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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRTIETH SESSION

Volume XXX

PART I



HYDERABAD
February 1954

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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRTIETH SESSION

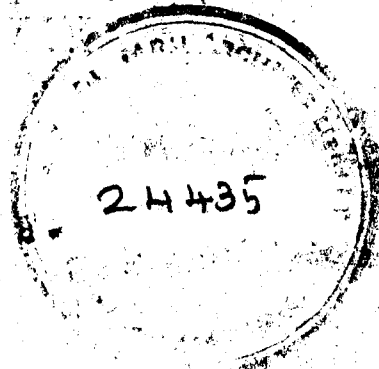
Volume XXX

PART I



HYDERABAD
February 1954

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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Thirtieth Session, Hyderabad, February 1954



Seated from left : R. P. Patwardhan; P. M. Joshi; B. A. Saleore (Secretary); M. Mujeeb; Mr. L. N. Gupta; Gopal Rao Ekbote (Minister for Education, Hyderabad); Humayun Kabir (Chairman); B. Ramkrishna Rao (Chief Minister, Hyderabad); G. S. Melkote (Minister for P. W. D., Hyderabad); G. S. Sardesai; S. N. Sen; B. S. Baliga; Triambak Rao.

Standing from left : R. M. Joshi; S. Gopalan; V. S. Suri; G. H. Khare; Sriram Sharma; H. K. Shertani; D. C. Ganguli; K. L. Srivastava; Y. K. Deshpande; Hiralal Gupta; M. V. Krishna Rao; G. N. Saleore; M. Rama Rao; V. A. Kanole; K. P. Pillai; G. C. Mendis.

(2nd row) — H. K. Bapuji; M. L. Sharma; U. N. Ghosh; Mahmud Ahmed; Hari Ram Gupta; G. B. Pandya; D. G. Landge; A. H. Nizami; P. S. to Chief Minister, Hyderabad; Nizamuddin.

CONTENTS

	Pages
Proceedings of the Public Meeting	1—12
Welcome Address of Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote	1
Inaugural Address of Shri B. Rama Krishna Rao	5
Presidential Address of Prof. Humayun Kabir	5
Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission	13—20
Proceedings of the Twenty-first Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, New Delhi, August 1953	21—28
Proceedings of the Twenty-second Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, Hyderabad, February 1954	29—39
Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at some of the previous meetings of the Research and Publication Committee	40—51
Proceedings of the Thirtieth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Hyderabad, February 1954	52—68
Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at some of the previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Com- mission	69—73
APPENDIX A	
Constitution of the Regional Records Survey Committee, Delhi State	74—75
APPENDIX B	
Constitution of the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, Bombay State	76—78
APPENDIX C	
Annual Reports of the Regional Records Survey Committees 1952-53	79—83
APPENDIX D	
Report of research work done by the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission during 1953	84—87
APPENDIX E	
Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions passed at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee, New Delhi, July 1951	88—92

APPENDIX F

Pages

Report on the preservation of the Tanjore Raj records and the Dutch & Danish records in the custody of the Madras Government	93—94
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APPENDIX G

List of Exhibits	95—140
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Members present at the Thirtieth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.	Frontis-piece
Shri B. Rama Krishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad	Facing Page 5
Professor Humayun Kabir, Educational Adviser to the Government of India.	„ 6

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING THIRTIETH SESSION

Hyderabad, February 1, 1954

THE PUBLIC Meeting of the Thirtieth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Central Records Office, Hyderabad, on Monday, February 1, 1954 at 3 p.m. The session was inaugurated by Shri B. Rama Krishna Rao, Chief Minister, Hyderabad State, and was presided over by Professor Humayun Kabir, Educational Adviser and Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education in the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

The list of the members who attended the session will be found on page 13.

On arrival at the Central Records Office, the Chief Minister was received by Prof. Humayun Kabir and the Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary then introduced the members of the Commission to the Chief Minister, after which a group photograph was taken. The members then entered in a procession the *pandal* which was specially erected for the occasion.

The proceedings began with the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote, Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, Hyderabad. Welcoming the members of the Commission he said:

It is my proud privilege to extend a hearty welcome to you all on my behalf and on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad. The historic City of Hyderabad has been the venue of various All-India Conferences and Congresses in the sphere of the humanities, like the 11th Oriental Conference, the 5th Indian History Congress, and the 1st Deccan History Conference. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the members of this august Commission, historians and archivists, are meeting in this city for the first time.

While welcoming you to this great city of ours, I need hardly remind scholars like you that Hyderabad is one of the richest States in historic material. There are abundant traces of prehistoric and protohistoric cultures in this land, ranging from the palaeolithic to the iron age, in the form of eoliths, implements, flakes and cores,

cairns, cromleches, dolmens and menhirs, notably the well-preserved cairns at Hashmatpet near the City of Hyderabad, copper swords and other ancient types of weapons, lapis lazuli and glass beads, prehistoric metallurgical sites, coramic remains, etc. The descendants of these cultures are still to be found such as the Koyas, the Chenchus, the Gonds and the Bhills. Coming to the historical period, we have in our State the famous Rock Edict of Asoka at Maski in the Raichur district, which alone mentions his name along with his *biruda*, and his fragmentary inscriptions discovered at Gavimath and Palkigudu in the same district. The sites where once the capitals of the Rashtrakutas and the later Chalukyas, viz., Malkhed and Kalyani, were situated are in this State. It is this land which breathes the glory of the great, ancient and medieval kingdoms of the Deccan such as the Yadavas of Devgiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Bahamanis of Gulbarga, the Barid Shahas of Bidar and the Qutab Shahs of Golconda. The monuments reared by them are still to be found, some intact, some partially preserved, and others in a state of utter desolation. Hyderabad has so far conducted useful excavations at Maski, Warangal, Paithan and Kondapur. The last named two places have yielded valuable material which enables us to bring together a portion of the history of the great Andhra kings. The Ajanta frescoes and the Ellora caves are the richest possessions of this State from the point of view of ancient art and architecture, apart from other important temples like those of Itagi, Aundah, and Alampur, and shrines, mosques and monasteries scattered over the entire State. The Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the royal mausoleums at Golconda, Monsieur Raymond's obelisk tomb at Saroornagar, the Archaeological Museum, and the Salar Jung Museum are other interesting places which attract visitors to Hyderabad. I shall take the privilege of requesting you to pay a visit to all these places during your short stay here.

The Indian Historical Records Commission was constituted in 1919 by the British Government. I need hardly emphasize that the Commission during the past 35 years of its existence has decidedly fulfilled our expectations, has established a sound tradition of progress, and has done massive work in all fields of its activity. This progress has been made possible by the lead given by European and Indian scholars of the eminence of G. W. Forrest, S. C. Hill, Denison Ross, Rushbrook Williams, W. K. Firminger, Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Abdul Ali, Surendranath Sen, and others. They made the National Archives at Delhi what it is today, a fountain of accumulated experience in the field of archival administration which is doing excellent work in disseminating useful information to records institutions in the country maintained by the State

Governments or built up by private bodies. The National Archives may usefully be compared with the sun which is keeping the other planets revolving round it in a regulated harmony. It is due to the outcome of the constant labours of these pioneers that the National Archives today is a first class record office, equipped with the latest scientific appliances, providing untrammelled access to scholars to explore the wealth treasured in its vaults, out of which past history of the Nation has been written and out of which the foundation and core of the future history—in fact the true national history of this country, could be written. The Government of India took a wise decision when they constituted Regional Records Survey Committees in all the States, and charged them with the most responsible function of exerting in the task of preventing the dispersal of historical material, wherever this may be found, and making it available to scholars in the interests of historical research.

Speaking for the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee in the Hyderabad State, I may be allowed to say that it has made considerable progress in all directions. A questionnaire has been prepared in English as well as in the regional languages of the State with a view to collecting all possible data relating to the historical records, wherever these may be found, whether in the possession of the Government or with private institution or persons. Tours are being undertaken from time to time by members to carry out the examination of records in all available quarters.

The outstanding achievements have been the acquisitions of massive collections of records from important quarters. I must in this connection refer to the Gangakhed papers which were acquired from the Rani Saheba of Gangakhed for the Central Records Office.

The bulk of the Gangakhed papers is in Modi, and contains an assortment of political letters, memoranda, treaties, engagements, covenants, sanads, dastaks, diaries, military dispatches, etc., all of which are expected to yield rich material for a further reconstruction of the crowded history of the late 18th century. The oldest papers date back to 1672 A.D., the royal period of Maratha history as distinct from the period of the Peshwas. There is also a considerable collection of Persian papers which include some historical chronicles. A few English documents, some Hindi scrolls being literary compositions, and Marathi scrolls of the same category also form part of this collection. A few wax seals and sealings have also been found.

The second large collection which is very shortly coming in the custody of the Central Records Office is the private collection of Persian records found in the possession of Nawab Inayat Jung

Bahadur, who is a member of the Hyderabad Regional Historical Records Survey Committee. The Nawab Saheb has to be congratulated for the generous offer made by him to hand over this collection to the Central Records Office. A catalogue of these papers will be published as early as possible after the collection is received.

There are other small collections that have come into the possession of the Department recently; and members of the Commission, I am sure, will be informed of their details in the regional reports which are being published from time to time in the journal of the National Archives.

The Hyderabad Central Records Office itself has been the inheritor of the records which grew up in the different administrative offices of an older period. This Department was styled as Daftare-Diwani, Mal and Mulki, etc., until 1950 when this name was cast off in preference to a name which clearly signifies the functions of the Department as at present organized. The non-current files and papers of all the Government Departments are now slowly coming into this Department in large volumes; and thus the Central Records Office is becoming a complete repository of all useful records in the State, old and new. Apart from the functions of preservation and classification, the Department is carrying through a programme of publication of selected papers during the past few years. Two Research Branches are working in the office, one for Persian and the other for Marathi. The Government is giving priority to the work of publication. If funds permit, it is also contemplated to provide some scientific equipment in the Department to bring it in line with the other progressive Records Offices in other States.

I may be allowed to mention that select staff of the Central Records Office is at present engaged in its share of work relating to the scheme for compiling a History of the Freedom Movement in India. Technically this matter may not fall within your purview, but I know that you will be greatly interested in it as you are also making an informal contribution towards the success of this great national undertaking.

We are all happy to have you here, and it will add to our happiness to know that you have enjoyed your visit to this Session and your stay in Hyderabad; and we count upon your generosity to forgive the Reception Committee for any shortcoming in the hospitality and other arrangements.

JAI HIND

The President then requested the Chief Minister to inaugurate the Session. In his extempore inaugural address, the Chief Minister drew the attention of the historians to the need for studying the recent past of India as well, which in his opinion was of very great significance, politically, socially and economically.

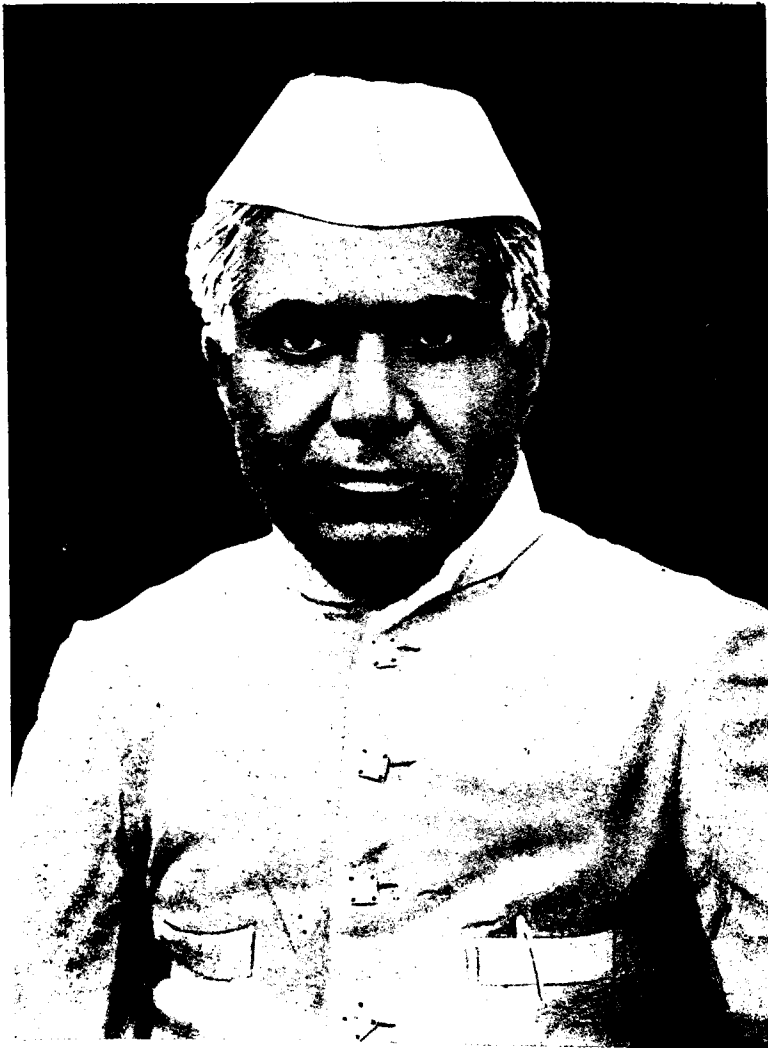
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Presidential Address by Professor Humayun Kabir

As you are all aware, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who is the President of the Indian Historical Records Commission was to have presided over this meeting, but unfortunately an injury which he sustained some weeks ago has prevented him from doing so. We miss his presence the more as he has always had an abiding interest in the preservation of our cultural heritage and the promotion of historical research in India, and in recent years has made an invaluable contribution for furthering the objects of the Commission. I know I am expressing the feelings of everyone present when I say that we pray for his speedy recovery and hope that it will be possible for him to preside over our next annual session.

In his unavoidable absence, it has fallen to me to welcome you to this Thirtieth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and I do so both as his representative and on my own behalf.

The Commission is meeting for the first time in this historic city whose traditions extend to more than three and a half centuries. The State of Hyderabad, centrally situated in the Indian peninsula, is well-known for its richness in antiquities and places of historical and archaeological interest. Some of these belong to pre-historic civilisation, dating back to about 2,500 B.C. During the historical period, the Deccan was a part of the great Empire of Asoka in the third century B.C. This was the age when Buddhism made rapid strides in the South. To this great religion we owe some of the most outstanding monuments of the State. The celebrated *Chaityas* of Ajanta, richly decorated with sculptures and highly finished frescoes, furnish a record of the progress of Buddhist art and culture for about eight centuries, from the death of Asoka till about the fourth or fifth century A.D. Similarly, the caves and rock-cut temples of Ellora are reminiscent of the successive rise of Brahmanism and Jainism in the Deccan and range from the fifth to the tenth century A.D. Many monuments spread over Hyderabad remind us of the various dynasties of rulers who held sway over the Deccan. Without a proper appreciation of the part played by these rulers not only would our study of the past of this region be fragmentary, but our understanding of Indian history and civilisation would itself remain incomplete.



B. RAMA KRISHNA RAO,
Chief Minister, Hyderabad

The last decade of the thirteenth century saw the advent of the Muslims in the Deccan. The expedition led by Alauddin Khilji against the Yadava ruler of Devagiri (Daulatabad) thus marks the beginning of a new epoch. The Deccan thereafter witnessed the rise and fall of the great Empire of Vijayanagara and of the changing fortunes of the Bahmani Kingdom. The conquest of the latter by the Mughals was followed by the establishment of the Asaf Jahi regime in 1724. The period was thus marked by many struggles on the political plane, but simultaneously it witnessed the beginning of a process of synthesis of cultures which is continuing to this day. It is not accidental that some of the earliest specimens of Urdu poetry flourished in this region. Hyderabad offers to this day an admirable picture of the harmonious combination of the legacies of diverse political, religious and cultural forces.

The archæological wealth of Hyderabad has been well-preserved through the enlightened policy of the Government of Hyderabad. There is, however, a less spectacular class of historical material, equally valuable for research, which has remained till now unknown and unexploited. This material is of special concern to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. I am, therefore, happy that we are meeting today on the premises of the Central Records Office, which is a treasure-house of historical records.

The archives in this office form a unique collection of records of national importance. Many of the records preserved here belong to the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. They are invaluable as sources for the history of the administration of the Mughal Empire, particularly of its newly conquered territories in the Deccan. The records of the various sections of the Asaf Jahi administration have been preserved in this city in an unbroken series from the 18th century onwards, and form a rich mine of information on all aspects of the history of the State and its relations with several Indian and foreign powers in the modern period. This collection of public records has been further enriched by the acquisition of private archives of historical importance, the most notable among them being the records donated by the Rani Sahiba of Gangakhed. I am sure that a careful study of this huge mass of records, in Persian, Marathi, Urdu and Telugu, will be of great help to scholars in reconstructing the history of India, and particularly of Hyderabad.

In this connection, may I on your behalf congratulate the Hyderabad Government for its enlightened policy in throwing open its records to all *bona fide* research students and planning to publish a series of books based on important records? A



HUMAYUN KABIR,
Educational Adviser to the Government of India

commendable beginning has been made by the publication of *Poona Akhbars* by the Central Records Office. I have no doubt that further publications of this type will follow. It is my earnest hope that the invaluable collection of archival assets in this city will be looked after with due care, and remain intact now and in the future.

Looking back on the achievements of the Commission during the thirty-four years of its existence, one may confidently say that it has rendered signal service to the cause of historical research in this country. It is mainly through the efforts of the Commission that the Government of India took steps to develop the National Archives of India (formerly known as the Imperial Records Department) into an up-to-date archival repository, and that the State Governments began to establish Central Records Offices. The Commission has also been greatly interested in salvaging and preserving private records through the Regional Records Committees which have done useful work in this direction. The study of archives is now attracting wider attention both among specialists and amateurs. The public are also more aware of the value of records. Much, however, remains to be done for the proper preservation and utilisation of our archival heritage which is one of the richest in the world.

I am sure you will share my regret that some States have not yet found it possible to set up Record Offices on scientific lines. Their records are liable to damage and may even be lost to posterity if immediate steps are not taken to place them in well-equipped and properly staffed repositories. The condition of private and semi-public archives is also causing serious concern to historians and archivists and I hope early steps will be taken to ensure their care and preservation.

The preservation of old records presents many problems but the modern archivist is faced with new problems which arise from the nature of present day governments. The most serious of these is the problem relating to the ever-increasing number of records. A bureaucracy thrives on paper and since no large-scale Government can do without a bureaucracy, the number of records continually increases. Democratic processes of Government further encourage the tendency so that one may, perhaps, describe modern administration as Government by files. The resulting problems for the archivist have been heightened by the use of mechanized methods of writing which, together with the acute problems of shortage of space and personnel, have compelled agencies of Governments either to neglect their archives or to crowd them in roofs which are unfit for maintaining records. The archivist naturally feels greatly

concerned and I would request him to suggest methods by which records can be better maintained without inflating costs.

In a learned society like this Commission, it is hardly necessary to stress the importance of the study of the records of yesterday for understanding the present and for safeguarding the future. Once this is conceded, the role of the archivist assumes a new importance. The archivist is then concerned not only with the stage when the records are created but also with the stages when they are maintained and made available for reference for administrative purposes. In addition, he is vitally interested in their use for the furtherance of knowledge. The archivist therefore looks to the needs of both the administrator and the historian. In order to enable him to fulfil his duties, both the administrator and the historian must help him, the former by maintaining properly the records in their "Open Stage", when they have not yet reached their "Non-Current" or "Permanent" life, and the latter, by judiciously utilizing the records which have been preserved by the archivist. I am advised that the adoption of a uniform reference system would make the archivist's task easier and enable him to perform better the duties of his dual role.

I hope that in this ever-widening task of mutual co-operation, the archivist will always be ready to advise the records-creating agencies regarding the disposal of records and their selection for permanent retention. Exigencies of modern administration to which I have already referred have added to the importance of such advice. In earlier days, when the administrative system was comparatively simple, and all writing was done by hand, only essential records were created, and all of them came to the archivist for custody. Today the preservation of all records is well-nigh impossible because of the complexity of the problems facing the administration, the consequent growth in the volumes of records, and the resulting difficulty in sifting the essential from the non-essential records. The task of selection has thus become both more difficult and more urgent and presents a baffling problem to the archivist and the administrator alike. The archivist must, therefore, collaborate with the administrator in weeding records after their proper appraisal. In the task of interpreting records which are permanently preserved, he must work in close co-operation with the historian.

The problem of modern records is common to many countries. Attempts are being made by many governments to control the creation and orderly disposition of records. In the United States, it is being tackled by the Records Management Division of the National Archives and Records Service through the establishment

of Records Centres serving as intermediate repositories for semi-current records. In the United Kingdom, two such intermediate repositories have been set up to house the semi-current and non-current records which cannot find at present a place in the Public Records Office. The Government of United Kingdom has recently appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir James Grigg to review the arrangements for the preservation of the records of the government departments in the light of the rate at which they are accumulating and the purposes which they are intended to serve.

In India, too, we are faced with a serious situation regarding the control, management and disposition of the growing departmental records. The Government of India is taking steps for the improvement of its records systems and the maintenance of the archives in their different agencies. The Government convened an Inter-Ministry Conference in April last year, as recommended by the Research and Publication Committee of the Commission. This Conference has recommended the promulgation of an Executive Order laying down the general principles of records administration which would be binding on the records-creating agencies as well as on the Custodian of Archives. The Government of India has accepted this recommendation, and a Committee has been appointed to study the problem and prepare the draft of the proposed Executive Order which I hope will be promulgated in the near future. I trust that the State Governments will also give due consideration to the problem of their ever-growing archives, and devise ways and means for their orderly maintenance in order to facilitate the preservation of the most important among them.

I have referred to the need of close co-operation between the archivist and the administrator. This point may perhaps be elaborated in view of a question that is sometimes asked: what is the use of records for the administrator? Records are the accumulated memory of a government. They enable the governmental machinery to avoid waste of time and energy and prevent it from repeating past mistakes. Records are necessary if we are to maintain continuity in the policy of government and function efficiently. Without records, agencies of government would be like individuals who are bereft of memory. It is here that the archivist performs his most important duty, viz., to serve as a Liaison Officer between the past and the present and act as the medium which enables governments to maintain a continuity in their policy.

The archivist must not, however, forget his responsibility for the furtherance of knowledge. Records properly sifted and arranged present history in its essentials and make the task of interpreting

past events easier. This demands continual study of records and their classification and cataloguing both chronologically and in terms of subjects. The archivist can, therefore, fulfil his duty only if the Archives are properly staffed and have adequate space for the storage and display of records. In helping the archivist to fulfil his duty, governments are thus faced with the question of staff and space.

I hope you will agree that the Government of India has been following an enlightened policy in this vital matter. Not only has it thrown open its records till 1901 for *bona fide* historical research, but it has also permitted the use of its post-1901 records till 1946 with a few unavoidable restrictions. It has also been recently decided to strengthen the Research Section of the National Archives by the creation of a post of Research Officer and the offer of six scholarships on an all-India basis. These scholarships are meant for post-graduate students preparing for their Ph.D. degrees, and are tenable for two years. The Government of India has thus fulfilled its part. It is now for the Indian Universities to fulfil theirs. It is only with their cooperation that this scheme of scholarships can be implemented satisfactorily. I trust that the many University Professors who have assembled here will extend to the Director of Archives their cooperation in this regard. It is my hope that the National Archives of India will soon develop into a great centre of historical research.

Before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of the Commission to one field where much still remains to be done. Public records are not the only documents that need to be preserved. There are various types of records relating to land, agriculture, commerce and business relations which belong to many private families. With the gradual disappearance of the landlords and the decay of many old commercial bodies and firms, there is a risk that these records may be dispersed or even destroyed. It would be difficult if not impossible for the Central Government, either by itself or even in cooperation with the State Governments, to ensure the preservation of all such records. In fact, to search for them and catalogue them will itself prove a stupendous task. The Universities have a very important role to play in this field. With their distribution throughout the land, and still more, because of the loyalty they can claim from their alumni, it would be easier for them to organise and undertake a search for such records with a view to cataloguing and, wherever possible, collecting and preserving them. I have every hope that the many eminent historians who have assembled here will move their own universities to take up this national task.

In conclusion, I wish the Commission every success in its endeavours to promote the search for, and preservation of historical records.

The experience of the past as embodied in these archives will help to guide us in our endeavours to build up our future. Such a task would be important at any time, but has acquired a special significance in the context of the modern age. The world has been condensed in space and time. This has not only made for closer relations among all peoples but also carries with it a threat to the individuality of nations. Besides, the spread of technology has tended to bring with it a loss of some of the deepest spiritual values. While we in India welcome the advance of science and hope that the spread of a scientific spirit will undermine superstitions and dispel prejudices we are anxious that the spiritual traditions of our people are maintained and strengthened. This can happen only if we have a deeper knowledge of, and insight into our past culture. The preservation of our cultural heritage is thus one of our foremost duties and its cultural and historical benefits are even more important than the material gains. I am sure you will agree with me that "the care which a nation devotes to the preservation of the monuments of its past may serve as a true measure of the civilisation to which it has attained".

I have a great pleasure in welcoming you to this Thirtieth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

* * * * *

The Secretary then read out the messages received for the success of the Commission's session from several distinguished persons both in India and foreign countries including several Ministers of the Central Government.

The morning session on February 2 was devoted to the 22nd Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and the Members' Meeting. Immediately after the Members' Meeting was over, the reading of the papers was taken up, and after a few papers were read the morning session of the Commission came to a close. The reading of the papers also continued in the afternoon when, in the absence of Prof. Humayun Kabir, Dr. S. N. Sen presided. Among the important papers read at the session mention may be made of the following:—*The Marathi Records of Kotah* by Dr. G. S. Sardesai; *A problem about Revenue Accounts in the 18th Century* by Shri R. P. Patwardhan; *A Mission to the Western States of Rajasthan 1831* by Dr. G. N. Saletore; *Minto and East India Company's Turkish Arabia Affairs* by Shri S. K. Singh and the *Relations of the Lahore Durbar with China* by Shri M. L. Ahluwalia.

On the evening of 1 February, Dr. S. N. Sen delivered a public lecture at the Nizam College Hall on *The Chinese Pilgrims as Historians*. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, the former Director of the Department of Archæology, Hyderabad Government, presided. On 2 February, a symposium was held at the Nizam College Hall on *Private*

Archives in India and their preservation. Prof. R. P. Patwardhan presided. The discussion on the subject was initiated by Shri V. S. Suri, Keeper of Records to the Punjab Government, and among those who participated in the discussion were Prof. Humayun Kabir, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Dr. S. N. Sen, and Shri G. H. Khare. On the evening of 1 February, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University invited the members of the Commission to tea. On the same evening the Reception Committee and the Central Records Office, Hyderabad, gave a dinner to the members of the Commission at the Hill Fort Palace. On 2 February the Chief Minister of Hyderabad was "At Home" to the Members at the Shah Manzil. Later in the evening the members were the guests of Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung Bahadur at a social gathering.

On 3 February the members visited the Central Museum, and places of historical and archaeological interest in and around the city of Hyderabad including Golkonda Fort. In the evening they were invited by Raja Sham Raj Bahadur to visit his personal library and collection of rare manuscripts and art objects. The Raja Sahib also entertained the members to tea.

An exhibition of Historical records, manuscripts, paintings, photographs, maps and charts, etc., was also organised by the Government of Hyderabad in connection with the session of the Commission. The exhibition was opened by Dr. G. S. Melkote, Minister for Labour and Public Works Department, Hyderabad, on 1 February 1954, at 4-30 P.M. The exhibits from the National Archives of India included photographic copies of fifty-one documents relating to the history of Hyderabad during 18th and 19th centuries. Some photographs illustrating the damage done by insects to the records were also exhibited. Several interesting items were displayed by the Central Records Office, Hyderabad; the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi; the Punjab Government Records Office, Simla; the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer; the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam; Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneswar; Government of Uttar Pradesh, and by various individuals and private repositories. The exhibition remained open to the public for three days and was visited by several citizens of Hyderabad. (Please see Appendix G).

MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

(*Attended the Hyderabad Session)

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

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

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

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*Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Kamshet, Poona.

*Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., 6, Ekdalia Place, Calcutta-19.

Dr. H. S. Pruthi, 5, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

State Governments.

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Dr. Holden Furber, Professor, South Asia Regional Studies, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia-4, U.S.A.

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

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

New Delhi, 29th August 1953

The twenty-first meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the National Archives of India, New Delhi on Saturday, the 29th August 1953 at 10-30 A.M., and was presided over by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

1. The first item in the agenda related to the publication of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* under Scheme I of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. The Secretary gave a brief account of the progress made under this Scheme since the Research and Publication Committee met last at Bhopal in February 1953. He informed the Committee that two more volumes have been prepared for the press, and two other volumes will be ready for printing by the end of the year. He also told that the Honorary Editor of Volume VIII had expressed his inability to complete the work, and had returned the transcripts of the Correspondence, and that eight of the Honorary Editors had not submitted their works.

As regards printing, the Secretary said that the progress in regard to Volume I, which was in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, was very slow. He also announced in this connection that the Government of India had sanctioned the printing of two volumes of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* at private presses.

The Secretary then requested the Committee to consider the following points to expedite printing of the volumes in the Series:

- (a) The final time limit to be given to the Honorary Editors for completing their work.
- (b) Appointment of an Honorary Editor for Volume VIII in place of the Honorary Editor who has declined.

In case of (b) above, the Secretary informed that Prof. S. A. Rashid of Aligarh University had volunteered his services to edit the volume in question.

The Chairman, while agreeing that the work of publication of the volumes should be expedited, was of the opinion that no rigid decision could be taken in this behalf.

Dr. B. P. Saksena proposed that the Honorary Editors of the Series should be given a time limit till 31st December 1953, by which date they should complete their works. This was accepted by the Committee and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that in view of the delay caused in the execution of the Publication Programme, the Honorary Editors of *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, who have not been able to complete editing of the volumes assigned to them be requested to complete their work by the end of December 1953 to enable the Director of Archives to get their volumes printed at an early date.

The Committee unanimously decided to recommend the name of Prof. S. A. Rashid for appointment as Honorary Editor of Volume VIII of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* in the place of Prof. Mohammad Habib.

2. The Secretary then gave a short review of the progress made under Scheme III(A) of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India since the last meeting of the Committee.

In regard to the *Marathi Letters* he informed the Committee that the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, which had undertaken the publication of the letters in question, had informed that the work of editing had already been undertaken by Prof. D. V. Potdar, and that efforts would be made by the Mandal to publish the volume before the next annual Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

As regards *Hindi Letters*, the Secretary said that no replies had been received from the Allahabad University and the Government of Rajasthan, who had agreed to publish one volume each of the letters in question.

Dr. B. P. Saksena, the nominee of the Allahabad University, informed that the University had already taken up the work.

Dr. M. L. Sharma, the nominee of the Rajasthan Government, also informed that the work would be undertaken by the State Government within two or three months, and that the volume would be published within one year.

The Chairman requested the representatives of the Allahabad University and the Government of Rajasthan to move their respective constituencies to formally inform the Secretary, Indian

Historical Records Commission about the progress made by them in this behalf.

Regarding *Kannada Letters* the Secretary informed that the Karnataka University had agreed to undertake the work.

The Secretary also informed that the publication of *Tamil Letters* had been undertaken by the University of Madras, who had reported good progress in this behalf.

As regards *Persian Akhbars*, the University of Delhi, which had undertaken the work, had been requested to obtain the transcripts of the Akhbars from the National Archives of India.

The Committee then took up the consideration of the resolution tabled by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad regarding the printing at private presses of the volumes under Scheme I of the Publication Programme. While moving the resolution Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that, as there had been inordinate delay in getting the volumes printed at the Government of India Presses, it would be better to entrust them to some private presses which would expedite their printing. He expressed satisfaction at the new conveyed by the Secretary that the Government of India had permitted the Director of Archives to get two volumes of the series to be printed through private presses; but this, he felt, would not solve the problem as there were in all twenty-one volumes in the Series. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the Government of India should be moved to obtain permission in respect of printing of all these volumes at private presses.

The Chairman said that entrusting a job to a private press did not necessarily mean that the printing would not be delayed. It had, however, one point in its favour, i.e. it ensured uniformity in printing and get-up of the volumes under the same Series.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar said that since the Government of India were not likely to give at this stage a general permission for printing of all the volumes through private presses, it would be better for the present to support the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Publication which had recommended printing of four more volumes through private presses.

This was accepted by the Committee and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad did not press for his resolution.

4. Dr. Hari Ram Gupta then moved his resolution which urged that the Government of India should be requested to stop the practice of scrutinising the excerpts taken by *bona fide* research scholars from the non-confidential records upto 1880 in the custody

of the National Archives of India. Dr. Gupta said that his main idea in moving this resolution was that the present practice of scrutiny unnecessarily delayed release of excerpts to the research scholars, and that since the non-confidential records were not likely to contain any information which might be objectionable, this practice might with advantage be stopped.

The Secretary replied that some delay in the release of excerpts was unavoidable due to the volume of excerpts received from time to time which were to be examined with the help of a limited staff at the disposal of the National Archives of India. As regards scrutiny, he said, the excerpts were being examined according to a set of rules, and only such portions of them were not released which contained (i) any objectionable remarks regarding the personal life of any princely family or their immediate ancestors; (ii) any disputable information regarding boundaries etc. which might revive dead claims; and (iii) any information which might involve the Government in an embarrassing position.

Dr. B. S. Baliga, while opposing the resolution, said that it was essential to scrutinize excerpts to safeguard the interests of the Government and to prevent misuse of records by scholars.

Dr. S. N. Sen said that the Director of Archives was responsible for anything that was published by a research scholar from among the excerpts taken by him from the records in the National Archives of India. He should, therefore, have the authority of scrutinizing the excerpts before their release. The discretion of releasing or withholding any excerpts should accordingly vest with the Director of Archives.

Dr. H. R. Gupta said that his main object in making this suggestion was that excerpts should be released to the research students within a short period after their submission to the Director of Archives. He, however, did not press his resolution.

5. The Committee then took up the consideration of the resolution moved by Prof. C. D. Deshpande recommending the listing of records in the custody of private families by the regional Universities. While moving it, Prof. Deshpande said that the resolution was based mainly on the knowledge of local conditions in the Karnatak University area, where valuable documents with the leading Desai and Deshpande families still awaited careful scrutiny. These, he felt, would throw more light on the events of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. An approach by the University authorities, according to him would be informal and was likely to evoke a ready response.

The Secretary said that such type of work formed part of normal activities of the Regional Records Survey Committee and similar bodies set up by the State Governments, with which the history teachers of the Universities were normally expected to be associated.

Dr. B. S. Baliga supporting the Secretary said that there was no need for a separate resolution on the subject.

Dr. S. N. Sen said that the proposal should more appropriately be considered by the Inter-University Board.

The Chairman felt that it was within the competence of the Research and Publication Committee to consider such a proposal. Summing up the discussion, he suggested that instead of moving a formal resolution on the subject, it would be better if the persons or institutions concerned put themselves into contact with the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission for his opinion, whenever such occasion arose.

This was accepted by the Committee.

6. The second resolution moved by Prof. C. D. Deshpande related to the preparation and publication of lists of maps and cartographic records in the custody of the National Archives of India and State Records Offices and other institutions. Prof. Deshpande in moving his resolution said that want of such lists in Bombay Records Office had been keenly felt by research scholars interested in the study of maps and other cartographic records.

As regards maps and cartographic records in the custody of the National Archives of India, the Secretary informed that the Government of India has already accepted in principle the setting up of a Map Room in the Department. He also announced that the Government of India had recently sanctioned the post of a Map Officer for the implementation of the scheme. He added that as soon as this officer was appointed, steps would be taken to compile lists of cartographic records in the Department, and arrangement would be made to bring the huge collection of old historical maps and other cartographic records which the Surveyor General of India had agreed to transfer to the National Archives of India.

In regard to the second part of Prof. Deshpande's resolution, Dr. B. S. Baliga informed that, so far the Madras Records Office was concerned, they had repaired all the maps in their custody and had prepared catalogues thereof. He had, however, no objection to passing of a formal resolution meant for the State Governments.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar also supported the second part of the resolution.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that all the State Records Offices and other institutions and learned societies be requested to prepare lists of maps and other cartographic records in their custody, and communicate the same to the National Archives of India from time to time.

7. The Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India for publication of volumes under Scheme I of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India which met on the 28th August 1953, was then taken up for consideration. The Report (Annexure I), which was circulated to all the members at the meeting, was unanimously endorsed by the Committee, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution III.—The Research and Publication Committee endorses the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on the printing of volumes under Scheme I of the Publication Programme, and requests that these may be favourably considered by the Government of India.

8. Dr. S. N. Sen then proposed that the Government of India should be moved to give some financial aid to the Universities and other institutions who had undertaken publication of records in oriental languages under Scheme III (A) of the Publication Programme. This, he thought, would give some incentive to the institutions, who were unable to find money for these publications.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad supported Dr. Sen's proposal. The Chairman agreed with the suggestion, but he felt that proper scrutiny should be exercised in examining each request for such financial aid.

The following resolution moved by Dr. S. N. Sen was then unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Resolution IV.—That the Government of India be requested to consider sympathetically and on proper scrutiny applications for financial aid from such Universities and institutions as have undertaken to publish volumes of records in oriental languages.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and seconded by Dr. M. H. R. Taimuri.

ANNEXURE I

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCHEME I OF THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

New Delhi, 28th August, 1953

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the details of the progress made under Scheme I of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India was held on the 28th August, 1953 at 11-0 A.M. at the National Archives of India. All the three members Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. G. S. Sardesai and Dr. B. A. Saletore, Director of Archives to the Government of India attended.

The Director of Archives explained the difficulties which the Department had to face in regard to the volumes in question. He remarked that for some time the publication work had been delayed because of the inability of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, to take up the printing of the volumes which were ready for the press. He informed the Committee that the Government of India have agreed to allow the Director of Archives to get two of the volumes printed at private presses, and that action was being taken to select a suitable press for the purpose. The Committee was of the opinion that the Government of India should permit the Director of Archives to arrange for the printing of the other volumes ready for the press or expected to be ready by the end of 1953, at private presses. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved that the Government of India be requested to authorize the Director of Archives to get printed four more volumes of *Fort William—India House Correspondence* at private presses to expedite the publication programme of the National Archives of India.”

The Committee also resolved that the volumes ready for the press may be sent for printing in following order:—

Volume II
Volume XVII
Volume XIII
Volume IX
Volume IV
Volume VI

The Committee considered the progress made by the Honorary Editors in the work of editing of the volumes which have not been completed. It was decided that the Honorary Editors should be again reminded and requested to complete their work at an early date. The Committee was of the opinion that the Honorary Editors who had received the transcripts of the correspondences which were meant for publication, and who had retained them for five years, should return them immediately unless they guarantee to complete their work by the end of December 1953.

G. S. SARDESAI

R. C. MAJUMDAR

B. A. SALETORÉ

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Hyderabad, 2 February 1954

The twenty-second meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held on 2 February 1954 at the Central Records Office, Hyderabad. Professor Humayun Kabir, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, presided. The list of members who attended is given on pages 13—20.

1. REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING AND SOME PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

(Please see Conspectus—pages 40—51)

Dr. N. K. Sinha (Calcutta) drew the attention of the Chairman to Resolution VI of the 8th Meeting of the Committee held at New Delhi in March, 1946 regarding the establishment of permanent Regional Records Survey Committees in the States, and wanted to know what action had been taken by the Government of Bihar for implementing this resolution. Dr. K. K. Datta, representative of the Bihar Government, informed the Committee that the State Government would very shortly appoint a Regional Committee for the State.

Dr. N. K. Sinha further pointed out that the State Governments according to an earlier recommendation of the Committee, are expected to nominate members of the Indian Historical Records Commission residing within their jurisdiction on the Regional Records Survey Committees of their States; but this was not done in the case of the appointment of the members of the Delhi Regional Committee. The Chairman suggested that the Secretary of the Commission should bring to the notice of the State Governments such omissions. The Committee accepted this suggestion.

Mr. S. C. De, representative of the Government of Orissa, informed the Research and Publication Committee that his State Government had recently set up a Regional Records Survey Committee in his State.

The Committee discussed the steps taken so far for the implementation of Resolution V of the 20th Meeting of the Research and

Publication Committee regarding the compilation of a comprehensive list of the research work on modern Indian history done in India. The Secretary explained that this work could now be expedited as the Government of India had sanctioned a new post of Research Officer for the National Archives of India who would compile such a list. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee decided that the research work done in Burma and Ceylon should also be included in the proposed list.

2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA DURING 1953.

An account of the progress made under the various schemes of publications during the year is given below:

Scheme I—Fort William—India House Correspondence

The printing of Volume I (Honorary Editor: Dr. K. K. Datta) was entrusted to the Government of India Press, New Delhi, last year; but its publication has been very much delayed as the Press has not been able to furnish the proofs in time. The proofs of nearly half of the volume have been received so far, and the final print order in respect of 323 pages has also been given.

Since the Presses under the control of the Government of India were not in a position to take up the work, Volume II (Honorary Editor: Dr. H. N. Sinha) and Volume XVII (Honorary Editor: Prof. Y. J. Taraporewala) have been sent to a private press with the permission of the Government of India.

Volume IX (Honorary Editor: Dr. B. A. Saletore) and Volume XIII (Honorary Editor: Dr. P. C. Gupta) are ready for the press. Considerable progress has been made in preparing for the press Volume VI (Honorary Editor: Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad) and Volume IV (Honorary Editor: the late Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari). These Volumes are expected to be ready for the press shortly. Volume III (Honorary Editor: Dr. R. R. Sethi) and Volume VII (Honorary Editor: Prof. R. P. Patwardhan) are being prepared for the press. Work in connection with Volume XIV (Honorary Editor: the late Prof. J. C. Taluqdar) and the preparation for the press of Volume XVI (Honorary Editor: Prof. S. H. Askari) have not yet been taken up by the Department, as the members of the staff have their hands full in connection with the publication of the other volumes.

The position in respect of the remaining volumes is as follows:

Dr. Raghuvir Singh (Honorary Editor Volume X) and Prof. C. H. Phillips (Honorary Editor Volume XV) have reported that the editing of their respective volumes is practically complete, and that

they will be submitting the volumes shortly. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta (Volume XII), Rev. Father H. Heras (Volume XVIII), Dr. A. C. Banerjee (Volume XX) and Prof. S. R. Kohli (Volume XXI) have reported that their work is progressing satisfactorily, and that they would be able to return the volumes, duly edited, by February 1954. Reports are awaited about the state of progress of Volume XI (Honorary Editor: Dr. I. B. Banerjee) and Volume XIX (Honorary Editor: Brig. H. Bullock).

On the basis of the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee, the Government of India have appointed Prof. S. A. Rashid of the Muslim University, Aligarh, as Honorary Editor of Volume VIII.

Scheme II—Selections from English Records

The editing of the *Browne Correspondence* has progressed satisfactorily. The preparation of Notes has been completed, and the work on the Introduction has been taken up.

Scheme III(A)—Records in Oriental Languages

Hindi Letters (in two volumes)—The University of Allahabad, which had taken up the publication of Volume I of *Hindi Letters*, has informed the Department that, due to paucity of funds, the printing of volume has been held up. In this connection they have approached the Government of Uttar Pradesh for financial aid. The Government of Rajasthan have agreed to publish Volume II of *Hindi Letters*, and a copy of the draft agreement has been sent to them. Dr. M. L. Sharma has been appointed as Editor of the Volume by the Government of Rajasthan.

Persian Akhbars—The Delhi University has entered into a formal agreement for the publication of the *Persian Akhbars*. Dr. P. Saran, who has been appointed as Editor by the University, has been supplied with photographic copies of the Akhbars.

Kannada Letters—The University of Karnataka has undertaken the publication of the *Kannada Letters*, and the formal agreement is expected to be executed shortly. The University has appointed Dr. B. A. Saletore as Editor of the Volume.

Tamil Letters—Since the Madras and Annamalai Universities were not agreeable to undertake the publication of the *Tamil Letters*, the Tamil Sangam, New Delhi, has agreed to undertake this work. Dr. K. S. Krishnan is expected to edit the volume.

Telugu Letters—The Andhra University is agreeable to undertake the publication of the *Telugu Letters*, but the agreement has not been finalized as yet.

Marathi Letters—The Secretary of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal, Poona, has informed the Department that the editing of the *Marathi Letters* is being speeded up.

Scheme III(B)—Selections from English Records

News Letters—The News Letters have been divided into two parts: Part I comprising letters written from within India, and Part II comprising letters written from abroad. The Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi, has agreed to undertake the publication of Part II of the letters and a formal agreement has been executed. Dr. B. A. Saletore has undertaken to edit the volume. As regards the editing and publication of Part I, the Rajasthan University has been approached, and their reply is still awaited.

Elphinstone Correspondence—This volume, which is to be published by the Nagpur Historical Society, is reported to be still in the press, and it is expected to be issued shortly.

Ochterlony Papers—The Andhra University has been approached to undertake the publication of the Ochterlony Papers. A representative of that University came to the National Archives of India and went through the documents. The final decision of the University is still awaited.

Dr. S. N. Sen raised the question of the printing of publications of the National Archives of India, and suggested that all the volumes should be printed at private presses to expedite their publication. The Chairman offered to look into the matter personally, and assured the Committee that all facilities for printing will be afforded by the Government of India.

3. SURVEY OF RECORDS

A review of the survey work done by the *ad hoc* and permanent Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the various States, was placed before the twentieth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Bhopal in February 1953 (vide *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volume XXIX, Part I, pages 25-26). A further report on the progress made in this behalf during the year under review is given below:

(a) **Permanent Committees**—The Government of Delhi State have set up a Regional Records Survey Committee consisting of nine members, with Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Professor of History, University of Delhi, as the Chairman. The Director of Archives, Government of India, is also a member of the Committee as a nominee of

the Central Ministry of Education. A copy of the constitution of the Committee was placed on the table.

The State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments was reconstituted by the Government of Bombay in February 1953. A copy of the new Constitution was placed on the table.

(b) **Annual Reports of the Committees**—A summary of the annual reports of the Regional Records Survey Committees received last year has been printed in the *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volume XXIX, Part I, Appendix E, pages 85-90. During the current year fresh reports have been received from the Survey Committees of the Punjab, Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, Bombay. These reports were placed on the table.

(c) **Financial grant**—A grant of Rs. 500 is expected to be received from the Government of India during 1953-54 for the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee in Bihar, the only *ad hoc* Committee now functioning in the States.

(d) **Purchase of documents**—During the year 1952-53 the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee of Bihar did useful work, and brought to light some valuable manuscripts of historical importance. The manuscripts purchased by the Committee out of the Government of India grant have been as usual transferred to the National Archives of India.

The Committee recorded the reports submitted by the Secretary.

4. RESOLUTION MOVED BY DR. HIRALAL GUPTA REGARDING THE ACQUISITION OF MICROFILM COPIES OF RECORDS MISSING FROM THE VARIOUS SERIES IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

Resolved that to facilitate the work of research scholars, microfilm copies of all such documents as are listed in the Index volumes but are known to be missing from the National Archives, or may be known from time to time to be missing, be obtained.

Explanatory Note—During the course of my research in the National Archives, I found a number of Sikkim Papers mentioned in the Index volumes but missing from the Original Consulations bundles. Other research scholars told me about similar gaps in other bundles. It is, therefore, suggested that the missing links be completed by obtaining microfilm copies of those papers from the India Office Archives, London, if they are in the custody of

that Office. In the first place, copies of those documents be obtained which are known to be missing, while others may be obtained from time to time whenever they are known to be missing.

Secretary's Note—Under item 1 of the Development Programme of the National Archives of India, the Department has been regularly acquiring since 1948, microfilm copies of the unpublished records relating to modern Indian history not available in India. Efforts are also being made to fill up gaps in the records series in the National Archives of India whenever possible. Copies of the missing records to which Dr. Gupta refers are likely to be found among the records of the former India Office, London (now Commonwealth Relations Office) but the ownership of these records is still to be settled and the question of the acquisition of these records or their microfilm copies will be taken up by the National Archives of India as soon as the future of these records is decided.

Dr. Gupta did not move the resolution in view of the Secretary's note. The Chairman said that, for some reasons, it would not be prudent at this stage to obtain copies of the records of the former India Office.

5. RESOLUTION MOVED BY DR. H. L. GUPTA REGARDING ACQUISITION BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS AND REPORTS NOT AVAILABLE IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Resolved that all such Parliamentary Papers and reports as are not available in the National Archives of India be obtained so that research scholars going to the National Archives from time to time for research work may get them for ready reference.

Explanatory Note—As many of the Parliamentary Papers and reports constituting primary sources for research work are not available in the National Archives, the research scholars are put to great inconvenience in obtaining them for ready reference. If they are purchased for the National Archives, they would facilitate the work of research scholars.

Secretary's Note—The National Archives of India has recently acquired microfilm copies of all the Parliamentary Papers relating to the Indian affairs upto 1907 and these are available for use by research students. Under the Development Programme of the Department, it is also proposed to acquire copies, or microfilm copies, of rare publications relating to modern Indian history with a view to facilitating the work of the research scholars.

Dr. Gupta did not press for his resolution in view of the Secretary's note.

6. PROPOSAL BY DR. H. L. GUPTA REGARDING PUBLICATION BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA OF MONOGRAPHS ON IMPORTANT HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES AND POLITICAL EVENTS.

As the various publication schemes undertaken by the National Archives several years ago are likely to be completed within a year or so, it is proposed that another scheme of compiling short monographs on certain important historical personalities and political events be prepared and as a preliminary measure a small advisory committee be appointed to prepare a list of subjects to be taken up under this new scheme, and submit it before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

Secretary's Note—The publication work already undertaken by the National Archives of India cannot be completed within a year or so. (Please see above the review of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, Item No. 2). Archival repositories are not concerned primarily with publishing historical matters found in records, although they may publish reference media relating to the nature and number of records. The preparation of monographs on different subjects is an item which is best undertaken by Universities in collaboration with the National Archives of India.

The resolution was formally moved by Dr. H. L. Gupta.

Dr. S. N. Sen opposed the resolution and said that it was beyond the functions of the archival repository to undertake the preparation and publication of monographs on historical events and personalities. The Chairman felt that the limited resources of the National Archives of India would not permit the Department to undertake additional publication work. Dr. Gupta withdrew the resolution moved by him.

7. RESOLUTION MOVED ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BHOPAL REGARDING THE PUBLICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF DOCUMENTS COLLECTED FOR THE WRITING OF THE HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to publish at their own cost important documents collected and used in connection with the writing of the History of Freedom Movement in India for wide reading and critical appraisal of these by the discerning readers and the public in general.

Resolved further that all genuine research works undertaken by various individuals and societies in this connection may also be published by the Government of India as it is felt that these individuals and societies may not be in a position to undertake these

themselves for the shortage of funds, in order to make all research and scholarly information easily available to the general public as well as to the students of history.

Explanatory Note—It has come to knowledge that a few original important documents and meritorious research works have remained unpublished owing to the paucity of funds. If this is undertaken by the Government, it will go a long way to satisfy this long-felt need of publication of such important documents and original research works.

Secretary's Note—The proposal of the Bhopal Government is a laudable one, but it entails financial liabilities which do not seem to have been worked out. Moreover, there is another aspect of the question—the number of records lying at various places, in and outside India, and their ownership. Since there is a separate body (The Board of Editors, History of the Freedom Movement) to look after the editing of the records, and it is presumed that that body will utilize the records in the best possible manner, the only suggestion that could be made in this connection is that, when the work of that Board will be finalized and its volumes printed, such of the materials as it might have either purchased at the expense of the Government of India, or, as might have been presented to it by individuals and institutions in and outside India, might be permanently handed over to the National Archives of India for preservation and use by research students.

The resolution was formally moved by Dr. K. L. Srivastava.

The Chairman felt that the resolution comprised two parts which could be considered separately as they differed a good deal in their scope. The mover agreed to this suggestion, and the consideration of the first part was taken up. Dr. S. N. Sen briefly explained the plans of the Board of Editors, History of the Freedom Movement, for collecting materials on the subject and for writing of the history of the movement. He said that the materials collected were so voluminous that it would be impracticable to publish even a small fraction of them. He told the Committee that the Board would be able to use only a small portion of the materials collected by the Committees appointed in the States for the purposes, as it could not go into the details of the history of the movement in the States. It was proposed, he added, to return the materials collected to the States after the general history of the movement had been prepared by the Board of Editors, and that the States might themselves arrange for the writing of the detailed history of the movement within their territories. Dr. Sen, therefore, suggested that the best way of making these materials available to the public was to place them in the

custody of the National Archives of India, or the State Records Offices, as the case might be, after the history of the Freedom Movement had been written. He also added that the State Governments might undertake to publish works which might be based on them. He moved an amendment to this effect which was accepted by Dr. Srivastava.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolution I:

Resolved that steps be taken to preserve permanently at the National Archives of India and the State Records Offices the materials collected for the writing of the history of the Freedom Movement in India for making them available to students and the public in general, and that the State Governments might undertake the publication of such works as are based on them.

The suggestion contained in the second part of the resolution moved by Dr. Srivastava was regarded as impracticable, and it was withdrawn by the mover.

8. RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA BHARAT REGARDING THROWING OPEN OF RECORDS OF THE FORMER RULERS OF INDIAN STATES FOR *bona fide* RESEARCH.

The Committee requests the Government of India to urge on such Rulers of former Indian States as have taken over their personal records to throw them open and make them available to scholars interested in Indian History, for the purpose of historical research.

Explanatory Note—This request is addressed to such Rulers who have either not handed over old records in their possession to the newly formed Governments in the respective Unions, or have kept with them a bulk of these records on the ground of the records being "personal records".

In Madhya Bharat, especially, there are Rulers of both the categories, and it is, therefore, requested that these records having great historical value, may be thrown open for research work, as has already been agreed to by these Rulers with the State Ministry during the time of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Secretary's Note—At the Sixteenth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on 31st July 1950, a resolution (No. XI) was passed requesting the Government of India and the State Governments to take appropriate steps to preserve the historical records in the personal custody of the Indian Princes with a view to ensuring their preservation and making them accessible

for *bona fide* historical research (*Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volume XXVII, Part I, p. 27). For conspectus of action taken on this resolution, kindly see *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volume XXVIII, Part I, pp. 73—76.

The resolution was not moved as the representative of the Government of Madhya Bharat did not attend the meeting.

9. (a) Dr. K. L. Srivastava moved a resolution with the permission of the Chair recommending to the Government of India to urge upon the former rulers of Indian States to throw open their personal records for historical research. In commending his proposal, he referred in particular to the records in the personal custody of the Nawab of Bhopal, and wanted that all such papers should be made available to *bona fide* research scholars.

The Secretary pointed out that the Research and Publication Committee had passed a resolution at its Sixteenth Meeting requesting the Government of India and the State Governments to take appropriate steps to preserve the records in the custody of the Indian Princes and make them available for historical research; but that the response from the Princes was not encouraging. Dr. S. N. Sen pointed out that the Princes were very sensitive about their personal rights, and that no steps should be taken which might hurt their feelings. He suggested that an appeal might be made to them for throwing open their records for research purposes. The Chairman supported Dr. Sen's proposal and suggested that the Princes should be approached in a tactful manner. Mr. Mallaradhy was of opinion that the attitude of the Princes in this matter was quite reasonable. Dr. M. L. Sharma said that if the Princes were approached in the proper manner, and no undue pressure was put on them, they were willing to allow access to their records. He said that the *Pothikhana* of the Maharaja of Jaipur had been thrown open to research students. The Chairman felt that a fresh resolution on the subject was unnecessary, and that the Government of India might call the attention of the Princes to the earlier resolution passed by the Committee on the subject. This suggestion was accepted by the members.

(b) Mr. G. S. Das moved a resolution recommending that the Literary Sub-Committee of the Commission might be authorized to ask the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission to print the summaries of the papers not accepted for reading at the sessions of the Commission, and that the writers of such papers might be informed of the reasons for non-acceptance of their papers. The proposal was seconded by Dr. K. L. Srivastava. Dr. S. N. Sen opposed the resolution as he felt that such a procedure, if adopted,

would place the Secretary of the Commission in an embarrassing position. Mr. Das withdrew his proposal.

(c) Mr. G. S. Das moved another resolution recommending to the Government of India to take necessary steps for enabling members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the State Regional Records Survey Committees to obtain photo-prints of documents of historical importance filed by parties in courts with their consent and the consent of the courts after the cases have been disposed of and before the documents are returned to the parties. It was felt by the members that the acceptance of this proposal would necessitate amendments to the code of legal practice. Mr. Das withdrew his proposal.

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

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

8TH MEETING, NEW DELHI, MARCH 1946

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

Delhi—The State Government have set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee consisting of the following members:

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| (1) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad— <i>Chairman</i> . | Nominee of the Delhi University. |
| (2) Dr. B. A. Saletore | Nominee of the Central Ministry of Education. |
| (3) Shri Sri Krishan Chandiwalla | } Representatives of the old families of Delhi. |
| (4) Shri Mirza Ashan Jan | |
| (5) Shri Satya Narain Gurwala | |
| (6) Shri Onkar Nath, M.P. | |
| (7) Shri Daljit Singh, M.L.A. | |
| (8) Shri Yudhvir Singh, M.L.A. | |
| (9) Shri Tej Bhan— <i>Convener</i> — | Nominee of the Directorate of Education, Delhi State. |

12TH MEETING, NEW DELHI, JULY 1948

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

Madras—The State Government have informed that no District records were centralised in the Madras Records Office during 1952. Some old English records relating to the Pre-Mutiny period, which were with the Collector of Madurai, were transferred to the Madras Records Office during 1951.

West Bengal—Please see under Resolution VI of the 16th Meeting.

16TH MEETING, NEW DELHI, JULY 1950

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

Hyderabad—The State Government have intimated that rules regarding access to the public records in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad have been revised and no time limit has been fixed for records which can be inspected by research workers, leaving it to the discretion of the Director of the Office to withhold permission in respect of any record.

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

West Bengal—The State Government have informed that it has not been possible for them to take any action in the matter for want of suitable accommodation. The matter, is however, engaging their attention.

Remarks—The matter is being pursued by the Government of India with the West Bengal Government.

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

Assam—The State Government have informed that no historical records have yet been reported to be in the possession of the Zamindars of the districts of Goalpara and Cachar where the Zamindari System exists in Assam. The question of legislation is, therefore, kept pending for the time being.

Orissa—The State Government have informed that they have decided that the best course to secure documents of historical importance in the possession of Zamindars would be by persuasion and not by compulsory legislation. They have accordingly decided that the collection of such documents should be done early, and for

that end the services of the Superintendent, Research and Museum, Curator of Archives, Assistant Curators and history teachers of Government colleges would be utilised. The expense in the shape of travelling etc., in this behalf would be borne by the State Government.

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

Vindhya Pradesh—The State Government have informed that the covenanting States of Bijawar, Kothi, Lugas, Pahra and Jago have no political records in their custody.

PEPSU—The Rajpramukh has informed that none of the covenanting rulers of the Union possess any historical records. Reply from H. H. of Kapurthala is, however, awaited.

17TH MEETING, NAGPUR, DECEMBER 1950

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

Nagpur University—Has agreed to award a scholarship of Rs. 150 per month for a period of one year to a graduate of the Nagpur University to work for the proposed History of Freedom Movement in India under the Regional Records Survey Committee of the area. The University has also agreed to extend its full cooperation to the Central Government in the compilation of the History.

18TH MEETING, NEW DELHI, JULY 1951

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

The resolution was accepted by the Government of India, and an Inter-Ministry Conference was held on the 15th April 1953 to consider measures for effecting improvements in the methods of records administration in the record rooms of the Government of India.

Besides the Director of Archives, the representatives of nineteen Ministries attended the Conference. Prof. Humayun Kabir, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, presided. The Conference recommended the immediate promulgation of an Executive Order prescribing the lines on which records should be administered in future by the agencies of the Government of India. It also recommended the appointment of a Committee, consisting of a nominee each of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Law, Finance and Natural Resources and Scientific Research with the Director of Archives, Government of India, as Convener, to prepare the draft of the proposed "Executive Order". This recommendation of the Conference has been accepted by the Government of India, and the Committee appointed for this purpose is expected to begin its work shortly.

19TH MEETING, JAIPUR, DECEMBER 1951

Resolution I—This Committee approves of the action taken by the Secretary and requests that the list of documents etc. when received from the Director-General of Archaeology in India may be placed before the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee further resolves that the Director General of Archaeology may be requested by the Government of India to get one of his employees trained in the National Archives for better preservation and maintenance of records.

The Department of Archaeology has forwarded to the National Archives of India lists of manuscripts and documents in the custody of the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi, Red Fort Museum, Delhi and the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which are under the administrative control of the Department. The lists have been published in the *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volume XXIX, Part I, Appendix G.

Item 4 regarding formation of Publication Programmes by the State Governments

The Government of India issued a reminder to all the State Governments from whom replies were outstanding. Replies received from some of them are summarized below:

Uttar Pradesh—The State Government have informed that the matter is under their consideration.

Bhopal—The State Government are taking necessary action for the formation of a Publication Programme.

Ajmer & Orissa—The State Governments were furnished with information on the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India as desired by them.

Item 10 regarding publication by the Portuguese Government in India of records of Indian interest in their possession

The Portuguese Government in India have forwarded a list containing the names of the publications which were being published by them. The list was placed on the table.

Remarks—The Government of India have made an enquiry from the Portuguese Government whether they propose to revive the publication of the *Archive Portuguesse Oriental*.

20TH MEETING, BHOPAL, FEBRUARY 1953

Resolution I—Resolved that a Committee consisting of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. G. S. Sardesai, and Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be appointed to examine the details of the progress made under Scheme I of the Publication Programme and suggest ways and means for expediting the editing and printing of the volumes in question.

The Government of India accepted the resolution and sanctioned the appointment of the Committee. The Committee held a meeting on the 28th August 1953 at the National Archives of India, New Delhi. The recommendations made by the Committee were placed before the 21st Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on the 29th August 1953, and were approved.

Item 6 regarding listing of the records of the Mint Master and the Patent Office, Calcutta

The records of the Mint Master, Calcutta containing 100 volumes of the Mint Committee Proceedings (1792—1896) were transferred to the National Archives of India in March 1953. A list of these records was furnished to the West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee. The old records of the Patent Office, Calcutta, were received in 512 bags at the National Archives of India in December 1953. Their listing will be taken up shortly by the Department.

Resolution II—The Committee recommends that the Government of Mysore should extend all facilities, technical or otherwise, to the Department of History, Mysore University, in the work of compilation of Catalogues and Calendars of Records in the custody of the Secretariat Records Office, Bangalore, as recommended by the Director of Archives, Government of India, in his Inspection Report of the

above Records Office. Similar facilities may also be extended in respect of manuscript materials in the possession of the Saraswati Bhandar, The Palace, Mysore.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to the Government of Mysore for necessary action. The reply from the State Government is awaited.

Resolution III—This Committee recommends that the Regional Records Survey Committee be closely associated with the work of preparing the History of the Freedom Movement in India. The Committees be further requested to expedite the collection of material for the proposed History.

The resolution was accepted by the Government of India, and the State Governments were requested to take proper action in the matter.

Madras—The State Government have informed that the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records, Madras, at its meeting held in November 1950, resolved to contact the political bodies and organisations in the State, and also to correspond with the families of well known Congress and other political workers who were connected with the freedom movement in the country, and to collect relevant materials from them. The Committee has informed that Dr. V. V. S. Krishnamurthy, son of late V. V. S. Aiyar of Trichinopoly, has some manuscripts and diaries belonging to his father, which he had agreed to show to any member of the Committee. He had also furnished a list of names of persons who were likely to possess some materials on the subject. The Committee is engaged in collecting further data relating to the history of the Freedom Movement.

West Bengal—The State Government have informed that the State Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government to assist the Board of Editors, formed by the Government of India, includes three members and the Secretary and Convener of the West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee. The views of the Survey Committee are always available to the State Committee in collecting materials for the History of Freedom Movement in India.

Resolution IV—Resolved that the Government of India and the State Governments be requested to take suitable steps at an early date for the collection and preservation, at a central place, of the old historical records of the Zamindaries now brought under Government control.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the State Governments for necessary action. Replies received from some of them are summarized below:

Travancore-Cochin—The State Government have informed that the Zamindari System was not in vogue in the State; hence no action is called for by that Government.

Bilaspur—The State Government have informed that there was no Zamindari System in the State, and that no historical records are in the possession of any one there.

Hyderabad—The State Government have informed that necessary action was being taken for the collection of old historical records of the Zamindaries in the State.

Kutch—The State Government have informed that old records regarding *Jagirs* in Kutch have been preserved and kept at a central place.

Delhi—The State Government have informed that no Zamindaries have been taken over by the Government in Delhi State, and that the question of taking over of the old Zamindari records does not, therefore, arise.

Manipur—The State Government have informed that there is no Zamindari System in Manipur, and as such no action is required by them.

Himachal Pradesh—The State Government have stated that no Zamindaries have been brought under Government control in Himachal Pradesh so far. The recommendation contained in the resolution has, however, been noted.

Coorg—The State Government have informed that there is no Zamindari System in the State, and as such there are no historical records bearing on that subject.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands—The administration has informed that there is no Zamindari System in the Islands and, therefore, the question of implementing the resolution does not arise.

Vindhya Pradesh—The State Government have informed that action on the resolution will be taken when a Central Records Office has been established in the State.

Madhya Pradesh—The State Government have informed that it is not possible for them at present to preserve the old historical records of the Zamindaries at a central place. Pending such arrangement for their preservation, all the Deputy Commissioners have been instructed not to destroy such records without obtaining the prior approval of the State Government.

Tripura—The State Government have informed that there are no old Zamindaries in the State.

PEPSU—The State Government have informed that they agree to the resolution in general. There are, however, no Zamindars as such in the State. There are only landlords known as Biswadars who do not seem to possess any old records of historical importance. Attempts are, however, being made to contact them in this connection.

Bombay—The State Government have informed that they have issued a circular to all Collectors of Districts directing them to collect information on records in the possession of private individuals in their jurisdiction. The State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments is also doing the needful in this behalf. Moreover, they have passed the Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Recovery of Records) Act, 1953, which makes it incumbent on every landholder to deliver all land records in his possession to the authorized officers. The Act came into force on the 7th October, 1953.

Resolution V—This Committee recommends that steps should be taken to prepare a comprehensive list of the research works on Modern Indian History done in India and that such a list should be published periodically.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the State Governments and Universities together with a proforma according to which the requisite information was to be furnished. Replies received from some of them are summarized below:

State Governments

Mysore—The State Government have informed that they have requested the University of Mysore and the State Regional Records Survey Committee to furnish the required information.

Bilaspur—The State Government have informed that no research work on Modern Indian History was done in the State.

Travancore-Cochin—The State Government have informed that research work on the subject is being done under the auspices of the University of Travancore, who has been requested to furnish the necessary information.

Himachal Pradesh—The State Government have informed that no research work on Modern Indian History has been or is being done in the State.

Madras—The State Government have furnished the information.

Madhya Pradesh—The State Government have furnished the information.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands—The administration has informed that no research work on Modern Indian History was being done there.

Kutch—The State Government have informed that no research work on Modern Indian History was being done in the State.

Coorg—The State Government have informed that no research work on Modern Indian History was being done in the State.

Ajmer—The State Government have informed that no research work on Modern Indian History has so far been done in any of the colleges under the Directorate of Education of the State.

PEPSU—The State Government have furnished the necessary information.

Bombay—The State Government have furnished the necessary information.

Madhya Bharat—The State Government have informed that no research work is being done in Modern Indian History in any institution in Madhya Bharat.

Assam—The State Government have supplied the requisite information.

Uttar Pradesh—The State Government have informed that no research work on Modern Indian History was undertaken during 1952-53 under the auspices of the State Government. The State Government, however, have furnished a list of researches carried out by scholars at the Central Records Office, Allahabad, mainly under the auspices of Universities.

Rajasthan—The State Government have informed that the required information is being collected. Principal, Maharana Bhopal College, Udaipur, has furnished the information regarding the research work of two members of the staff of the college, as directed by the Government of Rajasthan.

Jammu & Kashmir—The State Government have furnished the requisite information.

Universities

Srimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University—No research work was done on the Modern Indian History.

Jammu & Kashmir—The age of the University is such that no research work was possible in such a short period.

Andhra—The University has informed that there is no research scholar attached to the Department of History and Politics in the University.

The Universities of Gujarat, Rajputana, Aligarh, Madras, Annamalai, Punjab, Delhi, Bihar, Utkal and Karnatak have furnished the necessary information.

The information collected so far is very meagre. It is, however, being collected and arrangement will be made for its publication in *The Indian Archives*.

Resolution VI—The Committee reiterates its previous resolutions regarding the compilation of the National Register of Records and Manuscripts and recommends that the Government of India should be moved to take immediate steps for the implementation of the Scheme.

The Government of India have accepted the resolution in principle. They have, however, proposed that the work might be taken up in 1954-55. The details of the expenditure involved in the execution of the scheme are being worked out.

Resolution VII—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should undertake the preparation of a Hand-book of Indian Archival Repositories. The State Governments should co-operate with the Commission by supplying requisite information about their records for inclusion in the Hand-book.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the State Governments for necessary action. Replies have been received from the following States:

Bilaspur—The State Government have informed that there being no organised Central Records Office, they have no information to supply in this behalf.

Bombay—The Government of Bombay have informed that the required information is being collected and will be sent to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, as soon as it is ready.

Kutch—The State Government have supplied some information on the matter. They have been again requested to give further details.

Himachal Pradesh—The State Government have sent some information; but they have been requested to give more details.

Andhra—The State Government have no information to supply on this matter.

Punjab—The State Government have furnished the required information.

21ST MEETING, NEW DELHI, AUGUST 1953

Resolution I—This Committee recommends that in view of the delay caused in the execution of the Publication Programme, the Honorary Editors of *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, who have not been able to complete editing of the volumes assigned to them, be requested to complete their work by the end of December 1953 to enable the Director of Archives to get their volumes printed at an early date.

Eight Honorary Editors who had not submitted their volumes were supplied with copies of the resolution and requested to complete their editorial work before the 31st December, 1953. These Honorary Editors have not submitted their volumes so far. (Please also see Agenda of the Research and Publication Committee's Twenty-second Meeting, Item No. 2).

Item No. 1—As recommended by the Research and Publication Committee, Prof. S. A. Rashid has been appointed Honorary Editor of Volume VIII of *Fort William—India House Correspondence* in place of Prof. M. Habib.

Resolution II—This Committee recommends that all the State Records Offices and other institutions and learned societies be requested to prepare lists of maps and other cartographic records in their custody, and communicate the same to the National Archives of India from time to time.

The Resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the State Governments for necessary action. The action taken by the State Governments is given below:

PEPSU—The State Government have forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, a list of maps in their Archives Department.

Uttar Pradesh—The State Government have asked their Director of Education, Allahabad, the Universities of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Aligarh, Banaras, U.P. Historical Society, Lucknow, and the Aligarh Historical Research Institute, Aligarh, to furnish to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, necessary lists of maps and other cartographic records in their custody.

Resolution III—The Research and Publication Committee endorses the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on the printing of volumes under Scheme I of the Publication Programme, and requests that these may be favourably considered by the Government of India.

The Government of India have been approached to permit the Director of Archives to get four more volumes of *Fort William—India House Correspondence* printed at private presses, in addition to the two volumes for which permission has already been obtained. The sanction of the Government is awaited.

Resolution IV—That the Government of India be requested to consider sympathetically and on proper scrutiny applications for financial aid from such Universities and institutions as have undertaken to publish volumes of records in oriental languages.

The Government of India have accepted the resolution in principle. Each request for grant of financial aid for publication of records in oriental languages will be considered by the Government on merits and subject to the availability of funds for the purpose.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Hyderabad, 2 February 1954

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held on 2 February 1954 at the Central Records Office, Hyderabad. In the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister to the Government of India, and *ex-officio* President of the Commission, Professor Humayun Kabir, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, presided. The list of members present at the meeting is given on pages 13—20 of the proceedings.

1. MOTION OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF SHRI B. W. BHAT AND OF PROF. V. R. RAMACHANDRA DIKSHITAR

Shri B. W. Bhat who died in December, 1952 was a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of five years from 1947—1952. He represented the Rajwade Samshodhak Mandal, Dhulia, on the Commission. He was a well-known research worker, and contributed several original papers to the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Shri V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar died on the 24th November, 1953. He was Professor of Indian History and Archæology at the Madras University, and represented his University on the Commission from 1947—1953.

The members present stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of late Prof. Ramachandra Dikshitar and late Mr. Bhat, and passed the following resolution:

Resolution I—The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Prof. V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar and of Mr. B. W. Bhat, and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Commission.

2. REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE TWENTY- NINTH AND SOME PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

(Please see Conspectus—Annexure I).

The Commission recorded the action taken on the resolutions passed by it at its earlier meetings.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS, IF ANY, OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, HELD AT HYDERABAD ON THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1954.

There being no recommendation of an exceptional nature made at the 22nd Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, the Commission proceeded to consider the next item on the agenda.

4. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA DURING 1953.

A report on the progress in regard to the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1952 was placed before the Twenty-ninth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Bhopal in February 1953 (*vide Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Volume XXIX Part I, pages 51—55). The report for 1953 is given below:

The principal recommendations were:—

- (i) Microfilm copies of all unpublished records relating to modern Indian history, not available in this country, should be obtained and preserved in the National Archives of India.
- (ii) All necessary steps should be taken for salvaging privately owned manuscripts in India. The Central and State Record Offices should be legally authorized to take charge of such manuscripts, when their respective owners are willing to transfer their custody, on such terms as may mutually be agreed upon. Such owners as may be prepared to provide for the better preservation of their manuscripts should be given technical advice and service as they may require.
- (iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.
- (iv) Microphotographic copies of all rare publications on India not available in this country should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with, and placed in the custody of the National Archives of India.
- (v) All *bona fide* students should have access to such copies.
- (vi) The National Archives of India should supply at a reasonable price copies made out of the microfilms mentioned above to Universities, learned societies, public libraries, and such *bona fide* research workers as may apply for them.

- (vii) Early steps should be taken to air-condition the muniment rooms of the National Archives of India with a view to securing uniformity of temperature and relative humidity.
- (viii) Vacuum fumigatorium and laminating machines should be installed in the National Archives of India at an early date.
- (ix) Imparting instruction in theory and practice of Archives-Keeping should be recognized as one of the normal duties of the National Archives of India.
- (x) Publication Programme.
- (xi) Building and Shelves.
- (xii) Storage Equipment (for records).
- (xiii) Accession of records of the Government of India not transferred to the Department so far.
- (xiv) Map Room.
- (xv) Survey and listing of National Archives of India records.

(i) The programme of obtaining transcripts of materials of Indian interest continued to make good progress as in earlier years. Among the materials acquired during the year under review, mention may be made of micro-copies of 10,000 manuscript pages selected from *Nouvelles Acquisitions* series of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris. These comprise, among other things, the correspondence of Bernard Picot de la Motte, Commanding General of the coast of Malabar and Governor of Mahe, with several French and Foreign Agents and with the French Government in Paris (1760—1780), and the papers of Charles d'Ochoa, who was entrusted with the Missions in India, 1841—44. The latter are likely to throw some fresh light from an altogether new angle on the social history of India in the middle of the 19th century.

Progress was also made in the microfilming of the records of the Dutch East India Company at the *Algemeen Rijksarchief*, The Hague; and the Department was able to acquire during the year under review an English list of the Dutch records of Indian interest relating to the years 1674—1693 of which microfilm copies have already been acquired for the National Archives of India. This list is sure to prove useful source of information for those interested in this comparatively unknown period of Indian History. The *Rijksarchief* is at present engaged in preparing micro-copies of the

records relating to years 1693—1700, and also a list in English of all the items microfilmed for the Department.

In England the Department's activities were mainly confined to efforts to obtain copies of Indian materials in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, London. Arrangement has been completed with the former for microfilming of selected items among the *Additional Manuscripts* collection that are yet to be acquired by the National Archives of India. The Public Record Office has also agreed to undertake micro-copying of the Indian items among the Chatham and Pitt papers in its custody. Besides the correspondence of the Elder and the Younger Pitt on problems of Indian interest, they contain many hitherto unknown and unutilized documents on one of the most important epochs in this country's history. The implementation of this programme has been made possible by a liberal grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Government of India during the present financial year.

Besides the microfilms referred to above, this Department was able to acquire, through the generosity of Col. R. H. Phillimore, C.I.E., D.S.O., nine volumes of transcripts of record material relating to the history of Indian Surveys and photostat copies of 36 maps. Other acquisitions include six photostat copies of papers relating to Mahatma Gandhi's admission to the Inner Temple.

(ii) (a) The Department continued its work of salvaging privately owned manuscripts and providing for their proper housing. Particular mention may be made in this connection of the *Vaidya Collection* of Marathi records which goes back to 1641. Arrangement is being finalized for the transfer of a substantial portion of these records, relating to the years 1641—1741, to the National Archives of India. This has been made possible through the generosity of its present owner who has agreed to make them over to the Government of India in absolute gift. The Department was also able to acquire by purchase a valuable collection of original manuscripts of Sarojini Naidu's writings including her autograph letters to Sir Edmund Gosse and many of her poems. Another interesting collection the purchase of which has been arranged is the one relating to the times of McCartney and his contemporaries. This collection comes from Bhopal. It ranges from 1780 to 1798, and contains, besides McCartney's own writings, autograph letters of Warren Hastings, Holland, Sir Edward Hughes, Shelburne, Sir George Younge and others. The Department has also purchased a Persian manuscript entitled *Tarikh-i-Makhzan-i-Afghani* by Niamatullah and five *farmans* and *parwanas* in Persian.

These valuable manuscripts have been purchased out of the grant of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for 1953-54. A

provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates of the Department for 1954-55 for the purchase of documents.

(b) The National Archives of India has rendered during the year under review technical advice to forty-seven individuals and institutions regarding the scientific methods of preservation and rehabilitation of their private archives and manuscripts in their possession. This work quite often involves prolonged investigations into different problems in the Research Laboratory of the Department.

(c) The Government of India are expected to give during 1953-54 a grant of Rs. 500 to the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee of Bihar, the only *ad hoc* Committee now functioning.

(d) The Government of India are considering the question of the compilation of the National Register of Archives.

(iii) The proposal for archival legislation is likewise under consideration.

(iv) (a) The microfilming of the Parliamentary Papers relating to India and Eastern Affairs of the period after 1907 could not be continued during the year. These microfilms are expected to be obtained for the Department during 1954-55.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India for 1952-53 in the first instance for purchase of books, but an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 was made for this purpose during the year. The Government have made a grant of Rs. 6,000 for 1953-54 for buying books. In 1951-52 the grant was Rs. 1,000, but an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned during that year for purchase of books and Parliamentary Papers.

(v) and (vi) The microfilm copies of records and rare publications obtained from foreign repositories are available at the National Archives of India for *bona fide* research. Copies of these microfilms can also be obtained by research scholars, libraries and research institutions at the usual rates sanctioned by the Government.

(vii) The work in connection with the air-conditioning of the muniment rooms of the National Archives of India has made considerable progress during the year. The machinery for the air-conditioning of the ground floor has arrived, and it is expected that this work will be completed at an early date. The air-conditioning of all the three floors is likely to take about three years.

(viii) The position regarding the installation of an electric boiler for operating the lamination press has materially changed, because of the prohibitive cost of its installation and non-availability

of the requisite load of electric energy for its working. It has now been decided by the Department to get an oil-fired boiler; and the Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure to be incurred on it. An indent for purchasing the boiler has been placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals; and it is expected to be installed shortly.

(ix) Training in Archives-Keeping continues to be imparted at the National Archives of India, both for One Year Diploma Course and the Three Months' Short Course. The Government of India have awarded two stipends of Rs. 125 each per month during 1953-54 for the trainees for the One Year Diploma Course. The training in Archive Science has been reorganized during the year. A full time lecturer has been sanctioned by the Government of India from October, 1953 for imparting theoretical instruction to the trainees. The courses of instruction have been divided into Practical work which is held in the mornings, and Theory which is conducted in the afternoons. Seminars are another feature of the new course. A Board of Paper-setters and Examiners comprising the Director of Archives, as the Chief Paper-setter and Moderator, and two State Directors as Paper-setters, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Diploma Examination for 1953 was conducted on these new lines.

(x) Please see the review of the progress of Publication Programme in the Agenda of the 22nd Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (Item No. 2).

(xi) It has not been possible to undertake the work of the building of an annexe for lack of funds. The matter is now under consideration of the Planning Commission. The Government of India have at present under consideration a proposal for opening Regional Offices of the National Archives of India to make available additional storage space for the records to be transferred by the Government agencies to the Department. The existing muniment rooms of the Department have been equipped during the year with gangways at a cost of approximately Rs. 85,750. This will greatly facilitate the cleaning and servicing of records.

(xii) The Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 7,500 for buying carton boxes for storage of records. Arrangements are being made to obtain 1,000 carton boxes during the current financial year.

(xiii) The Department's programme of centralization of the Government of India's records could not make much progress chiefly on account of the shortage of space. That of course did not prevent

the Department from utilizing whatever space it had at its disposal for accommodating such records as could not be properly housed in the originating agencies. Among the records thus acquired are:—

Records of the Master of Mint, Calcutta Mint Committee Proceedings, 1792-1896.	100 volumes.
Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Original Diaries & Journals of the famous explorers Nain Singh, Hari Ram & Ganga Ram.	12 volumes.
Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi (Excise) 1935-36	350 files
alt Commissioner's Office, General & Budget Branch Records, 1870-1913	1,050 files.
Ministry of Home Affairs, Public 1916-44	1,800 files
Ministry of Home Affairs, Public, 1934-47	2,850 files.
Directorate General of Health Service, Indian Council of Medical Research Records, 1946.	650 files
Ministry of Education (Administration) 1948-49	550 files
Patent Office, Calcutta, British Printed Specifications, British Abridgements of Specifications British Official (Patent) Journal, U.S.A. Official gazettes, ranging from 1617—1900	2,04,800 papers.
Ministry of External Affairs, Foreign & Political Department records, 1871—1923.	12,500 files.
Emigration overseas records indexes 1940, 1942-7	10 volumes.
Indian Embassy, Nepal, Nepal Residency Records, 1817-1922	898 files & 26 registers.
Defence Ministry, War Graves Agreement, 1953	1 volume

The programme of centralization of the records of the defunct Political Residencies also continued to make progress. The following collections were acquired during the current year.

Central Indian Agency, 1831-1949, and its successors	14,100 files.
Western India & Gujarat States Agency & its successors, 1808-1952	62,200 files.
Mysore Residency, 1895-1947	300 files.
Judicial Commissioner Criminal Records, 1868-1947	60 files

Advice has also been received about the intended transfer of remaining batches of the Western India and Gujarat States Agency records still lying at Rajkot.

(xiv) The Government of India have sanctioned a post of Map Officer, and a new section for administration of cartographic records has been set up in the National Archives of India. At present the maps already in the custody of the Department, numbering about 1,000, are being listed; and arrangements for their proper reconditioning are also being made. The Survey of India have agreed to transfer to the National Archives of India very shortly about 10,000 of their historical maps, in the first instance. A large number of miscellaneous maps, field books and memoirs and revenue maps will also be transferred to the Department after some time. The Map Officer was deputed for training for about four weeks at the Map Publication Office, Hathibarkala, Dehra Dun, in the up-to-date methods of cartography, so that he could have the necessary background for a proper appreciation of maps while preparing their lists and catalogues. He also made use of his stay there in settling preliminaries of the proposed transfer of the maps.

(xv) Further progress was made in the arrangement and listing of the records already accessioned. Among the records thus listed are:—

Public Department Original Consultations, 1843-58	38,982 documents.
Central Board of Revenue, Bombay Salt Proceedings (1899-1925), Madras Salt Proceedings (1890-1925), Bengal Government Opium Proceedings (1819-1912), Bengal Government Customs and Salt A & B Proceedings (1871-94), U.P. Government Opium Proceedings (1911-1924).	7,197 files.
Legislative Department, Legislative Branch, B Proceedings 1861-1924	10,271 files.

Besides the above, the Department also completed descriptive lists of 3,407 letters received belonging to the Central India Agency covering the period 1859—61.

The work on the preparation of *Summary Guide* to the records in the National Archives of India is making progress.

In addition to the items of the Development Programme as given above, the Director of Archives is glad to report that noteworthy progress has been made during 1953 in certain other schemes undertaken by the National Archives of India. These are briefly described below:

(a) An Exhibition of the records in the National Archives of India is now accepted as an essential feature of its activities. A new post of an Assistant Archivist (Grade I) has been created for the purpose of organizing a permanent exhibition and special display of records

in the Department. For the convenience of the visitors, regular hours have been fixed for them during which they are shown the exhibits by the officer concerned. This will greatly help in creating archives consciousness in the country.

(b) The Government of India have during the year sanctioned the appointment of six Research Fellowships and a Research Officer in the Department with a view to encouraging research in Modern Indian History. The Research Fellowships will be awarded to candidates who have passed M.A. with proficiency in Modern Indian History, selected each year on a zonal basis. It is proposed to implement this scheme in collaboration with the Indian Universities, who would undertake to publish the research work done by these Research Fellows.

(c) A plan for opening a section in the Department for *Gandhiji's Manuscripts* has also been accepted by the Government of India, and as an initial step some extra posts have been sanctioned for the Department. The papers of Gandhiji which are proposed to be transferred to the Department shortly will be suitably repaired, and arrangements will be made for preparing their photographic copies. A photostat machine is to be installed in the Department for the execution of this work.

(d) Additional staff for strengthening the Bindery Section was sanctioned by the Government of India in December, 1953.

The Chairman commenting on the development programme of the National Archives of India, said that the proposal for the building of annexe of the National Archives of India building was under the consideration of the Planning Commission; but that he could not give exact information on the point. He, however, hoped that the Department would be in a happier position regarding this matter by the time of the next session of the Commission.

Dr. N. K. Sinha wanted to know if research scholars could obtain copies of the microfilms of the records of the Dutch East India Company obtained by the National Archives of India. The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

5. RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA BHARAT REGARDING THE DEFINITION OF 'HISTORICAL RECORDS' AND FORMULATION OF THE 'ARCHIVAL POLICY' OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Commission recommends to the Government of India to take early steps to formulate their Archival Policy defining "Historical Records" with a view to bringing about uniformity in the treatment and preservation of Historical Records throughout India.

Besides this, a clear line of demarcation between current records and non-current records is also necessary for a proper policy relating to the administration of records and hence the plea for legislation on this subject.

Secretary's note—It is neither possible nor desirable to make a distinction between historical and non-historical records. All records of enduring value are useful for administrative needs as well as for research. Archivists, therefore, do not separate "historical records" from other records. It is likewise not possible to draw a clear line of demarcation between current and non-current records as the period for records becoming non-current differs for each individual record group. Usually records which are more than twenty-five years old and which are not required for day to day administration are regarded as non-current.

The resolution was not moved as the representative of the Government of Madhya Bharat did not attend the meeting.

6. RESOLUTION MOVED BY DR. H. R. GUPTA REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION OF RECORDS OFFICES IN THE STATES.

Resolved that this Commission views with grave concern the condition of archives in some States, where there is a growing tendency to bifurcate records into historical and administrative records, and recommends that such bifurcation or division be immediately stopped, and that all non-current records which are twenty-five years old be centralized in Records Offices of the States.

The Commission also recommends that a committee of three experts be appointed by the Government of India to examine the problem of the organization of State archives and to suggest ways and means of effecting improvements in the over-all set up of Record Offices in the States.

Explanatory Note—In spite of several resolutions passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission from time to time, the archival services in many States are in a nebulous condition, if they exist at all. In some of them even though Central Records Offices exist, they do not have an individual existence, and may not be said to contain all the non-current records of the States. In some of the States there is a tendency to create an unnatural division between historical and non-historical records, the two classes being placed under the control of separate officers. Such bifurcation, apart from being against the elementary archival principles, creates administrative difficulties and is uneconomical. As a matter of principle all non-current records which are of enduring value should be transferred to the Central Records Offices. Non-current records

for practical purposes may comprise all such records which are more than twenty-five years old. The Committee proposed to be appointed should go into the general question of the organization of States Archives, and its recommendations should be implemented by the States within a period of about two years.

Dr. H. R. Gupta formally moved the resolution. The Chairman suggested that the two parts of the proposal might be separately considered as the second part of the resolution formed a subject by itself. Dr. H. R. Gupta agreed to the suggestion. The first part of his proposal was unanimously passed:

Resolution II:

Resolved that this Commission views with grave concern the condition of archives in some States, where there is a growing tendency to bifurcate records into historical and administrative records, and recommends that such bifurcation or division be immediately stopped, and that all non-current records which are twenty-five years old be centralized in the Records Offices of the State.

In regard to the second part of the proposal of Dr. Gupta relating to the appointment of a committee of experts to examine the problem of the organization of archives offices of States, the Chairman suggested that the object of the proposal could be better served if the Director of Archives, Government of India could convene a meeting of the heads of the States Records Offices for this purpose. Dr. P. M. Joshi pointed out that there was already in existence the National Committee of Archivists which consisted of all the State Archivists and of the Director of Archives, Government of India, and that this Committee could be requested to consider the question of the proper organisation of the States Records Offices. The Chairman agreed to this suggestion.

Dr. H. R. Gupta then withdrew the second part of his resolution.

7. RESOLUTION MOVED BY PROF. M. MUJEEB REGARDING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INTEGRITY OF RECORDS OF THE STATES LIKELY TO BE PARTITIONED.

Resolved that in view of the possibilities of the re-arrangement of boundaries of the States and the formation of new States within the Indian Union, the Commission apprehends that the existing archival accumulations in the States might be divided and dismembered, and, therefore, recommends to the Government of India and to the State Governments to accept as a general policy the well-established convention regarding the maintenance of the integrity of archival collections in the event of the partitioning of States and

the re-arrangement of their boundaries, and not to allow the division or dismemberment of the non-current records of the existing States.

That the new States when created be entitled to get all the current records relating to the territories within their jurisdiction, and copies of non-current records of the existing States required by the former for their administrative needs.

Explanatory Note—With the appointment of the States Reorganization Commission, there is a possibility of the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the existing States and the creation of new States in the future. According to the well-established convention regarding treatment of records consequent on the partitioning of territories, archival accumulations are not to be divided because breaking up of their organic unity destroys to a large extent their evidential and research value. This principle which recognizes the inviolability of the archival fonds was observed when the country was partitioned in 1947. In 1936 when the new Province of Orissa was created there was unfortunately a division of records with fatal results. But this mistake should not be allowed to be repeated. It is absolutely necessary in the interest of proper administration of records and historical research in the country to maintain the integrity of the existing archival accumulations in the States even if their boundaries change. The new States can be given on loan the records they will need for their administrative needs or they can be supplied with typed copies or microfilms of records required by them.

While moving the resolution Prof. Mujeeb stressed the urgent need for maintaining the integrity of archives according to the internationally accepted principles.

Dr. S. N. Sen supported the resolution but he wanted that current records should also remain undivided, and proposed the deletion of the word "non-current" occurring after "dismemberment of the" in the resolution. Dr. Sen was of the opinion that the new States should be either furnished with copies of the records required by them or the original be given to them on terms of loan, and that the general fonds of archives of the States to be partitioned or regrouped should not be disturbed in any way. Dr. B. S. Baliga said that certain records were essential for carrying on the day to day administration, and that such records relating solely to the territories of the new States should be transferred to them as had been done in the case of the new State of Andhra. Dr. M. Jurriaanse speaking about the practice followed in the Netherlands in such matters, said that records were not divided in that country but were given on loan for administrative requirements. Dr. Baliga felt that

it was not possible to give a large number of papers on loan which were needed for administrative work. Mr. Mallaradhya said that there should be no objection to the transfer of current records relating to the territories of the new States. Dr. Sen speaking again on the subject reiterated his earlier statement, and explained that, so far as the records of the local administrations were concerned, these would automatically go to the States in whose territories such areas were included. The problem was in reality that of the Secretariat records of the States which, according to the archival principles and practices, could not be partitioned without doing considerable harm to their evidential value. He cited in particular the case of partitioning of records between Belgium and Holland from which neither States benefited. He also referred to the confusion created by the decision of the Governments of East Bengal and West Bengal to partition the records of undivided Bengal. Dr. Sen, however, stated that the personnel records should follow the officers concerned, and that spare copies of the printed records should be given to the new States. After some further discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolution III:

Resolved that in view of the possibilities of the re-arrangement of the boundaries of the States and the formation of new States within the Indian Union, the Commission apprehends that the existing archival accumulations in the States might be divided and dismembered, and, therefore, recommends to the Government of India and the State Governments to accept as a general policy the well-established convention regarding the maintenance of the integrity of archival collections in the event of the partitioning of States and the re-arrangement of their boundaries, and not to allow the division or dismemberment of the non-current records of the existing States.

That the new States when created be entitled to get all the current records relating to the territories solely within their jurisdiction, personal records of officers of the new States, local records of the localities of the new States, duplicates, if, any, of records dealing with policy matters, and copies, or the originals on loan, of non-current records of the existing States required by the new States for the latter's administrative needs.

8. REPORT ON THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS FOR THROWING OPEN FOR RESEARCH CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS' RECORDS UPTO 1946.

The Indian History Congress at its Thirteenth Session held at Nagpur in December 1950, passed a resolution recommending that

he records in the National Archives of India and the States record rooms up to the year 1946 should be accessible to the *bona fide* research students subject to such conditions as Government might consider necessary. The proposal was circulated by the Government of India to all the State Governments for their information and necessary action. Generally speaking most of the State Governments have not agreed to the proposal. Their replies, so far received by the Government of India are summarized below:

Part A States

Assam—The State Government have agreed to throw open records up to 1935.

Punjab—The State Government have agreed to throw open the old records without exception for *bona fide* historical research.

Uttar Pradesh—The State Government have agreed to throw open records up to 1935.

Bombay—The State Government have not accepted the proposal. It has agreed to throw open records up to 1902 only.

West Bengal—The State Government have agreed to throw open records only up to 1901.

Madras—The State Government have not accepted the proposal. It has already thrown open all records except those of the last 50 years.

Part B States

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

PEPSU—The State Government have agreed to throw open records up to 1902 only.

Saurashtra—The State Government have agreed to the proposal except for those records which are secret and confidential and subject to such restrictions as may be considered necessary.

Jammu and Kashmir—The State Government have accepted the proposal. Records will be thrown open for research as soon as they are arranged.

Part C States

Delhi—The State Government have agreed to the proposal.

Bhopal—The State Government have agreed to the proposal.

Bilaspur—The Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur, has informed that no historical records of research value have been handed over to him by the former Government of the State.

74 D. of A.

Kutch—The State Government has accepted the proposal.

Coorg—The State Government has informed that there is no organised record office, and no scope for research but available records will be thrown open for research.

Vindhya Pradesh—Matter is under the consideration of the State Government; and action will be taken only on the establishment of a record office.

Manipur—The State Government has generally accepted the resolution.

Ajmer—The State Government has agreed to throw open records up to 1946.

As far as the Government of India is concerned, they have not agreed to throw open their records for research up to the year 1946. At present records up to the year 1901 are available for *bona fide* research. The post-1901 records of the Government of India are also available for research but subject to the approval of the appropriate Ministries.

The report was recorded

9. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF INSPECTION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

The Director of Archives, Government of India, inspected the Central Government Records in the custody of the Government of Travancore-Cochin at Trivandrum in April 1953. He also inspected the State's records in the Cochin Central Records Office, Ernakulam, in accordance with the recommendation of the 19th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Jaipur in December 1951. The inspection report of the Director of Archives has been sent to the State Government for necessary action.

In April 1953, the Assistant Director of Archives (Records) visited on behalf of the Director of Archives the Records Room of the Ministry of Defence at Calcutta, with a view to arranging for the transfer of the records housed there to the National Archives of India.

The report was recorded.

10. REPORT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A FACT FINDING COMMITTEE FOR ARCHIVES AND PAINTINGS IN RAJASTHAN.

The Government of India in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan appointed in March 1953 a Committee to survey the archives and paintings in Rajasthan. The Committee is to survey

records in Persian, Hindi, Rajasthani and English available in the State and its enquiries will extend to both public and private archives. Shri Jainarain Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, is the Chairman, and Dr. M. L. Sharma is its Member-Secretary. The Director of Archives, Government of India, has been appointed as a member of the Committee. The Committee has so far held four meetings and has prepared plans for the survey work to be done by it.

The Chairman requested Dr. M. L. Sharma, Secretary of the Committee, to send a report on the progress made by the Committee for the survey of records in Rajasthan. Dr. Sharma said that practically no progress had been made so far.

11. REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES.

The Second International Congress on Archives was held at The Hague from the 15th to 20th June 1953. The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, attended the Conference as the representative of the Commission. The Report submitted by him to the Government of India was placed on the table. The Third International Congress on Archives will be held in Florence in 1956.

The report was recorded.

12. Mr. G. S. Das proposed that in the event of the inability of members representing State Governments, Institutions and Universities on the Commission to attend its meetings, provision should be made for temporary membership so that these bodies should not go unrepresented at some meetings. Dr. S. N. Sen, while speaking against the resolution, informed the members as to why the question of alternate membership had not been considered by the Government of India. From past experience it was gathered that members nominated for the occasion of a session of the Commission, came to the session without any concrete proposals, more in a holiday mood than in earnestness, and that, therefore, their contribution proved to be more or less nil, in as much as such representatives got up for the occasion had neither the requisite background of the work of the Commission nor any inherent interest in its deliberations. With a view to removing such a defect, and with a view to making the deliberations of the Commission more fruitful, and also with a view to giving continuity to the policy of the Commission, it was felt that membership should be extended to a definite period, so that members, when once nominated, could serve on the Commission for a certain period, and could give their best and continuous thought to its deliberations. Hence in 1942, when the Commission was reconstituted, provision was made only for a five year membership, which would enable a member to intelligently

participate in the deliberations of the Commission. This system has worked well till now, and there seemed to be no valid reason for changing it now. Dr. Sen felt that the objectives of the Commission would be retarded by temporary members coming to a session in a picnic mood. While conceding to this generally, the Chairman suggested that perhaps the object of Mr. Das could be served if a provision was made for the nomination of alternate members by State Governments, Universities, and Learned Institutions, at the time of the appointment of members of the Commission, as was done in the case of some international bodies like the U.N.O., the U.N.E.S.C.O. etc. Mr. Das, the mover of the resolution, accepted the suggestion, although Dr. Sen was very doubtful about its utility. The following resolution was then passed:

Resolution IV:

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to make provision in the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the nomination of alternate members by the State Governments, Universities, and Learned Institutions, at the time of nominating members of the Commission.

Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya proposed a vote of thanks to the Government of Hyderabad and the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements they had made for the 30th Session of the Commission. The proposal was carried with acclamation.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair moved by Dr. S. N. Sen.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

27TH SESSION, NAGPUR, DECEMBER 1950

Resolution III—It is resolved that (1) all State Governments in India should fall in line with the Government of India in recognising records administration as technical work; (2) ultimately all appointments to record repositories in India should be made from among diploma holders in Archives Science from recognised institutions (for the time being the National Archives of India is the only institution which offers on a limited scale a Diploma Course in Archives Science); (3) all Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, who have to retain large bodies of "current records" in their custody should employ full time Record Officers, who should be diploma holders in Archives Science, if such a person is available, or the officer should after appointment be sent up to the National Archives of India or to an organised State Record Office for training; and (4) for the next five years 4 annual stipends of the value of Rs. 150 per month should be awarded by the Government of India to good candidates who come up for training at the National Archives of India. It is further resolved that in awarding the scholarships, a contract should be entered into with the stipend-holders to the effect that they would be expected to serve the Government of India or a State Government for a specified period after successful completion of training in the National Archives of India.

Hyderabad—The State Government has informed that it has no objection to the acceptance of the resolution in principle. It, however, feels that its implementation will create not only administrative but financial difficulties also, as it will entail additional financial expenditure to the State Government. It has further added that some members of the staff of its record office were deputed by the State Government to undergo training in the National Archives of India, New Delhi. It has in view the question of deputing some others to the National Archives of India for training as and when financial conditions permit.

Punjab—The State Government has informed that the contents of the resolution have been noted for future compliance.

28TH SESSION, JAIPUR, DECEMBER 1951

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

The Government of India issued a reminder to the State Governments from whom replies were outstanding. Replies received from some of them are summarized below:

Uttar Pradesh—The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Assam—The State Government has informed that the matter is under its consideration.

Orissa—The State Government has informed that it has decided to set up a Regional Records Survey Committee for the State as soon as possible. The question of nomination of members of the proposed Committee is under the consideration of the State Government, and when the Committee is set up it would be possible for the State Government to take decision regarding the acceptance of the resolution.

29TH SESSION, BHOPAL, FEBRUARY 1953

Resolution I—The Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourns the deaths of Professor J. C. Taluqdar and Lt. Col. J. L. Treloar and authorises the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded to Mrs. Taluqdar and Mrs. Treloar.

Resolution II—Resolved that Dr. B. A. Saletore, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated to represent the Commission on the Second International Congress of Archivists to be held at The Hague in June 1953, and the Government of India be moved to make necessary financial sanction for the Secretary to attend the Congress.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation made by the Commission, and the Secretary of the Commission attended the Second International Congress on Archives held at The Hague from the 15th to 20th June, 1953.

Resolution III—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to set up a Committee of Experts representing archives,

library and museum interests to study the problem of protection of cultural properties during the periods of war and suggest measures for affording them maximum security.

The resolution was forwarded to the Government of India. The proposal for the appointment of a Committee is still under their consideration.

Resolution IV—That steps be taken, as early as possible, to microfilm the records of historical importance now at Goa.

The resolution was forwarded to the Government of India who are exploring the possibility of microfilming the records at Goa.

Resolution V—That the Uttar Pradesh Government be advised to take early steps for adequate housing, storage, and preservation of their records in the Central Records Office at present located in Allahabad.

The resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action.

The State Government has informed that it is trying to find a more spacious and suitable accommodation for the Central Records Office, Allahabad where it would be possible to make better arrangements for the housing, storage and preservation of the records with the Records Office. The final decision about the availability of this accommodation is, however, likely to take a few more months.

Resolution VI—The Commission reiterates its previous resolution (Resolution XII of the 10th Session) regarding the free exchange of Records Office Publications in India and requests that the principle underlying the resolution should be followed by all the Records Offices in India.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the State Governments. Replies received from some of them are summarized below:

Bilaspur—The State Government has informed that there is no press in the State and as such no action on the resolution is called for.

Uttar Pradesh—The State Government has informed that it has accepted the resolution. The resolution will, however, be implemented after the Publication Programme of the Central Records Office, Allahabad, has been approved by the State Government, and the Records Office begins to bring out the publications.

Manipur—The State Government has informed that it has no objection to accepting the resolution in question. No records of the State Government have, however, been published so far.

Madras—The State Government has informed that the publications of the Madras Records Office are always sent free of cost to the Records Offices and the Governments of all the Part 'A' States. It has no objection to supplying the publications of the Madras Records Office to the Parts 'B' and 'C' States also on exchange basis.

Coorg—The State Government has informed that it is in agreement with the resolution in question. The State Government has not, however, issued any Record Office publications, nor is there any possibility of its issuing such publications in future.

Rajasthan—The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Hyderabad—The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Bhopal—The State Government has informed that it agrees with the resolution and would take advantage of it whenever such an opportunity would arise.

Mysore—The State Government has informed that since there is no Records Office in the State, and no records publications are issued by the Mysore Government, there cannot be any exchange of publications. When such publications are issued by the State Government, the question of exchange will be kept in view. The State Government will, however, be grateful if other Records Offices in India put the name of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore on the exchange lists of their publications.

Madhya Bharat—The State Government has accepted the recommendation and has informed that publications issued by them in future would be sent free to other State Records Offices on a reciprocal basis.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands—The Administration has informed that no action is proposed to be taken by it as it has no Records Office publication.

Punjab—The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Himachal Pradesh—The State Government has informed that there are no Records Office publications in the State which could be exchanged with those of the other State Governments.

Saurashtra—The State Government has accepted the resolution.

West Bengal—The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Travancore-Cochin—The State Government has accepted the resolution in principle, and has informed that it has only three official publications of records in Malayalam sufficient copies of which are not available at present for free exchange.

Bombay—The State Government has informed that under the existing arrangements, the publications of the Bombay Secretariat Records Office are being supplied to the Records Offices on a reciprocal basis. A request is being made by that Government to other State Governments for a regular free exchange of their publications.

PEPSU—The State Government has informed that so far it has not brought out any such publication, but it agrees to the suggestion in principle.

Resolution VII—The Indian Historical Records Commission nominates its Secretary to represent it on the Education Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the U.N.E.S.C.O.

The Secretary (Dr. B. A. Saletore) of the Indian Historical Records Commission, has forwarded two resolutions—one on the compilation of a 30-volume History of Asia and Africa on scientific lines, and the other on the close co-operation of Asiatic and African nations on archival matters—for the consideration of the Indian National Commission at its first Conference held at New Delhi.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS
SURVEY COMMITTEE, DELHI STATE

Memorandum No. F. 6(116)/52-Edu., dated 10th August, 1953 from
Govind H. Seth, Secretary (Education) to Government, Delhi State,
Delhi

With a view to acquiring, consolidating and maintaining properly all kinds of records regarding the past historical facts about Delhi the Chief Commissioner is pleased to constitute a Regional Historical Records Survey Committee for Delhi State, with the following members:

Dr. Bisheshwar Prashad, M.A., D. Litt., Delhi, (Chairman)	}	Nominee of Delhi University.
Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi, Member.		
Shri Sri Krishan Chandiwalla, Member.	}	Representatives of the old families of Delhi nominated by Delhi Government.
Shri Satya Narain Gurwala, Member.		
Shri Mirza Ahsan Jan, Member.		
Shri Onkar Nath, M.P., Member.		Member of Parliament.
Shri Daljit Singh, M.L.A., Member.	}	Members Legislative Assembly.
Shri Yudhvair Singh, M.L.A., Member.		
Shri Tej Bhan, Principal, L. N. Girdhari Lal Higher Secondary School, Delhi. Convener.	}	Nominee of the Directorate of Education, Delhi State.

Functions

(i) To set up a Central Records Repository for Delhi State for proper storing, maintenance and preservation of old records obtained for the purpose of the society.

(ii) To take steps to collect as many old records of past history of Delhi as possible by sale or on loan.

(iii) To take steps for legislating against the export of any historical material from Delhi area and also their disposal or destruction without the permission of the competent authority.

(iv) To take steps to make it obligatory on all public and semi-public bodies to transfer all their old records to Central Records Repository when no longer required in their administration.

(v) To take steps necessary to arouse public interest and enthusiasm for the past records of Delhi by means of periodical public meetings, radio talks, issue of educational pamphlets, show of documentary films on archival science and related topics etc. To induce individuals, institutions, firms and societies to send their documents to the Repository for custody.

(vi) To provide facilities for research from the old historical records to *bona fide* students, and to encourage such research by award of scholarships, if necessary.

APPENDIX B

STATE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS AND
ANCIENT MONUMENTS, BOMBAY

Government of Bombay, Education Department, Resolution No. ANM. 1952. Bombay Castle 20th February, 1953.

Read Government Resolution, Education Department No. 920, dated the 22nd December 1949.

Letter No. 99-11/2279, dated the 16th July 1952, from the Director of Archives, Bombay.

Resolution—Government is pleased to reconstitute the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments consisting of the following members:

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department—*ex-officio* President.

The Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, Poona, *ex-officio*.

Shri A. M. Lad, I.C.S., Bombay.

Dr. H. D. Katre, Poona.

Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Poona.

Shri D. V. Potdar, Poona.

Professor K. G. Kundangar, Belgaum.

Professor C. D. Deshpande, Dharwar.

Shri R. G. Gyani, Bombay.

Rev. Father H. Heras, Bombay.

Shri A. K. Priolkar, Bombay.

Shri Rasiklal Parekh, Ahmedabad.

Dr. M. R. Majumdar, Baroda.

Shri R. S. Panchmukhi, Dharwar.

The Director of Archives, Bombay, *ex-officio* Secretary.

2. The term of office of the members of the Board other than *ex-officio* members will be for three years with effect from the date of issue of these orders. Where such a member ceases to be a member before the expiry of his tenure on account of death, resignation

or any other reason and a person is appointed in his place, he will be a member of the Board for the unexpired period of the tenure.

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

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

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

5. The Board will have power to appoint such Committees as may be necessary for expeditious transaction of its functions and to co-opt on such Committees outside experts not exceeding the number of members of the Board on the Committee concerned.

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

7. The expenditure should be debited to the head 37 Education-E. General-R-Miscellaneous (2) Other Communities-R-2-(2)—Other Grants—Boards and Committees—Board for Historical and

Ancient Monuments" and "36-Scientific Departments—A Grants-in-aid and Donations to Scientific Societies and Institutes—Grants-in-aid contributions and Donations—Conservation of ancient historical Monuments" and should be met from the provisions made thereunder during the current financial year.

Copy of circular letter from Government of Bombay, Education Department, Bombay received under the Ministry of Education U.O. No. D. 5130-A2, dated 3 August, 1953.

Read Government Resolution, Education Department No. ANM. 1452, dated the 20th February 1953.

Letter No. 99-11/1835, dated the 30th May 1953 from the Director of Archives, Bombay.

Resolution—Government is pleased to appoint the following two officers as *ex-officio* members on the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments in place of the Superintendent, Department of Archæology, Poona:—

- (1) Superintendent, Department of Archæology, Western Circle, Baroda; and
- (2) Superintendent, Department of Archæology, South Western Circle, Poona 4.

Government of Bombay, Education Department, Resolution No. ANM. 1453, Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1953.

Read Government Resolution, Education Department No. ANM. 1452, dated the 20th February 1953.

Letter No. 99-111/3665, dated the 4th November 1953 from the Director of Archives, Bombay.

Resolution—Government is pleased to direct that the Historical Archivist to Government should act as Assistant Secretary to the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments constituted under Government Resolution, Education Department No. ANM. 1452, dated the 20th February 1953 and should be permitted to undertake tours to Archaeological Monuments and sites on behalf of the Board.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REPORTS OF REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES, 1952-53

BHOPAL—The Regional Records Survey Committee, Bhopal could not show satisfactory progress on the side of survey and salvaging of historical materials which might be available with the private institutions and families in the State. Mr. M. H. R. Taimuri, the Convener of the Committee, however, surveyed during the period under review the Persian records available in the Central Records Office numbering to a thousand files dealing particularly with the mutiny in Bhopal in 1857-58 A.D. with a view to studying the repercussions of that movement in the states covered by the Central India Agency. Three manuscripts in Persian and one in Urdu written about hundred years ago, were also examined. These manuscripts were expected to reveal interesting facts about the construction of the Taj Mahal and other important Mughal buildings at Agra, Sikri and Delhi.

BIHAR—The *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee, Bihar was able to discover from the Collectorate Office at Muzaffarpur and the Commissioner's Record Office at Ranchi, valuable records relating to the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59. These records reveal many new facts about the Mutiny in Chotanagpur, Singhbhum and Palamau. One of the letters among these records contains interesting information about the *Cheros* and their role in the Mutiny. Some important records dealing with the early history of the family of Kunwar Singh, the leader of the Bihar phase of the Mutiny were also discovered in the Record Office of the Commissioner of Patna. Among other important records brought to light are some old land grants and three Persian manuscripts, *viz.*, (i) *Shagarf Namah* by Itesamuddin, (ii) *Nadir Namah*, and (iii) *Waqai Nimat Khan*. The first is a complete account of the author's journey to England as Shah Alam's envoy to the court of George III. It contains an interesting narrative of his voyage and his impressions of contemporary social life in England. The second is a history of the last days of Nadir Shah, and the third book describes Aurangzeb's conquests of the Deccan.

BOMBAY—During the period under review the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments was reconstituted and

made more compact (Please see pages 76—79 Appendix B.). The Board acquired many important records or their copies of which mention may be made of the following: *Tazkirat-u-Muluk*, a Persian chronicle by Rafi-ud-din Shirazi, 1610 A.D. *Futuh-i-Adil Shahi* by Fizuni Astrabadi, 1646 A.D., and a Manuscript Hindu Calendar of Shaka 1719. Besides this the Board had placed an order with India Office Library, London for photostats of the following: (i) important documents from the manuscript translation of 2 volumes of Biker's *Tollecao de Tratados*, (ii) *Tarikh-i-Dilkusha*, (iii) James Anderson's Journal when resident at the court of Mahad-jeer Sindhia, 1783, and (iv) Representation by John Horne (Governor) and Council of Bombay to the Directors, 3 October 1737, on the Maratha invasion of the Portuguese Northern territories in the Deccan. The State Board for Historical Records, further, decided to acquire microfilm copies of the *Bahis* or the accounts of pilgrims kept by the priests at Nasik and Trimbakeshwar. These records are likely to throw valuable light on many important happenings and would supply the missing links in many of genealogical trees of the families of pilgrims who visited these sacred places. Similarly it was decided to explore the collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the possession of *Shastri* families. It was also felt that the Jain Collections of manuscripts possessed great research potentialities. The Board, therefore, decided to persuade the Jain Bhandars in the State to throw open for research their large and well-kept collections.

HYDERABAD—During 1953-54 the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee made considerable progress in the survey of historical records in the possession of Sir Salar Jung Estate, Nawab Inayat Jung Bahadur, the Raja of Wanparthy, Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur's Library at Hyderabad, and Persian records of the Bahamani period reported to be in private possession at Bidar. Among the most valuable acquisitions made by the Committee was the collection of nearly 70,000 papers of Raja Raghottam Rao's Devdi at Hyderabad. These papers were obtained by the courtesy of Rani Saheba of Gangakhed and contain a varied assortment of political letters, treaties, sanads, military dispatches etc., relating to the history of the latter half of the 18th century. The Committee also acquired a small but important collection of Persian and Urdu Manuscripts from the Bharat Gunavardhak Sanstha, Shabalibunda, Hyderabad. A questionnaire intended to elicit possible data regarding records and papers extant in the custody of Government offices as well as in private possession was circulated by the Committee in the mofussil. The Committee had also undertaken the compilation of an exhaustive catalogue of important manuscripts and records of historical significance scattered over the State. The

various Sub-Committees for records in Marathi, Telugu, Kannada, Urdu and Persian, continued to collect information regarding records existing in these languages in the possession of private individuals and institutions. It was also gratifying to note that the Hyderabad Government had recognised the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee as a competent body to advise on matters relating to the administration of the records in the State.

MADHYA BHARAT—In its meeting held on 21st March 1953, the Regional Records Survey Committee noted with approval the State Education Department's circular inviting Sardars, Jagirdars, Mahants etc., to have their records examined by the Committee and further decided to recommend to the Government that all non-current records in the case of smaller integrated states and all records of Foreign and Political Department up to the time of integration (1948) in the case of Gwalior and Indore, should be collected in the Historical Records Section of the State. The Committee also decided that a Hand Book of the records of the covenanting states of Madhya Bharat should be published as soon as possible.

MADRAS—During the year under review, the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records was reconstituted with Prof. T. Balakrishnan Nayar as Convener, and the reconstituted Committee met twice, first in August 1952 and later in February 1953. With the kind co-operation of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Committee made an exhaustive survey of historical materials in the religious institutions within the two divisions of the Malabar districts. In the course of search a printed copy of an order in Malayalam issued by the East India Company in 1842 regarding the management of certain temples situated in the two *taluks* of Vettathanad and Cheranad, was located. Steps were also taken by the Committee to examine records in the possession of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, the Zamindar of Perur, and the Prince of Arcot, with a view to ascertaining their historical character. Historical records available with old commercial firms in the city of Madras were also searched. The Committee further received the third and the final instalment of the correspondence between the Hon'ble East India company and H.E. the Nizam on the one hand and the Kandregula family on the other and passed it on to the Curator, Madras Records Office, Madras for safe custody. The Government of Madras had recognised the Committee as the competent body to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the maintenance, preservation and appraisal of the State records.

MYSORE—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided in the budget of the Mysore University for 1953-54, to be placed at the disposal of
74 D. of A.

the Regional Records Survey Committee to carry on its work. A manuscript written in Kannada Modi relating to the Madekari Nayak of Chitaldroog was acquired by the Committee and added to the manuscript library of the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore. The Committee hopes to conduct an intensive survey and to acquire a good number of important records in future.

PEPSU—The Regional Records Survey Committee of PEPSU could not make any appreciable progress in the field of salvaging of historical materials in the State. The overhauling of the Committee was, therefore, under the consideration of the Secretary.

PUNJAB—During the year under review the work of survey and salvaging of historical materials in the custody of the official agencies, private institutions and old families in the Punjab yielded good results. In November, 1952, Mr. V. S. Suri, M.A., Keeper of Records to the Punjab Government inspected the Records room of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala from where he selected a large number of records and manuscripts of historical importance comprising as many as 26 boxes. Besides being the most authentic source materials on the day to day administration of the Political, Revenue, Judicial, Military, and Foreign Departments of the Commissioner's Office, these records are highly useful for the study of the expansion and consolidation of the British Power in Northern India since 1803 onward. Important among these records are:—Ambala Division records 1856-1892; Delhi Division records 1822-1886; Delhi and Hissar Division records 1858-1908; Naqul Shajeat 1803-1895; Naqul Marasalajat 1835-1898; Political Correspondence Volumes III-IX and Shaira Nasabs of the families of the Sikh Chiefs etc. All these records were to be preserved at the Punjab Government Records Office, Simla.

In addition to the above, the Regional Records Survey Committee of the State succeeded in locating a number of historical manuscripts and rare books in the custody of private institutions and old families. Among the most valuable acquisitions from the non-official source mention may be made of *Jang Nama Lahore* by Bhai Khan Singh and *Marasalajat Volume II 1845-46* by Maulvi Rajab Ali. The Committee also proposed to further intensify the drive for the survey and purchase of historical materials in the State.

UTTAR PRADESH—The Uttar Pradesh Regional Records Survey Committee was reconstituted in 1953. Prior to re-constitution, a meeting of the Committee was held on 25th November, 1952. Among the important items considered on that occasion were:—(i) decision regarding more adequate provision of funds for the purchase of historical manuscripts in private custody, (ii) proposal to obtain

from the National Archives of India typescripts and microfilm copies of important records relating to Uttar Pradesh, (iii) reiterating of previous recommendations regarding the increase of technical staff and storage facilities in the Central Records Office, Allahabad, (iv) publication of a comprehensive handbook of records in Central Records Office, and, a proposal to hold an annual exhibition, and a history conference of teachers, in the Central Records Office to make the students and the public archive conscious. During the year under review the Committee acquired 32 Persian documents from *Mohalla Mashakganj*, Lucknow, revealing interesting facts about land revenue administration in Oudh during the last two centuries, and located certain very valuable collections at Mathura, Bulandshahr, Muzzafarnagar, Etawah, Fyzabad, Jaunpur and Hardoi. The State Government have recognised the Committee as a competent body to advise the Government on maintenance, preservation and appraisal of State records.

WEST BENGAL—During the year under review the Regional Records Survey Committee completed their inspection of the Manuscript Proceedings and old Correspondence of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which yielded valuable cultural data. The Committee also made a survey of old Cooch-Bihar records which proved equally fruitful. These records contain a collection of Bengali letters dating from 1646 onward which besides throwing light on the political history of the period up to 1857, are expected to yield valuable data relating to the religious, cultural and local history of that part of India during the nineteenth century. At the request of the Accountant-General, West Bengal, the Committee inspected old records of the Accountant-General, Cooch-Bihar, consigned for destruction and salvaged some papers for preservation.

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH WORK DONE BY
MEMBERS DURING 1952-53

1. DR. NANDALAL CHATTERJEE, LUCKNOW

(i) Clive's dispute with Mr. Grary, Journal of Indian History, Volume XXIX, Part II.

(ii) Exclusion of high caste Hindus from Oudh Police after the Mutiny, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXIX, Part II.

(iii) Wellesley and improvement of Calcutta, Bengal Past & Present, Volume LXX.

(iv) Hastings and the second Oudh loan, Indian History Congress.

(v) Historiography in India, Published by Uttar Pradesh Government.

(vi) Rewriting Indian History, Indian Review, Volume 53—No. 12.

(vii) Mahatma Gandhi and Boycott of Foreign Cloth, Published by Uttar Pradesh Government.

(viii) East-West cold war, Modern Review, Volume LXXXII.

(ix) Indian Art Motifs, Prabuddha Bharat, Volume LVII.

2. DR. R. R. SETHI, NEW DELHI

(i) Completed the editing of Volume III of *Fort William—India House Correspondence* of Scheme I of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

(ii) Constitutional History of India (Published).

3. PROF. AKHTAR HUSSAIN NIZAMI, REWA

(i) Vindhya Pradesh—Its Art and Culture, Durbar College Magazine, Volume XI, 1952.

(ii) Prem Chingari, Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Banaras, Volume 57, No. 1.

(iii) Nine Gems of the Court of Maharaja Bhawasimha of Rewa, Journal of Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad, Volume VIII, Part 4.

(iv) The Malikzada Dynasty of Rewa, Third Pakistan History Conference, Dacca, 1953.

4. DR. P. M. JOSHI, BOMBAY

(i) Food scarcity in Bombay Island, 1737—1739, Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Volume XXX, Part II.

(ii) The Nizamshahi Kingdom of Ahmednagar 1489—1636 A.D.

(iii) The Adilshahi Kingdom of Bijapur 1489—1686 A.D.

(iv) The Portuguese in Western India 1498—1656 A.D.

The last three articles were contributed to the history volume of the Bombay District Gazetteer.

5. DR. YUSUF HUSSAIN KHAN, HYDERABAD

Completed the editing of the "Waqai of Aurangzeb's reign" and News letters of "Nizam Ali Khan's reign". The two volumes are now ready for the press.

6. SHEIKH ABDUR RASHID, ALIGARH

(i) English translation of Nuruddin's *Life of Najibuddaulla* (Published).

(ii) Value and contents of *Naurang Nama*, a collection of letters, Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Volume XXIX, Part II.

(iii) Preparing a work *Miratul Auzah* by Lalji, which gives a description of the administrative, revenue and judicial system of the Kingdom of Oudh.

(iv) Completed the work of Calendaring of 300 documents relating to the grants of land, sale deeds, confirmation of grants etc., relating to the history of the 18th century.

7. MR. HASSAN SHAH, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

(i) Completed the work of editing of volume I of *Tarikh-i-Hassan*, a Persian history of Kashmir in four volumes. Volume I deals with geography, flora and fauna of Kashmir. This volume is in the press.

Volume II of the book deals with the political history of Kashmir from the earliest times to 1880 A.D. Three-fourth of this volume has been edited.

(ii) Besides the above, a number of important manuscripts relating to the history of Jammu & Kashmir were located during the year under review. Important among them are: *Raj Darshani* a Persian History of Jammu up to 1847 by Ganeshdas Badaara, and two albums of calligraphy and fancy cloth design.

8. PROF. ASHIRBADI LAL SRIVASTAVA, AGRA

(a) Papers published:

(i) The Treaty of Banaras between Asaf-ud-Daulah and the English East India Company, May 1775, Agra University Research Journal, 1952.

(ii) An agreement between Asaf-ud-Daulah of Oudh and Muza-ffar Jang Bangash of Farrukhabad, 1775, Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Volume XXIX, Part II.

(b) Books:

(i) "The Moghal Empire" Published in July 1952.

(ii) "Asaf-ud-Daullah," 1775-1797, work progressing.

9. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH, SITAMAU

(i) Edited Kavi Raghunath Rasal's *Ram Charitra*.

(ii) *Fort William India House Correspondence*, Vol. X 1786—1788 work progressing.

10. DR. G. N. SALETOR, ALLAHABAD

(i) India's medicine women—an historical study of witchcraft, *The Leader*, Allahabad, Sunday Supplement, October 1952.

(ii) Cambolim of the Portuguese Chroniclers, *Journal of the Bombay University*.

(iii) Fall of Chitradurga, *Journal of Indian History*.

(iv) A Court Bulletin of Prince Jahandar Shah, Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Vol. XXIX.

(v) Edited "Col. A. Lockett's Journal of a tour in Rajasthan during 1830-31, supplemented by Lt. Boileau's diary".

11. DR. HIRALAL GUPTA, SAGAR

The Rebellion of Man Singh Rao Patankar, Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Vol. XXIX, Part II.

12. SRI R. SUBBA RAO, RAJAHMUNDY

(i) History of Vijayanagar (in English).

(ii) Historical Records relating to the correspondence between the Kandregula family and the East India Company, *Andhra Historical Research Society's Journal*, Vols. 17, 18, 19 & 20.

13. PROF. N. B. ROY, SANTINIKETAN

(i) English translation of *Mankhzan-i-Afghani*, work progressing.

(ii) A history of the Naga Monks.

(iii) English translation of *Tib Akbari*.

14. SRI B. R. KULKARNI, DHULIA

(i) Critical Study of the Nandurbar Desai Daftar.

(ii) Obsolete taxes of the Maratha regime.

(iii) Veda and Avesta.

15. PROF. V. R. R. DIKSHITAR, MADRAS

Summaries of Historical Manuscripts in Mackenzie Collections.

APPENDIX E

LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE
CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN*Thirteenth Meeting, New Delhi, July 1951*

The thirteenth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee was held on the 13 July 1951, at New Delhi. For Conspectus of action taken on some of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee upto December 1951, please see Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Volume XXVIII, Part I, pages 177-82.

2. Reorganisation of the existing Repositories in the various Ministries of the Government of India for the proper maintenance of their current and semi-current records under the supervision and control of trained Archivists.

Further replies received in this respect from the various Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India are summarized below.

Ministry of Food and Agriculture: There are three regional organisations of this Ministry (Food Division) viz. Regional Directors (Food) at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. These Offices being purely temporary, the maintenance of their records has, therefore, to be done to suit the uncertain conditions of a temporary Office.

Ministry of Transport: Inform that their Record-Keeper is a non-matriculate Daftry, who is not eligible for receiving training in the National Archives of India. In view of the shortage of staff, it is not possible at present to spare a matriculate clerk for the purpose.

Ministry of Health: At present the Ministry do not have enough old records to warrant the setting up of a special record room.

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply: At present the Ministry are sharing their Record Room with the Ministries of Labour and National Resources and Scientific Research. Efforts are being made to secure a separate room, and as soon as this is obtained necessary

action will be taken by the Ministry to implement the recommendation of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

Ministry of Communications: Agree in principle to the recommendation, but feel that so far as the main Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices (except the Post and Telegraph Department) are concerned, the records are not so voluminous as to warrant the appointment of trained archivists. As regards the Post and Telegraph Department, the question of training their Librarian in Archives Keeping has been taken up by the Department with the National Archives of India.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Paucity of accommodation and staff prevents them from preserving their records scientifically. The necessity of placing the records under the charge of a trained archivist was emphasized and the Ministry were requested to reconsider its position. They intend to depute a clerk for receiving training in Archives Keeping.

Ministry of Finance: Have no objection to adoption of the recommendation of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Enquiries regarding the necessary qualifications for the person to be trained and about the details of the training course were made by the Ministry. Information was supplied to them on these points. The Ministry have placed their records under the supervision of a librarian. On the request of the librarian, an officer of the National Archives of India inspected on 21st June 1954 the Record Rooms of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Ministry of Production: Came into existence only in May 1952 and do not have a separate Record Room. Efforts are being made by them to secure a separate Record Room to preserve their records scientifically.

Directorate-General of Health Services: Most of the sections of the Directorate have not transferred their records of 1947 and 1948 to the National Archives of India. It is not possible to find even one small room for housing records at present. Until such time as accommodation can be arranged for concentrating records of all the sections at one place it is not proposed to depute any one from the Directorate for training in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India. The position will, however, be reviewed at the appropriate time.

Petroleum Division (Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply): Have one room which is being partly used for keeping records at present. The Office has no person who has undergone training in Archives Keeping. Arrangements will, however, be made for deputing one clerk for training in the National Archives of India.

Central Public Works Department: Inform that the records of the Department are not of historical importance to warrant the employment of a specially trained man for their upkeep. The Record Room of the Office is in charge of a daftry, who has no training in Archives Keeping.

Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India: Welcomes the suggestion. The Records Room of the Office is, however, in charge of a record sorter. The Office proposes to approach the Government for the sanction of a post of a clerk, who could be trained in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India.

Patent Office, Government of India: Has two Record Rooms, one for (i) Indian Patent Records which are placed under the charge of a Record Keeper working under the direct supervision of the Administrative Officer and the other for (ii) preserving the British Patent Specifications. These records are now being transferred to the National Archives of India.

Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta: Their Office is only a temporary one and, therefore, they do not feel concerned in this matter. The importance of maintaining all records scientifically, whether of a temporary or a permanent office was emphasized and the Controller was requested to reconsider his decision. He has agreed to depute an Assistant for training.

Central Sericultural Research Station, Behrampore, West Bengal: Do not have an organised Record Room and none of their staff is willing to undergo the training unless all expenses are borne by the Government of India.

Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay: It is a temporary organisation and does not propose to send any one for training.

Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay: It is a temporary office and they are unable to send anyone for training.

Coal Board, Calcutta: Do not have sufficient old records to justify the appointment of trained personnel.

Trade Marks Registry, Bombay: Have kept their records in steel almirahs under lock and key and are supervised by a clerk who has completed short course training in Archives Keeping. They also propose to depute some persons from their Branch Office at Bangalore and Calcutta for training in Archives Keeping.

Office of the Coal Commissioner: The Department is examining the question of appointing trained personnel in charge of their Record Room.

Tariff Commission: Cannot implement the recommendations for want of suitable accommodation.

Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office: Due to shortage of space it is difficult to implement the suggestions. However, they are trying to maintain their records as efficiently as possible.

3. Periodical inspection by the Director of Archives of the current and non-current records in the custody of the Ministries and offices administered by them.

Additional information received from Ministries and Departments of the Government of India is summarized below:

Ministry of Transport: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply: Ministry will authorise the Director of Archives to inspect their records after a separate room for their records is obtained from the Estate Office. (Please see the remarks of the Ministry under item 2).

Ministry of Communications: Have no objection to the Director of Archives' inspecting the records in the custody of the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of Law: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of Health: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of Finance: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of External affairs: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Cabinet Secretariat: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of Rehabilitation: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Ministry of Home affairs: Have no objection to the inspection of their records by the Director of Archives.

Central Public Works Department: Have no objection to the Director of Archives' inspecting their records.

Petroleum Division (Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply): Are making arrangements to segregate and arrange records in a separate room where these could be inspected by the Director of Archives.

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India: Has no objection to the inspection of records by the Director of Archives.

Chief Settlement Commissioner: Has no objection to the inspection of records by the Director of Archives.

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports: Has no objection to the inspection of records by the Director of Archives.

Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports: Has no objection to the inspection of records by the Director of Archives.

Controller of Printing and Stationery: Has no objection to the inspection of records by the Director of Archives.

National Library, Calcutta: Has no objection to the inspection of records by the Director of Archives.

4. Standardization of the quality of paper and ink used by the Central and State Governments and Courts of Law for preservation of records and documents.

Necessary data in this respect was supplied by the Director of Archives to the Ministry of Education on 9th May 1952. As no reply was received, a reminder was sent to them on 2nd August 1953 vide U.O. No. F.6-34/53-P-1 and on 2nd July 1954 vide U.O. No. F.6-28/54-P-1 requesting them to expedite their decision in this regard.

APPENDIX F

REPORT ON THE PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF TANJORE RAJ RECORDS AND THE DUTCH AND DANISH RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras forwarded the following Report regarding the preservation and rehabilitation of the Tanjore Raj records, the Dutch and Danish records and the Mackenzie manuscripts in the custody of the Madras Government (vide his Letter No. 3742/53-4, dated 21st January, 1954).

1. *Tanjore Raj Records*—These records were examined and listed with the help of a special establishment of Modi knowing persons mostly brought from the Bombay State. The work was done under the supervision of Major N. B. Gadra who had been recommended by the Committee appointed by the Government of India. The lists of records prepared by the establishment were forwarded to the Madras Office as and when they were ready and they were scrutinised by this Record Office and the papers worthy of retention were marked in them. These papers were, then, separated from the bundles and kept apart. After all the records were listed, the papers marked for retention were made up into bundles and transferred to the Madras Record Office for safe custody. The work which was commenced in February 1952 was completed in May 1953. The retained records were transferred to Madras Record Office in November 1953. It is proposed to microfilm some of these records at the National Archives of India shortly. The weeded records have been ordered to be transferred to the Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, subject to the condition that they are thrown open only to the students and scholars who wish to use them for purposes of historical research.

2. *Dutch and Danish records*—The catalogues of these records were printed in August 1952 and copies were supplied to the National Archives of India and some of the State Record Offices and Universities.

3. *The Mackenzie Manuscripts* in the Government Central Manuscripts Library were periodically fumigated with paradichlorobenzene crystals and the shelves were sprayed with D.D.T. to kill

insect pests. The manuscripts were allowed to have free air and light by keeping them exposed. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been addressed for sanction to purchase a hygrometer, a vacuum cleaner and other preservative chemicals. They will be purchased and applied as soon as the sanction is received.

A mending section was opened attached to the binding section of the Library with two menders and a binder. The Mackenzie Manuscripts which were in damaged condition were mended with chifon and the volumes were rebound with full calico. Some of the manuscripts which were slightly damaged were reconditioned with Wattman Paper and the volumes were rebound with full calico. Thus nearly one-third of the total number has been mended and bound. Further mending is held up for want of chifon. The Superintendent of Stationery has been addressed and reminded and the supply of chifon is awaited. With a view to expediting the mending of the remaining manuscripts, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras has been addressed for sanction to appoint two more additional menders.

Regarding listing and cataloguing of manuscripts, alphabetical indexes of all the records contained in the Mackenzie Manuscripts in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Marathi were prepared and printed.

Two volumes in Tamil (Descriptive Catalogue Volume VII and VIII) describing 444 Kaifiyats, inscriptions etc., were prepared and printed and two more volumes in Tamil (Volumes IX & X) are in the Press. *have also been printed: one more vol. vol XI is in the press*

In Telugu, ~~one~~ ² volume (Descriptive Catalogue Volume XIV) describing the Kaifiyats etc., contained in 150 volumes of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, was printed. Descriptive slips for the next 100 volumes have been prepared and sent to the press for printing.

In Marathi, one volume (Descriptive Catalogue Volume I) containing the description of 308 Kaifiyats etc., has been printed. The volume ~~will be released~~ ^{has been released} from the press shortly after binding. These Kaifiyats are recorded in Modi script. The cataloguing of remaining manuscripts is in progress. *second vol is in progress*

Four manuscripts in Tamil: (1) Kongadesarajakal, (2) Cholan-purva pattayam, (3) Karnatakarakkal Charitram; and (4) South Indian Temple inscriptions, one manuscript in Telugu, Kattamarajukatha and one manuscript in Kannada Gomateswaracharithra have been printed and published.

A number of these manuscripts have been taken on loan by the Research Departments of the Madras University for the purposes of research which will be incorporated in their work.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The exhibits from the National Archives of India were classified in the following groups:—

- I. Documents of General Interest.
- II. Documents relating to Hyderabad.
- III. Enemies of Records (Damage caused to records by insects).

I

The first document in the group is dated 9 September, 1765, and marks one of the most significant events in the history of modern India, viz., the obtaining of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the East India Company. Item No. 17 is the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, which marked the end of the Company's authority over India, and the assumption of supreme control of the Government of India by the Crown. The interval is covered by a number of documents relating to a variety of subjects covering political history, administrative evolution, economic and social reforms. No. 18 is an interesting letter from Gopal Krishna Gokhale, advocating compulsory free elementary education. Nos. 19—21 are some specimens of records in Kanarese, Tamil and Malayalam languages.

II

Under the second group are included documents relating to Hyderabad. These include ten letters in Persian covering the period from 1779 to 1820 and throw light on some of the outstanding events of the reigns of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and Nawab Sikandar Jah. The most important event of the period was the Third Mysore War and the victory of the combined armies of the English, the Marathas and the Nizam. The Nizam's opposition to the leasing of Murtazanagar (Guntur) to the English, seizure of Ali Jah, son of Nizam Ali Khan by the Zamindar of Medak and the treaty of Hyderabad under which Berar was ceded to the Nizam are other notable incidents referred to in these documents. Besides these the treaty concluded between the English and the Marathas and the

correspondence which passed between the Nizam and Tipu Sultan, throw a flood of light on the diplomatic and political events of the last decade of eighteenth century. Also included in this group are five documents in English, including three treaties, which reveal the British policy in the Deccan during the Mysore Wars and the activities of the Nizam in expanding his territories.

III

"Enemies of Records," which forms the subject-matter of this group, includes photo copies of various specimens of insects, which feed on documents and records, and display the extent of damage they cause to them. Methods adopted in the National Archives of India in eradicating these insects have been explained in item Nos. 45—48. The last three items under this group show the latest development made in the microfilming processes and the utility of micro-filming in solving the problem of space and preserving records for posterity.

I. DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. GRANT OF DIWANI OF BENGAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

An English copy of the *farman* from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam granting the *Diwani* of the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company.

[Home Public Consultation, 9 September 1765, No. 2]

2. HAIDAR ALI'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FRENCH

Haidar Ali, the astute statesman, was ever alive to the need for establishing diplomatic relations with the great world powers of his day. This Persian news letter of 1778 reveals how he carried on negotiations with the French authorities.

[Persian Original Receipt, 15 June 1778, No. 46]

3. ENGLISH ARMY ROUTED BY PESHWA'S FORCES

Nana Farnavis' political moves bore fruit in the disastrous defeat which the English suffered at the hands of the combined Maratha forces at Talegaon. The report sent by Raoji, the agent of the Nawab of Arcot, gives a vivid description of the battle in all its details.

[Persian Original Receipt, 25 February 1779, No. 31]

4. NANA FADNAVIS PROTESTS AGAINST BREACH OF TREATY BY THE ENGLISH

Balaji Janardan, popularly known as Nana Fadnavis, was the great Poona minister whose diplomatic and military genius saw through the machinations of the English who desired to dismember

the Maratha State. This letter written to Warren Hastings in protest against the Bombay Government's hostile action in open violation of the existing treaty throws a flood of light on his diplomatic ability.

[Persian Original Receipt, 14 September 1779, No. 94]

5. ALI IBRAHIM KHAN, THE FIRST INDIAN ADMINISTRATOR OF BENARES

Ali Ibrahim Khan was one of the ablest Indian administrators of 18th century who, as the first magistrate of Benares, brought peace and prosperity to the territory. This Persian report in his own writing gives a vivid description of his achievements.

[Persian Original Receipt, 28 March 1782, No. 38]

6. RIZA KHAN CHAMPIONS THE CAUSE OF THE SLAVES

Draft proposals framed by Muhammad Riza Khan, the able Indian Statesman of the 18th century, with a view to investing the slaves with certain fundamental rights such as the right not to be mutilated, not to be employed in disagreeable work, not to be sold, and to become free within a stipulated period. The proposal was mooted 17 years before the abolition of slave trade by the British Parliament.

[Persian Original Receipt, 20 August 1789, No. 202]

7. TIPU PROTESTS AGAINST CHARGE OF AGGRESSION

Tipu's letter to Cornwallis making a spirited protest against the latter's charge that it was the Mysore ruler who had been the aggressive party.

[Persian Original Receipt, 3 March 1791, No. 63]

8. SIR JOHN SHORE'S SURVEY OF POLITICAL CONDITION AT POONA, HYDERABAD AND SERINGAPATAM

Survey by Sir John Shore, the Governor-General of India, of the political occurrences subsequent to the death of the Peshwa and the state of affairs at Poona, Hyderabad and Seringapatam.

[Political Consultation, 27 June 1796, No. 13]

9. GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OBSERVATION ON THE GENERAL EFFECT OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

The Governor-General records his opinion on the general effect of the British administration in India and the benefits conferred on the people of India by the British rule. The hope is entertained that the rising generation would be trained in new habits and would conform themselves to the practices and principles of the established

administration; it deals with the measures necessary for the maintenance of internal security, and it reviews the strength and political stability of the different powers in India and takes into consideration the possibilities of an invasion of the British possessions by an Indian or foreign power.

[Secret Consultation, 22 June 1795, No. 1]

10. FOREIGN AND INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE MARATHAS

Copy of a letter from Mr. C. W. Mallet, Resident at Poona, enclosing copies of certain papers, giving a sketch of the foreign and internal commerce of the Marathas, and discussing at length the prospects of increasing the commercial intercourse between the Maratha country and the Company's territories.

[Home Public Consultation, 22 April 1789, No. 25]

11. INTRODUCTION OF PAPER CURRENCY IN INDIA

Minute of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, regarding the introduction of paper currency in India.

[Home Public Consultation, 1 May 1780, No. 24]

12. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Resolution passed on 15 June 1835 by the Governor-General-in-Council for the establishment of a separate Legislative Department of the Government of India. It bears the initials of the Governor-General and the Members of the Council. This change was necessitated by a considerable increase of legislative business of the Central Government after the passing of the Charter Act of 1833.

[Home Judicial (Civil) Consultation, 15 June 1835, No. 6A]

13. WORKING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ABSENCE

Resolution passed by the Governor-General in Council on 4 September 1837 relating to the arrangements for the working of the Council and the administration during the absence of the Governor-General from Fort William. It bears the initials of Lord Auckland and Members of the Council.

[Home Legislative Consultation, 4 September 1837, No. 7]

14. RANJIT SINGH'S DECLARATION NOMINATING KHARAK SINGH AS HIS SUCCESSOR—DIRECTION TO SEND *Kohinoor* JEWEL TO THE TEMPLE OF JAGANNATH.

Lt.-Col. Wade reports the demise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on 27 June 1839. The document relates to H.H.'s declaration nominating Kharak Singh as his successor and appointing Dhian Singh to the

vizarat; and the bestowal by him in charity, of money, jewels and other property to the value of fifty lakhs of rupees; his directions to send the well-known *Kohinoor* jewel to the temple of Jagannath and other events. It also contains instructions by the Governor-General to Col. Wade to secure the allegiance of the Sikh Sardars to Maharaja Kharak Singh.

[Secret Consultation, 4 December 1839, Nos. 78-80]

15. RANI OF JHANSI AND DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

A Persian letter in original of Rani Lakshmi Bai to Lord Dalhousie registering a spirited protest against the latter's resumption of the State of Jhansi.

[Political Consultation, 18 August 1854, Nos. 94-96]

16. PAPER IN URDU RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE MUTINEERS

Of the numerous papers which throw interesting light on the doings of the Mutineers, the one exhibited here relating to the establishment of a Court of Mutineers has a peculiar interest. The constitution of the Court was democratic, and the Mutineers although engaged in overthrowing the British Government, did not hesitate to use English expressions such as President, Vice-President, Secretary, etc.

[Delhi Mutiny Papers, Bundle 57, No. 539]

17. QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION

Proclamation of the assumption of the Government of India by Queen Victoria.

[Home Public Consultation, 5 November 1858, Nos. 1-8, 11-12 & 49.]

18. LETTER FROM GOKHALE ON COMPULSORY FREE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

A letter from Gopal Krishna Gokhale, dated 18th February, 1910 to the Secretary, Legislative Department, forwarding his Resolution on Compulsory Free Elementary Education. It will be recalled that the introduction of free education was one of the objects which G. K. Gokhale had made his life-mission and that all his endeavours came to nothing chiefly through official inertia and red tape.

[Legislative Department Proceedings, April 1910, Nos. 215-18]

19. A LETTER IN KANARESE from Vir Rajendra Odeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto regarding the succession of the four daughters of the Raja's first wife.

[Persian Original Receipt, 17 April 1807, No. 34]

20. A PETITION IN TAMIL from Kota Meer Sangita, Meer Rauattan of District Madura, stating that he has been deprived of his ancestral lands through the intrigues of Baba Sahib Rauattan and Muhammad Meer Rauattan and praying that the Supreme Government may be pleased to issue an order directing the Madras Court to try his case and do him justice.

[Persian Original Receipt, 27 March 1857]

21. A PETITION IN MALAYALAM (dated 5 Karkitakam 1009) from Puncha Parambil Kunjitti Menon and children to the Resident for Travancore and Cochin. Alleges that the Dewan of Cochin, contrary to laws and proclamations, has induced his nephew without his knowledge to stand surety for an accountant, and that for the default of the said accountant, he was induced to transfer properties worth over 8000 fanams to the name of the Dewan's son for 1000 fanams. Besides, his property to the value of 2000 fanams was also put up for sale and purchased by the Dewan's son for 600 fanams.

[Persian Original Receipt, 18 August 1834]

II DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HYDERABAD

22. NAWAB NIZAM ALI KHAN TO NAWAB BASALAT JUNG

Has learnt that he has been advised by his courtiers to lease out Murtazanagar to the English on condition that they would help him with an army which will be incorporated in his own. Says that he has been greatly ill-advised. The instances of Bengal and other territories go to prove that if any possessions once fell into the hands of the English, they became their own property.

[Persian Original Receipt, 21 September 1779, No. 112]

23. FROM NAWAB NIZAM ALI KHAN TO MR. MACPHERSON

Has learnt that he has succeeded Mr. Hastings as the Governor-General. As desired by him Mr. Johnson is going back to Calcutta. Is sending through him draft of a treaty which he wishes to conclude with the English. The draft may be considered as early as possible and the negotiations completed through Mr. Johnson.

[Persian Original Receipt, No. 44 of 1785]

24. FROM NAWAB NIZAM ALI KHAN TO LORD CORNWALLIS

His Lordship must have learnt from the letter of Mir Abul Qasim about the Nawab's determination to wage war on Tipu for his breach of faith and usurpation of the Nawab's territory.

Requests that His Lordship would direct two English battalions to join the Nawab's army on the banks of the Kistna.

[Persian Original Receipt, No. 94 of 1790]

25. FROM THE NIZAM

Agreeing with the proposal of a conference of deputies of the allies (the English, the Marathas and the Nizam) deputed Mir Alam to the Governor-General for conducting the negotiations on his (Nizam's) behalf in connection with the termination of war against Tipu. Assures that there will be no delay on his part in sending his son, Sikandar Jah, and Azamul-Umara to join the Governor-General, unless there is difficulty in procuring grain. Bears the seal of the Nizam, consists of four pages and a postscript.

[Persian Original Receipt, 20 September 1791, No. 455]

26. FROM THE NIZAM

Congratulates on the victory of the confederates (the Marathas, the English and the Nizam over Tipu Sultan) at Savandurga (in the Third Mysore War 1790-92). Bears the Seal of the Nizam.

[Persian Original Receipt, 20 February 1792, No. 136]

27. FROM NAWAB NIZAM ALI KHAN OF HYDERABAD

Requests the Governor-General to send the battalion to his assistance as Sadasheo Reddy, Zamindar of Medak taluk in Hyderabad, has rebelled against him. The Zamindar has also either by *coup de main* or by seduction got into his hands Ali Jah Bahadur, son of the writer (Nizam). Bears the seal of the Nizam.

[Persian Original Receipt, 18 July 1795, No. 182]

28. FROM NAWAB NIZAM ALI KHAN

A letter in Persian from Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, to the Governor-General (Lord Wellesley) intimating that he has made over to Capt. Kirkpatrick copies of correspondence which passed between him and Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of the Nizam.

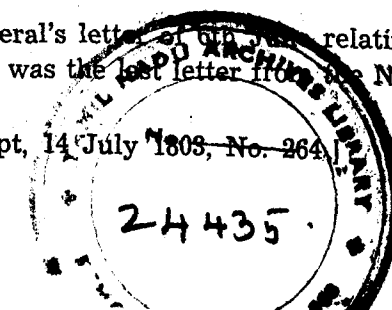
[Persian Original Receipt, 10 February 1799, No. 19]

29. FROM NAWAB NIZAM ALI KHAN

In reply to the Governor-General's letter of 6th August relating to the Nawab's serious illness. This was the last letter from the Nizam, he having died on 6th August.

[Persian Original Receipt, 14 July 1809, No. 264]

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30. FROM AZAMUL-UMARA, CHIEF MINISTER OF THE NIZAM

Congratulates the Governor-General on the conclusion of peace with the Marathas. Says that the treaty (of Hyderabad, 1804, regarding the cession of Berar territories by the Raja of Nagpur to the Nizam) will be signed by the Nizam. Bears the seal of the Minister.

[Persian Original Receipt, 17 March 1804, No. 165]

31. FROM NIZAMUL-MULUK ASAF JAH

Expresses grief on the death of the King of England (George III) and joy at the accession of the successor (George IV). Written in highly ornate language and bears the seal of Asaf Jah.

[Persian Original Receipt, 8 August 1820, No. 250]

32. BRITISH EFFORT TO SEEK FRIENDSHIP OF THE NIZAM AGAINST POSSIBLE FRENCH ATTACK

From the Select Committee, Fort St. George to John Holland, Resident at the Nizam's Court, dated 17 March 1782, describing the critical state of affairs of the Company in Madras, and urging the Resident to endeavour immediately to conclude a treaty with the Nizam on the best obtainable terms. It shows the keenness on the part of the East India Company to seek Nizam's friendship to protect the Company's territories in the South against a possible French attack.

[Secret Consultation, 1 April 1782, No. 36]

33. SIR JOHN SHORE'S MINUTE REGARDING THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH TOWARDS NIZAM AND THE MARATHAS IN THE EVENT OF WAR

An autograph minute of Sir John Shore, dated 18 February, 1795, containing a consideration of the policy which should be adopted by the Government in the event of a war between the Marathas and the Nizam.

[Political Consultation, 20 February 1795, No. 25]

34. TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM

Definitive treaty (in Persian) of peace concluded by Lord Cornwallis (18 March, 1792) with Tipu Sultan for the partition of territory conquered from him, according to which Tipu Sultan was deprived of half of his territories and was required to pay an indemnity of 330 lakhs of Rupees. The ceded territories were divided between the British, the Nizam and the Peshwa in pursuance of the Triple Alliance formed in 1790 to reduce Tipu's power.

[Treaty No. 10(A)]

35. TREATY OF MYSORE

Partition Treaty of Mysore (in English and Persian), dated 22 June, 1799, with separate article with the Nizam, concluded at Hyderabad after the conclusion of war with Tipu Sultan and the fall of Seringapatam, for the partition of the Sultan's dominions. According to this Treaty, the Nizam got the districts of Gurrampkonda and Gooty and the land down to Chitaldrug and other border fortresses of Mysore. This settlement made the Nizam a strong ally of the English in the South.

[Treaty No. 18 (A)]

36. TREATY OF HYDERABAD

Partition Treaty of Hyderabad (in English and Persian) with the Nizam dated the 28 April, 1804. At the close of War with the Raja of Berar and Daulat Rao Sindhia, the Nizam received by this Treaty the Deccan territories ceded by the Maratha chiefs in accordance with the treaties of Deogaon and Surji-Arjungaon of 1803.

[Treaty No. 38]

III ENEMIES OF RECORDS (DAMAGE CAUSED BY INSECTS TO RECORDS)

37. BOOK-WORMS (GASTRALLUS INDICUS)

Book-worm is a voracious eater of record materials (Paper, board, cloth, etc.). The species called *Gastrallus Indicus* is a common variety in our country. Eggs are usually laid near the surface of bookbinding. The eggs are hatched within five to ten days, and the larvae eat their way into the interior of the book. After fifteen days the fully developed insect emerges. [Photograph 'A' shows *Gastrallus Indicus* (Larvae); Photograph 'B' shows *Gastrallus Indicus* (Beetle)].

38. DAMAGE BY GASTRALLUS INDICUS.

Damage is in the form of circular pinholes and empty parallel tunnels. (The cover board of a proceeding volume damaged by *Gastrallus Indicus*).

39. SILVER FISH (LEPISMA SACCHARINA)

These tiny insects have glistening scales which give them a metallic lustre. They are active only in damp and dark places and hide away in crevices in light. They feed upon paper, starch, glue, cloth, rayon, etc. (Photograph showing Silver Fish).

40. COCKROACH

Cockroach is perhaps the most common of all the household insects and is omnivorous, eating paper, board, leather and cloth binding especially where paste and sizing is used. Moist air, warmth and darkness form the most favourable environments for their breeding. (Photograph shows a group of cockroaches)

41. DAMAGE BY COCKROACHES

A piece of binding cloth, sizing of which has been partly eaten away by surface feeders (cockroaches and silver fishes).

42. MICRO-ORGANISMS (MILDEW & FUNGI)

A group of vegetable organisms (grey to dark brown in colour) attack paper and board producing brown rusty patches usually known as foxing. These micro-organisms grow very slowly at low temperatures (40°F) but very rapidly at the optimum temperature which is different for different species. They are killed at high temperatures. High humidity and stagnant air, provides favourable condition for their growth. (A foxed document).

43. TERMITES (WHITE ANTS)

These insects are probably the most destructive to cellulose including paper, board shelves, boxes, books, leather and fabric. Their infestation once started is both difficult and expensive to completely eradicate [A photograph (A) showing Termite Queen: A reproductive female, reproductive characters of which strengthen the colony. A photograph (B) showing Termite Workers, responsible for damage].

44. DAMAGE DONE BY TERMITES TO MANUSCRIPTS

(A damaged sheet)

45. FUMIGATION WITH THYMOL VAPOURS

Fungus infestation is easily checked by thymol vapours. Fumigation is carried out in specially designed cupboards which are made reasonably air-tight. The volume to be sterilised is placed 2 feet above the bottom of the cupboard on a framework. A 40 watt electric lamp installed at the base of the cupboard heats the thymol crystals placed in a clock glass supported on a stand 2" above the lamp. Fumigation is carried out for 24-36 hours depending upon the extent of infestation. (Photograph 'A' shows a view of fumigation cupboard. Photograph 'B' shows the drawing of the fumigation cupboard)

46. FUMIGATION WITH PARADICHLOROBENZENE

Fumigation with paradichlorobenzene is effective for killing book beetle and book-lice. Fumigation of insect-infested records is carried out in airtight steel vaults fitted with perforated shelves. Fumigant in crystalline form is placed in a glass jar at the lowermost shelf, and fumigation goes on at room temperature. (Photograph showing fumigation vault).

47. VACUUM FUMIGATION

Fumigation of insect-infested records with carboxide mixture (ethylene oxide; carbon dioxide 1:9 by weight) under vacuum is the most effective and efficient process for killing insects and eggs. (Photograph showing vacuum fumigation chamber installed in the National Archives of India).

48. PROTECTION OF WOODEN STRUCTURES AGAINST TERMITE ATTACK

As soon as termite infestation is observed in a library or a record depository, separation of all wooden structure from the infested ground forms one of most effective precautionary measures. (Photo shows an almirah protected against termite damage. All the four legs are placed in metallic cups containing coal-tar creosote in kerosene oil).

49. FILM STRIPS

Microfilming is now an accepted technique of reproduction in scholarly institutions. Whereas rolls of 100 ft. or so are usually preferred by libraries, archives and business offices, French scholars have found film strips more convenient for their individual needs. These strips are 210 mm. in length, contain 11 images of 18×24 mm. or 5 images 24×36 mm. together with one of 18×24 mm. 18×24 mm. image in either case is reserved for reference and repeated in every following strip of the series. (Specimen of Microfilm strip).

50. MICROCARD

In 1944 Freemont Rider, through his book "The Scholar and Future of Research Library" introduced the revolutionary concept of 'micro-cards'. These are standard size, i.e., 7½×12½ cm. library catalogue cards having on them not only the catalogue entry in more or less conventional form, readable by the naked eye but also the complete context of the described material in greatly reduced size which can be read with the help of a suitable 'reader'. (Specimen of a Microcard).

51. MICROFISCHE

Whereas microcards are opaque, being reproductions on special photographic paper, microfische, is transparent. In Germany the microfische card size is 9×12 cm. whereas in Netherlands 9½×12½ cm. size is preferred. Unlike microcard it lends itself more easily to further reproduction and also requires readers with comparatively weaker source of illumination. (Specimen of a Microfische).

EXHIBITS FROM THE CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE
HYDERABAD-DECCAN

MARATHI SECTION

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Synopsis
1	B1078	A declaration possibly made by her custodians in the Moglai of the properties movable and immovable left by Anandibai, the widow of Raghunathrao, on her death in March 1794. About 1794 A.D.
2	G826	An <i>Akhbar</i> despatched from Poona to Hyderabad in which the information has been conveyed that Nana Fadnavis had summoned Parshurambhau Patwardhan from Tasgaon for consultation in the matter of deciding the succession to the vacant Peshwaship. 1st November 1795 A.D.
3	G1080	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which relates to the troubled period of Ali Jah's revolt. He is reported to have descended the Ghat of Dhareoor. The writer informs that the appeal from the Nizam to the Marathas to curb the activities of Ali Jah had made little impression on the Karbharies. Received 12th November 1795 A.D.
4	G244	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which informs that Nana had collected four young boys with a view to select one to be the future Peshwa. Mention is also made of the efforts by Guruji Baba to dissuade him from the course of adopting an heir. Report is also made of the burning away of the rich robes on the image of the deity Vithoba at the shrine of Aland which was considered an extremely bad omen. Received 9th December 1795 A.D.
5	G1096	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which relates how Parshurambhau embarrassed the other sardars by his obstinacy to return to Miraj at once. He held out this threat to conceal his disapproval of Nana's policy to exclude the heirs of Raghunathrao from the Peshwaship and to bestow it on an adopted heir. The letter further mentions the efforts that were made to persuade Bhau to stay on at Poona through the mediation of Bahiropanth Mehendale. January 1796 A.D.
6	G485	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which mentions that Nana is living in his residence with great care and is being protected by heavy guard 7th January 1796 A.D.

MARATHI SECTION—(concl.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Synopsis
7	G494	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which reports the death of Jiwba Dada Bakhshi, the Diwan of the Shinde, at Jamgaon in the early hours of the 5th January 1796. Received 13th January 1796 A.D.
8	G1018	A brief <i>Akhbar</i> which describes the panic caused in Poona on the report of the approach of Daulatrao Shinde. It also mentions the flight of Nana and his taking refuge with the army. 18th March 1796 A.D.
9	G512	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which suggests the possibility of Bajirao II going to Satara to receive the robes of Peshwaship from the Chhatrapati. Received 31st March 1796 A.D.
10	G416	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which mentions that Mashir-ul-Mulk is still held in close custody and it is difficult to pass letters to him without obtaining the permission of the Maratha Government. Received 22nd April 1796 A.D.
11	G423	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona to Hyderabad which describes the all-night vigil kept by Daulatrao Shinde at a palace of Bajirao to extract a promise from him that he would put Nana out of power. Parshurambhau is reported to have placated the Shinde. Received 24th April 1796 A.D.
12	B45	An <i>Akhbar</i> which relates to the celebration of the second marriage of Peshwa Bajirao II on 16th February 1797 A.D. at Poona with Radhabai, the daughter of Dajiba Phadke. The Peshwa is reported to have arrived in the Shaniwarwada Palace a day before the marriage while Daulatrao Shinde is expected to arrive in the evening to attend the marriage. 16th February 1797 A.D.
13	B53	An <i>Akhbar</i> from Poona which reports that Yeshwantrao Holkar had started feeding five lakhs of Brahmins presumably with a view to commemorate his capture of the reins of government at Poona. Further on, in the same letter, it is mentioned that Amritrao had sent Abaji Triambak to Raigad. About 1802 A.D.
14	B356	Tables showing the Royal line of Shivaji and the Peshwa succession with important chronological information. Date of copying 22nd February 1852 A.D.

MARATHI SECTION—(concl.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Synopsis
15	B171	A chronicle of the Rajendra family of Gangakhed which gives very important information about Haibatrao Gopal and Raja Raghottamrao who played important role in the diplomatic relations between Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur and the Peshwa. Undated.

PERSIAN SECTION

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
1	4458	Aurangzeb	<i>Tasdiq</i> (an attested sheet) in regard to the advancement of the monthly salary to Sayyed Kamal and others, and Hadis, Marhattas, as recommended by Jafar Khan the Prime Minister and Mirza Raja Jai Singh bearing the seals of Raja Jai Singh and other high officials. Dated 26th Jamadi II 9th Regnal Year 1077 A.H. (14th December 1666 A.D.)
	762	do.	<i>Yaddasht</i> (Memorandum) regarding presentation of Rs. 500 to the Emperor by Partab Rao, the Commander of the army of Sambhaji, s/o Raja Shivaji. Dated 12th Rabi II 11th Regnal Year 1079 A.H. (9th September 1668 A.D.)
3	4460	do.	<i>Qabul Wasul</i> (Pay bill) regarding payment of monthly salary from Biharidas, incharge of the treasury, to Hasan Beg Ahdi, matchlockman, under the command of Dost Beg, the Superintendent of the artillery, written in <i>Shikasta</i> script in a very peculiar way and complicated style.
4	4461	do.	<i>Dastak</i> (Permit) addressed to the guards and patrols incharge of the highways leading from Aurangabad to Akbarabad, instructing them to provide facilities to Goga Singh, the mace-bearer and his staff who had come to Aurangabad to deliver the Farmans. Dated 24th Sahban 13th Regnal Year 1081 A. H. (27th December 1670 A.D.)

PERSIAN SECTION—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
5	4462	Aurangzeb	<i>Yaddasht</i> (Memorandum) in regard to granting royal audience to Maluji, grandson of Maluji Bhonsla and accepting Rs. 9 as <i>Nisar</i> made by him. Dated 7th Ramzan 14th Regnal Year 1081 A.H. (8th January 1671 A.D.)
6	4463	Do.	An endorsed <i>Iltimas</i> (Petition) submitted by Bhopal Jadaun, father-in-law of Maharaja Jaswant Singh, requesting about enhancement in his Jagir-salary, and attaching him to Maharaja Jaswant Singh but the petition was not approved of. Dated 15th Ramzan 14th Regnal Year 1081 A.H. (16th January 1671 A.D.)
7	4464	Do.	An endorsed memorandum regarding dismissal of Partab Rao for having secret correspondence with Shivaji. Dated 23rd Ziqada 14th Regnal Year 1082 A.H. (12th March 1672 A.D.)
8	4465	Do.	<i>Yaddasht</i> (Memorandum) on the royal orders regarding dismissal of Ziauddin, s/o Sirajuddin and Mohammad Husain, s/o Mohammad Saeed, the Kotwal, from their <i>mansab</i> due to intoxication. Dated 20th Rajab 19th Regnal Year 1087 A.H. (19th September 1676 A.D.)
9	4469	Do.	A gold flecked and endorsed <i>Arz-wa-Chehra</i> (Descriptive Roll) of the horse belonging to Mir Fazlulla, s/o Mir Sayyid Khizr, bearing the seals of Mohammad Murad and Mohammad Husain, the officials concerned. Dated 13th Jamadi II 24th Regnal Year 1092 A.H. (20th June 1681 A.D.)
10	7860	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan 1762-1803	Copy of <i>Inayat-Nama</i> addressed to Azam-ul-Umara, appreciating his activities in conjunction with Nana Fadnavis and Daulat Rao Scindia regarding the installation of Baji Rao as Peshwa, and the capture of Parsrama Pandit at Junnar.

PERSIAN SECTION—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
11	7861	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan, 1762-1803	An endorsed note submitted by Azam-ul-Umara regarding the arrangement made in connection with the collection of <i>Chauth</i> from the <i>Khalsa</i> and the Jagirdars and <i>Paigah</i> .
12	7862	Do.	Letter addressed to Nawab Sahib (probably Azam-ul-Umara) stating therein to return the mare, belonging to Bapu Rao, in the service of Peshwas found to be in possession of Nawab Subhan Khan, a noble of Hyderabad.
13	7863	Do.	Draft of the Treaty for the improvement and security of trade and commerce between the territories of the East India Company and of the Nizam's Dominion settled by James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the court of Hyderabad, in 1802 A.C. Bearing <i>Saad</i> and <i>Baiz</i> (the mark of assent).
14	6647	Do.	<i>Kharita</i> , addressed to the Nizam, by the G.G., Lord Cornwallis, under his own signature, regarding the surrender of Guntur District, to the East India Co., and the payment of <i>Peshkash</i> to the Nizam, also referring to the settlement of other affairs. 24th Jamadi II, 1203 A.H. (1789 A.C.)
15	6648	Do.	<i>Kharita</i> , addressed to the Nizam by the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis under his own signature, regarding the recommendations made to the Governor of Chinapatan, in connection with the settlement of accounts, in respect of Sayyid Assam Khan, Officer in Arcot. 24th Jamadi II, 1203 A.H. (1789 A.C.)
16	6649	Do.	<i>Kharita</i> , addressed to the Nizam, by the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, under his own signature, informing H.H. of the conquest of Nandi Drug. 8th Rab. I, 1206 A.H. (1791 A.C.)

PERSIAN SECTION (contd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
17	6650	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan, 1762-1803.	<i>Kharita</i> , addressed to the Nizam by the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, under his own signature, informing of the conquest of the fort of Savanti Drug. 1st Jamadi II, 1206 A.H. (1792 A.C.).
18	1199A.H. File	Do.	<i>Kharita</i> exchanged between the Nizam Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan and Mr. Macpherson, regarding the latter's appointment as the Governor-General of India.
19	7864	Do.	Draft of a letter from the Nizam sent to Rao Pandit Pradhan, in reply to his petition, asking him to detain Mir Alam Bahadur and Raja Sham Raj Bahadur, at Poona to settle the <i>fuzziat</i> claims etc., between him and H. H.
20	7865	Do.	A note, containing the details of the foodgrains, etc., purchased by different <i>Taluqdars</i> , to be stored at Bidar fort and Gulbarga, etc. (perhaps to meet the exigencies in war time).
21	2364	Do.	<i>Inayat-Nama</i> , addressed to Raja Sham Raj Bahadur, accepting his and his sons's <i>Nazar</i> on the occasion of Id-ulzoha.
22	2365	Do.	<i>Inayat-Nama</i> , addressed to Appa Rao by Tahniat-unnisa Begam, the consort of Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan, ordering him to attend the <i>Darbar</i> .
23	2331	Do.	Endorsed petition issuing orders to Raja Rai Rayan Bahadur to make arrangement to provide for the expenses to meet the feed of cattle.
24	2339	Do.	A report, submitted to H.H. regarding the visit of Prince Alijah to Poona, to attend the marriage of Rao Pandit Pradhan.

PERSIAN SECTION.—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
25	786	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan 1762-1803	<i>Farman</i> of the Emperor Shah Alam addressed to Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, dated 4th Ramzan 1208 A.H. (1791) appreciating the friendship and fidelity of Maharaja Scindhia and also the services rendered by Babu Rai Bahadur.
26	7867	Do.	<i>Farman</i> , addressed to Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, by the Emperor Shah Alam, appreciating the services rendered by Alijah Bahadur at the time when Ghulam Qadir showed his disloyalty.

THE PERSIAN EXHIBITS OF ATHIYAT SECTION

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Nature of documents	Synopsis
1.	No. 5 of 1182 F. Jagir Mal.	1. Application of Rai Rayan Diyanat Ram : 2. <i>Sawal</i> (Office Note) 3. Copy of the <i>Parwana</i> issued under the Royal Seal. 4. Copy of the <i>Parwana</i> issued under Prime Minister's Seal. 5. Copy of the letter to <i>Amil</i> . 6. Copy of the letter to Shah Ashuri the <i>Amil</i> . 7. Copy of the letter to Dilawar Khan the <i>Amil</i> .	The original documents showing the procedure of a grant of jagir etc. of Kakuwaram village etc. in Balapur Pargana, Muh-amadnagar Sarkar, Hyderabad Subah to Rai Rayan Rai Diyanat Ram. 1182 Fasli. 1186 Hijri (1772 A.D.)

THE PERSIAN EXHIBITS OF ATHIYAT SECTION—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Nature of documents	Synopsis
2.	<i>Awarja</i> of Hyderabad and Bidar Subahs (1184 F)	<i>Awarja</i> is an annual account of <i>Jagirs</i> , <i>Inams</i> of a Subah with their net revenue, names of their holders and <i>Amil</i> and references to <i>Sanads</i> and orders.	<i>Awarja</i> containing entry of <i>Mash</i> granted to Rai Rayan Diyanat Ram mentioned above. 1184 Fasli. 1188 Hijri (1774 A.D.)
3.	<i>Siyaha</i> (1182 F.)	A diary in which the daily orders of the court <i>Sanads</i> or orders issued regarding the various grants were recorded.	<i>Siyaha</i> containing entry of the copy of the application by Rai Rayan Rai Diyanat Ram mentioned above. 1182 Fasli. 1186 Hijri (1772 A.D.)
4.	No. 4 of 1189 F. Jagir Mal.	Application of Sundar Das <i>Sawal</i> (Office Note). Draft <i>Parwana</i> to Deshmukhs and Deshpandes etc. Copy of the <i>Parwana</i> issued under the Royal Seal.	The original documents for the grant of Rs. 2,089-8 <i>Jama kamal</i> with <i>Foujdari</i> from Saradhune <i>Pargana</i> , Nanded Sarkar, Muhammdabad Suba to Rai Sundar Das. 1189 Fasli. 1193 Hijri (1779 A.D.)
5.	<i>Awarja</i> of Hyderabad and Bidar Subas 1189 F.	<i>Awarja</i> is an annual account of <i>Jagirs</i> , <i>Inams</i> etc., of a Subah with their net revenue, names of their holders and <i>Amils</i> and references to <i>Sanads</i> & orders.	<i>Awarja</i> containing the entry of <i>Mash</i> of Rai Sundar Das mentioned above. 1189 Fasli. 1193 Hijri (1779 A.D.)
6.	<i>Siyaha</i> 1189 F.	A diary in which the daily orders of the Court <i>Sanads</i> or orders issued regarding the various grants were copied out.	<i>Siyaha</i> containing entry of the copy of the application by Rai Sunder Dass mentioned above. 1189 Fasli. 1193 Hijri (1779 A.D.)

THE PERSIAN EXHIBITS OF ATHIYAT SECTION—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Nature of documents	Synopsis
7.	File No. 67 <i>Jagir Diwani</i>		This file contains along with a number of relevant papers the original <i>Sanad</i> under the seal of the ruler Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1205 Hijri (1791 A.D.)
8.	<i>Awarja</i> 1240 F.	<i>Awarja</i> of Hyderabad Suba.	<i>Awarja</i> an annual account showing the income of the whole <i>Suba</i> , <i>Sarkar</i> and <i>Parganas</i> ; further mentioning the names of villages with their revenues; the names of their holders as Jagirdars, Inamdars with reference to <i>Sanads</i> . It also contains references of villages and the <i>Mahals</i> administered by the Government Officials. 1246 Fasli. 1252 Hijri (1836 A.D.)
9.	<i>Kaifiyat-e-Jagirdaran</i> 1296 H.	<i>Kaifiyat-e-Jagirdaran</i> of Hyderabad and Bidar Subas containing names of Jagirdars and Inamdars with their <i>Jagirs</i> and <i>Inams</i> .	Annual statement of <i>Jagirs</i> and <i>Inam</i> holders showing their names and revenues with reference to <i>Sanads</i> and orders. 1296 Hijri, 1288 Fasli (1879 A.D.)
10.	319	<i>Chaknama</i> (Telugu)	Showing boundaries of <i>Bil Maqta</i> at Golla Palli Village, Narkhora <i>Pargana</i> , Hyderabad <i>Suba</i> belonging to Ranga Reddy s/o Venka-Reddy Deshmukh. 926 Hijri (1519 A.D.)
11.	244.	<i>Chaknama</i> (Telugu)	Showing boundaries of the village Ranga Palli Tupran <i>Pargana</i> , Medak <i>Sarkar</i> of Hyderabad Suba with details of the boundaries. 1133 Fasli (1726 A.D.)
12.	Letters No. 1149, 1492 1155, 1567 A.R. 1274 Hijri 1857 (1858 A.D.)	Residency letter (1149) with one enclosure copy of <i>Kharita</i> of Lord Canning, the Governor-General.	

THE PERSIAN EXHIBITS OF ATHIYAT SECTION—(concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Accession Register No.	Nature of documents	Synopsis
		2. Draft of the reply (1492)	
		3. Residency letter (1155).	
		4. Draft of the reply (1567) with one enclosure copy of <i>Kharita</i> of Lord Canning, the Governor-General.	Correspondence regarding the intimation of the capture of the city of Delhi between the Hyderabad Government and Hyderabad Residency. 1274 Hijri (1857 A.D.)
13.	Lists Miscellaneous	District of Northern and Western Divisions of Hyderabad Deccan.	The statement of the districts describing the boundaries, rivers, mountains, <i>Samasthans</i> , Excise Posts, Places of <i>Jatras</i> and <i>Urs</i> . 1291 Hijri (1874 A.D.)

MANUSCRIPTS

1. *Anfa-ul-Akhbar*.

Serial No. 1. Accession Register No. 974. Size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7$, No. of lines per page 17. No. of folios 136, language Persian prose, date of compilation 1037 A. H., 1627-28. A. D.

Author:—Muhammad Amin-ul-Hussaini.

Scribe:—Author himself.

Subject:—History of the Eastern countries and of the Mughal Empire up to 1036 A.H., 1626-27 A.D.

Remarks:—*Miqalas* No. 1 to 8 are completely missing. Contains some of the ending lines *Miqala* No. 9. Only *Miqala* No. 10 is complete, dealing with "Sahib Qiram" Timur and his descendants. Bears the seal of the author.

2. *Taj-ul-Maasir*.

Serial No. 29. Accession Register No. 525. Size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$, No. of lines per page 20, folios 238, language Persian prose, date of starting compilation 602 A.H., transcribed in 1071 A.H., 1660-61 A.D.

Author:—Nizamud Din Hasan Bin Nizami Aruzi Samarkandi (famous Persian poet).

Scribe:—Abdul Hussain Bin Moizud Din Bin Karamullah.

Subject:—History of India from 587-614 A.H., 1191-1217 A.D.

Remarks:—Complete, written in elegant *Nastaliq*. Unpublished, very rare manuscript being the first History of India written in Persian.

3. *Dastur-ul-Wozara*.

Serial No. 77. Accession Register No. 998. Size 9×5 , No. of lines per page 16, No. of folios 222, language Persian prose, date of compilation 1273 A.H., 1856-67 A.D., transcribed in 1857 A.D.

Author:—Ghiyasud Din Muhammad Khund Mir.

Subject:—History of ministers in Islamic countries from the beginning up to the date of compilation.

Remarks:—The author was at the Court of Babar and Humayun. He was among the entourage of the latter during his flight to Gujerat where he died. Written in elegant *Nastaliq*.

4. *Fath-ul-Mujahadin*.

Serial No. 104. Accession Register No. 77. Size $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, No. of lines per page 9, No. of folios 179, language Persian prose, date of compilation 1197 A.H., 1782-83 A.D.

Author:—Zain-ul-Abideen, brother of Mir Alam.

Subject:—Dealing with the military set-up of the kingdom of Mysore under Tipu Sultan.

Remarks:—The face of the 2nd page bears "Bismilla-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim". Written in Sultan's own hand. The MS. was compiled by the order of Sultan himself. Bears the seal and sign manual of Sultan. Unpublished, very rare MS.

5. *Nauras*

Accession Register No. 738. Language Hindi. Poetical composition.

Author:—"Jagat Guru" Ibrahim Adil Shah II (Bijapur).

Subject:—Literature.

Remarks:—Transcribed by the court calligrapher, Abdul Latif Mustafa; belonged to the Royal Library. Bearing the sign manual of the Sultan. Unique copy.

EXHIBITS FROM THE COMBIND INTER-SERVICES,
HISTORICAL SECTION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
NEW DELHI.

Sl. No.	File No.	Subject
1.	File 150/H Pt. I	Tel. No. AX. 246, dated 18-4-42, from the Air Ministry, Whitehall to Air HQ India.
2.	do.	Tel. No. 7428, dated 25-4-42 from Secretary of State for India to Defence Department.
3.	do.	Tel. No. 10790/C, dated 2-5-42 from Arm India to Troopers (For C.I.G.S. from General Wavell).
4.	do.	Tel. No. 2068, dated 3-5-42 from Defence Dept., New Delhi to Secretary of State for India, London, reviews of J.P.S. and J.I.C. India.
5.	601/7273/H.	Conference between British and Japanese Commandars held at HQ Burma Command on 12 Feb., 1946.
6.	601/7280/H.	Some views on the Wingate Expeditions of 1943 and 1944, from Japanese Standpoint.
7.	601/7285/H.	Graphs showing Damage caused to Railways by Air Raids.
8.	601/7286/H.	A Japanese Officer's Account of R.A.F. Attacks.
9.	601/7287/H.	Discussions with Japanese Generals. Interesting Points on Burma Ops.
10.	601/7293/H.	Pegu Yomas Break Through Battle.
11.	601/7338/H.	4th Corps Enemy Equipment—Ammunition, Counter Battery.

Sl. No.	File No.	Subject
12.	601/7340/H.	Report on Counter-Battery Work and Japanese Artillery during the Irrawaddy Ops. by 33 Ind Corps, West of Mandalay Feb./Mar., 1945.
13.	601/7341/H.	Enemy Gun Dets.
14.	601/7382/H.	Memorandum by Rear Admiral Chudo ("The Causes of Japan's Defeat").
15.	601/7652/H.	History of Japanese Administration in the Andamans.
16.	601/7722/H.	History of Japanese 33rd Army.
17.	601/7651/H.	Interrogation Reports of Japanese Officers

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. One album containing photographs of British and India Troops in Italy.
2. Into action at Burg-El-Arab, Egypt.
3. Indian Signaller in action.
4. Combined Baluchis and Greek National Guard Patrol in Greece.
5. Indian Lancers fording a river under fire.
6. Crossing the Morro river, Italy, under fire.
7. Indian patrol caught in enemy starlight.
8. Attacking the Gothic Line under murderous fire.
9. 4/10 Baluchi clearing up in Florence.
10. Jaipur Infantry fighting in the streets of Lugo.
11. Fort Dufferin has fallen.
12. Dogra Machine Gunner with captured Jap M.G.
13. Fighting under the Pagodas of Akyab.
14. Lost in the light and shade of the jungle.
15. Gurkhas entering Pegu.

16. R.I.N. depth charge against submarines.
17. 20 Ind. Div. storming into Monywa.
18. Street fighting in Meiktila.
19. On the last lap to Meiktila.
20. Paratroopers dropping on Elephant Point, Rangoon.
21. Tank with infantry escort in Burma.

MAPS AND CHARTS

(A complete set of 40 maps for the volume 'Retreat from Burma', 1941-42).

1. Burma—showing geographical details of mountains, rivers, communications, ports, airfields, mines and oil wells, etc.
2. Rainfall in Burma: mid-May to mid-October.
3. South-West Pacific: South-East Asia showing extent of Japanese occupation.
4. Map showing dispositions of troops for defence of Central Burma & Tenasserim area, December 1941.
5. Tenasserim-Siam Area showing routes of Japanese attack, 27 Nov. to 28 December, 1941.
6. Action at Tevay, 13-19 Jan., 1942.
7. Mayawadi Kawkaik Area Operations 16 Ind. Inf. Bde., 20-25 January, 1942.
8. Defence of Molmein. 26th-29th January, 1942.
9. Molmein Town & Environs. Operations of 2 Burma Brigade, January 30th-31st 1942.
10. Bde. area of responsibility, 1st February, 1942.
11. Dispositions of forces, 5-9 February, 1942.
12. Operations Kuzeik-Thaton-Bilin, 11-13 February, 1942.
13. Withdrawal from Duiyzeik-Thaton, 14-15 February, 1942.
14. Dispositions of forces defending Bilin river line, 15-16 February, 1942.
15. Operations in Danyingon, 16-17 February, 1942.
16. Withdrawal from Bilin line, 20 February, 1942.

17. Pegu dispositions on 5 March, 1942. Operations by 17 Div. and 7 Armoured Bde. in Waw area.
18. Defence of Pegu by 48 Ind. Inf. Bde., 5 March, 1942.
19. Retreat from Rangoon, 7-10 March, 1942.
20. Shan States dispositions and withdrawal of 1 Burma Div.
21. 1 Burcorps defence zone, 10-19 March, 1942.
22. Dispositions 1 Burcorps, 28 March, 1942.
23. 1 Burcorps counter-offensive plan (1st phase), 29 March, 1942.
24. Action at Shwedaung, 29-30 March, 1942.
25. Promel dispositions, 29 March—2 April, 1942.
26. Minhla-Taungdwingyi area dispositions of 1 Burcorps, 9 April, 1942.
27. Japanese thrust to the oilfields, 8-10 April, 1942.
28. Kokkogwa-Thadodan Operations of 48 Bde. and 7 Armed Bde., 11-14 April, 1942.
29. Action by 1 Burma Div., 9-13 April, 1942.
30. Yin Chaung dispositions, 14-16 April, 1942.
31. Operations in Yenangyaung area, 16-17 April, 1942.
32. Yenangyaung and Engirons Operations of 1 Burma Div. 7 Armoured Bde. and Chinese 38 Div., 18-19 April, 1942.
33. Japanese break-through in Shan States, Situation on 26 April, 1942.
34. Battle of Kyaukse.
35. Battle of Monywa, 30 April-2 May, 1942.
36. Kalembo, Kalewa & Tamu area: Route of withdrawal of Allied Forces, 5-11 May, 1942.
37. Action at Shwegyin, 9-11 May, 1942.
38. Dispositions on Chinese Front, 5 April, 1942.
39. Japanese advance and withdrawal of Indian forces from Akyab, 1-4 May, 1942.
40. The Japanese advance from Mawdin to Myitkyimo, April-May, 1942.
41. Burma Campaign, 26 Dec. 1944 to Aug. 1945. (Drg. No. 24/47/H).

42. Amba Alagi. (Drg. No. 92/47/H).
43. 5th Indian Division at Ruweisat Ridge. (Drg. No. 95/47/H).
44. Prisoners of War Camps in India. (Drg. No. 108/47/H).
45. Areas served by the Indian troops during World War II. (Drg. No. 125/50/H).
46. Total strength of the Indian Army from year to year during World War II. (Drg. No. 122/50/H).
47. Battle casualties among Indian Army troops during World War II from 3rd Sept. 1939 to 26 July, 1946. (Drg. No. 124/50/H).
48. Military offtake of Cattle, Sheep and Goats in India during World War II (Drg. No. 123/50/H).
49. Revenue Expenditure and Defence Expenditure of the Government of India during World War II. (Drg. No. 120/50/H).
50. Malaya—showing progress of Japanese Ops. (Drg. No. 4/52/H).
51. Malaria Map of India. (Drg. No. 88/50/H).
52. 8 Ind. Div's. Advance to the river Tiri (Drg. No. 1/48/H).
53. 4 sets of Formation Signs in booklets.

EXHIBITS FROM THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER

(A) MANUSCRIPTS

(I) An old manuscript in English about Ajmer (Rajputana Museum Library No. 77) written about 1830 A.D. Originally found among the old records of the Political Agent's Office at Sehore in Central India. It contains a detailed account of Ajmer.

(II) Srimad Bhagvat in Urdu characters on superior handmade paper. At present it is in possession of one Sri Jawahar Lal, a resident of Christianganj, Ajmer.

(B) PAINTINGS

(III) Portrait of Raja Birbal (Rajputana Museum No. 487). Originally a poor Brahman, he was one of the "nine jewels" (Navaratna or Nauratna) of the Court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. Raja Birbal was a member of Akbar's innermost circle of friends (choice friend). Akbar loved to have Birbal by his side so that he might enjoy his witty conversation.

(IV) Painting showing Farrukh-Siyar (1712-1719 A.D.) below royal umbrella. (Rajputana Museum No. 510).

(C) FARMAN

(V) A Farman of the Mughal period.

(D) COPIES OF INSCRIPTIONS

(VI) Copy of a hitherto unknown Persian Inscription assignable to A.H. 1024 (—1615 A.D., i.e., of the time of Jahangir). It is attached to an old stepped-well (*baori*) at a distance of 8 miles from Ajmer.

(VII) Copy of an inscription dated 1846 A.D. in three languages—Hindi, English and Urdu, containing an order of Col. Dixon who was Superintendent of Ajmer-Merwara District.

EXHIBITS FROM THE UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT

1. *Akhbar Deorhi*. A Mughal news-letter depicting the daily life of Prince Jahandar Shah at Lucknow. It contains important daily reports submitted to him about the Imperial Court, Mahadji Shinde, Ambaji Ingle, Ghulam Qadir Khan, the Sikhs, etc. There is an account for the period 10 December, 1784 to 10 April, 1788. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 182).

2. *Parwanah* OF EMPEROR NASIR-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH. (18 Ziqada year 13, Julius Aurangzeb). 12 *Bighas* of land were bestowed upon Sheikh Bayazid by Khuld Makani (Aurangzeb). As the donee is now dead, the land is confirmed on his heirs Sheikh Qasim, etc., free of taxes. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 11).

3. LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE ULEMAS AND STUDENTS OF NAJAF (Mesopotamia), acknowledging the grant of *wasika* and stipends of Queen Mubarak Mahal of Lucknow. The document contains the seals of the beneficiaries. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 185).

4. *Dastur-ul-amal* OF NAWAB Muntazim-ud-Daulah Mehdi Ali Khan, governor of Khairabad, Mohammadi and Bahraich. It is an important office manual for the peasants, zamindars, taluqdars, civil servants and administrators, written in 1780 A.D. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 237).

5. THE LAST WILL (*Wasiat Namah*), dated 17 Rabi II A.H. 1253, of N. Muntazim-ud-Daulah Mehdi Ali Khan. Relates to his bequests to his wife (Mumtaz Begum), son (Mirza Ahmed Ali), Imambara, and students of Lucknow and Kashmir. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 202).

6. *Farman* OF EMPEROR AZIZ-UD-DIN ALAMGIR II (17 Shaban, 5th year of coronation, A.D. 1754). Ordered that the village Jee-wanpur *darbast* with *bagh* and *talao*, and an income of Rs. 6000 be confirmed on the descendents of Sheikh Nur Darwesh, so that they may be satisfied and pray for the longevity of the Emperor and his domains. The land was tax free. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 598).

7. PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF A *Yaddasht*, (Office Memorandum), on the back side of a *farman* of Emperor Farrukhsiyar (19 Jumada II, 5th year) confirming the *maufi* grant to Rai Siromandas and his sons. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 231).

8. A MANDATE FROM EMPEROR NASIR-UD-DIN (9 Jumada I, 10th year, 1143 A.H.), to Ali Mirza Khan, appointing him, in place of his deceased father Ehsan Khan, as Governor of Agra Fort. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 602).

9. DECISION DATED 17 JULY, 1792 OF THE *Sadar Diwani Adalat*, Benares city, acquitting the defendant Mirza Muhammad Sadiq on the plea that he could not be charged with the suit without the possession of his father's property, which was in dispute. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 27).

10. *Kare Qawa'id* (Army Parade Rules) of King Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow. Probably used for his women's brigade. Knighton in his *Private Life of an Eastern King* (P. 168) mentions how, dressed like men, these two female battalions of Wajid Ali Shah's harem paraded the courtyards, got drilled by an officer, marched, wheeled and fired muskets, fixing their bayonets, etc. They appeared to be aware, in fact, of all the details of the barrack yard. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 632).

11. AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL SCRAP BOOK relating to the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh. Depicts their family history and other contemporary events in India. As it is incomplete, the authorship and date are not available. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 685).

12. ALIGARH DIARY, (Part II) (1819-1827). Gives extremely valuable current information and topographical details. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 568).

13. *Nasab Namah* AND *Pusht Namah* OF EMPEROR BAHADUR SHAH. A good Mughal geneological account in beautiful calligraphy. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 328).

EXHIBITS FROM GWALIOR STATE

1. Vol. No. 1 of *Parcha Akhbars* of Gwalior 1868 A.D.

2. Vol. No. 13 of *Parcha Akhbars* of Gwalior 1880 A.D.

3. Vol. No. 17 of *Parcha Akhbars* of Gwalior 1884 A.D.

Note.—The *Parcha Akhbars* are Records of important events and happenings that took place at the Court of Gwalior. There are 24 volumes of these *Parcha Akhbars* dating from 1868 to 1891.

4. & 5. Dastaries Nos. 13 (1831) and 18 (1837-39) (in Persian). Diaries recording important Court events at Gwalior.

Note.—There are 74 such volumes dating from 1794 to 1906 recording the events of the reigns of the Rulers of Gwalior from Maharaja Mahadji Scindia to Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia.

6. Copper Plate recording grant of villages of a total revenue of Rs. 7000 in *Pargana Merta* to *Jiwaba Dada Baxi* of Gwalior by Maharaj Bijay Sing of Jodhpur (Samvat 1847).

7. Diary of Ramchandra Rao Bhau Saheb Rashmiwale of Indore recording proceedings of the trial of the mutineers and his interview with Macmillon dated Feb. 15, 1860.

8. A poem depicting in detail the miserable conditions of the Famine of 1897 as also the peace and prosperity of people in the Holkar State by Sadashiv Mahahev Deshpande, Head Master, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur State.

9. File No. 218/1854 (Residency Correspondence) containing original papers regarding the partition deed (*Batota papers*) entered into between the Maharaja of Gwalior and Raja Mod Prahlad Singh of Chanderi.

10. Letter from Ganesh Sitaram, Vakil of Holkar, depicting the terrible massacre of women and children at Jhansi during the time of Mutiny 1857, dated April 4th, 1858.

EXHIBITS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND
ANTIQUARIAN STUDIES, ASSAM

(1) Photograph of pages from an old Assamese manuscript chronicle describing an embassy deputed by the Assam King Dihingia Raja (A.D. 1497-1539) to Raja Bikramsen of Orissa, a patron and devotee of the Jagannath temple at Puri. There is a description also of the war between Bikramsen and Narinit Raja, ruler of Malo.

(2) Photograph of pages from an old Assamese manuscript history of Vaishnava saints containing an exposition of the opinion that a Chandala is superior to a Brahman by his acts and doings.

(3) Photograph of the commencing page of an old Assamese manuscript chronicle describing miscellaneous historical events. The page contains benedictory words relating to Hindu Gods and also an Arabic couplet.

(4) Photograph of a page of an Assamese chronicle describing the invasion of Assam by Mir Jumla, the Moghul General. The story on this page records Mir Jumla's settlement, while near the Ahom capital, of the rival claim of motherhood made by two women over a child. Mir Jumla's solution of the dispute was almost like that of King Solomon as related in the Bible, 1 Kings, iii, 16-28.

(5) Paintings from 'Hastividyarnava', an old Assamese treatise on elephants, their ailments and antidotes, compiled by Sukumar Barkaith at the instance of King Siva Singha of Assam, 1714-1744 A.D., and his consort Queen Ambika Devi; and illustrated by two court painters Dilbar and Doshai. Sukumar Barkaith explaining to Dilbar and Doshai the lines on which the pictures are to be painted.

(6) Paintings from 'Hastividyarnava', an old Assamese treatise on elephants, their ailments and antidotes, compiled by Sukumar Barkaith at the instance of King Siva Singha of Assam, 1714-1744 A.D. and his consort Queen Ambika Devi; and illustrated by two court painters Dilbar and Doshai. The painting is of the author Sukumar Barkaith with the manuscript of 'Hastividyarnava'.

EXHIBITS FROM THE PANJAB GOVERNMENT CENTRAL
RECORDS OFFICE, SIMLA

1. *Tarikh-i-Ferishta* (Vol. I-II): By Qasim Ferishta Astrabadi; written in 1207 A.H. (1802 A.D.). A celebrated history of the kingdom of Delhi under the Moghals and other important provincial Muslim dynasties.

2. *Nasab Nama Qutab Shahi*: By Maulana Farashi Safar of Shiraz. Scribe: Jugal Kishore. Dated 1154 A.H. (1741 A.D.). Dynastic history of the Qutub Shahi branch of the Bahmani Kingdom.

3. *Tarikh-i-Muzzaffri*: By Mohammad Ali Ansari of Panipat in two parts, the first ending with the death of Alamgir II, 1759, and the second from the accession of Shah Alam II to 1809 A.D. Dated 1832 A.D.

4. *Matla-ul-Sa'dain*: By Abdul Razak Bin Ashaq Samarkandi. Scribe: Mulla Ibrahim Istrabadi. Dated 1083 A.H. (1667 A.D.). Contemporary history of Amir Taimur Gorgan (Sahib Qiran).

5. *Iqbal Nama Jahangiri*: By Mu'tamid Khan, a courtier of Emperor Jahangir. Scribe: Tota Ram Kaul, who copied it at the instance of Sheikh Ghulam Muhayyuddin, Nazim of Kashmir. A beautifully illuminated year to year record of the reign of Emperor Jahangir (1605-1627).

6. *Tuzuk-i-Taimuri*: An illuminated and illustrated copy of manual of statecraft drawn by Amir Taimur.

7. *Nadir Nama*: By Mohammad Mahdi, son of Munshi Mohammad Nazir. Dated 1134 A.H. (1721 A.D.). A comprehensive history of Emperor Nadir Shah.

8. *Zia-ul-Shamas*: By Nawab Sher Ali of Kapurthalla, written in 1255 A.H. (1839 A.D.) Beautifully illuminated random accounts of certain outstanding personalities during the Sikh period of Punjab history.

9. *Zafar Nama Sahib Qiran*: By Sharaf-ud-din. Dated 39th regnal year of Emperor Shah Alam II.

10. *Amar-i-Saleh*: Mohammad Saleh, copied in 1831 A.D. A contemporary history of Emperor Shah Jahan.

11. *Qissa Hazrat Musa*: By Maulana Moin-ud-din. History of Moses.

12. *Risala-i-Ramal*: A collection of several compilations on fortune-telling through signs and symbols, such as *Anwar-ul-Ramal*, *Sirajul-Ramal* and *Khulasat-ul-Kashaf*, etc. Copies from the book of Mir Sahib, Mir Hafizullah at the *dera* of Pande Fateh Chand Sahib of Lucknow. Dated 1193 A.H. (1779 A.D.).

13. *Tarikh-i-Dilkhushai Shamsheer Khani*: By Tawakal, son of Malik Beg, newswriter at Gazni with Prince Dara Shikoh. Originally drawn up in 1653 A.D. The present copy prepared in 1828. An illustrated abridged rendering into Persian prose of *Shah Nama* of Firdausi.

14. *Zafar Nama*: Manual of military training under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. By Munshi Harbhagat prepared under instructions of Chevalier Ventura, French General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The treatise contains detailed instructions about the training of Sikh soldiers on the western model. Beautifully illuminated and illustrated copy. The orders written in Persian script are in French.

15. *News-Letters*: By Nihal Chand, *Akhbar-Nawis* of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Shahjahanabad (Delhi). Dated 1838 A.D.

EXHIBITS FROM KUTUBKHANA SA'IDIA, HYDERABAD

(1) Original *Shiqa-i-Khas* of Shah Alam addressed to Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic which was received by the addressee on the 29th of Shawal 1187 A.H.

(2) *Farman* of Alamgir II issued for the Rajah of Tanjore.

(3) An album containing the original Persian correspondence between W. Hastings and Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic.

(4) An album containing the original Persian correspondence between Cornwallis and Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic.

(5) A register kept at the headquarter of a district, containing copies of orders received from the Nawab of Carnatic.

(6) An album comprising letters from Asafjah, Nasir Jung, Salabat Jung and Mir Nizam Ali Khan to the Rajah of Tanjore.

(7) A register containing the original Persian correspondence between Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic and Nawab Ghaziuddin Khan of Delhi.

(8) An album containing the original Persian correspondence between Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic and Basalat Jung.

(9) An album containing the original drafts and copies of *sanads* granted to Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic from Asaf Jahi rulers.

(10) An album containing the correspondence between the Nawab of Carnatic and Mir Nizam Ali Khan.

(11) An album containing the original Persian correspondence between Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic and Ruknud Dowlah.

(12) An album containing correspondence between Mohammad Ali Khan Carnatic and Arstu Jah.

(13) A register containing original Persian correspondence between Mir Alam and Nawabs of Carnatic.

(14) A letter addressed to Nawab of Carnatic (Not yet opened as a specimen).

(15) Letter from Lord Clive (Bengal) addressed to Mohammad Ali Khan, dated the 8th Jamadiul-awal 1180 A.H.

(16) Letter from the Governor of Bengal addressed to Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic.

(17) Letter from the Governor of Bengal addressed to Mohammad Ali Khan received on the 9th of Ziqada 1185 A.H.

(18) Urdu specimen of the report of the Nawab's Durbar prepared by the Secret Services of the English, dated the 8th January, 1800.

(19) A menu of feast arranged on the opening ceremony of a new place on Thursday, 25th Zilhajja 1256 A.H.

(20) Nawab Amirulumara's letter to his father, Mohammad Ali Khan.

(21) Prince Jawan-Bakht's letter addressed to Mohammad Ali Khan of Carnatic.

(22) Specimen of the orders of Nawab of Carnatic.

(23) A list of servants and dependants of the Nawab of Carnatic.

(24) Mohammad Ali Khan's letter to the Directors of the East India Company.

(25) List of various kinds of *Pulao*.

(26) A report of the *Milad* ceremony.

(27) List of the granting of titles, 1245 A.H.

- EXHIBITS FROM SHRI K. SAJAN LAL'S PRIVATE COLLECTION OF URDU AND PERSIAN NEWS PAPERS.

22. *Mukhzan-Ul-Favaid* or THE HYDERABAD LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE, edited by Syed Hussain, B.A., of Presidency College, Calcutta. Rabee-us-Sani 1291 A.H. (May 1874 A.D.).

Contents:—1. Introduction. 2. Air and Water. 3. Urdu Vs. Hindi (By Syed Abul Hassan). 4. How to Improve the Land. 5. The "Vicissitudes of Fortune"—a Novel, Introduction and Chapter I (By Agha Mirza Beg). 6. The Aloe Tree. 7. The "Vicissitudes of Fortune", Chapter II (By Agha Mirza Beg). 8. Truth.

Sayyid Husain Bilgrami—Nawab Imadul-Mulk Bilgrami, the
Father of Education in Hyderabad-Dn.

EXHIBITS FROM THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE HISTORICAL
RESEARCH SOCIETY, RAGHUNANDAN LIBRARY, PURI

ESTAMPAGES OF INSCRIPTIONS

1. *The Satapara Inscription:*—A Persian Inscription of the village Satapara of Puri District.
2. *The Narasinghapatna Inscription:*—Estampage of the Persian Inscription of the village Narasinghapatna.
3. *The estampage of the Choragana Inscription:*—Recently discovered from the Markandeya Temple, Puri.
4. *The inscription on the disc of the Jagannath Temple, Puri.*

ESTAMPAGES OF COPPER-PLATES

1. *The estampage of the Raj Raj Dev Copper Plate*:—The copper-plate concerned records the grant of Athais Grama by the 3rd king of the Ganga dynasty in 1031 A.D. Many historical evidences appertaining to the Ganga dynasty are accessible from this copper-plate.
2. *The estampage of the Prithvi Bigraha Copper Plate*:—It testifies to the existence of a famous imperial dynasty of Orissa. It indicates the reign of a royal dynasty entitled “Bigraha Dynasty” ruling in Orissa in the 6th Century A.D.
3. *The estampage of the Copper Plate of Parantuda Barma*:—It is a newly discovered copper-plate of Orissa. It has not been undertaken for persual. It mentions the name of Parantuda Barma, a king of Orissa.
4. *The estampage of the Kulasthambha Copper Plate*:—The copper plate has been obtained from the Raghav Das Math, Puri. It

has been granted by Raja Kulastambha of the Sulki Dynasty. The figure of the Goddess Stambheswari has been described in the copper plate.

HISTORICAL CURIOS

1. *An ancient painting from the Gita Govinda*:—The pictures have been drawn with the help of an iron pen on palm-leaf.
2. *A sketch of the Konarak Temple*:—When the temple of Konarak was not subject to ruin, Raja Shri Purusottam Dev of Orissa had ordered the sketch of the Konarak Temple to be drawn. The sketch reveals the entire temple from the base column to the summit almost in a state of perfection.
3. *The picture of a Yantra drawn on a Bhorja Patra*:—In it there is a description of many mystic hymns and a strange figure in the middle.
4. *Some panoramic views worth seeing from the volume "Usha Parinaya"*:—Written on palm-leaf.
5. *The Gita Govinda woven into silk which was wrapped round the body of Lord Jagannath*:—This vest of silk contains some hemstiches from the Gita Govinda. It was manufactured in 18th Century A.D.
6. *A hand painting describing a scene from the Gangapara battle or the final struggle for Independence of Orissa in 1804*:—The picture has been painted by a Moharir named Sekhar Sul in 1804. The scene of the battle is a fight between the regiments of the British and the Orissan Army.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

1. *A letter of Laxmi Bai in her own handwriting (Hindi)*:—An epistle of Laxmi Bai, the queen of Jhansi addressed to Chandan Hajuri, a valiant Sevayat of Orissa in 1856 to join the famous Sepoy Mutiny.
2. *A letter from Chandan Hazuri, the eminent rebel of the Sepoy Mutiny (Oriya)*:—The letter has been purported to have been written by Chandan Hazuri from Jhansi, which brings to light some mysteries of the Sepoy Mutiny.
3. *An order of the Commissioner (Oriya)*:—The document testifies to the punitive measures adopted by the Commissioner of Cuttack against Chandan Hazuri for his joining the Sepoy Mutiny.

4. *A letter from Jairajaguru (A photograph)*:—The letter describes the steps taken to keep the king in safety. The letter is in handwriting of Jaikishan Rajguru, the commandant in the final struggle for independence of Orissa in 1804.

5. *A document relating to the Sepoy Mutiny (English)*:—It is in the form of a letter addressed to the Collector of Puri, to trace out the whereabouts of Chandan Hazuri in 1874. It bears utmost importance in the sense that it gives some hints on the defending of the independence of Orissa. The letter appears to be a copy of the original.

6. *A deed of transfer*:—In this deed, Mahanta Shri Uma Shankar Das, enters into a contract with the Collector of Puri and authorises him to take the possession of one of the Maths of Puri, dedicated to the Sikh community.

7. *A document relating to the maritime activities of Orissa*:—It belongs to Raja Shri Ramchandra Dev I. It states that there was naval trade carried in whole of India even on the coast of Puri.

8. *A document relating to the imposition of pilgrim tax*:—The document is composed of six sheets recording the tax being realised from the pilgrims visiting Puri, by the Maratha rulers as well as the East India Company.

9. *A document relating to the Konarak Temple of Puri*:—The document recording the recompense given in consideration of the resistance offered to Jaayar Khan Nadim, who marched with a firm purpose to destroy the famous temple of Konarak.

10. *An ancient sketch of Puri Town*:—The sketch reveals the account of the principal thoroughfares of Puri Town through which the British troops marched in 1804 for the occupation of Orissa, also stating the places of their encampment.

11. *Three deeds of gift of the Maratha rulers*:—These documents relate to the activities of the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

12. *A report of the Parichha of the Jagannath Temple, Puri*:—Shri Mahadeva Rajaguru Mahapatra relating to the affairs of the Jagannath Temple, Puri.

EXHIBITS FROM THE COLLECTION OF SHRI M. ASHRAF

1. *Bayaz*:—A manuscript giving detailed account of the *Pai-gahs* from its origin to the date of transcription (1256-1840). It is in the form of questions and answers between Umdatul-Mulk, Iqtidura'l-Mulk, and their father, the Amir-i-Kabir I. At the end:

2. *Silver box*:—A small box with Quranic verses in relief. It once belonged to Shah Aminu'd-Din Aala, the celebrated saint of Bijapur. His name is also there. It is used for carrying a small Qur'an on journeys.

3. *Miniature on ivory*:—It was painted by W.I.L. Hudson of 4, Dacres Lane, Calcutta, in August 1831 when Umdatul-daulah, second son of Shamsu'l-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir I, visited that city on a convalescent tour. It shows the young Amir with his famous emerald rosary. He succeeded his father as Shamsu'l-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir II. Co-regent during Asaf Jah VI's minority 1285-94 H./1869-77 when he died on 6 April. An ardent lover of sciences and astronomy, he got a few good works from French & English translated into Hindustani. He had a litho press of his own.

4. *Mecca Masjid*:—Water colour by Laforque, (1259) H.

5. *Samsamu'd-Daulah*:—A unique line drawing of the celebrated Diwan of Hyderabad. Shah Nawaz Khan, the author of the famous *Maasiru'l-umara*, was honoured with the title of Samsamu'd-Daulah in 1167 H.

6. *Tegh Jung*:—An exquisite line drawing of Tegh Jung, Shamsu'l-Umara I the founder of the *Paigahs*. Died at Pangal in (1205 H.) (Jan. 1791).

7. *Ruknu'd-Daulah*:—Mir Muhammad Yar s/o Mir Musa Khan, was appointed Diwan in 1177 H. (1764 A.D.) with the titles of Ruknu'd-Daulah, Mir Musa Khan Bahadur, Ahtisham Jung. He was murdered in 1189 H. (1776 A.D.).

Asad Khan:—Asafu'd-Daulah, Jumlatul-Mulk, the celebrated Amir of Shah Jahan's time, became *Diwan* with 7000 in Alamgir's reign. *Wakil-i-Mutlaq* by Bahadur Shah, and finally disgraced by Farrukhsiyar. He died in 1129 S. (1717 A.D.). He was the father of Nusrat Jung Zulfiqar Khan, the Governor of Hyderabad.

8. *Miniature on ivory*:—A unique portrait of Rasheedu'd-Din Khan, the youngest and fifth son of Amir-i-Kabir I, who was Co-regent after his elder brother's death with the titles of Shamsu'l-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir III, from 1877 to Dec. 12, 1881 when he died.

9. *Ibrahim Adil Shah II*:—One of the few contemporary miniatures of Jagat Guru, Ibrahim Adil Shah II, Nauras, of Bijapur, 988-1036 H. (1580-1626 A.D.). A talented and accomplished ruler, whose compilation *Naurasnama* is world famous.

10. *Nasir Jung*:—An exquisite miniature of Nasir Jung, the second son of Asaf Jah I, whom he succeeded in 1748, and was killed in battle by his own nephew Muzaffar Jung in 1750.

11. *Ghawwasi*:—The famous poet of Golconda. Died at an advanced age in 960 H. (1553 A.D.). At the back is the original petition of the noted calligraphist, Arab Shah Shirazi, a librarian of the Qutab Shah desiring promotion.

12. *Map of Hyderabad City*:—A line drawing showing the city of Hyderabad during Nizam Ali Khan's time.

13-22. *Asaf Jahi Nobles*:—Line drawings and miniatures of a few celebrated pillars of Asafjahi Palace: i. Rai Rayan of *Daftar-i-Diwani*; ii. Chandulal, *Peshkar*, and Prime Minister; iii. Amjad ul-Mul; iv. Rao Rambha; v. Abdas Ali Khan, Atisamu'l-Mulk of Daru'l-insha; vi. Sharafu'd-Daulah, Sharaf-ul-Umara; vii. Sardar u'd-Daulah, Ghansi Mian; viii. Lala Bhadur of *Daftar-i-Mal*; ix. Tegh Jung, Shamsu'l-Umara, in full regalia; x. Sir Salar Jung, the celebrated *Diwan*.

23. *Sikandar Jah*:—Asaf Jah III, with a few great nobles.

24. *Mir Alam and Chandulal*:—It shows in colours how Mir Alam was instrumental in raising the position of Chandulal. He got him appointed *Peshkar*, in which position he ruled the state when Mir Alam's son-in-law Munir-ul-Mulk was *Diwan*, and after whose death he secured that post for himself.

EXHIBITS FROM MIRZA SIKANDERALI KHAN'S COLLECTION

1. An original *Farman* issued under the seal of Aurangzeb in the reign of his father, Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, dated 18th Azar 9th Julus, 1034 A.H. (1625 A.D.) in the name of Aman Baig, the *Qaladar* of Qandhar, replying to his *Arzdasht* about the provisions stored in the said fort, and the repairs and maintenance of the *Qal'a* instructed how to distribute the said provision to the *Ahasham*—the soldiers garrisoned at the fort; and to repair and maintain the fort in consultation with Sundar Das, the *Diwan* of Telangana Suba.

2. An original *Farman* under the seal of the Emperor Aurangzeb, dated 24th Zilhijja 25th Julus, 1682 A.D., in the name of Qalandar Khan who had submitted an *Arzdasht* for an increment in the grants and *mansabs* for the services rendered by Jan Nisar Khan, when the Emperor came to the Deccan; further requested for permission to have an audience with the Emperor. In reply to his request, he

had been ordered that Jan Nisar Khan should stay for the maintenance of peace and order in places of Naldurg and Gulbarga. Further ordered to instruct officers and nobles that the soldiers of the army should not confiscate houses and harvest belonging to the *ryots* thereby causing disturbances.

3. An original *Farman* under the seal of the Emperor Aurangzeb dated 26th Rajjab 28th Julus (1685 A.D.) in the name of Jan Nisar Khan who had submitted an *Arzdasht* with the booty and some horses etc., captured after the defeat of Ibrahim Sarkhail and other insurgents with 12 thousand army. In reply to his *Arzdasht*, a sword had been presented conferring an increment in his *Mansab*; *Khilats* were awarded to him and followers, Md. Nasir, Saji Rao, and the sons of Bija Naik for their services and loyalty.

4. An original *Farman* dated 19th Ramazan, 17 Julus corresponding to 1053 A.H., (1574 A.D.) issued under the seal of Aurangzeb during the reign of his father the Emperor Shah Jahan, in the name of Aman Beg the *Qaladar* of Qandhar fort, intimating him the desire of the Emperor to set out for the capture of Deograh territory after the month of Ramazan, thereby directing to hand over the charge and control of the Qandhar fort to his son, further ordering him to depart for Elechpur wherein to join Shahpek Khan to assist and co-operate in accordance with the said Khan in performing the duties for the purpose.

5. A copy of *Wajibul Arz* with endorsements submitted by Ahman Beg, the *Qaladar* of Qandhar requesting for the orders required for the repairs of rampart and towards etc., of the Qandhar fort, and for the distribution of the grain stored in fort in lieu of pay of *Ahsham* and further soliciting for the accumulation of the fort provision and gun-powder etc.

EXHIBITS FROM SHRI V. A. KANOLE'S COLLECTION

Sl. No.	Description
1.	The genealogy of the well known Shesh family of Nanded on a large sheet.
2.	Bijapur <i>Farman</i> of Ali Adil Shah dated 975 Hijri (1574 A.D.) bearing 10 to 12 seals and <i>Mohars</i> of Ali Adil Shah and his <i>Vazir</i> Ghulam Mustra Khaf, etc. It is stated that Waman Anant Shesh grandfather of poet Waman Pandit was the Chief Librarian or Curator of <i>Shahi Kutab Khana</i> or Imperial Library and was granted one thousand <i>huns</i> annually by King Ali Adil Shah. (975 Hijri) (1574 A.D.).

EXHIBITS FROM SHRI V. A. KANILE'S COLLECTION—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Description
3.	Bijapur <i>Farman</i> of Ali Adil Shah I, dated 983 Hijri. The same contents as above. (1577 A.D.)
4.	<i>Sanad</i> of Vazir Malik Amber in Modi script dated Suhur sun 966—states that Waman Anant had a brother Tiso Anant, whose <i>Watan</i> continuing from Imad Shahi was transferred to his son Siv Pandit Shes by Vazeer Malik Amber of Nizam Shahi Kings. Suhur 966 (1565 A.D.)
5.	Hazrat Burhan Nizam Shah's <i>Sanad</i> transfers the estate of Shiv Pandit to his nephew poet Waman and he died without a child Suhur 1008 (1607 A.D.)
6.	Copy of the <i>Parwana</i> , from Nawab Dilair Khan, dated, 1069 Hijri transferring the property of poet Waman Pandit to his children Raghunath Shesh, etc., as he devoted himself to God. (Waman Pandit Gosa-nasingashta). Hijri 1069
7.	Signature of poet Waman Pandit and his sons on partition deeds of Shake 1585. (1663 A.D.)
8.	Signature of poet Waman and his sons on a partition deed of Shake 1588. (1666 A.D.)
9.	Letter written by Raghunath Shesh with his own hand, dated Shake 1599. (1680 A.D.)
10.	<i>Naishadha Kavya—Pothi</i> of Sanskrit <i>Naishadha Kavya</i> written by Raghunath Shesh, son of Waman Pandit, with his own hands Handsome handwriting.
11.	<i>Krishna Kautuk Lita</i> —A commentary on <i>Bhagwat</i> , 10 Skandh, by Raghunath or Raghupati Shesh in ten chapters—Great poetical work of Waman Pandit's son Raghupati. Calls himself as <i>Kavindra</i> or <i>Kaveshwar</i> .
12.	<i>Siddhant Vijaya</i> —Sanskrit work of Waman Pandit. Important and rare copy specially found in the Shesh family of Nanded.
13.	<i>Anubhuti Lesh</i> —by Waman Pandit; copy found in the Shesh family, Nanded.
14.	<i>Maha Vakya Niraya—Pothi</i> found at Nanded in the Shesh family. A work composed by Samrajya Waman, one of the disciples of Waman Pandit.
15.	<i>Vratta Ratnakar</i> —Sanskrit <i>Pothi</i> , copied by Shridhar in his own hand—Shridhar is the son of Waman Pandit.

**EXHIBITS FROM PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION OF
SRI RAJESHWAR RAJ KURU.**

1. A manuscript on Ayurvedic Science in Telugu and Sanskrit poetry with Telugu transliteration and annotations, date unknown, contains 117 leaves.
2. A book of Ayurvedic Science with the description of preparing extracts, tinctures, ointments etc., for different diseases; 30 leaves deal with the diagnosis, date unknown, contains 101 leaves.
3. A manuscript of palm leaves on Ayurvedic Science in Telugu language for various diseases, date unknown, contains 193 leaves.

**EXHIBIT FROM RESEARCH BRANCH OF MARATHWADA
SAHITYA PARISHAD, HYDERABAD.**

'PANCHIKARAN' by Shri Dasopant (1551-1615 A.D.)

(Popularly known as *Dasopantachi Pasodi* being written on a sheet of cloth)

Owned by: Shri Digambar Swamy, descendant of Shri Dasopant, of (Ambajogai) Mominabad, District Bhir.

Dasopant is a voluminous writer. He is the author of 75 Marathi and Sanskrit works, still unpublished. The Research branch of Marathwada Sahitya Parishad has undertaken the publication of his works, the first among them being this *Pasodi*.

This is written in Ovi Meter in Marathi, on a piece of cloth 39×4 ft., four hundred years ago. The subject matter of the composition is the creation of the Universe out of five elements. A number of illustrations and diagrams are also drawn.

EXHIBITS FROM ORISSA STATE ARCHIVES, BHUBANESWAR

1. A *sanad* of Aurangzeb granting two *batis* of rent-free waste land in *pargana* Hariharpur, *Sarkar* Cuttack to Sk. Abdus Salam in the year A.H. 1111 (1699-1700 A.D.).
2. Proclamation in Persian and Oriya issued by the Special Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack on 15 Sept. 1804 after the conquest of Orissa by the British in 1803 A.D.

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