. 243/1142 A.D. Apparently Simhadeva stands for Sihadeva mentioned above, and there appears to have been a division of the kingdom on account of the rivalry between Sihadeva and Sivadeva, who were, in all probability, brothers.

4. Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita (No. G. 4203) Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 268-1148 A.D. During the reign of Anandadeva. Illustrated.

Anandadeva was one of the sons of Sihadeva born, according to *Vamsavalis* in N.S. 219/1098 A.D. and his reign is said to have covered a period of more than 20 years. Of his reign have been found over a dozen manuscripts and the dates therein, ranging from N.S. 267/1147 A.D. to N.S. 288/1168 A.D., generally support the *Vamsavali* tradition. It is curious that this king, of whom so many manuscripts have come to light does not find any mention in Kirkpatrick's *Chronicles*.

5. Malatimadhava-tika by Harihara Misra (No. G. 4805): Palm leaf Script-Newari. N.S. 336/1216 A.D. During the reign Arimalla.

Arimalla was born in N.S. 274/1154 A.D. and lived for 62 years and a few months. This puts his death in N.S. 336 which is the date of the present manuscript. His dates in manuscripts range from N.S. 322/1201 A.D. to N.S. 336/1216 A.D. According to the tradition he said to have reigned for 15 years, which appears to have been supported by the above dates. The alternative tradition, which assigns him a period 25 years and a few months is palpably wrong.

6. Chandakausika by Arya Kshemisvara (No. G. 3824): Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 370/1250 A.D. During the reign of Abhayamalla and probably by the king himself.

7. Kriyasamgraha-panjika by Kuladatta (No. B. 23): Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N. S. 373/1253 A.D. During the reign of Abhayamalla.

Of Abhavamalla a number of dates have been found in manuscript-colophons and they range from N. S. 344/1224 A.D. to N. S. 373, the date of the present manuscript. The *Vamsavalis* assigns him a reign of 42 years and 6 months, which appears possibly from the long stretch of his known dates. During his reign a great dearth took place and one of the *Vamsavalis* registers the famine prices for grain in N. S. 352/1232 A.D.

8. Pañcharaksha (No. B. 35): Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 385/1265 A.D. During the reign of Jayabhimadeva. Illustrated.

Jayabhimadeva, according to a *Vamsavali*, came to the throne in N.S. 378/1258 A.D. and reigned for 13 years 3 months. His known dates are N. S. 380/1260 A.D. (Durbar Library, Nepal) and N.S. 395 in the present manuscript. Jayasihamalladeva, probably his brother, was associated with him as Yuvaraja and succeeded him.

9. Vinayaka-stavaraja (No. G. 10723A): Palm leaf. Script-Bengali. N.S. 459/1339 A.D. During the reign of Jayarimmalladeva.

This manuscript, written in Bengali, apparently by a Bengali scribe, furnishes an important fact of history, not hitherto known. During the second quarter of the 14th century A.D. the history of Nepal is rather in a confusion on account of frequent outside aggressions. Jayarimalla is mentioned once in N.S. 446/1326 A.D., but together with king Jayarudramalla. The present manuscript proves beyond doubt that he reigned in his own capacity as king and further supplies a definite date. Probably he ascended the throne after the invasion of Nepal by Adityamalla which happened in N.S. 448/1328 A.D.

10. Vasudhara dharani (No. G. 10757): Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 499/1379 A.D. During the reign of Jayarjunadeva.

Jayarjunadeva, the son of Jayarajadeva and Rudramadevi, was born in N.S. 467/1347 A.D. and succeeded his father. The earliest date known of him N.S. 479/1359 A.D., refers to him as Yuvaraja. The latest known date of his father is N.S. 481/1361 A.D. and his earliest as king N.S. 484/1364 A.D. He must have come to the throne between these two dates. The last recorded date, known of him as king, is supplied by the present manuscript and he appears to have lived for a few years more as one of the *Vamsavalis* places his death in N.S. 502/1382 A.D. After him his family had to make place for a new dynasty, that of Jayasthitirajamalla, a scion of the Karnata family of Mithila, and as *Vamsavali*, pointedly refers to the extinction of the old family near about N.S. 503/1383 A.D.

11. Chandakausika by Arya Kshemisvara (No. G. 8065): Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 507/1387, A.D. During the reign of Jayasthitirajamalla.

12. Karandavyuha (No. G. 4725); Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 515/1395 A.D. During the reign of Jayasthitirajamalla.

Jayasthiti of the Karnata family, though an usurper, had already established some pretensions on the throne of Nepal by his marriage with Rajalladevi, daughter of Nayakadevi, herself a daughter of king Jayarudra of Nepal. In N.S. 497/1377 A.D. at the initiation ceremony of Dharmamalla, the issue of this marriage, king Jayarjuna appears to have been present Jayasthiti thus seems to have become prominent already during the previous reign and to have made himself

supreme by usurping the royal power after Jayarjuna. Jayasthiti's dates range from N.S. 500/1380 A.D. and it is not possible that already during Jayarjuna's lifetime he established himself as a rival and became the sole sovereign about N.S. 503/1383 A.D. He was a great patron of literature and manuscript above extends his known reign period by one year.

13. Sarvasarasamgraha attributed to Chanakya (No. G. 10723D) Palm leaf. Script-Newari. N.S. 516/1396 A.D. During the joint regency of Yuvaraja Jayadharmamalla and his two brothers, Jayajotimalla and Jayakirtimalla.

In this manuscript we have the curious evidence of a triple regency of three brothers, sons of Jayasthitirajamalla, of whom the eldest was designated as Yuvaraja. It is worth noticing that the three princes did not divide the kingdom but all ruled together in perfect peace and amity *Mahanubhavapritiyuktanena*, as stated in the present manuscript. This regency occurred apparently during the lifetime of Jayasthitimalla. It is not known whether Jayadharmamalla ever reigned as the full-fledged king, though in an inscription his *Vijayarajya* is referred to, but only as Yuvaraja. Jayakirtimalla also probably never reigned as king, but the second brother, Jayajyotirmalla had a prosperous reign, his dates ranging from N.S. 532/1412 A.D. to N.S. 547/1427 A.D.

After this manuscripts become scarce and there is a lacuna of about 200 years in our records.

14. Karandavyuha (No. G. 9974). Palm leaf. Script-Newari, N.S. 713/1593 A.D. During the reign of Jayasivasimamalladeva:

This name is unknown in the genealogy and chronology of Nepal. Perhaps he is identical with Sivasimha or Sivadeva of the line of Kathmandu, one of whose known dates, N.S. 720/1600 A.D., is found in an inscription. The date of the present manuscript supports the identification. It also gives us the full name of the King, shortened simply to Sivasimha or Sivadeva in other records.

15. Aparimitayurnama mahayana-sutra (No. G. 10734). Nepalese paper: Script-Newari written in silver. N.S. 760/1640 A.D. During the reign of Pattapamalla, grandson of Jayalakshmimalla.

16. Svayambhu chaityabhattacharakoddesa (No. G. 9090). Nepalese paper. Script-Newari written in alternative lines of gold and silver N.S. 764/1644 A.D. During the reign of Jayapratapamalla:

Both these manuscripts refer to the same king, Jayapratapamalla of the line of Kathmandu. His known dates were from 1649 to 1659 A.D. The present manuscripts are important as pushing back the

earlier limit of his reign by nine years, and the first is more so as indicating the relationship with his immediate predecessor who is apparently to be identified with Lakshminarasimha of Bendall's list.

17. Lalitavistara (No. B. 14). Indigenous paper. Script-Newari. N.S. 873/1753 A.D. During the reign Rajyaprakasamalladers.

Rajyaprakasamalla belonged to the line of Lalitapura and his two known dates were 1742 and 1745 A.D. The present manuscript extends the posterior limit of his reign by eight years.

Soon after Nepal was conquered by the Gorkhas.

(b) Mithila

During the three centuries and a half that followed the Muslim invasion of Bengal, Mithila was a flourishing centre of Sanskrit studies. Comparatively immune from alien aggressions the ruling families of this land left their mark on Sanskrit culture by their active and generous patronage and the Mithila school made permanent contributions to various branches of learning, particularly to Smritic studies. This period of intellectual activity in Mithila later on stimulated the revival of Sanskrit studies in Bengal and hence the history of Mithila during this period has an important bearing for an adequate understanding of Bengali life and culture in later days. The information available for such a study is, however, scanty and not free from confusion. Inscriptions are very few, and belong usually to much later periods. The chronicles (known as the panjis) and also the accounts of the inscriptions are hopelessly vague and sometime contradictory so far as the early period is concerned. The manuscript colophons supply, again, authentic and important date in this respect as the few selected items will illustrate.

1. Bhattikavya-tika by Srinivasa (No. G. 4795): Palm leaf. Script-old Bengali. Lakshana Sambat 156/1278 A.D. During the reign of Harasimhadeva. (The controversy regarding the origin and initial year of the era need not be discussed. Keilhorn's reckoning has been followed in converting the dates into those of the Christian era.)

Hatasimhadeva belonged to the Karnata family of Mithila and was the seventh in descent from Nanyadeva, the founder of the family. Chandessvara the celebrated writer of the *Ratnakara*, states in the introductory verses of his *Krityaratnakara* that he, his father Viresvara and his grandfather Devaditya, all held important offices in the court of king Harasimhadeva. Devesvara, a cousin of Chandessvara, was also one of the ministers of this king. For Chandessvara we have a certain date, Saka 1236/1314 A.D., in which year Chandessvara performed the *Tulapurusha* gift on the banks of the river Vagvati after having conquered Nepal for his master. Harasimhadeva had to

face the yavana invasion of his kingdom by Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughluq in A.H. 724/1324 A.D. Apparently Harasimhadeva was defeated and had to retire to Nepal, a fact supported in the *Panji* tradition which states that Harasimhadeva repaired to the hills in Saka 1245/1323-24 A.D. Chandessvara, however, describes the king as having rescued the earth flooded by the Mlechchhas and Jyotirisvara, in his two-act comedy *Dhurtasamagama* played before the king in celebration of the alleged successful encounter, eulogises him as having conquered the Suratarana (Sultan). The manuscript, now exhibited, is important as supplying the earliest date known of the king who is thus found to have reigned for nearly 50 years. As three generations of Chandessvara's family were in his service this long reign of approximately half a century is completely in agreement with all the available data.

Doubts have been raised regarding the actual form of the name of this king, some scholars being of opinion that Harasimha is a misspelling for Harisimha which is the actual name. The name Harisimha, however, rests on insufficient and doubtful data. Without entering into an analysis of the data on this point it may be said that Chandessvara, Jyotirisvara, Vidyapati and even some of the *panjis* refer to the king as Harasimha and the present manuscript, the only contemporary evidence on record, settles the question finally.

2. *Krityakalpataru* (Suddhi) by Lakshmidhara (No. G. 4741); Palm leaf. Script-Nagara. Samvat 1446/1388 A.D. During the reign of Ramasimhadeva.

Ramasimhadeva appears often in the list of the Karnata kings of Mithila. But his exact chronological position was uncertain due to conflicting evidences regarding his place in the family genealogy, some putting him before Harasimhadeva and some after. The present manuscript settles his period definitely. He comes after Harasimhadeva and flourished in the last quarter of the 14th century A.D. Ramasimhadeva was a liberal patron of learning and eminent intellectual luminaries like Srikara Acharya, author of the *Vyakhyamrita* (*Amarakosha-tika*), Ratnesvara Misra, author of the *Sarasvatikanthabharana*, Prithvidhara Acharya, author of the *Mrichchhatika tika*, etc. flourished in his court. Though described as *maharipati* in this manuscript and as *Mithilamahimahendra* and *Mithiladhipati* respectively by Srikara and Prithvidhara, his rule over Mithila was not undisputed and a part of the territory had already passed to a new dynasty, as the next manuscript will show.

3. *Lingavartika* by Jayasimha (No. G. 4831); Palm leaf. Script-Bengali. L. S. 228/1347 A.D. During the reign of Virasimhadeva.

A new dynasty, that of Kamesa, had carved out an independent principality in Mithila due to the decline of the power of the Karnatas as a result of the invasion of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq. Virasimhadeva belonged to this family and was a son of Ganesvara. Unfortunately, we have very few authentic dates for kings of this family and the chronology and succession remain merely conjectures based on unsatisfactory evidences of later traditions. In the present manuscript we have the earliest authentic date for a king of this dynasty which indicates that the dynasty of Kamesa was ruling simultaneously with the Karnatas in their later days. Moreover, our manuscript proves the unreliability of dates recorded in tradition. The date of the death of Ganesvara, father of Virasimhadeva, has been placed in L.S. 252/1371 A.D., but this is absurd as his son Virasimhadeva is known to have come to the throne already in L.S. 228/1347 A.D. Ganesvara died presumably before his son succeeded him.

4. *Kavyaprakasaviveka* by Sridhara Thakkura (No. G. 4738); Palm leaf. Script-Bengali. L.S. 291/1410 A.D. Copied during the reign of Sivasimhadeva by order of Vidyapati.

This manuscript refers to the reign of Sivasimhadeva the well-known royal patron of the celebrated poet Vidyapati. The family had already established its hegemony over the whole of Mithila probably soon after 1388 A.D., the recorded date of Ramasimhadeva of the Karnata family. The present manuscript furnishes us with the only authentic date of Sivasimha and of his more renowned court Poet Vidyapati. The dates in the alleged copper plate grant of Sivasimha, it may be pointed out in this connection, are highly suspicious as they do not correspond with one another. The present manuscript further shows that the verse, attributed to Vidyapati, which places the death of Devasimha, father of Sivasimha, in L.S. 293/1412 A.D. is clearly an interpolation.

5. *Krityakalpataru* by Lakshmidhara (No. G. 4026); Palm leaf. Script Bengali. L.S. 374/1493 A.D.; Saka 1426/1504. Copied by order of Mahavarakumara Gadadharasimhadeva.

Gadadharasimhadeva was a grandson of Dhirasimhadeva who belonged to a collateral branch of Sivasimha's family. Vidyapati also lived in the court of Dhirasimhadeva, whose only date, again from a manuscript, is L.S. 321/1440 A.D., and wrote the *Durgabhaktitarangini* under his orders. Gadadharasimhadeva was himself a scholar and wrote a work, called *Tantrapradipa*, in which he mentions his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. It is not known whether he ruled as king, and the present manuscript is important as supplying one of the two dates known of him. The other date L.S. 372/1491

A.D., appears in a Nepal manuscript, copied also by the scribes of this manuscript. The dates in the two eras in the present manuscript do not agree, a point that reminds us again of the vagueness of our knowledge regarding the origin and nature of the Lakshanasena era.

6. Chhandogaparisishṭa-tika by Narayana (No. G. 1298): Indigenous paper. Script-Nagara. Samvat 1560/1502 A.D. During the reign of Rajadhiraja Rupanarayana.

Rupanarayana was a pet *Viruda* of the Mithila kings and several of them are known to have assumed it. Sometimes kings are mentioned by their *Virudas* only and in such cases it is difficult to identify them unless dates and other particulars are given. Of the three kings, Sivasimha Bhairavendra and Ramabhadra who are known to have taken this *Viruda*, the present manuscript, on account of its date, refers to Ramabhadra, the son and successor of Bhairavendra. The earliest date known of him is L.S. 376/1495 A.D., as recorded in a British Museum manuscript of *Gangavakyavali* by Vardhamana (the text was composed under his patronage) copied during his reign. The latest is supplied by the Society's manuscript on exhibit.

Ramabhadra was succeeded by Lakshminathadeva who was the last known king of Mithila. Sultan Sikandar Lodi forced the territory into submission.

FROM THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER

(A) Paintings

1. Portrait of Emperor Akbar (Rajputana Museum No. 659) shown seated with his son.

2. Portrait of Raja Birbal (Rajputana Museum No. 487). Originally a poor Brahman, he became 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.

3. Painting showing Farrukh-Siyar beneath royal umbrella (Rajputana Museum No. 510.)

(B) Manuscript

4. Manuscript History of Ajmer (Rajputana Museum Library No. 77).

(C) Farman

5. A Farman of the Mughal Period.

(D) Old Coins

6. 22 old coins and 8 casts from unique old coins arranged in a special Exhibition Case.

Nos. 1—3 Punch-marked coins;

Nos. 4—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.

(E) Inscriptions

7. Copy of a Brahmi inscription assignable to C. 4th Century B.C. In its first line there is a mention of Vira Bhagvan; in the second, the date 84th year is recorded, and in the fourth line, there is a reference to Majhimika (Madhyamika) situated about 8 miles to the north of Chittorgarh. This fragmentary stone inscription was found at Barli in the State of Ajmer.

8. Copy of an 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 Bhavabhuti for poetical fame". These slabs are at present displayed in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer (Nos. 252 & 253).

9. 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 their origin. Originally discovered from the Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra, this inscription on black stone slab is at present in the Rajputana Museum (Rajputana Museum No. 256).

10. 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 Sudi 4. Originally attached to a well near Barla village in the State of Ajmer, this epigraph records the

construction of a Vapi. It is the earliest known inscription of the reign of Prithviraja III (Rajputana Museum No. 1067).

FROM MR. MOHIBBUL HASAN KHAN, CALCUTTA

Manuscripts

1. Imarat-i-Akbar (in Persian)-Anonymous. 19th Century Copied from an older work. Gives a History of the Taj, the names of the Architect and Chief Artizan with their staves, the names of different stones used in the building along with the cost. 37 folios.

2. Correspondence of Diwan Purnaita with the Governor General and other Officers and with their replies (in Persian). Early 19th Century. Important Work, as it throws great light on the History of Mysore. The period of correspondence covered is from July, 1799 to October, 1803. 174 folios.

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION, PATIALA

1. Sanad under the seal of General Ochterloney granting the hereditary Thakurai of the Parganas of Keonthal to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala, September 19, 1815.

2. Sanad under the seal and signature of Lord Canning, Governor General, granting the hereditary transfer of villages of Parganas Kanaud, Badhuana and Khamanon to Maharaja Narinder Singh, January 4, 1861.

3. A letter bearing the seal and signature of G. Broadfoot, A.G.G. to the address of Raja of Nabha apprising him of the Government Orders for watching the movements of the Raja of Ladwa, December 13, 1845.

4. Warrant under signature of H. M. the Queen Victoria authorising the Raja of Jind to wear and use the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1878.

5. Certificate re: Freedom of City of Cardiff conferred on H. H. the Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala, July 24th, 1918.

6. Tawarikh-i-Waquat-i-Kashmir by Muhammad Azam Nurullae, MS., copied in 1180 A.H./1766-67 A. D.

7. Tawarikh-i-Ahwal-i-Sikhan: A History of the Sikhs, by Khushwaqt Rai, MS., 1811 A. D.

8. Halat-i-Jind, based on and including original documents up to 1868 A. D.

9. Lilawats: an ancient book on Mathematics translated by Allama Faizi, 1144 A.H./173 A. D., MS., copied in 1897 Bk. April, 1840.

10. Tarikh-i-Panjab: a detailed history of the Panjab with particular reference to the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh by Ghulam Mahi-ud-Din Boote Shah, MS., 1848 A.D. Rotograph copy of the original Manuscript in the British Museum, London.

11. Institutes, Political and Military, written originally in the Mogul Language by the great Timour: first translated into Persian by Abu Taulib Al-Husseim, and thence into English, with marginal notes, by Major Devy, Persian Secretary to the Governor General of Bengal, Oxford 1783 A.D.

12. Gulgasht-i-Panjab: a History of the Panjab with particular reference to the Dogras by Pt. Raja Ram Tota, MS., about 1154 A.D.

13. Kaifiyat-i-Pholkian: an account of the Phul dynasty of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, MS., written about the year 1870.

FROM MADHYA BHARAT

1. Sanad granted by Maharaja Fattesingh Gaikwar to Mahadji Scindia for a personal Jagir of Rs. 20,000/- (in Marathi Modi script).

Refers to the meeting of the Gaikwar's messenger, Antaji Nagesh, with Mahadji Scindia at the village of Jamgaon in the Deccan. Expresses the Gaikwar's desire that the relations of friendship and brotherhood subsisting between the two Houses will be continued in the future, as a mark of which this Jagir is granted in Pargana Waghodi. Bears the seal of the Maharaja Gaikwar and a smaller one bearing the words "Morattab Shud".

2. A ceremonial robe of honour of Rs. 547/8/- sent along with Vinayak Bhagwantji Khasgiwal by Maharaja Scindia to Raja Raghunathrao Hari, Raja of Jhanshi, on the occasion of the latter's installation on the Gaddi (in Marathi Modi script). Dated 12 Adhik Ashadh Samvat 1893.

3. Copy of a note on the unsatisfactory state of finances of Gwalior on the death of Maharaja Daulatrao Scindia and during the Administration of the Regent Maharani Baijaba Scindia (in Marathi Modi script).

States in detail the circumstances leading to the rebellion of the Troops on the departure of Maharani Baijaba Scindia from Gwalior for non-payment of salaries for several months. The State had to borrow an amount of Rs. 80 lacs from Seth Maniram Lakmichand for making payments of these salaries. The file also includes a lengthy statement made by a Gumasta of the Gwalior Treasury about the irregularities and the defalcations made by Birdichand and other Gumastas at the Treasury of the State at Gwalior.

4. Kharita from Resident, Gwalior, to Maharani Baijaba Scindia, in Persian. Besprinkled with Gold.

Requests that State officers be warned against offering bribes to any British Officers or in the name of any British Officers; bears the Resident's signature.

5. A letter of instructions from the Peshwa's Court, Poona, to Mahadji Scindia regarding the conduct of affairs at Delhi (in Marathi language Modi script).

Refers to the deteriorating political situation at the court of the Moghul Emperor; the mutual jealousies and bickerings of the Nobles, and the Emperor's straightened circumstance. Complains that Mahadji's preoccupation with the affairs of Gohad had indirectly caused this deteriorating situation at Delhi and the consequent visit of the Emperor's son Badshaha Zada to Lucknow for conducting

negotiations with the English through the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. Directs Mahadji Scindia to call on the Emperor forthcoming visit and warns Scindia against allowing the English to have any hand in the affairs at Delhi.

6. Kharita No. 1 from Resident, Gwalior, inquiring about the circumstances in which the Jagir of Senapati Dabhade was confiscated. (In Persian); Besprinkled with Gold; bears the Resident's signature.

Kharita No. 2 from the Resident Gwalior regarding the release of the Jagir of Senapati Dabhade; State that the powers of release were vested with Maharani Baijaba Scindia and not with the Resident. In Persian; Besprinkled with Gold; bears the Resident's signature.

7. File No. 1410 of 1857. Contains several Kharitas received from the Resident of Gwalior and two from the Governor General Camp at Allahabad. In Persian; Besprinkled with Gold; bear the signatures of the Resident and the Governor General, Lord Canning.

These Kharitas relate to the periodical intimation given to Maharaja Scindia by the Resident at Gwalior, from 20th September, 1857, when Delhi was captured by the British, to 8th of October, 1858, regarding the successes attained by the British Arms at various places in suppressing the Mutiny.

The papers mention the deputation of Madhavrao Phalke with the British Troops by the Gwalior Darbar for making arrangement for the supply of provisions for British Army in the territories of the Gwalior State.

Kharita No. 1 from the Governor General expresses the Governor General's deep regret over the flight of Maharaja Scindia from Gwalior to the Fort at Agra for seeking assistance from the English.

Kharita No. 2 expresses the Governor General's gratification and joy on His Highness's re-entry into Gwalior and the welcome accorded to him by the subjects.

The file also contains a copy of a Gazette Extraordinary issued from the Governor General's camp at Allahabad, dated Friday, June 25, 1858, regarding the suppression of the Mutineers at Gwalior and the restoration of the Maharaja Scindia to the palace of his ancestors attended by the Governor General's Agent for Central India and Sir Hugh Rose and escorted by British Troops.

8. Sanad and other correspondence regarding the grant of a Jagir of Rs. 2,000/- from the Governor General to Ram Chandra Bajirao, Sir Subha of Isagarh, for services rendered during the Mutiny. (File No. 173 of 1860).

9. Papers relating to the grant of a Jagir of Rs. 2,000/- in Neemuch from Governor General to Dattatraya Shriniwas Vakil for services rendered during the Mutiny. (File No. 119 of 1861).

10. Kharitas from the Resident of Gwalior regarding the grant of a Jagir to Bhaironsingh Kotwal of Gwalior for services rendered during the Mutiny. (File No. 476 of 1861).

11. Kharitas from the Governor General conveying the British Government's thankfulness to the Maharaja Scindia for services rendered during the Mutiny and Kharita from His Highness in reply. (File No. 1392 of 1859).

12. Papers relating to the inquiry held by Mr. Fitzpatrick regarding an imposter arrested among the rebels at Morar, who claimed himself as Nanasahib Peshwa. The file includes copy of a letter dated 26th October 1874 from the Governor General thanking the Maharaja Scindia for the personal interest taken by His Highness in the inquiry of the imposter and the final result that the imposter was not Nanasahib Peshwa as he claimed to be. The Governor General's letter dated 28th December 1874 says that the result of the inquiry would now be published for general information as the Maharaja had no objection to its publication.

13 & 14. Dastaries Nos. 9 & 10 and their copies. These Dastaries are Diaries in Persian recording an official account of all important Court events, copies of Kharitas and other letters issued to Governor General and the Resident of Gwalior, including accounts of Ceremonials observed at the time of visits of Governor General, Residents and other Notables along with accounts of their interviews with Maharaja Scindia.

Dastary or Diary No. 9.

1. Page 1. Copy of a Kharita from Maharaja Jankojirao Scindia to the Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, dated 7 Jamadi Usmani 1246 Hijri. Conveys His Highness's greetings and congratulations on the Coronation of the Duke of Clarence as the King of England in succession to King George IV.

2. Page 62. Copy of Kharita from Maharani Baijabai Scindia to the Governor General dated 21 of Jamadi Usmani 1248 Hijri. Says that Rao Sahib Patankar has been directed to receive the General ceremonially at Akbarabad.

3. Page 108. Copy of Kharita from Maharaja Jankojirao Scindia to Resident Gwalior dated 18 Rai Usmani 1249 Hijri. Expresses His Highness's deep gratitude on his recognition as the Ruler of Gwalior,

as a mark of which a salute of guns was fired both from the Residency and the fort of Gwalior.

4. Page 193. Copy of Kharita from Condes, Resident of Gwalior to Maharani Baijabai Scindia dated 25 Shavval 1248 Hijri Requests that prompt measures may be taken by the Gwalior Durbar for the suppression of Thuggee rampant in the State territory.

5. Page 280. Copy of a News letter at His Highness's court dated 2 Jilkad 1255 Hijri. Gives a detailed account of the reception accorded by Maharaja Jankojirao Scindia to the Governor General on the latter's state visit to Gwalior.

Dastary or Diary No. 10.

1. Letter No. 12. Copy of Kharita to Governor General Lord Ellenborough, dated 9 Shavval 1258 Hijri. Congratulates the Governor General on the successes achieved by the British Army in the Afghan war.

2. Letter No. 42. Copy of Kharita from Maharani Tarabai Scindia to Col. R. Shakespeare, Resident Gwalior, dated 20 Shavval 1259 Hijri. Regarding the arrest of Khasgiwale.

3. Letter No. 67. Copy of Kharita from Maharani Tarabai Scindia to the Hon'ble John Thomson, Lieut-Governor Agra, dated 17 Moharam 1264 Hijri. Invites the Lieut-Governor to grace the occasion of marriage ceremony of Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia.

4. Letter No. 70. Copy of Kharita from Maharani Tarabai Scindia to Raja Balwantsingh of Bharatpur, dated 17 Moharam 1260 Hijri. Invites the Raja to grace the occasion of the marriage Ceremony of Jayajirao Scindia.

5. Letter No. 290. Copy of Kharita from Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia to the Governor General, dated 12 December 1865. Intimates to the Governor General the news of the announcement, as previously agreed, of Ganpatrao Scindia as Yuwaraj Ranoji Rao. Scindia in a Durbar specially held for the purpose and attended by the Resident of Gwalior and other Notables. A salute of Guns was fired from the fort of Gwalior on the occasion.

FROM ALWAR MUSEUM, ALWAR

1. Maharajah Vinai Singh of Alwar, a great patron of Arts.
2. Maharajah Nagari das with his beloved Banihanj of Kishangarh.
3. Jahangir receiving envoys with his prime minister Shah udaolah and Mirza rajah Jai Singh of Jaipur—17th century.
4. Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki & sheikh Farid shakar gang with musicians and a prince listening to their discourse—
18th century.
5. Daughter of Jahangir receiving a letter from a messenger—
18th century.
6. Jahangir resting in his garden with his courtiers—17th century.
7. Portrait of Humaun, early Mogul school showing distinct persian influence, executed in Persia during his visit to Shah Tahamasp—
1545 A.D.
8. Babar & young Humaun in fighting kit with Hoshiar in—
attendance—
Indian persian 16th school
9. Shah Jahan—
Mogul school 17th cent.
10. Birbal, a contemporary portrait late—
16th cent.
11. Emperor Akbar with courtiers & servants—
1556-1605
12. Akbar resting in the way side—
16th cent.
13. Falad khan a contemporary portrait of an eunuch in the mogul court in Shahjahan's time—
1627-1658
14. Three quarter portrait of Jahangir with a golden orb in his hand painted on the 11th anniversary of his reign—
1616
15. Christ with an orb in his left hand, copied in Mogul times—
1605-1627
16. Mirza Abdul Rahim Khankhana, a splendid example of mogul portraiture, painted by Mir Hashim during the reign of Jahangir—
1605-27
17. Razia begum, Av. fine & sensitive portrait—
17th cent.
18. Portrait of a Duria leading a bear—
17th cent.
19. Malik Ambar
20. Hamida banu begum pregnant with Akbar during the exile.

Paintings

Five specimens of Raginis	Bundi School
Four specimens of Barah masah	Bikaner School
Five specimens of Barah masah	Alwar School
Four specimens of Paintings/	Alwar School
Two specimens of Ivory painting	Alwar School.

Manuscripts

Gulistan Written & illustrated in the time of Maharaj Vinai Singh.
The most precious ms in the Alwar museum.

Wakayat Babari Written in the time of Humaun.

Nal Daman Illustrated.

Gita Translated by Faizi.

FROM SILEKHANA, JAIPUR

S. No.	No.	Name of sword.	
1	2 (Kh)	Sword Sakela (ordinary)	It cuts stone without injury to the edge.
2	151 (Kh)	Sword sakala do.	It is of Ali with script on hilt in Persian.
3	81 (Kh)	Sword Darasikoe	Script on hilt.
4	—	Sword Sakela Shahjahan	Script on hilt.
5	84 (K)	Sword Steel	Two in one sheath.
6	140 (Kh)	Sword Steel	A.H. 610 contains script Allah. Allah.
7	37 (K)	Sword of different metals iron and steel with point half iron and half steel.	
8		Shield of skin of rhinoceros in which the activity of the enemy is visible.	
9	8	An armour in which script in arabic is round in every ring.	
10	2 (Kh)	Hunter with pistol but pistol not visible.	
11	313 (g)	Dagger double edged.	
12	1 Special	Stick (containing knife, scissors and sword but not visible.)	
13	1 (K)	War small drum covered with cloth.	
14	80 (Kh)	Sword iron in which picture of Akbar is scribed.	
15	100 (Kh)	Sword iron in which picture of Jahangir is scribed.	
16	190 (Kh)	Sword Laharia composed of three metals. By rubbing it on the ground scratch is visible on all the three metals.	

- 17 2/63 Musket (airy) It fires by air without Gunpowder.
- 18 2/274 Musket (4 barrels).
- 19 2/14 (2 barrels up and down).
- 20 2/99 Musket to shoot arrow.
- 21 2 Special Musket Containing fine carving on barrel.
- 22 Sword on which is scribed Prithvi Raj.
- 23 Shield which fires four pistol.
- 24 82 (K) Sword Jai Singhji on one side iron on other steel. Hilt engraved.
- 25 113 (Kh) Sword Nadirshah Script Shamsher Khas Kamar Nadirshah Darrani A. H. 1160.
- 26 42 (Kh) Sword steel Shah Abbas Persia.
- 27 189 (Kh) Sword in arabic script-Do not kill one another. You are brother, take pity for God's sake.

FROM JHALAWAR MUSEUM

1. Coloured map of Bhatwara War I.
2. Paintings of Barah Mashhi in a glass frame 12.
3. Painting of Sapta Sloki God.
4. Painting of the Moon of Jhalawar.
5. Ajapa Gayatri with painting 1.
6. Bhasha Alankar with pictures.
7. Shali Hotra with pictures.
8. Silver Coins of Jhalawar.
9. A story of Adhik Mas on Palm leaf.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE OLD RECORDS GADH, KOTAH.

1. Manuscripts of Old Hindi literature.
2. Poems in Urdu literature in fair handwriting.
3. Paintings of:—War of Elephants, Tavedi ki Holi, Elephants Holi.
4. Hand written Granthas of the Vaishnavas and the Jains.
5. Signatures of the illiterates by making instruments of the Pars.
6. Rokad of Old times which is very large.

FROM MUSEUM AND SARSWATI BHANDAR, KOTAH.

Manuscripts:—

1. Bhagwat small Script.
2. Bagwat Illustrated.

3. Bhagwat Bopdeva.
4. Gita small script.
5. Gita Katravan Akhar.
6. Gita Panchratna (Gold letters).
7. Gita with Stanzas Hindi translation.
8. Caste knowledge.
9. Religious discourse.
10. Book on Weapon that can Pierce the images.
11. Questions with Answers against Sati System.
12. Umaidsingh Charita (Poetry).
13. Chandra-milan.
14. Todaranand Samhita.
15. Book on Wireless.

Illustrations:—

1. 41 Pictures depicting life of Krishna from birth till murder of Kansa.
2. 2 Sambhavi pictures.
3. 7 Festival Pictures, with Kirtan.
4. 3 Hanuman (with one face, five faces and seven faces).
5. Twelve Circle Yantra.
6. Gopal Yantra.
7. Navaratna illustrated.

FROM STATE LIBRARY, BHARATPUR

Manuscripts

1. Aina-i-Akbari.
2. Hamlaya Haidri.

FROM SARASWATI SADAN, UDAIPUR

1. Sangitraj by Maharana Kumbha.
2. Arshramayana (Illustrated)
3. Shakunavali "
4. Ashvashastram "
5. Gajchikitsa "
6. Biharisatsai "
7. Rasikapriya "

8. Prithvirajraso (Illustrated)
9. Ragmala "
10. Gitgovind "
11. Biharisatsai dated 1686 A.D.
12. Gita (In golden letters)
13. Tarikh-Muzaffari by Mohammad Ali Khan Ansuri.
14. Mirate-Aftabnumaby Abur Rahman (entitled Shah Nawaj Khan).
15. Ahwali-sala-tin-i-Mukharin.

From BIKANER MUSEUM.

19th Century Prints, British Interpretation of Indian War of Independence, 1857-58.

Delhi Series from No. 1 to 26, illustrating the Military operations before Delhi & its Neighbourhood By G. F. Atkinson. Lithographed by Day & Son, London.

1. Sepoys at rifle practice. No. 1.
2. The first Bengal fusiliers marching down from Dugshai. No. 2.
3. Officers Joining the force. No. 3 & Scenc in Camp No. 4.
4. Troops hastening to Umballa. No. 5.
5. Mutineers surprised by her majesty's 9th Lancers. No. 6.
6. Storming the Batteries at Badle-Serai. No. 7.
7. Outlying picket. No. 8 and repulse of a sortie No. 9.
8. Reinforcements proceeding to Delhi. No. 10.
9. Horse artillery in action No. 11.
10. Incident in the Subzee Mundee. No. 12 & Interior of a tent. No. 13.
11. Hodsons Horse at Rhotuck. No. 14.
12. Heavy day in the Batteries. No. 15.
13. Fusiliers bringing in the captured guns into Camp. No. 16.
14. Sappers at work in the Batteries. No. 17 & The search for the wounded. No. 18.
15. Advance of the Siege Train. No. 19.
16. Troops of the Native allies. No. 20.
17. Storming of Delhi. No. 21.

18. Mutinous Sepoys. No. 22 & Prize agents extracting treasure. No. 23.

19. Capture & death of the Shahzadaghs. No. 24.

20. Wounded Officers at Simla. No. 25 & Wounded men at Dugshai. No. 26.

Kanpur Series by Capt. D. S. Greene. Lethographed by T. McLean London.

21. Advance from Cawnpore of Windham's Division, to meet the Gwalior Army, November 26th 1857.

22. Gallant Attack of Windham's small force on the Gwalior Contingent. 26th November 1857, at the Paudoo Nuddee.

23. Trying position of the Naval Guns and Greene's Battery, on the 27th November 1857.

24. Arrival at Cawnpore of the relieved Garrison of Lucknow, 28th November 1857. From outside the entrenchment.

25. Pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent, by Sir Colin Campbell, on the 6th December 1857.

26. Windham's Entrenchment, Cawnpore.

27. Remains of Wheeler's Entrenchment. Cawnpore.

Print painted by T. J. Barker. Published by T. Agnew & Sons, London.

28. The relief of Lucknow & Triumphant meeting of Havelock, Outram & Sir Colin Campbell, November 1857.

Farman from Mughal Emperors to the Rulers of Bikaner

1. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Emperor Aurangzeb to Maharaja Anup Singhji of Bikaner.

The Emperor Aurangzeb sends a Farman No. 80 to Maharaja Anup Singhji in a form of condolence letter when his younger brother Maharaja Padam Singhji was killed in action with matchless heroism on behalf of the Emperor against the Maratha forces in Deccan. Dated 17 Mehr, Rabi-Us-sani. (26th year of Emperor Aurangzeb's Reign: 1682 A.D.)

2. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Emperor Mohd. Shah Alam to Maharaja Gaj Singhji of Bikaner:—

The Emperor sends the Farman No. 80 to Maharaja Gaj Singhji announcing the confirmation of the Governor-ship of Hissar-e-firoza, dated.

3. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Crown Prince (afterwards Emperor Jehangir) to Raja Rai Singhji of Bikaner:—

Crown Prince Salim Soliciting in his Farman No. 14 Raja Rai Singhji's presence (at Agra) at time of Emperor Akbar's serious illness. Dated Sept. 1605.

4. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Crown Prince Salim (afterwards Emperor Jehangir) to Raja Rai Singhji of Bikaner:—

Crown Prince Salim sends the Farman No. 5 to Raja Rai Singhji showing manifold favours and asking for sending the Cheetak, Nilkanth by name dated November 1596 (1597).

5. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Crown Prince (afterwards Emperor Jehangir) to Raja Rai Singhji of Bikaner:—

The Crown Prince sends the Farman No. 11 to Raja Rai Singhji-referring all the excellent and approved services rendered by him and asking for Handing over the ruby to Lal Main. Which was in possession of Raja Rai Singhji purchased from a jeweller. Dated 1602 A.D.

6. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Emperor Shah Jahan to Raja Sur Singhji of Bikaner:—

Emperor Shah Jahan sends the Farman No. 75 to Raja Sur Singhji-praising his self-sacrificing and admirable efforts made in the Deccan Expedition dated 1630 A.D.

7. Original Farman (in Persian) from the Emperor Jehangir to Raja Sur Singhji of Bikaner:—

Emperor Jehangir sends the Farman No. 66 to Raja Sur Singhji informing that his recent letter has been promptly understood and praising his loyalty with greetings of "Ram Ram".

Miscellaneous Exhibits

1. Rathori Pair of Shoes-Bikaner:—

Style of shoes worn by the Rathor Monarchs from medieval times.

2. Sword of Sardar Mihan Singh:—

He was Governor of Kashmir during the Sikh Rule of the Punjab
Inscription on the hilt (in Gurumukhi) "Akai Sahaya Mihan Singh"
(Middle of 19th Century)

3. Fergal (Silk Robe) of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir. Early 17th Century:—

It was presented to Raja Rai Singhji by the Emperor Jehangir. The cloth of the Robe is interwoven and containing repeated patterns

of Male and Female figures with Arabic quotations underneath. The figures are surrounded by floral designs as well. Only main colours-Green, Red, Orange, Pink and Blue have been used throughout the piece. The piece is unique and rare in its style.

4. Gupta Seal 5th. Century A.D.:—

श्री सीमकू जिक कुमारामात्याधिकरण.

COINS OF BIKANER STATE

5. AV (gold) Maharaja Shri Ratan Singhji (1828-1851).
6. AV (gold) Maharaja Shri Sardar Singhji (1851-1872).
7. AV (gold) Maharaja Shri Dunder Singhji (1872-1887)
8. AV (gold) Maharaja Shri Gaj Singhji (1745-1787).
9. AR (Silver) Maharaja Shri Surat Singhji (1787-1828).
10. AR (silver) Maharaja Shri Ratan Singhji.
11. AR (silver) Maharaja Shri Sardar Singhji.
12. AR (silver) Maharaja Shri Dunder Singhji.
13. AR (silver) Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji. (1812)
14. AE (copper) Maharaja Shri Ratan Singhji.
15. AE (copper) Maharaja Shri Sardar Singhji.
16. AE (copper) Maharaja Shri Dunder Singhji.
17. AE (copper) Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji. (1895)

FROM DAFTARI HUZURI OR OLD HISTORICAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT, JAIPUR

Papers of the Old Historical Records, Jaipur to be sent for the exhibition to be arranged in connection with the on-coming conference of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held in Jaipur in the month of December, 1951.

1. No. 3 Nishan 4th Shawwal 1031 H. 1612 A.D. from Empress Noorjahan to Maharaja Jai Singh desiring the Maharaja to send the money of the lease of Amber through Mohammad Hashim.

2. No. 4 Farman 26th Jamadi-ul Awwal 1033 H. 1623 A.D. from Emperor Jahangir to Maharaja Jai Singh desiring the Maharaja to discharge his duties faithfully which would win the royal favour and not to go against the wishes of the prince and Mahabat Khan. Sends Khillat.

3. No. 9 Farman 19 Safar 1035 H. 1625 A.D. from Emperor Jahangir to Maharaja Jai Singh desiring the Maharaja to act according to the orders conveyed to him by Fidai Khan.

4. No. 67 **Nishan** 1 Zilhiz 1051 H. 1641 A.D. from Prince Dara-shikoh to Maharaja Jai Singh desiring the Maharaja to act correspond with him (Prince) every now and then.

5. No. 114 **Sanad** 11 Rajab 1060 H. 1650 A.D. from Jumaletul-Mulk Sadulla Khan to Maharaja Jai Singh regarding grant of Jagir and Naqdi costing rupees 7,40,00,000 for Panch Hazari Mansab to Mirza Raja Jai Singh.

6. No. 36 **Nishan** 17 Jamadiul-Awwal 1060 H. 1650 A.D. from Prince Aurangzeb to Maharaja Jai Singh acknowledging receipt of the Maharaja's Arzdasht and assuring him of his favour towards him. Desires him to send two deer from Fateh Singh.

7. No. 91 **Mansur (Farman)** 17 Ramzan 1668 H. 1658 A.D. from Emperor Aurangzeb to Maharaja Kanwar Ram Singh. Directing to attend the royal court as soon as he recovers from his wounds.

8. No. 109 **Farman** 16 Rabi-us-Sani 1095 H. 1684 A.D. from Emperor Aurangzeb to Maharaja Ram Singh directing the Maharaja to uproot Dariya.

9. No. 115 **Letter** from Adil Khan to Maharaja Ram Singh asking advice for advancement.

10. No. 21 **Nishan** from Darashikoh to Maharaja Jai Singh. Desiring the Maharaja to proceed to Amber as he has not gone home since long. Says that Rao Amar Singh has disagreed the Crown openly and killed many men in the open Darbar, so the Rathores have lost the royal confidence.

11. No. 207 **Akhbarat** 1 Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. H. 1681 A.D. Informing that orders were issued to Rao Anurudh Singh to instruct the public of Boondi not to leave the Qasba through the fear of Azam Shah's army when it reaches there.

12. No. 208 **Akhbarat** 2nd Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that it was reported to the Emperor that according to royal orders Zainatunnissan Begam was imprisoned in the fort of Salimgarh and that all her property was confiscated.

13. No. 209 **Akhbarat** 3rd Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that it was ordered that the Tesdig Hazri of the followers of Akber which was duly signed by the Mushraf may be accepted and that there was no necessity of putting the seal of others on the Tasdiq.

14. No. 210 **Akhbarat** 4th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that the Fauzdar of Saharanpur reported to the Emperor that he had confiscated 12 elephants of Mohd. Abid, brother of Faiz Khan and that the sepoys of Mohd. Abid were demanding them from him.

15. No. 211 **Akhbarat** 5th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that Rohilla Khan reported to the Emperor that he had supplied copper and lead etc. to Afzal Kimiyagar, but he could not prepare gold out of them as he had promised to do.

16. No. 212 **Akhbarat** 5th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that on the report that Gumashta of Raja Ram Singh had sent 303 camels and 50 load carts from Amber from Barbardari. The Emperor ordered to direct the Gumashta to send more carts etc. to the royal camp.

17. No. 213 **Akhbarat** 6th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that Rohilla Khan received Bhim, son of Raj Singh, brother of Rana Jai Singh at the gate of Dewan Khas and introduced him to the Emperor who awarded a Khilat, horse, elephant and the title of Raja to Bhim and granted a Mansab of 4000 personal and 3000 Sowars also and ordered him to come to ghushalkhana for muija.

18. No. 214 **Akhbarat** 6th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that it was ordered that just as 16 laks Dams of Kishore Singh Hada were deducted in connection with the Sarkari Matalba out-standing against him regarding the lease money of Mohi Medana. Similarly the Tankha granted to him for the increase recently made in his mansab may also be deducted in payment of the Matalba.

19. No. 215 **Akhbarat** 7th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that the Emperor after reading the Friday Namaz in the Dargah at Ajmer returned back to his Camp.

20. No. 216 **Akhbarat** 8th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that Mohd. Naeem reported to the Emperor that the Rana of Udaipur had come forward for a distance of two Kos for the reception of the royal Farman which was sent to him regarding the grant of the title of Rana to him and had awarded Rs. 4000, some khilats and horse etc. to him (Naeem).

21. No. 217 **Akhbarat** 8th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that when it was reported to the Emperor from the letter of Munnawar Khan that Chand Singh Zamindar of Khandar who was defeated in a battle was prepared to Surrender the fort and to send his son as hostage on condition that his life was spared. The Emperor ordered Munnawar Khan's men to report about this matter.

22. No. 218 **Akhbarat** 8th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that a list of stages of a journey from the royal camp to Rampur via Ranthambhor and Boondi was submitted to the Emperor who gave it to Rohilla Khan. An increase of 50 personal and 50 Sowars was granted to Rao Jagat Singh Manoharpuri.

23. No. 219 **Akhbarat** 9th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that Kashi Singh, late Thanedar attended on the Emperor and the Bakshi of Kam Baksh presented a treasure of Rs. 80 lakhs which he had brought with him.

24. No. 22. **Akhbarat** 9th Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that Raja Bhim was ordered to pay his respects to the Emperor on every Friday at the time of Sawari.

25. No. 221 **Akhbarat** 10 Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that Mohd. Saleh was appointed Cazi of Amber. Orders were given for the appointment of Roop Singh Hada as the Fauzdar of the district lying on the other side of river Chambal and that Hada may be made to execute a bond for driving out Cand Singh from the fort of Khandar.

26. No. 222 **Akhbarat** 10 Shaban 24th Reg. Yr. 1092 H. 1681 A.D. Informing that the Muafi of Rs. 380 was granted to Mohd. Yaqub Beg Gurzdar who had received the money as Inam from Saiyed Anwar and Sohrab Khan on their appointment as Qiledars of Osa and Parinda forts respectively.

27. No. 2/3 **Arzdasht Perslan** 8th Jamadi-us-sani 1092 H. 15 June 1681 from Kamal Nain (Vakil of the Maharaja) to Maharaja (Ram Singh). Informing that owing to the enmity of Umadatul-Mulk with Murid Khan the royal affairs were suffering much and that the Rajputs were getting powerful there. Saying that Mohd. Akber was trying to murder Mohd. Amin Khan.

28. 3/4 **Arzdasht Perslan** 17th Jamadi-us-sani 1092 H. 24 June 1681 from Kamal Nain (Vakil of the Maharaja) to Maharaja (Ram Singh). Informing that Umadatul Mulk wanted to send the Maharaja from Jalalabad to Jamrud. Saying that Sardar Khan who had joined Akber was arrested and Mohd. Akber had fled away beyond river Narbada. Reporting that Shivaji had also joined Mohd. Akber.

29. No. 9/9 **Arzdasht Perslan** 18 Shaban 1091 H. 23 Aug. 1681 from Kamal Nain (Vakil of the Maharaja) to Maharaja (Ram Singh.) Informing that the Emperor was much pleased with Prince Mohd. Azam on his coming to terms with the Rana. Saying that the Emperor would go to the Deccan on 10th Shaban for punishing Mohd. Akber who had reached there with the son of Shivaji.

30. No. 11/11 **Arzdasht Perslan** 17th Ramzan 1092 H. 20 Sept. 1681 from Bhagwan Das to Maharaja (Ram Singh). Informing that the Emperor was going to Mandaur. Reporting that Rs. 80 thousand only was received from Sikander Adil, king of Bijapur, out of Rs. 5 lakhs which he had promised to pay as Peshkash.

31. No. 16/17 **Arzdasht Perslan** 21 Shawwal 1092 H. 24 Oct. 1681 from Bhagwan Das to Maharaja (Ram Singh). Informing that Rs. 1000 was given to Bakshi ul Mulk Abdul Rahim Khan to push up the case of Roop Singh. Saying that if Roop Singh commits such mischief any more, order would be issued for his execution.

32. No. 52/46 **Arzdasht Perslan** 2 Jamadi-us-Sani, 1094 H. 19 May, 1683 from Kamal Nain to Maharaja Ram Singh. Informing that Umadat-ul-Mulk who reached Kabul on 22nd was much pleased to see his (Maharaja's) good arrangements at Khyber Pass. Saying that the Emperor was much pleased with the victory of Rohilla Khan who had gone to help Ranmast Khan in the war which was being waged in the Deccan at Tilkokan. Reporting that the Emperor had enquired as to at what age Naubat was granted to the Maharaja and Amir Khan.

33. No. 86/95 **Arzdasht Perslan** 7 Jamadi-us-Sani, 1096 H. 1 May, 1685 from Kesho Rai (Vakil) to Maharaja Ram Singh. Informing that the Emperor had left Ahmadnagar on the 5th and would encamp at Gulbarga or Naldarak. Saying that Azam Shah had reached the boundary of Carnatic and had defeated the enemy there.

34. No. 157/174 **Arzdasht Perslan** 23 Jamadi-ul Awwal, 32 Reg. Yr. of Aurangzeb 5th March, 1689 from Kesho Rai (Vakil) Maharaja Ram Singh. Thanking for the Siropao and horse which were awarded to him (writer). Saying that Parwanas were already issued to him (Maharaja) for plundering the mauzas of the Jats and for supply of rations etc. to the prince's army. Requesting him to regularly send his reports to Amir-ul-Umra who had promised to help in his (Maharaja's) affairs.

35. No. 113/127 **Arzdasht Perslan** 10th Rajab 1099 H. 1st May, 1688 from Kesho Rai (Vakil) to Maharaja Bishan Singh. Informing that he had obtained the Tika of the Gaddi of Amber and a Mansab of 2000 personal 2000 Sowars and a further grant of 2000 Sowars for the Faujdari of Muttra and the suppressing of Jats, a Khilat, Nak-karah and a Farman for him (Maharaja) from the Emperor. Congratulating him for all this.

36. No. 115/130 **Arzdasht Perslan** 19 Rajab 1099 H. 10 May, 1688 from Kesho Rai (Vakil) to Maharaja Bishan Singh. Congratulating him for the grant of Amber, Bahatar and other parganas to him in Jagir. Saying that the Emperor had ordered for sending a Hasbul-Hukum to him regarding the grant of mansab, Jagir and Khilat etc. to him and desiring him to suppress the Jats very soon.

37. No. 188/260 **Arzdasht Perslan** 1102 H. 1690 A.D. Maharaja Bishan Singh informing that Hari Singh had set fire to mauza Sokhar and Awayer etc. and had fought several battles with Jats at different places.

38. No. 250/367 **Arzdasht Persian** 10th Zilhij 1103 H. 13 August 1692 from Meghraj to Maharaja Bishan Singh. Informing that the Emperor had told that he knew well that the Maharaja had submitted his resignation owing to the false complaints made against him and so the resignation was not accepted and the Faujdari of Islamabad, Hindaun and Bayana was granted to him (Maharaja) as usual.

39. No. 1136/936 **Arzdasht Persian** 7 Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1116 H. 27th Aug. 1704 from Kesho Rai Maharaja Bishan Singh. Informing that prince Bahadur Shah had sent no orders to his wakil, Ikhlas Khan regarding Maharaja's appointment under him (prince). Requesting him to direct Bhikari Das to obtain Prince's orders about this matter and to send the same to Ikhlas Khan.

40. No. 1295/993 **Arzdasht Persian** 2 Ramzan 1118 H. 27th Nov. 1706 from Pancholi Jagjeewan Das to Maharaja Bishan Singh. Informing that owing to the rebellion of Durga Das, he had submitted an application regarding the grant of the Faujdari of Pattan to the Maharaja. Saying that the Emperor had ordered for the appointment of Anwar Khan at Pattan so that he might make Durga Das subservient to the Emperor. Saying that the Emperor had further said that if Anwar Khan did not like to serve under Prince Bahadur Moizuddin, he (Anwar) would be appointed under some other prince and his mansab and Jagir would be restored to him.

41. No. 1394/1076 **Arzdasht Persian** 5th Zilhij 1118 H. 27th Feb. 1707 from Pancholi Jagjeewan Das to Maharaja Bishan Singh. Informing the Maharaja that the Emperor died on 28th Ziqad and so Amir-ul-Umara had sent 70 Sowars to bring Prince Azam Shah who reached there on the 29th Ziqad. Saying that the Emperor's coffin was sent to Aurangabad and Hamin-uddin Khan Bahadur was sent with it.

42. No. 316 **Letter Hindi** Sawan Budi 1 Samvat 1722, 27th June 1665 from Maha Singh to Sanghi Kalyan Das. Informing that they were pleased to know about the conquest of Purandhargarh.

43. No. 315 **Letter Hindi** Jeth Budi 14 Samvat 1722, 3rd May 1665 from Doongarsi to Sanghi Kalyan Das. Informing about the conquest of Udramal. The fort of Purandargarh was besieged. Its bastions were broken, but the path was narrow and so it was bombarded. The fort was hoped to be taken soon.

44. No. 45 **Asadh Budi** 5th Samvat 1774, 17th July, 1717 from Dhabhi Roop Ram to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Informing that he (writer) went to Rampura from Ujjain with Kirat Singh and the Maharana's Army. As the Rohillas got the information about the arrival of the Naib-Subah, they ran away before two days he reached the place.

45. No. 354 **Jeth Sudi** 3rd Samvat 1745, 22nd May, 1688 from Vakil Kesho Rai to Maharaja Bishan Singh. Informing about the giving of Raj Tilak by the Emperor and the grant of a mansab of 2000 Zat and 2000 Do aspa and Taug and Naqqara (drum) and royal elephant and Siropao and one horse of Tika (Raj Tilak).

46. No. 44 **Jeth Budi** 5th Samvat 1774, 9th April, 1717 from Dhabhai Roop Ram to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Informing that while Durjan Singhji, son of Maharao Bhim Singhji came from the Deccan and was proceeding towards Kotah, sweets and rupees were presented to him.

47. No. 319 **Letter Jeth Budi** 9th Samvat 1723, 16 May, 1766 from Parkal Das to Dewan Kalyan Das. Informing that the Emperor wanted to kill Shivaji and when the Maharaj Kumar came to know of it he told the Emperor to him and his son first and then to kill Shivaji. The Emperor asked the Maharaj Kumar to take Shivaji's responsibility and to sign for that which (Maharaj Kumar) signed. Shivaji was then entrusted to the Maharaj Kumar's charge.

48. No. 317 **Letter Miti Bhadwa-Sudi** 15 from Parkal Das to Sah Gegraj. Informing about the details of Shivaji's escape.

49. No. 324 **Letter** from Parkal Das to Dewan Kalyan Das. Informing about Shivaji's going to the royal court. A detailed account of his route and retinue is given. Shivaji and his son made Nazars to the Emperor, but he (Shivaji) was enraged when he was disgraced in the open court. Account is given how he was again pacified and consoled.

50. No. 321 **Letter Bhadwa Sudi** 7th Samvat 1723, 26th Aug. 1666 from Ballu to Dewan Kalyan Das. Informing that the Emperor received news from Nalwar that Shivaji with a contingent of 300 soldiers crossed the valley of Nalwar. When he (Shivaji) was checked he showed an imperial Dastak and told them that he was going with the Emperor's orders. The Emperor, when came to know of it ordered the Faujdar of Nalwar to pursue him. Maharaj Kumar was also ordered to go for his arrest and accordingly he marched towards Muniyon-ki-Sarai and Dholpur.

51. No. 556 **Letter** 6th Jamadi-us-Sani 1100 H. 1689 A.D. from Sepehdar Khan to Maharaja (Bishan Singh). Requests the Maharaja to send money through Sada-Nanad so that he may disburse the salaries of the sepoys and adds that for future the income of Pargana Baswa may be allowed for the purpose.

52. No. 557 **Letter** 5th Rajab 1100 H. 1689 A.D. from Shukrullal Khan to Maharaja (Bishan Singh) requests to help a certain prince deputed for conquering Sansi.

53. No. 558 **Letter** 10 Rajab 1100 H. 1689 A.D. from Sipehdar Khan to Maharaja (Bishan Singh). Congratulates the Maharaja on his obtaining a Khilat (robe of honour) and mansab. Desires him to have an interview with His Majesty (Emperor Aurangzeb) and to make proper arrangements for the provisions. Says that the money granted to the sons of Kirat Singh as Sibandi will be recovered from them.

54. No. 559 **Letter** 1100 H. 1689 A.D. from Hidayatyar Khan to Maharaja (Bishan Singh) says that he has reported in details of the victory of Koklain.

55. No. 693 **Letter** 1099 H. 1688 A.D. from Amanullah Khan to Maharaja (Bishan Singh). Congratulates the Maharaja on his arrival in the district (Islamabad). Says that the applicant is a Naib Faujdar of Jalesar and Marehra.

56. 3230 **Letter** 1100 H. 1689 A.D. from Maharaja Bishan Singh to Qazi Wali Mohammad. Desiring him to do justice in the case of the weavers. Saying that Lal Chand was ordered to comply with his (Qazi's) orders. Further saying that Anai Rai was not his legal vakti and as such could not plead his case. Desiring the Qazi to help Anai Rai in his (Maharaja's) private affairs.

57. No. **Kharita Hindi** Phagun Budi 4th Samvat 1807 from Maharaja Ram Singh (Jodhpur) to Maharaja Madho Singh (Jaipur). Expressing sorrow on the demise of Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singh, and was pleased to know that the Maharaja was proceeding to Jaipur. There had been a battle with Maharaja but later on treaty was made.

58. No. **Kharita Hindi** Jeth Sudi 7th Samvat 1808 from Jayaji Sindhe of Gwallor, to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Jaipur). It is heard that the Maharaja is marching towards Bundi (Nainwa) and that Bundi (Nainwa) is in his (Jayaji's) Khas Jagir, so the Maharaja's march towards that place is not desirable.

59. No. **Kharita Hindi** Asadh Budi 9th Samvat 1808 from Maharao Durjan Singh (Kota) to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Jaipur). Received news from the letter of Pem Singh. Your Highness wants to meet. Full preparations for the Maharaja's reception are ready details whereof will be known from the letter of Pem Singh.

60. No. **Kharita Hindi** Asoj Budi 5th Samvat 1809 from Maharaja Gaj Singh (Bikaner) to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Jaipur). Learnt through Bakhat Singhji that the time has come for the prosperity of Hindustan. But Bakhat Singhji has died and now keeping the same regard of his son Maharaj Bijai Singhji. India's welfare may be done.

61. No. **Kharita Hindi** Asoj Sudi 5th Samvat 1809 from Rao Raja Ummed Singh (Bundi) to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Jaipur). Complimentary.

62. **Kharita Hindi** Asoj Sudi 14th Samvat 1809 from Rana Pratap Singh (Udaipur) to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Jaipur). Informing that Maharaja (of Kotah) would visit Udaipur on the occasion of Annakot and requesting the Maharaja to send his reliable man here.

63. No. **Kharita Hindi** Asadh Sudi 4th Samvat 1809 from Malhar Rao Holkar (Indore) to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Jaipur). Saying that Kale Khan etc. were sent to purchase Iraqi horses. While bringing 14 horses, Mohd. Gulam, son of Khuda Yar Khan took away one horse, so kindly send a man to bring that horse, otherwise hardship shall have to be made.

64. No. **Kharita Hindi** Baisakh Sudi 10th Samvat 1875 from Maharaja Kalyan Singh (Kishangarh) to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh (Jaipur) complimentary.

65. No. **Kharita Hindi** Pos Sudi 3rd Samvat 1908 from Maharaja Vishwanath Singh (Rewa) to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh (Jaipur). Expressing pleasure to hear the Maharaja's capability and skill in administrative affairs through Bhagwant Das, and intending to see the Maharaja soon.

66. No. 226 **Code letter Hindi** Asoj Budi 11th Samvat 1698 20th Sept. 1641 from Raghunath & Kesho Das to Maharaja Jai Singh (Mirza Raja). Informing that on being asked by the Emperor it was reported that the maharaja's forces have reached Gujrat. The Emperor was pleased to know of it. The Emperor would bestow upon the Maharaja Siropao, horse, sword, elephant Khilat and Farman which would be sent when bestowed.

67. No. 228 **Code letter Hindi** Pos Sudi 14th from Raghunath & Kesho Das Maharaja Jai Singh (Mirza Raja). The Emperor was pleased to grant Siropao to Alimardi Khan and informing that Meer Shahi has come from Qabul with 30 horses and camel and wants Maharaja's orders for them.

68. No. 228 **Patta Hindi** Phalgun Budi 15 Samvat 1628. Granted by Man Singh to Maharaj Kumar. Regarding grant of 221 bighas of land in village Bichun to Parasram Joshi.

69. **Patta Hindi** Baisakh Budi 12th Samvat 1640. Granted by Man Singh to Maharaj Kumar. Regarding grant of 151 bighas of land in village Bichun to Parmanand Joshi.

70. Panchang of Samvat 1748.

71. Varsh Fal of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh pertaining to Samvat year 1765.

72. File No. G—12—02 Part II re: statement at the opening of Albert Hall and Museum in 1887.

73. File No. G—26—53 II re: Correspondence regarding the higher education and Imperial cadet corps at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

74. File No. G—1—032 re: proclamation of 1st November, 1858 regarding taking over administration of India by Queen Victoria from East India Company.

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GLEANINGS FROM MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS OF VILLAGE AMATHUA IN GAYA

By S. H. Ashari

Much of the local private records in which Bihar was once very rich has perished owing to the apathy and lack of interest of their owners, and other factors such as natural decay and sudden wholesale destruction through fire, flood and civil disturbances¹. Despite all these, however, one can still find in the interior and out of the way places many old families possessing manuscripts, particularly concerning property and landed rights, which originally belonged to some of their forbears noted for their piety and learning. Knowing the existence of such a family² with plenty of untapped material in its possession the writer paid two flying visits to village Amathua seven miles to the east of Jahanabad. There he saw the remains of ancient times and made copious notes from a large number of documents, including *farmans* and *sanads*, *parwanas*, official letters, *mahzarnamas*, etc., belonging to the 17th and the 18th centuries. There are a dozen *farmans*, more than two dozen *sanads* and numerous *parwanas*, *tashihs*, *arzis*, etc. He discovered some loose sheets of two MSS. Shajarat-ul-Ansab-un-Nurania and Tuhfat-ul-Aqran³ which contain brief references to the recipients of the *farmans*, *sanads*, renewals etc. and this enabled him to trace their connection with the Amathua family. There are other⁴ MSS and printed works, including journals and magazines, now out of print, which need not be considered here. The present paper represents an attempt to show how such private records lying neglected and uncared-for in straggling obscure villages which were once centres of learning and culture add something to, and fill up some gaps in, our knowledge of the past.

Many of the villages to which reference is made in the documents under consideration show evidences of their former importance. Amathua or Umta⁵ which now looks so small may have been at one time in a more

An Associate Member of the Commission on behalf of the University of Patna, Mr. Syed Hasan Ashari has salvaged many valuable records and historical manuscripts from private custody. He is an active member of the Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee and a Professor of History, Government College, Patna. He is a regular contributor of papers to the annual sessions of the Commission.

¹ A typical instance may be mentioned. The writer learnt that a zamindar of Teladha in Patna had in his possession a large number of *sanads*, *farmans*, etc., particularly some manuscripts relating to a *dargah* of Saiyid Yusuf noticed by Cunningham in A. S. Report vols. VIII and XI. But before the writer had an opportunity of examining them, they were destroyed in the civil disturbances at the end of 1946. Only the Sangin Masjid of the Tughlak period is still standing while the fate of the epigraph of Sher Shah dated 950 A.H. also referred to by Cunningham is unknown. In another case some valuable documents dating from the period of Jehangir were lost to us due to the migration of the owner to Pakistan.

² The writer feels indebted to Shah Fazlullah and his nephew, Shah Taha, for showing their valuable papers.

³ Another copy of this book was shown to me at Patna by Mr. Md. Shamsuddin, a member of the same family to whom the writer's thanks are due.

⁴ Some of them are, perhaps, not available elsewhere.

⁵ So mentioned in the "Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the District of Gaya, 1911-18" by E. I. Tanner. It says that "village Umta in Jahanabad Sub-Division had been partitioned into 4 *Tauzis* which did not form compact blocks but were scattered all over the villages..... the Malikhs have no bakast lands in the village and cannot collect a piece of rent" p. 55. This is what the writer also learnt from the members of the family and references to Lalampur Amathua, Rampur Amathua, Khas Mahal Amathua, Chak Ghausia, etc., in Pargana Bhilawar tell the same thing.

flourishing condition. Many cut stone slabs of rough granite lying here and there with holes made by iron pegs prove the existence of pre-Muslim buildings—sure sign of its prosperity even before the advent of the Muslims. These stone slabs must have furnished material for the mosques and madrasas, *rauzas* and *khanqahs* of the new settlers. These in turn have now disappeared but repeated references to the expenses⁶ thereof are found in the documents. Within a walled enclosure on an elevated ground to the north of the village there are five old tombs which are situated in a row and were apparently built at one and the same time. These are reputed to be of "Haji martyrs". To the south of this, at a place where a *karbala* was built later there stood a Sher Shahi mosque erected at a time when the Great Sur had not assumed the sovereignty of India, though he had become the *de facto* ruler of Bihar. This is evident from a dated epigraph incised on a stone slab measuring 8" x 35" and having unmistakably Hindu decorative motifs on its back. This epigraph which is the earliest dated record yet discovered of Sher Shah is remarkable in that the 'Khan' had not yet been replaced by 'Shah' or Sultan with other pompous titles, the usual blessing for the perpetuation of the kingdom is conspicuous by its absence, there is mention of some names which owing to the obliteration of letters and even of words could not be read correctly and it contains two dates 935 and 941 in the third line⁷. Another walled enclosure contains numerous old brick-built tombs including those of certain persons mentioned in the documents examined namely, Shaikh Md. Chishti⁸, Saiyid Md. Fazil Qadiri⁹, Badr Alam Qadiri¹⁰, Saiyid Abdul Haq, and last but not the least, Mulla Md. Shafi and Mulla Md. Faiq, two of the four great scholars¹¹ of Bihar

⁶ The documents drawn in favour of Budda Sufi, Mullah Karimullah Sh. Ahmad, Farid, Sh. Abdus Saadat, Sh. Yakub, Sh. Zahiruddin, refer to such expenses. The *Rauza* of Sh. Md. Chishti and of Sh. Fazil have been specially mentioned and Chak Ghausia was allotted to meet the expenses of the 'Urs' of the founder of the Qadiri order.

⁷ The hurried reading of the text so far as it could be deciphered is as follows: "*Qalan-Nabi Ahalis Salaam. Min Bana Masjidan lilah Bana Allah Lahu Baitan Fil-Jannaha. Bana-i-Khan-i-Azam. . . . Shaikh. Malik-ul-Aali. Nuhaini. (2) Dar. Ahd-i-Bandagi Hazrat-i-Aali Sher Khan Walid Hasan Khan Sur Ba Imneh Khawaja. Khaldi Nasal, Miran Daud Abadal (3) Shahur San Khams Salasin-o-Tisamata Yaumul Ahad (Sunday) Al Iana Wa Ashar (12).*"

⁸ *Min Shaher-in-Shaaban San 941 (1537 A.D.).* That there is a reference in the Amathus papers to Zubdatul Wasallen Daud Abdal is significant.

⁹ An interesting Sanad bearing the seal of "Jafar Khan Banda-i-Badshah Alamgir 1079" mentioning Khidmat Guzar Khan, a minister, and Lashkar Khan, a Governor of Bihar, and conferring properties in Pargana Bhilawar for "the repair of mosque and expenses of the Khanqah (now not in existence) and maintenance of Bibi Rabia, Zainab Khadija and Daulat shows that, these were descendants of "Zubdat-ul-wasallen Sh. Md. Chishti." It is dated 12th year of the reign.

¹⁰ A descendant of the founder of the Qadiri order and of Qazi Saiyed Ismail Qadiri. There are references to a *farman* conferring lands in Shaikhpur Korsar on his sons and dependants in a *parwana* bearing seals of Raja Daler Singh Raushan Rai, the Diwan of a suba of Bihar, and also to a *parwana* relating to the jagir of Nawab Abu Nasr Khan and bearing the seals of Qazi Md. Yusuf and Sh. Badr Alam Naib Qazi and the attestations of Mulla Shafi, Deodat, Subul, Lalman, Kanungos and Ishqullah, Dost Md., and Md. Mah about the Madad-i-Maash lands for the expenses of the "sacred Rauza" of Mir Md. Fazil who must have been a very important man before Mulla Shafi.

¹¹ A descendant of Abdul Qadir Gilani and of the Bihar saint, Saiyid Ibrahim Abdal, son of the famous Atullah Baghdadi, a disciple of the Bengali saint, Nur Qutab Alam. He held sanads for Chak Ghausia.

¹² Of the other two, one belonged to Monghyr and the other was the famous Sh. Rajuddin "a very learned and high born man of Bhagalpur who got a daily stipend of 8 rupees. He had many other accomplishments such as military skill, administrative capacity, pleasantness of speech and knowledge about most places. His merits were recommended to the Emperor by Qazi Md. Husain of Jaunpur, the censor of the Court and Bakhtawar Khan, the author of *Mirat-i-Alam*, and a personal attendant of the emperor. He was given the rank of a Sadi and the title of Khan (M.A.). He has been mentioned more than once in the histories of Aurangzeb.

who were invited to Delhi by Emperor Aurangzeb and appointed members of a syndicate¹² of celebrated theologians for compiling an authoritative work on Muslim jurisprudence called *Fatawa-i-Hindia* or *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri*. To the west of the grave yard in a cell adjoining a brick-built mosque, Mulla Shafi used to sit and impart learned lessons in Arabic to his pupils. A big well just outside the enclosure is also ascribed to Mulla Shafi.

The Mulla's ancestor, Khwaja Mahmud¹³, an Usmani Shaikh, was descended, on his mother's side, in the 11th line, from the celebrated founder of the Qadiri order of sufism named H. Abdul Qadir Gilani. He came from Ghazni via Sirhind and Delhi to Bihar in the 14th century during the time of the celebrated saint-scholar of Bihar Sharif, Makhdum Sharafuddin Yahya Maneiri. He stayed in village Jaganbigha, now replaced by Firozi, but died and lies buried at Kothri Bhajokri near Teladha in Patna, where he is known as Makhdum. Mulla Shafi was a great scholar¹⁴ and a pious Saint. He received his spiritual grace from his maternal uncle, Miran Muhiuddin Qalandar by whose side he has his eternal sleep. On the occasion of the wedding ceremony of Mir Mahdi son of Md. Baqir of Patna, the compiler of *Ganj-i-Rashidi*¹⁵ saw the Mulla and found him to be 101 year old. It is also known that at the time of the renewal of a *sanad* in Farrukhsiyar's reign on 16 Shawwal, 1125, he was still alive. It was in the 11th year of Aurangzeb's reign that he was employed, along with Mulla Md. Faiq, the father-in-law of his only son, Qazi Badii¹⁶, in compiling some portion of the voluminous *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri*, their respective daily allowance being one rupee and twelve annas and two rupees and a half. After the completion of the work allotted to them in the 10th year of accession, they were granted as *Madad-i-maash* rent free lands to the extent of 130 and 150 bighas respectively. Not much could be gathered about Mulla Md. Faiq except that he was the son of Saiyid Md. Sadiq and was descended from "Qudwat-us-Salikin Makhdum Budd Sufi" who has been mentioned among others, in a *farman* of Jahangir dated Zulqada 1033. Budd Sufi was also a resident of Amathua and a book written by him about the devotional practices of the Qadiri order is available. Besides the direct descendants of Mulla Md. Faiq such as Md. Sharif, Md. Yusuf, Md. Shakir and Gharibullah who all rose to be Qazis and Muhtasibs of various parganas in Jahanabad and Bihar and received grants of lands, Maulana

¹³ See *Alamgirnama*, *Masir-i-Alamgiri*, and *Mirat-i-Alam*. "The Board was presided over by that highest of scholars, Shaikh Nizam, and all scholars engaged in the work were given good pay and subsistence. About 2 lacs were spent in preparing *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri* which rendered the world independent of all other books on Jurisprudence." M.A., A.N.

¹⁴ The author of *Tuhfat-ul-Aqran* says that he was in possession of an old *Safina* by Mulla Shafi wherein he had stated that the Khwaja was the son of the sister of the mother of famous (Gulbarga) saint, Banda Nawaz Saiyed Md. Gisudaraz, son of Saiyid Yusuf Hassani of Delhi.

¹⁵ The Mulla was a good calligraphist as is evident from an autograph copy of an Arabic Mss. now in possession of Shah Quddus Shahib of Patna. It is unfortunately incomplete and bears no date.

¹⁶ This is the Malfuz of the famous Jaunpur Sufi saint, Diwan Abdur Rashid, a contemporary of Emperor Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.

¹⁷ The owners of the documents at Amathua are the direct descendants of Shah Habibul Hussain, son of the daughter of Maulana Salim, brother of Qazi Rafiuzzaman and son of Qazi Badii to whom some *sanads* were also granted. M. Salim's daughter was married to Qazi Md. Sabir son of Qazi Md. Shakir of the Baikunthpur Nawadah, a descendant of Mulla Md. Faiq and of Makhdum Budd Sufi.

Karimullah¹⁷, Abdul Nabi¹⁸, Abdus-Salam, Abdur-Rahim who also figure in the *farmans* and *sanads* were all intimately connected with him.

Owing to limited space one has to remain content with mere gleanings from some of the important documents. Most of the *farmans* are of the usual pattern but one of Shah Jahan, dated 17th Jumada II, year 21, 1057, and bearing the seals and Sharh-i-Dastaks of Allami Sadullah Khan, Vazir, Mirak Shaikh, the Chief Sadr, and Abdul Hai, Diwan Sadr, Brindabandas, Saiyid Ahmad son of Hidayatullah and Miran Saiyid Jalal confirms the grant of Madad-i-maash lands in Pargana Bhilawar since the beginning of Kharif Tanke. In it Abdur Rahim gives his parentage as son of Sh. Abdullah, son of Sh. Abdur Rasul and describes his hulia (appearance) as "wheat-coloured, sheep-eyed, with a large forehead, open eyebrows, high nose, and black beard and moustaches". Aurangzeb's *farmans* granting land to the two Amathua saint-scholars who made their contributions to the compilation of the *fatawa* are almost alike in their form and contents. Both begin with Quranic texts not found in similar documents elsewhere and both bear the endorsements of Rizvi Khan¹⁹, the Chief Sadr, Asad Khan, the Chief Bakshi, Sh. Abdul and Mohan Das, but the Waqia navis in one is Mirza Beg and in the other is Md. Baqir. The *farman* in favour of Md. Faiq is dated Friday, 6th Zulqada, year 10th, corresponding to Isfandiyar 1083 whereas that in favour of Mulla Md. Shafi, is dated 22 Zulhijja, year 16. The *farman* granting Md. Faiq 2½ rupees daily is dated 4th Rabi I, year 11 and the one granting Md. Shafi a daily allowance of Rs. 1/12/- is dated 17th Rabi I, year 11. There are some *farmans* of Aurangzeb dated 12th and 13th years which confirmed Sh. Ghiyasuddin, Md. Nasibun, Mus. Kulzum and Sh. Abus Saadat Khan in the possession of land originally granted by previous *farmans* to their respective ancestors Sh. Abdus-Salam, a descendant of the saint Fariduddin Tabaila Bakhsh²⁰ of Bihar Sharif, Sh. Ahmad, Sh. Yakub and Sh. Farid, after making slight reduction in the lands. The first of those dated Saturday Jumada, I, year 12 or 1080 which refers to a *farman* of Jahangir dated 1034 bears the sealed endorsements of such important officials as Jafar Khan Rizvi, Sh. Ashraf Khan, Md. Rafi (the verifier) and Mirza Beg (the waqainavis). Asad Khan, Rizvi Khan, Mohan Das and Abdul Khaliq appear with their seals in the second and practically the same names occur in the third also. There is nothing remarkable in fresh grants made by Aurangzeb's *farmans*, dated 15 Safar year 12, and Wednesday Jumada I, year 38 or 1106 to Mus. Zuhra of Pargana Bhilawar and to Md. Burhanuddin son of Ali Ahmad of Pargana Okri respectively except that the entries on the back contain in one case the names and seals of Asad Khan, Rizvi Khan, Ashraf Khan, Abdul Khaliq and Md. Rafi and in other those of Rizvi Khan, Asad Khan, Sharif Khan, Mir Shah Muhammad. Then there are the *farmans* of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah granted on Saturday, 7

¹⁷ There are references to the Madrasa, Masjid, Sajjada and Khanqah of this scholarly saint of Amathua.

¹⁸ A *sanad* bearing the seals of Md. Zia Khan and Fazl Ali Khan Md. Muhammad Shahi and dated 1, Rabi 2, Year 12 or 1143 refers to a *farman* of Aurangzeb dated 13th Year of accession and granting 300 bighas of land in Okri, Muraipur, Madawar as Madad-i-maash for Shah Abdul Nabi and Fatima and for the upkeep of the Khanqahs of Shaikh Badai Sani and Mullah Karimullah. Abdus Salam was the son of Abdul Nabi.

¹⁹ See *Masawat-i-Umara* for these personages.

²⁰ Buried at Chandpara in Bihar Sharif, son of the brother of the celebrated Nizamuddin Auliya, the spiritual guide of Amir Khusrau. Also closely related by marriage to the disciples of the Bengali Saints, Nur Qutub Alam who sent him with Ataullah Baghdadi to Bihar.

Jumada I, 1122, and on 19 Ramazan, year 8, or 1138 to Md. Shakir and to Must. Kafi respectively. In the case of the former the entries on the back are those of Sh. Yar Md. Sadr, Murshid Quli Khan, and Md. Usuf, the Waqainigar²¹ and in the latter we get the seal and names of Rahmat Khan and Saiyid Izzatullah Khan. A *farman* of "Md Muazzam Bahadur Shah Shah Alam" dated 7 Shawwal, year.... conferring 200 bighas of rent free land on Mus. Sajida in pargana Okri has also no special feature except that in the usual entries on the back we get another date, Friday 14th Zulqada, year I, or 1119 and the sealed endorsements of such important officials as Amjad Khan, the Chief Sadr, Amir-ul-Umara Musrat Jang (Zulfiqar Khan) the chief Bakshi Asafud-daulah (Asad Khan) and Khan-i-Khannan Bahadur Zafar Jang (Munim Khan). In a *farman* of Aurangzeb dated 22 Rabi I, 1102 Fasli bearing as many as 13 seals of both Hindu and Muslim officials and granting lands for the expenses of the Rauza of M. Sh. Nuruddin Husain son of Sh. Bdr. Alam; Mulla Shafi has been described as Moulavi-i-Manavi.

Perhaps more important historically are the *parwanas*, *sanads*, etc., for in them we get names of many historical personages and of geographical places besides some important facts about the system of local administration. In the light of the information available in these documents we can determine the extent of local responsibility for meting out justice, supervising the markets and watching over the morals of the people in rural areas under the Mughals and revise the rather unfair opinion expressed by an eminent historian²² that the smaller towns and all the villages had no Qazi of their own. The fact appears to be that every pargana had a Qazi who decided civil and ecclesiastical cases. He was the judge, *Khatib* (preacher) and Imam of the mosque, supervisor of weights and measures, guardian of the minor orphans and the helpless, manager of the estate of the deceased and unclaimed property—all in his own person. The Pargana had a Muhtasib or censor of morals also. Sometime *Khitabat* was combined with *Ihtisab* and there are cases in which the functions of a Qazi, Muhtasib, and *Khatib* (preacher) were discharged by one and the same person. The Qazi sometimes did teaching work also. He was authorized to appoint some trustworthy person as his Nalb whenever he could not himself go and found it necessary to post one. We know these from the papers seen at Amathua which, however, mostly belong to the period of the later Mughals. Perhaps a more organised and elaborate system had prevailed earlier.

There are four or five *Sanads* and *Parwanas* relating to Qazi Gharibullah, a descendent of Makhdum Budd Sufi, and brother of Qazi Md. Shakir. One bearing the seal of "Saiyid Izzat Khan Fidwi-i-Muhammad Md. Shakir. One bearing the seal of "Farrukhsiyar Badshah-i-Ghazi" dated 17 Shawwal year, 5, or 1128 A. H. says that Md. Ashiq is replaced by Sh. Gharibullah son of Md. Yusuf as Qazi of Pargana Bhimpur and its *mahals* according to the Yaddasht..dated 22 Ramazan year 3. No appointment was made of a *Khatib* for that place and 57 bighas of the resumed lands were granted to him as *Madad-i-maash* so long as he continued to discharge the duties of the Qazi of that place. He was confirmed as the

²¹ A news writer.

²² Sarkar, Elsewhere in the same book *Sarkar Mughal administration, 2nd edition*, we get however a different opinion "every city and even large village had its local Qazi who was appointed by Chief Qazi," p. 27.

Qazi and the Khatib of Pargana Bhimpur, and in addition, he was given the Khitabat of the Pargana of Baikunthpur also. He might depute an orthodox scholar as his Naib to the place which he could not himself visit. All the residents of the place big or small, were called upon to accept as authoritative all his letters, decrees, bonds and registers bearing his seal. There is a *parwana* from the Diwan-i-Sadarat, bearing the seal of Mufazzul Khan Sadar Jahan during the reign of Farrukhsiyar, addressed to "the agents, Jagirdars, *Karoris* and all the residents of Pargana Bhimpur, Sarkar-i-Bihar", informing them of the appointment of Gharibullah as Qazi and Khatib there in place of Saiyid Muhammad Ashiq. The new incumbent was enjoined to administer justice, decide cases, enforce laws, execute judgements and inflict punishments prescribed by laws, lead the Friday and the congregational prayers, promote acts of devotion, perform the marriages of those who had no guardians, distribute the estate of the deceased, take charge of newly-discovered unclaimed property and the property of the orphans, appoint trustees and do other acts of justice and equity. On the back, the *kuliya* of Sh. Gharibullah, son of Sh. Muhammad Yusuf, son of Sh. U. Bhikh resident of the town of Bihar has been given as "wheat-coloured with open forehead, eyebrows joined above the nose, high nose, beards and moustaches completely black, a few hair on the ear, three small moles on the *Shahrag* (jugular vein) on the right side and a few marks of smallpox on the face. The same high official of Farrukhsiyar issued another order on the 20th Shahban year 4, appointing Sh. Gharibullah in place of Babullah as a Muhtasib and conferring 20 bighas of the resumed lands of the dismissed Muhtasib in Pargana Ghiyaspur on the new incumbent in addition to his 57 bighas in Pargana Bhimpur. He was enjoined to discharge the new function to the best of his ability, meet out punishment to the drunkard and to those who did unlawful things and who effected changes in weights and measures, alter the yards for measuring cloth and the vessels and other measuring instruments and are guilty of similar iniquitous practices. Another document, bearing the seal of Rahmat Khan, Fidwi of Muhammad Shah, dated 15 Muharram, Year 7 or 1138 says that according to the *Parwana* of "Sadrus Sadr Md. Afzal Khan Bahadur" dated 28 Rabi I, year 3 of the "deceased Martyr" (Farrukhsiyar) the mansab of Qaza (justice), Ihtisab (censorship) and Khitabat (preaching) of Pargana Bhimpur of the Sarkar of Bihar had been conferred on Sh. Gharibullah. But subsequently the Qaza and Khitabat of Pargana Bhimpur was given to Sh. Abdul Karim while Saiyid Mahummad was made Qazi of Pargana Baikunthpur and Saiyid Muzaffar Muhtasib of that Pargana. But as it was since known from a reliable source that Sh. Gharibullah was still alive and alert and the news was subsequently verified, he was restored to his post of the Muhtasib and Khatib of Pargana Bhimpur.

A new information is furnished by two *parwanas* addressed to Qazi Md. Shakir, one bearing the seal of Nawab Abid Khan Tar Khan, the Chief Sadr of Ahmad Shah, and dated 2 Jumada year 3, which say that during the time of Khudai Maken (Aurangzeb) the writers of price lists of grains had been dismissed throughout the empire and orders had been issued that the current price of grains of the Pargana bearing seals of the Qazi and verified by Mustaid Khan, Diwan-i-buyutat, and the Qazi should be considered reliable and acceptable. Accordingly the addressee, the protector of the religious laws, was enjoined to deliver the lists of rates of grains of the *mutahs* within his jurisdiction to the agent of the Sawanih Nigaran who would despatch them by post so that the imperial government should be in the know of the truth and suffer no loss.

A *sanad*, dated Muharram, Year 15 or 1146 bearing the seal of Md. Zia Khan Khanazad-i-Muhammad Shah dated 1135 and addressed to the people and residents of Pargana Bhimpur, says that the office of the supervisor of revenue matters relating to the holders of stipends or pensions had been conferred on the venerable ecclesiastic Sh. Md. Mah in place of Md. Salim but subsequently it was learnt from a reliable and verified news that the aforesaid personage was alive and firmly fixed and was engaged in discharging the duty allotted to him. Accordingly the 'Tashiha' was being issued so that being attentive to the work attaching to his position he should not cease for a moment to be vigilant and circumspect in his enquiries about the killed and missing and he should put in his best efforts to detect forgeries concerning the grantees of rent-free lands, stipends and pensions. Having looked closely into the records of the grants of '*Aima Ezam*' he should send a clear and lucid report to the Daftar of Sadarat. The aforesaid personage should be treated as permanently fixed in his post without there being any one to share his work. And the procedure to be observed by that group (grantees) was that having got the Tashihas from the daftar of sadarat and secured attestation through the seals of the said official they should obtain and enjoy the possession of their means of subsistence. They should treat all this as binding and make no deviation from it. A similar *sanad*, dated 15 Zulhijja, Year 17, or 1147 and bearing the seal of Mir Md. Amin-ul-Husami, the Sadr of Md. Shah, dated 1147, says that Sh. Md. Mah who was in charge of "sarishtadari of Arbab-i-Masah and Ahl-i-Wazaif" has died and therefore, this office is conferred on "Mashikhat Panah" Sh. Badr Jahan, son of the deceased.

A *sanad* dated 10 Muharram and bearing the seal of "Zafar Khan Banda-i-Badshah Alamgir" dated 1079, addressed to the officials of Pargana Bhilawar says that as it had transpired that the holders of the rent-free tenures and stipendiaries of the Pargana of Khalisa Sharifa of Sarkar Sarhind, in the Suba of Shahjahanbad, who were in possession of their lands, etc., in accordance with the Sanads granted by the previous officials, were being bothered by the present Mutasaddis who demanded fresh royal Sanads and placed obstructions in the way of their possessions and were resuming their lands, and the grantees were finding it difficult to come to the imperial court to obtain fresh documents, orders were being issued that the sanads obtained since the 11th Year of accession should be considered as valid and the possession of the lands by the grantees of such sanads as legitimate. On this basis 50 bighas of land which had been granted for the expenses of the *masjid* and *Khanqah* of the saint Md. Chishti in Pargana Bhilawar in Bihar should be left to his descendants, Must. Rabia, M. Zainab, M. Khadija and M. Daulat.

TWO WALAJAHI PERSIAN GRANTS TO A VISHNU TEMPLE IN TIRUCHIRAPALLI

By K. R. Venkataraman Ayyar

THE records of the Varadaraja-Venkatesa temple within the fort area of Tiruchirapalli¹ include two Telugu grants of the reign of Vijayaranga Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai (1706—32) and two Persian grants² of the Walajahi dynasty, which are of some historical importance.

Originally there were two temples, the Venkatesa temple, which was built by Raṅgakka, the principle lady-in-waiting in the harem of Vijayaranga Chokkanatha, and the Varadaraja temple about a furlong to the south of the former. Both were liberally endowed with lands by the Nayak King. During Chanda Saheb's incursions, the idols of the Venkatesa temple were removed to Tirutavatturai and later to Srirangam. When Muhammad Ali Walajah built the *Masjid-i-Muhammadi*, the Venkatesa temple, which was in close proximity to the mosque, was abandoned, and the idols were removed to the Varadaraja temple where they were finally consecrated. The lands that were granted by the Nayak were resumed soon after Tiruchirapalli was captured by Chanda Saheb, and only two villages were reassigned to the temple together with a small cash payment after Anwaruddin Khan became Nawab of the Carnatic.

The first of the two *parwanas* under review bears the seal of Muhammad Mahfuz Khan, the second son of Nawab Anwaruddin, and is dated the ninth day of the month of *Rajab*, A. H. 1158 (July 27, 1745). It is an order to the Chief Accountants of the Tiruchirapalli taluk to pay Venkaji Gossain, a *Maretha Vaishnava* ascetic a daily cash allowance of four *fanams* out of the tax collections of the taluk, so that Venkaji, well provided for his maintenance, might spend his time "in praying for the longevity and prosperity" of the *Huzur* (Mahfuz). Venkaji had by then usurped the trusteeship of the Venkatesa temple.

The second *parwana*³ which is an order to the Secretary, Itibar Khan, issued by Muhammad Ali, Amirul-Hind Walajah, may be freely rendered as follows:—

"Inamdar Venkaji Gossain, having present a petition to the *Huzur* praying that in view of his serious illness and the prospect of his dying without heirs, the six *seis* of wet-land in the village

of Tennur⁴, and five *seis* of wet-land in the village of Elambesaram⁵,—in all eleven *seis* of wet-land in the Konad taluk⁶, and a daily allowance of four *Gopali fanams* out of the tax collection of Nattharnagar⁷, and a customary collection of one *kasu* from each of the shops within the fort of Nattharnagar, previously granted by a *parwana* of Muhammad Mahfuz Khan Bahadur on the ninth of *Rajab*, A. H. 1158 and continuing in his enjoyment till *fasli* 1180 be assigned to Tirumalai Ayyangar, the priest and trustee of the Venkatesa temple, and that a *takid* be issued to that effect to the Accountants of the *Sarkar*, it is ordered that the above lands together with the daily allowance of four *Gopali fanams* and the customary collection of one *kasu* from each of the shops within the fort be continued as *inam* in the name of Tirumalai Ayyangar from the beginning of *fasli* 1181 to meet the expenses of the said temple, and that no obstruction to the trustee's enjoyment of the *inam* be caused⁸."

The two *parwanas* reflect the spirit of tolerance of the members of the Walajahi House, whose devotion to their religion did not stand in the way of their conceding to the Hindus the right to follow their own faith, and making grants to non-Muslim religious institutions⁹.

The particular interest that the first *parwana* has to the student of the history of the Walajahi dynasty is the status and position of Mahfuz Khan in the Government of the Carnatic. Before A. D. 1746, while Anwaruddin's eldest son Badrul Islam Khan was at Delhi as his father's *naib*, and his third son Hazrat-i-Ala (later Nawab Muhammad Ali) was in the court of Asafjah Nizamul-mulk at Hyderabad, his second son Mahfuz Khan was with the Nawab helping him in the administration of the Carnatic¹⁰. Mahfuz was even referred to as the Deputy Nawab¹¹. The rather pompous style adopted by him in his seal—*Muhammad Shah, Muhammad Mahfuz Khan Badshah-i-Ghazi*—is another indication of his exalted position in the Government. His power and prestige were in fact so high that Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman of Pudukkottai (1730-69), whose territory Chanda Saheb's soldiery had previously plundered, sought his protection as a guarantee against future raids from outsiders.

Mahfuz's defeat by the French near Madras in what is known as the battle of the Adyar (September 1746) dealt a serious blow to his prestige. He was, however, invested with the administration of Tiruchirapalli, but during his brief absence on a punitive expedition to Madurai, the fort of

4. Now included in the Municipality of Tiruchirapalli.

5. Erumbesvaram or Tiruverumbur, a village five miles to the East of Tiruchirapalli.

6. Konadu was an administrative division from Chola times and comprised the western part of the present Tiruchirapalli district and the Pudukkottai territory.

7. Name given to Tiruchirapalli by Muhammad Ali Walajah, after Hazrat Natthar Wali, whose *dargah* is still a prominent land mark in the city.

8. Adopted from a literal translation made by the late Maulvi Sayyid Murtaza Saheb Bahadur of Tiruchirapalli.

9. For other instances of Walajahi benefactions to non-Muslim institutions, see the present writer's paper "The Religious Policy of the Walajahi Nawabs" read at the Eleventh All India Oriental Conference and published in the *quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Bangalore.

10. Cf. Srinivasachariar, C. S. : *Vignettes from the History of the Walajahi Dynasty of the Carnatic* (Published by the Osmania University) p. 8.

11. Cf. Letter dated 5th September 1744 from the Fort St. George Council to the Company. Also Srinivasachariar, C. S. Op. Cit. p. 12.

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1. The present authorised correct spelling of Tiruchirapalli.

2. These are the property of the hereditary trustees of the temple. The present trustee is Sri J. S. Rajagopal Bhattacharya, No. 2, Varadaraja Perumal Kovil Str., Tiruchirapalli.

3. It is dated the eleventh of *Rabi-usani*, but the Hijri year is illegible. The text of the grant mentions *faul* 1181 (A. D. 1771-1).

Tiruchirapalli was the scene of an armed scuffle between his *naib* Muniruddin Khan and Anwar Ali, a relation of the Nawab, which brought the old Nawab himself to the scene. Hazrat-i-Ala was then given charge of the *Subah* and dependencies of Tiruchirapalli,¹² and on the death of his father in 1749, was confirmed in the Nawabship of the Carnatic. It was as Nawab that he issued the second *parwana* confirming the previous grant of his brother Mahfuz.

The subsequent history of these grants is briefly told. When the Carnatic was taken over by the East India Company, the cash allowances to the temple were stopped, and an Inam Commissioner (W. Blair) granted the trustee of the temple two title deeds¹³ confirming his enjoyment of the lands in Tennur and Erumbesvaram (Tirüverumbur).

12. Burhan. *Tuzak-i-Walajah* translated by S. M. H. Nainar (published by the Madras University) Part I. pp. 128-9. Also Srinivasachariar Op. Cit. p. 19.

13. 1864 and 1865.

A SANNYASI AGITATOR FROM LUCKNOW AMONG THE SANTALS OF HAZARIBAGH

By Nandalal Chatterji

AMONG the District Records of Lucknow there is a bundle of records relating to a daring sannyasi agitator from Lucknow, who was responsible for considerable political unrest among the Santals of Hazaribagh District of Bihar in the post-Mutiny period.

Unfortunately, the documents do not throw sufficient light on the career and activities of the sannyasi. But, from the scrappy information that is available, it is clear that the said sannyasi was a masterful figure endowed with remarkable talents and qualities of leadership. He was named Dubia Gosain. He was a resident of Oudh and he became a wandering mendicant from his boyhood. It is interesting to note that he migrated to Bihar and took up his residence among the Santals of the Hazaribagh District in Thana Ramghur. There he soon acquired a strange influence over the primitive people. How he became a political leader is a mystery which is not clear from the official papers. That he was a successful demagogue is apparent from the fact that the Government of Bengal took cognisance of his activities and ultimately deported him from the province as a punitive measure.

In their letter of the 8th January, 1881 (No. 87 J-Political Department) the Bengal Government described the activities of the man for the information of the Government of N. W. Provinces as follows:— "The man is said to be a saint, possessing miraculous powers, and he undoubtedly exercises great influence over the Sonthals". The authorities in Bengal were convinced of the fact that Dubia Gosain was secretly stirring up the Santals against the Government although direct evidence was not forthcoming.

The papers show that Dubia Gosain started as a religious preacher and went about giving strange sermons. He taught the Santals, for example, to kill all fowls, pigs and white goats in the land and stop ploughing on Sundays. When these curious teachings created sufficient excitement among the Santals of Hazaribagh, the Gosain, it is alleged, began impressing upon the primitive people that they would be sent by the Government to Afghanistan and that their women would be sent away to Assam. In consequence, there was a grave unrest in the District and the Government's attention was drawn to it.

At first, it was decided to prosecute the Sannyasi under Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code but the idea of prosecution was later dropped on the ground that it would be impolitic to make the Gosain a martyr in the eyes of the Santals. In the end, he was arrested and deported to Lucknow in 1881 and his property was sold out. The Bengal Government justified their action on the ground that the Gosain "exercised a most mischievous and unsettling influence among the uneducated and semi-savage tribes".

Before being appointed as Reader of Modern Indian History at Lucknow University, Dr. N. L. Chatterjee has been serving the University as a lecturer in History. He is an Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission and has to his credit several historical works of outstanding merit, the most important being *Mir Kasim and Verelst's Rule in India*.

The Gosain was kept under surveillance at Lucknow where his movements were regularly watched by the Police (No. 236....Political Dept. Letter from Commissioner of Lucknow Division, 24th January 1881). The documents show that fortnightly and after sometime half-yearly reports about this man were sent from Lucknow to the Bengal Government. (Letter of 2nd Feb. 1881 from Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow etc. etc.).

The Gosain tried his best to return to the Santal Parganas, but permission was refused by the Bengal Government (No. R T 29 J. 1881). He was repeatedly warned that if ever he tried to go back, he would make himself liable to arrest and prosecution. The Bengal Government wrote, "....considering the excitable disposition of the Sonthals and the effect which Dubia's presence had upon them, Sir Ashley Eden considers it extremely undesirable that he should be permitted to return to Hazaribagh." (G. O. 363 of 1881).

RELATIONS BETWEEN MADHAV RAO AND JANOJI BHONSLE

By V.S. Chitale

THE relations between the Peshwas and the Bhonsles of Nagpur had been highly strained ever since the assumption of the Peshwaship by Balaji Baji Rao; and although Chhatrapati Shahu had effected a compromise between the latter and Raghuji, the Bhonsles and the Peshwas could not see eye to eye with each other. There were of course no signs of any open hostility between them during Raghuji's life time. But a change came with the accession of Janoji his son and successor who not having inherited his father's shrewdness could never be on good terms with Peshwa Madhav Rao. After 1761 he openly joined the Nizam and is alleged¹ to have advised him to plunder and burn Poona, the capital of the Peshwas. Raghunath Rao, uncle of Madhav Rao, sharply rebuked² Janoji for joining the Nizam, an action which in his opinion had undermined the honour and prestige of the house of the Bhonsles who had given their lives for the advancement of the Maratha Empire. Though the Peshwa won a victory at the battle of Rakshasbhuvan which was fought by him against the Nizam, he had to pay a very heavy price for it. He had to cede to Janoji a territory yielding an annual income of about thirty-two lakhs of rupees and make several other concessions³ as the price of the latter's desertion of the Nizam. After the treaty was signed "Madhav Rao openly reproached him for his duplicity to both the parties and vehemently condemned the unprincipled and unworthy motive by which he had been drawn in to become a tool for the subversion of a Government⁴". This sharp rebuke, it seems, cut Janoji to the heart making him henceforth even less willing to offer military help to the Peshwa than to court the friendship of his enemies⁵. That this was his real attitude became evident when the Peshwa commenced hostilities with Haidar Ali in 1764.

It was in the beginning of 1764 that Madhav Rao marched against Haidar⁶ and naturally expected Janoji to rally under his banner with his forces. As a member of the Maratha Confederacy Janoji was in duty bound to accept some time ago the invitation of the Peshwa. He had also concluded a treaty with Madhav Rao under which he was obliged to help him against Haidar Ali. He had his mental reservation, however, and on one pretext or another refused to carry out the Peshwa's command. In February 1764, he wrote to Gangoba Tatya Chandrachud that he was unable to join the Peshwa's forces as the conditions in Bengal had become critical and that his presence in Nagpur was absolutely neces-

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¹Selections from the Peshwa's Daftar, 20, 168.

²S. P. D., 20, 139.

³Selections from the Satara Raja's and Peshwa's Diaries, Madhav Rao's Diary, Part I, pp. 130-32; Khare, *Aitihāsik Lekha Sanghrāha*, 318; *Aitihāsik Patravayashar*, 103; and S. P. D., 20, 141.

⁴Duff, *History of the Maharattas*, Vol. II, P. 176.

⁵S. P. D., 38, 151; See also the original documents published in this paper: These were secured by me through the courtesy of Shri K. K. Parasnis of Poona, who possesses a large number of Modi documents of historical importance, his ancestors being the Parasnis of the Peshwas in the 18th century.

⁶S. P. D., 20, 147 and 150.

sary⁷. He further added that he had already instructed Ranoji Karande⁸ and Visaji Raghunath,⁹ who were collecting *ghasa-dana* in the province of Ganga-thadi, to march towards the Karnatak should the Peshwa so desire.

A letter dated 2nd April 1764 written by Vyankat Rao Moreshwar, Peshwa's Agent with Janoji (published here for the first time)¹⁰ reveals Janoji's activities during this period and throws fresh light on the doings of the Nizam, Haidar Ali and the deposed Nawab of Bengal. Vyankat Rao wrote as follows: "When I reached Paithan, the Nizam left for Hyderabad and Ganesh Tukdeo and myself made our way towards Nagpur. The Sena-Saheb-Subah wrote to Ganesh Pant that his people had taken recourse to sitting dharna and fasting and he could not in the circumstances leave his station; that the Peshwa should, therefore, kindly excuse his absence in the Karnatak that year and that he would amply make up for it in the following year. If, however, the Peshwa needed any military aid he should immediately write to Ranoji Karande and Nanaji Krishna¹¹ who were posted in the Panch Mahals and whom Janoji had instructed to join the Peshwa if the latter should ask them to do so. This has been corroborated by both the Sardars. In these circumstances, it is quite clear that the Sena-Saheb-Subah is not leaving the province. When Janoji and Devaji Pant would confer with their people it would be known which course the former was going to take. But I am sure that Janoji-baba is quite loyal to the Peshwa. What is he going to gain by forsaking the cause of the master? It is said that Rango Ganesh (Janoji's Vakil at Hyderabad) has reported that the Peshwa has concluded through Murad Khan a treaty with the Nizam by offering him a *saranjam* of ten lakhs of rupees. Previous to this, the Agents of Haidar Ali had interviewed the Nizam. It is reported now that Haidar Ali approached the Nizam through the agency of Ram Chandra Rao Jadhav, and requested him to confer on him (Haidar Ali) the title of Nawab for which he was ready to pay the (Nizam) a *nazr* of six lakhs of rupees. Haidar's request was granted by the Nizam on receipt of the *nazr*. Haidar, who is now fighting with the Peshwa, has suggested that if an honourable treaty is not concluded and the fighting continues the Nizam should make common cause with him and pounce upon the Peshwa from the north, whereon Haidar Ali would advance from the south. In the circumstances, the Peshwa's position would be precarious, as the river Tungabhadra is in flood. It is also reported that Jafar Ali Khan¹² has written to Janoji that his capital has been captured by the Farangis (the English), that he has fled to Banaras and that should Janoji care for the recovery of the *chaugh* for the last eight years, he should immediately join him with his troops against the Farangis, after which they would administer the province together. I learn that Shivbhat Sathe has sent two lakhs of rupees from Cuttack. I have not yet had any audience with Janoji-baba and shall communicate the details after seeing him."

⁷Chandrachud Daftar, Vol. I, 88.

⁸He was nephew of Raghunath Karande who was one of the Sardars of Janoji.

⁹He was a Captain in the service of Janoji.

¹⁰This document, being unpublished, a free translation in English is given here. The details narrated herein corroborate the information given in letter No. 88 from the Chandrachud Daftar. Some of the facts given here are however entirely new.

¹¹He was a trusted Vakil of Janoji and was often sent by him to negotiate with the Peshwa and Nizam. He is also mentioned as Ganesh Pant and Ganesh Dada.

¹²He belonged to the family of Babuji Naik Baramatiker and was the Karbhari of Raghunath Karande. At the time of fights between Mudhoji and Janoji, Nanaji Krishna often changed side and was killed while in action by Mudhoji in 1775. Nanaji is also known as Narayan Krishna Joshi.

¹³Probably a mistake for Qasim Ali Khan, who has recently been dispossessed by the English in Bengal. Jafar Ali Khan, who was in friendly alliance with the English at the time, could not certainly have made an overture of the kind to Janoji.

The importance of the document lies in the new information it furnishes on (1) the critical position of the Peshwa who, anxious as he was to obtain a speedy victory in his Mysore campaign, was confronted by fresh problems created by the Nizam's new diplomatic moves; (2) the tactics adopted by Haidar Ali to win the Nizam; (3) the position of advantage acquired by the Nizam in the Karnatak affairs and (4) the delicate situation in which Janoji Bhonsle found himself.

Janoji could not make up his mind to join the Maratha forces and no reply was sent by him either to the Peshwa or his uncle about the help sought from him. So Raghunath Rao wrote to him from Nasik for help before leaving for the Karnatak. Janoji repeated his old excuses about the bad state of affairs in Bengal although showing outwardly his keen desire to stand by the Maratha cause.¹⁴ Yet on other occasions he pleaded as excuses his financial difficulties and an eye-sore which was giving him trouble.¹⁵ Not that he failed to anticipate the grave consequences of such a policy of vacillation, but to forestall them he started negotiations with the Nizam, Haidar Ali and the deposed Nawab of Bengal.¹⁶ This would be borne out by the following unpublished document. In a news-letter written probably on 31 March, 1765,¹⁷ Vyankat Rao Moreshwar writes, "Shrimant Dada Saheb has written to the Sena-Saheb-Subah as follows: 'While on our way to the Karnatak we waited for you for a long time. For one full month we marched slowly till we reached the banks of the Krishna, but seeing that you are not coming, we quickened our speed and reached the Peshwa's camp. Even if you have failed to join us so far, hasten your march with redoubled speed; that alone would help us to bring the war to a speedy conclusion and would certainly put you and the Peshwa in an advantageous position. So come up quickly. The war with Haidar Naik would come to a finish very soon.' When this letter was received (adds Vyankat Rao) meetings were held at the place of Piraji Naik Nimbalkar, but so far nothing has been finally decided". The same news-letter reports Janoji as saying: "Once the people know that I am leaving for the Karnatak with a large force, all the soldiers would leave the army and only a small force of five thousand would remain, and then all would be chaos in Nagpur". "At one moment", the letter continues, "he feels like marching out, but at others he thinks in a contrary way." Again he would ask sometime, "But why has not the Peshwa written to me as Shrimant Dada Saheb had done?" Hence no decision has, as yet, been taken. I hope that Janoji-baba would ultimately decide to go. I pray to God that he would go and thus falsify all conjectures (to the contrary). At that he would go and thus falsify all conjectures (to the contrary). At present he is thinking of marching towards Kada. On March 28(?), 1765 news was received that the Nawab had gone over to the side of Haidar Naik and that he (the Nawab) had written to Janoji that he had departed with full confidence in him, that he should not join the Peshwa's forces and should spend a few days in the province of Ganga-thadi. The Bhonsle has already written to the Nizam saying: "The present crisis is similar to the one which was precipitated by the Peshwa on the banks of the Ganga (a few years ago). The Peshwa's stay in the Karnatak camp for two successive years has immensely weakened his power and has sapped the strength of his army. The Peshwa is now in a precarious position; and as both of you (Nizam and Haidar Ali) have joined hands and as the Pathans are also with us, the day should prove advantageous for us". The letter concludes with the following remarks: "How the master is going to tackle the situa-

¹⁴S. P. D., 20, 150, 151, 152.

¹⁵S. P. D., 20, 133, 154.

¹⁶S. P. D., 38, 151.

¹⁷The writer of this letter does not give the exact date of the despatch of the letter, but mentions two dates which help to fix it. The contents show that it was despatched between 26th March and 2nd April, 1765.

tion one does not know. The turn of events seems to bear a close analogy to that which compelled the Peshwa to cede (to the Nizam) a territory yielding a revenue of sixty lakhs of rupees¹⁸ and enabled (Dadasaheb) further to worsen matters by his missives."

Another important document, (the first folio of which is unfortunately missing), written by an agent of the Peshwa at Nagpur in March 1765 reports Janoji as saying: "Let the Peshwa break off his relations with the Nizam and then watch the *tamasha*. If the Peshwa writes to me as Shrimant Dada Saheb has done I shall get (at least) mental satisfaction."

Continuing the author of the letter observes: "I suspect that at present Janoji-baba is thinking of something else, possibly he is thinking of acting as he did last year¹⁹. Yet I cannot finally make out which way the wind is blowing. (When I met him) I argued with him thus: The letter written by Shrimant Dada Saheb is as good as a letter from the Peshwa himself; for both of them are one and their policies are one. You should have, therefore, joined the Peshwa's forces in the Karnatak instead of standing on formalities in this way. Again, I do not understand why you are rendering his position more difficult (not only by your stay at Nagpur but also by your overtures to his enemies). The Shrimant is bound to succeed in the Karnatak in any case (even without your help), but he would certainly remember your words and actions". At these words of mine Janoji was very angry. When the Karnatak war is over, you should immediately march towards Nagpur. If you do not do so the kingdom would be in danger; for I think Janoji's intentions are far from satisfactory. I am simply supplying you with the news I have gathered here."

These documents throw a flood of light on the true designs of Janoji and we have reasons to believe that Janoji was not at all keen on leaving his station and joining the Peshwa in the Karnatak. Instead, we find his offering lame excuses. His eye trouble could only be a temporary excuse, and that an experienced soldier of Janoji's standing should have adduced to it is rather strange. How unjustified were also his grievances based on supposed breach of formalities on the part of the Peshwa will be clear from the fact that not only Raghunath Rao but even the Peshwa²⁰ himself had asked him to join the campaign personally. He had financial difficulties no doubt, but no contemporary Maratha sardar was free from them. Even the Peshwa himself was not in a sound financial position. The excuse of monetary difficulties would thus hardly explain the hesitancy shown by Janoji. The alleged crisis in Bengal, moreover, could not be a reasonable ground for his remaining in Nagpur. The English were now the complete master of the affairs in Bengal and their authority had been firmly established in that province. Under the circumstances any effort on the part of Janoji to oust them even if he were supported by the forces of the deposed Nawab was doomed to failure. It is true that the English at this date stood greatly in awe of the Maratha power in Poona and were not in a position to give the latter any provocation to attack them. But this certainly does not mean that Janoji would have become successful had he simply crossed the border and entered Bengal. That a man who had been unable to collect ~~chauth~~ in Bengal for past eight years should think of collecting them at this juncture with the help of a defeated soldier like the Nawab of Bengal is

¹⁸Refer to the position at the time of the treaty between the Peshwa and the Nizam in 1763.

¹⁹I.e. 1763, when Janoji joined the Nizam against the Peshwa.

²⁰eg. P. D., 136, 147, 150.

something which passes our comprehension. What Janoji really wanted was to gain time and to make his position strong by alliances with the Nizam and Haidar Ali, so that he might face the Peshwa in equal terms. He was convinced that on the termination of the Karnatak Campaign the latter would march on him for his default. The later events show that Janoji's fears were not unfounded.

After concluding a treaty with Haidar Ali on 12th March,²¹ 1765, the Peshwa reached Poona on 8th June, 1765²². He was annoyed to find that, instead of joining the campaign in the Karnatak, Janoji had been in intrigue with the Nizam and Haidar Ali. He had reasons also to suspect that Janoji was trying to help his uncle Raghunath Rao in his ambitious designs.²³ All these led the Peshwa to decide that Janoji should be punished and he should be taught such a lesson as he would never forget in his life-time. So he started preparations for marching into the territory of Janoji. As a preliminary measure he formed an alliance with the Nizam agreeing to cede to him a territory yielding a revenue of 32 lakhs of rupees per year—the same territory that had been given to Janoji after the battle of Rakasabhuvan.²⁴ When the news reached Janoji he was taken aback. In a letter (which is unpublished) dated about 6th June, 1765, Vyankat Rao Moreishwar (which is unpublished) dated about 6th June, 1765, Vyankat Rao Moreishwar writes, "The Peshwa's letters were received here on June, 6, in which the Peshwa is reported to have communicated that he had discussed everything with Babu Rao Rayaji, who has apprised Janoji of the intention of the Peshwa. Babu Rao Rayaji, it is reported, has written to Janoji: "The Peshwa desires you to meet him personally with only 500 to 1000 soldiers and that after deliberations with you a plan of action would be fixed and then only he would decide whether he should bring his full contingents on the field or not. Should you fail to meet him he would immediately despatch his artillery to Berar and follow it himself with his full army. Come what may the Peshwa seems to be determined to give you a desperate battle. If you are prepared to see him with one thousand soldiers you should do so. If not, it would be better part of valour for you to take every possible precaution (to protect your country) and to guard your forts". "Janoji-baba", adds Vyankat Rao Moreishwar, "has not as yet lost his usual composure but his advisers, it is reported, bluster forth with all possible threat and keep saying if the Peshwa's forces enter Berar every one in his army will be killed by whatever means possible. Please arrange to send envoys to Madho Sing so that the agents sent by Janoji would be cast into prison by him (Madho Sing). The news that the Peshwa is going to advance towards Nagpur is causing much stir amongst the people here who have begun to run away from their homes".

Babu Rao Rayaji had also informed Janoji that the Peshwa intended treachery²⁵. "If you meet him as desired by him please rest assured that he would resort to treachery. So take every possible precaution before you see him personally. Otherwise do not see him at all. The fact that you have an army of thirty thousand has put him into dismay. So please do not meet him. If you have already crossed the Ganga (Godavari)

²¹S. P. D., 37, 60, 61.

²²Chandrachud Daftar, I, 96.

²³Cf. Grant Duff's statement "The Peshwa was sensible that Rugonath Rao could at this period obtain the aid either of Nizam Ally or of Janojee Bhonsalay", Vol. II, p. 192.

²⁴S. P. D., 20; 159, 168.

²⁵Peche Daftar, Vol. I, 35.

retrace your steps and strengthen your forces."²⁶ This advice was literally followed by Janoji who sent his brother Mudhoji²⁷ to Chennur in order to make it invulnerable. He kept his plans ready and made every possible effort to check the advance of the Peshwa and to offer him a severe battle without caring for the consequences.²⁸

On 27th September, 1765, one Balaram, an agent of the Peshwa, writes in an *unpublished* letter, "The news that the Shrimant is advancing against Nagpur has created havoc in the whole province (of Nagpur). Janoji is still trying to persuade the Nizam to join him (against the Peshwa). Mahadji Sindhia's Vakiel and messengers have also arrived in Nagpur. Janoji-baba has written to Mahadji that both of them should join hands and with one mind and policy should advance against the Peshwa to defeat him."

The agents of the Peshwa were not unaware of the all-out effort Janoji was making. In fact every bit of information on the preparations made by Janoji was communicated by them to the Peshwa. He was informed how discontent was rife among Janoji's own men, and how Janoji was looking forward to the conclusion of an alliance with the Nizam every day and to the arrival of help from Madho Sing.²⁹ The Peshwa was advised by these agents to write friendly letters to Madho Sing, Burhan Shah of Devgad (Nagpur), Misir Jeevanram, as well as to win over Raghoji Narande and Ramaji Ballal Gune to his side.³⁰ A note of warning was also sounded by them against the mischievous conduct of Devaji Pant Chorghode who was reported to have remarked that as long as Raghunath Rao was in the province of Nagpur it would be his policy to keep friendly relations with him, but once he has left the province all the places should be recaptured and the whole province reconquered.³¹ Finally the Peshwa was advised to march against Janoji immediately, to defeat him and crush his power for good so that he might never try to raise his head again.³²

It is beyond the scope of the present paper to describe in detail how the Peshwa marched against Janoji, first in 1765 and again in 1768, and inflicted on him a crushing defeat on each occasion, thereby shattering his power to pieces once for all. He was so much cowed down by these defeats that after the treaty of Kanakapur in 1769, he remained loyal to the Peshwa for the rest of his life. Once or twice, Haidar Ali tried to enlist his help against the Peshwa but his loyalty was not to be shaken. "The Peshwa's enemy is my enemy", he wrote, "My only prayer is that the love that has subsisted between us should be on the increase every day."³³

²⁶*Pethe Daftar*, Vol. I, 35.

²⁷*Pethe Daftar*, Vol. I, 37.

²⁸*Pethe Daftar*, Vol. I, 35.

²⁹*Pethe Daftar*, Vol. I, 40.

³⁰*Ibid.*

³¹*Ibid.*

³²*Ibid.*

³³*P. D.* 20, 292.

A CONTEMPORARY MUTINY ACCOUNT : MEMORIAL OF AN INDIGO PLANTER

By K. K. Datta

In the transcripts of records which I secured a few years back from the National Archives, New Delhi, for the preparation of a thesis on the Bihar phase of the Indian movement of 1857-59, I got the following account in the form of a memorial¹ submitted to the Governor-General and Viceroy of India in Council by Alexander Martin, an Indigo planter in the district of Azamgarh (Azamgarh). On the 3rd June, 1857, the Sepoys of the 17th Regiment at Azamgarh under the command of Major Burroughs revolted, whereupon the European residents of this place fled to Ghazipur.² Azamgarh continued to be a centre of the movement for several months more. Kunwar Singh, the brave leader of the movement in Bihar, made a diversion in eastern Oudh in March-April, 1858. He joined a party of his comrades at Atraulia (25 miles distant from Azamgarh) on the 17th March. A body of British troops under Colonel Milman attacked him there within a few days but were themselves defeated and retreated to Azamgarh.³ Azamgarh was relieved by Lord Mark Kerr, whom Lord Canning had deputed specially for this. But Kunwar Singh continued fighting against the British troops under Brigadier Douglas (April 17—April 21).

The Indigo planters naturally supported and helped the Company's government. In the document quoted below we read of Alexander Martin, an Indigo planter in the district of Azamgarh, praying for the grant of two confiscated taluqs of Shamsabad and Khorason in that district in recognition of his services to the government of the Company, particularly his work as an engineer in "fortifying the Azimghur Kutcherry" on the eve of the Mutiny there and for construction of the Azamgarh fort. He claims preference to the Indian zamindars, whom he deprecates in strong terms and holds out an assurance to pay increased revenue after a period of ten years by effecting various improvements.

This document also contains names of officers in command of the troops of the Company's government, during the investment of Azamgarh by Kunwar Singh and some new and interesting details regarding the latter.

Political Cons (Supply) 30 December 1859 nos. 590-97.

To
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles
John Viscount Canning
Governor General and Viceroy of India in Council.

Dr. K.K. Datta is Professor and Head of the Department of History, Patna College and an Associate Member of the Commission on behalf of the Government of Bihar. He is the Convenor of the Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission. He has several historical works of outstanding merit to his credit.

¹ Political Consultations, 30 December, 1859, Nos. 590-97.

² Head-quarters of the Azamgarh District of the Benares divisions in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North western Provinces.

³ Kaye, Sir John, *A History of the Sepoy War*, Vol. II, Pp. 213-216.

⁴ Muleson, Colonel, *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. IV Pp. 318-320.

The Memorial of Alexander Martin Indigo Planter in the District of Azimgurh Respectfully sheweth.

That your Memorialist solicits a perusal of these pages, in as much as he has a conviction, from the tenor of the reply received from Government, through the Commissioner 5th Division to his first application submitted through the Collector of Azimgurh to Government for a grant of the Two confiscated Talookas of Shumshabad and Khurasoon in the Azimgurh District that Memorialists claim for services rendered in a Military capacity and as a Military Engineer has not been fully detailed to shew the good effects proceeding from them; in order to enable the Government to arrive at a fair estimate of their value to the state at the most critical period, commencing from the time when the cartridge question was agitated by the Troops 17th Regt. B.N.I. and detail of Artillery with 2 guns under Lieutenant Parish. Your Memorialist begs to lay this memorial in a narrative form before your Lordship and prays for a review of his case in finally deciding the measure of the reward due to him. Memorialist in his first application through Mr. Davies the Collector and Magistrate did not file the whole of his certificates, he now does so, soliciting a perusal.

2nd. Memorialist respectfully desires to bring to your Lordship's notice that from the very first, he volunteered his services to the Government and their value to the state is fully acknowledged in the letters (herewith filed in original) from the Authorities, and at all times Memorialist has cheerfully done his part as a good subject by making himself useful for the benefit of the public works as an Engineer. The many extensive works executed by him are convincing evidence of his ability, and of his readiness to serve the Government and, shew he is not deficient in qualification and experience of a nature, that only requires the opportunity to expand itself for the benefit of his adopted country. Moving in a limited sphere of life, it has been his constant endeavour to do his part in such a manner as to earn the good opinion of his superiors. But in the isolated position the Memorialist has passed his days, it has not been possible for him to effect the good he could do for want of means and a position, and should he be so fortunate as to be successful in this his only chance of preferment, he in all humbleness of mind feels assured that the honor conferred on, and the trust confined in him will not be misplaced.

3rd. Memorialist has a perfect knowledge of the country the habits and customs of the people and their institutions, he can read and write the Oordoo sufficiently well for all practical purposes; of the system of village management Memorialist has much experience. Mr. Davies Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh in his letter to the Commissioner No. 158 of the present year has done Memorialist the honour to bear emphatic testimony in Memorialist's behalf in the following extract. "It is not every European to whom the management of large estates can be wisely confided, but in this respect Mr. Martin may be safely recommended. He speaks the language perfectly, has had experience as a Planter, is possessed of resources as a Civil Engineer, and is likely to deal with his tenants fairly and considerately."

4th. In the Government despatch it is decided your Memorialist has earned a good claim to a reward, but that it is a question of a little time, before the award is made; remarking that Memorialists' application is of too high a value. Memorialist would here solicit a reconsideration of the subject in all its bearings, for with a smaller income than these estates are reputed

to yield, Memorialist would be unable to do any thing in the way of improving the estates or the condition of the Royots. It being a fact that needs no elucidation that native Landlords as a general rule never lay out a farthing on their estates in the view of improving them, or encouraging the spread of scientific knowledge amongst their own class or brotherhood, or of being the means of enabling their Ryots to improve the capabilities of their holdings; and thus save them from the grasp of the village Mahajans. A large field is open to the intelligent and public spirited European Landlord, the productiveness of the soil is abundant if properly developed by Irrigation, an improved method of manuring, the introduction of a better description of cattle for the plough, and alternation of crops etc. the want of these principal features in husbandry is notorious; and none but a European Landlord who has abilities and energy to guide him could introduce these beneficial changes.

5th. Memorialist as an Indigo Planter has minutely studied the practice of Agriculture during the past 7 years, and has found by practical experience that an incredible amount of ignorance prevails amongst the Zemindars, and peasantry in the most ordinary method of cultivating land to the best advantage. Nothing so interests them as the condition of their lands and crops, but they are powerless to effect any change although of such vital importance to them; their landlords aiding in no way, they are thus thrown into the native Mahajans hands who never do business under 50 per cent, and not unfrequently much more; hence the condition of the tenant is in a great measure at its lowest with no prospect of regeneration. Memorialist relies on the known enlightened views entertained by your Lordship on the requirements of India, that your Memorialist's prayer will meet with a fair hearing, and his endeavours to do the good, he would be enabled to perform encouraged by a favourable decision.

6th. Your Memorialist respectfully represent for your Lordship's consideration that by the bestowal on him of the Two Talookas asked for, his sphere of usefulness and social position would only be established in a decent mediocrity leaving barely 5,000 rupees a year clear to lay out on the improvements Memorialist would undoubtedly inaugurate. There being about 24 or 25 villages constituting the Talookas Rs. 200 a year would only be available for each, in sinking new wells, forming new Bunds and Tanks and in deepening the old ones. The Government Revenue or demand is about Rs. 8,000 a year. The rent Roll nominally about Rs. 19,000 which Memorialist doubts the estates in their present neglected state pay easily. These estates are at present under Memorialist's management and with every exertion during the past year he could only realise about Rs. 14,000, nor do the Collections of the present year promise more favourably. The cost of collection and other village expenditure to the landlord would not be under Rs. 2,000 annually. Assuming that the rent roll is Rs. 19,000 after deducting the above outlay leaves Rs. 4,000 a year or nearly 334 Rs. a month for the landlord as his share for personal expenses. Each village in these estates would require from 2 to 4 new wells to give a moderate supply of water for irrigation, beyond that obtainable from the present available supply, before there could be any reasonable hopes of an increase in the collections, or to receive the present dues without pressure on the tenants.

7th. To effect these improvements a period of 10 years would be taken up, then no doubt a decided increase might be counted upon. Memorialist would steadily lay out the above mentioned proportion viz. Rs. 5,000 a year on works of Irrigation and other improvements, and devote the whole of his

energies to develop the resources of the trust confided to him (for memorialist is of opinion that property has its duties as well as rights) and he feels confident that a few years would prove the difference between a Zemindaree conducted by a European and that of any by a native Talookdar.

8th. Your Memorialist respectfully solicits your Lordship's attention to the following facts connected with his services before and after the breaking out of the mutiny.

9th. At the desire of the Civil Authorities your Memorialist rendered, as is acknowledged by Mr. Simson Joint Magistrate in his certificate "Invaluable aid in fortifying the Azimgurh Kutchary" a few days before the outbreak. The Troops mutinying suddenly on the evening of the 3rd of June 57 by killing one officer and wounding the Quarter Master Serjt, the Civil and Military Officers with their families were compelled to fly for their lives. Of these events your Memorialist knew nothing, until the morning of the 4th of June, 1857 when all the villagers rose up as one man, plundering not only the European planter but each other. All roads were closed and communication with the city stopped and impossible by any means whatsoever for the first two days. On the 6th of June your Memorialist determined on attempting a passage to the City with his family at imminent risk, and he was the first to enter the city alone of his own accord (of course escorted by some loyal Zemindars, whose names Memorialist has given to the Magistrate in hopes that their loyalty would be rewarded). At this time it was in agitation within the city to raise a Rajah to the command of the District, this was told by zemindars to Memorialist, who are returning from the city consultation. Memorialist easily foresaw the mischief that would ensue if such an event took place, and on arrival in the city took measures to allay the ferment agitating the native mind on the mutiny of the troops and intrigues of the disaffected towards the Government. As Memorialist was well known amongst most of the influential men of the city, he sought these persons, and explained the power of the British Nation and made them to understand that speedy relief would arrive by troops ordered to Calcutta in place of proceeding to China, and all opposition be borne down. Memorialist's arguments were listened to with attention, and seconded by the tact and devotion of several of the native officials produced a revulsion (revulsion) of feeling in our favour. Azimgurh was thus kept from breaking out into any open hostility to the Government. Mr. Philip Niblett also assisted in reassuring the native mind. Memorialist respectfully submits, that to his opportune arrival in Azimgurh and his stay for 12 days amongst an excited population at a most critical moment may in some degree be attributed the peace and safety of the city.

10th. Memorialist would with due submission observe that he has seen a notice of the reward given to Mr. Boyle District Engineer on the Railway for fortifying his house at Arrah and defending it along with others who took refuge in it from the fury of the Dinapoor mutineers and rebel villages. Memorialist would not for an instant detract any thing from the honour due to Mr. Boyle for his high courage and ability in the Arrah affair, but in justice to himself Memorialist humbly asks permission to be allowed to contrast the extent and importance of the works executed (and continued series of services rendered) by your Memorialist in comparison with the Arrah fortification. The one was a place of refuge for 60 men, the Azimgurh Fort proved a place of security for hundreds. The Madras Cavalry under Colonel Gumberledge about 400 men and horses European Infantry 32th Regiment about 280 men and Madras Rifles about 120, Colonel Lord

Mark Kerr with his detachment of Infantry and wounded found shelter therein together with many carts with stores, and Government cattle for the guns under Lieutenant Welsh. Mr. Boyle's active services continued for about a month, and they were deemed worthy of a jageer of Rs. 10,000 a year, while your Memorialist's services extending over a period of several months without any kind of remuneration are considered by one single authority as meriting a reward of a Jageer of Three or Four thousand Rupees a year only; whereas by Mr. Davies the Magistrate, whose judgement must have been confirmed by the united opinion of the Civil and Military Officers present during the siege, and who was himself present, and was a constant eye witness of Memorialist's exertions, and could thus form a just estimate of their value, has strongly recommended your Memorialist for a reward commensurate with the value of the services rendered.

11th. To Captain G. M. Boileau on the first instance is the honour due for deciding that a Fort should be built. It was planned and constructed by Memorialist as testified to by Mr. W. Wynyard Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, as also to Memorialist's Military services in commanding and working the Barrette Battery against the enemy's guns, in the following extracts from his Report to Government dated 13th July, 1858. "To Mr. Martin we are indebted in a great measure for the design and construction of the Azimgurh Fort in September, 1857, he was present throughout the siege and during the sally on the 28th March, and on many other occasions worked and laid the 6 lb. gun against the enemy's battery and in covering the retirement of the sallying parties. Mr. Martin who volunteered his services as Garrison Engineer was constantly exposed to the Enemy's fire during the seige. He was also employed in reconnoitering under fire. He has been favourably noticed by Colonel Dames commanding at Azimgurh to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army dated 28th March, 1858 for his activity, courage, and knowledge of defensive operations. Colonel Milman also in his despatch of the 27th March to Colonel Dames, commanding at Azimgurh praises him for his exertions on all occasions. This fort has been of vast political importance from its geographical position, and was the cause not only of keeping the Azimgurh District itself from being in a constant state of anarchy but blocked the advance of Koer Singh's Rebel army in March and April 1858 into the Bunarus and Ghazeepore Districts.

12th. Before Koer Singh entered the district Memorialist foresaw the probability of the Fort being attacked, he therefore of his own accord arranged to have ready 2,000 sand bags, and when the Rebel sepoys took possession of the city, these sand bags, (humanly speaking) were the means of saving many valuable lives, as the garrison was fired upon from houses only 100 yards from the parapets; when these sand bags were expanded opposite the most exposed position, the value of this description of defence was appreciated and a further supply ordered, and procured with the utmost difficulty. For 22 days the rebel army was engaged in devising plans for capturing the Fort, and plundering the treasure about six lacks, with other valuable Military and Commissariat store.

13th. In addition Memorialist may be pardoned in saying that to the existence of the Azimgurh Fort the safety of the rich commercial city of Gazeepore was due, for assuredly had there not been such a place of strength to retire into Colonel Milman with his very inadequate force would have had to retire on to Bunarus or Gazeepore; and it is questionable if the Collector would have been able to collect carriage for the Treasure and other valuable property of Government. The rebel army would have been free to

do much damage not only to private and public property but infinite mischief in disorganizing whole districts and Tribes.

14th. A few days after the expulsion of the Rebels by General Lugard, that officer did memorialist the honour of desiring his attendance in camp to consult as to the best means of securing shelter for the Troops and an hospital for the wounded. Thus again was your Memorialist the humble means of making himself useful to the state and at that officer's request immediately set to work under Captain Dawson (whose memorandum of works and letter of thanks are likewise filed) in roofing the available houses and in building a magazine for powder. A large hospital, originally the Collectors Kutcherri and 2 large houses, originally occupied by Civil Officers were completed with such despatch as to be ready by the time the greatest heat prevailed. In proof of this Memorialist begs to refer to Colonel Kelly, C. B. Major J. Maxwell and Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Leeson of H.M. 34 Regiment. In June last Memorialist offered his services to Major Thring Royal Artillery, which were accepted in surveying the Town and Military position of Azimgurh.

15th. Your Memorialist in proof of this (these) assertions also begs to mention the names of officers in command of Troops during the investment of Azimgurh by Koer Singh viz Major General Dames and Colonel Milman 37th Regiment, Captain Broom Madras Rifles, Captain J. D. White Brigade Major to the Garrison and in the civil department to Mr. W. Wynyard, Special Commissioner and Mr. Davies the Magistrate. Before the mutiny to Messrs C. Horne and J. Simson Civil Service. During the time the Fort was constructing to Messrs. C. Home & A. Pollock Civil Service, and Captains G. M. Boileau and C. Miles, and Your Memorialist believes Colonel Moberly Royal Artillery with General Franks Column sent in a report to Government on the Fort.

16th. Under the circumstances your Memorialist solicits the grant of these Estates intact carrying their present Revenue of Rs. 8,000 a year, and would after a period of 10 years pay and increased revenue of one fourth of the present Government demand; when the effect of his improvements would be established. For your Memorialist is convinced that throughout the country the Revenue could be increased, by attention being paid to the present ancient system of Agriculture. Your Memorialist would here beg to explain one material circumstance to your Lordship, viz. the result likely to arise from the division of estates bound together by a community of interests under one head, by a severance of which, the harmony of the whole would be deranged: For rights of way, water from wells and tank and other village privileges which had never been questioned would if held under different masters become subjects of endless litigation etc. source of serious loss to each party, and in many other ways be a cause of irremediable inquietude.

17th. Lastly your Memorialist would mention as indicating the loyalty and usefulness of his family and that of the irreparable loss they have suffered through this Rebellion, that at Delhi on the 11th May, 1857 nine of its members were massacred and only one escaped, and he was one of the nine who defended the Magazine under Lieutenant Willoughby. At the defence of the Residency at Lucknow another relative was twice wounded in sorties, a third did good service at the siege of Delhi as Adjutant of the Regiment of Pioneers under Colonel Baird Smith C.B. of Engineers and in repressing the outbreak in the Saharunpore district. In the early wars of the Deccan an ancestor of Memorialist was killed while leading the forlorn

hope at the storming of Argam. In short, whenever duly called Memorialist's family has ever been ready to come forward with heart and hand. Your Memorialist in this Rebellion has personally suffered very severely in the destruction of his factories and plunder of all he possessed, the labour and saving of many years, and as a consequence the utter ruin of his business. The loss of 5/6 of his Indigo Crop of 1857, which was ploughed up and otherwise damaged by the zemindars during the short time the Authorities were absent from the district in August, 1857, a second loss of the new crop of 1858 when Koer Singh invested Azimgurh. All these combined have plunged him into heavy debt, to liquidate which is impossible as he is at present circumstanced: for indeed up to the present time Memorialist has no hopes of being able to reopen his factories for season 1859.

18th. Finally your Memorialist has endeavoured to lay before your Lordship the peculiar features of his case, he could not make it shorter for obvious reasons, and in closing this, his Memorial feels assured your Lordship will grant him a just hearing and adequate reward. And as in duty bound he will ever pray.

Sd. Alexander Martin.

CHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR OF TANJORE

By V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar

THE principality of Tanjore, while under the Maratha Rajas (1676—1801) produced some eminent men who were known not only for their integrity and high character but also for their able work as judges. Among them special mention may be made of two persons, viz., Ayya Sastri who made a mark in the Maratha court at Poona¹ and Chakravarti Ayyangar who distinguished himself both in Tanjore and Pudukkottai. It is unfortunate that we do not have any clear knowledge of either of them.

Chakravarti Ayyangar with whom this paper deals, was a Sastri in the court of Maharaja Sarfoji II in the early years of the last century on a monthly salary of thirty *chakrams*. Later he appears to have been appointed as the head of the *Dharma Sabha*, the chief court of justice in Tanjore. It was during that period that Sir William Blackburne, the Resident at Tanjore came to know Chakravarti Ayyangar as a man of great "integrity, impartiality and strict justice".²

About the beginning of 1814 Chakravarti Ayyangar was not considered favourably by Maharaja Sarfoji II the ruler of Tanjore, who developed a contempt for the judge. Sir William Blackburne who came to know of it wanted to see that no harm was done to Chakravarti Ayyangar. By that time Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman, the ruler of Pudukkottai was dead leaving Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman a minor to succeed to the *gadi* and with the accession of the latter, Sir William Blackburne was directed by the Government of Madras "to undertake the management of the province of Poodocottah and the guardianship of the minor" ruler and his brother. At that time the administration of justice in the state was in a bad way. Sir William Blackburne thought that "the country would be miserable where justice fluctuated according to the pleasure of the prince, where delay was great, where recommendations were admitted and where steadiness in carrying out into execution the decision was wanting" and that "the description was not inapplicable to the administration of justice at the time" in Pudukkottai. Therefore after re-organizing the courts of justice in the State he wanted to appoint Chakravarti Ayyangar as the chief Judge of the newly constituted *Nyaya Sabha*.

To secure the services of the learned Sastri of Tanjore was, however, no easy task for Sir William Blackburne, in view of the positive dislike of the Raja of Tanjore for his judge. On the 2nd April 1814, the Resident requested Maharaja Sarfoji to permit Chakravarti Ayyangar "to go to Poodocottah to preside over the court of justice of the Rajah Bahadur" to which the Tanjore ruler said that he would consult Chakravarti, and if

the latter agreed he would make no objection³, though he (the Rajah) characterised him as a wretch, ignorant of the Sastras, corrupted and unjust. On being informed the same evening by Sarfoji that Chakravarti was willing to take up the new appointment, and himself getting the consent of Chakravarti the next day, Sir William Blackburne wrote to the Maharaja requesting him to continue to pay the judge the salary of 30 *chakrams* a month which he received as one of the Sastris before his elevation to the headship of the *Dharma Sabha* for which the Resident would consider himself "under a great obligation to your Highness"⁴. In the meanwhile surprisingly enough Raja Sarfoji dismissed Chakravarti Ayyangar from the headship of the *Dharma Sabha* even before the Resident had spoken to him on the morning of the 3rd of April, charging him with injustice in the discharge of his sacred duty. Sir William Blackburne was very much offended by this action of the ruler of Tanjore. Firstly because, the Raja's behaviour was most disrespectful to the station of the Resident especially when he had voluntarily offered to relieve His Highness of a man whom he disliked by employing him at a distance where his talents and services might be useful⁵; and secondly because, the grave charges made in writing by the Raja against Chakravarti Ayyangar disqualified the latter from being employed elsewhere. Therefore in an indignant letter which he wrote to Sarfoji on the 4th April, Sir William Blackburne recapitulated the unhappy turn which things had taken in the course of the previous two days, and "in the name of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council" asked the Raja "to state to me some definite acts of injustice, incapacity or corruption in Chakravarti while he filled the high station of the first judge in your Highness' court" and he further urged "you will cause the proof of such acts to be laid before me, I will call upon Chakravarti for a general statement of the whole of his conduct, since he was placed at the head of the *Dharma Sabha* and for a particular defence against every specific charge which may be brought by your Highness against him"⁶.

Chakravarti Ayyangar who was very much vexed with the treatment he had received at the hands of Sarfoji presented a petition to Sir William Blackburne threatening to carry his complaint to Madras. But since the Raja of Tanjore was in no mood to reconsider his order, Sir William Blackburne addressed him once again on the 6th of April regarding the judge. He complained that His Highness' conduct in regard to Chakravarti Ayyangar "was not less disrespectful to me than unkind" and the dismissal of Ayyangar prevented him effectively from gaining a livelihood in any other service. He further wrote, "let me entreat your Highness therefore, if the charges were made without due consideration to have the candour to acknowledge that it was so. In this you will truly show a prince's mind. If on the other hand the charges are true, there must of necessity be a thousand proofs of them existing. Let these proofs, I entreat your Highness, before me. They shall be investigated with the strictest impartiality. I will show no partiality to Chakravarti. I want only justice for them." Referring to a petition which Chakravarti Ayyangar had presented to him he wrote to the Raja of Tanjore that unless the Raja acquitted him or proved his guilt he would perforce "conduct him myself to the Council chamber of the Governor of Madras".

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¹ *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Cuttack, 1949.*

² *Guide to the Records of the Tanjore District, Vol. 3420, pp. 329—30.*

³ *Guide to the Records of Tanjore District, Vol. 3420, pp. 330—34.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 334—36.

From the available records it is not known as to what the Raja of Tanjore did subsequently with regard to Chakravarti Ayyangar. Very probably he withdrew the charges levelled against him. Chakravarti Ayyangar took up the high office of the Chief Judge of the Civil and Criminal court at Pudukkottai and distinguished himself in that capacity for a period of three years. But he was not destined to live long, for towards the end of October or the beginning of November 1817 the learned judge died. The information was received by Sir William Blackburne with profound sorrow and he expressed the same in two letters that he wrote, one to the Tondaiman of Pudukkottai and the other to the Raja of Tanjore. In the second letter he wrote : "It is with great concern that I inform your Highness of the lamented death of Chakravarti Ayyangar, that able and most honoured man, who was sent to me by your Highness to fill the important and difficult station of judge, civil and criminal, of the province of Poodocottah. Your Highness will recollect what passed between us in the appointment of Chakravarti Ayyangar and will, I trust, rejoice to hear that none of your unfavourable predictions were accomplished, but that the whole conduct of the judge formed a beautiful series of the most perfect integrity and the highest ability. No recommendation could dissuade and no influence could overawe him from the conscientious discharge of his duty. Chakravarti Ayyangar was a Honour to your Highness' service. He was a blessing to the province of Poodocottah. The tears of the inhabitants for his death embalm his memory. Your Highness' friend Sir Alexander Johnston will deeply regret him and the British Government will hold him up as a noble example to the Native officers of their courts".

It is really very unfortunate that we do not know much about this important figure who left a considerable mark on the administration of Tanjore and Pudukkottai in the early decades of the last century. Probably there are still many others, about whom we do not know even this⁸.

⁸ *Guide to the Records of the Tanjore District*, Vol. 3424, pp. 268—69.

Extracts from the correspondence mentioned above were kindly copied for me from the Madras Record Office, by Mr. K. Chandramauli, M.A., Research student in the Department of Indian History and Archaeology.

LA JEUNESSE ET LE MARIAGE DE MME DE MAUDAVE*

By Yv. R. Gaebelé

M. Sen dans le I.H.R.C. Vol. XXVII part II a écrit sur Maudave, les notes qui suivent apportent une documentation nouvelle sur Maudave.

Le 28 Novembre 1743, les cloche de l'Eglise de Notre Dame des Anges sonnent a toute volée au boucaut aux habitants de Pondichéry que Nicole Marie Porcher des Oulches vient de recevoir le sacrement du baptême.

M. Abraham Porcher des Oulches, son père est honerablement connu dans la ville depuis quelques années déjà. En 1743 il est marchand de la Compagnie. Il s'est mariée en France à Melle Nicole Geneviève Barrié, née comme lui à Paris.

Quelques mois auparavant, en Juillet 1743, Porcher des Oulches et sa femme sont au nombre des parents et amis qui signent aux contrats de mariage des filles de Mme Duplex ! Mesdames d'Espremesnil et de Shouamille.

Le baptême de Marie Nicole est célébré en grande pompe, l'assistance est nombreuse et choisie et comme il se doit toute la famille du Gouverneur s'y trouve. Le parrain du bébé n'est il pas ce charmant Jacques Duva d'Espremesnil, Ecuyer, Conseiller au Conseil Supérieur qui en Juillet dernier a épousé Anne Christine Vuicais, fille de madame et belle-fille de M. Duplex ?

La marraine est Mme Guillard, femme du Procureur du Roy au C. Supérieur et fille de Legou, second du Conseil.

En 1748, la famille Porcher des Oulches habite toujours Pondichéry et M. Porcher des Oulches figure sur un arrêt du Conseil Supérieur où il est appelé négociant.

Marie Nicole a vu partir son parrain pour Chandernagore et de la pour France d'où il ne devait jamais revenir. Ses parents et elle ont assisté au siège de Pondichéry par les Anglais et à la belle défense de Duplex. Ils ont vu par la suite les Princes Indiens en procession, montés sur leurs éléphants de combat, pour l'occasion caparaçonnés d'or et de soie, entrer dans la ville avec des cadeaux innombrables et des bijoux fabuleux.

Les jours de fête sa maman l'amenait avec elle visiter le Marquis et la Marquise Duplex. . . . Lui, si imposant sous sa grande perruque bouclée et son habit orué de galons d'or et de dentelles précieuses Elle, toujours si infiniment gracieuse avec ses yeux de velours noirs et son doux parler créole, et encore elle voyait là sa grande amie Chouchon, leur fille la petite française la plus gâtée de tout l'Orient.

President of the Société de L' Histoire de L'Inde Française, Pondichéry, Madame Yvonne Robert Gaebelé is also a Corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission. She has been associated for a long time with the editing of the Bulletin of the Société. Her publications include : ' Des Plages du Coromandel aux salons du Consulat et de l' Empire', ' Vie de la Princesse de Talleyrand ' ; ' Archives of the French India Historical Society ' etc.

*Tiré de :— " Grand Seigneur et aventurier " (le comte de Maudave) livre en préparation.

Plus tard, la jeune comtesse de Maudave devait se rappeler les splendeurs de cette époque .. cette véritable Cour autour du Marquis et de la Marquise Duplex, ces jeunes seigneurs qui montaient si bien à cheval.. et les soldats tout la haut sur les remparts et le chemin de ronde des bastions qui montaient la garde, pendant que claquaient au vent les étendards blancs fleurdelisés d'or du Roy de France.

....Les grands amis de ses parents sont soudain rappelés en France et s'embarquèrent par une triste nuit d' Octobre 1756..... Peu à peu tout change dans le pays, on ne parle plus de gloire et de batailles mais de marchandages et, tout bas, de trahison !

Godeheu a signé une trêve avec les Anglais et trois mois après un traité par lequel les Français renonçaient à la Nababie du Carnatic et aux droits que le Soubah du Deccan avait remis à Duplex ; mais il fallait la ratification du traité en Europe et cela demande du temps. Le Gouverneur Duval de Leyrit succéda à Godeheu, Duval de Leyrit était légèrement apparenté à la famille Duplex, étant le frère de leur gendre Duval d'Espremesnil, parrain de Marie Nicole Porcher des Oulches.

C'est sûrement à ce moment que le Père de Marie Nicole est nommé au Gouvernement des fort et ville de Karikal et naturellement il y amené sa femme et sa fille.

Peu après son arrivée à Karikal, où il remplace M. Barthelemy, Porcher des Oulches achète la maison de ce dernier que Barthelemy venait de vendre à un sieur Flacourt, employé de la Cie.

M. Porcher achetait la moitié de la maison pour la somme de 2000 roupies :—" La maison site au nord du Fort contenant 40 toises est et ouest et 22 toises nord. Elle se compose de neuf pièces pour le corps de logis, savoir 2 varangues l'une au nord, l'autre au sud, une salle entre deux, deux chambres et un cabinet à l'est et 2 autres en à l'ouest. Pour dépendances un jardin à l'ouest, plusieurs godons, basse-cour etc.

La moitié de la maison seule est aux Porcher et l'on ne peut faire autrement que de penser que pour un Gouverneur il était bien petitement logé.

Qu'était Karikal à l'époque. Il y avait seize ans à peu près que le Gouverneur Dumas l'avait acheté de Sahaji, roi de Tanjaour moyennant 80,000 chacras, plus un prêt de 10,000 chacras, lequel ne fut jamais remboursé. On garde donc la ville ainsi que convenu.

Karikal située sur la côte à 45 milles au Sud de Pondichéry s'étend entre la mer et le velours vert de ses somptueuses rizières. A quelques milles au nord se dresse la petite ville fortifiée de Tranquebar aux Danois depuis plus d'un siècle, et au Sud, la ville également fortifiée de Négapatam, aux Hollandais. Sous Duplex Karikal avait vu se construire certaines fortifications, au centre desquelles se dressait le Fort, Dans ce dernier ainsi que cela se faisait toujours à l'époque se trouvait l'Eglise.

Lors de l'achat par les Français de la ville de Karikal la population Indoue n'était guère que de 5,000 habitants, mais en ces dernières années la population s'accroît tous les jours.

En 1755-56 la Société Européenne semble y être assez nombreuse, au service de la Compagnie Quelques noms à particules, militaires ou marchands autour desquels se groupent tous ceux qui en dépendent ou en attendent quelques chose Il y a les soldats français de la garnison dont plusieurs se marient avec des jeune filles métisses de Pondichéry, Tranquebar, ou Négapatam.

Les enfants baissent, et malgré son jeune âge, Marie Nicole est bien souvent prise comme marraine.

* * *

Le fameux traité ébauché par Godeheu et Saunders ne fut jamais ratifié en Europe. Bien au contraire la reprise des hostilités entre la France et l'Angleterre fut bientôt un fait accompli. La nouvelle en arriva aux Indes en Octobre 1756. Le Gouverneur de Pondichéry recevait pour instructions de ne se lever à aucun acte de provocation envers les Anglais dans l'Inde. De Leyrit obéit aveuglement à ces enjonctions ; mais les Anglais moins scrupuleux et voyant notre inaction prenaient Calcutta au Prince Indien qui requait sur cette portion du Bengale, et peu après la ville de Chandernagore tomba également en leur pouvoir.

Bussy, toujours à Hyderabad, avant même le départ de Duplex, répondit à ces hostilités en s'emparant de tous les comptoirs de la côte de Ganjam à Masulipatam environ 600 Kms.

Voilà où en était la situation lorsque débarqua fin Août 1757, le Chevalier de Soupire, Maître de camp de Lally, avec 1100 hommes de troupes. Les six vaisseaux qui l'amènèrent repartirent aussitôt pour les Isles, craignant l'escadre anglaise. De Soupire faisait espérer l'arrivée prochaine de l'Escadre au complet, commandée par l'amiral d'Aché, et ayant à son bord le comte de Lally.

Avec le chevalier de Soupire descendirent quelques gentilshommes français dont le Comte de Dolizi de Maudave, qui, pour la première fois met le pied sur la terre de l'Inde. Il est colonel de cavalerie, Chevalier de St. Louis, fils lui même d'un Colonel, chevalier de saint Louis, Beau nom, parfait gentilhomme, bien en cour et qu'on sait ami personnel du Ministre de Louis XV, le duc de Choiseul-Praslin. Il est né le 2 Juin 1725 dans l'Isère, ce qui lui donne 32 ans lors de son arrivée dans l'Inde.

L'Année 1757 se termine et dès les premiers mois de 1758 la nouvelle arrive des Isles que d'Aché appareille enfin pour les Indes avec son escadre au complet. Elle y arrive le 27 Avril et aussitôt le Général de Lally descend à terre avec ses officiers et hommes de troupes. Parmi ces officiers les fils des plus belles, des plus nobles familles de France ; Crillon, La Vare, Conflans, Montmorency, La Tour du Pui, d'Estaing, etc.

L'une des première personne avec qui il entre en contact, après le Gouverneur est son jeune aide de camp, le comte de Maudave qui revenait justement de pousser une pointe de reconnaissance sur Karikal.

Il y était allé s'enformer de la position exacte occupée par l'escadre anglaise. Par Tranquebar et Négapatam, toutes 2 à courte distance de Karikal on pensait pouvoir avoir des nouvelles sûres. Il rapporte que l'escadre anglaise se trouve ancrée dans la rade de Madras.

Est-ce en ce Mois d'Avril que de Maudave rencontra Melle des Oulches, nous ne savons. Mais l'amour fut certainement reciproque entre ces 2 êtres jeunes et charmants. Il fallait que Marie Nicole fut royalement belle pour être du goût du grand seigneur trop gâté et certainement blasé qu'était de Maudave à trente deux ans.

A peine le Comte de Lally fut il arrivé à Pondichéry que le brillant aide de camp est entré dans l'orbite de son général, qui, sans laisser à ses troupes le temps de souffler, se précipite vers Coudelour le lendemain même de son arrivée.

Au bout de quelques jours il en faisait le siège et la ville prise commençait celui du Fort Saint-David :—“ Ce dernier était réputé imprenable, défendu par une forte garnison, farcié d’artillerie et bien pourvu de munitions.

Un mois après le fort tombait. Rien ne le dressait plus sur la côte entre Pondichéry et Karikal. Aussi après quelques jours de repos, les troupes marchent-elles sur Karikal pour en faire le pivot de l’expédition du Tanjaour.

Dès l’arrivée du Général de Lally dans l’Inde, le Gouverneur de Pondichéry lui a dit et répété qu’il n’y a dans toute la ville que quinze jours de vivre, que l’argent manque complètement. Lally fit alors le projet d’aller demander au Radjah de Tanjaour le paiement d’une ancienne dette encore jamais réglée, dont le reçu avait été laissé par Dupleix en partant à son successeur.

Quelques jours après la chute du Fort Saint David l’Escadre française entraînait toutes voiles dehors, dans le port de Karikal.

La petite ville devait connaître quelques semaines de gloire et ces jours heureux commencèrent le 2 Juin 1758 lorsqu’à l’aube, du haut de la Forteresse, la vigie signala les bâtiments de la Marine du Roy, qui salignaient dans les eaux de Karikal, leurs voiles toutes roses du lever du soleil.

Le Général de Lally ne se trouve pas à bord trop occupé à coudelour et au Fort Saint David, sa volonté sur ce point est formelle : de ce dernier il ne doit subsister pierre sur pierre. Le Général devait arriver sous peu, par terre, voyageant en palanquin ou à cheval alternativement comme on le faisait à l’époque, entouré de son brillant état-Major.

On se figure aisément la difficulté qu’eurent M. et Mme Porcher des Oulches à ravitailler marines et soldats ; d’autant plus que ce bel officier qui a remarqué leur fille, ce Comte de Maudave vient de signifier à sa belle-mère qu’il tient à se marier au plus tôt enfin que la présence du Général de Lally à Karikal et celle de tous les officiers ses amis rehaussent de tout leur éclat cette cérémonie.

(Voir le contrat de mariage)

Quelques jours après la signature du contrat de mariage, exactement le 28 Juin 1758 l’Eglise du Fort qui n’avait vu jusqu’alors que des cérémonies bien modestes, se trouve magnifiquement parée et illuminée. Des drapeaux de drapeaux aux lys de France decorent les voutes, tout Karikal est accouru aux alentours de l’Eglise trop petite, remplie d’officiers aux uniformes dorés tout couverts de la gloire récente de la prise du Fort Saint David. Tous veulent apercevoir la jolie enfant si gracieuse sous ses voiles qui s’avance aux bras de son père.

L’unique cloche de la petite Eglise sonne allègrement la cérémonie terminée au moment où Marie Nicole quitte l’autel au bras de son mari le beau comte de Maudave, grand Seigneur jusqu’au bout des ongles, aide de camp chamarré d’or du Général de Lally. Ne se demande-t-elle pas la douce enfant si le beau rêve va continuer ? Mais voici la sacrytie et le registre tout préparé par les soins du Rd. Père de St. Estevan.

Voici ce qu’il y écrivit en ce jour

“ Le vingt deuxième du mois de juin de l’an mil sept cent cinquante huit après deux publications de deux bans, l’exemption de la 3ème accordée, ne s’étant trouvé aucun obstacle je soussigné ay donné la bénédiction

nuptiale à M. Henry Louis Laurent de Dolizy de Maudave, colonel de cavalerie chevalier de l’Ordre militaire de St. Louis, aide de camp de M. le Comte de Lally, général des armées de sa majesté dans les Indes, fils de Monsieur Jean Charles de Dolizy de Maudave, ancien Colonel et Chevalier de l’ordre militaire de Saint Louis et de dame Marie Thérèse de Maniquet son épouse et Madame Marie Nicole Porcher des Oulches, fille de M. Abraham Pierre Porcher des Oulches, Conseiller du Grand Conseil de Pondichéry et commandant de Karikal et de Dame Nicole Geneviève Barry son épouse, en foy de quoy j’ai signé avec les témoins ci dessous :—”

de St. Estevan—J.S.M. etc. etc.

Tout est fini maintenant la dernière signature apposée. La petite créole de Pondichéry est bien et authentiquement noble et puissante dame, comtesse de Maudave. Et les beaux gentilshommes de s’empreser à venir féliciter le couple charmant. Aujourd’hui tout est aux jouissances sur ce petit coin de l’Inde... On y rêve de bataille et de hauts faits d’armes à accomplir... Maudave lui rêve d’amour en contemplant sa délicieuse jeune femme de 15 ans.—

(CONTRAT DE MARIAGE)

“ Par devant moy soussigné, Employé de la Compagnie de “ France, faisant seul fonction de Notaire, en son comptoir de Karikal, en présence des Témoins cy après nommés, furent présents messire Louis Henry Laurent de Dolizy de Maudave, Chevalier de l’Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint-Louis, Colonel dans les troupes de Sa Majesté employées aux Indes, natif de Barraux, diocèse de Grenoble, Province du Dauphiné, fils majeur de Messire Jean Charles de Dolizy de Maudave Chevalier de l’Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint-Louis ancien Colonel d’Infanterie, de qui mon dit sr comparant a déclaré avoir le consentement, et de defunte dame Marie Thérèse de Maniquet sa mère, De l’agrément de Très haut et très Puissant Seigneur Monseigneur Thomas Arthur de Lally Comte de Lally, Lieutenant Général des armées du Roy, Inspecteur Général des Troupes de Sa Majesté, Grande Croix de l’Ordre Royal et Militaire de St-Louis, Colonel d’un Régiment Irlandais, Commissaire du Roy, Sindic de la Compagnie de France, Commandant Général de tous les Etablissements Français dans les Indes Orientales, à ce présent Monsieur de Dolizy de Maudave fils pour luy et au nom d’une part.

Et Monsieur Abraham Pierre Porcher des Oulches, Conseiller au Conseil Supérieur de Pondichéry, Commandant des villes, forts et dépendances de Karikal, Dame Nicole Geneviève Barry son Epouse qu’il autorise à l’affect des Présentes stipulant pour Demoiselle Marie Nicole Porcher des Oulches Native de Pondichéry, leurs fille mineure à ce présente et de son consentement aussy pour elle et en son nom d’autre part.

Lesquelles parties en La Présence et de l’avis de leurs Parens et amis cy après nommés, sçavoir de la part de mon dit sieur futur Epoux, de Très haut et Très Puissant Seigneur, Monseigneur Joseph Auguste de Montmorency Laval, Marquis de Montmorency, Premier baron Chrétien Chevalier de l’Ordre Militaire de St-Louis Colonel d’Infanterie, suivant la lettre datée de Pondichéry le treize du courant, cy annexée de M. Charles Alexis Brulau de Genlis, Chevalier de Genlis suivant sa lettre datée de Pondichéry la dix neuf du courant aussy cy annexée. De M. François de Gothe Capitaine des Vaisseaux du Roy, Chevalier de l’Ordre Militaire de St-Louis, suivant sa lettre datée de Pondichéry le vingt un du courant, cy

annexée. De M. Fidelle Constantin de Alain, de Marcel Du Poet, Chevalier de L'Ordre de St-Jean de Jérusalem Lieutenant des Vaisseaux du Roy, suivant sa lettre datée de Pondichéry le vingt du courant aussi cy annexée.

Aussy en Présence de Très Haut et Puissant Seigneur Monseigneur Charles Deodate Destaing de Toulouse de Ravel etc., etc., Brigadier des Armées du Roy, De Très Haut et Puissant Seigneur Mr. Jacques Jean de Lafare Chevalier de l'ordre Militaire de St-Louis, Mestre de camp de cavalerie Maréchal des Logis de l'Armée du Roy dans les Indes Orientales. De Très Haut et Très Puissant Seigneur Messire Louis Félix Sébastien Balli de Bartons de Grillon, Chevalier de L'Ordre de St-Jean de Jérusalem, Mestre de Camp de Dragons Abbé de St-Ibéry. Mrs Marie Joseph Gêrome Danicom de landivisiau, Brigadier des Armées du Roy, Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de St. Louis. Mrs Augustin Antoine d'Errard de Chamboy, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St-Louis De Très Haut et Très Puissant Seigneur, Mrs Jean Georges de Fumel Lieutenant Colonel d'Infanterie, Major Général de l'Armée Chevalier au Régiment de Lally à ce présent de Très Haut et Très Puissant Seigneur Monseigneur Anne Dache comte Dache Chef d'Escadre des Armées Navales du Roy, Commandant une Escadre de Sa Majesté dans l'Inde, suivant sa lettre dattée de Négapatam le treize Juin Mil sept cent cinquante huit annexée.

Et de la part de Mademoiselle future épouse de Mrs Henry Georges Krog, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements de la Royale Compagnie de Danemark, M. Jean Jacques Henry Castonier, Major et Commandant des Troupes du Roy de Danemarck; Mr. Joetman ancien Directeur de la Royale Compagnie de Danemarck et ancien Commandant à Bengale à ce présents, de Monsieur Georges Duval de Leyrit Ecuyer, Gouverneur des villes et fort de Pondichéry et Commandant Général des Etablissements François dans l'Inde, suivant sa lettre dattée de Pondichéry le vingt deux du courant cy annexée. Mrs Charles de Verdière de Dragons, M. Estienne Claude Chevreau, Tresorier de L'armée. M. Jean Louis de Tauranac Sousbracargue et Madame d'Argillière son épouse, Mrs Jean Michel de Labath, secrétaire de M. Le Comte de Lally du Révérend Très Révérend Père Jean Louis Xavier de St-Estevean de la Compagnie de Jésus, Madame Loudea, Le Blanc, M. Pierre Fromaget Négociant de M. La Tour de Nigest. A ce Présent tous amis ont volontairement reconnu et confessé avoir fait entr'elles les accords et conventions de mariage qui suivant.

C'est à sçavoir que mon dit sieur de Dolizy de Maudave fils et mademoiselle Porcher des Oulches se sont promis prendre par la loi et nom de mariage pour iceluy faire célébrer et solemniser en face de notre mère Ste-Eglise, le plutôt que faire se pourra et à la première requisition de l'une des dit Parties.

Seront mes dit sr et demoiselle futurs époux commun entous biens meubles et conquets immeubles suivant et au désir de la coutume de Paris sur laquelle leur futur communauté sera régie et gouvernée, quand bien même par la suite ils feroient leurs demeures et des acquisitions des biens en Pays, loix, coutumes et usages contraires, à quoy ils renoncent très expressément par ces Présentes.

Ne seront point tenus Mesdames sieur et Demoiselle futurs des Dettes et Hypothèques l'un de l'autre, faites et créées avant leur mariage, si aucun y a ils seront payées, et acquittés par l'auteur d'icelle, sans que l'autre ny ses biens en soient aucunement tenus.

En faveur duquel mariage mes dits sieurs et demoiselle Porcher des Oulches se sont obligés solidairement envers mon dit sieur futur époux, pour madame demoiselle leur fils de luy bailler et délivrer, en avancement d'hoirie de leurs successions futures jusques à concurrence de la somme de vingt mille roupies en espèce comptant, au moyen de quoy mademoiselle future épouse ne pourra demander aucun compte ni partage au survivant de mes dits P. et De. Père et mère (demeurant en viduité) des biens du Prédécedé, en faisant toutefois bon et fidèle inventaire.

Laquelle somme de vingt mille roupies mon dit sieur de Dolizy de Maudave future époux reconnais d's à présent avoir reçu en Pagodes d'or et monnays ayant cours de Mesdames et sr et De Porcher des Oulches, dont il est content les en quitte et Décharge et tous autres.

De laquelle somme de vingt mille roupies le tiers entrera en la future communauté et la surplus avec tout ce qui adviendra, et échera à Madame demoiselle future épouse en meubles, immeubles par succession, donation legs ou autrement, luy demeurera propre et aux siens de son côté et ligne.

En faveur duquel mariage mon sr futur époux a doué et doue la dite demoiselle Epouse de la somme de cinq cent roupies viagère par chacun an, à l'avoir et prendre sur tout les biens du mon sr future Epoux, sitôt qu'il aura lieu, sans être tenu d'en faire demande en justice pour en jouir par elle suivant la coutume.

La survivant de mond sr et demoiselle futurs époux aura et prendra par préciput, et avant partage faite des biens meubles de leur dite communauté tel qu'il voudra choisir suivant la prisee l'inventaire, qui en sera lors fait et sans crue jusqu'à concurrence de la somme de mille roupies ou la dite somme en deniers comptant au choix du dit survivant.

Et dans le cas que la dite demoiselle future Epouse survive mond sr futur époux sans enfant provenant du d. mariage, elle prendra tous les bijoux, bagues, diamants et hardes à son usage qui ne trouveront au jour du décès du dit sr future époux, sans aucune déduction sur son sr Préciput ny autres Droits matrimoniaux, pour raison de quoy mon dt sr futur époux fait présentement, en tant que besoin est, en serait toutes donations entre vifs et irrévocables et en cas qu'il y ait enfante, la dite donation demeurera nulle et sans effet, mais si les dits Enfants venaient à mourir en minorité, ou sans être pourvu par mariage, ou autrement, ladite Donation reprendrait sa même force et vertu.

Sera permis à mad. Delle future épouse et aux Enfants qui naitront du dit mariage d'accepter la dite communauté ou y renoncer et en cas de renonciation reprendre tout ce qu'elle y aura apporté avec ce qui luy sera échu pendant iceluy, par succession, donation legs ou autrement, même si elle survit lesdites douaires, Préciput bijoux, bagues, diamants et hardes à son usage. Si la donation de l'autre part est dans le cas d'avoir et son exécution sans qu'elle ny ses d. enfants soient tenus d'aucune dettes et charges de la dite communauté encore qu'elle y eut parlé, s'y fut obligée et y eut été condamnée dont elle sera acquitté par les héritiers et sur les biens de mondit sieur futur Epoux, pourquoy il y aura hypothèque sur iceux de ce aujourd' huy.

S'il est vendu ou aliéné aucuns biens propres à L'un ou à l'autre de mesd sr et Delle futurs Epoux le Remploi on sera fait en acquisition d'autres héritages, ou Rentes pour sortir pareille nature de Propre à eux

et à ceux de leurs cotés et Ligne et si l'Employ ne se trouvait fait aujourd'hui de la dissolution de la Dte communauté les deniers serent repris par les biens et Effets de la d. communauté ; s'ils ne suffisent pas à l'Egard de la d. Delle future épouse sur les propres et autres biens de Mond sr futur époux, l'action duquel tiendra lieu de Remploi et sera à mond sr et de-moiselle futurs époux, à leurs enfans et à ceux de leurs côté et Ligne.

Et pour faire insinuer ces présentes partout ou besoin sera mond sieur futur Epoux a constitué et constitue son Procureur le porteur des Présentes donnant tous pouvoirs de ce faire.

Ce fait en présence de M. Jean François Cossigny, Trésorier de l'armée du Roy et de Mr. Joseph Conigliane, Capitaine des houzards.

Pour ce témoins requis et pour l'Exécution des présentes les parties ont élu leurs domiciles en leurs demeures auxquels lieux, nonobstant, promettant obligéant, chacun en droit se y renonceant fait et passé au Fort St-Louis de Kareikalle et en l'hôtel de M. le Commandant size en la ville de Kareikalle, les quinze et vingt sixième jours de Juin l'an mil sept cent cinquante huit et ont signé :

MM. Porcher des oulches- Dolizy de Maudve- Lally- N. Barry Porcher des oulches- Porcher des oulches. J. L. de Saint Estevan. Le Chevalier de Crillon Charles D'Estaing- H. G. Krog- Verdière, Castonnier- Joetman- Satin de l'Isle- De la Fare- Dechamboy- Fumel- Delaumar- De Landvisian- Alvarez de Chavigny- De Fauvanal, Fromagat- Latour de Nigest- Lasbarthes- Loudéa Leblanc Dosillière De Fauvanac- Chauzeau- Cossigny- Conigliane. Alvarez de Chavigny.

YOUTH AND MARRIAGE OF MADAME DE MAUDAVE

By Mme Yvonne Robert Gaebelé

Mr. Sen has already written on Maudave in the Indian Historical Records Commission Vol. XXVII. Some new facts on the subject have been set forth in the following notes.

On the 28th November 1743 the loud peal of the bells of our Lady of Angés (Angels) announced to the inhabitants of Pondichery that Nicole Marie Porcher des Oulches had received the sacrament of baptism.

Her father, Mr. Abraham Porcher des Oulches, had for some years been well known in the town. In 1743 he was a merchant of the Company. He was married to Miss Nicole Geneviève in France who like him was born in Paris.

In July 1743, a few months before the above date Porcher des Oulches and his wife were among the relatives and friends who signed the contracts of marriage of the daughters of Mrs. Duplex, Mrs. Espremesnil, and Mrs. Shouamille. The baptism of Marie Nicole was celebrated with great pomp and was attended by select people and also as it should have been, by the whole family of the Governor. The God-father of the baby was charming Jacques Duval of Espremesnil, Counsellor in the Superior Council, who in July last married Anne Christine Vuicais, daughter of Mrs. and step daughter of Mr. Duplex.

The God-mother was Mrs. Guillard, wife of the Attorney of the King in the Superior Council and daughter of Legou, Assistant of the Council.

In 1748 the family of Porcher des Oulches was still living in Pondichery and Mr. Porcher des Oulches figured in an order of the Superior Council and was called merchant.

Marie Nicole saw her God-father proceeding to Chandernagore and from there to France, whence he was not to return again. Her parents and she were present at the siege of Pondichery by the English and the excellent defence offered by Duplex. They had seen the Indian princes in procession on their war elephants, caparisoned with gold and silk, entering the town with innumerable gifts and fabulous jewels.

On holidays her mother used to take her to a pay visits to the Marquis and Marchioness Duplex. He (i.e. Duplex) looked so imposing in his curly large wig and his coat embroidered in gold and precious laces. . . . She was ever graceful with her eyes like black velvet and with her sweet way of speaking creole. She (Marie) could see there her great friend Chouchon, their (Marquis and Marchioness Duplex) most spoilt daughter in the whole of the East.

Later, the young Countess of Maudave recalled to herself the splendours of that epoch. that Court around the Marquis and Marchioness Duplex, those young Lords, who rode so well on horses. . . . and the soldiers up the ramparts and round the road of the bastions, who were on guard, when the white standards of the King of France adorned with Fleurs-de-lis of gold fluttered in the wind.

The intimate friends of her parents were suddenly recalled to France and on a sad night of October 1754 they embarked (for their destination) . . . Gradually everything was changed in the country and nobody spoke of glory and battles. . . . They spoke only of trade and whispered treason!

Godeheu signed a truce with the English and three months later a treaty by which the French renounced the Nababship of Carnatic and waived the rights given to Dupleix by the *Subah* of Deccan. But the ratification of the treaty was to take place in Europe and that required time. Governor Duval of Esprit succeeded Godeheu. Duval of Esprit being the brother of their (Maquis and Marchioness Dupleix) son-in-law Duvel of Espremesnil, God-father of Marie Nicole Porcher des Oulches, was distantly related to the family of Dupleix.

It was at this time that the father of Marie Nicole was appointed to the Governorship of Fort and Town of Karikal and naturally he brought his wife and daughter (with him).

Some time after his arrival at Karikal where he replaced Mr. Barthelemy, Porcher des Oulches bought the house of Barthelemy which he had recently sold to one Sieur Flacourt, an employee of the Company. Mr. Porcher bought half of the house for the sum of Rs. 2,000/-. The house was situated on the North of the Fort containing 40 "toises" (French measurement corresponding to the length of an arm or so) to the East and West and 22 "toises" to the North. The main portion of the building consisted of eight parts *viz.*, two verandahs—one to the north and the other to the south—a hall between them, two rooms and one small room to the East and two others to the West. Attached to that main building there were a garden to the West, several godowns and a lower courtyard etc.

Only half of the house belonged to Porcher and one could not help thinking that for a Governor it was insufficient.

What was Karikal at that time? It was about sixteen years ago that Governor Dumas had bought it from Sahaji, King of Tanjore for 50,000 chacras and also gave him a loan of 10,000 chacras (which sum) was never re-imbursed. One could therefore regard the French ownership of the town as settled.

Karikal was situated on the sea-coast 45 miles to the South of Pondichery. It extended between the sea and the velvet green of its gorgeous rice-plantations. A few miles to the North stands the small fortified town of Tranquebar belonging to the Danes for over a century and to the South the equally fortified town of Negapatam belonging to the Dutch.

During Dupleix's time certain fortifications were built in Karikal, in the centre of which was erected the fort. Inside the fort a church was built as was common in the epoch. At the time the French bought the town of Karikal the Hindu population was hardly 5,000, but in the succeeding years the population went increasing every day.

In 1755-56, the Europeans in the service of the Company were fairly numerous. One could mention a few names belonging to the nobility, the Military or the traders around whom assembled all those depending upon them or supplying them with their necessaries. There were French soldiers of the garrison of whom several got married to half-bred young girls of Pondichery, Tranquebar or Nagapatam.

Children were on the decline and notwithstanding her young age Marie Nicole had very often to act as God-mother.

The famous treaty drafted out by Godeheu and Saunders was never ratified in Europe. On the contrary the resumption of hostilities between France and England soon became an accomplished fact. The news of the hostilities reached India in October 1756. The Governor of Pondichery received instructions not to commit any act that might provoke the English in India. De Leyrit obeyed the injunctions blindly, but the English, who were less scrupulous, saw our inaction and took Calcutta from the Indian prince who was reigning in that portion of Bengal, and some time later the town of Chandernagore also fell to them.

Bussy, who was in Hyderabad, answered to these hostilities—even before the departure of Dupleix—by taking possession of all the factories of the coast, from Ganjam to Masulipatam about 600 Kilometres.

This is an account of the situation about the end of August 1757. Chevalier de Soupire, head of the Camp of Lally, with 11,000 troops and six ships with which he had come set out again for the islands. Afraid of the English squadron, De Soupire, waited for the arrival of the complete squadron, commanded by Admiral D'Aché and having the Count of Lally on board.

Accompanying Chevalier de Soupire were some French gentlemen among whom was Count de Dolivi de Maudave who for the first time set his foot on the soil of India. He was colonel of the cavalry, Chevalier de St. Louis, son of a colonel, also a Chevalier de St. Louis and a perfect gentleman. He was a personal friend of the Minister of Louis XV, Duke of Choiseul-Praslin in whose good books he was. He was born on the 25th June 1725 at Isere and was 32 when he arrived in India.

During the first months of the year 1758 news arrived from the islands that D'Aché had set sail for India with his complete squadron. It arrived on the 27th April and immediately General de Lally alighted with his officers and men of troops. Among these officers were the sons of the finest and noblest families of France: Crillon, La Vare, Conflans, Montmorency, La Tour du Pin, d'Estaing, etc.

One of the first persons after the Governor with whom he (Lally) came into contact was his young aide-de-camp, the Count of Maudave who had just come back having completed a reconnaissance of Karikal.

He had gone there to ascertain the exact position occupied by the English squadron. It was felt that definite news could be obtained through Tranquebar and Negapatam, both of which were at short distance from Karikal. He reported that the English squadron could be seen lying at anchor off the shore of Madras. We do not know whether in that month of April de Maudave met Mlle des Oulches, but love was undoubtedly reciprocal between these two charming souls. The fact is that endowed with a queenly beauty Marie Nicole was just to the taste of that extremely pampered and undoubtedly surfeited great Lord Maudave of 32.

General de Lally had hardly arrived in Pondichery when the brilliant aide-de-camp was in his good favour. The former without losing a moment hastened towards Coudelour (Cuddalore) the very next day of his arrival.

Within a few days he besieged the town, took it and started besieging Fort St. David, which was reputed as impregnable and was defended by a strong garrison with artillery and was well-provided with munitions.

One month later the Fort capitulated. Nothing could make it rise again on the coast between Pondichery and Karikal. Also after a few days of rest, the troops marched on Karikal to use it as a jumping ground for the invasion of Tanjore.

Since the arrival of General de Lally in India, the Governor of Pondichery had been telling him over and over again that in the whole town there was no more than a fortnight's provision and there was terrible shortage of money. Lally then proposed to go to the Rajah of Tanjore and ask him to pay off an old debt which had never been paid and the receipt for which had been handed over by Dupleix to his successor at the time of his departure.

A few days after the fall of Fort St. David, the French squadron entered the port of Karikal in full sail.

The small town was to witness a few weeks of glory and those happy days began on the 2nd June 1758 when at day break from up the fortress the look-out-man pointed out the structure of the royal war-ships which stood in line in the waters of Karikal with their sails up since sunrise. General de Lally was not to be found on board. He was occupied with the affairs of Coudelour and Fort Saint David. About the latter he would leave no stone unturned. His determination on that point was firm.

The General was to arrive shortly by land, travelling in palanquin or horseback alternatively in accordance with current practice, surrounded by his brilliant staff officers.

One could easily understand the difficulty Mr. and Mrs. Porcher des Oulches had in revictualling the sailors and the soldiers. And what is more important the handsome officer, Count of Maudave, who was attracted towards their daughter came to tell his (would be) mother-in-law that he would like to get married as early as possible, so that the ceremony might take place at Karikal in the presence of General Lally and all his officer friends who would add all their glamour to the ceremony.

(SEE THE CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE)

A few days after the signature of the marriage contract, exactly on the 26th June 1758, the Church of the Fort, which had till then only witnessed very modest ceremonies, was seen magnificently decorated and illuminated. A number of French flags were decorating the domes of the Church and the whole population of Karikal gathered around the small Church, crowded with officers in gilded uniform all covered with the glory of the recent capture of Fort St. David. Every one was eager to see the beautiful girl so graceful in her veil and walking on the arms of her father.

The unique bell of the small Church was ringing cheerfully when the ceremony terminated and Marie Nicole left the altar on the arm of her husband, the handsome Count of Maudave, every inch an aristocrat, aide-de-camp bedecked with the gold decorations given by General de Lally. Did the sweet girl not ask herself if the pleasant dream was going to last? But there were the sacristy and the register, all prepared through the good offices of the Reverend Father of St. Estevan. This is what he wrote there that day:

On the twenty second day of the month of June of the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight, after two banns were published and the exemption from the third was granted, not finding any obstacle I sign and

give the nuptial benediction to Mr. Henry Louis Laurent of Dolizi de Maudave, Colonel of cavalry, Chevalier of the Military order of St. Louis aide-de-camp of M.le Count de Lally, General of the Armies of His Majesty in India, son of M. Jean Charles de Dolizi de Maudave former Colonel and Chevalier of the Military order of St. Louis and Mrs. Marie Thérèse de Maniquet his spouse and Madam Marie Nicole Porcher des Oulches, daughter of Mr. Abraham Pierre Porcher des Oulches, Counsellor of the Grand Council of Pondichery and Commander of Karikal and Mrs. Nicole Geneviève Barry his spouse. In witness whereof I have signed with other witnesses named below: ³

de St. ESTEVAN J. S. M. etc. etc.

All ended happily and the last signature was affixed. The little creole of Pondichery thus became the good and genuinely aristocratic powerful lady, Countess of Maudave. And the handsome gentlemen came in haste to congratulate the charming couple. All were that day rejoicing in a small corner of India. People were dreaming of battles and high feats of arms to be accomplished. As for Maudave, he was dreaming of love while gazing at his charming young wife of 15.

Sd/- Yv. R. GAEBELK,

[Taken out from "Great Lord and Adventure" (Count of Maudave) book under preparation].

TRADE UNION SPIRIT AMONG THE WEAVERS OF BENGAL TOWARDS THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By Hari Ranjan Ghosal

THE origin of trade unionism in India is commonly ascribed to the influence of the West. While there is some truth in the contention, it is not wholly correct to say so. In fact the germs of trade unionism may be found in the old guild system, which was an important feature of industrial organization in this country. It is interesting to note that some years ago during my research among the Bengal Secretariat records in Calcutta I chanced to come across a number of unpublished documents, from a perusal of which it would be found that as early as the end of the eighteenth century something not unlike the modern trade union movement marked the activities of the weavers in Bengal from time to time. These documents are therefore extremely important for a study of the economic history of our country.

The first available document on the subject is a letter from J. Taylor, Commercial Resident of Dacca, to the Calcutta Board of Trade dated 25th November, 1793. Herein the writer informs the Board that the weavers of his residency have given him notice that it will no longer be possible for them to supply cloths for the Company at former rates since there has been a rise in the prices of articles. It is further stated that when the commercial Resident refused to comply with their demand, the weavers resorted to sabotage and attempted to lower the quality of the cloths by effecting a saving in the quantity of the thread used.

The following extracts from the letter of John Cheap, Commercial Resident of Sonamukhi, ¹ to the Board of Trade dated 29th June 1794² are particularly interesting in this connection: "In the 5th year of my agency several people who had never worked for the Company took advances from me and also some few in the early part of 1793, but very shortly in (after) the commencement of that year there was such an influx of private merchants that so far from being able to obtain new weavers, I could not even retain the labour of the old ones to work the Company's fabrics; and it was in consequence of this circumstance that I made the Settlement transmitted with my letter of 15th July, 1793; but finding notwithstanding at the close of the year that the weavers had by no means fulfilled their engagements in regard to the number of cloths.....I conceived it was absolutely necessary I should have written engagements which I accordingly demanded. At Sonamukhi the people would not for a long time have anything to do with written engagements and the same happened at Pattersayer.³ It was then that I tried the experiment of dismissing the weavers from the Company's employ, but so far from

being considered as a punishment, it was eagerly embraced by the head weavers who not only went away themselves but had influence sufficient to prevent others from coming near me.....I have endeavoured as much as possible to break this kind of influence by never assembling the weavers if I can help it, and this I can with ease manage at Soorool but not at the out factories, for the head people constantly contrive to have them collected together and when no other reason occurs they pretend it is merely because the weavers wish to see me."

In another letter to the Board of Trade dated 29th July, 1794⁴, Cheap observes that at Sonarundi⁵ the *izaradars*⁶ and *mandals*⁷ have great influence over the weavers, and "it becomes their interest to create misunderstanding between the Factory and them. Habits of intimacy, the same cast (sic) and living in the village give them an influence which I am convinced no exertion of the Resident will be able to overthrow....and indeed the former mode of conducting business in this aurung⁸ was so oppressive that there are but few young-men in that Division who weave, their parents having given up teaching them, preferring their being employed in the Fields to the risk of their suffering what they themselves had felt."

The spirit of trade unionism among the weavers was not confined to the commercial residencies of Dacca and Sonamukhi. In a letter to the Board of Trade, dated 31 July, 1794⁹, Samuel Beachcroft, Commercial Resident of Harial¹⁰, wrote that the weavers demanded increased prices for dearness of grain and cotton, and obstinately confined themselves to the coarse fabrics, which had "a great demand with the natives", and the middling sorts in spite of his best efforts to the contrary. Likewise the weavers of Dwarhatta, a subordinate station under Haripal¹¹, gave notice to the Commercial Resident in 1799, expressing their inability to work for the Company any longer.

The above account, brief as it is, will make it sufficiently clear that the weavers if their interests so demanded would not scruple to defy the Company's authority. Almost every species of trade or profession had in those days a guild of its own, and the headmen of the guild had great influence over the mass of manufacturers or artisans under them. It is especially interesting to note that combinations among the weavers were not unknown at the time, and that to break these the commercial residents had to use all possible means in their power. It should be noted further in this connection that while the weavers were often reluctant to work for the English Company, they would eagerly receive advances from the foreign merchants and indigenous traders because the latter would offer higher prices for their fabrics and were less scrupulous about the quality than the English Company¹².

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¹. In the Bankura district. Though the Commercial Residency of Sonamukhi was named after this place, the head station of this residency was situated at Surul in the Birhum district, while at Sonamukhi, there was a subordinate factory.

². Bengal Board of Trade (Commercial) Consultations, 22 July, 1794.

³. Patrasayer—in the Bankura district.

⁴. Bengal Board of Trade (Commercial) Cons. 5 August, 1794.

⁵. A village in the Katwa subdivision of the Burdwan district.

⁶. Leaseholders.

⁷. Village headmen.

⁸. Factory or godown.

⁹. Bengal Board of Trade (Commercial) Cons. 12 August, 1794.

¹⁰. In the Rajshahi district.

¹¹. In the Hooghly district.

¹². Letter from John Cheap to Board of Trade, 29 June, 1794.

STAMFORD RAFFLES AND THE GILLESPIE CALUMNIES

By S. N. Das Gupta

THE Dutch administrative system in Java was a byword for its ungenerous and illiberal methods. The narrow concept of monopoly which governed Dutch trade relations with competitors, formed also the basic principles of political administration in the territories subject to the direct rule of the Dutch East India Company. The principal source of revenue was the monopoly in grain and other produce of the land which the cultivators were required to deliver to the regents of the districts "at an inadequate and arbitrary rule" (forced deliveries); this was in turn distributed to the consumer at a far higher rate. Thus, in a way, the entire population depended for their subsistence on the government. Custom, no doubt, authorized the payment of a certain portion of the crop to the State as tax on land, but the cultivators had no positive security against rapacious officials. The power and influence of authority was successfully asserted to stifle their complaints and the peasant though "suffering the greatest injustice, despairing of relief would endure almost any privation rather than quit the land of his forefathers to which he felt himself attached by the strongest ties of religion, of habit and of affection"¹. Secondly, a contribution was levied on the regents of the districts and paid by them in recognition of Dutch political supremacy (contingents). Thirdly, feudal service was another of the grievances under which the people groaned. The public officials universally employed the services of the people without regular hire and "no means existed of affording a direct control on the demands for labour" (forced labour²). The native chiefs, too, imitated the same system. Thus the energies of the people were crushed, their labour frittered away "becoming neither productive to themselves nor to the State", in short they were reduced to the lowest state of vassalage and subjection. Fourthly, the funds of public societies were appropriated to the government treasury and the private property of individuals forcibly borrowed. Lastly, the issue of paper currency was arbitrarily increased to defray the expenses of the State, and when this proved inadequate, the government was forced to pawn a portion of their colonial produce in payment of the demands of their establishments. The more the trade returns showed a decline, the greater the exactions on and exploitation of the people. Dirk Van Hogendorp, a member of the Commission of 1803, had advocated cultivation freed from all feudal obligations and subject only to a general tax in kind on land and had thus anticipated the reforms which Raffles was to introduce. The plan, however, was not adopted as being too revolutionary. The Colonial Charter of 1806 provided for the almost complete freedom in trade and cultivation, which was not carried into effect due to the changes in the colonial department of the Dutch government subsequent to the transformation of the Batavian Republic into the Kingdom of Holland.

Java fell into British hands in 1811. The administration of Stamford Raffles in Java as lieutenant-governor (1811-1816), has given him a rank of honour in history as the greatest of English colonial governors of the day. The spirit of his work is remarkable for the acceptance of the new principle of trusteeship for backward races which was being advocated by a small group of reformers and humanitarians in England and which was subsequently put into force by Lord William Bentinck in his Indian administration. He entered into the task of reforming the administration of Java and improving the condition of the islanders with indefatigable zeal, and in a short time introduced innovations and reorganisations in the government which redound to the credit of the young lieutenant-governor.

The reforms of Raffles did not come into full operation before he left Java. He was greatly handicapped by the lack of a body of trained officials, by an insufficiency of funds essential for efficient administration, and lastly by the persistent strength of the old system which refused to give way in many localities. Still his plans were set going and it was along these lines that the future developments proceeded. Much of the old system was swept away. While retaining native administration, European control was extended. Essential reforms in the administration of justice were introduced, and the separate jurisdiction which had so far existed for "the special accommodation" of Dutch officials was abolished. It was part of the policy of Raffles to strengthen the ordinary local courts by extending the influence of European officials. But this was not possible and the work of dispensing with justice in the lower courts was left to native officials. The outstanding feature of the judicial reforms of Raffles was his desire for an equitable distribution of justice on humane principles. The practice of the former courts was revised and modified on the mild and just principles of the British system; trial by jury was introduced and a clear and simple code was compiled under the direction of Raffles containing rules for the different courts and instructions for their officers.

The basic principle of Raffles' revenue reforms was that the State was the sole proprietor of the soil and that government should, therefore, enter into direct contact with individual peasant proprietors. Previous to taking any step in the direction of an improved system of internal management, Raffles ordered a general survey to be made of nearly the whole island and detailed surveys of lands attached to each village and cultivators. Statistical enquiries were instituted and collected in every district "for the present use of the government and for historical reference". Raffles himself went everywhere to study personally and get a knowledge of local customs. He finally proposed the establishment of a perfect freedom in cultivation and trade, the abolition of all forced delivery of produce at inadequate rates, and of all feudal services, the assumption by the government of the immediate superintendence of lands with the revenues and rents thereof without the intervention of the regents whose office were, in future, to be confined to public duties only, and the renting out of lands so assumed in large or small estates according to local circumstances on leases for moderate terms.³

Thus Raffles was a pioneer in the attempt to substitute a regular system of taxation for the feudal levies and obligations. The result of the

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¹. Raffles to Court of Directors; November 3, 1824, Statement of Services, p. 10.

². *Ibid*.

³. Raffles could not do away with all feudal obligations at one stroke. He himself authorised the employment of forced labour in the teak forests, and forced deliveries were made of Preanger coffee. The old order of things, in many localities proved too strong for the new system.

change "equalled the highest expectation". Cultivation and commerce rapidly extended and the estimates of revenue returns showed a steady increase. In lieu of the contingents and arbitrary exactions of the Dutch, a fixed and permanent revenue was derived direct from the land and afforded the means of defraying the expenses of administration. "...The native population, chiefs, subordinates, and people with one accord hailed the new order of things as a boon conferred upon them by British philanthropy and entered on the enjoyment of its advantages with confidence and an improving industry"⁴.

Among other reforms of Raffles may be mentioned the abolition of the system of farming of export and import duties, the establishment of customs houses at Batavia, Semarang, and Surabaya under the control of the local Resident, and finally the withdrawal, from circulation, of the Dutch paper currency amounting to nearly nine million dollars. Political circumstances and the restrictions under which he worked, prevented him from abolishing the evils of slavery throughout the Dutch possessions.

The radical nature of the changes introduced by Raffles served to produce opposition from the conservative section in the government of Java led by Colonel Gillespie, who "poisoned the ears of the Marquess of Hastings" by "insinuations" against Raffles and placed him before the supreme government "as an individual unworthy of confidence, as one who had betrayed his trust and sacrificed the public interest to personal advantage"⁵. A long list of seventeen charges were drawn out by the governor-general involving an enquiry into all the measures of Raffles, which have "occasioned an excessive burthen on the Indian treasuries" and more particularly relating to the methods adopted in the disposal of government lands for the redemption of the depreciated paper currency. The measure as a financial expediency, was necessary to meet an emergent situation for relieving the pressure on the resources of the State and was approved by Lord Minto before his departure, but condemned by Colonel Gillespie as an attempt on the part of Raffles to turn the government lands to himself "at a lower price than (they) had been tendered from outside". In other words, Gillespie maintained that Raffles in controlling the purchase of the lands at the public sales, was "actuated by corrupt motives or guided by views of similar advantage" to himself.

Thus Raffles stood condemned in his character as lieutenant-governor, as far as his measures of internal policy were concerned, before the world as a servant who had lost the confidence of his superiors "with a character tainted by aspersions", to which the attitude of the supreme government "gave some appearance of credit".

It is difficult to arrive at any conclusive inferences as to the reasons for Gillespie's official move against Raffles. Colonel Gillespie's character as a military officer stood high with his colleagues and subordinates, and his services to the country were acknowledged with a sense of gratitude by his superior authorities. It will not be too incorrect to surmise that he had developed a feeling of resentment at the respect, power, and independence commanded by a young civilian officer in the capacity of lieutenant-governor. Colonel Gillespie "did not sit comfortably in his chair" at the Council table. He differed from the Governor in his attitude to the

Dutch. He resented the diminution of the British garrison against his advice, though Raffles was only obeying Lord Minto's orders. He figured in more than one dispute between the civil and military authorities"⁶. Raffles wrote to Lord Minto, "...I have a strange character to deal with; he prides himself on his quixotism, but with all his irregularities is a man of so high a stamp and caste that I must esteem him". Lord Minto, "to save Raffles from further annoyance" had transferred Gillespie to the Commander-in-Chief's staff in Bengal. With the supersession of Lord Minto, Gillespie laid his charges against Raffles before the supreme government at Calcutta.

It has to be admitted that the reforms of Raffles were too fast for the conservative temper of Colonel Gillespie. The charges must have originated from his honest conviction of Raffles' betrayal of a position of trust, rather than from any sense of petty jealousy against the growing confidence reposed in the young lieutenant-governor by Javanese and Malays alike. Gillespie "had not taken kindly to the sale of the public lands, though he had ultimately given his qualified assent in Council"⁷. He disapproved the conduct of Raffles "in consenting to share with a leading Dutch resident and former Governor in the purchase of some land adjoining the latter's estate"⁸. The act had, no doubt, been indiscreet; but Raffles had done it solely in the public interest in order to stimulate the sale. He had, in fact, forced up the bidding against his own pocket. Lord Minto was the only man who could have relieved the Court of Directors of their doubtful impressions of Raffles' conduct. But Lord Minto's death on June 21, 1814, deprived Raffles of a powerful friend to whom he could have appealed with confidence against the charges and calumnies which were heaped upon him. The proceedings of the supreme government were transmitted to Raffles on January 15, 1814, and together with Raffles' reply and address of February 24, and March 25, 1814, were forwarded to the Court of Directors for information. It should be carefully noted that Raffles' subsequent succession to Bencoolen was made contingent upon his successfully refuting the charges against him.

It appears, from a perusal of Edmonstone's Minute that the supreme government approved of the explanations submitted by Raffles and admitted that the various measures introduced by him, "stand exempt from any sordid or selfish taint....they sprung from motives perfectly correct and laudable".

The decision of the Court of Directors is recorded in a Public Letter to Bengal under date February 13, 1817. The Directors were never able to prove the accusations. A scrupulous examination of all the documents "both accusatory and exculpatory", demonstrated to the Directors "the utter groundlessness of the charges" against Raffles and they declared as their decided conviction,

"...that in as far as they went to impeach the moral character of that gentleman, have not only not been made good but that they have been disproved to an extent which is seldom practicable in a case of defence.that he is entitled to all the advantages of this opinion and of an early and public expression of it".

⁶. Coupland, Reginald : *Raffles of Singapore*, p. 45.

⁷. *Ibid*, p. 46.

⁸. *Ibid*.

⁹. *Ibid*.

⁴. Raffles to Court of Directors, November, 3, 1824 ; Statement of Services, p. 14.

⁵. *Ibid*.

As to the expediency of the leading measures of the administration of Raffles, the Court was of opinion that,

"...the policy of these measures is not only separate from the motives which dictated them, but there are cogent reasons why they should be kept altogether distinct and separate on the present occasion".

But before pronouncing a final judgment on the financial transactions of Raffles' government, the Directors were desirous

"Of fuller information and further time to deliberate on their tendency and effects, as well as the circumstances under which they were adopted... were there unreasonableness, improvidence and inefficacy clearly established, this would only indicate error or defect of judgment or, at most incompetence in Mr Raffles for the high and, in many respects, exceedingly difficult situation he filled".

Finally the Court believed,

"...that the measures of the Colonial government had occasioned an excessive burthen on the Indian treasuries and that the plans which had been adopted for the sale of the lands and a settlement of the land rental, besides other important local regulations as to the paper currency etc. were if not injudicious, at least prematurely introduced".

If the accusations against the purity and propriety of Raffles' measures had been substantiated, they would have proved fatal to his character, and highly injurious, if not ruinous, to his future career. The reforms of Raffles might have been "injudicious" or "prematurely introduced", but the principles of integrity, honesty, and straightforwardness which governed his public conduct cannot be challenged or doubted for a moment. The doubtful tenure of his administration in Java and the want of instructions for his guidance tended to render that administration "one of the most intricate and difficult governments that could have fallen to the lot of any person to direct¹⁰". His policy of extending British influence outside Java, his expeditions against Palembang, Djokjakarta, and the warlike states in Celebes, though involving a large additional charge upon an exhausted treasury received "the unqualified approbation" of the supreme government. And when he suggested economies in the military department to cover the deficit of his administration (which amounted to a million and a half of rupees in the last year of his administration) he was opposed by Colonel Gillespie. It may be remarked that whatever may have been the expense incurred on account of Java, while under British rule, it appears from the Treasury Minute of May 26, 1822, that no question was raised by the home government as to the amount and that however large the outlay, the necessity of it was admitted by its immediate transfer to the public account. It may likewise be observed that on the restitution of Java to the Dutch, not a pensioner was thrown as a burden on the Company and the Dutch officials were not inclined to deprecate the administration of Raffles. On the contrary, his institution of a land revenue and the sale of lands were admitted to be wise and judicious and the system was later adopted by the Dutch government¹¹.

¹⁰. Raffles to Court, November, 3, 1824; Statement of Services, p. 27.

¹¹. Raffles' Memorial, August 1816 (Administration of Java).

The Gillespie charges sat heavily upon Raffles. His mental affliction was enhanced by the series of bereavements which occurred in his family about the same time. Some weeks after his arrival in Java his friend Dr John Leyden died; three years later he lost his wife and in quick succession the children she had borne him. Java had not proved a lucky soil for Raffles. After his death, the India House basely charged his widow¹² to the extent of £22,000/- for various items covered in the expense of the administration of Raffles. Yet Raffles had made the name of England great on distant shores. His prophetic vision had foreseen the results of the restoration of the Dutch colonies in the archipelago and, despite the strong opposition of the home authorities, had stopped for all time the Dutch project of a *mare clausum* and had assured to England and the British Empire the control of one of the most important channels into the eastern seas and to the China trade. He was a bold, resolute, and impetuous statesman. Impetuosity may not be a mark of statesmanship, but in Raffles, case it meant redemption for the British Empire. In Java, also in Bencoolen, he had swept aside the medieval tradition of corrupt forms and instituted in their place the progressive and humane views of the early 19th century. A more enlightened administrator never governed in Java and Sumatra before. His actions were "marked with great intelligence and great zeal for the interests of his country¹³".

¹². In 1817 Raffles married Sophia Hull, the daughter of an Irish land-owner. She accompanied her husband to Bencoolen.

¹³. Lord's Committee on Foreign Trade, March 6, 1821.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE VAISHNAVA MATHA OF SARASVATA BRAHMANS AT PARTAGALI

By G. H. Khare

There is a Dvaita Vaishnava matha (monastery) of Sarasvata Brahmans in the village of Partagali or Partagal in the Cancon division of Goa. The village is about 20 miles to the south of Madgaon, a station on the Londha-Marmugaon section of the M. & S. M. Railway. Last year, by the kindness of the present pontiff of the monastery, Srimat Dvarakanatha Tirtha, I had the opportunity of examining its archives.

According to *Guruparamparamritam*¹, Ramachandra Tirtha was the 11th successor of Madhvacharya, the founder of the Dvaita school of Vaishnavism, and was the pontiff of the Phalimaru monastery, one of the eight monasteries in or about Udupi (South Canara District, Madras). He brought into his fold a Sarasvata boy, by name Madhava, on the bright 2nd of Chaitra, Saka 1398 corresponding to the cyclic year Manmatha, (8-3-1475 A.D.) and renamed him Narayana Tirtha. This Narayana Tirtha was the founder of the Partagali monastery, whose archives are being considered here, and he was honoured with the title of "Vadera" by Siddanna Nayaka, a member of the royal family of Keladi and Bednur. Originally the monastery was not at Partagali but was located at Bhatkal (Karwar District, Bombay). It received from time to time donations of lands and villages and also gifts in cash as well as in kind from the residents of various places. The need for ministering to the spiritual requirements of an increasing number of disciples led to the founding of subordinate monasteries, particularly at places sanctified by the *samadhis* or cremation memorials of earlier pontiffs. They were located at Gokarna, Honnavara, Ankole and Venkatapura in the Karwar District of the Bombay State, and at Dicholi, Rivana and Partagali in the Portuguese territory of Goa. In course of time the principal seat of the monastery was shifted from Bhatkal to Gokarna, and again, at a later date, to Partagali, and the monastery is generally known as the Gokarna Matha or the Partagali Matha at present.

A succession list of the pontiffs of this monastery is given below :

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|--|---------------------------|
| (1) Madhava <i>alias</i> Narayana ² | (6) Ramachandra |
| (2) Vasudeva | (7) Digvijaya Ramachandra |
| (3) Jivottama | (8) Raghuchandra |
| (4) Purushottama | (9) Lakshminarayana |
| (5) Anujivottama ³ | (10) Lakshmikanta |

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¹ The work was composed by Narasimha Pauranika of Kumthe (Karwar District, Bombay) in Saka 1815 and the cyclic year Vijaya.

² The titles "Tirtha", "Sripada" and "Vadera" are generally suffixed to these names; but for brevity's sake I have omitted them.

³ The prefix *anu* has been used here to distinguish this pontiff from the third one. But it is not to be met with in the documents.

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|----------------------------|--|
| (11) Ramakanta | (17) Ananda |
| (12) Kamlakanta | (18) Purna Prajna |
| (13) Srikanta | (19) Padmanabha |
| (14) Bhuvijaya Ramachandra | (20) Indirakanta |
| (15) Ramanatha | (21) Kamalanatha |
| (16) Lakshminatha | (22) Dvarakanatha (the present pontiff). |

All these pontiffs except the first four are referred to in the records belonging to the Archives of this monastery and these are of great help in fixing the periods during which they lived. It is of interest to note that Samyamindra Tirtha, a disciple of the 8th pontiff Raghuchandra, founded a monastery at Banaras, which is known as the Kasi-Matha.

The records of the Partagali monastery can be conveniently grouped under four heads *viz.*, (1) Copper-plates or their copies on paper; (2) Persian documents; (3) Marathi documents either bilingual (Perso-Marathi) or in Modi or Kannada scripts; and (4) Kannada documents in Kannada script. I have so far been able to examine 2 copper plates (C.P.), 40 Persian documents (P), 118 Perso-Marathi and Marathi documents in Modi script (PM & M), 27 Marathi documents in Kannada script (MK) and 133 Kannada documents in Kannada script (K). Copper-plates do not usually come within the purview of the Indian Historical Records Commission; but the plates in this particular case belong to a period in which the Commission is interested and I propose to deal with them here along with others. Of these documents, the copper-plates, and the Persian, Marathi and some of the Kannada documents are original, as they bear not only seals and signets but endorsements in different hands. Some of the Marathi-Kannada and Kannada documents are evidently copies, as they are written in the same hand and do not bear seals, signets or endorsements. Some of the Kannada documents issued by private persons, though they do not bear either seals or signets, must be regarded as original as the persons issuing these documents could not use seals, having no authority to do so.

The copper-plates, the Persian *farmans*, the Marathi *Khurdakhats* or *misals* and some of the Kannada documents recording grants always give the full dates on which they were written or executed. The reckonings used are one or more of the following: *Saka*, *Shuhur*, *Hijra*, *Fasli* and cyclic. The months and days of issue are indicated in each case. In a majority of cases, the current instead of the expired *Saka* years are given, when mentioned in conjunction with cyclic years. A number of Kannada documents are defectively dated like most of their forerunners, *viz.*, Kannada stone inscriptions of the Vijayanagar period. They mention only the name of a year from the Hindu sexagesimal cycle without referring to the corresponding date in any other era. In such cases there is often the risk of antedating or post-dating a document at least by sixty years. There are also a few documents, especially Persian letters, which as usual do not give any date in the body of the texts; as their covers, which generally bear the date of receipt, are lost, they can be ascribed only approximate dates.

Among these records there are *farmans*, *khurdakhats*, *misals*, *rajapatras*, private deeds of donations, lists of movable properties, permits, requests, preceptorial orders to disciples, followers and the general public, and a variety of other documents. Diplomatic correspondence is conspicuous by its absence. There are references in them to Krishna Devarasa Vadera surnamed Saluva; Siddanna Nayaka, Sivappa Nayaka, Channammaji, Virammaji and other

members of the royal family of Keladi; Sambhaji, son of Sivaji the Great and his ministers and several Maratha and Muhammadan officers and a number of private persons.

The earliest document in the Archives of the monastery (K 50), which I have come across is dated Monday, the dark 5th of Ashadha of Saka 1472 (current), the cyclic year Saumya (15-7-1549 A.D.) and the gist of it is as follows :—

Narasa Keni, the son of Santa Keni, a resident of the town Lotali, included in the Goa Province, wished to conduct an *annasatra* (a charitable inn) near the Mahabalesvara temple of Gokarna and also provide for the conduct of prayers and worship at the Lakshmi-Narayana temple of Bhatkal. To meet the expenses, he acquired the village Hegare from a tributary prince, Saluva Krishnadevarasa Vadera, on payment of its price to the latter as a *Kanika* (*nazr*), and made a gift of it to this monastery.

Another document (K 18) dated the dark 5th of Jyeshtha of Saka 1473 (current), the cyclic year Sadharana (4-6-1550 A. D.) throws further light on the history of the *Matha*. It states that Saluva Krishnadevarasa Vadera referred to above acquired a *matha* situated to the south of the Kotitirtha of Gokarna from one Narasimha Pandita, who himself had formerly acquired it from one Brahmananda Bharati, the disciple of Govinda Bharati, and gave it to the above-mentioned Narasa Keni, the son of Santa Keni.

The next interesting record that we have on the subject is a Marathi document (M 2) and (M 13) dated the 10th of Rabi I, Shuhur year 1067 (31-8-1666 A.D.), containing an order issued by the Commander of the fort Minaje (Karwar District, Bombay) to the villagers and village-officers of the village Hegare and the purport of it is as follows :—

Narasa Keni, son of Narasa Keni, a merchant of Bhatkal, represented that his forefathers, during the regime of the Karnataka (Vijayanagar) kings, erected a monastery at Gokarna and donated the village Hegare to it in the name of the 3rd pontiff Jivottama Vadera for conducting an *annasatra* there. He complained that Vadiraja Vadera, the recluse of Saudi (a monastery in Dharwar), by misrepresentation to Murari Pandita (*Karbhari* or head-clerk to the Adilshahi minister, Khawas Khan), had appropriated the village to his own monastery, and that in spite of a *farman* being secured for the restitution of the village to the monastery at Gokarna, he in concert with a former officer Murteza Beg, was still in forcible occupation of the village, and he appealed to the officer to be quite upright in giving his decision and to hand over the village to the rightful owner. The officer thereupon directed the agents of both the parties to furnish evidence in support of their respective claims. The agents of the Gokarna *Matha* produced the necessary evidence, but those of the Saudi *Matha* could neither furnish reliable documentary evidence nor produce any witnesses although sufficient time was allowed. The possession of the disputed village was, therefore, given to the Gokarna *Matha* in accordance with the *farman*.

The disputed village Hegare appears to have changed hands quite often. There are in the archives Adilshahi *farmans*, *khurdakhats* and *misals* of earlier dates (P 1, P 11, P 13) which order that the possession of the village

should be given to the pontiff Vadiraja Vadera of the Saudi *Matha*; but later documents of the same type explicitly mention that the possession of the village should go to the pontiff Ramchandra Tirtha of the Gokarna *Matha*, and that Vadiraja had gained possession of it earlier by misrepresenting the facts of the case (P 3 to P 6, P 8 to P 10). This quarrel between the pontiffs of the two rival monasteries for the ownership of a village was not creditable to either of them; it may, however, be observed that the pontiff of the Gokarna or Partagali monastery appeared to be always on the defensive. At a later period the pontiff of the Udupi monastery brought about a reconciliation by his mediation and by bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear on the parties and Visvandya Tirtha of the Saudi monastery finally resigned the village to Ramchandra Tirtha of the Partagali monastery (K 51, K 52, K 119, K 120, K 86).

These papers do not throw any new light on political event, but they do contain information often interesting from the point of view of social history. M 38 which is bilingual and which is dated the 1st of Rajah Shuhur year 1035 (12-12-1634 A.D.) is an order to the Bhatas (Dravida Brahmans) of Gokarna asking them not to molest the pontiff Jivottama Vadera and his followers (Sarasvata Brahmans) when they repaired to the sea-shore for bathing and recited holy songs with music etc. Again, there is an order (P. 7) issued to an officer Balaji Haibata Rao dated the 28th of Muharrum 1055 A.H. (17-3-1645 A.D.) directing him to prevent Joshis (hereditary village astrologers), Bhatas (Dravida Brahmans) and others from obstructing Ramchandra Tirtha Vadera and his followers in the due performance of religious observances and social functions. The order also mentions that Sivappa Nayaka, the ruler of Keladi (1645-62 A.D.) had been instructed to the same effect and that he should contact the Nayaka in the matter. These are two examples of the type of rivalry that existed between the two Brahman sects. Another document K 131, which is defectively dated, refers to hooligans regularly troubling a pontiff of the monastery while repairing to the sea-shore for bath. K 75 contains a decision of the Canara district court dated 10-8-1810 A.D. against some Lingayats of Siddapur (Karwar District, Bombay) who were charged with blocking the way of the then pontiff Lakshminatha Tirtha by piling up cattle-bones etc.

M 30 and M 40 which are dated the 13th and 20th of Jumada the II, Shuhur year 1061 respectively (3-2-1661 A.D. and 10-2-1661 A.D.) contain orders to the headmen of Vilanai and other villages included in the divisions Sivesvara and Khedanur and Bhatas and Brahmans of the latter division asking them to purify Gajeparbhu and twelve members of his family who had been ex-communicated for some crime of his speech.

M 51 and M 57 are practically identical and bear the date the 11th of Zul-hijja, Shuhur year 1028 and Hijra 1037 (13-8-1627 A.D.). M 51 is a copy of a Persian *farman* written in Modi script with corrupt transliteration of Persian words owing to which the meaning has become obscure in many places. But M 57 helps to clarify the doubts. The purport of the documents is as follows :—

Pola Nayaka, a merchant of the port Adilabad represented that certain Brahmans who originally belonged to Sasati and Antruj and settled in the said port and certain other divisions such as Bhatagrama, Satari, Ankole, the fort Mirjan etc. had accepted Jivottama Tirtha as their preceptor, and had in his presence, consented, by an agreement with proper endorsements, to act

according to ancient customs, and a *misal*, a *farman* and a *mahzar* had been issued in pursuance of the agreement. He complained that Jivottama Tirtha had been summoned to the headquarters from the village Pariyel and was arrested and imprisoned on the charge that he prescribed *prayaschitta* without the previous consent of the local officers and that the above documents had been snatched away. Owing to this high-handed act of the local officers he observed that the merchants of the port and of the village Pariyel had become perturbed and the collection of Government revenues was adversely affected. The *farman* was, therefore, issued to the officers of the *muamila* of Goa ordering the release of Jivottama Tirtha and the return of the documents and other articles taken away at the time of effecting his arrest. The officers were also directed to show the pontiff the utmost respect and he was to be allowed to enforce the sacerdotal laws and customs of his group and to prescribe *prayaschitta*, after taking the usual Government fees, especially to those that had maintained social relations with Sukada Pai and Ravala Senavi although they had been ex-communicated. Pola Nayaka and the merchants, on whose representation the *farman* was being issued, were to be reassured.

There is a third document (M 12) which is defectively dated as the 1st of Jumada I, but which belongs to the same period as, or a little earlier than, the foregoing one. It is an order addressed by Malik Ambar *Silahdar*, the special officer of the port Adilabad, to the pontiff Jivottama Tirtha. As a representation from the *Bhangsalis*⁴ of the port Adilabad had been received, the pontiff was required by the officer to purify those that had contacts with Sukada Pai of Verne and Ravala Senavi of Lotali, who were ex-communicated for not abiding by the agreement consented to by the members of the Senavi caste. There are two more documents, M 21 and P 34, which are dated the 12th of Shaban, Shuhur year 1039 (8-12-1638 of A.D.) and Shuhur year 1039 (1638-39 A.D.) respectively and are addressed to the village officers and other officers of sundry possessions and those of the *muamila* of Goa and of the recent acquisitions from the *Pargana* of Ankole. By this order Ramachandra Tirtha Vadera, the successor of Jivottama Tirtha, was allowed to propagate the age-old religion among his castemen and to punish those that acted against his commands and the officers were asked to help the pontiff in controlling his castemen, and also to pay him due respect.

As the pontiffs remained quite aloof from politics, both the Muhammadan and Maratha rulers and their subordinates treated them with respect and saw that they invariably received good treatment. M 67, M 21, P 34, P 7, M 15, and others testify to the above statements. MK 10 and MK 9 are letters of request addressed to the pontiff Lakshminarayana Vadera by the Maratha ruler Sambhaji and his minister Prahlada Niraji cordially inviting him to visit the Maratha dominion and preach to his followers there.

M 81 and M 82 is a long document giving the list of Bijapuri commanders and their subordinates who succeeded to the command of the *muamila* of Goa after the acquisition and addition of the *parganas* of Ankole, Minaje and Kadwad (Karwar) in 1594 A.D. i.e., during the reign of Ibrahim Adilshah II.

In the end I should like to refer to a copper-plate grant from the Archives. It consists of two plates tied together by means of a circular ring passing through the holes made on them for the purpose. The writing extends over 54 lines. It is dated Monday, the bright 15th of Asvina, Saka year 1583 (current), the cyclic year Sarvari and the solar eclipse (8-10-1660 A.D.) On this occasion Venkatappa Nayaka, the son of Siddappa Nayaka, the grandson of Sankanna Nayaka and the great grandson of Sadasiva Nayaka (all of Keladi) a propounder of the Advaita school and a devotee of Siva, made a gift of land for the worship of Venkatesvara installed by Ganapati-malla in the village Donidore which lay within the boundaries of the Batakala (Bhatkal) division. The land was in the same village as the temple and the produce amounted to 50 *gadyanas* and 2 *panas*. The worship of the God Venkatesvara and the upkeep of his temple must have been entrusted to a representative of this monastery at Bhatkal as the plates are lying in the archives of the monastery for a long time.

⁴ A class of sea-traders.

THE PANJABI AKHBAR

By K. Sajan Lal

The publication of 'The Panjabi Akhbar', a high class Urdu weekly was started in 1864. It was published in the Panjabi Press, Lahore, by Munshi Md. Azim who was its Editor and Proprietor. For some time Munshi Shamshuddin was its Editor.¹ This journal was published on Saturdays. It consisted of 13 pages of quarto size from 1864-1872 and during 1873 and 1874 each issue consisted of 16 pages.

Each page was divided into three columns but when lengthy *qasidas* were published, a few pages were divided into six columns.

The Title covers nearly 1/3 of the space of the Title page, decorated with a floral design. Within this floral design written the title, "The Panjabi", in large letters in English. Just below this title in small English letters arranged in a semi-circle written the sub-title, "A Weekly Journal of News, Politics and Literature". Underneath it is the crest of the paper. Below the crest, in large type the name appears in Urdu forming the base of the semi-circle.

The rest of the title page is divided into three columns wherein the advertisements of Dr. E. J. Lazarus "Essence of Neem", and Holloways Ointment appear regularly.

The following is a brief description of some of the important features of some of the issues of this journal in my possession.

The names of calligraphists employed by the press appear on each sheet. They are Karim Baksh, Nabi Baksh Imamuddin, Wali Beg, Shahabu, Haji Khan and Alauddin.

The paper, though not neglecting political questions, gave some special attention to social, religious, and literary topics and was instrumental in conveying to the Indian public in plain and simple manner practically all the ideas symbolised by western education. At the same time it maintained a high literary standard.

The articles on socio-religious topics deserve careful reading as they bring home the new changes creeping in society and literature.

The editor worked successfully for the new movement, imbibing the literary ideals of the West and tried to awaken the people to the fact that all was not well with the Urdu prose and poetry. He boldly expressed that anything artificial and insincere in the old literature should be assiduously avoided. He gave full publicity to articles describing the defects of the old literature; for instance, Kishan Lal of Rawalpindi contributed an article, "What is wrong with our Urdu poetry".² Another article by Saiful Haq deals with, "The Importance of Discussion and Debates." Another article describes in detail the Urdu-Hindi controversy.

Mr. K. 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.

¹Garcin de Tassy: *Lectures*, (Cours d' Hindoustanie—Urdu et Hindoni—Discours de ouverture, Paris, 1865), vide *Urdu*, July 1939, p. 490.

²The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 15th July, 1873.

There is a good deal of correspondence and articles, on the Urdu-Hindi controversy. Sir George Cambell's interest in Hindi—the *Akhbarul Akhbar* (Behar) adopting the Hindi expressions and Devanagari script—the anti-Hindi meeting at Allahabad—its proceedings—attacks on Raja Siva Prasad etc. were given full publicity³.

The editor himself expressed his views on the literary merits of some of his colleagues in profession, wherein he stressed on the unity of ideas, freedom in expression and diction free from convention. He advised his colleagues to use correct simple expressions pure and chaste ideas and to avoid exaggerations and ornate and flowery style.

He said that it was the duty of the editor to educate the people and get their grievances redressed. In order to know the grievances of the people he should mix freely with them and find out their likes and dislikes and through the medium of his paper ventilate their ideas and grievances without exaggeration. The paper specially emphasized that biased attitude of the editors was neither healthy for the press nor good for the people. It also added that the knowledge of Sciences and Arts was of very great use to the editors⁴.

In one of its issues there is an article on the titles conferred upon the people by the Native State Rulers. The writer describes the vagaries and silliness of these titles. He feels that it was time that these titles were abolished. He quotes a number of such titles and shows how ridiculous they appeared to the world outside India.

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh used to confer these empty but high sounding titles. Even a *baghban* or a mali (Gardener) was called *Gulban-ud-daulah*, while another menial a bawarchi (cook) was given the title of *Namkin-ud-daulah*. The writer further says that if titles are to be conferred upon the people for distinguished services, the princes should follow the British system as their model⁵.

These titles used as prefixes and suffixes to the names of the persons thus honoured, are proving a headache to the postal authorities.

Views and reviews on Indian publications and problems though lengthy deserve attention.

The absence of publicity of the time-table, fares and freights of the Punjab Railway caused great inconvenience to the people specially to the merchants. The editor in his lengthy note suggested to the railway authorities that the rules and regulations published in English were not of much use. He suggested that these rules should be published in Hindi and Urdu and posted at market centres and other important public places. He even gave the names of trading centres of Lahore. He further said that these time-tables should be published in all the local newspapers, not once or twice but more frequently so that the people could get the necessary information whenever they required it.

It is pleasing to note that many of his suggestions were accepted by the Railway authorities and the editor thanked them and made a few more suggestions.

³The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 1st January 1874. Read, my paper on 'Raja Shev Prasad' contributed to the *Journal of Social Studies*.

⁴The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 9th May 1873.

⁵The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 25th January 1873.

The time table of "The Sindh Panjab and Delhi Railway" which was to come in force from 1st January 1874 was published in one of these issues under the name of David Ross, Traffic Manager, dated 20th December⁶ 1873.

Md. Azim the editor, owner and proprietor of this paper also published a bi-weekly Arabic Newspaper called "*An-nafa-ul-Azim*". This paper was always advertised in the issues of the Panjabi. Perhaps it was the first Arabic newspaper in India⁷.

The *Tib-i-Rahimi*, a book on medicine, published in 1873 by Dr. Rahim Khan, an Assistant Surgeon, was reviewed in this paper. It is interesting to note that Dr. Rahim was a personal physician to the Maharaja of Kapurthala. He was also a member of the Panjab Text Book Committee⁸.

The work of Saiyid Ahmad Khan, his tour in the Panjab, his lectures, meetings, donations were given full publicity. Similarly the meetings of the Madrasa-i-Islamia of Amritsar, the donations received by it found publicity in this weekly.

The educational progress of the Mysore State for the year 1873-74 provides interesting facts and figures⁹.

Total number of schools of various types	2,250
Government Schools	659
Aided Schools	98
Un-aided Schools	1,493
Number of students in Government Schools	26,248
Number of students in Un-aided Schools	18,094
Total number of Boys in Government Schools	41,075
Total number of Girls in Government Schools	2,599
Income for the year including School Fees of Rs. 71,818 comes to Rs. 2,36,300.	
Expenditure comes to Rs. 2,29,375.	

This paper kept its readers well informed of what was happening in the native States.

Jaipur.—Mumtaz-ud-daulah Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Madar-ul-Mahamm of Jaipur State retired. Thakur Fateh Singh succeeded him¹⁰.

The editor voicing the feelings of the Patiala correspondent says that knowing the condition of administration through his correspondent, he feels that such high appointments should be based on high qualifications. "Be-ware", says the editor, "of what has happened in Baroda".

The resignation of Pundit Phulman, Minister of Bikanir State is announced. The Maharaja presented him Khilat and jewels (its details appear). He ordered his staff to accompany the retiring minister to his palace.

Another report informs that Thakore Lalji Shiv has raised the banner of revolt. He has been harassing the villagers—action on him is awaited.

⁶The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 27th December, 1873.

⁷Garcin de Tassy wrongly calls it *An-nafa-ul-Azam*, vide *Urdu*, July 1939, p. 490 (Foot note).

⁸The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 17th January 1874.

⁹The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 17th January 1874. Note that the totals are incorrect.

¹⁰Faiz Ali Khan later became the member of the Baroda Inquiry Commission, vide Thornton's "General Sir Richard Meade" p. 163.

Jodhpur.—The death of Thakur Omid Karanji is announced. The paper says that the late Thakurji Sahib was so much attached to the late Maharaja of Jodhpur that, since the death of his beloved master, he discarded all the evil habits of drinking, meat-eating and dressing gaudily. The present ruler was thinking of awarding some jagirs to his sons.

The work of the *Faujdari-Adalat* slackened since Maharaja Kishore Singh Faujdar stopped attending it.

There are no complaints against the Kotwal's administration which means that he was maintaining a high standard of efficiency. Due to the misbehaviour of Lassu Pahlwan (wrestler) towards the Maharaja, 8 pahlwans were suspended. The Maharaja was expected to meet some Englishmen somewhere near Bhopal.

Gwalior.—The Maharaja Sindhia while celebrating his marriage spent 2 lakhs of rupees on various customs. The editor asks, "Will the reformers of our country call it extravagant"?

Baroda.—There is a scathing attack on the Baroda Ministers and their administration most of whom were not suitable to hold responsible posts. 'Do the ministers know why there should be Inquiry Commission' remarks the correspondent.

There are all kinds of reports against the inefficiency of the ministers, and a lengthy report was written by a Rajput. "As the work of the Inquiry Commission is completed, the members will leave Baroda by the 20th December 1873," informs the correspondent.

Nana Saheb Khanvelkar, the Prime Minister of the State gave a grand banquet to all the Englishmen serving in the State. This dinner party cost 1½ lakhs of rupees to the treasury.

Amritsar.—In this week the Maharaja Mohan Singh (brother of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir) the Ruler of Punch arrived here. He was pleased with the sanitary arrangements of the City. He paid his respects to the *Durbar Saheb*. After staying here for two or three days he is expected to go on pilgrimage to Hardwarji.

Amritsar is in the grip of small-pox epidemic which is raging here, says the correspondent. Apart from religious sentiments against vaccination, the arrangements made by the Government do not encourage people to offer their non-cooperation. As the doctor cannot give vaccination unless 200 to 300 persons assemble, men and women and children have to stand for 3 or 4 hours to get themselves vaccinated. "Is this the way to seek cooperation of the people" asks the correspondent.

The Lt. Governor's visit to Bhawalpur from the 24th December to the 4th January 1874 appears in detail.

News of Afghanistan, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozpur, Joara etc. are given. News of foreign countries, European as well as Asiatic are given due prominence.

The prices of grains in various markets quoted on the 8th January 1874 will surely interest the readers¹¹.

¹¹The *Panjabi Akhbar*, 17th January 1874.

Bhagalpur:—

Old Rice	Per Rupee	11½ seers
New Rice	Do.	14½ seers
Wheat	Do.	13½ seers
Bajra	Do.	18½ seers

Rajmahal:—

Class One Rice	Per Rupee	10 seers
Class Two Rice	Do.	11 seers
Wheat	Do.	11½ seers
Pulses	Do.	17 seers

Sahibganj:—

Class One Rice	Per Rupee	13 seers
Class Two Rice	Do.	13½ seers
Wheat	Do.	13½ seers
Pulses	Do.	17 seers

Lucknow:—

Rice	Per Rupee	9½ Seers
Wheat	Do.	13½ Seers
Barley	Do.	18½ Seers
Jawar	Do.	20 Seers
Bajra	Do.	18½ Seers

Haridwar:—

Wheat	Per Rupee	13½ Seers
Barley	Do.	20½ Seers
Rice	Do.	13 Seers
Jawar	Do.	21 Seers
Bajra	Do.	20½ Seers

Patna:—

Wheat	Per Rupee	13½ Seers
Barley	Do.	17½ Seers
Rice	Do.	11½ Seers
Jawar	Do.	18 Seers
Bajra	Do.	16½ Seers

Gonda:—

Wheat	Per Rupee	12½ Seers
Barley	Do.	14½ Seers
Rice	Do.	11½ Seers
Jawar	Do.	17½ Seers

I close the paper with a short note on Munshi Md. Azim, the proprietor-editor.

He entered the Delhi College for education when Mr. Taylor was its principal. By dint of hard work he obtained a general proficiency prize in 1830, when he was just about 21 years old. Then he left the College and joined the *Delhi Gazette Press* as a compositor and later became its printer. After gaining practical experience he established his own printing press in Delhi. In 1849 he left for Lahore where he started the *Lahore Chronicle*.

In 1856 he started the *Panjabi*, an English tri-weekly paper and rendered a great service to the British Government. When the English paper collapsed, he started the Urdu *Panjabi*, and then the Arabic bi-weekly. He was held in high esteem by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, Sir Richard Temple and Sir Robert Montgomery, who conferred upon him a *khilat* in 1864. He attended the Delhi Durbar when Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India. He died in 1885. The paper, however, continued for about five years after his death. Sir Charles Aitchison Lt. Governor paid the following befitting tribute to his memory:

“ His career as a Journalist extended over a long period of 40 years. He established the *Lahore Chronicle* in the year 1849 and at a later date the Urdu *Panjabi*, the earliest vernacular newspaper. His enterprize as the pioneer of the Press in the Panjab and his intelligent appreciation of the objects and motives of the Government won for him the respect of eminent men connected with the Province.¹²”

Similar tributes were paid to him by Sir Lepel Griffin.

¹² Syad Muhammad Latif, *Lahore: Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities* (1892), pp. 342-43.

COLONEL BAIRD AT TIRUPPARANKUNRAM

By T.V. Mahalingam

DURING the closing years of the reign of Muhammad Ali Walajah I, the Nawab of the Carnatic, his son Nasirul-Mulk was ruling over the Madhurai country as the representative of his father. He was assisted in the administration of the area among others by Mutasaddi (Dewan?)¹ Gopal Rao and Abdul Qadir who was the renter (Peshkar) of the place. Between the 10th and 15th of March 1793, some interesting incidents took place at Tirupparankunram and Madhurai consequent on the encampment of Colonel Baird at the former place along with his detachment of 700 soldiers and his forced opening of the temple gate in order to house his soldiers, resulting in the religious martyrdom of some Hindus.

On account of the political unrest and trouble in the far south during the period, Colonel Baird who was then at Trichinopoly was asked to march to Tirupparankunram with his detachment and stay on there for some time. Colonel Baird marched to Tirupparankunram and halted with his soldiers in the Subrahmanya temple at the place on the 10th of March, when the "ceremony" of the temple was in progress. The people who had assembled in large numbers for it objected to the high-handed action of Colonel Baird. The Brahmans and Pandarams² ascended the *gopuram* of the temple and threatened to throw themselves from its top and sacrifice their lives if the Colonel persisted in quartering his troops in the temple. On receipt of the information Mutasaddi Gopal Rao waited upon the Colonel and explained him the point of view of the Hindus regarding stationing the troops in the temple. After some altercation the Colonel told Gopal Rao that although he "was not at liberty to allow a single day's respite, still for the satisfaction of the Sarkar's people he would give the Brahmans five days in which time they would finish their ceremonies", and desired that the Brahmans should descend from the tower before the evening and he himself should be informed of it.

When Gopal Rao returned to the fort subsequently, he sent for Abdul Qadir the Peshkar and communicated to him the Colonel's desire. The renter however feared that the ceremonies could not be finished in the space of five days. In the meanwhile four European officers who had halted before the temple tried to get forced entry into it by breaking its gates as a protest against which, some Pandarams attempted to cut their own throats, while others climbed up the temple tower with the intention of

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¹Though Gopal Rao is referred to as Mutasaddi in the English records mentioned by the author, in the Tamil inscription at the Subrahmanya temple, Tirupparankunram, he (Gopal Rao) is described as Diwan (Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions by J. Burgess & S. M. Natesa Sastri, Madras 1886, p. 41)—Secretary.

²According to Hobson Jobson by Col. Henry Yule and Arthur Coke Burnell Pandaram is "a Hindu Ascetic mendicant of the (so-called) Shudra or even lower caste"—Secretary.

throwing themselves down. News of such developments reached Gopal Rao and Abdul Qadir when they were talking about the matter and the latter felt that such a high handed action was unprecedented, and feared the cessation of all normal activities in the country and the beginning of unrest.

The Mutasaddi sent the Sarkar's *Dubash* to Colonel Baird to inform him that he had explained matters to the people. The Colonel who was 'determined on bringing the troops into the pagoda and would not give it up' wanted Gopal Rao to see him. Considering it a good opportunity, the Mutasaddi waited on the Colonel along with the Peshkar and his son-in-law and explained to him the position. The Colonel said that 'he had 700 soldiers with him, that the chaultries around the pagoda would be just sufficient for the officers, that 300 of the soldiers would be quartered in the chaultry fronting the gate of the pagoda, and the remainder—200 men who were sick, must have a separate place, and unless the gates of the pagoda were opened so that he might have the chaultry inside it, there was no other place to lodge the sick men and that he had the governor's orders for lodging the troops in the pagoda'. Gopal Rao warned the Colonel that his action would result in the rebellion of the people and loss in the *kist* of the Sarkar and that the Pandarams would sacrifice their lives. The Colonel replied however that if he did not get the chaultry within the temple "the king's soldiers would perish in the heat of the sun"; that this was a greater consideration with him than any inconveniences that the Hindoos might suffer, and that the sircar likewise would not allow the soldiers to be put to hardships, and that therefore he would give orders for opening the gate. Gopal Rao assured the Colonel that the people would be agreeable to his occupying the chaultries outside the temple but never inside it and warned him once again that, if he persisted, there would be general unrest in the country and a consequent fall in the *kist* of the Sarkar. Besides the people would "lay their complaints before the presence at Madras". He further said that on an earlier occasion Colonel Bruce by order of the Governor lodged about 500 soldiers in the temple at Wallajahbad as a result of which the Hindus closed their shops and complained about it to the Nawab of the Carnatic. He took the matter to the Governor of Madras who immediately directed the Commanding Officer at Trichinopoly to remove the soldiers from the temple and station them in some other place. After considering the whole position for some time Colonel Baird said that he remembered Colonel Braithwaite having on a former occasion lodged his people in the chaultry under consideration, and he would also do the same after ascertaining from him about it; but if Colonel Braithwaite has not done so he would write to the Company that barracks must be built for the reception of the troops. The Colonel desired Gopal Rao to enquire of the inhabitants of Madhurai and the neighbourhood about the lodging of the troops by Colonel Braithwaite in the chaultry within the temple and inform him about it to which the Mutasaddi agreed. The Colonel asked Gopal Rao to appoint a person on behalf of the Sarkar to clear out the chaultries in which the troops were formerly quartered besides a few other places. The Peshkar and his son-in-law were appointed for the purpose and the Colonel sent one of his officers to see the places on his behalf and report to him about them. The Peshkar and his son-in-law Abdul Qadir pointed out 35 chaultries besides the large one in front of the temple and five of the Pandarams' *mutts* numbering altogether 40 chaultries and delivered them to the Colonel.³

³Military correspondence Vol. 44 A. Letter No. 59 of 1793.

The next day the scene of action shifted to Madhurai where the Brahmans and Pandarams of the Minakshi temple on receipt of information about the incidents in the temple at Tirupparankunram (Sikandar banda) closed the gates of their temple, and went up to the top of their tower blowing all the while their conch shells. Gopal Rao on hearing about it explained to them through the Peshkar Abdul Qadir, the Persian writer Venkat Rao and another one as to what had transpired the previous day between himself and Colonel Baird. It was reported to them that the Colonel had agreed to station his soldiers in the chaultries in which they had halted previously, and therefore it was expedient that they should get down from the temple tower and open the gates. But they represented to Gopal Rao that even when the troops had encamped at the place on one or two earlier occasions for a week or ten days the ceremonies were stopped in the temple, but now when they had come there with the intention of remaining at the place for five years and had occupied the chaultries and charity houses around the temple they did not know what would happen. Gopal Rao next sent word to them that no useful purpose would be served by their making such disturbance and suggested that all those that belonged to the temple might give him in writing 'a state of circumstances that I might transmit the same to the presence, and the business would be settled'. Accordingly, he caused them to write a *cagan* to the Brahmans of the Sikandarbanda temple desiring them to descend from the tower.⁴

But all this persuasion of Gopal Rao and others did not have much effect on the people both at Tirupparankunram and Madhurai on account of the high handedness of Colonel Baird and his troops. On the morning of the 14th of the month matters reached a climax, when in spite of the fact that people had assembled in such large numbers, Colonel Baird sent a guard of soldiers to clear out the chaultry within the temple at Tirupparankunram. "The Brahmans and Pandarams making a clamour, the soldiers first began to beat them with the butts of their fire-locks and afterwards gave everyman four or five wounds with their bayonets. Then taking hatchets in their hands they set about to break open the gates of Secundarbanda. Immediately on the noise at the bottom a Pandaram threw himself from the steeple of the said pagoda and sacrificed his life; when this news reached the people belonging to the pagoda of Meenatchee some of them went up the steeple, and began to beat their tom toms etc., louder than before and according to their custom, sent people and caused the bazaar of the town to be shut up, and having assembled the parayars without the fort they despatched *kazhan* letters to the several parts of the talookas to assemble the people". Therefore by order of the Colonel the Major confined the people who were responsible for the closing of the shops.⁵

Gopal Rao from time to time sent reports in writing to Nasir-ul-Mulk at Madhurai who sent them all to the Nawab of the Carnatic. While sending the Nawab the last of Mutasaddi's letters Nasirul-Mulk wrote to his father that on receiving information of the incidents those in the temples of Srirangam and Jambukeswaram had decided to close them and assemble the country people and said: "if orders to Colonel Baird from the Governor and Council arrived in time the fire of disturbance will be extinguished. Otherwise the talookas will be plundered by the colonies".⁶

⁴ *Madras Advertiser* Correspondence Vol 44A, No. 59, of 1793

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 59.

⁶ Nasir-ul-Mulk's letter to Muhammad Ali dated 15th March, 1793, *Ibid* No. 5

When Nawab Muhammad Ali received such letters from Nasir-ul-Mulk at Madhurai about the unhappy incidents at Tirupparankunram described above, he sent all of them to Sir Charles Oakeley Bart, Governor of Madras, on the 21st of March with a covering letter in which he wrote that formerly when the Governor and Council sent any officer to command troops in any part of his country they made the appointment with his approval. Referring to the incidents at Tirupparankunram he said: "I therefore now trouble you with a request that you will immediately send positive orders to Colonel Baird not to injure the ryots and give up the intention of taking possession of the pagoda; and that even you will recall the Colonel from that place and appoint another officer in his room and issue most positive orders that none of the European Sardars may injure the poor inhabitants in order that there be no difficulty in paying the kists".⁷

The Governor acknowledged the letter of the Nawab on the 23rd and wrote in reply; "Your Highness may be assured that I shall mark with the strongest disapprobation any irregular conduct on the part of those who act under my authority and that I shall lose no time in sending positive orders to Colonel Bruce the Officer commanding in the southern division to call upon Lieutenant Colonel Baird for a full and satisfactory explanation of the circumstances stated in your Highness' letter and to take the earliest opportunity of quieting the minds of the Brahmans by withdrawing the troops from the pagoda, if they have been placed there."

"I directed the European regiment to proceed to Secundurmally (Tirupparankunram) because it was represented to me as a favourable situation for cantoning them, and my intentions were that Lieutenant Colonel Baird should occupy those chaultries, which had in former occasions and even very lately been appreciated to similar accommodation and that he should consult with your Highness' servants and request their aid in removing any difficulties that might occur. I shall now enjoin him to observe this line of conduct with particular attention and I make no doubt that your Highness will instruct your servants to afford such assistance as he may require for the convenience of the regiment."⁸

Quite in keeping with his promise the Governor soon made enquiries with regard to the conduct of Colonel Baird at Tirupparankunram and wrote to the Nawab as follows on 11th April, 1793 explaining the position according to the information he had received:

"Having called upon Lieutenant Colonel Baird for an explanation of his conduct in the charge preferred against him by the Brahmans of Secundurmally he has stated that he never made any attempt to take possession of the pagoda by force, that the chaultry occupied by the troops is open to the street and had been given up on former occasions for a similar purpose, and that your Highness' principal manager in the district had prevailed upon the Brahmans to give up this chaultry for the accommodation of the Regiment, though they afterwards resisted the attempt to take possession of it. Lieutenant Colonel Baird

⁷ [Letter from His Highness the Nawab Walajah to Sir Charles Oakeley Bart, Governor of Madras dated 21st March 1793, *Ibid*. No. 59.

⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 60.

added that the pagoda had been and was still in the uninterrupted possession of the Brahmins, and that in consequence of the orders I had sent him, he should immediately withdraw the troops from all the chaultries."⁹

It is interesting to note that the main incidents at Tirupparankunram described above are recorded in an inscription incised on the walls of the inner gopuram of the temple at the place. It mentions three persons associated with the administration of the country, Asata Kepila Napapu Sayapu Avargal ruling over the kingdom, Amir Katar Sayapu Avargal ruling over the Madhurai country and Raja Sri Gopal Rayar Avargal. The first of them may be identified with Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah I or his representative at Trichinopoly since he is referred to in the course of the inscription as Asata Napapu Sayapu of Trisirapuram. Amir Katar Sayapu was obviously the same as Abdul Qadir, the renter or Peshkar and Gopal Rao the Mutasaddi or Dewan.

The inscription which is dated S 1714 exp. Partiapi, 4th Panguni, Suklaptaksha, 2 Revati corresponding to 13th March 1793 records that a regiment of Europeans came and destroyed the temple of Sokkanatha and Palaniandavar, captured the town, took possession of the *asthana mandapam*, broke the gates of the *atchagopuram* and was approaching the *kalyana mandapam*. Then at the suggestion of some people associated with the temple, one Kutti, the son of a *bairagi* ascended the temple tower and jumped down from it (and died) as a result of which the regiment went away. For this religious martyrdom of his some lands were granted as a *rakta kunikkai*.¹⁰ In regard to some important details however there are diversions between the documentary and inscriptional evidence. For instance, while according to the records the regiment continued to stay on at Tirupparanakunram even after the incident, according to the inscription it left the place. But one thing is clear: Colonel Baird forcibly opened the temple in spite of the protests of the local officers and people which resulted in the religious martyrdom of a zealous devotee of the temple, and his report that 'he never made any attempt to take possession of the pagoda by force' is absolutely false; an assertion unworthy of an officer of his position.

⁹. Letter from His Highness the Nawab Walajah to Sir Charles Oakely Bart, Governor of Madras dt. 21-3-1793, No. 70.

¹⁰. Burgess J, and Natesa Sastri, S. M., *Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions*, pp. 41-43.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE FRENCH IN INDIA BEFORE 1777

By R. C. Mitra

ON the 9th of January 1777, De Bellecombe took charge of the French affairs in India under the imposing title of Marshal of the Garrisons and Army of the King, Commandant General of the French establishments in India and Governor of Pondicherry. Diffident of his new responsibilities in a country where the fortunes of his nation had been none too prosperous for a long time, De Bellecombe thought it prudent to profit by the experience and sane counsels of his predecessor, John Law of Lauriston, reputed as the prolific author of many memoirs on India. On the very day of his accession to office De Bellecombe addressed Law a series of questions evoking information on the political and commercial relationships of the French in India for his own guidance. The questions along with the answers of Law are embodied in a document certified by Law and bearing the date 31 March 1777¹. Law's observations were in supplement of a lengthy and more exhaustive memoir on "The present political condition of India"² which he had previously composed for the enlightenment of De Bellecombe and hence his present remarks refer only to questions of special interest not touched in the previous memoir.

Law states that he had acted under superior instructions in abstaining from any formal alliance with native or European powers in India though he had exerted his influence to the utmost to promote friendly feelings towards the French in the court of the Mughal Emperor and the native princes. The Indian potentates all equally desired humiliation of the English, and might be disposed to lend their weight in favour of the French if only the French could hold out a definite and effective plan of their action. A clear-sighted observer like Law was not slow to perceive that the Indian princes were so hopelessly torn by their conflicting interests that it was very difficult, though not utterly impracticable to bring them to a common line of action. With this view, negotiations had already been undertaken with the Grand Mughal, Haidar Ali and the Marathas, and Law recommends to his successor similar negotiations with Nizam Ali and Basalat Jang. The French in the past had been in correspondence with the Mughal governor at Surat and during his sojourn in Bengal, Law wrote twice or thrice to the Emperor Shah Alam at Delhi. Even after Law's return from Pondicherry he continued to keep the Emperor informed of his intentions through Chevalier, the Resident of Chandernagore. Law advised his successor De Bellecombe to continue this correspondence with the Emperor at Delhi and also with Asaf-ud-daulah of Lucknow though in this matter he was to be guided by the information he received from Chevalier. The arrival of the new governor in Pondicherry was to be notified to Muhammad Ali Khan, Haidar Ali Khan, Nizam Ali, Basalat Jang and the Re-

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¹. Ms. No. 236 of the Anciennes Archives de Pondicherry.

². Published by Martineau, Pondicherry 1918.

gency in Poona, and the Maratha ruler at Nagpur was to be informed through Chevalier and this was to be followed by a personal letter from De Bellecombe.

Some interesting knowledge can be obtained about the information service of the French in foreign courts. Reduced as the French in India had been to desperate financial straits, Law zealously eked out the means of maintaining agents in various courts to keep himself abreast of latest developments. French interest in Mahe induced Law to maintain an oukil (vakil) in the person of the Brahmin Krishna Rao in the Court of Haider Ali. Krishna Rao was greatly attached to the French and his allowance of Rs. 100/- per month was admittedly insufficient to meet his various expenses. The French maintained no paid agents in the courts of Nizam Ali and Basalat Jang but in the case of the latter, Law could depend largely on his correspondence with Lalee who was in the employ of Basalat Jang as the Commandant of the Swiss forces and who appeared to be greatly devoted to the cause of the French. In the court of Muhammad Ali the French had a loyal and intelligent vakil named Vingat (Venkata) Rao who was paid Rs. 60/- per month besides the cost of Nazars and small presents which he was required to distribute among the Nawab's servants. The service of a French Officer, Beylee was often utilised by Law to unravel or study some development of special interest. As it was not possible for the French vakil to have audience of the Nawab in the absence of the agents of the English, Law was fortunate enough in tampering with the loyalty and securing the secret assistance of a young officer named Chicherao³ who was in the service of Muhammad Ali. In consideration of a secret payment of Rs. 30/- per month, this young officer is said to have regularly handed over to the French information of even all that "passed within closed doors". This payment was subsequently stopped under orders of the Ministry in response to a complaint by Foucault, a high naval officer. Besides, Coja Assem Kan⁴ (Khwaja Asim Khan) who was a person of distinction in the service of Muhammad Ali, was also greatly attached to French interests and though he received no regular salary, his services had to be gratified with occasional presents. In Tanjore before its capture by Muhammad Ali in 1773 the French had maintained a vakil at Rs. 45/- per month. Since the subsequent reinstatement of the Raja the French had not renewed the old arrangement probably because they felt its futility, as the Raja's affairs had fallen in complete subjection to the English. The French were content to leave their relations with the Raja of Tanjore in the hands of their officers at Karikal. The only European officer whom the French maintained in a native court was Chevalier de Monteverd who was deputed by Chevalier of Chandernagore to Shah Alam in compliance with the latter's request to this effect and the French envoy was paid Rs. 150/- per month.

In the Poona Durbar the French could depend on the loyal partisanship of Nawab Riza Ali Khan, son of Chandarsaheb (Chanda Saheb) who was however in receipt of no allowance. Mir Mahmud Riza, a relation of the former was also equally attached to the French and his services could be

³. Chicherao is not probably identical with Shish Rao (or Shesh Rao), an employee of the Nawab of Arcot whose brother, Raoji, was at the Poona Court in the capacity of a news-writer on behalf of the Nawab (*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. V, page 92)—Secretary.

⁴. Coja Assem Kan (Khwaja Asim Khan) is probably the same as Saiyaid Asim Khan, Diwan of the Nawab of Arcot (*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, pages 83-84)—Secretary.

counted on Dadarao⁵ brother of Chicherao, was in the Poona Court as an officer of Muhammad Ali and Law looked forward to an opening of negotiations with the Poona Court through these two trusted brothers, subject to the approval of the Government of France.

The French information service in the European settlements was gravely handicapped for want of funds and no paid agent was any where maintained. Before the establishment of Royal administration in the French settlement, Law had been left with wider initiative and he often took recourse to a very cheap expedient for collecting information. He used to send some one of the Indian Battalion or a Sepoy ostensibly on six months' leave for personal necessity and then left him to exercise his tact and shrewdness to probe into affairs. The services of the sepoys could be utilised to great advantage on certain occasions and sometimes even 'Arkaras' (harkarabs) were despatched for the purpose. The Diwan also managed to draw valuable information under cover of carrying on commercial correspondence with his agents in Madras. Law is of opinion that with proper discrimination in the selection of personnel, the espionage by Sepoys could be continued to great advantage, if only satisfactory payment was made for efficient service.

Law does not enter into any description of the armed forces because a detailed list of the staff and their conditions of service could be found from the records of the government. The marine service of Pondicherry had never been worth the name and consisted of only one Captain of the Port who was an old man whose energies, in spite of his recognised honesty were greatly sapped by advancing years. The French had a few vessels on the Ganges manned by pilots, quarter-masters and apprentices. Law was very strongly in favour of some financial sacrifice to equip at least four such vessels and two smaller boats with two masts and two pilots to ply between the Ganges and the Coromandel coast. He regretted that gambling was a crying evil in the army and it had called forth in the past his vigorous and repeated efforts to check it.

The private trade of the French in India had by this time been reduced to such an extent that it was not worth the trouble of writing a memoir on it. The English had completely absorbed French trade and destroyed it by forcible methods. Trade became for the French only a means of bankruptcy and a Frenchman trembled at the thought of finding the equipment for his ship. In Bengal which was the principal mart for finding cargo, the French had to pay higher price than the English and to be content with an inferior quality of goods. As a result of this unequal competition the French merchants could hardly cover their costs in selling their goods wherever "they went, to China, Moka, Jedda, Bassarah, Surat, Pegou, Achem and to all the parts of the east." This state of affairs as is recognised by Law, could be remedied only by a successful war with the English. The only place where the French commerce still showed some sustained vitality was in the Maldives where the English had already quit- ted the field because of its insalubrious climate. The French who still languished in this island might fall victim to its deadly climate even before the eventual destruction of their commerce. In India proper the French trade lingered in a state of inanition and Law apprehended that only

⁵. Dada Rao, is probably to be identified with Raoji, brother of Shish Rao referred to in note (3) above.—Secretary.

the ruin of certain merchants would precipitate its end. The only profitable trade of the French in India was carried on to the detriment of national interests and consisted of the sale of arms of all varieties and munitions of war to the princes of India without discrimination. This gave rise very often to a flagrant anomaly when princes hostile to France or contemplating hostility, received arms from French ships while recognised allies or princes bound by treaty with France could not be provided with the desired arms or were refused the supply by the French Government of Pondicherry for some good reasons. Nothing could be better calculated to neutralise the good effect of friendly negotiations undertaken with these powers by the French Governor-General.

The commerce of other European rivals, viz., the Dutch, the Danes, and the Portuguese had made no headway since the Treaty of Paris (1763). yet Law found no prospect of misfortune making strange bed-fellows of these malcontents. The Dutch had their unique resources in spice trade. Though they were greatly thwarted in Bengal by the English, they showed little disposition for raising their heads for fear "lest their efforts in humiliating the English might turn to the advantage of the French. One could say that they prefer being ill treated by the English to being caressed by us (French). They fear France more than the English and have still disturbing memory of the time of Louis XIV. Their common interests with the English in Europe also determine their conduct in India". The Danes would prefer to have a balance of power between the English and the French in India but their commerce was of insignificant proportions and existed under suzerainty of the English. On many occasions the English rendered them voluntary assistance and took special interest in procuring the necessary cargo for their vessels. Little reliance could be placed on the Portuguese for opening hostilities with the English, in spite of the apparently bellicose projects of their government at Lisbon. Important operation with the English had been expected 2 or 3 years back when 2,500 to 3,000 excellent soldiers arrived at Goa. Law had been told that they were intended to recover Salsette, Bassein etc., which had been seized by the Marathas. But the English reaped the best advantage out of these forces in one way or the other and finally obtained possession of Bassein, Salsette and Caranja. The English in Bengal persisted in the manifestation of their hostile feelings towards the French and passed from one outrage to another more shocking and dishonourable. It was not to be overlooked however that the English in the Carnatic and the Malabar coasts behaved less badly with the French than their compatriots in Bengal and offered the French satisfaction on some of their complaints. The reason appeared very simple to Law. In Bengal, the English looked upon themselves as the masters as much as in Jamaica and the American possessions, and were determined to force on the French a policy of voluntary retirement. Law believed that the English might be even ready for certain concessions to the French to secure their object in Bengal.

A NOTE ON SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF MAHFUZ

KHAN BAHADUR

By S. Natarajan

THE Hyderabad State Library owns a collection of letters written by Mahfuz Khan Bahadur to his numerous European and Indian friends in 1866, 1867 and 1875 as well as replies received by him from these gentlemen. Most of these letters belong to the year 1866 and refer to his trip to Hyderabad "the land where our families' best affections are centered".¹ They also contain passing references to some events in the private and official lives of his friends and to the administrative ability, benevolent disposition and popularity of His Excellency Sir Salar Jang. There are nearly 100 letters in this collection.

Mahfuz Khan Bahadur was the great-grandson of Nawab Anwarud-Din Khan Bahadur, the father of Nawab Walajah and "our first ally in the Carnatic who fell bravely fighting against the enemies of the English". His paternal grandfather was Nawab Nasirud-Daulah Bahadur, the uterine younger brother of Nawab Walajah while his maternal grandfather was Nawab Mahfuz Khan Bahadur Shahamat Jang, the elder brother of Nawab Walajah.² The Hon. Sharaf-ul-Umara who was honoured with the title of the Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1866³ and Haidar Jang were his cousins. He was treated with respect both in Muslim and European societies and a large part of Madras Black Town got its name of Mahfuz Khan Gardens from his paternal property therein⁴. In recognition of his respectability His Excellency the Governor of Madras was pleased to include his name in the Invitation List of Government House⁵.

The ostensible object of his visit to Hyderabad was to pay his dutiful devoirs at the tombs of his ancestors Nawab Anwarud-Din Khan and Mahfuz Khan⁶. But his real object was to secure some appointment worthy of his status. His financial position was rapidly deteriorating and his desperate position is clearly revealed in his letter from Hyderabad to one of his patrons. "My present circumstances are very disastrous and beyond my enunciation, in short, I am almost reduced to the last extremity of misery and distress. I would have exercised some patience if I would have the power of facing my difficulties. Moreover the appetite of hunger presses me very hard and violently and I am unable to bear any more. What I had brought with me have been consumed in the kiln of belly, nothing remains for the time being. I therefore request you..... to lay my melancholy and distressed condition before his Highness or else I will have to run the risk of starvation⁷."

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¹ Letter dated 19 March 1866.

² Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, 14 March 1866.

³ Letter from G. N. Taylor dated 26 July 1866.

⁴ Letter of Garret, Canarese Translator to Government, to R. P. Campbell.

⁵ Letter to Captain to A. Henley, Private Secretary to H. E. Governor dated 27 February 1866.

⁶ Though Anwarud-Din Khan's body was first interred at the Jami Masjid at Arcot, it was later removed to Hyderabad in compliance with his special request before his death and was buried by the side of the shrine of Murshid Shah Wali-Ullah at Asafnagar.

⁷ Mahfuz Khan's letter dated 21 January 1867.

He wrote letters to a number of his British patrons to give him letters of introduction to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and influential Englishmen in the Nizam's state. In those days a mark of gentility seems to have been acquaintance with the big guns in English society and Mahfuz Khan corresponded with some Englishmen just to show off his friendship with them. For example, in his letter to the Hon. C. Pelly dated 9th March 1866 after requesting him to give letters of introduction to any of his civil or military friends, he wrote "If you have none on the contrary I request that you will kindly favour me with such a reply to this as that it may serve it to show of my respectability in the Carnatic family and the friendship that existed between us and thus highly oblige me."

Travelling in those days was rather difficult, slow and expensive, the usual means of communication being bullock carts and palanquins. It took nearly 20 days to travel from Cuddapah to Hyderabad, a distance of about 237 miles, since the usual speed of a bullock cart was about 2 miles an hour. The hire for a pair of posted bullocks was about Rs. 43/-⁸ and for a set of 8 palanquin bearers was about Rs. 75/-⁹. A strong roomy well-made travelling bullock coach could be got secondhand for about Rs. 310/-¹⁰. There were also a number of public bungalows maintained by the Government but these were intended mainly for the convenience of European travellers. Sometimes respectable Indians were also allowed to halt at these bungalows on condition that they would not interfere with the occupation of European travellers. There was an authorised rate of fees for the use of these bungalows but some travellers were allowed to occupy them free of charge¹¹.

There are some references to public lotteries sponsored by Messrs. Albert & Co., Secunderabad. The object of this raffle is not known but public lotteries were not uncommon in those days. The first of these lotteries in Madras under Government patronage was started by Macartney, the Governor of Madras (1781—1785) when he was very much hard pressed for money. His example seems to have been followed by others also and the post of the Superintendent of Government Lotteries¹² was probably created to supervise these lotteries. A number of raffles were organised by private individuals and associations for financing schemes of public welfare like starting of Male Asylum, relief of the poor, lame or blind natives

⁸. Letter of T. G. Ward Dy. Collector in charge of Treasury, Cuddapah dated 7 March 1866.

⁹ and ¹⁰. Letter of Iyaswamy Pillai, Native Surgeon, Cuddapah dated 15 March 1866.

It is interesting to compare these rates with the following extracts selected from the Memorandum of travels and expenses incurred during the year 1865 by Short, Asst. Surgeon General, Supdt., Vaccination.

Tinnevely to Madura Bullock Dak	Rs. 30
Madura to Trichinopoly Bullock Dak	Rs. 30
Trichinopoly to Salem Bullock Dak	Rs. 30
Bezawada to Guntur Palki dak	Rs. 7
Cuddapah to Kurnool Bullock dak	Rs. 30
Kurnool to Adoni Bullock dak	Rs. 20
Bellary to Cuddapah Bullock dak	Rs. 40

(Proceedings of Madras Government Public Dept. 22 October 1866.)

¹¹. Order of the Chief Secretary dated 21 July 1866 (Proceedings of Madras Government Public Department).

¹². Fort St. George consultations 17 January 1843.

of Madras, construction of roads, bridges, hospitals churches etc.¹³ This method of raising funds was not approved by a few public men.

The great famine which created havoc in different parts of South India are referred to in these letters. Bowring in his letter dated 26th June 1866 deplores that "there is much distress in the Country owing to long draught and high prices" while Mahfuz Khan in his letter dated 5th September 1866 regrets that inspite of good rains during the previous two months "every article of consumption was sold at an enhanced rate, consequently His Excellency the Minister distributes rice gratuitously among all poorest classes of people daily at the rate of 2,000 rupees without any distinction". The extracts quoted above will thus show that the letters of Mahfuz Khan contain information of historical importance.

¹³. *Vestiges of old Madras by Henry Davison Love Vol. III pp. 222, 365-7, 445, 446, 498, 512, 513 and 516.*

TWO FARMANS OF SHAH JAHAN TO THE RANA OF UDAIPORE

By Sh. Abdur Rashid

In the manuscript collection of the library attached to the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aligarh we have some very rare manuscripts of considerable historical interests. This collection is being catalogued by my able friend Maulana Abrar Hussain Faruqi, M.A. He brought to my notice copies of two *farmans* of Shah Jahan issued on the Emperor's behalf by Shah Jahan's famous Wazir Allami Saadullah. These *farmans* relate to the Ranas of Udaipore and are important as they reveal the nature of the diplomatic relations existing between the Mughals and the Rajput princes in subordinate alliance with the suzerain power. They throw further light on the reaction of the Mughal emperors to the repair and fortification of Chitor in contravention of a former treaty and the action taken by Shah Jahan against the recalcitrant Rana.

The long drawn struggle against Mewar which began in the time of Akbar came to a close in the reign of Jahangir, when Rana Amar Singh submitted to the Mughals and Jahangir's attitude on this occasion was magnanimous and statesmanlike and Mewar remained henceforth a loyal and subordinate ally of the Mughals. One of the conditions imposed on the Rajputs which must have been galling to their pride, was the order that the fort of Chitor which was restored to the Rana was not to be fortified or repaired. It was this which strained the Mughal-Rajput relations in the time of Shah Jahan. Rana Jagat Singh (1628—1652) and his son Raj Singh in contravention of the treaty started to repair the fort of Chitor. When Shah Jahan learnt of it he sharply reprimanded the Rana who immediately submitted and no further action was taken. (Manucci, *Storia do Mogor*, Vol. I, 214).¹

Rana Jagat Singh died in the year 1652.² His son Raj Singh on his accession sent a petition and presented an elephant to the Emperor Shah Jahan through Raja Kalyan Das Jahala. The Emperor in return conferred the mansab of five thousand horse on Raj Singh and bestowed on him a *Khilat*, and conferred the title of Rana on him through Raja Vithaldas and Kalyan Das.

In the same year Dara Shikoh was entrusted with the Qandahar campaign. In the farman No. 1 (reproduced below in English translation) Shah Jahan, after expressing his sorrow at the death of Jagat Singh asked Raj Singh to fulfil the promises made by his father, Rana Jagat Singh who had agreed to send a thousand horse to Qandahar, but had sent only 5 hundred

horse under Bhopat Singh.³ Three parganas were given to the Rana because of this military assistance.⁴ Farman No. I refers to these incidents.

The 2nd Farman (reproduced below in English translation) was issued on *Muharram* 20, 1065 A.H. When Shah Jahan reached Ajmer on *Muharram* 14, 1065 A.H. he came to know about the activities of Rana Raj Singh of Chitor. The Rana was carrying out repairs and reconstruction of the fort in contravention of the treaty which Rana Amar Singh had entered into with Jahangir. According to this treaty the repair or reconstruction of Chitor had been strictly prohibited. Shah Jahan sent Abdul Beg for verification of the report. When the latter confirmed it, Shah Jahan ordered Allami Saadullah Khan to proceed to Chitor at the head of thirty thousand soldiers and demolish the recently raised structures. He was further instructed to lay waste the entire territory of the Rana if the latter persisted in his defiant attitude.

The Rana was terrified. He submitted and requested Dara Shikoh to intercede on his behalf and secure imperial pardon. The Emperor promised to pardon him on two conditions. The Rana was to send his son to the Court and provide a contingent of one thousand soldiers under one of his relatives for the Deccan campaign. In case of non-compliance, the entire territory of the Rana was to be laid waste.

The Rana made an abject submission. He requested the Emperor to send Shaikh Abdul Karim the Diwan to him so that the submission may be expedited.

Saadullah Khan was informed of these developments and was asked not to go to extreme. He demolished the new constructions of the forts and returned to the capital. The Rana sent his six year old son to the court with some of his relatives and Shaikh Abdul Karim, Chandra Bhan Munshi and other Mughal officers.

The Emperor pardoned Raj Singh who was again restored to favour.

The Emperor received the boy with honour, gave him the name of Sohag Singh and sent him back to his father with instructions to send him to the Deccan. Shah Jahan in this *farman* confirms the promise held out by Dara Shikoh and the terms offered by the Imperial agent Chandra Bhan. Chandra Bhan has left us an excellent account of these transactions in a report he sent to the Court, after the successful conclusion of the "Police action" against the Rana (for details see *Islamic Research Association Miscellany*, Vol. 1, 1948 "Shajehan and the Rana of Udaipore, pp. 93—99, by S.A. Rashid).

FARMAN No. I

FARMAN OF SHAH JAHAN SENT TO RANA RAJ SINGH

The cream of the devoted well wishers, the epitome of faithful adherents, product of the loyal dynasty, purest of the trust worthy family, essence of the obedient ones, best amongst his equals and peers, obedient to Islam, Rana Raj Singh, after having been honoured with royal favours should know that now that the news of the death of Rana Jagat Singh and his (Raj Singh's) petition containing professions of his loyalty and submission in keeping with the customary practice of his ancestors and relatives who have enjoyed kingly favours and who have been honoured by the Shadow of God (the

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1. The incident referred to does not occur in the reference quoted—Secretary.

2. The author of *Amal-i-Salih* mentions the death of Jagat Singh under the events of the year 26th and again speaks of his defiant attitude towards Shah Jahan in the matter of Chitor 2 years after. This is evidently incorrect. It was his son Raj Singh against whom Saadullah was sent with a large army and which fact is mentioned in *Farman* II.

3. *Vir Vinod* by Shamaldas Kaviraj gives the name as *Bhopat Ram* in place of Bhopat Singh (p. 322)—Secretary.

4. *Amal-i-Salih*, Vol. III, page 160, Bib-Indica Series, Calcutta.

Emperor) having been communicated through Kalyan Das Jhala has been submitted to us. According to the holy order and pious command the compliance of which will result in securing your objects, you are required to take 1000 horse well-equipped and well trained with you to Qandahar to assist our son dear as life to us, the most noble and the most successful, the favoured one of the Almighty, the comfort of the eye of the empire and dignity, the crescent of glory and honour, pearl in the crown of the great empire, true son of the exalted caliphate, the receptacle of divine lights, the horizon of the favours of the Shadow of God, glory of the fame and nobility of the dynasty, lamp of the fortunate and sublime family, valuable gem, magnificent, and of high lineage, of exalted position, seeker after bliss, Prince Dara Shikoh. On this account according to the royal favour and attention which is always given to your family, we have honoured you with the title of Rana and have sent to you a robe of honour, a dagger set with gems and gold, a horse from the royal stable with gold trappings, and an elephant from the royal stable, through the trustworthy servant Pardman Gaur nephew of Vithal Das and Kalyan Das Jhala. He should know that when Rana Amar Singh came under the royal patronage and secured the royal service, it was decided that Rana during the Deccan expedition should supply one thousand horse and whatever orders were given to him he should carry them out. During the most blessed days of our princelhood both the beginning and the end of which were holy, when the battle field of Burhanpur was glorified with the crescent of our glorious and high flags, Rana Jagat Singh accompanied us and it was agreed upon that after the return of the royal army, he should station one thousand horse permanently under one of his relations in the Deccan. After the Deccan episode, it came to our knowledge that one of Rana Jagat Singh's relations was in the royal service and according to the agreement his contingent did not reach there. Consequently, we desired that the pargana of Badnur, with a revenue of 50 lac *dams* and pargana of Mandalgarh with a revenue of 45 lac *dams* and pargana of Pur with a revenue of 26 lac *dams*, the total revenue of which comes to one crore 21 lac *dams*, should be taken over from the Rana and attached to the *Khalisa*. In the meantime the news of the death of the Rana was received. At the same time the recipient of favours agreed upon to send one thousand well equipped horse to Qandahar but from the report of Shah Ali, Faujdar of Ajmer, who is a favoured servant, it came to our knowledge that you, the recipient of our favour have sent up till now only 5 hundred horse under the command of Bhopat son of Sambha and the remaining portion of the army will be sent later. Consequently, subject to sending of one thousand horse to Qandahar without the least reduction, the three parganas are bestowed upon you for your personal expenses. Now it behoves you to serve us faithfully and loyally and to carry out in the best way the royal orders and the command of the Divine *Khalifa*; because your safety and comfort lies in this. And you must acquire this good and desirable habit of your ancestors because Rana Amar Singh realized the value of service of and submission to the Imperial Court. The Rana himself was twice admitted into our service and was honoured with various royal favours, and his son Rana Karan after his succession glorified himself by kissing the holy threshold and received many favours. He (Raj Singh) should know that he will always receive our favours.

Dated 28 Jumadi ul Awwal, 26 Regnal Yr—

1063 A.H.

1652 A.D.

Drafted by Sadullah Khan.

FARMAN OF EMPEROR SHAH JAHAN TO RANA RAJ SINGH SENT THROUGH ABDUL KARIM

The cream of the devoted well-wishers, the epitome of faithful adherents, the product of the loyal dynasty, purest of the family of the seekers after royal pleasure, essence of the obedient ones, best amongst his equals and peers, faithful to Islam, Rana Raj Singh should expect the royal favours, and should know that our son dear to us as life, the most noble and the most successful, the favoured one of the Creator, comfort of the eye of the empire and dignity, the crescent of glory and honour, pearl of the crown of the great empire, true son and successor of the exalted caliphate, the receptacle of the divine lights, the horizon of the favours of the shadow of God, glory of the fame and nobility and the dynasty, lamp of the sublime ruling dynasty, valuable gem, magnificent, of high lineage, of exalted position, seeker after bliss, prince of high dignity Muhammad Dara Shikoh interceded on your behalf to get your faults pardoned. His intercession received the royal acceptance. Those faults which he had committed were pardoned by us in consonance with royal mercy. In future he should not repeat such acts and he should not go against the holy and sublime command; because the royal favours yield good results and fruits. On the contrary fall from favours yields bad results and fruits and thus creates havoc. Formerly the prince of high dignity and sublime position had sent Chandra Bhan to you with his assurances; you should therefore, under the guidance of your fortune, send your son Teeka⁵ with Chandra Bhan to enable him to reach Ajmer on the day when the victorious royal camp is set there and prostrate before the threshold of fortune. In the meantime, since prince of the world, for the sake of further satisfaction had sent his trusted and favoured Diwan Shaikh Abdul Karim to you, you ought to see and try to expiate your past faults and you ought to send your son with the said Shaikh without the least delay to this court for our satisfaction because the assurances given by the prince are really equal to ours and you should send your brother with the army agreed to before to the Deccan province to perform royal service there.

Dated 20th Muharram 28 Regnal year—

1065 A.H.

1654 A.D.

Drafted by Allami Sadullah.

5. *Vir Vinod* gives the name of the prince who was sent to the Mughal Court as Sultan Singh and not Teeka (p.413)—Secretary.

A 'MÉMOIRE' ON FRANCO-MARATHA NEGOTIATIONS FROM

1770 TO 1783.

By S. P. Sen

THE attempt made by St. Lubin in 1777 to bring about a Franco-Maratha alliance is fairly well known to students of modern Indian history, but the earlier attempt of Chevalier, the Commandant at Chandernagore, and the later one of Montigny, the special French envoy at Poona, are not so generally known. On the subject of Franco-Maratha negotiations between 1770 and 1783 there is an interesting and very informative document in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*¹, Paris, which gives a connected narrative of all the successive attempts made to form an alliance between France and the Maratha Confederacy. It is an anonymous document, entitled "Memoire et Reflexions sur les negociations de la cour de France avec les Marattes, et particulièrement sur celle dont a été chargé M. de Montigny", and bears the date 1784. The author adds a brief explanatory note about the memoir, that he had drawn it up merely to ascertain for his own satisfaction the cause of the failure of the mission of Montigny. The tone of the memoir is highly critical of the abilities and policies of all the three agents, Chevalier, St. Lubin and Montigny, who had attempted to bring about an alliance between the French and the Marathas. It is in sharp contrast to the spirit of confidence expressed in the majority of the French memoirs of the period about the ease with which an anti-English coalition could be formed among the principal Indian Powers. The author, who seems to have a good knowledge of Indian Power politics, was highly sceptical about the reliance to be placed on the promises and assurances of Indian Princes, and doubted the feasibility of any attempt to form a long-term understanding with any of them or to keep them united against a common enemy. Although dealing with all the successive phases of Franco-Maratha negotiations from 1770 to 1783 the memoir is principally concerned with the mission of Montigny, which it discusses in greater details than the attempts made by Chevalier and St. Lubin.

The first person among the French not only to entertain the idea of building up an anti-English coalition in India but also to carry on active intrigues at the various Darbars to achieve the objective was the enterprising Commandant at Chandernagore (1768-78), Chevalier, whose voluminous correspondence on the subject from 1769 to 1778, preserved in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*², is the best testimony if not to his political sagacity, at least to his patriotic zeal. Working under severe restrictions at Chandernagore, surrounded by English territories on all sides, Chevalier had perforce to take recourse to secret diplomacy. Moreover, down to 1775, in spite of all his frantic exhortations, Chevalier could not obtain the approval of his diplomatic projects from the Ministry at home, which did not even care to reply to his letters. Placed in such a position, Chevalier could carry

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1. Ms. Fr. 12093.

2. Ms. Fr., Nouv. Acq., 9366.

on his diplomatic intrigues at the various Darbars only through secret agents, often travelling in disguise and having no official status or accreditation. A close understanding with some of the Maratha Chiefs, formed an important part of his early diplomatic projects, and in 1770-71 he sent two secret agents named Visage and du Jarday to Janhoji, the Maratha Chief at Nagpur, and to Sindhia, Holkar, and Visaji Krishna, commanding the Maratha army before Delhi.³

Commenting on the activities of these secret agents the author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" wrote: "It may be taken as a general rule that these petty missions, without any official status and being undertaken in an atmosphere of mysterious obscurity which makes them look similar to the Apostles of a new religious sect, have served only to expose to the whole of India the weakness of the French, and to maintain in a deplorable illusion those who would imagine that a vain collection of letters of compliments or promises from the Princes or their Diwans and a net-work of relationships, insincere and contradictory, could be the basis to work for the destruction of an enemy who displayed at the same time all the resources of force and genius. For the rest, M. Chevalier has experienced in the province of Katek, that is to say the very heart of the theatre of his diplomacy, how much weak and illusory it had been. He would have suffered the same fate at the hands of any other Prince, since the one who surrendered him belonged to a nation professing greater respect than any other for the rules of hospitality."

The next attempt at negotiating an alliance with the Marathas was made by St. Lubin, who was at Poona from May 1777 to July 1778. The author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" does not attach much importance to St. Lubin, although he admits that the latter was sent by the Minister de Sartine, on some sort of a mission to the Maratha Government. At Poona St. Lubin's conduct was marked by extravagance and undue pretensions. He exceeded his authority and thereby compromised the position of the Minister, in giving assurances to the Maratha Government about the supply of troops and artillery. Nevertheless, it appeared that he did inspire some confidence among the Marathas, which caused great alarm to the English and led to their putting effective pressure on the Poona Government to dismiss him. While leaving the Maratha capital St. Lubin again made grand and illusory promises that he was shortly coming back to India with a naval squadron, troops and artillery.⁴

The third phase of Franco-Maratha negotiations was the mission of Montigny. Montigny's diplomatic work in India may be divided into two periods, from 1778 to 1779, and again from 1781 to 1788, when he left Poona to take up his appointment as Commandant at Chandernagore. The first time that he was sent out to India by the Minister, de Sartine, his mission was to report on the feasibility of an alliance with the Mughal Emperor and the practicability of the project of conquering the province of Tatta, as suggested by Chevalier and Madec. But although his mission did not extend to south India, want of money made him stop for a time, first in Hyderabad where he stayed at the camp of de Lallee then in the service of Nizam Ali for two or three months, and later at Poona where he received help from Warnet, the supercargo of the *Sartine* by which St. Lubin had come to India. Warnet, who had stayed on at Poona for private trade even after the departure of St.

(3) Ms. Fr., Nouv. Acq., 9366—Chevalier's letter to Minister dated 6th January 1771

(4) For an exposure of St. Lubin's pretensions see Bellecombe's memoir dated 24th January 1778—Pondicherry Archives, Ms. No. 290.

Lubin, introduced Montigny to Nana Phadnavis and other leaders of the Government. But although Montigny tried to impress that he had been sent by the French Government on a special diplomatic mission to the Maratha Court, Nana Phadnavis refused to discuss afresh any proposal of alliance until he knew the views of the French Government on the agreement concluded with St. Lubin. ⁵

Montigny left India at the beginning of 1780 and returned to France by a Portuguese ship. Even before his return he had been promoted to the rank of a Colonel and made a Chevalier of St. Louis. Back in Paris he impressed the new Minister of Marine and Colonies, Marquis de Castries, and secured his appointment on another diplomatic mission to India. His instructions did not confine him to any definite object, but permitted him to carry on negotiations with the various Princes of India, without however any final authority to conclude treaties. He was placed under the control of the Governor-General of the Isle of France, and was given a number of blank commissions to be distributed at his discretion among the French officers in the employment of the country Powers. Montigny left France in March 1781 and reached India in October after a short stay in the Isle of France.

In the meantime the political situation in India had taken a turn favourable to the French. The English were at war with two of the strongest Powers, the Marathas and Haidar Ali, while Nizam Ali was actively engaged in forming a confederacy among the three southern Powers against their common enemy. It was no doubt difficult to preserve unity among Powers with conflicting views and interests, but the prompt arrival of a strong French expeditionary force, desired by all the three Powers, would have helped in keeping them together till the achievement of their immediate objective. However, the project of such a coalition did not materialise, to some extent because of French inactivity and delay in sending out an expeditionary force. Nizam Ali, the originator of the project, was the first to draw back and to come to an understanding with the English. But even after the failure of the project both Haidar Ali and the Marathas were still eager to gain French assistance. The former was in negotiation with Souillac, Governor-General of the Isle of France, through Piveron de Morlat, the French agent at his Darbar, and in 1781 he even sent a person to the Isle of France to hasten the departure of French troops. The Marathas had also decided to send an agent to the Isle of France to negotiate for the assistance of 2,000 French troops, offering to pay 60,000 rupees per month for their subsistence.

It was at this juncture that Montigny arrived in the Isle of France on his way to India. But while he favoured an alliance with the Marathas and an early despatch of French troops to the Malabar coast for their assistance, he was disappointed to see that Souillac had completed preparations for sending an expeditionary force to the Coromandel coast to co-operate with Haidar Ali. Montigny could not alter the arrangements already made. Nevertheless, he decided to proceed to Poona in the hope of concluding a treaty of alliance with the Marathas by promising the assistance of French troops on the Malabar coast. He was accompanied to India by Piveron de Morlat, who was going to the Court of Haidar to inform him of the decision of Souillac to send an expeditionary force promptly. Montigny arrived at Goa in October 1781, and met there the agent of the Poona Government, ready to start for the Isle of France with the proposals of military co-operation noticed

(*) For an account of Montigny's interview with Nana see Montigny's letter to Minister, Pondicherry Archives, Ms. No. 5330.

above. He stopped the agent from proceeding further, with the assurance that he had been sent by the French Government to negotiate a treaty of alliance.

Montigny arrived at Poona in November 1781, and for a few months carried on fruitless talks with Nana Phadnavis. The thing was that, although welcomed at Poona he did not gain the full confidence of the Maratha Government and was taken as another St. Lubin. According to the author of the "Memoire et Reflexions", what lost Montigny all credit in the eye of the Poona Government was the despatch of a French expeditionary force to the Coromandel coast to assist Haidar and not to the Malabar coast to co-operate with the Marathas, as promised by both St. Lubin and Montigny. It was this disillusion about the sincerity of French assurances that finally decided the Poona Government to start peace negotiations with the English. The Marathas did later put forward certain proposals of alliance at the insistence of Montigny, but that was after negotiations with the English had proceeded far, of which Montigny had no knowledge at all. These fresh proposals were sent through Chauvigny and Warnet to de Suffren for communication to Souillac in the Isle of France. While the Marathas carried on negotiations with the English in the closest of secrecy, they did not observe the same principle in respect of the mission of Chauvigny and Warnet. On the other hand they deliberately intended the mission to become public in order to draw from it the following advantages :

1. To make the English less difficult about the treaty of peace and to obtain from them better terms, of which the one concerning Raghoba was bound to meet with a good deal of opposition.
2. To perplex Haidar, made too arrogant by the alliance of the French, and who always excused himself about paying to the Marathas the sums which he has to send them annually as long they continued the war against the English.
3. To hide from him by this *demarche* the treaty of peace (with the English) which they were considering, in the fear that this Prince, coming to know of it, might refuse to pay the money that they were expecting and might himself make his peace with the English, who in that case would not accord such good terms to the Marathas."

In making the proposals of an alliance with France even after negotiations with the English had proceeded far, the Maratha Government took no risk whatsoever. Because even if the French accepted the proposals after the conclusion of an Anglo-Maratha treaty and sent an expeditionary force to the Malabar coast to attack Bombay according to the proposals, the Marathas would have felt themselves free to choose any line of action,—either to break the treaty with the English and join the French, or to reject the treaty with France with impunity, being secure by the treaty with the English. It was to safeguard the present as well as the future that the Poona Government made the proposals to the French while simultaneously carrying on negotiations with the English.

The mission of Chauvigny and Warnet met with an unhappy accident. While they were proceeding to Trinkomali to meet de Suffren, their boat, the *Lézard*, was captured by the English in the neutral port of Tranquebar. Chauvigny was taken prisoner, but Warnet could escape with the important papers and reach Trinkomali sometime later. De Suffren communicated the Maratha proposals to Souillac as well as to the Minister Marquis

de Castries. Commenting on the result of the project of a Franco-Maratha alliance the author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" stated that it merely "accelerated the conclusion of peace between the English and the Marathas and annoyed Haidar who had never liked the residence of Montigny at Poona".⁶

Montigny did not confine his attention to the Maratha Darbar alone. He was anxious to cast his diplomatic net wider and kept up a regular correspondence with the Courts of Delhi and Hyderabad. During his first mission to India he had met Najaf Khan, who had assured him of the Emperor's friendship for France and readiness to co-operate in any enterprise against the English. But before Montigny's return to India on the second mission the situation at Delhi had changed completely by the sudden death of Najaf Khan and the internecine strife that followed among his lieutenants. Even then Montigny entertained hopes of drawing assistance from the Empire and kept up a regular correspondence with several persons in the Darbar, particularly with Pauly commanding the partisan army of Sombre. He wanted to go to Delhi himself to finalise arrangements for co-operation between the French and the Imperial forces and sought the permission of Bussy immediately after the latter's arrival in India, but the news of the tragic death of Pauly in faction-fighting among the contestants for power at Delhi made him ultimately abandon the idea. The author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" regarded the plan of drawing the Empire into the orbit of French alliances as fantastic, and severely condemned Montigny for having put reliance on the assurances and sentiments of friendship of the Emperor and of some of the chiefs of the Darbar. The letters written by them would no doubt impress men who did not know that "Mughal politeness is even more artificial and more abounding in terms of affection than ours", but "in order to judge correctly the value of such letters it is necessary to know the character of the persons who caused them to be written and the resources of those who wrote them".

Montigny had hoped to draw the Court of Hyderabad into the projected ring of alliances and was in regular correspondence with Aumont, then in the service of Nizam Ali. The author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" observed that the letters exchanged between the two French agents must have convinced both of them of the little credit they enjoyed in the Darbar of Hyderabad. Montigny had also entertained an illusion about the friendly disposition of the Maratha Raja of Nagpur. But while he wrote to that Prince to co-operate with Bussy in destroying the English power in India, he was sadly unaware of the fact that he was occupied at that very moment with mediating peace between the English and the Marathas. Montigny was not more fortunate in his relations with Haidar, to whom he wrote several letters without ever getting a reply. The thing was that in order to please the Poona Ministers and to counteract the impression that the French preferred an alliance with the ruler of Mysore, Montigny frequently spoke about Haidar and his son in derogatory terms in the open Darbar, which the shrewd Marathas communicated to the latter as a proof of their own friendship and of French duplicity.

The author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" admitted that the vast mass of diplomatic letters of Montigny proved his industry and perseverance, but "they cannot do honour to his zeal without casting serious reflections

on his judgement". Montigny, while trying to negotiate with other Darbars from Poona, failed to realise that the Indian Princes were, as a general rule, unwilling to treat of important matters with other Powers through vakeels not sent directly to their Courts. Finally he failed to perform the two essential functions which could have justified his residence at Poona,—first, to prevent the conclusion of peace between the English and the Marathas, and second, to supply accurate and day to day information about English plans and movements on the Malabar coast to the commanders of the French naval and military forces. Regarding the second, Montigny merely passed on from time to time hear-say reports which ultimately turned out to be absolutely untrue. The confidence which he reposed in the Governor of Goa was also abused by the latter, to the advantage and profit of the English. The author of the "Memoire et Reflexions" then commented bitterly that in comparison with the poor results achieved, the mission of Montigny had cost the French nation much too dear, the total expenses up to the beginning of 1784 amounting to 70,000 rupees, and that in spite of the fact that he had received many supplies and services free from the Maratha Government.

The author concluded his memoir by stating that the principal cause of the failure of Montigny was his inability to understand that the political system in India differed wholly from that in Europe. While in the West, fundamental basis was the principle of balance of power, in India "the weakest submits to the law of the strongest. Every one retains as long as he can the fruits of his usurpations and conquests. Exchanges of convenience are extremely rare. There is no other basis for treaties of peace but the impossibility of continuing the war on one side and a well secured advantage for the side which imposes the terms. The policies of a Court change from season to season and sometimes in a manner entirely opposed to what one would expect. Consequently, it is useless to try to forecast events. One can only watch them as they develop, and in order to be a master of the situation at any favourable moment it is necessary to be strong both in money as well as in military force." In the absence of these two essential requirements Montigny's mission was pre-destined to fail.

(*) The author of "Memoire et Reflexions" considered the Maratha proposals as wholly unacceptable to France. For the actual terms see Pondicherry Archives, Ms. No. 5341.

A NOTE ON THE RAJARATANKARA

By G. N. Sharma

THE work under review was found by me in two copies¹ in the Library of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. For the sake of convenience I propose to call them A and B.

The manuscript A is the original copy consisting of 131 loose leaves, each measuring $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ " and containing 6 to 7 lines of about 28 letters each. It is in a decayed state and is too delicate for handling. The few blanks which occur here and there in the text are probably due to the soiling of the letters by water.

The manuscript B is comparatively bigger in size. It measures 12×5 " and contains 10 lines of about 41 letters in each folio. It is a faithful copy of A and on the whole is in a fairly good state of preservation. It has been recently copied in V. S. 1991 by the paid scribe of the library, Nand Kishore.

As regards orthography the following points need mention. *Sandhi*, *lupta-akara* and *halanta* are used almost in all cases. The letters 't' and 'p' are so similar in appearance to 'n' and 'y' respectively that they are hardly distinguishable. Similarly it is difficult to find the difference in 'Ku', 'Kra' and 'u'.

The language of the manuscript is Sanskrit, and the script Nagari. The entire work is a metrical device composed mostly of *Anushtubh*, *Vam-santha*, *Indravajra*, *Sardulavikridita* and *Malini* metres. The author seems to be very particular about grammatical uses, idiomatic expressions, similes and metaphors. The style is quite unaffected and the composition is free from errors.

The work, as it stands, is an incomplete manuscript of 23 cantos with an average of 40 verses in each.

The manuscript A as preserved in the library is of immense value to historians both as an independent and corroborative source on the history of Mewar. The work purports to be a history of the Guhilot dynasty, but it is mainly devoted to the reign of Raj Singh, the contemporary of Aurangzeb. It is one of the few contemporary records which give impartial account of Raj Singh. For the early portion it seems that the author has made use of nearly all possible sources of study available at that time. Though Rhetoric-poetry and imaginations are freely utilized in turn to make the work interesting and stylish, its charm as a history remains a predominating factor. Its greatest importance lies in the fact that no historian of Rajputana, either Col. Tod or Kaviraj Shyamal Das or Dr. Ojha, has made use of this work and as such it remains a manuscript of inviting interest to scholars.²

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¹ Now they have been transferred to Saraswati Sadan, the Public Library, Udaipur.

² I, the humble writer have used it for the first time.

I propose here to give a brief survey of the contents of this Kavya as preserved in Manuscript A. It begins with an invocatory verse dedicated to Siva.³ The writer then takes up his personal narrative and the account of his early study at Banaras at the feet of his teacher Vatsa Raj. Here the writer furnishes a very interesting fact about his migration to Mewar. Due to disorder in northern India he had to leave his home and choose Mewar a safer place for his living where he found congenial atmosphere for his learning to flourish.⁴ Then the Kavya proceeds with the description of the rulers of Mewar who played valiant parts in defending their country against Turkish and Mughal attacks.

The manuscript preserves rare events of history and therefore its historical value is immense. For example, it mentions that Rana Sanga was successful in defeating Sultan of Mandu⁵ several times, a fact hitherto doubted by modern writers.⁶ The manuscript also throws light on the tactics of war adopted by Rana Pratap at the famous field of Haldiaghat. According to it Pratap himself occupied the centre followed by Bhama Shah his minister and Tara Chand the brother of the latter. The Bhil foot-men who acknowledged the commission of Rana Punja (the Bhil leader) took their position on the hills and hillocks of the Ghati with their short swords, arrows and bows and number of stones to be hurled or thrown over the enemies.⁷ According to Badaoni⁸ the regular battle terminated at noon. But our manuscript adds that the Bhils did not spare Man Singh's men and went on fighting till night and deprived the enemies of their provisions which they had stored.⁹ The circumstantial events, the nature of the Bhils and the fatigue of the imperial army make us believe that the Mughals might have under-gone this type of difficulty.

The manuscript under review gives additional information year by year about the reign of Rana Raj Singh. When Sadullah Khan with 30,000 troops was despatched towards Chitor with instructions to demolish the repairs of the fort which were made by the Rana though against the terms of the treaty,¹⁰ the Rana according to the *Rajaratnakara*¹¹ sent words through his physician, Govinda to prince Dara to secure pardon from the Emperor for his action. The renewed submission was painful to the Rana's

³ Ms. *Rajaratnakara* Canto, I, V.I.

⁴ "देशेऽस्मिन् मेदपारे व्यपगत यवनोपद्रवेराणकानां ।

घन्योऽयं राजधानी त्रिनयनकृपया निश्चल निश्चलेन"

⁵ Ms. *Rajaratnakara* Folio 32 (a) V.II.

"बध्वायेन मुहुर्मुहुः किल सुरवणो बिमुक्तोरणे
राहृप्पान्वयभूषणेन महता संग्रामसिंहेन"

⁶ A contemporary evidence of a copper-plate No. 26/44, Misal Jagir, Samvat 93, of the 12th of the dark half of Vaishakh the V.S. 1576, 11th April, 1519 A.D., which I have discovered recently at Records' branch of Commissioners' office, Udaipur, fully establishes, the defeat of the Sultan of Mandu.

⁷ Ms. *Rajaratnakara* Canto u. V. 22 F. 35 (a).

⁸ Badaoni, Mulla A.Q. *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, Persian Text, Vol. II, P. 234.

⁹ Ms. *Rajaratnakara*, Canto 7. UV. 41, 42 F. 139.

¹⁰ Ms. *Khulasai-Shahajahan Nama* of Zahid Khan P. 239. (Saraswati Sadan Library).

Inayat Khan : *Shah-Jahannama*, Elliot, Vol. VII P. 103.

Rajaprasasti, Canto 6, VV. 11-12.

¹¹ Ms. *Rajaratnakara*, Canto, 10, V.8.

sense of honour who is said to have promised that as long as he did not avenge himself on the Emperor he would not feel his existence justified.¹² He began to wait patiently for a suitable opportunity. Very soon the opportune moment came when Shah Jahan fell ill in September, 1657. It was a signal for war among his four sons. The manuscript shows here the attitude and action of Raj Singh who leads expedition to the lost part of the dominions in Mewar when the war of succession among Shah Jahan's sons was in progress.¹³ Similarly it gives an account of Dara's letter which the Rana received at his camp of Kokri¹⁴. It further states that while encamped on the bank of Banas he (the Rana) heard of the victory of Aurangzeb at Samogarh and so went back to his capital by the end of June and sent his son Sobhag Singh and his brother Ari Singh with presents and congratulations to the victorious Emperor.¹⁵ The manuscript further gives details of the prosperity enjoyed by the Rajputs as long as Raj Singh and Aurangzeb were in good terms¹⁶. It also furnishes sufficient information about Raj Samundra¹⁷ and its completion ceremony¹⁸ and the pilgrimage of the royal family to Banaras and other holy places.¹⁹ The Kavya then comes to an abrupt end at the *ardha pada*²⁰ following the 19th verse of 23rd Canto. Had the manuscript been complete it might have been very useful as regards informing us about the Shisodiya-Rathor alliance, the Mughal wars and other political issues of the period. However, it must be admitted that whatever the manuscript records it has its own importance. It is independent of other contemporary works like Rajaprasasti Mahakavya and Amarakavya Vamsavali.²¹

Then follows the colophon of the manuscript which appears on the last page. It states that it was composed by Sadashiva, the resident of Banaras, at the instance of Garibdas, the head priest of Rana Raj Singh, in V. S. 1733 (1878 A.D.).

¹² Ms. *Rajaratnakara* Canto 10, V. 10.

'यावत् कुर्यात् प्रतिकर्म शत्रोः तावन्न चान्तव'पुस्तुजातम्'

¹³ Ibid, Canto 10, VV. 16—19.

¹⁴ Ibid, Canto 10, VV. 20—22.

¹⁵ Ibid, Canto 10, VV. 49—53.

¹⁶ Ibid, Cantos 11—18.

¹⁷ It is one of the most beautiful lakes of Mewar constructed by Raj Singh. Over its 'Pal' stand 'Nochanki' the best carved Chhatris of Northern India.

¹⁸ Ms. *Rajaratnakara*, Cantos 22—23 VV. 30—32, VV. 1—7.

¹⁹ Ibid, Canto 23, VV. 15—19.

²⁰ Ibid, Canto 23.

'शेष भद्रनदीतीर्थं गयाग्राममवाप्नुयात्'

²¹ For Amarakavya Vamsavali see my paper in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Twenty-third Session, Indore, 1946, pages 65—67, Part III.

NAGPUR BHONSLE MARATHI PAPERS

By T. S. Shejwalkar

THE account of the Nagpur Bhonslas is comparatively an obscure corner of Maratha history up till now, due mainly to the want of original local records. After the publication of *Selections from the Peshwa Daftar* by Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, a good deal of information based on original Marathi papers was brought to light. This, however, was only up to the times of the First Maratha War. The period of Nana Fadnis could not be covered by the papers published in these selections because the main records of this period remained in the personal archives of Nana Fadnis, whence they came to the Parasnis Museum of Satara. Rao Bahadur Parasnis published selections from this part (of the original Peshwa Daftar) in his "Itihasa-Samgraha" and separately in volumes of Mahadji, Sindhia papers. Another selection from the Sindhia papers was published by the Satara Historical Society in two volumes, covering the Northern Indian affairs up to the death of Mahadji in 1794.

Nana Fadnis's correspondence with Mudhoji and Raghuji Bhonsle II however remained untouched. Three *rumals* in the Parasnis collection had these papers separately named and tied in bundles. Last year on my way to Nagpur, my curiosity led me to peep into these bundles and to my surprise, a larger number of unused, unnoticed and perhaps unseen original letters written from Nagpur by various persons, were discovered by me.

The three *rumals* mentioned above contain letters written by Janoji Bhonsle and his wife Daryabai, Mudhoji Bhonsle and his brother Bimbaji and sons Raghuji, Khandoji and Vyankoji. There are letters of the famous wise man of Maratha History—Divakar Purushottam, of whom we know up till now from the chronicles and references in the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* published by the Indian Government. There are letters from Bhavani Kalo, Bhavani Nagnath, Sridhar Lakshman Munshi, Baburao Vidya, Sadasiv Ram Gune, Lakshman Ballal and Naro Krishna Joshi and other courtiers and ambassadors at the court of Nagpur. Thus the period from 1774-1795 is well represented by the records in these two bundles. The third bundle contains news-letters from the court of Nagpur written by Sriram Sadasiv, Malharji and Ladoji Naik Worpe and Dattaji Toradmal covering these 21 years with intermittent gaps caused by the absence of the writers from Nagpur when they went to Poona or other places for consultation with Nana Fadnis, Haripant Phadke or with any other member of the Poona Government. These day-to-day accounts of the activities of the Nagpur court throw light not only on political matters but also give us an insight into the private lives of the various members in the court of Nagpur including all the members of the ruling Bhonsle House. The social and economic life of the Nagpur province, lives of various military captains and administrators, diplomatic tussles between the Nagpur Court on the one hand and the Peshwa, the Nizam and the English on the other, are well illustrated in these letters.

Reader in Maratha History in the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute at Poona, Mr. T.S. Shejwalkar has written several papers on Maratha History. He is an Associate member of the Commission on behalf of the Institute to which he belongs.

The political papers in this collection centre round four main events viz. (1) the Barbhai affairs after the murder of Narayan Rao and Mudhoji Bhonsle's part in it; (2) the first Maratha War and diplomacy with the English, the Peshwa and the Nizam; (3) wars against Tipu and (4) events leading to the battle of Khanda in 1795. There are sidelights on Bhonslas hankering after the Mandla kingdom and effects of Nana Fadnis not to hand it over to the Bhonslas; Bhonslas relations with the Bundelas, Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior. We get an idea of the administrative system of the Nagpur Bhonslas and the gradual spreading of their power in the jungle tracts of Bastar, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. We get a clue into the rivalry for power between the brothers Mudhoji and Bimbaji on the one hand and Raghuji and Khandoji on the other. The parts played by Chimabai, wife of Mudhoji and Anandibai wife of Bimbaji in political affairs can also be understood from these papers. The semi-independent attitude of the Nagpur Bhonslas and their cautious behaviour in their dealings with the Peshwa Court are well illustrated in this correspondence. The Bhonslas were conscious that they were equals of the Peshwa, being independent creations by the award of Shahu Chhatrapati of Satara. The complete backwardness of the Nagpur province and its comparatively secure situation in the centre of India due to geographical factors are clearly seen in the dealings of the Bhonslas with others. Though great in territory, Nagpur could never shoulder a corresponding burden in the affairs of the Maratha Empire.

Chronologically the first part of these papers holds before the reader's eye the towering personality of Divakar Purushottam, the Chief Diwan of Mudhoji Bhonsle. There are many misconceptions about the exact political status of some personalities like this Divakar Pant, Sakaram Bapu and Nana Fadnis. These papers give us some insight into the mind of Divakar Pant and his opinion about the other two of this trio. In the second part, the deterioration that set in at the court of Nagpur at the death of this statesman in 1781, is well reflected. Divakar had a good deal of influence over his master Mudhoji and thus controlled the policy to a large extent. After his death, the personal foibles of Mudhoji came to the fore. In the third part, we see the growing rivalry and quarrels between the sons of Mudhoji and his inability to guide them in the proper way. Khandoji alias Chimnabapu was a dauntless and adventurous captain who possessed the virtues of a typical Maratha together with all their drawbacks. His more cautious and cunning elder brother, Raghuji II, could never see eye to eye with Khandoji and the matter would have had serious consequences but for the sudden tragic death of Khandoji in the prime of his life, after Mudhoji's death, a death not unsuspected as brought about by foul means. In the fourth part, Raghuji's joining Nana Fadnis's party as against that of Mahadji Sindhia is well delineated, leading to Raghuji's part in the Khanda campaign against the Nizam. We get a complete idea of Nagpur about 1790 and the society during this period.

The Bengal campaign of Khandoji Bhonsle in 1780-81 is more fully depicted in these papers on the Maratha side. Up till now historians had to rely mainly on the English side, but now we know from these papers about the genesis, the conduct and the end of this ignominious campaign and the weaknesses which caused the debacle. The Maratha historians had diagnosed the cause as the treachery and secret understanding between Warren Hastings and Mudhoji. The diplomacy behind the facade can be seen in these papers and much of the blame can be taken away from the Nagpur court. The main cause was the inherent Maratha weaknesses

in the constitution of their confederacy and their backwardness in the European mode of warfare. The basic disunion amongst the members of the quadruple alliance against the British could not be healed even under the stress of common danger. The treacherous Haidar Ali proved himself more sincere in this alliance than the other members who doubted him all the while. The Nizam kept himself true to the tradition of his house in exerting himself the least and reaping all the advantages through diplomacy.

Warren Hastings knew the weaknesses of the various Indian powers and conducted the long drawn out war with a firm belief that none of these powers would remain together for long or jointly act under one command. All this is very well reflected in the diplomatic correspondence to be found in these bundles. Divakar Purushottam seems to have understood the position of the English better than Nana Fadnis and tried to act accordingly. He did not have the hatred and dread of the British power in his mind to the extent Nana Fadnis had. It seems to have been his intention to proceed to Calcutta and gain a first-hand knowledge of the British administration in India. Just before his death, Warren Hastings had called Divakar to meet him at Benares but the intended visit never materialised. Nana Fadnis never seems to have intended to visit Bombay for getting an insight into the English affairs. This shows the difference between the minds of these two rival statesmen. Divakar's whole effort was to keep the state of Nagpur as independent as possible while guaranteeing its safety. It was mainly he, who saved Nagpur from falling under the thumb of the Peshwa's court at Poona yet keeping intact its ties with the Central Government.

Though specimen news-letters of Sriram Sadasiv and Malharji Naik Worpe from this collection have already been printed and known to the students of Maratha History, and a few letters of Baburao Visvanath Vaidya from the same collection have been printed in the tenth Volume of V. K. Rajawade, it seems strange that nobody acted on the clue to discover their further letters lying in these bundles. I have now selected and got copied some 300 letters from this collection, mainly related to the first Maratha War and the career of Divakar Purushottam. These with a critical Introduction will be published this year by the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. I also intend to publish another Volume of these Nagpur papers mainly containing the news-letters of Malharji Naik Worpe, Dattaji Kusaji Toradmal and Ladoji Malherji Worpe which will give a vivid idea of the court of Nagpur for a full decade before the battle of Khanda in 1795. The selection, copying and arrangement of papers for publication will take another year.

MACARTNEY, THE CARNATIC AND TANJORE

By C. S. Srinivasachari

THE Company's attitude towards Tanjore from the first Governorship of Pigot was even more opposed to equity than their demands on the Nawabs of the Carnatic. It was regarded even during the years of the Coromandel wars as one of the main sources of money and supplies to the Company. The Nawab's demands on that kingdom which was his main tribute-paying source were persistent and exhausting. By casuistical justifications in which the Madras Council glibly acquiesced, the first attack on Tanjore on behalf of the Nawab took place in 1771; but the operations ended brusquely, since the Nawab was prepared to come to any understanding with the Raja rather than see the kingdom go into English possession as he apprehended would be the sequel of the capture of Tanjore by English forces, though the operations were conducted in his name and with his resources and at his expense. A disagreeable correspondence had taken place, previous to and alongside of the operations, about the sharing of the plunder of the Tanjore Fort and Palace when it should be taken, between the Nawab's son, Umdatul Umara who accompanied the expedition and the English.

After two years of continuous intrigues by the Nawab, British and Carnatic troops besieged the Tanjore Fort and captured it (August-September, 1773), and it was now handed over to the Nawab who occupied the kingdom, and imprisoned the Raja. The iniquity of this rape of Tanjore has been well pointed out by James Mill; and the period of the Nawab's administration of the kingdom was easily the worst epoch in its chequered and unfortunate history in the 18th century.

The Tanjore question was complicated not only by the Nawab's intentions aided by his partisans, but also by the gravest disagreements between the Madras Governor and his Council leading up to the arrest of Pigot who had implemented the decision of the Directors, to restore the Raja and his confinement under guard. There was a regular deluge of pamphlets and papers, either explaining the right of the Nawab to Tanjore or refuting the arguments of Pigot's adherents and making out that the Tanjore Raja was the hereditary enemy of the Nawab and of the British and he was, "destitute of morality, but devoted to superstition".¹ These arguments even gathered momentum in the years of the crisis of the war with Mysore (1780-84); and consequently, persistent demands for the handing over of Tanjore to the Nawab continued.² It was openly argued that the Nawab's finances had been upset by the loss of the Tanjore

Late Professor C.S. Srinivasachari, who expired in August 1951, was until his death, an Expert Member of the I.H.R.C. as a nominee of the Government of India. A renowned historian of the country, he was the author of many important publications based on original records. As Convener of the Madras Regional Records Survey Committee he brought to light a large collection of records in private custody. After retiring from the University service as Professor and Head of the Department of History and Politics of the Annamalai University, Professor Srinivasachari served as the Principal of R.D.M. College, Sivaganga, and Professor of History of Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheripuram.

¹ Original papers relative to Tanjore (1771), p. 40.

² A letter from Saiyid Asim Khan to Calcutta dated July 1, 1782, insinuated that Tanjore was unjustly wrested from the Nawab and given to Tuljaji because a certain personal matter of Lord Pigot was not settled to his satisfaction; and that Pigot himself told the Nawab that Tanjore should never have been wrested from him if he had come to an understanding with his lordship's agent at Madras in regard to certain of his private affairs, while his lordship was still in England. [Letter No. 543—*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VI (1781)].

revenues, and thus, the only means by which his heavy debts could be paid off, had been taken away from him. After the outbreak of the war with Mysore the region of Tanjore enjoyed immunity from the depredations of Haidar Ali's cavalry only for about a year; but even after this period, it was argued, Raja Tuljaji did not give the least assistance either in men or money to the Company or the Nawab, although Vakils had been sent to him and a British Resident was appointed to his Court on behalf of the Government of Madras.

In 1781, the Nawab deputed Richard Joseph Sullivan and Saiyid Asim Khan to the Governor-General to secure his rights by means of a treaty which he readily agreed to (April 1781); and Sullivan was by order of the Supreme Government, appointed Resident Minister at the Nawab's court to see that the terms of the treaty were duly observed. When Lord Macartney became the Governor of Madras, Warren Hastings was eager to get his support and first assured him that if he had known of his appointment earlier, he would not have accepted the Nawab's offer, but would have referred him to the new administration that would be soon functioning at Madras.

Macartney objected to Sullivan's appointment as Resident with the Nawab as well as to the interference of the Supreme Government in the Carnatic whose affairs had been hitherto conducted solely by the Madras Presidency. The Government of Bengal nevertheless maintained that the treaty made by it was irrevocable. They however agreed to support any measures that Macartney's Government might take for realising the Carnatic revenues, if due provision was made for the Nawab and his family and also for the Nawab's private creditors. Before Macartney became acquainted with these views of Hastings, he had induced the Nawab in December 1781, to agree to assign all the revenues of the Carnatic to the Madras Government. The Nawab had stipulated to Hastings that he would only insist on the recognition of his sovereign rights in the Carnatic, and the latter was astonished at the alacrity shown by the Nawab in his offer to hand over his revenues to Supreme Government.

Though at first the Nawab agreed to the assignment of his revenues to the Madras Government, he was blamed for infringing the terms of the assignment; and Macartney loudly complained that the revenues collected were being diverted to the Nawab at Chepauk, rather to his son Amirul Umara who directed his affairs. "Hastings's first reaction to this was to advise Macartney to take complete charge of the administration of the Carnatic revenues", and even "In a word, the whole Sovereignty, if it shall be necessary to the effectual exercise of such a charge not admitting of the inter-position of any authority whatever".³

The subsequent action of Macartney to issue himself both the *sanads* and the *qabuliyats* for the revenue collections, when the Nawab objected to confirm the appointment of certain collectors nominated by the Governor

³ pp. f. of XIV of Introduction to C.C. Davies's edition of *The Private Correspondence of Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras (1781-85)* Camden Third Series, Vol. LXXVII, 1950.

and refused to grant them the confirmatory *sanade*, was denounced by Calcutta as constituting a definite infringement on, and an unwarranted assumption of the Nawab's sovereign rights guaranteed to him by the Supreme Government, which forthwith ordered Macartney to restore the assignment (January 1783). Macartney refused to restore the assignment to the Nawab, as such an action would have been "tantamount to surrendering the revenues of the Carnatic to Amir-ul Umara and the notorious Paul Benfield with whom he was in close collision." John Macpherson wrote to Macartney from Calcutta, advising him to follow a more politic and pliant attitude.⁴

The sequel was that though the Court of Directors cancelled the agreement of Calcutta (of April 1781) and revoked the appointment of R. J. Sullivan "as tending to lessen the authority of the Government of Madras", powerful interests were at work in England which continued to influence the newly appointed Board of Control and contrived to persuade the latter body to order the restoration of the assignment to the Nawab.

The further sequence may be summarised thus: Hastings was anxious to retain the support of the Arcot Interest in England hence he ordered Madras to cancel the Nawab's assignment of his revenues. Macartney appealed against this order to the Directors. Among the latter the powerful Lawrence Sullivan and his ally, Atkinson, who was Benfield's agent, endeavoured not only to get the assignment annulled, but also to secure the payment of the claims of the Nawab's creditors. Sullivan was probably ready to support Atkinson in the matter of the private debts of the Nawab, on condition that the latter should join forces with him to get the assignment cancelled.⁵ On his side, the Nawab played off the claims of his creditors which were both doubtful in origin and exaggerated in amounts, against the claims of the Company on him and deliberately admitted the justice of the demands of his private creditors.

The Directors, under the influence of Atkinson and Sullivan, objected strongly to the clause in the preliminary draft of Pitt's India Bill which Dundas had forwarded to them asking them to investigate into the justice of the Nawab's debts and to establish a fund for the discharge of such portion of them as should appear to be valid. The Directors resolved that

⁴ Letter, dated Calcutta, 31 August 1782 (No. 63) of C.C. Davies; *The Private Correspondence of Lord Macartney*.

⁵ "It is true the Nabob's cause is unpopular at home, and so is Benfield's; and a man of your Rank, connections and Principles has every advantage in exposing their Counteractions and in drawing public attention to your labour and firmness in carrying through your Plans for extracting something out of Ruin for the Public Service."

Still it will be said 'could not Lord Macartney effect the same purposes with more address and less injury to former Alliances and Friendships.'

There are points, my Lord, believe me, beyond which it is dangerous to the public Interest to go even to support that Interest. You must look to the whole while you are maintaining a Part. An act of any very great Severity against our Old Ally or any of his family tho it should get us two Lacks of Pagodas at this moment in the Carnatic, might cost us twenty hereafter from its Influence around Bengal. And the question will always be if the necessity of the time ability and temper have rendered it less painful to the sufferer

I like not your present disputes with the Durbar. They can lead to no good for either the public or yourself much less can they turn out well for the Nabob, Nay I see in them much fut ure trouble to your Lordship, and a field of favourable attack to your Enemies, and who is without Enemies."

⁶ James Macpherson, the Nawab's agent in England, followed Atkinson along with Robinson and others, in deserting the Coalition of Fox and North and joining Pitt.

"while the Nawab continues to declare that all his acts are just to enquire into the ground of his debts appears therefore wholly useless"; and they urged that the clause in question should be omitted from the bill.

II

In his dealings with Tanjore, Macartney was equally unfortunate. Shortly prior to his accession the Madras Council had rejected the offer of the Tanjore Raja to give jewels to the value of 30,000 pagodas and the balance in grain and to assign lands yielding one lakh of pagodas annually for two years as deposit. The Council had also urged the removal of Buchenah from the Raja's administration as he was deemed to have been treacherous towards the English cause. In October 1781, we learn from the Madras Military Consultations that Macartney was using his best endeavours to persuade Sir Hector Munro to assume control of the Tanjore country since it was the eve of the expedition against the Dutch at Negapatam which was captured in November 1781. Stephen Sullivan was appointed Resident and pay master at Tanjore since Davidson and Jourdan, the previous English emissaries, were not able to obtain any effective assistance from the Raja. A note of the Council Consultations on the affairs of Tanjore, dated 5th February 1782, urged the necessity from obtaining from the Raja an agreement to assign his country to the British and to have Dabir Pandit appointed in the place of Buchenah, as minister.

The Directors had written a letter (5th July 1782) to the Raja demanding the annual payment of the subsidy as settled by Pigot, as well as of the *Peshkash* due to the Nawab and also the cession of Nagore and the surrounding *maganams* to the Company.⁶

A letter from the Nawab to Calcutta, dated 26 March, 1781 held that ever since Tanjore had been given to a *ryot* of his (Tuljaji), no advantage had accrued from it to the Company's concerns; but, on the contrary, the Raja was secretly in league with Haidar Ali and the Marathas and had refused to supply the Company with any stores and money, and had all the while kept all his treasures in the Dutch settlement at Negapatam. The Nawab desired that if the restoration of Tanjore to him was not possible, the whole collections from that Kingdom might be appropriated to the payment of the Carnatic army, to the expulsion of Haidar Ali and to the liquidation of his own public and private debts.⁷

Hastings was so worked upon by the Nawab's arguments and by his Vakil, Saiyed Asim Khan, and R. J. Sullivan, that he wrote to Macartney in July 1781 thus:— "I can say little upon the Subject of Tanjore; for I can hardly allow it the credit of a serious Argument. The meanness of our first Settlers dignified the Rajah with the Title of King, and by that misnomer, if I may call it so, he has acquired all the Prerogative of Royalty, though the Nabob, his undoubted Sovereign has been without scruple treated as a Dependant. If these ridiculous prejudices are allowed to operate against every principle of Justice and Policy and (I must add) of common Sense, it is a pity that they could not be confined to the Season of Peace and Security. Surely this is not a time to encourage or yield to the Delusion."

⁶ These had been granted by a *sanad* of the Raja dated the 17th June 1778 and known as the Nagur Settlement.

⁷ As Tanjore was rightfully only a *taluk* of the Carnatic, the Nawab urged that a part of it should be assigned to his creditors, so that they might be pacified in some degree till his case should be finally decided by the Court of Directors. In this letter the Nawab declared that besides other liabilities he owed about seventy lakhs of pagodas to his European creditors only. [*Calendar of Persian Correspondence*—Vol. VI (1781-5), p. 44.]

The late President and Select Committee informed us that the Rajah had refused to contribute a Store of Grain to the Subsistence of the Army for which the President had written to him a letter expressive of his Displeasure. This is a Language so remote from my Conceptions of the actual and absolute Rights of your Government, while it is charged with the entire Defence of the State of which the Rajah of Tanjore is a Member; and of his Dependence, that I can scarce offer an Opinion which shall not appear extravagant in the Comparison. In a word, I think it improper at such a time to leave the Rajah of Tanjore an Option to withhold a Grain of his Store or a Rupee of his Treasury from the Services of the general State and most heartily advise, that while that service in the present desperate Condition of it lasts, the whole with the single Reservation of his own personal Subsistence, be taken out of his hands, in better Trust for the public Use. These are my public not private Sentiments and your Lordship is welcome to avail yourself of them in any manner you please. Most heartily do I wish that they may be confirmable to your own."⁸

The injustice, proceeding out of injected prejudice, done to the Raja in this letter, is obvious.

Macartney's letter, dated 10th May 1783 to Warren Hastings expresses his reactions as to the Tanjore question and these are revealed fairly clearly in the following extracts taken from it.

".....For, in their Answer to this Presidency, they (the Directors) thought it necessary to express their Extreme Surprize at Sentiments which they declared to be diametrically opposite to those which they entertained respecting the Rights of the Rajah of Tanjore, and other Powers connected with the Company, and repugnant to every idea of Justice and Moderation, and also to the Agreement subsisting with the Rajah. They took the precaution of writing a Letter to his Excellency by the same Dispatch assuring him of their unalterable Determination to support and protect him in the management and Government of his own Territories and to guarantee to him and his family the quiet Possession of his Country. They sent us a Copy of this Letter for our Notice; and signified to us that we must govern ourselves in all our Transactions with the Rajah agreeably to those Determinations. Declarations so strong and pointed, Commands so precise and positive, accompanying the formal Expression of their hope and trust that your Sentiments had made no impression upon the minds of their Representatives here that might prove derogatory to the Rights of the Rajah, sufficiently denoted that they thought their hope and Trust required to be fortified by their Orders, and that we might foresee in case of failure, the aggravation of our Guilt from the Contrast between that hope and Trust and our Conduct. And yet all this did not render it superfluous, in their opinion towards guarding us against yours, to add in the same Letter that if we had already in pursuance of your Recommendation taken the Revenue of Tanjore in assignment and put them under a Commission similar to that proposed for the Carnatic, it was their Command that such Committee

8. *The Private Correspondence of Lord Macartney Governor of Madras (1781-1785)*—edited by C.C. Davies (1950)—letter 88, p. 142.

should be instantly abolished, and the Collection of the Revenues left, as they ought to be, to the Directions of the Rajah himself. It must be confessed that my Answer to your Letter, and which I committed with it home to the same fate, afforded sufficient ground for foreseeing my intention of applying your Advice to the Construction of my public Measures, and for considering my object to be the Diminution of my own Responsibility by the weight of your Character and Experience. In that Answer I avowed my Respect and partiality for your opinions. I declared my inclination to adopt my Conduct to them; and, in the particular instance of the Rajah of Tanjore, I implicitly relied on your assertion of an error having been originally committed in translating that Indian Title or Appellation; I gave assurances of my Determination to avoid the Consequences of such an Error; I enclosed the Plan of Finance which I thought suitable to the Situation of that Prince and of the Times; and I wished it to be considered as an indication that the Settlement of that Country came within my Contemplation as well as the Remainder of the Carnatic."⁹

III

Macartney's asseveration as to his not having received as bribe or consideration even one pagoda from the rulers of the country was made in his letter of 26th April 1782 to J. Sullivan with whose conduct at Tanjore he declared himself most satisfied as he wrote in his letter of 27th March 1782, to L. Sullivan, Chairman of the Court of Directors.¹⁰

Macartney also denied Hastings's implied accusation of him that because he (Macartney) had transmitted to England extracts of his letter relative to Tanjore with a view that they might operate to his prejudice.¹¹

This Macartney did in order to strengthen his own case with the Directors. Unfortunately, as Dr. Davies has explained in his Introduction to *The Private Correspondence of Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras 1781-1785*, before Macartney's letter reached London, Hastings's partisans had lost control in the Court of Directors and the Governor-General had been censured for his proposals against the Tanjore Raja. Holding that it was Macartney that had been the cause of this censure Hastings blamed him for his supposed betrayal and

9. *Private Correspondence of Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras (1781-85)*—edited by C.C. Davies (1950). p. 133.

10. Macartney expressed himself thus; out of flattery of the all-powerful Chairman of the Direction. "It is impossible to express to you how much satisfaction I feel from John Sullivan's conduct at Tanjore. He is every thing you can wish him. I am quite at my ease with respect to that part of the Carnatic as long as he is there. I should have sent his brother Richard to Poonah, if his unlucky commission at the Durbar, had not put it totally out of my power."

11. "My Letter certainly had not operated at all on the 28th of May, at the time Resolution of the House of Commons past, for my Dispatches did not arrive in London till several days after. There is another Matter too in which I see he has suffered himself to be grossly imposed upon, namely that Mr. Burke supported my Interest. (Letter to W. Dunkin, 21st May 1783, p. 217 of *Private Correspondence of Lord Macartney*.)

indignantly demanded an adequate and satisfactory explanation. This was a serious cause of misunderstanding between the two.¹³

Regarding Macartney's further dealings with Tanjore we learn from the Military Consultations of Fort St. George, of 15th June 1783, that he refused the Raja's request for establishing a mint at his capital and also that he discountenanced his proposal to raise some battalions of sepoy, without European Officers for his own service. The Raja continued to press the Presidency in vain for a settlement of his long-standing request that Arni and Hanumantagudi which he claimed respectively from the Nawab and the Maravan Chief, might be restored to him.

In November 1783 an Assistant Resident was appointed to the Tanjore Court. The Raja had been asked repeatedly to bear his share of the extraordinary expenses of the Mysore War; and Sullivan, the Resident, was ordered among other things, to define and enforce the limits between the Raja's authority and that of the Officer Commanding the English garrison in the Tanjore Fort itself.¹³

Peremptory orders were issued to the Raja, soon after peace was concluded with France for the immediate cession of four *maganams* round Karikal to the French, which he was loath to do. These orders were coupled with the following observation, anticipating the language of later Imperialists like Dalhousie in Macartney's letter to Resident Sullivan, dated 14 March 1784—"We are confident that the Rajah is too sensible of his dependence on our support to hesitate in making this sacrifice to the future peace and preservation of the country and of our common interests".

Thus was treated with little courtesy and justice, Raja Tuljaji who had already laid himself completely at the mercy of the English, when he was restored to the throne after the crisis of 1773—76, by Pigot; and then he had protested thus: "Had I a thousand tongues they could not express my gratitude. I shall ever consider myself as nourished and protected by the Company. The Country of Tanjore is the Company's. I have only to beg they will preserve my honour."

It may be instructive to note that the emasculation of Tanjore which was completed in the treaty of 1787 concluded with Amar Singh the successor of Tuljaji, required the Raja to provide contribution to ordinary piece establishment; *peshkash* due to the Nawab (now assigned to the Company); an annual payment towards the liquidation of assigned *peshkash* and of the private debts of the Raja to British subjects.¹⁴ Thus was the 'Granary of South India' impoverished beyond any possibility of quick recovery.

¹³ Macartney's reply should have convinced Hastings of his innocence, but matters had gone too far for a reconciliation. Macpherson appears to have been the villain of the piece for, when news reached India that Macartney's friends were striving to secure his appointment as Hastings' successor, Macpherson made no attempt to eradicate from Hastings' mind the suspicion that Macartney was intriguing to supplant him, although Macartney, had begged him to do so.

¹⁴ Vide, his letter to the Court of Directors, 14th May 1776 (Rous' Appendix No. XXVIII 1372).

Between Hastings and Macartney both the Carnatic and Tanjore were brought several steps nearer to the stage of an almost complete impotence and the stage was set ready for their final mediatisation by Wellesley and the Madras Governor Baron Clive.

¹⁴ Item (1) bore the proportion of 2/5ths to the whole revenues of the Kingdom. The Raja's quota towards the general expenses of the war was to be 1/5 of the whole total; and he was to pay 4/5 of his gross revenue annually until it was liquidated; only the ordinary peace contribution was to be in abeyance during this time. The payments during peace time amounted to over 700000 star pagodas.

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