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THE
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ARCHIVES

January — December

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Volume VI

Numbers 1-2

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Archives of the Village Community in England
—Parish Records *by W. E. Tate*

The Mauritius Archives *by Auguste Toussaint*

The Future of the Public Record Office Acts
by R. B. Pugh

The Department of Archives of Cambodia
by Pach Chhoeun

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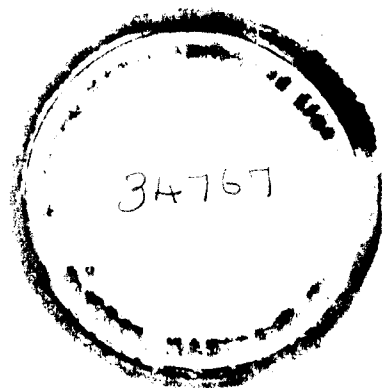
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THE MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Introductory

(MADRAS occupies a unique place in archive administration in India. It was perhaps the first among the States to realise the administrative and historical value of archives; it was certainly the first to organize a Central Record Office. So long ago as 1806 Lord William Bentinck centralised the Secretariat records in Fort St. George which were till then scattered in the various Departments and appointed a Record Keeper to look after them, to arrange them properly, and to issue them promptly on requisition to the various Departments for reference; and in 1871 and 1893 the Government employed William Huddleston and A. T. Pringle respectively to publish selections from, and publications *in extenso* of, old records. But this was only the beginning of archive consciousness. A real start was made in 1909 when a separate office was established to organize all the important archives of the State in a systematic manner. Since then it has become possible to centralise a large number of important series of records, to house them properly, to preserve and mend them on up-to-date lines, to throw them open for historical research, to publish regularly such of them as are of historical interest, and to make them readily available for official reference in carrying on the day-to-day administration of the State.)

Repository

The Record Office building situated in a spacious compound, in Egmore, consists of an Administrative Block and nine large Record Blocks connected to it by corridors. The Administrative Block and six Record Blocks were constructed in 1909; the seventh Record Block was built in

1927 and the eighth and the ninth Blocks were added in 1938. Each of the Record Blocks is about 30 to 40 feet wide and 100 to 120 feet long. The entire building is of solid construction. Some idea of the capacity of the Record Blocks can be obtained when it is realized that their floor area is more than 50,000 square feet and their stack area more than 160,000 cubic feet. Special arrangements have been made in these Blocks to provide proper shelving, plenty of light and air and effective protection against insect pests, thefts and outbreaks of fire. In the older Blocks the record racks, both the uprights and shelves, are wholly made of galvanised iron or polished teak wood; in the new Blocks the racks are made of iron uprights and teak wood shelves since wood is kinder to records and eliminates all danger from rust, sweating and buckling. All iron racks are painted white. The racks are as a rule 3 feet deep, 10 to 15 feet long and 22 feet high. Except in one Block, which has two floors, in all Blocks the tall racks are partitioned into three sections by grated steel gangways constructed above the ground floor. This provides good vertical ventilation and light. In all Blocks the racks are arranged on either side of a 7 feet wide central passage at right angles to it leaving a sub-passage 3 feet wide between each rack, and each of these sub-passages, both on the ground floor and on the upper tiers, is lighted by a window. This arrangement secures rows of windows facing each other on each floor on either side of the whole length of the Block. The central passage in the Block is purposely made wide to allow the records being easily carried on trollies to any part of the ground floor; and the gangways are provided with openings through which the records can be taken to the upper tiers more easily than by the staircases provided at either end of the tiers.

There are on the whole more than 1,000 windows in the Blocks. Additional ventilation is secured by ceiling and exhaust fans and cowle and window ventilators. Save in one Block, which is fitted with special type of windows of reinforced glass, the windows in all the Blocks on both the ground floors and the upper tiers are fitted with glazed shutters and iron bars. As an additional protection all the ground floor windows are provided with steel shutters. The walls of the Blocks in most cases are covered with glazed tiles to prevent dust, damp, and danger of white ants; and the floors are made of cement concrete or Cuddapah slabs. The joinings of the walls and floors both in the Blocks and in the corridors are rounded off with cement to prevent cracks and entry of white ants and to facilitate cleaning. All the buildings are watched during the night and out of office hours by a resident watchman and an assistant watchman, and their duties are checked with the help of a tell-tale clock. At the

entrances to the Blocks and at other convenient places are kept hand fire engines, stirrup pumps, chemical fire extinguishers and buckets of sand and water. All the Blocks are provided with iron doors and iron fire escapes and all round the Blocks in the compound are located a number of fire hydrants connected to the city's water supply. These hydrants are intended chiefly for the use of the public fire engines which can be summoned in an emergency. There are also large static water tanks in the office compound. The whole staff of the office is regularly trained in the use of the fire fighting equipment.)

Records Centralised

In this building, so carefully designed and safeguarded, are centralised many important series of records of this State. Here have been brought together all the records of the various departments of the Secretariat, non-confidential as well as confidential, from 1670 down to 1948 of the Board of Revenue and the Survey Office from the beginning down to about 1940; of the District Collectors from the earliest times down to 1857; of the defunct departments; and all the 'strong room' documents, such as documents of the land mortgage banks and co-operative societies, bonds, covenants, agreements, etc. All the electoral rolls of the recently held elections in the entire State are now being deposited here; and to the office will also be shortly transferred all the old records of the merged states of Sandur, Banganapalle and Pudukkottai. The office not only centralises as far as possible all the important series of records but also exercises supervision over all other non-current series of records left with the heads of departments. It receives an annual report on the condition of these records and offers help and advice for their preservation, mending and weeding.

Arrangement, Cataloguing, Dusting, etc.

The records placed in the custody of the Office are, as far as possible, properly arranged, catalogued, and preserved. The arrangement adopted is strictly departmental and chronological; i.e., the bundles or volumes of records of each Department are separately arranged in chronological order and no attempt is made to have any subject classification. Records in the shape of bound volumes are kept horizontally on the shelves so as to prevent sagging and to eliminate the strain on the backings. Those that are in the shape of files are generally placed between teak wood boards, made up into bundles of convenient size and kept vertically on the shelves. This arrangement of records on open racks, though it exposes

them to dust, affords them plenty of light and ventilation which protects them from the triple danger of dampness, growth of fungus and breeding of insects. Strong-room documents like bonds, deeds, etc., are kept for safety in almirahs but these are frequently aired and are provided with air-holes. They are also periodically coated on the inside with creosote or cresol or izal to ward off insect-pests. Maps and plans are kept in specially designed map-cabinets but they too are periodically aired and provided with naphthalene balls or D.D.T. powder to keep away pests. A few of the records are kept in cartons provided with naphthalene balls. In all cases printed slips indicating the department, the year and the month to which the records belong are pasted on the volumes, bundles, cartons, etc., to facilitate their identification. The records are periodically dusted by means of vacuum cleaners and soft and wide hand-brushes.

Every series of records is catalogued. There are printed catalogues of the records of the pre-Mutiny period and manuscript catalogues of the records of the subsequent period. The catalogues are maintained up-to-date by making entries in them promptly as soon as the new accessions are received. New accessions of the Secretariat records are received regularly every year; of the Board of Revenue records, periodically. The Secretariat keeps only the last three years' records and the Board of Revenue, the last ten years' records. Other offices, like the offices of the Co-operative Department transfer their strong-room documents as and when the documents come into being. It may also be mentioned here that for the important series of records, such as the Secretariat and Board of Revenue records, the Office possesses printed indexes by the aid of which the records of any department bearing on any subject dealt with in any period can be traced without much difficulty. These indexes, however, are not prepared by the Office; they are prepared by the departments themselves and sent along with the records.

Mending and Preservation

One of the main functions of an archival repository is repairing and reconditioning records. The Madras Record Office is provided with a well-equipped mending unit and arrangements have been made not merely for carrying out routine repair work but also for scientific treatment of the most fragile and badly damaged papers. Every sheet of paper and every volume in the collections receive special attention and their rehabilitation work is done in accordance with their individual requirements. It will be out of place here to describe the methods of repair and

reinforcing of paper records which are practised in most of the well-organized record offices in India as well as foreign countries.

It must, however, be stated in this connection that the mending papers used in this Office are of hand made varieties (Whatman 14½ lbs., Hodgkinson 18 lbs., Pale Buff 32 lbs. manufactured by Arnold and Porter & Co.) and that the paste used is prepared out of wheat flour mixed with 2 per cent of mercuric chloride as a repellent against record pests. It must also be remarked that this office does not do any mending with Japanese tissue paper, since experience has shown that such mending, after a lapse of some years, makes the documents brittle, dark and opaque. The Office normally uses chiffon for strengthening brittle papers. It has no records in its custody which are infested with record pests like borers and silverfish and has not felt the need so far of resorting to fumigation in any shape.

Mending and reconditioning of a very large number of manuscript volumes of records and loose files in the bundles has been completed. All the volumes of the Secretariat records from 1670 to 1800 and some of the volumes of the same series from 1800 to 1857 have already been mended and re-bound. The Office has also mended and re-bound hundreds of volumes of the District records, the Mayor's Court records, the Dutch and Danish records and a large number of maps, plans, etc. It is now engaged in mending and reconditioning the records of the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue and other offices of the period 1800 to 1857 and in flattening and repairing all the damaged Government Orders of the modern period and it takes particular care to see that no records are sent out on requisition unless they are fit for handling. All flattened files are provided with manilla dockets and all mended volumes are re-bound in green art canvas or cloth covers.

Encouragement of Historical Research

Another important duty of this Office is that of making records available for historical research. For this purpose revised rules have been recently issued throwing open all records, including confidential records, down to 1902 for *bona fide* historical research. Only the last fifty years' records are withheld from research, but, even among these records, those that have been published for general information are made available to researchers. Research scholars and students, men as well as women, are provided with proper accommodation and facilities. Those who cannot undertake the examination of the records in person can get copies of the records they require by paying a moderate search fee and a transcription

fee; the search and transcription in such cases are undertaken by the Office. In order, however, to ensure that the permission to consult the records for historical research is not misused, notes taken by the research students are required to be submitted for the inspection of the Curator and he has been given full discretion to withhold such portions of the notes as are either irrelevant or objectionable on public grounds. Many scholars and university students come to the Office to do research, but considering that the field is vast and the portion yet covered by research is negligible, it is to be hoped that more and more scholars will come to explore the archives. It may be repeated that Madras archives are of immense bulk, and that they afford invaluable materials for research alike in the political, social, economic and administrative history of the State.

Publications from Old Records

In order to encourage and assist historical research the Office has also undertaken the preparation and publication of Press-lists, Guides, Publications *in extenso*, Calendars and Selections. The Office possesses printed indexes for all series of important records supplied by the departments themselves. Press-lists, however, have been prepared and published by the Office for all series of records of the period 1670 to 1800. Guides have been prepared and published for all District records down to 1835. Publications *in extenso* have been issued in the case of all volumes from 1670 to 1750, numbering more than 300; and they are now being issued in the case of all volumes of the period 1751 to 1765. Calendars have been compiled and published for certain records of the period 1740 to 1765; and they are now being compiled for the Revenue Records of 1765 to 1800. Selections are now being made from the records of the Judicial Department of the period 1800 to 1857. It has also been proposed to issue Selections from the records of all departments of the pre-Mutiny period. Besides these works some old Dutch records and Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary have also been published.¹

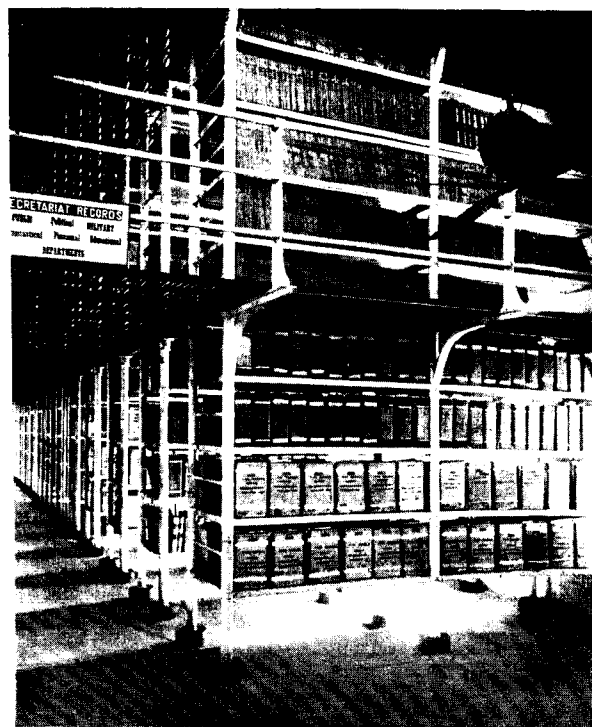
Supply of Records for Administrative Purposes

The functions of the Madras Record Office are not confined to centralisation, safe keeping and preservation of records and making them available for historical research. Its duties demand that it should be vitally interested in the administration of the State. For it has to furnish daily

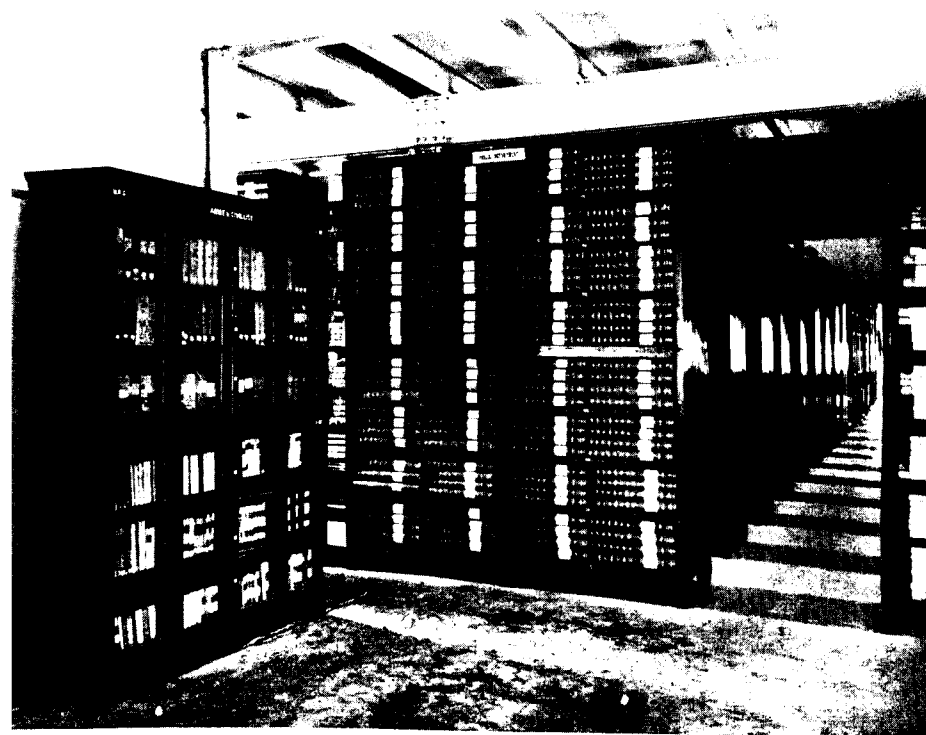
¹ A complete list of the publications of the Office can be had on request from the Curator, Madras Record Office, Egmore, Madras.



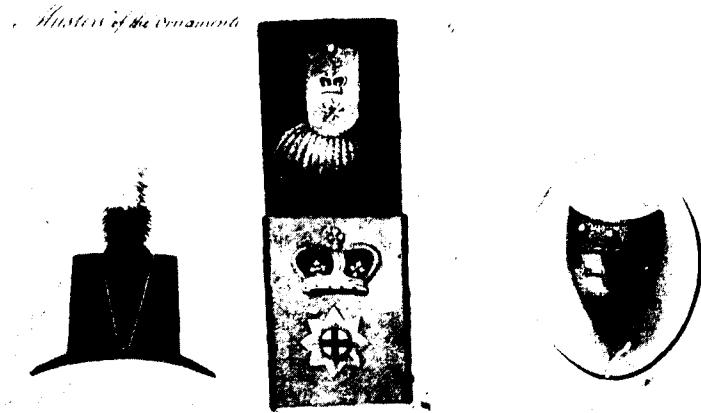
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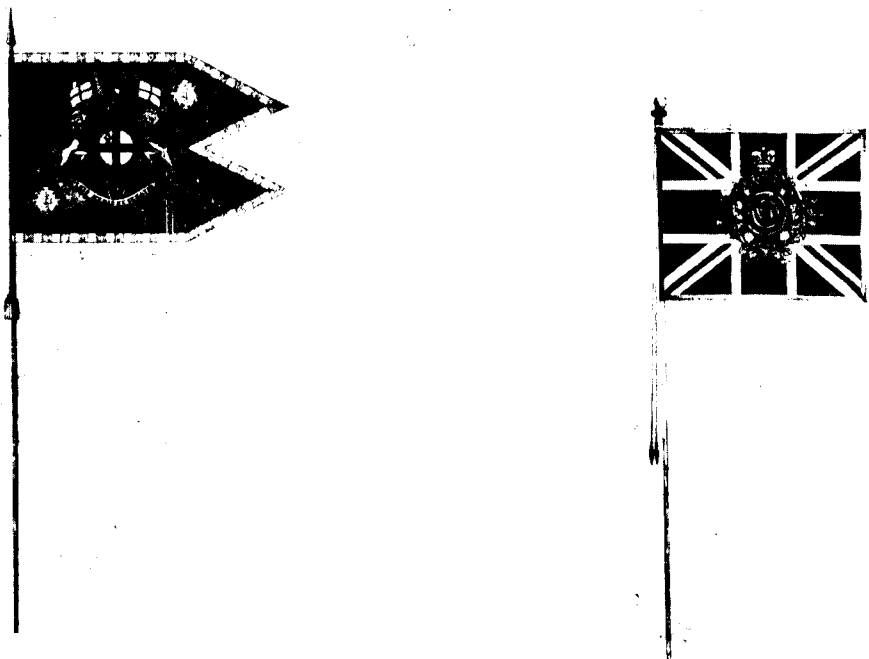
Interior of a Muniment Room showing shelving arrangement of bundles of records.



Interior of a Muniment Room showing shelving arrangement of bound volumes of records.



Musters of the Ornaments of the Engineers Dress, from Vol. 72 of *Regimental Records, Madras Army Records—Series III (b)*.



Old Regimental Flags of the Madras Army from Vol. 72 of *Regimental Records, Madras Army Records—Series III (b)*.

information and records to the various departments of the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue, the Courts, the Collectors and other heads of departments on all sorts of matters that arise in the day-to-day administration of the State. The volume of work turned out in this connection is very large. Every year, more than 17,000 calls for information and records are dealt with in the Office and more than 35,000 documents are furnished in answer to these calls. About 500 to 750 searches on intricate or important matters are also annually undertaken by the Office, some of them covering more than a century of records and all of them demanding careful investigation. There is no subject too small or too big which is not referred to this Office for elucidation. The subjects vary from individual claims to public policies. Indeed, no public policy can be revised, no important change in any branch of administration introduced, without a study of the records available in this Office. On all important subjects the records are not only traced and studied by this Office but comprehensive notes based upon them are written and submitted. Such notes have been prepared on a variety of subjects ranging from political claims to reforms in land revenue and judicial administration. They have invariably been found very useful by the Government and several of them have been recently published for official use in two volumes under the title of *"Studies in Madras Administration"*. It will thus be seen that the Office does a lot to assist the general administration of the State. The Office maintains special registers for entering requisitions for records, their issue and their restoration. This system ensures that no records are lost or misplaced.

Supply of Records to the Public

It is also the duty of this Office to help all those private persons who seek the aid of records to uphold their legal rights. Although it does not deal directly with private parties, it conducts hundreds of searches every year to dispose of applications for copies of documents received through the Board of Revenue. It also receives from the Board of Revenue and the Collectors summonses issued by the Civil Courts for production of the records required for trying civil suits. It is also very often approached by private individuals for documents containing genealogical data about their ancestors.

B. S. BALIGA

ARCHIVES OF THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY IN ENGLAND—PARISH RECORDS

THE VILLAGE community in England is of course dead or nearly dead. It seems nevertheless that there may be some value in a consideration of its archives for scholars in India, where the village community is, I believe, a very live and active social institution. It would be too much to hope that such might help to maintain the integrity of this very interesting unit among our Indian friends. Indeed, I take it they are fully alive already to its social and economic value. In any case they would be unlikely to welcome advice from the West in this matter. For while in the Orient the village community still flourishes, often the Western village community has died—too often it has in effect been murdered. Rather is it that for comparison and contrast Indian scholars may care to give a little consideration to the archival history of a unit, which with many superficial differences from their own, displays also many fundamental similarities to it.

It is appropriate also that England should repay a debt which she owes to India. For the first serious English analysis of the history and sociology of the village community in Western Europe is in Sir Henry Maine's lectures at Oxford in 1871, still a classic on the subject.¹ And Sir Henry Maine was Legal Member of the Council of India, 1862-9, and it was his acquaintance with Indian conditions which impressed on him the many analogies which the Indian community, then flourishing, presented with Western community, then often in the last stages of decay. It showed him also the importance of the subject, and the many respects in which the study of the one might throw light upon the history of the other.²

So much then by way of introduction. The fact that the present author is like most Western Europeans—to his and their shame be it said—profoundly ignorant of Indian history and present-day Indian conditions, may not mean that his account of the English institution is entirely without value for the Indian reader. For he is fortunately able to rely on his Indian reader knowing much more of Western history than does he himself of the history of the Orient.³ And he may venture then

to plunge *in medias res* and to say something of English village archives as they remain today in the "parish chests" of perhaps 12,000 ancient English parishes, without devoting an undue proportion of the very limited space he has available to an outlining of the historical conditions against which there grew up the religious and political and economic institutions whose administration these archives record. Were it not so indeed it would be almost impossible to say in two or three thousand words anything of value upon so vast and complicated a subject.

Perhaps, the best way to give a brief conspectus of English parish archives will be to survey the officers and functionaries of the early parish (the area occupied by a village community), and the nature and scope of their duties. Hence one can consider the type of the record they must have kept and they may have left behind, so that the inquirer if he is fortunate enough may unearth these in the chests of his own parish today.

Records of Officers⁴ Ecclesiastical or mainly so

(1) *The incumbent or parish priest (Rector, Vicar, Perpetual Curate etc.)*—He may have left behind pre-Reformation records but in general the earliest of his archives will be the parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, (these often containing extraneous matter of much more interest than their more formal contents). They should begin in 1539 though they rarely do. In 1598 it was ordered that the early paper registers should be transcribed upon parchment "from the beginning, but especially from 1558." Actually many registers began in 1558, others in 1598 and also there are many beginning in the 1660's after the storms of the Interregnum⁵. "Transcript" copies are or should be available in the Diocesan Registry (in one's Cathedral City). But (a) these are lamentably incomplete, (b) fees are usually charged for their consultation. These Registers—originals or transcripts—give then a fairly complete account of the population of rural England from the sixteenth century to 1812, or to an even later date.

⁴ This convenient but not wholly accurate classification should be accepted with reservations. Since the English parish is at once an ecclesiastical and a civil unit it would appear that an obvious division of parish records is into those of ecclesiastical origin, and those connected with civil affairs. But this division breaks down in practice, for the churchwardens—the main officers of the parish—were at once civil and ecclesiastical officers, and they often mixed together in their accounts entries relating to a quaint hotchpotch of duties covering matters sacred and those secular, and indeed compensating both. Indeed the false dichotomy which would divide man's rights and duties under these two naturally exclusive headings is a modern one, and it would not have been accepted for a moment by our ancestors of the great days of English parochial autonomy, in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

⁵ Which themselves are often referred to in register entries of great vivacity and with picturesque details.

¹ *Village Communities in East and West*, 1871 and Edns.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 12-13 *et passim*.

³ As indeed is shown by one or two excellent studies of English conditions by Indian scholars, notably Ghosh, J., *History of Land Tenure in England*, Calcutta, 1924.

(2) *The Churchwardens*—The accounts of these very important officers (ecclesiastical in origin, but also having many civil functions) occasionally survive (a) from mediaeval, and (b) rather oftener from Tudor times. (a) will of course give invaluable information about the church, its structure, its possessions, and its worship. (b) also furnish valuable information as to the changes of the 1530's, 1540's and 1550's. Elizabethan and later accounts often contain details of expenses due to the civil functions of Churchwardens in regard to a variety of matters so diverse as the destruction of rooks and choughs, and the wearing by the parishioners of woollen caps on Sundays. The Churchwardens' records of collections upon 'briefs' (State-commended appeals to the charity of the parishioners), will often be found entered upon spare leaves in the Registers. The later duties of Churchwardens will often be recorded among the accounts of the Overseers, whose duties they long shared. Sometimes in either Registers or Churchwardens' accounts there are entered copies of the glebe terriers, (inventories of the lands etc., set aside for the maintenance of the priest) certified by the Churchwardens, and handed in to the Archdeacon (the Bishop's representative) at his visitation (his visit of inspection). These are invaluable sources for the agrarian history of the parish concerned.

Records of Officers mainly Civil

(3) *The Vestry Meeting*—(i.e. the communal council of all or most or the principal of the villagers).

Pre-Reformation vestry minutes will generally be almost wholly ecclesiastical in content. Later ones tend to be more largely concerned with civil affairs, the activities of the parish officers in which appointment the vestry took some share, the 'allowance' of their rates, the 'passing' of their accounts, and the general supervision which the vestry exercised over their activities, especially in relation to the administration of the Poor Law.

(4) *The Overseers of the Poor*—(whose title very well indicates their duties).

Records of these, of course, hardly ever occur before 1601 and afterwards they are by no means common until the end of the 17th century. Often they date from 1691 or 1744 when statutes^a order the provision of bound books for the registering of poor law 'settlements', and for the recording of expenditure. These are of course the main sources for the study of poor law administration and parochial policy in the years when

Governmental and County authorities left to the parish a wide discretion in such matters. Parish rate books dealing with the levy of money by the village for its administration are also mainly overseers' records, and clearly have a historical interest of their own. In early days each functionary might levy a rate of his own—it was not until 1739^b that these rates were consolidated with the poor rate. Clearly these rate books are indispensable for the study of the financial administration of the village community.

(5) *The Constable*—(primarily concerned with maintaining law and order, but having also a host of other functions).

This worthy usually occupied a very subordinate position in the parish hierarchy, and most of the more unpleasant duties connected with parochial administration tended to be heaped upon him. Often he kept no accounts, but claimed from the overseers the refund of such expenses as were involved by his duties in harrying the vagrant poor into someone else's parish, journeying with them to Sessions (the Court in the County Town), or House of Correction (virtually a county goal), and so on. In early days he often had charge of the parish armour (for equipping the parish contribution to national defence)—this like the parish stock of gunpowder (for crow scaring) stored in the church tower! He also had a number of duties in connexion with the provision of militia men and substitutes. Usually, in the Midlands at any rate, he was charged with the care of that very important personage, the Parish Bull, and the supervision of his activities. Usually Constable's accounts when they survive at all are a quaint mélange of entries reflecting the multifarious nature of his duties.

(6) *The Waywarden*—(again whose title well indicates the nature of his duties).

This official was appointed in pursuance of the Marian and later legislation^c to supervise the unpaid statute of labour of the parishioners on the roads of the parish. In later years he might also levy, collect and spend a highway rate. His accounts, however, rarely survive, and when they do they often consist largely of tables of statute labour (compulsory work on the roads) due, and of exemptions therefrom.

(7) *The Fieldmaster*—(supervising the semi-communal husbandry of the open field system).

Until 1773^d this office rested on no statute, but presumably on immemorial precedent. But in the nature of things its duties—the supervision

^a 12 Geo. II c. 29 (1738-9).

^b 2 & 3 P & M c. 8 (1555) etc.

^c 13 Geo. III c. 81, 1772-3.

^d 3 & 4 W & M c. 11 (1691) 17 Geo. II. c. 38 (1743-4).

of open field agriculture, and the implementation of the vestry's or the court baron's regulations concerning it though it involved much expenditure of time, needed little outlay of money. So Fieldmasters' accounts rarely survive. And the regulations the Fieldmasters enforced appear usually in vestry records, not in their own. Similarly such minor functionaries as Pinders, Dyke-reeves, Common-drivers and Chimney-peepers, though they served a useful function in the economy of the open field village, have rarely left archival evidence of their activities. Probably in general they worked in a subordination to overseers or constable, just as their ecclesiastical confrères, the Parish Clerk, the Pew Opener, the Sexton, the Verger, and the Dog-whipper or Knock-nobbler¹⁰ were subject to an undefined supervision by the incumbent or the Churchwardens or both.

It was a pleasant system—or lack of system under which the English village community managed its affairs for centuries.

English parish records have then a rather melancholy interest, for they mirror and record this order of rural society which is now gone, and which can never return. It is good to know that our friends in the East are wiser than were our ancestors, and that they are trying to introduce their reforms in rural society in such a fashion that these are built on the village community. For, the village community is surely a natural primitive unit, and one on which a society may rest, not only with the social stability and economic welfare which are so much to be desired in the twentieth century—also with a great degree of happiness and many means of self expression to the individuals for whose benefit society exists or at any rate ought to exist.

W. E. TATE

¹⁰ The titles of most of these offices are self explanatory. Pinders dealt with stray cattle, dyke-reeves saw to land drainage, common-drivers supervised the use of the common pastures, chimney-peepers saw that chimneys were properly swept, so that a chimney fire should not endanger one's neighbour's thatched roof. The parish clerk was a subordinate of the priest in the conduct of worship in the church (often he entered up the registers—or the draft registers as well). The pew opener's function I need not describe. The sexton originally was in charge of the church plate and vestments, but later came to be rather a mere grave-digger. The verger properly showed to their seats those attending for worship, but in fact rather took care of the cleaning of the church. The dog-whipper maintained order among the dogs who were allowed in rural parishes to attend church with their masters, but not of course to create a disturbance or to approach the altar.

THE MAURITIUS ARCHIVES

QUEEN VICTORIA firmly believed that Mauritius was one of the West Indies, and I should think that not a few eminent people are still to be found to-day who will insist that the correct place on the map for looking up this island is the Atlantic Ocean.

So, though Mauritius is not likely to be unfamiliar to Indian readers, it may not be unnecessary to state, at the beginning, that it is situated in the South Indian Ocean, about half-way between South Africa and India, and to recall that it once played a not insignificant part in the history of the Indian Ocean.

The first human beings to visit it were probably the Malays and Arabs, during their early wanderings in the South Indian Ocean, but it was the Dutch who gave it its present name, and first tried to settle it, in 1638.

This Dutch settlement was a failure, then came the French who occupied the island in 1721, renaming it Isle de France, and held it until 1810 when the British annexed it "by courtesy of pike and Caronade" and restored its old Dutch name.

Of Dutch activities in Mauritius no written records are now to be found in the Mauritius Archives Office, since Dutch officials took all their archives to the Cape when they left for good in 1710.¹ This Office is nonetheless one of the oldest archive centres of the Southern Hemisphere, its oldest records dating from the early days of the French settlement.

Under French rule it was a branch of the *Conseil Supérieur* and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1776, which set up a central *Dépôt des Chartes des Colonies* at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a *Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine* which, for a long time, supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

At the time of the land fighting which led to the capitulation of the island the Archives were removed from Port-Louis to a safer place of custody in the interior and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final

¹ Most of the records concerning Dutch Mauritius are now preserved in the Cape Archives. Some of them have been published in H. C. V. Leibbrandt's *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*. Cape Town, W. A. Richards & Sons, 1896-1906, 11 vols.

cession of Mauritius to England, they were handed over to the British authorities in an almost complete state, comparatively few of the records being retained by the French Government.

Under British rule the Archives had a rather chequered career, especially between the years 1831 and 1893, when the post of Archivist was abolished and the records were committed to the custody of a mere clerk. From 1893, however, a determined attempt was made to rehabilitate them and, though this rehabilitation was not always intelligently conducted, it did have some good results.

The Mauritius Archives to-day comprises three types of material: manuscript records, printed matter and cartographic material.

The most important are the manuscript records which may broadly be divided into the following sections:

The administrative records, which include the papers of the old French administration (1721-1810) and those of the British administration from 1810 onwards. The first are fairly complete, except for the years 1721-1767, during which Mauritius was held by the French East India Company whose officials were very careless in the matter of record preservation. The British administrative records consist chiefly of the papers of the Secretariat or Office of the Colonial Secretary and those of a few departments such as: the Police, the Education Department, the Judicial Department, the Civil-Status Office, the former Office of the Protector of Slaves and the former Office of the Protector of Immigrants. The last are of peculiar interest for Indian students and will be described more fully further on.

Distinct from the purely administrative records are the judicial records produced by the various courts that functioned in the island from the early *Conseil Supérieur* to the present Supreme Court. The French judicial system was rather complex, during the Revolution especially, when a number of new courts came into being, and that system remained unchanged until 1850. The records on hand are for the years 1721-1850. Those of later date are still preserved in the Registry of the Supreme Court.

In a class by themselves stand the domanial or land records which include the archives of the former Land Court (1767-1832), applications for grants of land, title-deeds of concessions and other grants of land, shooting and fishing leases, documents concerning Crown Lands, mountain reserves, canals and rivers, and memoranda of survey drawn up by sworn land-surveyors. Most of the records pertaining to land date from the early years of the French settlement in Mauritius.

Another important group is that of notarial records. In English usage

the functions of notaries are limited to attesting contracts or writings, chiefly in mercantile matters, to make them authentic in a foreign country, and to protesting foreign bills of exchange and inland bills and notes, but in French usage, which still governs notarial practice in Mauritius, a notary is a public officer appointed to draw up all deeds and contracts which the parties are required by law, or desire, to invest with the character of authenticity attaching to the deeds of a public authority.²

Notarial records therefore constitute valuable material for the study of the social and economic development of Mauritius into which few other classes of documents provide a better insight.

Some figures will give an idea of the bulk of this record group: from 1728 to 1810 there were 58 notaries with a total output of about 81,000 deeds; from 1811 to the present day 138 notaries are recorded with a total output of about 497,000 deeds. At the time of writing there are 18 notaries practising in Mauritius with an average yearly output of over 10,000 deeds.

The printed records fall under the following headings:

Early Imprints. These are specimens of the products of the first printing presses that were active in Mauritius from 1768 to 1810, the output of which was fairly important, including a good set of almanacs, not less than ten newspapers, and a fairly large number of official publications and of books of religious, political, scientific and literary interest.

Official and semi-official publications. These are government publications issued in Mauritius and England from 1810 to the present day; they include annual departmental reports, special reports, parliamentary papers, ordinances, proclamations and government notices, decisions of the Supreme Court, etc. British officials in Mauritius have always been fond of writing voluminous reports and the output of the ever-expanding Government Press keeps increasing from year to year.

Private publications. These are registered in the Archives Office since 1893 only, so that for the years 1810-1892 publications of this kind are not available.

Newspapers, periodicals and serials. The earliest newspaper files date from 1832 and the collection of periodicals and serials was started in 1893 only. From 1832, when the freedom of the press was restored, few years passed without seeing the birth of one or two newspapers and periodicals. Many of these, of course, were very shortlived.

Publications in Oriental languages. These include books, periodicals and newspapers in the Hindi and Chinese languages printed in Mauritius. Many of these have not found their way to the Mauritius Archives. Still,

² For a full description of notarial records in the Mauritius Archives see *Mauritius Archives Bulletin*, No. 1 (1948) pp. 14-24.

considering that this island reckons over 300,000 persons of Asiatic origin, the number of publications in Oriental languages is very small indeed.

The cartographic material now preserved in the Mauritius Archives originates from various sources. Under French rule the office of the *Grand Voyer* was the original repository for maps and plans. Under British rule these passed to its successor, the Surveyor General's Department, whence many of them were transferred to the Archives in 1880. In 1808 there was also set up, as we have seen, a *Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine* for the preservation of maps and charts of the South Indian Ocean for the information of sailors and travellers in this part of the world. This became in 1815 a department of the Archives. As Registrar of the Land Court the Archivist was also responsible for the custody of plans of concessions, river-beds, Crown Lands, etc.

Of early 16th and 17th century charts not many are preserved in the map department of the Mauritius Archives, and such as are available are only copies of originals kept in the British Museum or in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, in Paris. It is proposed, however, to trace as many of these early charts as can be procured and to secure copies with a view to compiling a comprehensive catalogue of South Indian Ocean maps and charts. Pioneer work on the cartography of the Indian Ocean has already been carried out by Grandidier, Fauvel, Cortesão, Kammerer, Destombes and a few others³, but so far a proper *nonumentum cartographicum* of this ocean is still wanting, and it seems but fitting that Mauritius, which still claims to be *Stella Clavisque Maris Indici*, should contribute to such a *magnum opus*.

As a matter of fact, the Mauritius Government has recently agreed to finance a bibliographical survey of *mauritiana* on which the Archives staff are working at present. This survey includes cartographic research in its scope, and it is hoped that it may bring to light much material hitherto unknown to students of historical geography.

A well-organised map department is, indeed, of paramount importance in an island like Mauritius situated in a key position between East and West, and it is only by a careful study of historical geography that one can visualize the development of this island in its proper perspective. Even for Mauritians who take only a casual interest in the history of their island home, old maps and charts have many lessons in store, and, perhaps

³ The most recent contributions to the study of the early cartography of the South Indian Ocean are G. de Visdelou-Guimbeau: *La découverte des îles Mascareignes, Port-Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Co. Ltd., 1949*, and A. Kammerer: *La découverte de Madagascar par les Portugais et la cartographie de Pile (1500-1667)* Lisbon, 1949.

there is no better way of teaching them some of the main facts of this history than to make them pore over maps.

Placed as it is, Mauritius was naturally brought into contact, at an early date, with other lands of the Indian Ocean; and since Africa was for a long time a closed continent, the settlers of Mauritius looked much more towards the East than towards the West. Now, among Eastern countries, the one that attracted them more than any other was India, the East Indian Archipelago being jealously guarded by the Dutch and China being too far.

In peace-time ships engaged in the "country" trade kept plying regularly between this island and the Indian ports; and in war-time the privateer and the soldier of fortune replaced the merchant navigator in Indian waters and on Indian soil. Later on coolie-ships took the place of both "country" ships and corsair-ships, and for nearly a century brought thousands of indentured labourers to Mauritius from Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. So, from the day when Labourdonnais sailed from Port-Louis to achieve the astonishing feat of capturing Madras with a scrap fleet hastily equipped in this port to the day when the last batch of indentured labourers set foot on the shores of this island, that is for nearly two centuries, there was a constant intercourse between India and Mauritius.

No doubt, Indian readers will like to know what traces this long intercourse has left in the Mauritius Archives. So, I shall conclude this account with a brief description of the material of Indian interest which this repository contains.

Concerning Labourdonnais' activities in India during the War of Austrian Succession there is not much, since few records relative to the administration of the French Company have been preserved; but for subsequent years much information is to be found concerning the "country" trade, Suffren's campaigns during the War of American Independence, French activities in Pondicherry, Tipu Sultan's contacts with Mauritius during the French Revolution, the expeditions of Mauritius corsairs to the Indian seas from 1773 to 1810 and a few other topics of Indian interest.

Some of these topics have already been properly studied. For instance, on Labourdonnais' campaigns there are several authoritative works, the most important of which is Pierre Crépin's excellent thesis⁴; the *Société de l'Histoire de l'Inde Française* has produced some valuable studies on Pondicherry; some of the most famous corsairs, Surcouf especially, have also incited serious study, but privateering in the Indian Ocean

⁴ Pierre Crépin: *Mahé de Labourdonnais*, Paris, E. Leroux, 1922.

is a subject on which much work has still to be done. Likewise, in spite of several good studies, the "country" trade and Suffren's campaigns are topics that would well repay further investigations. As for Tipu Sultan's connections with Mauritius they have hardly been touched.

If we turn now to the 19th century we have to note that the history of Indian immigration to Mauritius has yet to be written. Three short accounts of Indians in Mauritius by Mauritian-born Indians are available, one in French, one in English, and one in Hindi.⁵ None of them, however, is based on primary sources and can be regarded as a scientific study. The subject does not seem to have tempted any Indian student either or to have found favour in any British seminar, for among British theses and dissertations touching on Mauritian history—which themselves are few and far between—only one can be noted having some bearing on Indian immigration. This is a thesis written in fulfilment of the requirements of the London Ph.D. in 1950 by a New-Zealand student whose main theme, however, is not so much Indian immigration as the abolition of slavery.⁶ As far as I am aware, it has not been published yet.

Until the primary sources on this subject have all been made available, however, historians cannot hope to get a full understanding of it; and, at present, many of these sources are still in the "limbo" stage.

The records of the Office of the former Protector of Immigrants in Mauritius, covering the years 1843-1922, are in such a chaotic condition that the Department which now has charge of them recently contemplated their wholesale destruction. When the matter was referred to the Mauritius Archives this proposal was, of course, turned down. Slow progress was made, however, with the rehabilitation of this material with a view to making it available for consultation and, at the time of writing, though some of the material has been sent to the Archives, the whole question is still in a fluid state.

These records may be classified as follows:

1. Letters received by the Protector of Immigrants from various agencies in Mauritius and India;
2. Letters sent by the Protector;
3. Immigration registers recording arrivals of ships bringing indentured labourers and particulars of each "shipment";

⁵ Aunauth Beejadhur: *Les Indiens à l'île Maurice*. Port-Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1935. K. Hazareesing: *A history of Indians in Mauritius*. Port-Louis, the General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1950. Pandit Atmārām: *Hindu Morichas* (Mauritius), M. I. Rawat, 1936.

⁶ Brenda Howell: *Mauritius, 1832-1849. A study of a sugar colony*. (Ph.D. Thesis, University of London, 1950).

4. Registers of emigration certificates issued to Indians leaving for Mauritius by emigration agents in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;
5. Marriage certificates similarly issued in India;
6. Registration cards and other records serving to identify Indian immigrants;
7. Records relative to the engagement and discharge of Indian immigrants.

Of main importance is the correspondence. Unfortunately the files are not complete. The letters for the years 1847-1852 and 1859-1869 are missing and have not been traced yet. Likewise, the set of immigration registers is incomplete and in a very battered condition. The registers of emigration certificates and the engagement and discharge records are damaged beyond repair.

In addition to the records of the former Office of the Protector of Immigrants the prospective student of Indian immigration to Mauritius will also want to examine those of the Secretariat, of the Police Department, of the Judicial Department for the records of the Stipendiary Magistrates who were specially appointed to arbitrate disputes between planters and indentured labourers, those of the Medical and Health Department, Education Department, Registration Department too, and possibly those of the Agricultural Department, though this came into being when the importation of Indian labourers to Mauritius had practically ceased. Furthermore, he will have to trace in Indian repositories the records of the former Emigration Agents for Mauritius concerning which no information is available in the Mauritius Archives. Then, if he wants to look at the question of Indian Immigration from the angle of Downing Street he will probably have to go to the Public Record Office in London.⁷

So much for official sources, but what about semi-official and private sources? In Mauritius one private institution had much to do with the importation of Indian labourers: the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture established in 1853. Its manuscript records have not, I am afraid, been preserved in their entirety, but I understand that a fairly complete set of its minutes of proceedings is available in printed form.⁸ Other private

⁷ A very outspoken account of the question of Indian immigration to Mauritius by an official in a key position is to be found in Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon's memoirs entitled: *Mauritius: Records of private and public life (1871-1874)*. Edinburgh, R. Clark, 1894, 2 vols. The chapters on Indian immigration in P. J. Barnwell & A. Toussaint: *A short history of Mauritius*, London, Longmans, 1949, are largely based on Gordon's account.

⁸ A catalogue of the holdings of the Library of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture was published quite recently.

bodies whose archives may contain useful information on the subject of Indian immigration to Mauritius are the Sugar Estate Companies, banks and certain trading firms and Indian institutions, but nothing positive can be said about the amount of information that might be obtained from those quarters, and it is feared that very few have any archives to show.

With regard to the social and economic history of Indians in Mauritius there is, however, one valuable set of private archives which should not be missed. This is the collection of notarial records kept in the Mauritius Archives. In my opinion these records are probably the most important source of information on the private affairs of Indians in Mauritius. Some years ago a French student of the *Ecole des Chartes* utilized the set of notarial deeds produced by Mauritius notaries during the years 1767-1810 (copies of which are preserved in the *Archives de la France d'Outremer*, in Paris) to write a fascinating thesis on private life in French Mauritius,⁹ and I am convinced that this method could be applied to the study of Indian life in Mauritius with very profitable results.

AUGUSTE TOUSSAINT

⁹ Madeleine Chefdeville: *La vie privée à l'île de France sous l'administration royale (1767-1789)*. (Thèse de l'Ecole des Chartes, 1949), reviewed in *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies*, XXXVI (1949), pp. 62-63.

THE FUTURE OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE ACTS

IN RECENT years English archivists have given much thought to the legislative control of local, ecclesiastical and private records, and since 1949 a committee has been considering how this control may be effected. While the work of this committee is of the greatest importance it is necessary to remember that the Acts of Parliament that control the records of the State are themselves in need of revision. It may be of more than national significance to suggest some of the directions which this revision should take.

The public records of England and Wales and some of those of the United Kingdom are administered under the three Public Record Office Acts of 1838, 1877 and 1898.¹ Of these Acts only the first is of major importance. Its main provisions were these. A large quantity of records mainly of ancient date then deposited in various places expressly mentioned in the Act were put under the 'Charge and Superintendence of the Master of the Rolls . . . , in the Name and on the Behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors ;' the records of the Chancery were placed in the Master of the Rolls' immediate custody ; the Master of the Rolls was required to take possession of the enumerated accumulations and so transmute his 'charge and superintendence' into effective custody ; a procedure was laid down for extending the provisions of the Act to records other than those forming parts of the enumerated accumulations. This extension was effected by an Order in Council of 1852 which for practical purposes forms a part of the Public Record Office code.

While logically it may be unreal to draw a distinction between records of courts and records of departments of State—between 'legal' and 'departmental' records—such a distinction was certainly in the minds of the framers of the Act of 1838 and long guided the practice of the Masters of the Rolls and Deputy Keepers of the Records. The framers indeed did not enumerate any of the records of the then departments. Such records, however, had begun to filter into the Public Record Office by 1841 and it was this influx which the Order in Council of 1852 was designed to regulate. Now they almost certainly preponderate over the records of the courts of law.

The chief defect of the existing law lies in its failure to give the Master of the Rolls the same compulsive powers over departmental as he

¹ The records of Scotland and Northern Ireland are subject to separate Statutes and will not be considered here.

possesses over legal records. Thus while it is possible for him to claim legal records as of right he must negotiate with the respective Ministers of the Crown in the case of departmental records. The departments cannot, it is true, destroy or 'weed' their records without the Master of the Rolls' participation and the sanction of Parliament, but they are not under any compulsion to send them to the Public Record Office either at a fixed date after they have been made or at all. They can hold back particular parts of a series on quite trivial grounds, because, for instance, the retained records would form an interesting exhibit in their own offices. Thus, to take examples of various practices, none of the records of the Post Office has ever come into the Master of the Rolls' custody, a substantial part of the records of the Board of Customs and Excise, though not the whole, is likewise withheld, while an amusing document in rhymed couplets is exhibited in a departmental library. Though these retentive tendencies are most noticeably exhibited in departmental groups, the legal branches of the government are not entirely free from them. Thus some records of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of early date, are still kept in the Palace of Westminster while the records of District Registries of the Supreme Court have never reached the Public Record Office at all.

To adjust these anomalies the first requirement is to attach some fairly precise meaning to the phrase 'belonging to Her Majesty' contained in the 1838 Act. This is no easy matter. As has recently been shown,² some of the most significant documents accumulating in public departments escape the normal processes of registration and filing. It could therefore be argued that these are not public records at all within the meaning of the present law. At the other end of the scale there are ludicrously ephemeral papers which on a strict interpretation are records 'belonging to Her Majesty'. A definition of what the Public Record Office Acts are supposed to cover has long been needed. It will only be found by a marriage between good will and common sense.

Let us suppose that some agreed definition could be worked out. The next step would be to ensure that every document falling within that definition, no matter what its provenance might be, was subjected in an equal degree to the Master of the Rolls' authority. Under the present law this would mean that there would be no public record which the Master of the Rolls might not take into his 'custody'. While this might be conceded in principle it would still be doubtful how far the net should be cast. It would therefore seem necessary to append to the revised statute a list of those authorities whose records 'belonged to Her Majesty' or were

² W. K. Hancock, *The History of Our Times* (1951), p. 9.

'public'. This table should include all documents already transmitted to the Public Record Office, less any excepted categories that reason might dictate. By this means the Master of the Rolls would really know the extent of his responsibilities. Such provisions need not limit the existing power of departments to settle for themselves the date, after which their records are 'closed' to public inspection.

The Public Record Office Act of 1877 and the Rules made thereunder furnish a code controlling the procedure for 'eliminating' 'valueless' documents. It has become the normal practice to require that this process of 'elimination' shall have been completed before records are received into the Public Record Office. In other words only 'weeded' records are to be transmitted by the departments. This is a sensible arrangement, but the existing law neither requires departments to 'weed' their records within a given number of years from creation, nor to transmit their 'weeded' records to the Public Record Office as soon as 'weeding' is complete. These are defects that should be corrected by legislation. It should also be a requirement that 'weeded' series intended for permanent preservation should be transmitted unbroken.

It is a long-standing custom for public departments to withdraw their records from the Public Record Office for temporary consultation.³ While this practice must no doubt continue to a certain extent it should be greatly restricted, as indeed it easily can be now that photostating has become a common practice. In general no public department should retain on 'requisition' any of its transmitted records for a longer period than three weeks; should they want them for longer, photostats should be supplied in lieu.

What is the principle underlying the proposed alteration in the United Kingdom law? It is that the chief archivist of every nation should have an unchallenged right to dispose of every public record once that record has ceased to be of current value. It follows that all those who administer the public records should be welded into a single service under the chief archivist's leadership; there should be no 'State archivists', as there now are in the United Kingdom, outside his control. Only thus can the chief archivist hope to hold his own against other officials of the Government and so discharge his duty to his records, which is a duty to posterity.

R. B. PUGH

³ 'Legal' records may only be withdrawn on the requisition of a judge or a Master of the Supreme Court and then only for a short spell.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES OF CAMBODIA*

IN ORDER to understand how the Department of Cambodian Archives came into being and how it is functioning, it is necessary to know certain facts about the political history of the country.

Cambodia was a Protectorate of France from 1863 to 1945. During that period the modern administrative bodies now functioning in the Kingdom were created under the control of the Protectorate.

During the period following the War of 1914-1918, a period which marked an important stage in the economic and social development of the country, the establishment of a central library and an archival depository was felt necessary. The Library was opened in 1921; the creation of the Department of Archives had to await the completion of a special building which was constructed during 1924-1926. The Archives and the Library were grouped into one Department called "Archives and Libraries of Cambodia" (Des Archives et Bibliothèques du Cambodge) and were placed under the direction of a Keeper recruited from France.

In 1925, however, the Directorate of the Service sent M. Pach Chhoeun, Resident Secretary, to the Central Department of Archives and Libraries at Hanoi (Cambodia then formed part of the Indo-Chinese Federation) to receive training as an Archivist and he having obtained the diploma at Hanoi, came back to Phnom-Penh where he became the first Cambodian Archivist of the Department.

The events of the Second World War in Indo-China led to the replacement of the treaty of Protectorate existing between Cambodia and France by a "*modus vivendi*" (interim agreement) signed on 7 January 1946, recognising the internal autonomy of the kingdom, followed later by a treaty dated 8 November 1949 (ratified on 15 June 1950) recognising Cambodia's full independence.

According to the provisions of the "*modus vivendi*" the Archives and Library Department continued to be controlled by the French federal authority, but the treaty of independence specifically placed all the administrative services functioning in Cambodia under the National Government.

Owing, however, to some technical difficulties the transfer of the Archives and Library Department was not effected until 31 December 1950. On that date, by the decision of H.R.H. Prince Monipong, then

President of the Council, M. Pach Chhoeun who, twenty-five years ago, was the first archivist of Cambodia, was appointed Keeper of Archives and Librarian of Cambodia with effect from 1 January 1951.

Building and Fittings

The archives of Cambodia have been housed in a concrete building constructed between 1924 and 1926. This structure has been built on the basis of plans of large modern depositories of archives. Its fittings were especially designed, keeping in view a climate of constant heat with a high degree of humidity, so as to ensure the preservation of documents in the best possible way. The repository comprises a ground-floor and two upper floors which are served by a lift to ensure rapid movement of documents. The records have been placed in sixty large racks, each comprising five rows of double shelves.

Deposits of Records

Since the creation of the Department (the building was ready to receive the first deposits in the month of October 1926) all the government agencies of the kingdom were invited to deposit in the repository their respective archives (records and registers) which were more than twenty years old in the case of P. Penh and ten years old in the case of the provinces. They hastened to do so, but since 1863 numerous documents had disappeared as the governing bodies which functioned in the country were badly equipped for the preservation and classification of non-current records. We can say in a general way that the documents preserved at present are approximately complete only from the year 1884; there exist a fairly large number of documents of earlier date but they are very much less than the total number which should have been deposited. It should be noted, moreover, that the rules applicable in the period before independence did not apply to the secret political archives which continued to be held by the Protectorate.

Since 1926, deposits were regularly effected. They were interrupted in 1945 by the events of 9 March which brought destruction to all the secret archives of the "Superior Resident" which were burnt down by the French authorities desirous of preventing them from falling into the hands of the Japanese.

The position of the Department having been uncertain at the time of the "*modus vivendi*" of 7 January 1946, the government agencies placed

* Translated from the original in French.

under the control of the National Government of Cambodia abstained from resuming deposits of their records. The transfer of control over the Archives and Library Department to the National Government will help in regularising this situation and in the resumption of regular transfers to the depository.

Regulation

The fundamental rules of the Department consist of the orders of 29 November 1917, 26 December 1918 and 20 June 1921, which related to the whole of the Indo-Chinese archives. A national regulation, for replacing these rules, is under consideration.

The deposit of archives by the government agencies is obligatory. It is optional for individuals who are desirous of preserving certain documents.

The deposited records are entered, in chronological order, in an Accession Register. On request they are supplied to all the government bodies and individuals authorised by the National Government. Confidential archives less than 30 years old are supplied only to the Ministries. Government agencies are entitled to ask for documents for consultation in the Archives or can have them on loan in their own offices undertaking the responsibility for their return; but individuals can consult the records only in the Archives Department in the presence of the Keeper or his representative.

Classification

The records and registers receive an accession number and they are sorted out, placed in order and reclassified if necessary.

In this way, the Depository possesses first a collection of documents called "In sorting".

The documents once correctly arranged are placed in card-board boxes in chronological order of entry and listed in two repertoires—one 'alphabetical' and the other 'systematic'.

Every classified document is placed in a docket cover of the department containing a descriptive note indicating :

1. Subject-matter of the document.
2. Its classification mark or number in the systematic catalogue (letter and figures).
3. Its number in chronological order of deposit.

The alphabetical list is drawn up on index-cards. It is a dictionary of material things, of persons and places, mentioned in the documents.

The systematic inventory is also on index-cards and is drawn up in accordance with a scheme of classification settled in 1934. According to this plan the documents have been grouped in conformity with their nature into a certain number of general series designated by a letter. Each series has been sub-divided in accordance with the decimal system and each sub-division has been divided as many times as is necessary for the logical classification of the documents, the divisions being always decimal.

Thus, for example, the *Series 'S'* (Sanitary Services and Poor Law Administration) has been divided into :—

- S. O Organisation of Sanitary Services.
- S. 1 Hospitals (and) Lunatic Asylums.
- S. 2 Medical Assistance and Hygienic Service.
- S. 3 Sanatoria.
- S. 4 Epidemics and Vaccinations.
- S. 5 Institutes of Sciences and Medical Instruction.
- S. 6 Poor Law Administration.
- S. 7 Private organisations for relief.
- S. 8 Saving and Loan Institutions.
- S. 9 Maritime and Land Police Hospitals.

The series S. O. has further been sub-divided into :—

- S. O1 Superior Council of Hygiene.
- S. O2 Inspection of Sanitary Services.
- S. O3 Reports on the working of the Sanitary Services etc....

Again each sub-series from 1 to 9 can be divided, as for instance :—

- S. 12 Provincial Hospitals can be composed of:
 - S. 121 Hospitals of Battambang.
 - 22 Hospitals of Seimreap.
 - 23 Hospitals of Kompong-Cham etc....

This mode of decimal classification affords room to create as many sub-divisions as are required.

The systematic catalogue thus includes all the documents dealing with one subject, but it should not be forgotten that these documents have been dispersed in boxes of fixed classification as these boxes have been filled in accordance with the chronological order of arrival of documents in the depository.

The consultation of archives classified in chronological order and systematically listed takes more time than the consultation of archives classified systematically and listed in the same way, because the different

documents to be consulted for the same research subject may be found dispersed in the whole of the depository. But a chronological classification is more suitable to an open depository than a methodical classification which would necessitate rehandling (of deposited records) on every new arrival of documents. The archives classified chronologically are not disturbed except for consultation.

As a rule there should not be more than two categories of documents in an archival depository:

(a) In sorting

(b) Chronologically classified and listed in inventories.

The events of 1945 have, however, compelled the creation of a third category—the documents of provisional classification.

With a view to facilitate consultation of a mass of sorted documents which it was not possible, for want of personnel and of funds and the uncertainty of the regulation of the Department, to classify and list definitively, the Directorate of Archives and Library has arranged these documents subjectwise on the broad outlines of the catalogue and has reserved for them certain racks and shelves in the depository. The researchers can thus rapidly find the documents required by them.

Even now the National Government is preparing a plan to complete the classification of all the documents, *i.e.*, their arrangement in chronological order of deposit and their listing in systematic and alphabetical repertories.

Importance and Future

During the twenty years, from 1926 to 1945, the Department sorted, classified in chronological order and listed in two of its inventories an average of 1,200 documents and 300 registers per year. It has also prepared more than 40,000 index-cards.

The documents provisionally classified in course of sorting are still more numerous. It may be taken for granted that when the classification is completed, the searcher will be able to study in the national archives the whole of the administrative and economic life of Cambodia since 1884 and for the period 1863-1884 will obtain valuable landmarks.

As for political history, the loss (by fire) of secret archives on 9 March 1945 and the entirely confidential character of the archives of the Royal Palace, access to which has not yet been authorised, are to be regretted.

We can rely upon the National Government to give impetus to the Department. As has been stated above a new regulation is under consideration, the regular deposits from the government bodies are being

resumed and the exact classification of all the documents will be undertaken.

Modern Cambodia fully understands the importance of its national archives. It has been decided to do the needful for preserving the traces of multifarious activities of its people and for placing at the disposal of historians, economists and sociologists, the documentation which will enable them to write on the efforts which have been made and which are being followed up to enhance its economic and social progress.

PACH CHHOEUN

A REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

MICROPHOTOGRAPHY or microfilming refers to the technique of photography on a reduced scale. It should be distinguished from photomicrography which refers to the process of making enlarged photographs of micro-size objects with the help of a microscope. In practice the term microphotography is used to indicate photographs of printed matter, documents, maps, drawings, charts etc. which are reduced to proportions so small that the aid of an external optical instrument is needed to view them. The linear reduction ratios vary from 8 to 30, reductions between the range 12 to 20 being very common.

As early as 1840 the first microphotographs seem to have been made in France. They are used to introduce miniature pictures in rings, pins, brooches and knives. Suggestions on the usefulness of the technique for spies in war appeared in the *Photographic News* for 1859-1860. Prudent Rene Patric Dagron was the first to make an extensive use of it. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussian troops overran France and besieged Paris and completely cut it off from the rest of Europe, Dagron convinced the Paris Government of his ideas on microfilm communication. Dressed as a farmer he managed to escape from the city with his chemicals and plates in empty wine barrels and safely reached Tours. The despatches from Tours were microcopied, the film emulsion stripped and wrapped in quills and attached to the wings of carrier pigeons. Being practically unhampered by the light pills, the pigeons found no difficulty in flying at high altitude and reached their destination undetected by the enemy. More than 115,000 official despatches and more than 1,000,000 private messages on strip film were thus flown during the war by pigeon post.

There is hardly any evidence concerning the further development or application of this technique after 1870 and microfilming seems to have gone into oblivion till the beginning of this century. We meet with it again in 1928 when it was re-introduced as a highly useful recording tool. A New York banker, faced with the daily problem of listing innumerable cheques before forwarding them to the clearing house, worked on the idea of photographing them and using the photographs as the list. In the same year, the Library of Congress launched its scheme of collecting microfilm copies of 2½ million manuscripts. In less than a decade microphotography has come to stay permanently in libraries, archives,

research institutions, banks and business houses. It is interesting to note that after a lapse of 70 years the last World War saw the repetition of Dagron's idea in the form of V-mail. Millions of letters were microfilmed and the films were flown to their destinations where they were enlarged and the photoprints were sent to the addressees. The tremendous saving effected, by adoption of this method, in fuel alone, apart from the security of originals, is only too obvious. It has been estimated that V-mail carried by one aeroplane would have approximately required 65 aeroplanes to carry the originals.

The rapidity with which microphotography has become so popular can be explained by its highly commendable features. Without entering into a detailed discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of microfilming, a brief review of its main characteristics will not be out of place.

1. Microfilming results in 95-98% saving of storage space. A normally packed four drawers filing cabinet can be microfilmed on nearly six 100 feet rolls which occupy approximately 100 cubic inches of storage space. Wherever the contents are regarded more important compared to the originals microfilming has been utilised to relieve pressure on expensive and often non-available storage space in libraries, archives and business houses. The programme of microfilming of the 19th century newspapers in the libraries of the United States is a good example. Not only has it been possible to preserve the contents of the newspapers which were crumbling to dust but space has also been released for fresh acquisitions.

2. Microfilming is an ideal single edition printing process. It provides a fast, faithful, and cheap method of reproduction. Present day cameras can work as fast as 300-400 exposures an hour and each exposure costs 2-3 cents i.e. 1-2 annas. Microfilming is used for duplication and providing security copies, as well as for completing the collections of special libraries and manuscript repositories. To the individual scholar it has come as a boon for it affords him access at moderate expense to otherwise inaccessible material.

3. Microfilming may also be looked upon as another addition in the series of office appliances and labour saving devices. It can be used to increase efficiency, expedite disposal and eliminate waste. The office executives have made ingenious applications of it to suit their particular demands.

The great interest in and demand for microfilming has recently resulted in an unexpected improvement in microphotographic equipment. The start was modest and individuals experimented with their ordinary cameras for the purpose. Initially the 35 mm. Leica Camera was easily adapted for this purpose and is still being used where occasional copying

of only a few documents is needed. The phenomenal progress in the field, however, must be attributed to the development of rapid and automatic cameras which have come into the market within a short span of thirty years. The present day cameras suit nearly every demand. The rotary camera where the loose document moves between guides has been surpassed by one which, after exposing one side automatically, turns over the document and exposes the reverse. Further to overcome the legal objection, particularly in regard to the authenticity of recto and verso exposures of the same document, cameras are now available in which both sides are simultaneously exposed and appear as adjacent images. Flat bed cameras also have a wide variety differing in maximum reduction ratio and coverage attainable. Rocking cradle type cameras in which the bed moves to and fro after exposure admirably suit microfilming of newspapers and registers. Certain cameras are capable of producing two negatives simultaneously whereas other devices are combination of a camera and a projector unit. Equipment is also available which combines exposing, developing and drying in one unit. In another case photography in negative and positive printing has been put in one place. Microfilm Readers have also been steadily improved, though there is much scope for improvement from the scholars' point of view, in viewing apparatus.

Before the microfilm could be advocated as a suitable record medium the archivists naturally questioned its permanency. An exhaustive programme of research on durability and deterioration of films and photographic images was undertaken by the Bureau of Standards, U.S.A. As a result of this study it is gathered that stored under suitable conditions the safety base acetate film will last at least as long as the finest quality rag paper. The safety film, unlike the nitrate base motion picture film, is not explosive and burns very slowly. Its storage does not present greater fire hazard than that of paper. The photographic image is also permanent, if it is properly developed and washed.

The microfilm being a new medium presented unique problems of storage and reference to librarians, archivists and scholars. A preference is being shown by scientific institutions for the use of 35 mm. film whereas the banks etc. are exclusively using 16 mm. film. There is a tendency to standardize the length of each roll to 100 ft. irrespective of the number of items or the length of the series it might contain. It has the advantage of uniformity of appearance, and it minimizes any loss in storage space inherent in other methods. These 100-foot rolls are wound on suitable cores and kept in metal cans or cardboard boxes bearing relevant identification data. Thus one roll may contain many items, and to facilitate search, flash targets are provided and index-cards prepared. In spite of

their many advantages 100-foot rolls are a little unwieldy, and location of desired items takes time. Individual scholars and research workers often keep their film collection in lengths of odd sizes so that each short roll has only one item. These are usually kept in quill boxes. The duplication laboratories also prefer this idea for ease of selection and running through the printer. In their case the films are wound on wide cores and kept on peg boards. French scholars have very successfully experimented with film strips. These strips are 109 mm. in length and contain 11 images of 18 x 24 mm. size or 5 images of 24 x 36 mm. together with one of 18 x 24 mm. One 18 x 24 mm. image in either case is reserved for reference and repeated in every following strip of the series. A chosen classification number, title of the article, serial number of the strip and other relevant data are also included in such a way as to be readable by the unaided eye. These are stored in stock books (like those used by philatelists) in such a way that the title etc. remain visible. Books are made for storing 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 or 100 film strips. Those strips seem to satisfy the needs of scientific research workers very well because they seldom need an article covering more than few pages. The practice has a lot to commend itself to the librarians as well, though its applicability in archives where the series are usually long is of doubtful value.

Before closing this paper a reference might be made to the problem of standardization, the desirability of which need hardly be stressed. There has been a mushroom growth of microfilm equipment, materials and technique. There exists also some confusion in terminology. Often a scholar finds that the much cherished film he had ordered does not fit into his reader. It is, indeed, a matter of gratification that the question is under active consideration of the U.N.E.S.C.O. and F.I.D., and a survey of microfilm use, its future and its standardization has already been undertaken.

R. C. GUPTA

PRESERVATION OF PENCIL WRITING

PENCIL WRITING tends to smear very rapidly and is liable to be rubbed off gradually even with the slightest frictional force that may come into play when a number of pencil written manuscripts are kept pressed against each other. Each time they are handled, they are exposed to the risk of obliteration.

Very little can be done to revive pencil writing which has smeared away, but it can be preserved and its further smudging can be avoided by the application of a protective coating. Application of a light wash of skimmed milk to form a protective coating for pencil writing was suggested by Dr. Ramon C. Vasa.¹ Dr. Vasa was not sure of the effect, deleterious or otherwise, which skimmed milk might have on the paper so treated. He, however, remarked that certain documents treated with skimmed milk were in perfect condition even after twenty-five years.

Water, proteins and traces of minerals are the principal constituents of skimmed milk. None of these constituents are likely to produce any deleterious effect on paper. Some experiments relating to treatment of paper with skimmed milk which were conducted in the National Archives of India showed that such papers undergo a slight change in colour when subjected to accelerated aging tests and the aged papers when subjected to physical tests were found to be strengthened (See Table II). Owing to this strengthening effect the documents treated with skimmed milk were found to be in perfect state even after twenty-five years as observed by Dr. Vasa.

A similar treatment, that of a 2.5% starch solution, has been suggested by A. E. Minogue.² Casein (present in skimmed milk) and starch form good food for most of the record room insects. Furthermore, skimmed milk and starch solution are also good mediums for the propagation of micro-organisms. Paper treated with them becomes more vulnerable to attacks by micro-organisms and other insects. Samples of papers treated with skimmed milk which were kept in a humidified room were found to be profusely covered with mildew spores. Moreover, these coatings are washed away as soon as the documents come in contact with water. It may be observed here that neither of the above mentioned treatment is

applicable to writing with copying pencils or with other coloured pencils having water soluble dyes.

The defects of skimmed milk and starch coatings can be eliminated if lacquer varnish coating is used for preserving pencil writing. A suitable lacquer varnish (A) incorporating cellulose acetate plastic foil (5.6%) in methyl ethyl ketone, dioxane and acetone (1:1:2), slightly different from that used in National Archives, Washington,³ has been used with success in the National Archives of India for preserving pencil writing. A solution (B) of cellulose acetate foil (2.3%) in ethylene dichloride⁴ + alcohol (19:1) was also found to serve the same purpose. Writing with coloured as well as copying pencils and carbon copies can also be treated with the same varnish. Carbon copies and writing with copying pencils undoubtedly tend to smudge when they are placed in a varnish bath. This can, however, be appreciably avoided by keeping the documents before their treatment with the varnish for two to three minutes in an acetone bath which will dissolve most of the soluble constituents that tend to smear.

Another varnish of the same nature which is derived from copal called *kopallack* has been successfully used in Reichsarchiv (Potsdam)⁵ for the treatment of pencil writing and maps marked with coloured ink or paints liable to run if wet.

The above lacquer varnish coatings are not affected by micro-organism and have the added advantage of not being washed away by water. There is very little change of colour in the treated paper when subjected to accelerated aging tests.

The results of experiments carried out in the National Archives of India with cellulose acetate lacquer varnish (A) and (B) and skimmed milk are summed up in Tables I & II (pp. 36-38).

RANBIR KISHORE
O. P. GOEL

¹ Vasa, Ramon C., 'Preservation of Pencil Writing', *The Indian Archives*, Vol. I, (1947), pp. 325-26.

² Minogue, A. E., *The Repair and Preservation of Records*. Bulletin of the National Archives, Washington, no 5, (1943), p. 10.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁴ Ethylene dichloride is highly toxic. While working with this liquid care should be taken not to inhale it in excess.

⁵ Smith L. Herman, 'Manuscript Repair in European Archives'. *The Indian Archives*, Vol. III (1949), pp. 104-10.

TABLE I
PRESERVATION OF PENCIL WRITING WITH CELLULOSE ACETATE LACQUER VARNISHES.

Type of pencil used	Treatment	Effect of rubbing gently with finger tips	Effect of washing in water	Effect of exposure to sun and atmosphere in open (55-70 hrs.)	Accelerated Aging (heating for 72 hrs. at 100 C.)	Remarks
Graphite	Untreated	Writing tends to smear	Most of the written characters are smudged	Writing becomes dim	Samples of paper treated with the varnishes (A) & (B) when subjected to accelerated aging test showed no change in colour. Colour remained the same as that of treated and unaged samples.	Pencil writing is exposed to smearing and smudging
-do-	Treated with skimmed milk	No smearing tendencies, but slight smearing on prolonged rubbing	Writing develops smearing tendencies after washing	Writing remains as fast as original		Milk coat protects the pencil writings from smearing but the coating is washed away by water
-do-	Treated with cellulose acetate lacquer (A)	No smearing tendencies even on prolonged rubbing	No smearing on rubbing	Writing remains as fast as original		Varnish coat protects the writing against smearing and the coating is unaffected by water
Red Pencil	Untreated	Writing tends to smear	Writing is slightly washed away	Writing becomes dim		Writing is exposed to smearing and smudging
-do-	Treated with skimmed milk	-do-	Milk coat is washed away and the writing is smeared on rubbing	-do-		Milk coat protects the writing. The coating is washed away by water

-do-	Treated with Varnish (A)	No smearing tendencies	No smearing of writing and no colour spreading	Writing remains as fast as original	When the document is dipped in the varnish bath, there is slight change in colour, but when the varnish is sprayed there is no change and the writing is protected against smearing
Copying Pencil	Untreated	Tendencies to smear	Writing spreads	The colour is changed to a dull violet tinge and the writing becomes dim	Smearing and smudging tendencies are noted in the writing
-do-	Treated with skimmed milk	Writing spreads	Writing spreads	There is slight change in colour but the writing remains as fast as original	This treatment is not applicable to writing with copying pencils
-do-	Treated with Varnish (A)	No smearing tendencies	No smearing tendencies	Writing remains as fast as original	Writing is protected against smearing
-do-	Treated with Varnish (B)	-do-	-do-	Colour fades away and writing becomes quite dim	-do-
Carbon Copies	Untreated	Smearing is noted	Writing is washed away	Writing remains as fast as original	Writing is liable to be smeared
-do-	Treated with Varnish (B)	No smearing tendencies	Writing remains as original with no smearing tendencies	Writing remains as fast as original	Writing is protected against smearing and smudging

TABLE II

EFFECT OF SKIMMED MILK ON PAPER.

Samples under test	Colour	Thickness	Folding endurance (Tension 0.5 k.g.)	Bursting endurance	Retention of folding endurance	Retention of bursting strength	Remarks
Control Sample	Whitish blue colour.	0.0032 in.	53 double folds	11.3 lbs/sq. in.	—	—	—
Treated with skimmed milk	White. No apparent colour change noticeable	0.0038 in.	52 -do-	17.0 "	98 per cent	154 per cent	Paper is reinforced and there is no change in colour
Untreated and Aged	Yellowish tinge in colour	0.0031 in.	12 -do-	4.0 "	23 -do-	36.4 -do-	Paper has lost about 70% of its strength
Treated with skimmed milk and Aged	Stains appeared on the paper and colour changed to yellow	0.0038 in.	30 -do-	12.7 "	56.6 -do-	112.4 -do-	Paper is strengthened by the treatment

N. B. White Printing paper, double foolscap 27" x 17", 20 lbs. (Supplied by Central Stationery Office, Calcutta) was used

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF RECORDS OF DANISH INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA*

2

FOREIGN BRANCH

Copy of letter, dated 15 January 1784, from the Commissioners of Customs clarifying the regulations for the levy of duties on articles exported in Danish ships and in particular dealing with the cases of Danish vessels the *Cronburg* and the *Christianburg*; *For. Cons. 3 February 1784, nos 13-14*; 5 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 3 February 1784, to M. O. Bie, Governor of Fredericksnagore, regarding payment of duties levied on the goods carried by the *Cronburg*; *For. Cons. 3 February 1784, no 15*; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 1 February 1784, from M. O. Bie, Governor of Fredericksnagore, dealing with the right of the English to detain and examine all Danish ships; asserting the rights of the Danish trade subject to only 2½ per cent duty on imports and exports and protesting against the regulations framed by the Commissioners of Customs; *For. Cons. 18 February 1784, nos 16-17*; 5 pp.

Letter, dated 5 February 1784, from Governor M. O. Bie dealing with reasons advanced by the Commissioners for the detention of the *Cronburg* and demanding amends for the false accusations made against him regarding goods on board the *Cronburg*; *For. Cons. 18 February 1784, no 18*; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 13 March 1784, from the Commissioners of Customs (with enclosures) to the Governor General regarding the grounds on which the detention of the *Cronburg* was effected; *For. Cons. 23 March 1784, nos 2-5*; 8 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 19 March 1784, to M. O. Bie in reply to his communication regarding the detention of the *Cronburg*; *For. Cons. 23 March 1784, no 6*; 1 p.

Letter, dated 22 April 1784, from M. O. Bie protesting against the illegal detention of the Danish ship *Princess Royal* and asserting the trading rights of the Danish Company subject only to the payment of 2½

*A list of documents of Danish interest belonging to the Public Department of the Government at Fort William appeared in *The Indian Archives*, Volume V, No. 2. For an introductory note on "Records of Danish Interest in the National Archives of India" see *The Indian Archives*, Volume V, No.

per cent duty on exports and imports; *For. Cons. 13 May 1784, no 5; 4 pp.*

Observations of the Board of Customs, Calcutta, dated 3 May 1784, on the above complaint and also on the rights of the Danish trade; *For. Cons. 13 May 1784, no 6; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 13 May 1784, to M. O. Bie dealing with this complaint; *For. Cons. 13 May 1784, no 7; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 May 1784, from the Chief and Council at Fort Dansbourg intimating the administrative changes consequent on the resignation of Mr. J. Krefting; *For. Cons. 22 June 1784, no 3; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 24 May 1784, from the Chief and Council at Fort Dansbourg dealing with the complaint of hinderance to the Danish trade already preferred to by M. O. Bie; *For. Cons. 22 June 1784, no 4; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 June 1784, from M. O. Bie regarding the demand of Commissioners of Customs for payment of duties levied on the cargo of the *Cronburg* and the *Christianburg*; *For. Cons. 22 June 1784, nos 5-6; 6 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 22 June 1784, to M. O. Bie asking for more definite information regarding the above complaint; *For. Cons. 22 June 1784, no 7; 1 p.*

Copy of letter, dated 30 June 1784, from M. O. Bie at Fredericksnagore regarding the trading rights of the Danes in Bengal; *For. Cons. 6 July 1784; 8 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 3 August 1784, to M. O. Bie (with enclosure) regarding the surrender of four deserters, from East India Company's ship the *Barrington*, who had taken refuge in a Danish ship at Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 August 1784; 3 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 12 August 1784, from M. O. Bie regarding the surrender of four deserters from the ship *Barrington*; *For. Cons. 17 August 1784; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 14 August 1784, from M. O. Bie complaining of the unwarrantable duties demanded on goods loaded on his ship by the Board of Customs; *For. Cons. 17 August 1784; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 16 August 1784, from Commissioners of Customs to the Governor General with reference to M. O. Bie's complaint; *For. Cons. 17 August 1784; 11 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 17 August 1784, from the Board of Customs to the Governor General with reference to M. O. Bie's complaint; *For. Cons. 17 August 1784; 7 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 17 August 1784, to M. O. Bie in reply to his

complaint of unwarrantable duties being levied on Danish goods; *For. Cons. 17 August 1784; 1 p.*

Copy of letter, dated 24 August 1784, to M. O. Bie, Governor of Fredericksnagore, communicating to him the Board's decision regarding duties, leviable on the Danish trade; *For. Cons. 24 August 1784; 6 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 26 August 1784, from the Governor of Fredericksnagore requesting a reconsideration of the question of duties on Danish trade and copy of letter, dated 2 September 1784, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore in reply; *For. Cons. 2 September 1784; 5 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 14 October 1784, to M. O. Bie regarding surrender of deserters from East India Company's ship, the *Earl of Mansfield* taking shelter at Serampore and copy of letter, dated 19 October 1784, from M. O. Bie in reply; *For. Cons. 1 November 1784; 4 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 4 December 1784, from M. O. Bie forwarding the complaint of the commander of the Danish ship, the *Kroon Princess*; *For. Cons. 14 December 1784; 1 p.*

Copy of letter, dated 8 December 1784, from the Board of Customs (with enclosures) expressing their views on the complaint preferred by M. O. Bie and copy of letter, dated 11 December 1784, to M. O. Bie in reply to his complaint regarding detention of the *Kroon Princess*; *For. Cons. 14 December 1784; 13 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 14 December 1784, from M. O. Bie to Fort William authorities regarding detention of a Danish ship and the rights of Danish trade in general and copy of a letter, dated 16 December 1784, to M. O. Bie in reply; *For. Cons. 20 December 1784; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 December 1784, from the Commissioners of Customs to the Governor General (with enclosure) complaining against the obstruction caused to the collection of custom duties on Danish ships at Serampore; *For. Cons. 4 January 1785, nos 10-12; 6 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 December 1784, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore, protesting against M. O. Bie's conduct in obstructing the collection of custom duties on Danish ships; *For. Cons. 4 January 1785, no 13; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 31 January 1785, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore informing that M. O. Bie has resigned and that Captain LeFevre has succeeded him as the Chief; *For. Cons. 3 February 1785, no 7; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 February 1785, to Capt. LeFevre congratulating him on his appointment as the Chief of the Danish factory; *For. Cons. 3 February 1785, no 8; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 February 1785, from the Danish Governor and

Council at Fredericksnagore enquiring about the *bona fides* of a person named Nawab Bahadur Ali claiming to be a son of late Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah; *For. Cons.* 15 February 1785, no 5; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 15 February 1785, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore regarding the *bona fides* of Nawab Bahadur Ali; *For. Cons.* 15 February 1785, no 6; 1 p.

Letter, dated 27 March 1785, from the Danish Council at Tranquebar advising of certain administrative changes there and at Fredericksnagore; *For. Cons.* 19 April 1785, no 9; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 19 April 1785, to the Governor of Tranquebar acknowledging receipt of information regarding administrative changes at Tranquebar and Fredericksnagore; *For. Cons.* 19 April 1785, no 10; 1 p.

Letter, dated 18 August 1785, from the Danish Council at Fredericksnagore supporting the proposal for a cartel for surrender of deserters from each side; *For. Cons.* 24 August 1785, no 18; 2 pp.

Draft of convention to be agreed upon by the Danish Council at Fredericksnagore regarding deserters from each side; *For. Cons.* 8 September 1785, no 4; 6 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 8 September 1785, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore forwarding the new regulations for the trade of the foreign settlements; *For. Cons.* 8 September 1785, no 21; 1 p.

Letter, dated 19 September 1785, from the Danish Council giving their opinion on the new regulations proposed by the English; *For. Cons.* 27 September 1785, no 11; 2 pp.

Regulations for the collection of the duties at Buxbunder (Customs house) on the trade of the foreign settlements; *For. Cons.* 10 October 1785, no 11; 1 p.

Letter, dated 14 September 1785, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore forwarding the convention about restitution of 'deserters' after making certain alterations; *For. Cons.* 10 October 1785, nos 21-22; 7 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 10 October 1785, to the Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore regarding the proposed convention for restitution of deserters; *For. Cons.* 10 October 1785, no 23; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 19 December 1785, from the Board of Revenue expressing views regarding regulations for the Danish trade; *For. Cons.* 30 January 1786, no 25; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 17 January 1786, from the Danish Commercial Agents requesting that opium contractor be directed to deliver 400 chests of opium; *For. Cons.* 30 January 1786, no 26; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 22 March 1786, to the Commercial Agents at

Fredericksnagore informing that that year only 400 chests of opium could be given and that thereafter the quantity would be determined according to fresh instructions from England; *For. Cons.* 22 March 1786, no 6; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 21 June 1786, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore enclosing the cartel on extradition of deserters duly executed and acknowledging receipt of new trade regulations; *For. Cons.* 24 July 1786, no 16; 1 p.

Letter, dated 10 July 1786, from the Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore informing that Mr Duntzfelt has been deputed to discuss the question of the trade regulations; *For. Cons.* 24 July 1786, no 17; 1 p.

Representation from Mr C. W. Duntzfelt, dated 14 July 1786, regarding the duties paid by the Danes and the import of coast salt by them; *For. Cons.* 24 July 1786, no 18; 3 pp.

A copy of the regulations at Buxbunder (Customs house) for the Danish trade previous to the establishment of the Board of Customs; *For. Cons.* 17 August 1786, no 19; 1 p.

Letter, dated 16 August 1786, from Mr Duntzfelt requesting a speedy decision respecting the duties on the Danish trade and the import of salt or to grant equal privileges with the French regarding trade in this article; *For. Cons.* 17 August 1786, no 20; 3 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 17 August 1786, to Mr Duntzfelt in reply to the above and enclosing a copy of the regulations at Buxbunder for the Danish trade previous to the establishment of the Board of Revenue; *For. Cons.* 17 August 1786, no 21; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 28 August 1786, from Mr Duntzfelt asserting that the Danish nation has the same privileges as the French, repeating their claim to the right of importing salt from the coast and requesting that ancient usage may be re-established; *For. Cons.* 6 September 1786, no 26; 4 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 6 September 1786, to Mr Duntzfelt in reply to the above; *For. Cons.* 6 September 1786, no 27; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 25 August 1786, from Mr Gotting at Serampore informing that he has been appointed to build a road from Serampore to Chandernagore and asking for financial assistance; *For. Cons.* 6 September 1786, no 28; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 14 September 1786, from Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore congratulating Earl Cornwallis on his appointment as Governor General and expressing hopes of lasting friendship; *For. Cons.* 20 September 1786, no 15; 1 p.

Letter, dated 19 September 1786, from Mr C. W. Duntzfelt on behalf

of Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore forwarding a set of proposed regulations for collection of duties on Danish trade; *For. Cons. 13 October 1786, no 26; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 September 1786, from Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore requesting again for permission to import salt into Bengal and touching upon the rights of Danish trade; *For. Cons. 13 October 1786, no 28; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 13 October 1786, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore in reply to the request for permission to import salt into Bengal; *For. Cons. 13 October 1786, no 29; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 29 September 1786, from the Danish Chief at Fredericksnagore congratulating Lord Cornwallis on his appointment as Governor General; *For. Cons. 13 October 1786, no 30; 1 p.*

Board of Revenue's views, dated 21 September 1786, on the monetary assistance asked for by Mr Gotting for building a road from Serampore to Chandernagore; *For. Cons. 25 October 1786, no 1; 2 pp.*

Views of the Board of Revenue, dated 8 November 1786, on the regulations proposed by Mr Duntzfelt for the Danish trade; *For. Cons. 20 November 1786, no 1; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 20 November 1786, to Mr Duntzfelt conveying views on the regulations proposed by him for Danish trade; *For. Cons. 20 November 1786, no 15; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 November 1786, from the Chief and Council at Tranquebar congratulating Earl Cornwallis on his appointment as Governor General; *For. Cons. 11 December 1786, no 14; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 12 December 1786, from Mr Duntzfelt regarding the rights of Danish trade and mode of collection of duties on it; *For. Cons. 15 December 1786, nos 1-2; 9 pp.*

Letter, dated 6 April 1787, from Mr LeFevre, Governor of Fredericksnagore, forwarding a petition from one Mr Blundell who had been wrongfully arrested and urging his release; *For. Cons. 9 April 1787, nos 7-8; 5 pp.*

Proceedings and reports of enquiry in the case of Mr Blundell, dated 11/14 April 1787; *For. Cons. 13 April 1787, nos 2-4; 8 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 13 April 1787, to Mr LeFevre, Governor of Fredericksnagore, regarding the case of Mr Blundell; *For. Cons. 13 April 1787, no 5; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 April 1787, from Mr LeFevre urging a speedy and favourable determination of the issue of duties on Danish trade; *For. Cons. 18 April 1787; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 May 1787, from the Agents of the Danish East India

Company requesting for 200 chests of opium; *For. Cons. 17 May 1787, no 1; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 17 May 1787, to the Agents of the Danish East India Company agreeing to their request; *For. Cons. 17 May 1787, no 2; 2 pp.*

Proceedings, dated 18 May 1787, regarding the request of the Danish Company for the supply of saltpetre; *For. Cons. 23 May 1787, no 7; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 22 May 1787, from the Danish Commercial Chief at Fredericksnagore regarding supply of saltpetre; *For. Cons. 6 June 1787, no 12; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 16 July 1787, to Mr Duntzfelt in reply to his letter regarding the proposed regulations for collection of duties on Danish trade; *For. Cons. 16 July 1787, no 16; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 August 1787, from the Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore intimating that they have recalled Mr Duntzfelt from Calcutta and that they would refer the proposed regulations to Tranquebar; *For. Cons. 28 August 1787, no 8; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 October 1787, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore complaining of the detention of Danish goods at Bullpore and the levy of double duties at Calcutta; *For. Cons. 3 October 1787, no 5; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 23 October 1787, from the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, forwarding the Collector's report on the detention of Danish goods and levy of double duties; *For. Cons. 5 November 1787; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 5 November 1787, to the Danish Chief and Council in reply to their complaint regarding detention of Danish goods at Bullopore and the levy of double duties at Calcutta; *For. Cons. 5 November 1787; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 14 December 1787, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore complaining of acts of violence committed by the English servants against Edward Chreighton at Serampore; *For. Cons. 19 December 1787, no 7; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 19 December 1787, to the Danish Chief and Council in reply to the above complaint; *For. Cons. 19 December 1787, no 8; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 5 January 1788, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore protesting against the detention of goods meant for the Danish ship *Dannibroe* and the illegal exaction of customs duties and draft of letter, dated 7 January 1788, to the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore in regard to this complaint; *For. Cons. 9 January 1788, nos 6-7; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 January 1788, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore repeating the above complaint; *For. Cons. 9 January 1788, no 8; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 January 1788, from the Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore protesting against the illegal levy of duties on the goods for their ship *Dannibroe* in particular and on the Danish trade in general; *For. Cons. 18 January 1788, no 2; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 18 January 1788, to the Danish Chief of Fredericksnagore in reply to the above complaint; *For. Cons. 18 January 1788, no 3; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 February 1788, from the Commercial Agents at Serampore requesting for 200 chests of opium and 12,000 maunds of saltpetre; *For. Cons. 14 February 1788, no 1; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 14 February 1788, to the Danish Commercial Agents conceding their request; *For. Cons. 14 February 1788, no 2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 February 1788, from the Danish Chief at Fredericksnagore (with enclosures) protesting against the levy of double duties; *For. Cons. 25 February 1788, nos 8-10; 9 pp.*

Draft of reply, dated 25 February 1788, to the above; *For. Cons. 25 February 1788, no 11; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 17 May 1788, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fort Domobourg intimating the appointment of Peter Anker as Governor of all Danish territories in India; *For. Cons. 6 June 1788; no 1; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 June 1788, congratulating Peter Anker on his new appointment; *For. Cons. 6 June 1788, no 2; 2 pp.*

Instructions, dated 14 February 1788, to the Boards of Revenue and Trade for the delivery of opium and saltpetre to the Danish Agents; *For. Cons. 6 June 1788, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 July 1788, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore intimating reappointment of M. O. Bie as Governor and expressing hopes of continued friendship; *For. Cons. 4 August 1788, no 10; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 4 August 1788, to Lieut. Col. Bie congratulating him on his reappointment as Governor of Fredericksnagore; *For. Cons. 4 August 1788, no 11; 1 p.*

Copy of letter, dated 1 August 1788, from Nawab Mubarak-ud-Daulah to the Chief of Fredericksnagore; *For. Cons. 11 August 1788, no 3; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 9 January 1789, from Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore requesting permission to export 5,000 or 6,000 bags of rice to Tranquebar to relieve shortage there and draft of letter, dated 12 January

1789, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore expressing inability to give permission for export of rice to Tranquebar; *For. Cons. 12 January 1789, nos 65-66; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 February 1789, from the Commercial Agents at Fredericksnagore requesting for the annual supply of opium and saltpetre; *For. Cons. 11 February 1789, no 1; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 11 February 1789, to the Danish Commercial Agents intimating that their request has been acceded to; *For. Cons. 11 February 1789, no 2; 1 p.*

Drafts of letters, dated 11 February 1789, to Boards of Revenue and Trade regarding delivery of opium and saltpetre to the Danes; *For. Cons. 11 February 1789, nos 3-4; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 7 May 1789, to M. O. Bie regarding the action to be taken in the case of the Danes arrested in Calcutta; *For. Cons. 15 May 1789, no 3; 2 pp.*

M. O. Bie's reply, dated 8 May 1789, to the above; *For. Cons. 15 May 1789, no 4; 2 pp.*

Petition, dated 7 October 1789, from Messrs Schroder and Lund, merchants at Serampore, seeking permission to export surplus rice from Serampore; *For. Cons. 7 October 1789, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 3 January 1791, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore protesting against the violent conduct of Mr Atchinson in forcibly removing a protected resident of that place to Calcutta; *For. Cons. 5 January 1791, no 2; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 5 January 1791, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore dealing with the case of Mr Atchinson; *For. Cons. 5 January 1791, no 3; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 12 January 1791, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore, with the report of the Attorney-General enclosed, regretting that nothing can be done in the case of the arrest of Durgadhun Shaw by Mr Atchinson; *For. Cons. 12 January 1791, nos 8-9; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 26 January 1791, from Governor General's Private Secretary at camp Fort St. George to the Secretary of the Board, Fort William, forwarding copies of correspondence of Governor Anker of Tranquebar with Governor of Fort St. George and Lord Cornwallis regarding Nawab of Arcot's debts to the Danish Company (copies of letters enclosed); *For. Cons. 16 February 1791, nos 9-14; 18 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 February 1791, from the Commercial Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore for the allotment of annual supply of opium and saltpetre; *For. Cons. 25 February 1791, no 4; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 25 February 1791, to the Commercial Agents of

the Danish Company agreeing to their request; *For. Cons. 25 February 1791, no 5; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 March 1791, from the Magistrate of Patna enclosing copies of his correspondence with the Danish Resident at Patna regarding the jurisdiction of the English *Adalat* at Patna to try offences committed outside the walls of the Danish factory and draft of letter, dated 25 May 1791, from Fort William to Col. Bie, Governor of Fredericksnagore, asserting the jurisdiction of the English *Adalat* at Patna and requesting that necessary instructions may be issued to the Danish Resident at Patna; *For. Cons. 25 May 1791, nos 7-16; 26 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 June 1791, from Col. Bie asserting that offences such as referred to by the Magistrate of Patna lay under Danish jurisdiction; *For. Cons. 8 June 1791, no 5; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 8 June 1791, to Col. Bie, Governor of Fredericksnagore, on the subject of offences committed outside the walls of the Danish factory at Patna; *For. Cons. 8 June 1791, no 6; 12 pp.*

Letter, dated 23 June 1791, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore expressing inability to give instructions to the Danish Resident at Patna as desired by the English; *For. Cons. 20 August 1791, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 August 1791, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore requesting the surrender of four deserters from the Danish ships who had taken shelter on an English ship; *For. Cons. 25 August 1791, no 3; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 30 September 1791, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore requesting extradition of the English deserters; *For. Cons. 30 September 1791, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 6 February 1792, from the Danish Commercial Agents at Serampore intimating that Mr Wutdim has succeeded as Chief of the factory and requesting for the annual supply of opium and saltpetre; *For. Cons. 8 February 1792, no 1; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter from Fort William, dated 6 March 1792, to Mr Wutdim at Fredericksnagore congratulating him on his appointment to the office of the Chief of Danish factory; *For. Cons. 9 March 1792, no. 6; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 26 April 1792, from Col. Bie requesting permission to export 5,000 or 6,000 bags of rice and draft of letter, dated 27 April 1792, to Col. Bie regretting that permission cannot be given as the embargo on the export of rice has not been lifted as yet; *For. Cons. 27 April 1792, nos 5-6; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 20 June 1792, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore requesting that they should intimate by the month of August what por-

tion of the quantity of saltpetre allowed to them they propose to take for the current season; *For. Cons. 20 June 1792, no 4; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 July 1792, from the Chief at Tranquebar intimating the establishment of a Danish factory at Calicut; *For. Cons. 6 August 1792, no 2; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 1 August 1792, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore in reply to Board's letter requiring information regarding saltpetre to be allotted to the Danes; *For. Cons. 6 August 1792, no 3; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 August 1792, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore regarding the quantity of saltpetre to be allotted to the Danes; *For. Cons. 6 August 1792, no 4; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 August 1792, to the Danish Agents at Serampore requesting for information about the portion of saltpetre (allotted to them) proposed to be taken up by them; *For. Cons. 6 August 1792, no 5; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 13 August 1792, from the Commercial Agents at Fredericksnagore intimating that they hope to receive the 12,000 maunds of saltpetre granted to them for the year 1792/93 and requesting a similar allotment for the year 1793/94 and draft of letter, dated 13 August 1792, to the Danish Commercial Agents in reply; *For. Cons. 13 August 1792, nos 1-2; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 21 September 1792, to the Danish Governor at Tranquebar acknowledging receipt of his letter about the establishment of a Danish factory at Calicut and intimating that it has been referred to Bombay Government; *For. Cons. 21 September 1792, no 5; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 29 November 1792, from the Agents of the Danish Company making a request for 200 chests of opium for the year 1793; *For. Cons. 30 November 1792, no 10; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 30 November 1792, to the Danish Commercial Agents intimating acceptance of their request; *For. Cons. 30 November 1792, no 11; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 9 May 1793, from Col. Bie requesting that the cargoes of the Danish ship *Menerra* should not be permitted to be unloaded until the Captain produced a certificate from the Colonel; *For. Cons. 10 May 1793, no 1; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 22 July 1793, from Col. Bie requesting the prevention of Capt. Walker and the ship *Dorothea Elizabeth* from sailing from Calcutta until he delivered the royal Danish passport; *For. Cons. 26 July 1793, no 7; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 July 1793, to Col. Bie in reply to the above; *For. Cons. 26 July 1793, no 8; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 9 August 1793, to Col. Bie requesting surrender of certain natives involved in a case filed by Goluck Datt in the *Nizam Adalat* (proceedings enclosed); *For. Cons. 12 August 1793, nos 8-9; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 August 1793, from Col. Bie protesting against the ban on export of saltpetre on all foreign ships; *For. Cons. 12 August 1793, no 10; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 August 1793, from Col. Bie in reply to Board's request for the extradition of persons involved in the case filed by Goluck Datt; *For. Cons. 19 August 1793, no 21; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 August 1793, from Col. Bie on the above subject; *For. Cons. 19 August 1793, no 23; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 20 September 1793, from Governor Anker at Tranquebar protesting against the embargo on the export of saltpetre from Bengal on board the Danish ships; *For. Cons. 21 October 1793, no 7; 2 pp.*

Drafts of letters, dated 21 October 1793, to Governor Anker expressing inability to relax the embargo on the export of saltpetre from Bengal; *For. Cons. 21 October 1793, no 8-9; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 25 November 1793, from the Danish Commercial Agents at Fredericksnagore requesting that the Customs Master be asked to permit the Danish quota of saltpetre to pass from Serampore in boats to the Danish ships, the *Disco* and the *Augustenberg*; *For. Cons. 25 November 1793, no 9; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 23 January 1794, from Col. Bie seeking permission to ship from 1,000 to 1,500 bags of saltpetre on the Danish ship, the *Marianna*; *For. Cons. 27 January 1794, no 3; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 31 January 1794, to Col. Bie stating the objections to his request to export saltpetre on the *Marianna*; *For. Cons. 31 January 1794, no 9; 1 p.*

Request, dated 30 January 1794, from Mr Mossin for permission to take a quantity of saltpetre on board the *Princess Frederica* for Copenhagen; *For. Cons. 31 January 1794, no 10; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 6 February 1794, from the Danish Commercial Agents at Fredericksnagore requesting the supply of 200 chests of opium and 12,000 maunds of saltpetre to the Danish Agents at Calcutta for the year 1794-95; *For. Cons. 10 February 1794, no 9; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 10 February 1794, to the Danish Commercial Agents intimating that their request has been acceded to; *For. Cons. 10 February 1794, no 10; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 25 April 1794, from the Danish Agents at Fredericksnagore reporting the loss of 1,700 maunds of saltpetre and requesting to

be supplied with this quantity again; *For. Cons. 28 April 1794, no 4; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 26 September 1794, from the Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore requesting that the prohibition against shipping of saltpetre on foreign bottoms may not be extended to 12,000 maunds on their ships for the season; *For. Cons. 29 September 1794, no 2; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 September 1794, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore informing that the above request cannot be complied with; *For. Cons. 29 September 1794, no 3; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 February 1795, to the Danish Agents at Fredericksnagore enquiring whether they would be willing to resell the 12,000 maunds of saltpetre to the Company and offering terms of purchase; *For. Cons. 2 March 1795, no 7; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 28 February 1795, from the Danish Commercial Agents at Fredericksnagore agreeing to resell the saltpetre but hoping that the annual supply of saltpetre to the Danes would continue; *For. Cons. 2 March 1795, nos 8-9; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 2 March 1795, to the Danish Agents in reply to their offer to resell the saltpetre; *For. Cons. 2 March 1795, no 10; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 March 1795, from Col. Bie requesting that steps be taken to punish the insult offered to the Danish flag by Mr Jones in seizing upon the snow *Serampore* provided with a royal Danish passport; *For. Cons. 3 April 1795, nos 6-7; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 April 1795, to Col. Bie enclosing report of the Company's law officers on the above incident and intimating that with respect to the right of seizure the decision rests exclusively with the Supreme Court of Judicature; *For. Cons. 3 April 1795, nos 8-12; 91 pp.*

Letter, dated 6 April 1795, from Col. Bie protesting against the illegal seizure of the Danish vessel the *Serampore* and arrest of Mr Prescott who had been granted a Danish passport; *For. Cons. 10 April, 1795, no 4; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 March 1795, from Col. Bie enclosing documents regarding the illegal seizure of the Danish vessel the *Serampore*; *For. Cons. 10 April 1795, nos 5-8; 8 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 April 1795, from Col. Bie dealing with the case of Mr Prescott and requesting that the royal Danish passport granted to him may be returned; *For. Cons. 17 April 1795, no 6; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 21 April 1795, from Col. Bie requesting the surrender of a Danish deserter taking shelter on board the English ship *Cornwallis*; *For. Cons. 24 April 1795, no 4; 1 p.*

Copy of orders, dated 21 April 1795, to the Commander of the

Cornwallis for the surrender of the Danish deserter ; *For. Cons.* 24 April 1795, no 5 ; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 21 April 1795, to Col. Bie intimating that orders for the surrender of the deserter have been issued ; *For. Cons.* 24 April 1795, no 6 ; 1 p.

Letter, dated 6 February 1796, from the Danish Commercial Agents requesting for an annual supply of 200 chests of opium ; *For. Cons.* 15 February 1796, no 1 ; 1 p.

Copy of letter, dated 14 July 1796, from the Governor of Fredericksnagore intimating the appointment of Mr Jacob Krefting as second member of the Council ; *For. Cons.* 18 July 1796, no 1 ; 1 p.

Copy of letter, dated 18 July 1796, to Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore congratulating them on the reappointment of Mr Jacob Krefting ; *For. Cons.* 18 July 1796, no 2 ; 1 p.

Copy of letter, dated 24 August 1796, from the Danish Agents at Fredericksnagore, expressing disappointment in not receiving the annual quota of saltpetre from Bengal and requesting to be supplied with 12,000 maunds of saltpetre and to be permitted to export it to Europe ; *For. Cons.* 19 September 1796, no 1 ; 2 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 19 September 1796, to the Danish Agents regretting that their request cannot be complied with ; *For. Cons.* 19 September 1796, no 2 ; 2 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 12 September 1796, from the Danish Governor requesting to be supplied with reasons for the seizure of the *Diana* and sale of goods on board her ; *For. Cons.* 3 October 1796, no 14 ; 2 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 26 October 1796, from the Agents to the Danish Company stating that they have incurred the displeasure of their constituents in giving up 12,000 maunds of saltpetre last year and requesting to be furnished by Government with such documents, as might help to clear up their conduct and copy of letter, dated 7 November 1796, to the Danish Agents in reply ; *For. Cons.* 7 November 1796, nos 1-2 ; 5 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 2 January 1797, to Governor of Fredericksnagore complaining of a person known as Kelly or Ramsay, residing at Serampore, who entices seamen from Calcutta ; *For. Cons.* 6 January 1797, no 2 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 4 January 1797, from the Governor of Fredericksnagore in reply to the above ; *For. Cons.* 6 January 1797, no 3 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 6 December 1796, from the Danish Consul General at Tranquebar enclosing representations from the Dutch civil servants at Jafnapatnam ; *For. Cons.* 6 January 1797, nos 5-8 ; 8 pp.

Letter, dated 23 December 1796, from the Danish Agents intimating that Mr Pingel is to succeed Mr Walden as Chief of the Agency and

requesting that orders may be issued for the usual annual supply of saltpetre and opium ; *For. Cons.* 6 January 1797, no 9 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 8 February 1797, from Mr Jacob Kiergaard, late commander of the *Diana* at Serampore with the request that his private property on board that vessel may not be sold ; *For. Cons.* 13 February 1797, no 8 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 7 April 1797, intimating the appointment of Mr Hermanson as Resident and Chief at Fredericksnagore in place of Col. Bie ; *For. Cons.* 8 May 1797, no 1 ; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 8 May 1797, congratulating Mr Hermanson on his appointment as Resident and Chief at Fredericksnagore ; *For. Cons.* 8 May 1797, no 2 ; 1 p.

Letter, dated 22 April 1797, from the Governor of Fredericksnagore requesting the return of certain papers found on board the *Diana* to enable the owner to file an appeal against the confiscation of that ship ; *For. Cons.* 22 May 1797, no 1 ; 3 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 22 May 1797, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore in reply to the request for the return of certain papers found on board the *Diana* ; *For. Cons.* 22 May 1797 ; no 2 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 1 July 1797, from the Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore requesting that the *Fordenskiold* be permitted to go ; *For. Cons.* 4 September 1797, no 1 ; 3 pp.

Reports of the Marine Office, dated 15/16 July 1797, on the seizure and search of the *Fordenskiold* ; *For. Cons.* 4 September 1797, nos 2-4 ; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 17 July 1797, from the Danish Governor protesting against the seizure of *Fordenskiold* ; *For. Cons.* 4 September 1797, no 5 ; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 24 July 1797, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore explaining the circumstances under which the *Fordenskiold* was detained ; *For. Cons.* 4 September 1797, no 6 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 24 August 1797, from the Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore requesting release of the *Fordenskiold* and holding the Company responsible for the payment of compensation for the losses ; *For. Cons.* 4 September 1797, no 7 ; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 4 September 1797, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore intimating the release of the *Fordenskiold* ; *For. Cons.* 4 September 1797, no 8 ; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 7 September 1797, from the Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore intimating the amount of compensation to be paid for the detention of the *Fordenskiold* (with enclosures) and draft of letter,

dated 11 September 1797, to Governor-in-Council of Serampore informing them about the amount of compensation for the detention of the *Fordenskiold*; *For. Cons. 11 September 1797, nos 6, 7, 9; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 September 1797, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fredericksnagore requesting that necessary orders may be given for the payment of compensation already agreed upon; *For. Cons. 18 September 1797, no 1; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 31 July 1797, from Fredericksnagore requesting the release of a Dane pressed on board the English vessel the *Heroine*; *For. Cons. 9 October 1797, no 1; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 December 1797, from the Danish Governor of Tranquebar demanding the return of a letter which was seized by Capt. Thomas of the *Nonsuch*; *For. Cons. 18 December 1797, no 3; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 12 December 1797, from the Danish Governor at Fredericksnagore requesting that a search may be made for deserters from one of their Indiamen; *For. Cons. 18 December 1797, no 4; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 18 December 1797, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore in reply to the above; *For. Cons. 18 December 1797, no 5; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 22 December 1797, to Governor Anker of Tranquebar forwarding the letter alleged to have been seized by Capt. Thomas of the *Nonsuch*; *For. Cons. 22 December 1797, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 16 February 1798, from the Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore requesting that the publication of the '*Remarks on Denmark*' by Mr Mckenly may be stopped; *For. Cons. 2 March 1798, no 1; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 2 March 1798, to the Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore informing them of the action taken against the publication of the '*Remarks on Denmark*'; *For. Cons. 2 March 1798, no 2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 February 1798, from the Danish Agents at Fredericksnagore requesting for the usual annual supply of saltpetre and opium; *For. Cons. 2 March 1798, no 4; 1 p.*

Complaint, dated 23 April 1798, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore that the Danish goods have been stopped at the Customs House; *For. Cons. 1 May 1798, no 5; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 27 May 1798, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore, congratulating Lord Mornington on his safe arrival in India; *For. Cons. 28 May 1798, no 1; 1 p.*

Complaint, dated 3 September 1798, from the Chief of Fredericksnagore about the conduct of a person calling himself Ramsay *alias* Kelly

and request that a guard may be sent for him; *For. Cons. 10 September 1798, no 1; 3 pp.*

Draft of a letter, dated 5 September 1798, to the Chief of Fredericksnagore informing that a guard has been sent for Ramsay *alias* Kelly; *For. Cons. 10 September 1798, no 2; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 March 1799, from the Agents of Danish East India Company requesting for the annual supply of opium; *For. Cons. 1 April 1799, no 24; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 16 November 1799, to the Governor of Serampore informing that four French prisoners of war have escaped from Fort William to Fredericksnagore and requesting that a strict search be made for them; *For. Cons. 19 November 1799, no 2; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 22 November 1799, from the Governor of Serampore intimating that His Danish Majesty has ordered two ships of war to proceed to the East Indies to convoy such Danish ships as may return to Copenhagen next year; one to be stationed at Tranquebar, the other destined for the river Hooghly; *For. Cons. 26 November 1799, no 2; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 3 December 1799, from the Governor of Fredericksnagore intimating that several vessels belonging to native merchants are at Calcutta under Danish colours and requesting that no clearance may be granted to any of these unless they produced authentic passports or certificates; *For. Cons. 10 December 1799, no 6; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 17 October 1799, from the Governor of Serampore requesting that the annual supply of saltpetre and opium may be delivered to the Chief and Council at Serampore as representatives of the Danish Majesty on similar terms as formerly delivered to the Danish Company's Agents; *For. Cons. 10 December 1799, no 14; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 10 December 1799, to the Governor of Serampore informing that the Governor General cannot deprive the Danish Company of the supply in question without a previous reference to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; *For. Cons. 10 December 1799, no 15; 21 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 December 1800, from the Governor requesting to know the grounds on which the brig *Meyren* has been detained at Chittagong; *For. Cons. 15 January 1801, nos 7-8; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 December 1800, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore detailing the circumstances under which the brig *Meyren* was detained; *For. Cons. 15 January 1801, no 9; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 April 1801, from the Agents for the Danish East

India Company requesting for their annual allotment of opium for the ensuing season; *For. Cons. 16 April 1801, no. 12; 1 p.*

Minute of the Governor General, dated 3 June 1801, regarding taking possession of Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 5; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 7 May 1801, to Col. Dickson appointing him to the command of troops sent to take possession of Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 6; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 7 May 1801, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore informing him that in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Court of Denmark instructions have been received to take possession of Danish settlements in India; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801 no 7; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 May 1801, from the Military Secretary to the Governor General informing that Serampore has been taken over; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 8; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 May 1801, from Richard C. Birch, Commissioner for Serampore, forwarding a list of articles found at Serampore with their evaluations; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, nos 9-10; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 May 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore making observations on the articles of surrender proposed by Col. Bie, formerly the Danish Governor; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, nos 11-13; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 May 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore transmitting information respecting the government, fiscal arrangements and revenues, etc., of Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, nos 14-15; 10 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 May 1801, from Lord Wellesley to Col. Bie deferring final reply to the articles of surrender proposed by the latter; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 16; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 8 May 1801, containing instructions to Mr Birch, Commissioner for Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, nos 17-17A; 7 pp.*

Copy of reply, dated 8 May 1801, regarding Col. Bie's terms of surrender; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 18; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 May 1801, from Mr Birch, Commissioner for Serampore, forwarding a representation from Col. Bie; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 19; 1 p.*

Col. Bie's representation, dated 19 May 1801, against the application of British laws to Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 20; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 May 1801, from Mr Birch to Mr Krefiting at Serampore intimating that he may continue to administer justice till further orders; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 22; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 May 1801, to Mr Birch instructing that

Danish laws should continue to be applied to Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 25; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 7 May 1801, to Governors of Bombay, Ceylon, etc., informing them of the decision to seize all Danish settlements and instructing them to act accordingly; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 26; 5 pp.*

Copy of instructions, dated 7 May 1801, to the Lieut. Governor of Prince of Wales island to seize all Danish property, etc.; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 27; 6 pp.*

Draft of instructions, dated 7 May 1801, to the Marine Board to seize all Danish property and ships; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 28; 3 pp.*

Draft of instructions, dated 7 May 1801, to Magistrates at Dacca, Patna and Murshidabad to seize Danish property within their jurisdiction; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 29; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 May 1801, from the Town Major enclosing a list of prisoners of war taken from the Danish ship *Norge*; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, nos 36-37; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 16 May 1801, from the Town Major forwarding paroles of certain Danish officers of the *Charollete*; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 38; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 May 1801, from the Town Major regarding Danish prisoners taken from the brig *Meyren*; *For. Cons. 3 June 1801, no 39; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 22 May 1801, from the Magistrate of Patna intimating that possession has been taken of the Danish factory at Patna, with lists of prisoners taken and of public and private property of the Danes seized by him; *For. Cons. 23 July 1801, nos 2-4; 9 pp.*

Representation, dated 24 June 1801, of Mr Pingle, Chief Agent for the Danish Company at Serampore regarding the grant of subsistence allowance; *For. Cons. 23 July 1801, no 9; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 July 1801, to Mr Birch regarding subsistence allowance proposed to be granted to the servants of the Danish Majesty and the Danish Company; *For. Cons. 23 July 1801, no 10; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 23 July 1801, from Col. Bie requesting permission to pass and repass to and from any of the adjacent settlements and up to Patna; *For. Cons. 23 July 1801, no 11; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 July 1801, to Col. Bie limiting the extent of his movements to Berhampore; *For. Cons. 23 July 1801, no 12; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 16 June 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding an estimate of amount payable to the Danish Majesty's and the Danish Company's servants at Serampore; *For. Cons. 3 August 1801, nos 46; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 27 July 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore urging sale of goods lying in the Danish godowns; *For. Cons. 3 August 1801, nos 7-8; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 July 1801, from the first Agent of the Danish Company stating his objections to the sale of Danish property; *For. Cons. 3 August 1801, no 9; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 August 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding a representation from Mr Pingle, the Danish Company's Agent; *For. Cons. 9 August 1801, no 1; 1 p.*

Representation, dated 7 August 1801, from Mr Pingle regarding sale of Danish pepper lying at Serampore; *For. Cons. 9 August 1801, no 2; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 9 August 1801, from the Governor General to the Commissioner agreeing not to sell the pepper belonging to the Danes; *For. Cons. 9 August 1801, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 July 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding estimate of payments to the Danish servants for the month of June 1801; *For. Cons. 27 August 1801, nos 1-2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 August 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding estimate of payments to the Danish servants during July 1801; *For. Cons. 30 September 1801, nos 3-4; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 25 September 1801, from the Commissioner forwarding estimate of payments to the Danish servants during August 1801; *For. Cons. 30 September 1801, nos 7-8; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 20 September 1801, from the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding Col. Bie's representation; *For. Cons. 8 October 1801, no 1; 2 pp.*

Representation, dated 10 September 1801, of Col. Bie for regular payment of his allowances; *For. Cons. 8 October 1801, no 2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 November 1801, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore regarding the embargo laid on Danish ships and property; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 1; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 18 November 1801, from the Danish Agents soliciting the restitution of the Danish ship *Norge* and release of her crew; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 18 November 1801, from the Danish Agents at Serampore requesting permission to commence repairing the *Norge* and urging release of her crew; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 3; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 20 November 1801, to the Danish Agents at Serampore granting them the temporary possession of the *Norge* and

informing that instructions have been given for the release of the crew; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 4; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 26 November 1801, from the Commander of the Danish ship *Charlotte* requesting that his ship may be given up to him on the same conditions as the *Norge*; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 5; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 30 November 1801, from the commander of the Danish ship *Catherine* soliciting that his ship with her cargo may be restored to him; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 6; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 26 November 1801, from the First Agent to the Danish Company at Serampore requesting release of the stores for the equipment of the *Norge* and to be permitted to hoist the Danish flag on her; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 7; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 30 November 1801, to the First Agent to the Danish Company in reply to the above; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 8; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 8 December 1801, from the Agents for the Danish Company at Serampore requesting the delivery of their allotment of opium for the current and ensuing year; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 9; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 December 1801, from the Agents for the Danish Company seeking permission to lade cargo on the *Norge*; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 12; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 December 1801, from the Commander of the Danish ship *Catherine* submitting proposals for depositing the arrack now on board his ship in the Company's godowns; *For. Cons. 17 December 1801, no 13; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 23 December 1801, from the Agents for the Danish Company at Serampore soliciting an order for exempting the cargo of the *Norge* from the payment of duties at the Customs House chowkies between Serampore and Ishera; *For. Cons. 24 December 1801, no 13; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 28 December 1801, from Capt. Mossien of the Danish ship *Charlotte* informing that he cannot give any other than his personal security for the eventual restoration of the cargo ordered to be conditionally delivered to him; *For. Cons. 7 January 1802, no 8; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 January 1802, from Mr Birch, Commissioner for Serampore enclosing an estimate of payments to the Danish servants for September and October 1801; *For. Cons. 21 January 1802, nos 3-6; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 14 January 1802, to Mr Birch, Commissioner for Serampore, regarding release of Danish shipping; *For. Cons. 21 January 1802, no 17; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 January 1802, from Mr Birch enclosing an estimate

of payments to the Danish servants for November and December 1801; *For. Cons.* 21 January 1802, nos 19-22; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 25 January 1802, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore requesting to be informed of the grounds of the restrictive order on the ship *Norge*; *For. Cons.* 4 February 1802, no 12; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 1 February 1802, from Mr Nissen at Serampore (with enclosures) regarding the detention of the ship *Fredensburg*; *For. Cons.* 18 February 1802, no 14; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 18 February 1802, from the Agents for the Danish Company at Serampore to the Commissioner for Serampore expressing their readiness to execute the engagement required for the release of the *Norge*; *For. Cons.* 11 March 1802, no 3; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 9 February 1802, from the Agents for the Danish Company at Serampore renewing their application for 200 chests of opium; *For. Cons.* 25 March 1802, no 1; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 29 March 1802, from the Commissioner for Serampore enclosing estimate of allowances to be paid to the servants of the Danish Company for the months of January and February 1802; *For. Cons.* 8 April 1802, nos 35-38; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 2 April 1802, from the Commissioner for Serampore, enclosing a letter from the Danish Agents, dated 29 March 1802, regarding their annual quota of opium; *For. Cons.* 8 April 1802, nos 39-40; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 2 April 1802, from the Commissioner for Serampore, enclosing estimate of allowances to be paid to the servants of the Danish Company for the month of March 1802; *For. Cons.* 17 June 1802, nos 35-36; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 4 May 1802, from the Commissioner for Serampore, enclosing estimate of allowances to be paid to the servants of the Danish Company for the month of April 1802; *For. Cons.* 17 June 1802, nos 37-38; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 5 June 1802, from the Commissioner for Serampore enclosing estimate of allowances to be paid to the servants of the Danish Company for the month of May 1802; *For. Cons.* 17 June 1802, nos 39-40; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 10 May 1802, from Mr Attwater at Calcutta requesting that an allowance be granted to him for detention as a prisoner of war at Serampore as he was a Danish subject and letter, dated 28 May 1802, from the Commissioner for Serampore expressing opinion on this request; *For. Cons.* 24 June 1802, nos 2-3; 9 pp.

Letter, dated 15 July 1802, from the Agents for the Danish Company

at Fredericksnagore, requesting for their annual allotment of 12,000 maunds of saltpetre for the current year; *For. Cons.* 22 July 1802, no 2; 5 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 18 July 1802, to Col. Bie, Governor of Serampore, respecting the restoration of Serampore to the Danish authorities and copy of letter to Mr Birch, Commissioner for Serampore giving instructions regarding the restitution of Serampore; *For. Cons.* 22 July 1802, nos 9-10; 6 pp.

Letter, dated 2 July 1802, from Mr. Birch, Commissioner for Serampore forwarding a representation from Mr Ullmaun regarding his monthly allowance; *For. Cons.* 19 August 1802, nos 3-4; 4 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 14 July 1802, to the Commissioner for Serampore communicating the decision to restore Serampore and giving instructions to carry out the decision; *For. Cons.* 19 August 1802, no 6; 3 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 17 July 1802, to Governor Bie from the Commissioner for Serampore communicating the Company's decision to restore Serampore; *For. Cons.* 19 August 1802, nos 7-8; 5 pp.

Letter, dated 19 July 1802, from Mr Birch, conveying thanks from Governor Bie; *For. Cons.* 19 August 1802, no 10; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 31 August 1802, from the Agents of the Danish East India Company requesting that orders may be issued for exempting their merchandize from duty and for preventing any unnecessary hinderance in their conveyance to or from their ships; *For. Cons.* 2 September 1802, no 1; 3 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 2 September 1802, to the Danish Agents intimating that necessary orders have been issued to the Board of Trade respecting the duties on merchandize; *For. Cons.* 2 September 1802, no 3; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 8 June 1803, from the Governor of Serampore (with enclosures) complaining against the violent conduct of Ram Soonder Dass, a resident of Chinsura and draft of letter to the Governor of Serampore intimating that the Commissioner at Chinsura has been instructed to investigate the case; *For. Cons.* 10 January 1805, nos 11-13; 11 pp.

Letter, dated 14 September 1803, from the Governor of Serampore representing the loss which will be sustained by the captains of two Danish vessels, if the proclamation prohibiting the export of saltpetre is enforced with respect to them; *For. Cons.* 10 January 1805, no 14; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 15 December 1804, from the Agents of the Danish East

India Company at Serampore requesting for the delivery of the annual supply of saltpetre ; *For Cons. 20 June 1805, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 10 January 1805, to the Agents of the Danish Company expressing their inability to supply them with saltpetre during the current year ; *For. Cons. 20 June 1805, no 4 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 15 December 1804, from the Agents of the Danish East India Company requesting for an order to the Board of Trade for the delivery of the annual quota of opium ; *For. Cons. 20 June 1805, no 5 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 16 March 1805, from the Agents of the Danish Company asking for the supply of 12,000 maunds of saltpetre and 200 chests of opium ; *For. Cons. 20 June 1805, no 6 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 19 September 1804, from the Attorney of the Master of the Danish brig *Governor Bie* enclosing account of expenses incurred in consequence of the detention of the vessel and claiming compensation ; *For. Cons. 20 June 1805, nos 46-47 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 September 1804, to the Attorney of the Master of the *Governor Bie* saying that his claim for compensation is inadmissible ; *For. Cons. 20 June 1805, no 48 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 29 June 1805, from Mr Krefting announcing his having been appointed Governor until His Danish Majesty's pleasure shall be known and copy of letter, dated 1 July 1805, from Lord Wellesley to Mr Krefting expressing satisfaction at the intelligence ; *For. Cons. 11 July 1805, nos 54-55 ; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 14 September 1805, from the Agents of the Danish East India Company requesting for their annual supply of saltpetre ; *For Cons. 26 September 1805, no 9 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 14 December 1805, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Fredericksnagore requesting that the annual allotment of 200 chests of opium may be delivered to Messrs Palmer and Company who will pay for the same ; *For. Cons. 19 December 1805, no 4 ; 1 p.*

Copy of letter, dated 3 January 1806, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore requesting that the Board of Trade be directed to supply them the annual allotment of saltpetre ; *For Cons. 9 January 1806, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 6 May 1806, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore requesting for the annual supply of 12,000 maunds of saltpetre and 200 chests of opium ; *For. Cons. 8 May 1806, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 17 December 1806, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore requesting that their quota of saltpetre be delivered to Messrs Palmer and Company ; *For. Cons. 18 December 1806, no 3 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 24 January 1807, from the Agents of the Danish East India Company at Serampore soliciting for the usual annual supply of saltpetre and opium ; *For. Cons. 26 February 1807, no 8 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 31 August 1807, from Palmer and Company, Calcutta on behalf of the Agents of the Danish Company requesting for the annual supply of saltpetre ; *For. Cons. 1 September 1807, no. 22 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 27 October 1807, from Agents of the Danish East India Company at Serampore requesting for supply of saltpetre in addition to the 12,000 maunds now allotted to them ; *For. Cons. 2 November 1807, no 17 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 2 November 1807, to the Agents of the Danish Company in reply to the above ; *For. Cons. 2 November 1807, no 18 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated December 1807, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Fredericksnagore requesting for an order to the Board of Trade to deliver the annual allotment of opium to Messrs Palmer and Company ; *For. Cons. 14 December 1807, no 19 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 28 January 1808, from Lieut. Col. Carey at Serampore informing that in accordance with the instructions of the government he has taken possession of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 1 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to Mr T. H. Ernst appointing him Commissioner for affairs of Serampore and giving him detailed instructions ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 2 ; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to Lieut. Col. Carey giving him instructions regarding the management of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 3 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to Mr Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, informing that Mr Ernst has been appointed Commissioner for Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 4 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 27 January 1808, to Capt. Elliot from Lord Minto instructing him to seize Danish ships, etc. ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 5 ; 1 p.*

Copy of letter, dated 27 January 1808, from General Hewett at Calcutta to Lieut. Col. Carey giving instructions for taking possession of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 6 ; 4 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 27 January 1808, from General Hewett to the Governor of Serampore regarding the decision to take possession of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 7 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to Capt. Elliot giving further instructions regarding the captured Danish ships ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 10 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to Messrs Palmer and

Company giving instructions regarding the property of Danish Agents in their hands ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 12 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to the Governor of Prince of Wales island informing him of the decision to take possession of the Danish factories and property in India ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 13 ; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 January 1808, to the President and Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton informing them of the decision to take possession of the Danish factories and property in the East ; *For. Cons. 29 January 1808, no 14 ; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 January 1808, from Mr J. Krefting, Governor of Serampore, informing that he has delivered over the possession of Serampore to Lieut. Col. Carey ; *For. Cons. 1 February 1808, no 1 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 January 1808, from Mr J. Krefting intimating certain proposals regarding the treatment of Danish officers and disposal of the Danish property ; *For. Cons. 1 February 1808, no 2 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 1 February 1808, from Lord Minto to Mr Krefting in reply to the latter's proposals ; *For. Cons. 1 February 1808, no 3 ; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 29 January 1808, from Messrs Palmer and Company assuring compliance with the Governor General's instructions regarding the Danish property ; *For Cons. 1 February 1808, no 4 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 30 January 1808, to Messrs Palmer and Company giving further instructions regarding the Danish property ; *For. Cons. 1 February 1808, no 5 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 31 January 1808, from Lieut Col. Carey informing that he has handed over charge of Serampore to Mr Ernst ; *For. Cons. 1 February 1808, no 7 ; 2 pp.*

Letters, dated 31 January 1808, from Mr Ernst informing that he has taken over the charge of Serampore and also giving particulars of property seized and copy of the proclamation announcing that Mr Ernst has assumed charge of the civil government and administration of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 5 February 1808, nos 6-8 ; 9 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 February 1808, from Mr Ernst (enclosing Mr Krefting's proposals, dated 31 January 1808) regarding the civil and judicial administration of Serampore and draft of reply to his letters of 31 January and 1 February ; *For Cons. 5 February 1808, nos 9-11 ; 18 pp.*

Letter, dated 26 January 1808, from the Agents of the Danish Company at Serampore requesting for the annual quota of 12,000 maunds of saltpetre and also an additional 8,000 maunds ; *For. Cons. 8 February 1808, no 12 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 January 1808, from Lieut. Col. Carey at Serampore to General Hewett giving a report on the capture of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 8 February 1808, nos 17-20 ; 9 pp.*

Letter, dated 29 January 1808, from Lieut. Col. Carey to General Hewett, enclosing a letter from Mr Krefting of 29 January 1808, regarding captured Danish sepoy ; *For. Cons. 8 February 1808, nos 22-23 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 February 1808, from Mr Krefting at Serampore to General Hewett regarding the surrender of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 8 February 1808, no 25 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 15 February 1808, to the Advocate General referring to him for his opinion certain points regarding Danish property seized at Serampore ; *For Cons. 15 February 1808, no 4 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 February 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding a statement of revenues for the past year and making suggestions regarding farming of revenues ; *For. Cons. 15 February 1808, nos 5-6 ; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 February 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore enclosing his proposals for the revenue establishment at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 15 February 1808, nos 7-8 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 13 February 1808, from the Magistrate of Dacca regarding action taken by him against the Danes under his jurisdiction ; *For. Cons. 15 February 1808, no 9 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 12 February 1808, to the Magistrate of Dacca in reply to the above ; *For Cons. 15 February 1808, no 10 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 3 February 1808, from the Magistrate of Patna informing that he has taken possession of the Danish factory and enclosing an inventory of property seized ; *For. Cons. 15 February 1808, no 18 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 February 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore giving report on the system of law courts in Serampore under the Danish Company and draft of letter, dated 22 February 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore informing him that the existing system of civil administration and law courts is to continue there ; *For. Cons. 22 February 1808, nos 13-16 ; 62 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 February 1808, from the Magistrate of Cuttack (with enclosures) informing of the action taken by him against the Danes and the Danish property in that district and draft of letter, dated 22 February 1808, to the Magistrate of Cuttack giving further instructions regarding the action to be taken against the Danes ; *For. Cons. 22 February 1808, nos 20-25 ; 11 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 February 1808, from the Advocate General of the English Company expressing his views on certain points regarding the

Danish property seized at Serampore; *For. Cons.* 29 February 1808, no. 1; 7 pp.

Letter dated 4 February 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore (at Chinsura) to Fort William enclosing statement of the Danish property taken into possession; also dealing with allied matters (with enclosures); *For. Cons.* 29 February 1808, nos 2-9; 61 pp.

Letter, dated 12 February 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore (with enclosures) regarding the Spanish dollars claimed by Rogoram Gossain; *For. Cons.* 29 February 1808, nos 10-11; 13 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 29 February 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore giving further instructions regarding the administration of Serampore and the Danish property seized there; *For. Cons.* 29 February 1808, no 12; 8 pp.

Letter, dated 22 February 1808, from the Advocate General expressing his views regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the Danish Settlement of Serampore; *For. Cons.* 29 February 1808, no 13; 6 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 29 February 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore forwarding Advocate General's views regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and asking for further information; *For. Cons.* 29 February 1808, no 14; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 27 February 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore enclosing his proposals for the grant of allowances to the civil and military officers in the service of His Majesty King of Denmark and of the Danish Company; *For. Cons.* 7 March 1808, nos 6-8; 7 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 7 March 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore approving of the allowances proposed by him for the Danish servants; *For. Cons.* 7 March 1808, no 9; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 29 February 1808, from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George informing that the Danish settlement of Tranquebar has been taken into possession; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, no 4; 2 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 13 February 1808, from Lieut. Col. Watson at Tranquebar to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George informing that Tranquebar has been taken possession of; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, no 5; 2 pp.

Copies of instructions, dated 9/12 February 1808, given by the Madras government to different officers for the occupation of Tranquebar; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, no 6; 24 pp.

Articles of capitulation for Tranquebar, dated 12 February 1808, agreed upon by the Danish Governor of Tranquebar and Lieut. Col. Watson; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, no 7; 5 pp.

Estimate of the effective strength of the Danish garrison at Tranquebar on 13 February 1808; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, no 8; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 21 March 1808, to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George expressing satisfaction at the capture of Tranquebar and approving the terms of capitulation; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, no 10; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 19 March 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore giving information about certain affairs and seeking further instructions and draft of reply to this, dated 21 March 1808; *For. Cons.* 21 March 1808, nos 11-12; 6 pp.

Letter, dated 22 March 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore (with enclosures) regarding the applications of Messrs Prinzing Agri and Wallick, Danish officers, for increased allowances; *For. Cons.* 28 March 1808, nos 12-15; 14 pp.

Letter, dated 22 March 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore (with enclosures) recommending allowances for Mrs Jessen; *For. Cons.* 28 March 1808, nos 16-17; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 25 March 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore (with enclosures) recommending allowances for officers and other ranks of private Danish ships captured by the English; *For. Cons.* 28 March 1808, nos 18-20; 11 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 28 March 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore agreeing to allowances for certain Danish officers; *For. Cons.* 28 March 1808, no 21; 5 pp.

Letter, dated 26 March 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore seeking orders on the Danish Agents' claim to the custody of the Danish Company's records and also on the monetary claims preferred by Mr Top; *For. Cons.* 4 April 1808, no 16; 5 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 4 April 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore giving instructions with regard to the custody of the Danish Company's records and other matters; *For. Cons.* 4 April 1808, no 17; 4 pp.

Two letters, dated 8 April 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore recommending allowances for the officers and other ranks of the captured Danish ships; *For. Cons.* 11 April 1808, nos 15-16; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 15 April 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore dealing with the claims of Mr Wickede, a member of the former Danish Government; *For. Cons.* 18 April 1808, no 20; 3 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 12 April 1808, from Mr Wickede to the Commissioner for Serampore putting forward his claims to certain amounts; *For. Cons.* 18 April 1808, no 21; 3 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 18 April 1808, to the Commissioner for

Serampore to the effect that the claim of Mr Wickede is not admissible ; *For. Cons. 18 April 1808, no 22 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 22 April 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore giving an account of the public property seized at the time of the occupation of that settlement ; *For. Cons. 25 April 1808, nos 1-2 ; 5 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 25 April 1808, to the Commissioner giving permission to dispose of the Danish public property ; *For. Cons. 25 April 1808, no 3 ; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 16 April 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore seeking permission for the payment of the salaries of Cutcherry and Police officers and draft of letter, dated 25 April 1808, to the Commissioner giving the permission asked for ; *For. Cons. 25 April 1808, nos 12-13 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 May 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore giving his observations on the claim of Danish Agents (copy enclosed) to certain public and private property ; *For. Cons. 16 May 1808, nos 28-29 ; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 18 June 1808, from Mr Ernst, Commissioner for Serampore regarding the application of one Mr Forsyth to preach in the new church at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 27 June 1808, no 11 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 11 June 1808, from the Serampore missionaries to Mr Ernst, Commissioner for Serampore, seeking permission to perform divine services in the new church and draft of letter, dated 27 June 1808, from the Commissioner giving permission to the missionaries to preach in the new church there on the condition that their sermons do not offend the feelings of the Indian population ; *For. Cons. 27 June 1808, nos 12-14 ; 8 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 June 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore seeking instructions for the disposal of arms and ammunition seized at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 4 July 1808, nos 8-9 ; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 27 June 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore enclosing sale account of property seized at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 4 July 1808, nos 10-11 ; 21 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 4 July 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore allowing him 5 per cent commission on the amount realised from the sale of the Danish goods ; *For. Cons. 4 July 1808, no 12 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 June 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore giving information regarding amounts due from Capt. Smith on account of sale of the Danish goods and draft of reply to this ; *For. Cons. 4 July 1808, nos 13-16 ; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 5 August 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore enclosing a letter from Capt. Christinsen, late Commander of the *Prince*

of *Augustunberg*, Danish Company's ship, making a representation regarding private property seized on board the ship ; *For. Cons. 8 August 1808, nos 23-24 ; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 4 August 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore recommending the appointment of a surgeon to look after the health of Danish prisoners of war (with enclosures) ; *For. Cons. 8 August 1808, nos 25-27 ; 13 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 August 1808, from Mr Ernst, Commissioner for Serampore, enclosing sale account of property seized at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 August 1808, nos 13-15 ; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 August 1808, from Mr Ernst, Commissioner for Serampore, requesting sanction for certain new establishment for the administration of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 29 August 1808, no 16 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 September 1808, from Mr Ernst, Commissioner, forwarding a request from Serampore missionaries ; *For. Cons. 12 September 1808, no 5 ; 1 p.*

Copy of letter from Serampore missionaries to Mr Ernst requesting for funds to execute certain repairs to the church at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 12 September 1808, no. 6 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 12 September 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore authorising the grant of funds for the repair of the church at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 12 September 1808, no 7 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 September 1808, from the Commissioner for Serampore recommending grant of the requests made by Mr Wienoer, Surgeon of the Danish ship the *Holstein*, Capt. Smith, late Commander of the *Copenhagen* and Capt. Christinsen, late Commander of the *Prince of Augustunberg* ; *For. Cons. 12 September 1808, no 10 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 12 September 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore conveying Governor General's acceptance of the above request ; *For. Cons. 12 September 1808, no 11 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 23 September 1808, from Mr Ernst, Commissioner for Serampore, transmitting a list of officers of the Danish ships who seek permission to proceed to London and from there to return to Denmark ; *For. Cons. 10 October 1808, nos 2-3 ; 9 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 10 October 1808, to the Commissioner for Serampore agreeing to the request of the officers of the Danish ships ; *For. Cons. 10 October 1808, no 4 ; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 November 1808, from the Secretary to the Fort St. George Government regarding the advisability of closing the Danish settlement in the Nicobars (with enclosures) ; *For. Cons. 19 December 1808, nos 19-22 ; 22 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 19 December 1808, to the Secretary to the Fort St. George Government agreeing to the closing down of the Danish settlement in the Nicobars; *For. Cons. 19 December 1808, no. 22A; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 22 December 1808, from Mr Ernst, Commissioner for Serampore, giving details of a further enquiry regarding the requests of the officers of the captured Danish ships to go to England; *For Cons. 26 December 1808, no 19; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 January 1809, from Mr Beckmann at Calcutta enclosing several original documents to prove that he is not a subject of Denmark; *For. Cons. 16 January 1809, no 19; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 16 January 1809, to Mr Beckmann conveying the grounds on which he was required to proceed to England by the first opportunity; *For. Cons. 16 January 1809, no 20; 5 pp.*

Representation, dated 14 January 1809, from several Danish officers at Serampore requesting that their application for permission to return to Denmark on their arrival in England, may be forwarded to the Court of Directors; *For. Cons. 23 January 1809, no 10; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 January 1809, from Mr Beckmann offering to convey French prisoners of war to the Isle of France and draft of letter, dated 30 January 1809, to Mr Beckmann rejecting his offer; *For. Cons. 30 January 1809, nos 5-6; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 February 1809, from Mr Beckmann soliciting permission to trade to China or any other country in amity with Great Britain; *For. Cons. 11 February 1809, no 14; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 March 1809, from Mr Beckmann soliciting permission to proceed to China on the ship *Boring* with the promise to return to India; *For. Cons. 6 March 1809, no 1; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 March 1809, to Mr Beckmann granting him permission to go to China; *For. Cons. 6 March 1809, no 2; 2 pp.*

Petition, dated 14 January 1810, from the Danish prisoners of war soliciting payment of subsistence allowance during their stay in Calcutta awaiting a passage to Europe; *For. Cons. 16 January 1810, no 14; 2 pp.*

Petition, dated 12 January 1810, from the Danish prisoners of war at Calcutta soliciting to be favourably recommended to the authorities in Europe; *For. Cons. 16 January 1810, no 20; 3 pp.*

Petition, dated 10 March 1810, from Mr Smith and 15 other Danish prisoners of war requesting for board and lodging until they receive orders to leave town and proceed down the river and draft of reply to the request of Mr Smith and other Danish prisoners of war; *For. Cons. 13 March 1810, nos 20-21; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 3 June 1810, from Mr Beckmann requesting

postponement of the orders desiring him to proceed to Europe by one of the ships now under despatch; *For. Cons. 5 June 1810, no 4; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 25 October 1811, to Mr Beckmann demanding reasons for his not proceeding to Europe in August 1810; *For. Cons. 25 October 1811, no 37; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 27 October 1815, from Mr Jacob Krefting at Fredericksnagore stating that he has been authorised to take charge of the Danish settlements of Serampore, Patna and Balasore from the British Government; *For. Cons. 25 November 1815, no 2; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 30 September 1815, from Admiral Billie reporting his arrival at Tranquebar with power to take charge of the Danish colonies in India, and authorising Mr Krefting to receive charge of Serampore and its subordinate factories; *For. Cons. 25 November 1815, no 3; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 18 November 1815, from Mr Krefting at Fredericksnagore soliciting a supply of firelocks, etc., for the garrison of Serampore which would be restored as soon as he could procure an equal number from Tranquebar; *For. Cons. 25 November 1815, no 5; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 20 November 1815, from Mr B. Eben at Calcutta requesting that the Master Attendant may be authorised to appoint a Pilot to proceed with the Danish ship *Maria* under his command to Serampore; *For. Cons. 25 November 1815, no 10; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 December 1815, to Admiral Billie congratulating him on the restoration of amity between their Britannic and Danish Majesties and informing him of the restitution of Serampore; *For. Cons. 23 December 1815, no 4; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 December 1815, from the Agent for the Danish East India Company at Serampore soliciting the restoration of certain promissory notes of the House of Palmer and Company seized at the capture of that settlement and also the annual allotment of opium and saltpetre; *For. Cons. 23 December 1815, no 6; 5 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 December 1815, to the Agent for the Danish East India Company communicating the observations of the Governor General in Council on the points referred to in his letter; *For. Cons. 23 December 1815, no 7; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 23 December 1815, from the Governor of Serampore intimating his having assumed the government of Serampore with its dependencies on its restoration to the Crown of Denmark and draft of letter, dated 30 December 1815, to the Governor of Serampore offering congratulations; *For. Cons. 30 December 1815, nos 1-3; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 December 1815, from the late Commissioner for

Serampore forwarding a letter from Mr Krefting and expressing his views on the points raised by the latter; *For. Cons. 6 January 1816, no 1; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 December 1815, from Mr Krefting, Governor of Serampore, to Gordon Forbes, late Commissioner, acknowledging the restoration of the place and requesting payment of compensation for losses suffered by the Danes on its occupation, resumption of annual supply of opium and saltpetre, continuation of the Post-Office established by the English, transfer of an additional tract of land adjoining Serampore, etc.; *For. Cons. 6 January 1816, no 2; 22 pp.*

Letter, dated 22 December 1815, from Mr Krefting at Serampore to Mr Gordon Forbes (with enclosures) conveying additional information regarding the annual supply of opium and requesting for monetary assistance; *For. Cons. 6 January 1816, no 3; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 January 1816, to the Commissioner for Chinsura conveying the decisions of the Governor General on the requests made by the Governor of Serampore in his letter of 15 December; *For. Cons. 6 January 1816, no 4; 18 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 January 1816, to the Magistrate of Cuttack ordering the restoration of Balasore Danish factory to Mr Prinzling, deputed by the Governor of Serampore; *For. Cons. 6 January 1816, no 5; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 13 November 1815, from the Governor of Tranquebar to the Governor of Madras requesting the restoration of the Nicobars or Frederick island to the Danes; *For. Cons. 20 January 1816, no 2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 November 1815, from the Government of Madras to the British Commissioners for Tranquebar asking them to convey to the Governor of Tranquebar that the request for the restoration of Nicobar islands has been referred to the Governor General at Fort William; *For. Cons. 20 January 1816, no 3; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 20 January 1816, to the Governor of Madras giving a reply to Admiral Billie's request for the restoration of Nicobar islands; *For. Cons. 20 January 1816, no 4; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 March 1816, from the Commissioner at Chinsura forwarding a letter from Mr Krefting; *For. Cons. 6 April 1816, no 1; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 12 March 1816, from Mr Krefting at Frederickanagore to Mr Gordon Forbes again requesting payment of compensation for losses suffered, resumption of the annual supply of opium and saltpetre and thanking for continuation of the Post-Office at Serampore, etc. (with enclosures); *For. Cons. 6 April 1816, no 2; 9 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 April 1816, to Mr Gordon Forbes conveying

Governor General's views on the points raised in Mr Krefting's letter of 12 March; *For. Cons. 6 April 1816, no 3; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 May 1816, from the Governor of Serampore transmitting a letter from the Governor of Tranquebar dealing with import and export duties at Serampore; *For. Cons. 25 May 1816, no 1; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 April 1816, from the Governor of Tranquebar requesting reduction of import and export duties on Danish goods; *For. Cons. 25 May 1816, no 2; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 June 1816, from the Governor of Serampore dealing with the question of import and export duties levied at Serampore (with enclosures); *For. Cons. 22 June 1816, nos 1-2; 19 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 22 June 1816, to the Governor of Serampore informing him that the decision on the question of import and export duties will be conveyed later; *For. Cons. 22 June 1816, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 17 June 1816, from Mr Gordon Forbes enclosing copies of correspondence with Mr Krefting regarding the supply of opium and saltpetre to the Danes and certain promissory notes held in deposit; *For. Cons. 22 June 1816, nos 4-5; 15 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 22 June 1816, to Mr Gordon Forbes conveying Government's decision on the question of supply of opium and saltpetre to the Danes and of certain promissory notes held in deposit; *For. Cons. 22 June 1816, no 7; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 16 February 1816, from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George reporting that Tranquebar and all other Danish settlements on the Coromandel Coast have been restored; *For. Cons. 6 July 1816, no 1; 8 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 July 1816, to the Governor of Fort St. George dealing with the issues arising out of restoration of Tranquebar and other settlements to the Danes; *For. Cons. 3 August 1816, no 2; 13 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 August 1816, to the Governor of Serampore requesting a communication of the circumstances of the detention of a *manjee* attached to the chowkie of Bullubpore under his orders; *For. Cons. 3 August 1816, no 5; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 25 October 1816, (with enclosures) from the Governor of Serampore transmitting documents connected with the detention of *manjee* attached to the Bullubpore chowkie; *For. Cons. 16 November 1816, nos 9-10; 17 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 16 November 1816, to the Governor of Serampore in reply to the above; *For. Cons. 16 November 1816, no 11; 5 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 16 November 1816, to the Governor of Serampore communicating Government's decision on the subject of duties levied on

articles of luxury and of ordinary consumption imported from Company's territories into Serampore ; *For. Cons. 16 November 1816, no 14 ; 23 pp.*

Letter, dated 17 December 1816, from the Governor of Serampore reporting the death of Admiral Billie, Governor of Tranquebar ; *For. Cons. 28 December 1816, no 2A ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 28 December 1816, to the Governor and Council of Serampore expressing condolence at the death of Admiral Billie ; *For. Cons. 28 December 1816, no 3 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 February 1817, from the Governor of Serampore complaining of double duties being still levied on the imports of European goods into Serampore ; *For. Cons. 22 February 1817, no 4 ; 9 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 12 April 1817, to the Governor of Serampore notifying the resolutions of the Government on the subject of the duties on articles imported into the foreign settlements ; *For. Cons. 12 April 1817, no 6 ; 6 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 7 June 1817, to the Governor of Serampore explaining the cause of unauthorised duties having been levied on some European goods on their transit from Calcutta to Serampore and informing that the amount of duties on that account will be refunded on application ; *For. Cons. 7 June 1817, no 5 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 17 June 1817, from the Governor of Serampore informing that Capt. Wickede has been authorised to take charge of the Danish factory at Patna and requesting that necessary orders be issued for the transfer of that place to him ; *For. Cons. 21 June 1817, no 3 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 21 June 1817, to the Governor of Serampore informing him that necessary instructions have been sent to the Magistrate of Patna to deliver the Danish factory at that place to Capt. Wickede ; *For. Cons. 21 June 1817, no 5 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 15 July 1817, to the Governor of Serampore intimating that it has been decided to restore the promissory notes of Messrs Palmer and Company executed in favour of Mr Kierulf and his colleagues on account of the Danish East India Company and which were captured at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 15 July 1817, no 15 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 21 July 1817, from the Governor of Serampore requesting that the promissory notes of Messrs Palmer and Company be delivered to Mr Kierulf who has been authorised to receive and grant receipt for them ; *For. Cons. 25 July 1817, no 3 ; 2 pp.*

Copy of instructions, dated 22 July 1817, to the Sub-Treasurer to return the promissory notes to Mr Kierulf ; *For. Cons. 25 July 1817, no 4 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 22 July 1817, to Mr Kierulf informing that the

Sub-Treasurer has been instructed to deliver up to him on application the promissory notes of Messrs Palmer and Company ; *For. Cons. 25 July 1817, no 5 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 28 October 1817, from the Governor of Serampore forwarding copies of correspondence between the Magistrate of Patna and Capt. Wickede, the Danish Commercial Resident at Patna, relative to the dilapidated condition of the Danish factory there and requesting that it be repaired by the British Government ; *For. Cons. 14 November 1817, no 7 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 14 November 1817, to the Governor of Serampore enclosing a copy of instructions to the Magistrate of Patna regarding the repairs to the Danish factory there ; *For. Cons. 14 November 1817, no 8 ; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 December 1817, from the Governor of Serampore stating grounds on which, he hopes, the British Government will undertake to repair the Danish factory building at Patna ; *For. Cons. 19 December 1817, no 4 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 19 December 1817, to the Governor of Serampore informing that obligations of public duty preclude a compliance with his request ; *For. Cons. 19 December 1817, no 5 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 5 July 1819, from Mr Peters Peterson, a native of Denmark, requesting for permission to reside in the zilla of Dacca Jelalporé (Jamalpur) ; *For. Cons. 16 July 1819, no 9 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 10 September 1819, to the Governor of Serampore intimating that the government is considering the propriety of removing liquor shops from the chief foreign settlements ; *For. Cons. 10 September 1819, no 3 ; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 27 December 1819, from Mr Chas. Jansen at Calcutta seeking permission to move from Nadia to Faridpur to settle as an indigo planter ; *For. Cons. 31 December 1819, no 4 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 15 November 1820, from the Governor of Serampore agreeing to surrender Shrefit Ullee on the condition that he would be restored if acquitted ; *For. Cons. 17 November 1820, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 17 November 1820, to the Governor of Serampore agreeing to the condition regarding the surrender of Shrefit Ullee ; *For. Cons. 17 November 1820, no 2 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 6 December 1820, from Mr Ove Muns, a Danish subject, requesting permission to proceed to Murpore Kumarkhali in the district of Jessore having attained employment there ; *For. Cons. 8 December 1820, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 17 January 1823, from Governor Krefling at Serampore

congratulating Mr John Adam on his appointment as Governor General ; *For. Cons. 23 January 1823, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 23 January 1823, to the Governor of Serampore acknowledging the above ; *For. Cons. 23 January 1823, no 2 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 21 January 1823, from the Governor of Serampore offering congratulations on the occasion of the assumption by Mr Adam of the office of Governor General of India ; *For. Cons. 30 January 1823, no 2 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 21 January 1823, from Mr J. Krefling, the Governor at Fredericksnagore communicating his promotion to a Colonelcy in the Danish army ; *For. Cons. 30 January 1823, no 3 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 30 January 1823, to Mr Krefling congratulating him on his promotion to a Colonelcy ; *For. Cons. 30 January 1823, no 4 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 May 1823, from the Governor and Council of the Danish possessions at Fort Dansbourg communicating the appointment of Commodore Schonheider as Governor of Danish possessions in the East Indies ; *For. Cons. 29 May 1823, no 1 ; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 29 May 1823, offering congratulations to Commodore Schonheider ; *For. Cons. 29 May 1823 ; no 2 ; 4 pp.*

Extract from proceedings of Military Department, dated 6 June 1823, regarding the confinement of Lieut. Marriott by the Governor of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 19 June 1823, no 1 ; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 19 June 1823, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore requesting to be informed of the grounds of confinement of Lieut. Marriott by the Governor of Serampore ; *For. Cons. 19 June 1823, no 2 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 June 1823, from the Governor of Serampore communicating the reasons for the confinement of Lieut. Marriott ; *For. Cons. 3 July 1823, no 1 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 July 1823, from the Governor of Serampore requesting to be furnished with the laws and regulations by which the native courts are guided ; *For. Cons. 3 July 1823, no 2 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 4 August 1823, from the Governor of Serampore congratulating Lord Amherst on his assumption of the office of Governor General ; *For. Cons. 7 August 1823, no 2 ; 2 pp.*

Extract from the proceedings of the Territorial Department, dated 17 July 1823, regarding the attempt to import salt into Serampore on board the *Nymphen* ; *For. Cons. 28 August 1823, no 1 ; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 28 August 1823, to the Governor of Serampore regarding the attempted import of salt on board the *Nymphen* ; *For. Cons. 28 August 1823, no 2 ; 8 pp.*

Letter, dated 5 September 1823, from the Governor of Serampore on the subject of salt import from Tranquebar to Serampore on the *Nymphen* ; *For. Cons. 11 September 1823, no 2 ; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 11 November 1823, from Fredericksnagore demanding 25,000 Madras rupees annually for the sacrifice which the Danish Government would make by relinquishing their trade in salt at Serampore ; *For. Cons. 20 November 1823, no 2 ; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 27 November 1823, to the Governor of Serampore forwarding six volumes of regulations regarding guidance of Indian courts ; *For. Cons. 27 November 1823, no 2 ; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 4 December 1823, from the Governor of Serampore offering thanks for the regulations received ; *For. Cons. 11 December 1823, no 1 ; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 7 January 1824, from the Governor of Serampore requesting the restoration of annual grant of saltpetre and also the supply of 60 chests of opium at the rate paid by the Danes previous to the war (with enclosures) ; *For. Cons. 16 January 1824, nos 1-3 ; 11 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 16 January 1824, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore expressing inability to comply with the request for restoration of the supply of opium and saltpetre ; *For. Cons. 16 January 1824, no 4 ; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 11 March 1824, to the Governor of Serampore conveying the resolution of the Governor General-in-Council to pay annually the sum of 15,000 rupees to the Danish authorities on the condition that they will discontinue the manufacture of salt within the Danish settlements in India and allow free entry of that manufactured in the British territories ; *For. Cons. 11 March 1824, no 2 ; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 3 May 1824, from the Governor of Fredericksnagore protesting against a defamatory article in *Oriental Mercury* against a Magistrate of Serampore (an extract from the paper enclosed) ; *For. Cons. 6 May 1824, nos 1-2 ; 6 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 May 1824, to the Governor of Serampore intimating that the Editor of the *Oriental Mercury* has been reprimanded ; *For. Cons. 6 May 1824, no 3 ; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 13 May 1824, from the Governor of Serampore soliciting to be allowed Rs. 16,000/- instead of Rs. 15,000/- for discontinuing the manufacture of salt within the limits of the settlements ; *For. Cons. 20 May 1824, nos 1-2 ; 10 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 24 June 1824, to the Governor of Serampore transmitting the draft of a convention between the British and Danish Governments relative to the discontinuance of the manufacture of salt

within the Danish settlements in India, etc.; *For. Cons.* 24 June 1824, nos 7-8; 9 pp.

Letter, dated 29 June 1824, from Fredericksnagore returning the triplicate of the convention for the manufacture and import of salt; *For. Cons.* 1 July 1824, no 1; 2 pp.

Deed of Convention, dated 24 June 1824, for discontinuance of manufacture of salt and its import into the Danish settlements; *For. Cons.* 1 July 1824, no 2; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 9 April 1824, from the Governor of Tranquebar communicating his assent to the proposed payment of Rs. 15,000/- annually for discontinuing the manufacture of salt within the limits of the Danish settlements in India; *For. Cons.* 1 July 1824, no 3; 3 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 1 July 1824, to the Governor of Tranquebar in reply to the above; *For. Cons.* 1 July 1824, no 4; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 20 July 1824, from the Governor of Tranquebar regarding ratification of the convention agreed upon between His Danish Majesty's Government and British Government respecting salt; *For. Cons.* 5 August 1824, no 1; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 3 August 1824, from the Governor of Serampore transmitting the ratification of the convention respecting salt; *For. Cons.* 5 August 1824, no 2; 1 p.

Letter, dated 24 July 1824, from the Governor of Tranquebar acknowledging the receipt of a letter; *For. Cons.* 12 August 1824, no 1; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 23 December 1824, from the Governor of Serampore soliciting to be placed on an equal footing with the Dutch in regard to duties levied on goods; *For. Cons.* 13 January 1825, no 1; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 14 January 1825, from Governor Krefting protesting against a letter which appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of 14 December, under the caption of "Serampore Grievances", and letter, dated 24 December 1824, from Governor Schonheider at Fort Dansbourg on the same subject; *For. Cons.* 3 February 1825, no 4; 6 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 24 January 1825, to the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* reprimanding him on the publication of the letter 'Serampore Grievances'; *For. Cons.* 3 February 1825, no 4; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 3 February 1825, to the Governor of Serampore intimating that the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* has been reprimanded and asked to abstain from publishing such letters in future; *For. Cons.* 3 February 1825, no 5; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 3 February 1825, from the Governor of Serampore soliciting permission for Mr H. Bonnevie to proceed and reside at Jessore

as an indigo-planter (with enclosures); *For. Cons.* 10 February 1825, nos 1-2; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 5 March 1825, from Tranquebar notifying the appointment of H.D.B. Seidelin as Governor of His Danish Majesty's possessions in India; *For. Cons.* 24 March 1825, no 1; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 24 March 1825, congratulating H.D.B. Seidelin; *For. Cons.* 24 March 1825, no 2; 2 pp.

Statement of arms supplied to the Danish Government in 1815 on the occasion of the restitution of Serampore; *For. Cons.* 24 March 1825, no 4; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 24 March 1825, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore requesting adjustment for the arms supplied in 1815; *For. Cons.* 24 March 1825, no 6; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 10 May 1825, from the Governor of Serampore offering to make such pecuniary adjustment as may be necessary for the fire-arms supplied in 1815; *For. Cons.* 19 May 1825, no 4; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 23 June 1825, to the Governor of Serampore stating that the Sub-Treasurer will receive Rs. 4780/5/- as prime cost of the muskets supplied in 1815; *For. Cons.* 23 June 1825, no 15; 1 p.

Letter, dated 1 November 1825, from Capt. Schimdt seeking monetary assistance to enable him to return to Denmark and draft of letter, dated 3 November 1825, to Capt. Schimdt expressing inability to afford assistance; *For. Cons.* 3 November 1825, nos 4-5; 6 pp.

Letter, dated 16 January 1826, from Messrs Palmer and Company, Calcutta, requesting for a license for Mr Helsdinger, a Danish subject, to reside at Rangpur as an indigo-planter; *For. Cons.* 19 January 1826, no 13; 1 p.

Draft of letter, dated 22 June 1826, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore regarding amount to be paid by the Danish Government in adjustment of fire-arms supplied to them in 1815; *For. Cons.* 22 June 1826, no 3; 3 pp.

Letter dated 11 September 1826, from the Governor and Council of Fredericksnagore offering to sell the Danish factory building at Patna and the ground adjoining it; *For. Cons.* 14 September 1826, no 1; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 14 September 1826, to the Governor of Fredericksnagore informing him that the final reply regarding the offer for sale of the Patna Danish factory will be given later; *For. Cons.* 14 September 1826, no 2; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 19 September 1826, from the Board of Trade stating that the purchase of the Danish factory at Patna will not be beneficial.

to the English Company from a commercial point of view ; *For. Cons.* 5 October 1826, no 2 ; 1 p.

Extract from the proceedings of Judicial Department, dated 16 November 1826, directing that William Morton, now a resident at Serampore, against whom a criminal suit has been filed, may be handed over to the officers of the Supreme Court ; *For. Cons.* 16 November 1826, no 1 ; 7 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 16 November 1826, to the Governor of Serampore requesting assistance in the apprehension of Mr William Morton ; *For. Cons.* 16 November 1826, no 2 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 25 November 1826, from the Governor intimating that William Morton has been delivered over to the officers of the Supreme Court ; *For. Cons.* 7 December 1826, no 1 ; 1 p.

Extract from the proceedings of the Territorial Department, dated 1 January 1827, regarding the proposed sale of the Danish factory at Patna to the English ; *For. Cons.* 19 January 1827, no 4 ; 7 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 19 January 1827, to the Governor of Serampore intimating that the British Government do not require the Danish factory at Patna ; *For. Cons.* 19 January 1827, no 5 ; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 19 April 1827, to the Governor of Serampore stating that Mr William Morton would be protected from arrest during his attendance to take his trial in Supreme Court ; *For. Cons.* 19 April 1827, no 2 ; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 15 April 1827, from Mr. Jensen, a native of Denmark, applying for permission to reside in the district of Nadia ; *For. Cons.* 3 May 1827, no 1 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 24 May 1827, from Mr Krefling enclosing Mr Bonnevie's application to reside in the district of Rangpur ; *For. Cons.* 31 May 1827, nos 6-7 ; 2 pp.

Application, dated 19 May 1827, of Mr Muns, a native of Denmark, seeking permission to reside in the district of Nadia ; *For. Cons.* 31 May 1827, no 8 ; 1 p.

Letter, dated 9 October 1828, from Mr Hohlenberg at Fredericksnagore, communicating the death of Col. Krefling and his taking charge of the office of Governor ; *For. Cons.* 16 October 1828, no 1 ; 1 p.

Notification, dated 11 October 1828, announcing the death of Col. Krefling and prescribing the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion ; *For. Cons.* 16 October 1828, no 2 ; 2 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 11 October 1828, to Mr Hohlenberg conveying the regret of the Supreme Government on the death of Col. Krefling ; *For. Cons.* 16 October 1828, no 3 ; 3 pp.

Letter, dated 13 October 1828, from Mr Hohlenberg at Fredericksnagore, returning thanks for the honour done to the memory of the late Col. Krefling ; *For. Cons.* 16 October 1828, no 4 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 7 November 1828, from Mr Hohlenberg informing of his appointment as Chief of His Danish Majesty's possessions in Bengal ; *For. Cons.* 13 November 1828, no 1 ; 1 p.

Letter, dated 19 June 1832, from the Secretary to the Governor General enclosing copy of a letter from Capt. K. E. Mourier intimating his appointment to the office of Governor of His Danish Majesty's possessions in the East Indies ; *For. Cons.* 10 July 1832, nos 1-2 ; 3 pp.

Draft of letter, dated 10 July 1832, to Capt. K. E. Mourier offering congratulations ; *For. Cons.* 10 July 1832, no 3 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 8 March 1833, from the Governor of Serampore complaining against the conduct of Mr William Souter and draft of reply, dated 15 March 1833, to the Governor of Serampore ; *For. Cons.* 15 March 1833, nos 1-2 ; 4 pp.

Letter, dated 12 May 1833, from Messrs Boeck and Tiemroth at Fredericksnagore reporting the death of Mr I. S. Hohlenberg, Governor of Serampore ; *For. Cons.* 13 May 1833, no 1 ; 1 p.

Notification, dated 13 May 1833, announcing the death of Mr Hohlenberg and prescribing the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion ; *For. Cons.* 13 May 1833, no 2 ; 2 pp.

Copy of letter, dated 13 May 1833, to Messrs Boeck and Tiemroth expressing condolence on the death of Governor of Serampore ; *For. Cons.* 13 May 1833, no 3 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 15 May 1833, from Messrs Boeck and Tiemroth at Fredericksnagore conveying their thanks for the distinguished tokens of public respect which had been paid to the memory of Mr Hohlenberg ; *For. Cons.* 8 July 1833, no 1 ; 1 p.

Letter, dated 11 June 1833, from Mr Boeck intimating that he has assumed charge of the office of Chief of His Danish Majesty's possessions in Bengal and copy of letter to Mr Boeck offering congratulations ; *For. Cons.* 8 July 1833, nos 2-3 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 18 November 1833, from Mr Boyeseno at Serampore forwarding a petition praying for a passage for himself and family or himself alone to Denmark ; *For. Cons.* 23 December 1833, nos 3-4 ; 2 pp.

Letter, dated 25 March 1835, from Mr Boeck, Acting Governor of Serampore offering congratulations to Sir Charles Metcalfe on his succession to the office of Governor General ; *For. Cons.* 27 May 1835, no 6 ; 1 p.

Letter, dated 14 April 1838, from the Secretary with the Governor General with copy of letter from Col. Rihling addressed to Lord

Auckland and His Lordship's reply thereto relative to the assumption by the former of the office of the Governor of His Danish Majesty's possessions in the East Indies; *For. Cons. 18 April 1838, nos 1-2; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 July 1838, from Mr P. Hanson at Fredericksnagore intimating his having taken charge of His Danish Majesty's possessions in Bengal and copy of letter, dated 1 August 1838, to Mr P. Hanson offering congratulations; *For. Cons. 1 August 1838, nos 3-4; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 29 February 1840, from Mr P. Hanson, Governor of Serampore, announcing the death of His Majesty King Frederick VI of Denmark and the accession to the Throne of His Royal Highness Christian Frederick under the name of Christian VIII; *For. Cons. 4 March 1840, no 2; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 4 March 1840, to Mr P. Hanson, Governor of Serampore, expressing deep regret of the government at this melancholy intelligence; *For. Cons. 4 March 1840, no 3; 1 p.*

SECRET BRANCH

Copy of letter, dated 22 February 1774, from the Danish Council at Fredericksnagore regarding establishment of a Danish factory at Patna; *Sec. Cons. 24 February 1774, no 4; 3 pp.*

Copies of correspondence with the council of Patna English factory regarding the Danish proposal for establishing a factory at Patna; *Sec. Cons. 15 March 1774, no 1; and Sec. Cons. 23 July 1774, nos 4-5; 6 pp.*

Proposals from the Chief and Council of Fredericksnagore relative to their privileges in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and proceedings thereon; *Sec. Cons. 29 August 1774, nos 1-2; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 March 1775, from the Danish Chief and Council at Fort Dansbourg congratulating the new administration on their taking office and expressing their friendship for the English; *Sec. Cons. 17 April 1775, no 10; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 13 July 1775, from the Danish Chief and Council complaining against the conduct of the *Faujdar* of Hooghly (with enclosures); *Sec. Cons. 13 July 1775, no 1; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 July 1775, from the Collector of Customs dealing with the mode of collection of customs duties on goods imported into Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 17 April 1776, no 3; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 21 July 1775, to the Collector of Customs asking for information regarding the manner, the agency and the process by which duties were levied on goods imported into foreign settlements; *Sec. Cons. 17 April 1776, no 4; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 24 July 1775, from the Collector of Customs giving further information regarding duties levied on goods imported into foreign settlements; *Sec. Cons. 17 April 1776, no 5; 3 pp.*

Copy of translation of a complaint by the *Faujdar* of Hooghly against the objectionable conduct of the Danish authorities; *Sec. Cons. 17 April 1776, no 6; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 1 September 1807, to Mr J. Krefting at Fredericksnagore bringing to his notice a Persian pamphlet condemning Muslim religion, printed at Serampore by the Society of Missionaries, and urging the necessity of suppressing the further circulation of it; *Sec. Cons. 1 September 1807, no 2; 9 pp.*

Letter, dated 3 September 1807, from Mr Krefting in reply to the above, reporting having prohibited the circulation of the Persian pamphlet and assuring that further measures would be adopted in the matter; *Sec. Cons. 8 September 1807, no 3; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 September 1807, from Mr Krefting communicating the results of the measures adopted for the suppression of the Persian pamphlet and enclosing a copy of an address from the Society of Missionaries on that subject; *Sec. Cons. 15 September 1807, nos 1-2; 9 pp.*

Letter, dated 15 September 1807, to Mr Krefting thanking him for the attention paid to their requests and communicating the reasons for ordering the printing press at Serampore to be transferred to Calcutta; *Sec. Cons. 15 September 1807, no 3; 12 pp.*

Letter, dated 30 September 1807, from Mr Krefting requesting that the press of the Society of Missionaries be permitted to remain at Serampore and print translations of the Bible and the New Testament; *Sec. Cons. 5 October 1807, no 7; 7 pp.*

Letter, dated 5 October 1807, to Mr Krefting at Fredericksnagore, revoking the orders for the transfer of the press of the Society of Missionaries to Calcutta, but enjoining that all matter of religious description be submitted to the officers of the British Government before publication; *Sec. Cons. 5 October 1807, no 9; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 10 November 1807, from Mr Krefting transmitting a copy of letter from the Society of Missionaries pledging to submit to the officers of the British Government all publications of the press previous to circulation; *Sec. Cons. 16 November 1807, no 1; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 May 1810, to Mr Beckmann directing him to proceed to Europe by the first ship; *Sec. Cons. 29 May 1810, no 17; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 19 May 1810, to the Commissioner for Serampore directing that Mr Beckmann be sent to Europe as a Danish prisoner-of-war; *Sec. Cons. 29 May 1810, no 18; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 26 October 1841, from the Government of Fort St. George forwarding the statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar as taken from the General Territorial Books of the Fort St. George Government; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1841, nos 17-19; 19 pp.*

Letter, dated 17 January 1842, from Mr P. Hanson, Governor of Serampore, to Earl Auckland intimating the intention of His Danish Majesty to transfer the Danish settlements in India to the English Company and stating the proposed basis for that transfer and draft of letter, dated 24 January 1842, to the Governor of Serampore acknowledging the receipt of the letter; *Sec. Cons. 24 January 1842, nos 14-15; 8 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 February 1842, from Mr P. Hanson, Governor of Serampore, to Earl Auckland regarding the fixation of value of the Danish settlements in India in connection with their transfer to the East India Company (with enclosures) and draft of letter, dated 14 February 1842, to Mr P. Hanson acknowledging the receipt of the information; *Sec. Cons. 14 February 1842, nos 18-20; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 14 February 1842, to the Government of Fort St. George forwarding copies of correspondence with Mr P. Hanson regarding valuation of the Danish settlements in India; *Sec. Cons. 14 February 1842, no 21; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 1 July 1842, from the Secret Committee, London, to the Governor General of India in Council relating to the purchase of the Danish settlements in India (with enclosures); *India Despatch from Secret Committee, 1842, no 863; 9 pp.*

Letter, dated 22 August 1842, from Mr P. Hanson, Governor of Serampore, relating to the proposed transfer of the Danish settlements in India to the English Company and draft of letter, dated 31 August 1842, to Mr Hanson in reply; *Sec. Cons. 31 August 1842, nos 4-5; 10 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 31 August 1842, to the Fort St. George Government informing that Mr Hanson is going to Tranquebar in the beginning of the next month and negotiations may be conducted with him; *Sec. Cons. 31 August 1842, no 6; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 17 August 1842, from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General at Allahabad seeking further information regarding the purchase of Danish settlements and draft of letter, dated 31 August 1842, to the Secretary to the Governor General at Fort William in reply; *Sec. Cons. 31 August 1842, nos 7-8; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 12 September 1842, from the Secretary with the Governor General at Simla enclosing a despatch from the Secret

Committee and enquiring about the progress made regarding the purchase of Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 26 October 1842, no 7; 4 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 October 1842, to Mr P. Hanson suggesting a basis for determining the value of the Danish settlements and inviting his opinion; *Sec. Cons. 26 October 1842, no 8; 3 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 October 1842, to the Secretary with the Governor General at Fort William reporting the progress made in the negotiations for the transfer of Danish settlements in India; *Sec. Cons. 26 October 1842, no 9; 5 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 October 1842, to the Government of Fort St. George requesting that the Collector of Tanjore be instructed to collect information on the revenues of Tranquebar; *Sec. Cons. 26 October 1842, no 10; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 25 November 1842, from Mr P. Hanson, Governor of Danish settlements, explaining the tables of revenues sent by him for the valuation of Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 4 January 1843, no 11; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 4 January 1843, to Mr P. Hanson relating to the amount to be paid by the English in lieu of the Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 4 January 1843, no 12; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 1 December 1842, from the Fort St. George Government enclosing a communication from Mr Kindersley together with 5 statements reporting on the probable financial results of the transfer of Tranquebar by the Danish Government; *Sec. Cons. 4 January 1843, nos 13-19; 17 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 4 January 1843, to the Government of Fort St. George acknowledging the receipt of the statements prepared by Mr Kindersley; *Sec. Cons. 4 January 1843, no 20; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 15 November 1842, from the Secretary to the Governor General intimating that in His Excellency's view, twenty years revenue as purchase money would be an adequate compensation to the Danes; *Sec. Cons. 4 January 1843, no 21; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 6 February 1843, from Mr Hanson, Governor of the Danish settlements, suggesting 25 years revenue as purchase money for the territories to be transferred; *Sec. Cons. 1 March 1843, no 25; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 February 1843, from the Madras Government enclosing a report of the meeting between Mr Kindersley and Mr P. Hanson; and draft of letter, dated 1 March 1843, to the Madras Government acknowledging receipt of the papers; *Sec. Cons. 1 March 1843, nos 26-28; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 1 March 1843, to the Secretary to the Governor

General at Fort William forwarding the letters from Governor Hanson and from the Madras Government; *Sec. Cons. 1 March 1843, no 29; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 18 March 1843, from the Secretary to the Governor General at Agra intimating that the issue regarding the terms on which the Danish settlements in India are to be transferred to the British Government may be referred to the Secret Committee, London; *Sec. Cons. 5 April 1843, no 7; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 5 April 1843, to the Secretary to the Governor General at Fort William suggesting that Mr Hanson's offer to transfer the Danish settlements in lieu of 25 years' revenue as purchase money may be accepted; *Sec. Cons. 5 April 1843, no 8; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 7 April 1843, from the Secretary to the Governor General at Agra intimating that the Governor General desires that the issue of valuation be settled in London by the Secret Committee; *Sec. Cons. 3 May 1843, no 4; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 May 1843, to Mr P. Hanson informing that the issue regarding the compensation to be paid to the Danes has been referred to London for final decision; *Sec. Cons. 3 May 1843, no 5; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 24 January 1845, from the Madras Government informing that they have no objection to the proposed treaty to be concluded with the Danes; *Sec. Cons. 14 March 1845, nos 1-2; 6 pp.*

Letter, dated 21 August 1845, from the Acting Governor of Serampore intimating the ratification by His Danish Majesty of the treaty between the English and the Danish Companies for the transfer of the Danish settlements to the English; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 1; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 22 August 1845, to the Acting Governor of Serampore enquiring about the date for the transfer of the Danish settlements in India to the English Company; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 2; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 9 September 1845, from the Acting Danish Governor requesting that a date early in November may be fixed for the transfer of the Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 3; 2 pp.*

Translation of His Danish Majesty's order to Mr. L. S. Lindhard to transfer the Danish settlements in India to the English Company in lieu of the stipulated sum of money; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 4; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 20 September 1845, from the Acting Governor of Serampore requesting fixation of the earliest possible date for the transfer of the Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 5; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 26 September 1845, to the Acting Governor of Serampore informing that 4 October has been fixed for the transfer of the Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 6; 2 pp.*

Extract from the proceedings of Foreign Department, dated 26 September 1845, regarding the transfer of Danish settlements; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 7; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 September 1845, to the Government of Bengal requesting the appointment of Commissioners for taking over the possession of Serampore from the Danish Company; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 8; 3 pp.*

Letter, dated 8 September 1845, from the Government of Fort St. George (with enclosures) seeking instructions regarding the transfer of the Danish possessions in that Presidency; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, nos 9-11; 6 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 26 September 1845, to the Government of Fort St. George requesting that Commissioners may be appointed for taking over the possession of Tranquebar etc. from the Danish Company; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 12; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 1 October 1845, (with enclosures) from the Government of Bengal intimating the appointment of Commissioners for receiving the possession of Serampore and other territories from the Danes; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, nos 13-14; 3 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 1 October 1845, to the Acting Governor of Serampore intimating the appointment of Messrs Harvey and Bayley as Commissioners for receiving the possession of Serampore; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 15; 2 pp.*

Extract from the proceedings of the Foreign Department, dated 1 October 1845, relative to the transfer of Serampore to the English Company; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 16; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 1 October 1845, to the Government of Bengal forwarding copy of letter addressed to the officiating Governor of Serampore; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 17; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 October 1845, to the Acting Governor of Serampore intimating the postponement of the date for receiving the possession of Serampore; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 18; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 3 October 1845, to the Government of Bengal forwarding a copy of the above letter; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 19; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 4 October 1845, from the Acting Governor of Serampore requesting the fixation of 11 October 1845 as the day for the transfer of Serampore; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 20; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 4 October 1845, to the Acting Governor of Serampore fixing the date for the exchange of the ratification of the

treaty for the transfer of Serampore; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 21; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 October 1845, to the Government of Bengal forwarding copy of the above letter; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 22; 1 p.*

Copy of the 'certificate of exchange', dated 6 October 1845, as witness to the transfer of Danish settlements to the English Company in lieu of 12,50,000 Company's Rupees; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 23; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 6 October 1845, from the Acting Governor of Serampore requesting for early transmission of bills for 12,50,000 rupees; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845; no 24; 1 p.*

Extract from the proceedings of the Foreign Department, dated 6 October 1845, relating to the payment to be made to the Danish authorities; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 25; 1 p.*

Extract from the proceedings of the Foreign Department, dated 7 October 1845, relative to the payment to be made to the Danish authorities; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 26; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 21 October 1845, from the Government of Fort St. George (with enclosures) intimating the appointment of Commissioners for receiving the possession of Tranquebar; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, nos 27-29; 12 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 15 November 1845, to the Government of Fort St. George acknowledging the receipt of the above letter; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 30; 1 p.*

Letter, dated 11 November 1845, from the Government of Fort St. George transmitting copy of letter from the Commissioners appointed to take charge of Tranquebar and enclosing an original Deed of Transfer; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, nos 31-33; 14 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 6 December 1845, to the Government of Fort St. George acknowledging the receipt of the above documents and asking for a report on the revenue and judicial administration of Tranquebar and its territories; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 34; 3 pp.*

Extract from the proceedings of the Foreign Department, dated 6 December 1845, relative to the transfer of Tranquebar and its territories; *Sec. Cons. 6 December 1845, no 35; 1 p.*

Translation of *parwana*, dated 7 October 1767, from Nawab Saif-ud-Daulah to the Chief of the Danish factories, desiring that orders may be issued to their servants not to trade in salt, betelnut and tobacco; *Select Cons. 13 October 1767; 1 p.*

POLITICAL BRANCH

Letter, dated 16 May 1844, from the Madras Government forwarding copy of letter from the Governor of Tranquebar dealing with difficulties in enforcing the convention preventing the manufacture of salt in Tranquebar; *Pol. Cons. 15 June 1844, no 4; 2 pp.*

Copy of letter, dated 23 April 1844, from the Governor of Tranquebar to the Fort St. George Government enumerating the difficulties in enforcing the convention of 1824 prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the Danish settlements and requesting remission of the monopoly price for the quantity of salt consumed at Tranquebar; *Pol. Cons. 15 June 1844, no 5; 7 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 15 June 1844, to the Madras Government asking for their opinion on the request for remission of the monopoly price for the salt consumed at Tranquebar; *Pol. Cons. 15 June 1844, no 6; 2 pp.*

Letter, dated 29 August 1844, from the Madras Government enclosing transcript of letter from the Board of Revenue and expressing the view that no change should for the present take place in the mode of salt supply to Tranquebar; *Pol. Cons. 14 September 1844, nos 1-2; 4 pp.*

Letter, dated 2 July 1845, from the Directors (with enclosures) desiring that every respect be shown to Capt. Bille of the *Galathee* who was being sent by the Danish Majesty to the East Indies to be present on the occasion of transfer of the Danish territories; *India Political Despatch from the Court of Directors 1845, no 25; 5 pp.*

Letter, dated 22 March 1849, from Mr D. C. Mackey, Consul for Denmark, informing that his nephew, Mr John Mackey, will act during his absence in Europe; *Pol. Cons. 14 April 1849, no 100; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 27 March 1849, to Mr D. C. Mackey, Danish Consul, asking him to send his Patents of Nomination and letter, dated 27 March 1849, from the Danish Consul informing that he is ready to produce his Patents of Nomination; *Pol. Cons. 14 April 1849, nos 101-2; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 28 March 1849, to the Danish Consul stating that the object of examining his Patents of Nomination was to see whether he had the power of nominating his successor during his absence from Calcutta; *Pol. Cons. 14 April 1849, no 103; 2 pp.*

Draft of letter, dated 7 April 1849, to the Advocate General soliciting his opinion on the propriety of a successor being appointed by Mr Mackey, the Danish Consul and letter (with enclosures), dated 7 April 1849, from the Advocate General expressing the view that Mr D. C. Mackey has no

powers to appoint his successor ; *Pol. Cons. 14 April 1849, nos 104-5 ; 11 pp.*

Letter, dated 2 April 1849, from Mr D. C. Mackey forwarding his Consular Instructions for perusal by Fort William authorities ; *Pol. Cons. 14 April 1849, no 106 ; 1 p.*

Draft of letter, dated 14 April 1849, to Mr D. C. Mackey intimating that it was not possible to recognise the nomination of Mr John Mackey as his successor in Consular duties ; *Pol. Cons. 14 April 1849, no 107 ; 1 p.*

NEWS NOTES

INDIA

National Archives of India

Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D. (London), D.Phil. (Giessen), of the Bombay Educational Service, has been appointed Director of Archives, Government of India. He took over charge of this Office on 8 February 1952 from Dr. (Mrs.) Bina Chatterjee who had been serving as Officiating Director of Archives since June 1951. Dr. Saletore was Professor of History and Politics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, before coming as head of the National Archives of India.

Mr. T. S. Bhatia, M.A., of the Central Secretariat Service, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of Archives (Administration) in succession to Mr. Ram Lal.

Among the recent accessions to the Department's holdings are records of the Chhattisgarh States Agency for 1923-1947 and the Eastern States Agency for 1933-47. The former group of papers contains information on the organization of the Political Agency at Raipur, iron ore in Bastar, control of cloth and allotment of yarn and railways and roads in the states under the control of the Agency. The records of the Eastern States Agency deal with a variety of subjects such as communications in the states under the Agency, returns of mineral products, problems connected with the distribution of yarn, grow more food campaign, anti-inflationary measures, post-war agricultural development, etc. In March 1952 the Department received for custody twenty boxes of records belonging to the late Central India States Agency for 1822-1912. Among the other significant accessions are twenty-five volumes of the Revenue Survey Records belonging to the Office of the Director of Land Records. These are dated 1844 to 1859 and deal mostly with survey and cartographic work done on the frontiers of the then province of Bengal. They are of great value not only to students of survey and exploration but also to those interested in the history of frontier tribes, their life and manners.

The National Archives has acquired through the Bihar Regional Survey Committee an important collection of Persian manuscripts, including a copy of *Tadhkharat-us-Salatim* Vol. II, of unknown date, dealing with the history of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb ; a copy of *Khulasat-al-Ahwal* by Munshi Asaram, dated 1206 A.H., dealing with the general history of India upto the time of Shah Alam ; a copy of *Imad-us-Saadat* by S. Ghulam Ali Khan Naqavi, dated 1269 A.H., narrating the history of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Oudh ; and a copy of *Khulasat-al-Insha*, being a collection of letters addressed to one Naimullah Khan, Munshi of Emperor Muhammad Shah

and other personages such as Najaf Khan and Ahmad Bakhsh Khan. The last manuscript seems to have been copied in 1834 A.D. Lt. Col. Watson has presented to the Department some manuscripts including an autograph letter of Dr. James Burgess, dated 16 July 1887, and 8 documents in Marathi.

With the receipt in January this year, of 35 rolls of microfilm copies of the Dutch East India Company's records, the first order placed with the Algemeen Rijksarchief at The Hague, for about 60,000 exposures, was completed. The National Archives is planning to acquire further microfilm copies of the records of the Company relating to India.

The microfilming of the *Parliamentary Papers* relating to India has continued to make steady progress and copies of *Papers* upto 1907 have been received in the Department. The scheme for filling the lacunae in the series available in the National Archives will be completed shortly.

An important experiment has been undertaken by the Research Laboratory for restoration of faded photo-images and removal of stains caused by varnish prepared from mercuric-chloride, phenol and methylated spirit. It has been found that manuscripts treated with cellulose acetate lacquer varnish can be repaired satisfactorily with chiffon (or tissue paper) and dextrine paste. The experiment will be continued to examine the suitability of this method for repair of documents written in water soluble inks by treating them first with the varnish to protect the writings and then repair with chiffon and dextrine paste. An experiment to find the possibility of repair of palm leaves with cellulose acetate and polyvinyl acetate has also been started.

The first three months training course in Archive Keeping commenced in January this year. Ten trainees from the Ministries and Offices of the Central Government were enrolled. The Department has also issued a short pamphlet on preservation of records for the guidance of record keepers of the various government agencies—central as well as provincial—universities, manuscript repositories and learned societies.

Central Record Office, Allahabad

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have thrown open their non-current records for *bona fide* historical research and have framed rules for regulating access to its records in the State's Central Record Office at Allahabad. In general, records upto 1901 can be freely consulted for *bona fide* research. Non-confidential records of a date prior to 1935 will also be available to research students with the special permission of the Education Secretary of the State Government. The use of certain classes of documents will, however, be restricted. Papers of various courts relating to criminal cases cannot be consulted unless they are seventy years old. Documents relating to the limits and boundaries of states, defences, fortifications and topography cannot be seen without the permission of the Education Secretary. The private documents deposited in the Central Record Office cannot be used for research purposes until after fifty years of their accession or with the permission of the donor.

Secretariat Record Office, Bombay

The Secretariat Record Office, Bombay, has been recently engaged on the preparation of the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Secret Department Diaries* before 1820. The first volume covering the years 1755-1792 is in the press and the second is ready for being sent to the printers. This catalogue has been compiled on the pattern of S. C. Hill's *Catalogue of the Home Miscellaneous Series* of the India Office Records. Volume XIV of the *Poona Residency Correspondence*, the last in the Series, has been published. This volume relates to Daulat Rao Sindhia and North Indian Affairs (1810-1818) and has been edited by Dr. Jadunath Sarkar. Volume XIII of the Series, constituting Part II of *Elphinstone's Embassy (1815-1818) at the Poona Court* is in the press and is expected to come out very shortly. A volume of *Selections from Parasnis Collection—The Persian Akhbars or Delhi News-letters 1770-1787* edited by Dr. Sarkar is also in the press. These documents are of primary importance for the study of Maratha History in the late 18th century.

The Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, has carried out an inspection of the archives of the States of Phaltan, Palanpur, Sawantwadi, Aundh and Janjira, which have been merged in Bombay, with a view to the proper administration and preservation of those records. The old records which are not likely to be of administrative use will be transferred, partly to the Secretariat Record Office, Bombay, and partly to the Alienation Office, Poona. In November 1951, the Secretariat Record Office received records of the Diwan's Office of Janjira State, containing 757 manuscript files and 103 printed historical records.

Baroda Record Office, Baroda

During 1951-52, the Baroda Record Office received for custody from the Office of the Regional Commissioner, Rajkot, 2,500 bound volumes, 825 bundles and 250 files of the records of the Crown Representative, 2,100 files of non-I.S.F. Units were received from Belgaum through the Collector of Baroda and 79 bundles of vernacular records of the Baroda Residency were transferred to the Record Office by the Treasury Officer, Baroda. The Record Office transferred permanently to the Deputy Collector of Central Excise, Baroda, 195 files from the records of the *Sar Subha* required by that Office.

Madras Record Office, Madras

Among the recent acquisitions of the Madras Record Office the most significant are the Secretariat Records for 1948. The Register Books and Indexes of the Registration Department of the State, relating to the registration of documents under Regulation XVI of 1802, are being transferred to the Office from the offices of the District Registrars. The Record Office has also received for custody some private records collected by the Madras Regional Records Survey Committee.

The Madras Record Office has decided to arrange for the printing of the *Catalogue of the Danish Records* and the *Supplementary Catalogue of the Dutch Records* which are at present available in typed form.

Record Department, Assam Government, Shillong

On the abolition of the Office of the Supervisor, Agricultural Labour Enquiry in Assam, all the papers and records of that office have been transferred to the Civil Secretariat Record Room.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The twentyeighth annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on 27 December 1951 at Jaipur. Dr. R. C. Majumdar presided in the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *ex-officio* President of the Commission. His Highness the Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan inaugurated the session. In the course of his address His Highness laid special emphasis on the value of contemporary records for a correct knowledge of the past. He appealed to the members of the Commission "to rewrite Indian History in an impartial manner bringing out the truth and real facts free from bias, passion and prejudice."

Maulana Azad's presidential speech was read by Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The Education Minister, in his address, surveyed briefly the achievements of the National Archives during the four years following the attainment of independence in regard to both the collection and the preservation of records and manuscripts. He also described in detail the progress made by the Department during 1951 in various branches of its activities, *e.g.* acquisition of records, salvage of documents in private custody, acquisition of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest available abroad, preparation of reference media, record publications, photo-duplication of records and mechanization of preservation work. In conclusion he pointed out that with the end of the political conflict in India it was "possible to take a dispassionate and objective view of the course of events". He invited scholars and learned societies to make full use of the wealth of material on the history of the British period available in the National Archives of India.

The reading of papers followed the President's speech. Mme Yv. R. Gaebele contributed a very interesting paper on "Youth and Marriage of Madame de Maudave". Based on unpublished documents available in the archives of Pondicherry and Karikal, the article throws fresh light on the career of Count de Dolizi de Maudave who came to Pondicherry at the age of thirty-two as aide-de-camp of General de Lally. It also contains some information on the social conditions, customs and mode of life of the ruling

class of the French possessions in South India in the 18th century. In his paper on "A Memoire on Franco-Maratha Negotiations from 1770 to 1783" Mr. S. P. Sen described the contents of one of the important manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Ms. Fr. 12093), by an anonymous writer, dealing in general with the successive phases of the Anglo-Maratha relations during this period and particularly with the mission of Montigny. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar discussed the value of documents connected with the Court of Nagpur Bhonslas during 1774-1795 in the Parasnis Collection, now in the custody of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona. "Two Farmans of Shah Jahan to the Rana of Udaipur" formed the subject of Sh. Abdur Rashid's valuable contribution. These farmans in the Library of Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aligarh, are dated 1652 and 1654 A.D. and contain information on diplomatic relations between the Mughals and the Ranas of Udaipur. Among the other papers read at the meeting were "Macartney, the Carnatic and Tanjore" by the late Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, "A Sanyasi Agitator from Lucknow among the Santals of Hazaribagh" by Dr. Nandlal Chatterji, "Relations between Peshwa Madhavrao and Janoji Bhonsle" by Mr. V. S. Chitale, "Trade Union Spirit among the Weavers of Bengal towards the close of 18th Century" by Mr. H. R. Ghosal and "Stamford Raffles and the Gellespie Calumnies" by Dr. S. N. Das Gupta.

The proceedings of the Annual Members' Meeting commenced with a resolution of condolence on the deaths of Sir William Foster and Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, who had been closely associated with the Indian Historical Records Commission for a long time. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress that was being made in the implementation of the development programme of the National Archives of India. It also recommended that the National Archives should prepare a list of maps available in the Department though it might not be possible to set up a map-room immediately. Regarding the compilation of a catalogue of portraits and paintings of historical interest available in India and abroad which had been undertaken by the Department some time back, it was recommended by the Commission that this work might be suspended in view of certain technical difficulties.

The Commission also resolved "that all the State Governments should treat the Regional Records Survey Committees in their respective areas as competent bodies to advise on all matters relating to records and that where there are no such Committees, Advisory Committees should be appointed". The functions of such advisory committees should be similar to those of the Local Records Sub-Committee appointed by the Union Government for advising the National Archives of India.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION:

The constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission which was in force up to 31 March 1952 has been partially modified by the Government

of India. The major change concerns the position of the members of the Research and Publication Committee who were heretofore treated as Associate Members of the Commission. According to the new constitution they will be known as Ordinary Members and will enjoy the same status and privileges as the other members of the main body. The category of Associate Members has been abolished. The Government has also decided that one of the five expert members to be nominated by them shall be a scientist.

The number of Corresponding Members to be appointed by the Government from amongst Indian scholars who have to their credit published works of merit, has been limited to twenty-five; but there will be no limit to the number of such members residing outside the country.

All the Members, ordinary as well as corresponding, will be appointed *en bloc* for a uniform period of five years, but on the expiry of their term they will be eligible for reappointment.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The nineteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at Jaipur on 27 December 1951. In the absence of the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, presided over the meeting. The Committee reviewed the action taken by the Union and State Governments on the resolutions passed by it at its earlier meetings. The Committee was disappointed to see that the response of the State Governments regarding their publication programme was not very enthusiastic. In regard to the framing of rules for weeding of non-current records of the various government agencies, the Committee recommended that draft rules be prepared by the National Archives of India after a careful scrutiny of the existing weeding rules of the State Record Offices.

LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Local Records Sub-Committee, an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission, has been strengthened by the addition of a member representing the Ministry of States. The members nominated by the other five Ministries already represented on the Committee are:

1. S. Fateh Singh (Ministry of Home Affairs).
2. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad (Ministry of Defence).
3. Mr. E. Kolet (Ministry of Finance).
4. Mr. K. Zachariah (Ministry of External Affairs).
5. The Estate Officer to the Government of India (Ministry of Works, Production & Supply).

Dr. S. N. Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, has been co-opted for one year by the Chairman of the Committee.

Regional Historical Records Survey Committee, Hyderabad

The Government of Hyderabad appointed in May 1951 a Regional Historical Records Survey Committee for the State with Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, as President. The Committee consists of members representing the Central Record Office of Hyderabad, the Osmania University and the Archaeological Department and of scholars and citizens interested in the promotion of historical research. The secretariat of the Committee is located at the Central Record Office of the State. Mr. Syed Ali, Director, and Mr. R. M. Joshi, Assistant Director, are acting as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Committee. The main functions of the Committee are:

- (1) To carry out a comprehensive and systematic survey of available records and other historical materials in the State and make the official records of Hyderabad Government (up to 1900) available for historical research.
- (2) To arrange for the acquisition of records and historical material in private custody which are not properly preserved and to bring them to the notice of scholars.
- (3) To take steps for ensuring proper preservation and cataloguing of records in the custody of the Government.
- (4) To take steps for publishing hand-books and calendars of records for facilitating research.
- (5) To procure copies of records pertaining to the history of the State available outside the State.

During the short period of its existence the Regional Committee has made good progress in its work. Its first meeting was held on 5 July 1951 and it met subsequently on 27 August 1951 and 4 February 1952. The Committee planned at these meetings to carry out a systematic survey with a view to collecting full and accurate data in regard to the nature and historical value of old records available either in official custody or in private possession. In order to facilitate the survey work the Committee has constituted four Sub-Committees dealing with documents in Persian and Urdu and with records in the three linguistic regions—Marathi, Telugu and Kannada—of the State. The Sub-Committee for Persian and Urdu Records examined some private collections of manuscripts in Hyderabad City, including those of Maulvi Syed Ali Asghar Bilgrami, Nawab Inayat Jang and the late Maharaja Krishan Pershad. The records in Aurangabad district were inspected by the Marathi Sub-Committee.

The Committee has also issued an elaborate questionnaire in English and in the regional languages of the State to ascertain in general the sources from which useful historical materials can be obtained. It is also expected that the Regional Committee will advise Government Offices and private owners of records on the scientific arrangement of archives and their proper preservation.

Regional Survey Committee, Madhya Bharat

The Regional Survey Committee for Madhya Bharat was constituted by the State Government on 14 September 1951 with the following members:

- (1) Maharajkumar Dr. Raghubir Singh of Sitamau.
- (2) Mr. S. N. Dhar, Secretary, Madhya Bharat Board of Secondary Education.
- (3) Mr. N. C. Jamindar, Secretary, Madhya Bharat Jagirdars Association, Indore.
- (4) Dr. Bool Chand, Secretary, Education & Local Self Government, Government of Madhya Bharat.

Mr. B. R. Bhalerao, formerly Deputy Director, Land Records, Madhya Bharat, was later appointed as the fifth member of the Regional Committee.

The Committee met for the first time on 19 September 1951 and, on its recommendation, notifications in English and Hindi were published in the *Government Gazette* soliciting public co-operation in the Committee's survey work. The Committee also requested the State Government to direct touring officials to collect information regarding historical documents during their tours. It has compiled a list of prominent citizens of the State possessing historical paintings and pictures with a view to preparing a catalogue.

Regional Survey Committee, Bhopal

In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India regarding the establishment of Committees for survey of historical records in all states, a Regional Records Survey Committee for Bhopal has been appointed. The Committee consists of Mr. Abdul Alim Khan, Judicial Secretary (Education); Dr. K. L. Srivastava, Professor of History and Politics, Hamidia College, Bhopal; Mr. S. P. Sangar, Lecturer in History, Hamidia College; and Dr. M. H. R. Taimuri, Director of Archaeology, Bhopal.

INTERNATIONAL

International Council on Archives

The 1952 annual meeting of the Executive Board of the International Council on Archives was held at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., on 9-11 April. Among those present were M. Charles Braibant, Director of the Archives of France and President of the Council; Dr. Lester K. Born of the Library of Congress and Secretary General of the Council; Dr. Purnendu Basu of the National Archives of India now serving as Assistant Archivist of the United Nations; Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States and Vice-President of the Council for Western Hemisphere; and Dr. Solon J. Buck, Assistant Librarian of Congress.

The main item of the business transacted was discussion on plans for the Second International Congress on Archives to be held at The Hague, on 15-21 June 1953. The members of the Board visited the National Archives, the Maryland Hall of Records at Annapolis, the Library of Congress and the White House, where they were received by President Truman.

The first issue of the *Archivum*, the professional journal sponsored by the International Council on Archives, has appeared from Paris. It contains the proceedings of the First International Congress on Archives, the Constituent Assembly of the International Council on Archives and the Executive Board. The volume also contains a list of the members of the Congress and a statement of the policy of the paper.

First International Seminar on Archives

The first international technical seminar on the constitution and conservation of archives was recently held in Paris under the auspices of the French Archives Society and the International Council on Archives. Thirty-one young experts from seven countries of Europe and the Middle East (Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy and Lebanon) participated in the seminar with the object of completing their technical and professional training in administration and preservation of historical and administrative documents.

CEYLON

Archives Department, Nuwara Eliya

The *Report of the Ceylon Government Archivist, for 1947-50* which has recently been issued (Colombo, Ceylon Government Press, December 1951) describes not only the work accomplished during the period under review but also contains a short historical account of the Government Archives Department. The Office of the Government Archivist was created at the beginning of 1902. It formed a wing of the Chief Secretary's Office till 1947 when under the new constitution it was raised to the status of a separate Department in the Ministry of Education. The Department has in its custody records of enduring value that have accumulated during nearly three centuries in the offices of the central administration of Ceylon and its law courts, both under the Dutch rule and during the British regime. The entire collection now covers eight miles of footrun of shelving and consists of approximately 1,50,000 pieces. The sphere of the Department's control also extends over the Government Record Office in the Secretariat building at Colombo.

The Archives Department is at present located at Nuwara Eliya, the records having been transferred from Colombo in 1942, after Japan's entry into the war. In view of the fact that the archives have been in a much better state of preservation in their improvised home because of the favourable

atmospheric conditions of Nuwara Eliya, they will continue to be housed there till a new air-conditioned repository is established in Colombo. The Government has sanctioned the proposal for providing the Archives with a modern functional building, having ample storage space for immediate requirements and room for expansion during the next fifty years.

During 1947-50 the Department received for custody a large bulk of records for 1820-1885 from a number of kachcharies and other departments and a beginning was made with the transfer of legal records. All over the island, large accumulations of old records are awaiting proper evaluation and weeding before their transfer to the Archives Department for permanent retention.

The Department has also planned to organise a central microfilm library of all documents of historical interest to Ceylon, available abroad or in the island. Photostat copies of many such records have been acquired from Holland, Britain and India.

In 1949 the Department was equipped with a photostat machine. It is expected that it will soon have a microfilm camera and microfilm reading apparatus.

The Department has taken up responsibility for imparting training to record keepers and binders working in all Government Departments, in general methods of record keeping and preservation and repair of records. A six weeks training course has been instituted for this purpose. This will enable the Archives to receive the records in an orderly state.

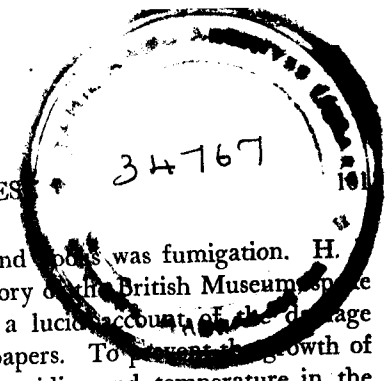
It is gratifying to learn that Ceylon will soon have a comprehensive archive law, the draft of which has been prepared. The law will define 'archives' and will make statutory provision for their control and maintenance and for the periodic transfer of public records. It will also lay down procedure for the systematic weeding of old documents.

Since 1947 the functions of the Registrar of Books and Newspapers have been exercised by the Archivist under the provisions of the new constitution. He has also been placed in charge of the presses in Ceylon by an amending act, No. 20 of 1951.

UNITED KINGDOM

British Records Association—19th Annual Conference

The British Records Association met for its 19th Annual Conference on 4-5 December 1951. As usual sectional meetings were held to discuss important problems pertaining to the sphere of work of each of the sections of the Association. At the *Technical Discussion Meeting*, A. W. McKenny Hughes, Senior Scientific Officer of the Department of Entomology of the National History Museum, South Kensington, read an instructive paper on "Insect Pests of Books and Paper". He described how insects like common furniture beetles, silverfish, cockroaches and false clothes moths thrive in England because of unsatisfactory conditions of storage. He said that one



simple method of treating infested papers and books was fumigation. H. Plenderleith, Keeper of the Research Laboratory of the British Museum, spoke on "Mould in Muniment Room" and gave a lucid account of the damage caused by these minute fungi to books and papers. To prevent the growth of mould, he advocated complete control of humidity and temperature in the muniment rooms. He added that a room could be kept dry most easily by providing a large surface of hygroscopic material (such as carpets, curtains and soft furnishings) to act as a reservoir for moisture. The use of hygroscopic salt was not regarded by Dr. Plenderleith as very helpful. While discussing the methods of dealing with an outbreak of mould he advocated the use of fumigation and absorbent paper impregnated with fungicide, particularly 'Santobrite'.

The *Publication Meeting* was held under the chairmanship of R. B. Pugh. L. C. Hector and C. A. F. Meekings spoke on "Economies in Record Publications" and "Financial Problems of the Basset Record Society" respectively. Mr. Hector suggested the various economies which could be effected in bringing out record publications. Mr. Meekings gave rather depressing statistics about the present financial problems of the local Record Societies, their low income and the heavy expense they have to incur on their publications.

There was no set subject for discussion for the annual meeting of the *Records Preservation Section*. Sir Hilary Jenkinson, who presided, invited the members to comment on some of the points mentioned in the *Annual Report*. It was resolved that the "Special Appeal Fund" which had been closed, should be reconstituted to place the finances of the Section on a secure footing. The news about renewal of the paper salvage campaign was received with misgivings by the members of the Section as they feared that many valuable records would be destroyed. It was suggested that public opinion should be roused locally as to this danger. Another subject which received the special attention of the members was the break up of large private accumulations of records, particularly of documents relating to different localities.

"The Classification and Preservation of Modern Local Government Archives" was the subject for the *Discussion Meeting* of the Association. Sir Hilary Jenkinson presided in the absence of the Master of the Rolls. Charles Barrat, Town Clerk of Coventry, placed before the members the viewpoint of the Town Clerk in regard to the preservation of records of local bodies. He discussed the complications in determining what documents constituted a Town Archive. He also pointed out that the most difficult problem the local archivist had to face was the bulk of records accumulated and the necessity of disposing of the worthless papers. Speaking as a County Archivist, C. H. Thompson deplored the neglect from which local records, particularly of the recent period, had suffered because of an "antiquarian attitude" towards them. He pointed out that there was an urgent need for the Associations of Local Authorities to set up a Standing Committee for Records with the object of evolving "a proper system of archive administration throughout local government, maintaining close liaison with each other".

Sir Hilary Jenkinson pointed out that the problem of the growing bulk of records could be effectively tackled only by control of their output. He also said that it was improper to select materials for preservation on purely historical consideration and added that a sufficient record should be retained permanently to enable the whole organization to be rebuilt, if necessary, from nothing.

National Register of Archives, Scotland, Papers of Indian Interest

The *Fourth Report* of the National Register of Archives of Scotland, issued in January 1952, reveals the existence in Scotland of several private archives relating to Indo-British history. The most valuable papers among them are the Archives of the Earl of Dalhousie which have been deposited at the Register House, Edinburgh, for preparation of their detailed inventories by the officials of the National Register. These contain several volumes of documents relating to the Governor-Generalship of the Marquis of Dalhousie including: Governor-General's minutes, 1848-55 (24 vols.); miscellaneous letters to and from the Governor-General, 1848-55 (16 vols.); Military minutes, 1848-55 (9 vols.); letters from Sir H. M. Lawrence, 1848-52 (2 vols.); letters to and from John Lawrence, 1849-55 (3 vols.); letters from Major Mackeson, 1848-49 (1 vol.); letters from Sir Frederick Currie, while Resident at Lahore, 1848-49 (1 vol.); letters to and from Board of Control, 1848-54 (8 vols.); letters to Lahore Residency and Board, 1848-52 (3 vols.); letters to the Presidency, 1849-55 (3 vols.); letters to Governors and Lieutenant Governors, 1854-55 (1 vol.); letters to and from Lord Gough, 1848-49 (2 vols.); letters to and from Sir William Gomm, 1850-56 (6 vols.); letters to and from General Henry Godwin, 1852-53 (2 vols.); letters to Col. Mackeson, 1848-49 (1 vol.); miscellaneous letters to Europe and in India 1848-55 (14 vols.); letters to and from Sir Charles Napier, 1849-50 (2 vols.); letters from Major Phayre, 1852-53 (1 vol.); letters to and from the Court, 1848-55 (4 vols.); and memorandum on the future government of India, 13 October 1852 (1 vol.). There are also available, in 31 boxes, the Governor-General's correspondence, letters, memoranda and printed books on trade, military affairs etc., 1848-56.

In the Wardlaw Ramsay Collection of Major A. B. Wardlaw Ramsay of Tillicoultry House, Tillicoultry, the following items are of interest to students of Indian history:

- (1) Correspondence relating to Indian affairs, 1784-1836;
- (2) Indian Military Papers 1770-95, which include copy of opinion by General Wedderburn regarding strength of Indian garrison at Bombay; list of officers in the service of Rajah of Travancore; and disposition of troops in Malabar.

Captain Charles Keith Adam, R. N., of Blairadam has in his collection the Indian correspondence of William Patrick Adam (1823-81) who was Governor of Madras in 1880-81.

NETHERLANDS

Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague—150th Anniversary

The 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Algemeen Rijksarchief at The Hague, was celebrated in a fitting manner in February this year. The present Archiviste Générale, Dr. D. P. M. Graswinckel, and his colleagues organized on this occasion an exhibition of outstanding documents illustrative of the landmarks in the history of the Netherlands, from 1140 to our own time. The aim of the exhibition was to make known to the public the treasures collected in the repositories of the State Archives and their value for national history. Among the most spectacular documents of the mediaeval period were: a register of collection of tithes for crusades (1275-80), the celebrated book of heraldry of the knights of the Frise expedition (1396) and the bull for the transfer of the temporal power of the bishopric of Utrecht to Emperor Charles V (1529). Several important records on the birth and the growth of the United Provinces were displayed, including those pertaining to the Pacification of Ghent (1576), Union of Utrecht (1579), and the Treaty of Münster (1647). The valuable collections of seals and maps and charts in the Algemeen Rijksarchief were attractively arranged in separate rooms. The exhibition also included specimens of preservation and repair of records and photographic work done at the State Archives.

Publication of the General Missives

The Government of the Netherlands has undertaken a scheme for publication in ten volumes of *Selections from General Missives*, under the editorship of Professor W. Ph. Coolhaas of Amsterdam. The project has been sponsored by the Government Committee for National History.

The *General Missives* available among the records of the Dutch East India Company, now deposited in the Algemeen Rijksarchief, are the general letters addressed every year by the Dutch Governor-General and Council in India to their home authorities—the Committee of the United India Company—regarding the conditions in the Indies. These records extend over a period of approximately two centuries, from 1614 to 1800.

The *Missives* for the 17th century cover about 50,000 folio pages and for the 18th century about 90,000. The Editor will select about 9,000 folio pages out of this huge mass of manuscript material for publication in handy volumes. It is proposed to omit everything that has already been published unless it is absolutely essential to publish it again for retaining the unity of the text. The selections will be made keeping in view periods which have not been adequately treated so far, territories which have been ignored, subjects which have been neglected and other schemes or proposals for publication of such records. The Editor will also lay special emphasis on the economic history of the regions covered by the correspondence.

The publication of the *Missives* will be of great value as these documents contain original source materials on commercial, political, military, maritime, legal, cultural and ecclesiastical matters and cover a vast geographical area, from the Cape of Good Hope to Korea and Japan, where the Dutch had established their trade and political influence.

FRANCE

Archives Nationales, Paris

Encouraged by the successful completion of the International Technical Training Course in Archives for 1951-52, the Archives of France have decided to offer a similar course in 1952-53. As in the previous year, the course will be open to archivists of all foreign countries and will be held in the Archives Nationales from 4 November 1952 to 20 February 1953. The training will include lectures on the theory and practice of archive keeping and practical exercises in archival economy.

A list of the microfilm collection of the Archives Nationales in Paris has been published under the title of *Répertoire des Microfilms de Complément Conservés aux Archives Nationales et Communicables au Public* (Paris, 1951). The films at present total about 14,000 metres. As the collection is growing, supplements to the list will be issued periodically. The descriptions in the *Répertoire* are in tabular form, giving data regarding the nature of the original document, inclusive dates, origin, date of accession, call number, condition of access, length of film, size (35 mm. or 16 mm.) and type (negative or positive). The microfilms are grouped into five main classes: inventories, family archives, economic archives, foreign archives and miscellaneous.

Publication of A.B.C.D.

The publication of the new French review *Archives—Bibliothèques—Collections—Documentation (A.B.C.D.)* will be welcomed by archivists, librarians and documentalists in all countries. The journal takes the place of *Archives et Bibliothèques* which ceased to appear in 1934. It has been sponsored by the Association Professionnelle des Archivistes Français, Association de Bibliothécaires Français, Association Générale de Conservateurs de Collections publiques de France and Union Française des Organismes de Documentation. It will appear six times a year and will provide a medium for the expression of views of the people in the four allied professions. The scope of the journal is not limited to France and articles and notes on developments in foreign countries will find place in it. Short synopses of the main articles are given in French and English.

GERMANY

Archival Legislation in East Germany

The archives administration in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) has been completely centralized according to the provisions of the Ordinance of 13 July 1950 and the supplementary order of the same date. The control at the centre has been vested in the Archives Division of the Ministry of Interior to which the German Central Archives at Potsdam and the *Länder* (provincial) Archives are responsible. The archival authorities of *Länder*, in turn, control the *Länd* Archives and other public archives, including economic archives. The new laws also include a comprehensive definition of archival material and prescribe punishments for its illegal destruction, sale or acquisition. Government agencies and offices are not allowed to destroy their records without the consent of the archives administrations which have jurisdiction over them.

The Archives Division of the Ministry of Interior is headed by Dr. Korfes, a former member of the staff of the Reichsarchiv. For the training of the archival personnel an Institute of Archival Science has been established at the Central Archives in Potsdam.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National Archives and Records Service

The Joint Congressional Committee on the Library of Congress decided at its meeting, held on 30 April 1952, to transfer to the National Archives the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States which have been in the Library since 1921. This decision was taken in pursuance of the statutes pertaining to records of the United States Government and of its predecessors. The records of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention which are now in the Library of Congress will also be transferred to the National Archives.

The National Archives and Records Service are seeking to dispose of valueless records speedily to meet the requirements of storage space in view of the increase in record at a quick pace every year. The United States Government held, on 30 June 1951, a total of 23.5 million cubic feet of records of which only 1.5 million cubic feet were in the National Archives and Federal Records Centres. According to the Federal Records Regulations of the General Services Administration of 6 December 1951, Federal agencies are required to complete records control schedules before 30 June 1954. The sanction of the NARS is required for inter-agency record transfers.

The National Historical Publications Commission has decided to prepare documentary histories of the ratification of the Constitution, the proposal and

ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution and the work of the first Federal Congress. The Commission has also undertaken to compile a directory of custodians of manuscripts in the United States and to prepare future volumes of the *Writings on American History*.

Among the recent accessions in the National Archives, the most important are 3,600 cubic feet of archives of the State Department's foreign service posts of varying dates from 1803 to 1949. The records of the President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights (the Nimitz Commission) have also been transferred to the National Archives.

Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

The Woodrow Wilson Collection in the Library of Congress has been recently augmented by the gift from Mrs. Wilson of about 10,000 papers. Besides correspondence, there are memoranda, notes and drafts of college lectures and addresses, many early manuscripts of books and articles and a large number of such memorabilia as medals, diplomas and illuminated scrolls. Most of the manuscripts now deposited were written in 1910.

The personal papers of the late William Howard Taft, including papers of his father, Alphonso Taft, and of other members of the Taft family have recently been presented to the Library by the former President's children. A part of these papers have been in the Library of Congress since 1919 when the former President himself deposited them there. These papers, consisting of about half a million pieces, furnish a documentary record of Taft's long career as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, Secretary of War, President of the United States, Kent Professor of Law at the Yale University and finally Chief Justice of the United States.

Another important group of manuscripts recently received by the Library consists of the papers of General August Valentine Kautz (1828-1895). These have been transferred to the Library by the Army War College and include a two-volume journal of the Civil War period.

PRESERVATION AND PHOTODUPLICATION

Control of Indian Bookworm Beetle

The results of experiments carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, by Dr. M. L. Roonwal and Dr. P. N. Chatterjee on the "Control of the Indian Bookworm Beetle, *Gastrallus Indicus* Reiter (Coleoptera: Anobiidae)" by dry heat treatment have been published in the *Indian Forest Records*, Vol. VI, 1952. The scope of the experiments was limited to larvae infestation as the materials available for the tests did not contain any live beetles. The experiments were conducted at temperatures of 50, 55, 70,

80 and 100 centigrade. It was found that minimum effective temperature to kill all the larvae was 60°C for 4 hours or 70°C for 3 hours. Above 70°C even an exposure for one hour kills the larvae, but high temperatures are liable to have deleterious effect on the paper and other materials treated by this process. The authors recommend that infested materials should be air heated in suitable ovens, in small lots, at 60°C for 4 hours or at 70°C for 3 hours. Observations on the viability of the larvae after the heat treatment show that at 50°C and 55°C the post-treatment viability declines with the increase of temperature and the duration of exposure.

The authors, however, do not seem to have fully investigated the possibility of adverse effect of the heating process on the strength and durability of paper and they do not point out if this method has any advantage over the better known process of fumigation.

Bleaching of Stained and Discoloured Pictures on Paper with Sodium Chlorite and Chlorine Dioxide

The use of Sodium Chlorite and Chlorine Dioxide for bleaching of stained and discoloured pictures on paper has been discussed by Rutherford J. Gettens in *Museum* (Vol. V, No. 2; 1951). Bleaching of paper for removal of stains caused by mildew, foxing, oil spots and decomposed sizing agents with Bleaching Powder (Calcium Hypochlorite), Sodium Hypochlorite, Chloramin-T and Chlorine Gas has been practised for some time. These bleaching agents, however, have a harmful effect on paper; paper so treated develops an overall bleached out appearance. It has also been noticed that these chemicals alone, and in certain cases in the presence of catalytic metallic ions of iron and copper, weaken the cellulose present in paper and harm its texture, as well as destroy fugitive colours in design. Therefore, during the bleaching process with these chemicals great caution is necessary and only the minimum quantity of bleaches should be used. Usually bleaching is also followed, as a means of precaution, by neutralizing antichlor treatment and adequate washing.

Dr. Gettens recommends the use of Sodium Chlorite and Chlorine Dioxide gas, released from Sodium Chlorite, for the bleaching of damaged and discoloured pictures on paper. According to him treatment with this salt which has been very much in use for some time in the paper industry has the following advantages:

- (1) It is versatile and enables prints and drawings to be treated under a variety of conditions.
 - (2) It is easily controlled.
 - (3) It does not over whiten the paper and gives it a bleached appearance.
 - (4) The bleaching agent does not cause the degradation of cellulose by formation of oxycellulose.
- Sodium Chlorite can be applied for bleaching in the following three ways:

1. SODIUM CHLORITE---FORMALDEHYDE BLEACH BATH

The print for bleaching is placed on a glass plate and is immersed in a bath of Sodium Chlorite (2%) and a few c.c.s of *Tergitol* penetrant no. 7, or any wetting agent, to favour uniform wetting.

This method is applicable only to engravings, etchings printed with carbon inks or to pencil drawings where the design is not disturbed by immersion or by washing. The immersion period varies from fifteen minutes to one hour according to the condition of the material to be bleached. The treatment rapidly removes water stains, fox marks and mildew stains and it does not make paper overwhite or look bleached out.

2. CHLORINE DIOXIDE IN WATER BATH

Water saturated with freshly prepared Chlorine Dioxide and diluted to $\frac{1}{3}$ of its strength is used for a bleach bath. The process for treatment is the same as described above. This is applicable to prints and drawings that can tolerate only a minimum period of immersion or washing.

3. CHLORINE DIOXIDE GAS BLEACH

An air-tight enamel box with inlet and outlet arrangement for gas is used as a bleaching chamber. The print to be bleached is moistened and placed in an aluminium tray inside the box and freshly produced Chlorine Dioxide is passed into it. Time for this treatment is ten to fifteen minutes depending upon the condition of the print. There is no control for concentration of the gas in the chamber and this method is recommended only for drawings done in chalk or crayons or similar objects which cannot withstand bleach baths as suggested in methods 1 and 2.

These processes cannot be applied to parchment materials and materials in which animal glue has been used, because they develop a pinkish-brown colour with Sodium Chlorite treatment.

Atomic Calendar for Measuring Time

At the University of Chicago nuclear physicists have found a device for measuring the age of ancient plant and animal matter by radio-activity. This method, developed by radio-chemist Willard F. Libby and his associates, is known as the Atomic Calendar. It has been discovered that the constant bombardment of cosmic rays from outer space turns nitrogen in the atmosphere into radio-active Carbon-14. Every breathing thing—plant or animal—takes in some of this Carbon-14, which is retained even after breathing stops. Because the radio-activity of carbon declines by half in 5,600 years, it is possible to find out the approximate age of any plant or animal matter by measuring the radio-activity of its Carbon-14.

This method was recently applied for dating the Isaiah scroll discovered along with other parchment scrolls from a cave on the north shore of the Dead Sea in 1947, and now in the possession of the Assyrian Archbishop of Jerusalem. Libby reduced an ounce of the scroll's linen wrapping to pure carbon by burning it. This was measured with a Geiger Counter and the radio-activity of its Carbon-14 was carefully counted to determine the date when the Carbon-14 was created by the action of the cosmic rays. It was finally established that the Dead Sea scrolls were wrapped in linen which was made from flax that was alive about 1900 years ago. This important discovery proved that the Book of Isaiah was available in Hebrew during the time of Christ or shortly thereafter. (*Readers Digest*, February 1952).

D.D.T. Paste for Protection against Silverfish

Experiments recently conducted in the Library of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, U.S.A., have shown that the addition of small quantities of D.D.T. powder to standard paste for labels repulses silverfish. The Library was suffering a good deal from the ravages of silverfish which particularly attacked labels on pamphlet boxes. The Library now uses 2 teaspoonfuls of 10 per cent D.D.T. powder in a six ounce jar of standard library paste. The results achieved so far are quite encouraging as the labels pasted with D.D.T. paste have not been attacked by silverfish for two years and there has not been any adverse effect on their adhesive quality. (*Library Journal*, 1 May 1952).

UNESCO Microphotography Reports

In 1950 UNESCO appointed Mr H. R. Verry of the Organization and Method Division of the British Treasury to carry out a survey of current practice, available equipment and application of microphotography in Europe as well as in the United States. Mr. Verry conducted his investigations by issuing comprehensive questionnaires and by visits and interviews. The results of his survey are embodied in two valuable pamphlets: *Microphotography* and *Microphotography Part II*, issued by UNESCO in 1951. The first of these deals with European countries and the second covers U.S.A. The two reports contain accurate information regarding microfilm cameras, readers, enlargers, film printers and processing apparatus and their prices. With a view to meeting the requirements of users, Mr. Verry has emphasized the need of standardization in microfilming equipment. He has also recommended the rapid development of the opaque micro-reproductions which appeal very much to users.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Short Guide to the Public Record Office of Ireland by Margaret Griffith (March, 1952, pp. 14).

THIS small pamphlet, a reprint from the *Irish Historical Studies*, Vol. VIII, No. 29, provides a satisfactory index to the contents of the Public Record Office of Ireland which suffered a severe set-back in 1922 when a big fire at the Four Courts destroyed perhaps all that was worth preserving in that repository. When the Record Office was set up again in 1924, every effort was made to make good the loss by obtaining copies of historical and genealogical material of Irish interest from repositories in Great Britain and elsewhere. As a result of this and fresh accessions since 1922, there is now in Ireland a record office which compares favourably with kindred repositories both in bulk and contents.

Miss Griffith rightly maintains that the size of the new collection did not warrant such a publication in the first few years after 1922. She feels, however, that the time has now come when a general guide to records is necessary. The main record groups as detailed in the *Guide* are: (1) Incremental records with subdivisions of (a) Testamentary Documents (b) Court Documents and (c) Documents from the State Paper Office; (2) Departmental records, deposited by Government Departments and public bodies; (3) Parochial records and (4) Non-official material.

The regular series, of which there are few survivals, begin in every case from 1922. But some collections of parochial records, it is noticed, date far back, because under the Parochial Records Acts of 1875 and 1876, such records which were defined as public records were stored locally in the custody of incumbents where adequate space was available. This explains how such large bodies of parochial records have survived. The non-official material which consists mainly of purchased and presented items, includes much that will be of great help to a researcher in the early history of Ireland.

The publication of the new *Guide* will be particularly welcomed by those who are interested in the study of Irish records.

DHAN KESWANI

A guide to the India Office Library by S. C. Sutton (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1952, pp. iv + 62; Price 6sh. 6d.).

IN 1801 the Court of Directors of the East India Company established a public repository in London for the safe custody of oriental books and manuscripts in their possession. In 1857 the library came under the control of the India Office, and though in 1947 it became a part of the Commonwealth

Relations Office, it is still familiarly known by its old name. From the start a systematic policy of acquisition and purchase was followed, so that now, after a hundred and fifty years, it is one of the largest orientalist libraries in the world, with about 25,000 manuscripts and over two hundred thousand printed books.

This *Guide* to the India Office Library, edited by its Librarian, is an excellent compact reference book. It gives a neat and useful account of the books and materials available. Detailed catalogues have already been issued or are in process of publication. This *Guide* does not seek to duplicate them, but to afford us a knowledge, at a summary glance, of the comprehensive nature of the contents of the library. Students of history in this country will naturally be most interested in the Manuscript Section. They include the Mackenzie Collections, the Tipu Sultan Manuscripts, the Francis Papers and the Correspondence of Henry Wellesley. Manuscripts may be secured on loan for one year by libraries in India.

S. GOPAL

Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Volume I, 1799-1806, edited by H. N. Sinha (Nagpur, 1950; pp. xxxii + 535; Price Rs. 12/- or 18sh. net).

THE Government of Madhya Pradesh has reached the welcome decision to publish selections from the old Nagpur Residency Records from 1799 to the end of the Mutiny, in about seven volumes. The first volume in the series, which is now issued, comprises the correspondence of the Residents at the courts of Bhonsla, Sindhia, the Peshwa and the Nizam during the period 1799-1806. The period covered is one of the stormiest periods of Indian history: it covers the last war with Tipu, the second Maratha War and the four years of intense cold war sandwiched between the two sanguinary ones. The correspondence opens with the appointment of H. T. Colebrooke, the noted authority on Hindu Law, in March 1799, as the Resident at Nagpur. He was commissioned to persuade Raghoji Bhonsla to join the alliance in the war against Tipu, which had already commenced. Raghoji was not unwilling, but the war ended much earlier than anticipated. Subsequently, British policy was directed towards fomenting the differences between Daulat Rao Sindhia and the other members of the Maratha confederacy, and building up a strong front against him by the conclusion of subsidiary treaties. Colebrooke made little headway in this direction, and he was recalled in May, 1801. His successor in the post, Mountstuart Elphinstone, was appointed only in December, 1803, after Raghoji Bhonsla had been defeated, and he had been forced to conclude the Treaty of Deogaon; and it was the first major appointment of that great diplomat and statesman. The task before him, and his fellow Residents at the courts of Sindhia, the Peshwa and the Nizam, was to reconcile the rulers to the unsavoury treaties concluded with them, and to their new role of subordinate allies. With Jaswant Rao Holkar

on the war path, peace was far from stable in any of these states, and anti-British activities and incidents were reported from all sides: Sharza Rao Ghatge, the father-in-law of Daulat Rao Sindhia, was notoriously anti-British; Babooji Sindhia, one of Sindhia's Generals, at one time joined hands with Holkar and Daulat Rao had to give an explanation to Lord Wellesley for this unfriendly act; at a moment of tension, the camp of Jenkins, the British Resident with Sindhia, was pillaged, ostensibly by the Pindaris, and the Resident himself was kept a prisoner by Daulat Rao for some time. In Hyderabad, Sikandar Jah, the Nizam, was growing increasingly anti-British, and his attitude towards Mir Alam, the Company's protégé, was positively hostile. At Nagpur also, the rumbles of the distant struggle could be heard; but the main question that engaged the attention of the Resident there was the cession to Raghoji Bhonsla of the Sambalpur and Chhatisgarh States, the rulers of which had allied themselves with the British in the late war, and now showed positive disinclination to return to his allegiance. The correspondence reveals the high order of diplomatic skill and political sagacity evinced by the Residents—Elphinstone at Nagpur, Kirkpatrick and Sydenham at Hyderabad, Malcolm and Jenkins at Gwalior, and Close at Poona; they nipped anti-British trends in the bud in their respective charges, helped in isolating Holkar, and forced him to sue for peace in December 1804.

The volume under review is very well edited, and a close perusal of the documents is necessary to appreciate the amount of care and attention that has been bestowed to make the work accurate and thorough and of lasting utility to students of Indo-British history. The introduction to it by Dr. H. N. Sinha is lucid, comprehensive and brief, reminding one of the Greek saying, "The half is better than the whole"; and it gives a clear overall picture of the nature of the contents of the volume. The index is limited to place names and personal names; it is a matter of regret that the editor has not found it possible to include a comprehensive subject index, without which the usefulness of a record publication to scholars is considerably diminished.

Attention is also drawn to the following matters of editorial policy on which there is room for genuine differences of opinion. The letters included in the volume are arranged subject-wise with such titles as "Raghoji's Administration", "Diplomatic Negotiations", "Pindaris", and "Holkar's Affairs"; and each of the letters is placed under one category or the other depending upon the principal subject matter of the letter. The letters themselves rarely deal with any single subject at a time, and, therefore, violently cut across the subject-wise division most of the time. For instance, the letter at page 12 reporting "the arrival of a vakil from Nana Fadnavis and the attitude of Raghoji towards him", and "that the troops of Holkar had invaded Bhonsla's territories near Hoshangabad" would have found a better place under "Diplomatic Negotiations", "Holkar's Affairs", or "Poona Court" than under "Raghoji's Administration". Again, while there is a special section entitled Pindaris, their activities are referred to in a number of letters

included in the other sections. Nothing tangible appears to have been gained by this subject-wise grouping. A better, safe and more natural arrangement would have been to group the letters under two heads: (1) the correspondence of the Nagpur Residency; and (2) the correspondence of the other Residencies, copies of which are preserved among the Nagpur records, each of these Residencies forming a sub-head.

It is noticed that the letters included in this volume, and those included in the volumes of the Poona Residency Correspondence Series, supplement each other at many places; but, at the same time, many letters are reproduced in both: on a rough estimate the size of the volume under review could have been reduced by 10% to 15% if such duplication had been avoided. It is for consideration, in editing the further volumes of the series, whether such duplication may not be avoided in the interest of economy, and brief synopses of the letters so omitted, and an indication as to where their full texts can be had, given at the appropriate places.

S. V. DESIKA CHAR

Daulat Rao Sindhia and North Indian Affairs (1810-18), Poona Residency Correspondence Series, Vol. XIV, edited by Jadunath Sarkar (Bombay, 1951; pp. xviii + 414; Price Rs. 15/-).

AS Sri Sarkar says in the introduction, the most appropriate title of this volume would be *The Agony of Malwa and Rajasthan*. Malcolm, in his memoir on Central India, tells us that this period was known to contemporaries as "gurdee ka wukht" or "the period of trouble". The supremacy of the Marathas had ended, and that of the British, not yet established. Sindhia had been sufficiently humbled by the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, and was too dependent on the moneys doled out by the British, to act in an aggressively anti-British manner. The only field for his expansionist ambitions lay in the petty kingdoms around him, that of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bhopal. The house of Holkar was a house divided in itself, and so far as it could spare the energy, there was no other field for domination than the above. The correspondence is full of their petty intrigues and wars. The prevailing chaos in the inter-State relations of the region found its reflection in the internal disorder of these States. Court intrigue was rampant, and power was slipping from the hands of the rulers to those of their subordinate chiefs and commanders. Treasuries were empty, and the soldiers constantly mutinous to recover their pay. Moral standards were at a very low ebb.

A clear view of the prevailing atmosphere can be had from the following facts selected at random. At Indore, Jaswant Rao, "the only man among the Marathas then living", became mad; on his death he was succeeded by a young boy, Malhar Rao, and Tulsai Bai, the profligate ex-concubine of Jaswant Rao, acted as the regent. But real power passed into the hands of Mir Khan, one of the generals of the state, and the struggle for power between

him and the Regent greatly enfeebled the State. At Gwalior, Jagu Bapu, one of Sindhia's generals, was receiving an annual pension of Rs. 45,000/- from the British in accordance with Article 7 of the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon; and so were many other Maratha chiefs. At Mewar, Krishna Kumari, for whose hand the rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur were fighting, was foully murdered at the instigation of Mir Khan. But perhaps the most typical product of the chaotic condition of the times was the Pindari menace, which figures very large in the correspondence. The Pindaris at first were a "respectable" unpaid auxiliary wing of the Maratha armies, living on the plunder of enemy countries. With the decline of the Maratha power, they turned into common plunderers. Their number was swollen by "the unpaid unruly starving soldiery" of the Maratha armies, and it was estimated at one time at 30,000. Organised into military bands, well armed, and ably led by talented soldiers like Chitu, Karim Khan and Dost Muhammad, their capacity for destruction was enormous. They knew no friends or foes, and their activities cut across state boundaries. Far from losing their social standing by their nefarious activities, they negotiated on equal terms with the Indian princes, and played an important part in the politics of the region: Chitu joined Sindhia in his war against Bhopal; Pindaris served in large numbers under Sindhia's general, Jean Baptise; Mir Khan was hand in glove with the Pindaris, and the British had to offer him the principality of Tonk to secure his neutrality in their campaign against them.

The volume under review contains extracts from the correspondence of the Earl of Minto and the Marquis of Hastings with the Residents at Gwalior and Delhi, and is a very valuable addition to the published source books on the subject. In particular, the papers included here add considerably to our meagre knowledge acquired from other sources relative to the affairs of Holkar, and the activities of the Pindaris. The main problem that engaged the attention of the Company, as seen from these papers, was that of the Pindaris, who periodically ravaged vast tracts of its territory and that of its allies, and seemed to threaten the very foundations of its authority in India. The backbone of the Pindaris could only be broken if all the states affected by their activities co-operated together, and took concerted action against them. But this was difficult to achieve as many of the Indian princes looked upon them as a valuable recruiting ground in times of need; Sindhia and Holkar were the worst offenders in this respect. British diplomacy directed against the Pindaris inevitably led to conflicts with the Maratha princes. It is perhaps too much to say, as some have held, that the Pindari war was only a grand British plan for extinguishing all vestiges of the Maratha power and establishing unquestioned British supremacy throughout India. But it must be admitted that the Pindari menace gave a new force and a sense of urgency to the natural desire of the British to extend their sphere of power and influence; and they made the best use of the opportunity. By the Treaty of Gwalior concluded on 5 November 1817, Sindhia was forced, at the point of the pistol, to offer military aid in the campaign against the Pindaris and to

give up his claim to suzerainty over the Rajput States of Central India. Two days after the conclusion of the treaty, the Marquis of Hastings wrote in his diary, "Every state, quite to the Indus, has solicited me to take it under British protection; but I have, till now, been restricted from meeting the petition. In consequence of the present treaty, I shall immediately fashion this league of the Western States . . ." The league helped to secure the extinction of the Pindaris, and also brought the states under British rule.

From the view point of the technique of editing, this volume introduces an important innovation. Volume I of this series did not contain summaries of letters, and the practice of giving them started with Volume II. Hitherto, the summaries were of the published documents. In this volume, the gists of a number of letters that have not been printed have been included, thus trying to combine the advantages of the system of calendaring, and of publishing documents *in extenso*; and there is much to be said in favour of the innovation.

Further, it is noticed that the indexes to the volumes of this series, including the volume under review, are limited to place names and personal names and are perfunctorily prepared. The usefulness of the series to the scholarly public would be greatly enhanced if the editors could see their way to issue, as a supplement to the whole series, a comprehensive subject index, and a fuller index of place names and personal names.

The book under review marks the completion of the *Poona Residency Correspondence Series*, the first volume of which was printed in 1936. Sri Jadunath Sarkar and Sri G. S. Sardesai, the editors of the Series, deserve to be congratulated, and they have placed students of Indian History under a great debt of gratitude to them.

S. V. DESIKA CHAR

Administration of Sir John Lawrence in India, 1864-1869, by Dharam Pal, (Simla, Minerva Book Shop, 1952; pp. viii + 284; Price Rs. 20/-).

JOHN LAWRENCE, Saviour of the Punjab and Viceroy of India—to he was known in the latter days of his life, and the order has more than chronological significance. His greatest work in India was done as a provincial proconsul, in curbing the forces of revolt, pacifying the Punjab, and gathering round him a band of administrators as well known as Milner's 'Kindergarten' in South Africa many years later. But the merits of a Lieutenant Governor are out of place in higher spheres; and as Viceroy Lawrence did little to belie the assertion that the post should be filled from outside the ranks of the Civil Service. For one who had been through the turmoil of the Mutiny he was singularly free from racial arrogance and superiority. But if his spirit was free of the dark burden of 1857, his mind was closed. It is true that he encouraged the spread of education, and asserted that "among all the sources of difficulty in our administration, and of possible

danger to the stability of our Government, there are few so serious as the ignorance of the people". But this was because he never grasped the revolutionary significance of education. To educate a people is, in the long run, to set them free; but Lawrence throughout believed that the only danger to the British Empire in India lay in the army. He could never shake off his suspicion of the Indian soldier. He was always fighting over again the battles of the Mutiny, never comprehending what was clear enough to a few of his contemporaries, that the struggles of the future lay elsewhere.

Dr. Dharam Pal's book places the Viceroyalty of Lawrence in its proper perspective, both in the career of the man and in the history of British India. He has made full use of the official papers and given us a lucid account of the various aspects of his administration. It is a scholarly and objective study.

S. GOPAL

The Punjab under the Lawrence, by N. M. Khilnani (Simla, Controller, Printing & Stationery, Punjab, 1951; pp. 163; Price Rs. 3/4/-).

ONE question every scholar of Anglo-Sikh History has to answer is how within four years of the annexation of the Sikh Kingdom, the British were able to win over their erstwhile adversaries and get them on their side in the Mutiny. This question has quite rightly been posed for Dr. Khilnani in the short foreword written by the editor of the series. The editor also suggests that the explanation lies in the "wise and sympathetic handling of the Sikh community by the Lawrence brothers".

But the author, probably at the initiative of the editor, has allowed himself to be side-tracked into discussing the causes of the down-fall of "the brave and warlike children of the soil as the Sikhs". He unravels the "tangled web of British diplomacy" and "lays threadbare the British designs to.... usurp the fertile plains of the Punjab". This is vastly interesting and caters to patriotic sentiment. But it is not strictly relevant to the thesis nor quite accurate. The British no doubt had designs on the Punjab. (An earlier work by Jagmohan Mahajan whose personal assistance the author of the present work acknowledges in his preface though he does not quote his book in the footnotes, has already dealt in detail with it). Along with British machinations there was a complimentary factor—the rot that had set in the Sikh State before 1839. The seeds of the dissolution of Ranjit Singh's kingdom were sown by Ranjit Singh himself. He did not properly organize the civil administration of his State. His revenue came in erratically. The pay of his army was in a chronic state of arrears and there were mutinies in his life time. His judicial system—if the word system could be used at all—was responsible for serious miscarriages of justice. The simple truth is that as long as Ranjit Singh lived he was able to fire his people with visions of a Sikh Jerusalem and the State maintained a semblance of solidarity. But

under his own eyes the British had drawn cordon sanitaire around his kingdom by a series of treaties. He did nothing about it. When he died, the dynamic of his people which had been directed to fields of conquest had to spend itself in internecine squabbles. The assassin's knife determined succession to the throne. The army went out of hand altogether. The dream of a Sikh State became a nightmare and the changeover to a foreign rule came as a relief. All this is, however, a red herring across the Lawrence track. If we have set out to find out what the two Lawrences did in the Punjab we should not indulge in speculations why the Sikhs lost, who were the aggressors and other extraneous matters.

Henry Lawrence who was Resident during the period between the Sikh wars unwittingly became the roller out of the red carpet on which Dalip Singh stepped off from his throne to make way for Dalhousie. There is little doubt that annexation of the Punjab was far from Henry's mind. He construed the treaty of Bhyrowal as a stop-gap arrangement to tide over Dalip Singh's minority. "Our position in the State", he wrote in a note to Abbot in 1847, "is not that of active agents but of friendly advisers, with power when necessary of enforcing our advice and where justice cannot otherwise be obtained of directly acting ourselves; but this must be the last resource. It is better for all parties that we should work with than against Native officials; carry them along with us, than throw them aside and to rouse them to thwart our views in secret". The Council of Regency and the Sikh Sardars believed that Henry Lawrence really represented the British point of view—which he did not. While they allowed themselves to be lulled to sleep, believing that they would wake up in a free Sikh kingdom guaranteed by the British, the younger Lawrence, John, was working out Dalhousie's plan of outright annexation. Spread out over the entire province were men like Abbot, Lumsden and Nicholson who were with him. When the time came, these men drew tight the net of a conspiracy which had been carefully planned several years ago.

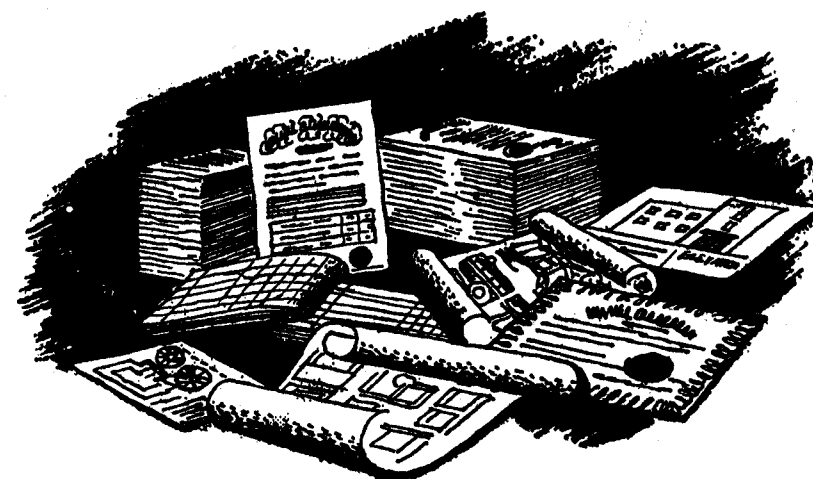
In Chapters seven and eight Dr. Khilnani deals with the administration of the Punjab after annexation. A table showing the development of roads, canals and military works which were taken almost immediately after 1849 are very revealing. It is a pointer to the last chapter entitled "The Punjab and the Great Revolt" in which the author has tabulated the reasons why the Sikhs kept aloof from the Mutiny. "There existed a deep antagonism between the non-Punjabee troops and the Punjabees" says the author—that is why the march to Delhi was a popular expedition. Dr. Khilnani gives other reasons such as the timely disarming of disaffected elements, succession of abundant harvests and the feeling among all classes that no force in India could ultimately prevail against the English organization and resources. He has not considered an equally important factor that amongst the Sikhs the Mutiny was not looked upon as a nationalist revolt. They believed, with sufficient justification, that it was a rising of Muslims and Marathas without an identity of purpose and devoid of patriotic content.

Dr. Khilnani's thesis does undoubtedly make a significant contribution

to our knowledge of the Lawrence regime. It would have been even more valuable if he had confined himself to the Lawrences and elaborated some of his conclusions instead of repeating already published material on allied subjects. In order to do justice to himself Dr. Khilnani should reproduce this thesis expanding the last three chapters. If he does so, he should also choose a better printer. A book does not become more readable by the haphazard use of different kinds of lettering.

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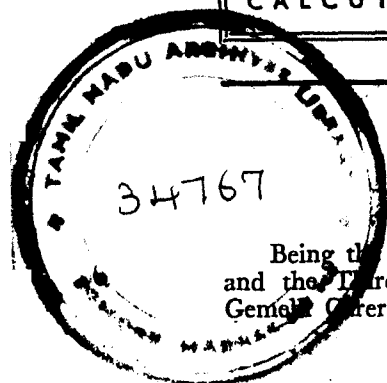
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