

Indian Historical Records
commission

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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

VOLUME XXXI

PART I



MYSORE

January 1955

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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

VOLUME XXXI

PART I



H.H. The Rajpramukh of Mysore

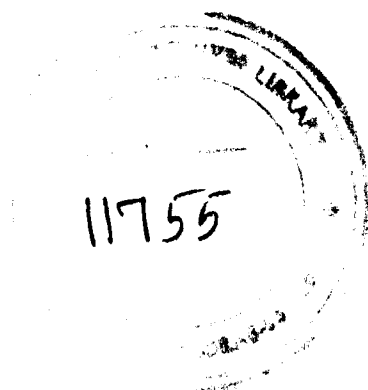


MYSORE

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

Mysore, January 25, 1955

The Public Meeting of the Thirty-first Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Crawford Hall, Mysore, on Tuesday, January 25, 1955 at 2-0 P.M. The Session was inaugurated by His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Rajpramukh of Mysore, and was presided over by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of India and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

The list of members who attended the Session will be found on pages 22-31.

On arrival at the Crawford Hall, the Rajpramukh was received by Professor L. R. Sethi, Acting Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, as the representative of the President and by the Secretary. The Secretary then introduced the members of the Commission to His Highness the Rajpramukh, after which a group photograph was taken. The Rajpramukh and the members then entered the Crawford Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, in a procession.

The proceedings started with an address of welcome read out by Shri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law, Labour and Education, Government of Mysore, the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Welcome Address of Shri A.G. Ramachandra Rao

Your Highness Mr President, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Reception Committee and myself, I extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome. It is a great pleasure for all of us that you accepted our invitation to meet here a second time. The



Shri A. G. Ramachandra Rao
Education Minister, Mysore

staff and students of the University and the people of Mysore are all delighted to have this rare opportunity of coming into personal contact with so many distinguished archivists, scholars and men of learning.

His Highness the Rajpramukh has honoured us by inaugurating the Session. The Royal Family in Mysore is renowned in history for their patronage of great causes, and for their selfless dedication to the great ideals of Indian culture and civilization. His Highness is a great patron of learning and is popular in the country for his deep knowledge of History, Music and Philosophy. Democracy has vouchsafed him the collaboration of the ardent patriot and keen statesman, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, our popular Chief Minister. I am happy to record that the Head of the State as well as the Head of the Administration is consecrated to the vision of a State made more beautiful, morally stronger and economically richer than ever before. The country is grateful to them for their valuable co-operation and support.

The State of Mysore affords one of the most beautiful habitations that Nature has to offer to mankind upon the Earth. It had intimate relations with some of the greatest figures in history from Chandragupta Maurya and Asoka to Napoleon Bonaparte and Duke of Wellington. The land is hallowed by some of the noblest among mankind who lived in intense aspiration and profound meditation and at the same time laid sound foundations of moral order and social solidarity. Shankaracharya, the Apostle of the absolute unity of God and of all life, Ramanujacharya, Madhavacharya, Basavanna, great teachers of the doctrine of Bhakti (love and devotion) are household names in the country. Mystics and Dasas like Allama Prabhu, Akka Mahadevi, Kanaka and Purandara Dasa, peripatetic saints, have given to Mysore the message that God is to be worshipped in the temple of the universe as well as in the sanctuary of the pure heart through love.

Likewise, Mysore is a veritable museum of monuments, temples, sculptures and stambas which bear remarkable witness to the splendid vitality and intellectual refinement of the people. There are traces here of prehistoric and neolithic remains as dolmens, implements, cromlechs, glass beads, and potsherds and the descendants of some of these cultures are to be found in Biligiri and Nilgiri ranges and Western Ghats. There is a Rock Inscription of Asoka at

Siddapura. There are monuments and inscriptions, some intact and well-preserved and others in a State of decadence, of the Satavahana, Rashtrakuta, Chalukya, Ganga and Hoysala Rulers. Excavations conducted at Brahmagiri, Chandravalli, Talkad and Punnata have yielded valuable material for the reconstruction of the history of Mysore. The most magnificent specimens of Art and Architecture are to be found at Halebid, Belur and Somanathpur, Sringeri and Sravana Belagola. Rock-cut caves, shrines, mosques and monasteries are scattered all over the country.

We have a high culture and a great literature of which any one can be proud. This country has been the scene of many events and monuments of historic significance. The continuity of the history of Mysore is reflected in the completeness of extant records bearing testimony to the conscientious care exercised over three quarters of a century by collectors and antiquaries and great scholars like Lewis Rice, Mahamahopadhyaya R. Narasimhachar and Dr. R. Shama Sastry. They are popular all over the land not only for literary eminence but also for genius for patient and diligent work on which future scholars might found their researches.

Private agencies also have played an important role in the development of historical work. Coordination of the activities of public and private agencies has been attempted, and progress made in the collection of data and in the development of the methods of investigation is substantial. The attempt that is made at Saraswati Bhandar, Oriental Research Institute, Karnatak Parishat and the Mythic Society for a greater co-ordination of linguistic and historical investigations will accelerate the progress of historical studies.

The chair of Indology in the University of Mysore, so generously endowed by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore, will, I am sure, give further fillip for great historical studies.

The story of the activities of the different *Samshodhaka Mandalas* in the country and of the Records Commission under the great leadership of W.K. Firminger, S.C. Hill, Denison Ross, Sir Jadunath Sarkar, A. F. M. Abdul Ali and G. S. Sardesai reveals that many a selfless historian has lived on his shield and fallen as martyr in the land of his spirit, in the fulfilment of his calling and in the preparation of the great history of this very ancient land, stamped with his own zeal of personal sacrifice. All honour to them.

As members of the Commission and a band of ardent workers, you are known for your unremitting and wholly selfless labours in the cause of historical research and for the zeal and fervour of the spirit brought to bear on the people of this country to stimulate interest in the unearthing and preservation of records of historical value. A few generations ago, the past of India seemed to be a starless night, faintly lit by a pale morning light, and the few who dared to enter this gloomy world were hardly noticed. Happily things have changed. The probe into the past has brought us rich treasures and the diggers have the satisfaction of a noble work well and truly done.

The Commission has also constituted different Regional Committees in different parts of India with a view to help effectually the collection of data, records and documents. This has been a great step in the direction of a scientific and useful reconstruction of the history of the land. Records are being collected in Mysore, but we yet cannot claim any outstanding achievement in that direction, though much work has been done so far in the realms of ancient and mediaeval history of Karnataka. The Oriental Institute and the libraries at Sringeri and other Mutts are great repositories of valuable records; and some of the Institutes, apart from the function of preservation and classification, are carrying through a programme of publication of valuable inscriptions, letters of correspondence and records. Our Archives are scattered in the districts, and it will take some time to organise our Central Records Room, as originals or copies of documents have to be gathered from remote corners of the State. The popular Government of Mysore are now contemplating the provision of scientific equipment and other accessories to enable the Institutes to press forward and step in line with the great Records Offices of India.

When we last met here we were in bondage, working under serious handicaps. Now we are meeting under the auspices of freedom and the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of whom Mahatma Gandhi said, "When I am gone he will speak my language." Already he is hailed throughout the world as the greatest personality of the age. To him is vouchsafed the collaboration of veterans like you, who have grown grey in the service of the country. In the dark days of alien rule you upheld the greatness of our past. May your inestimable labours in the sunshine of self-rule be the harbinger of a glorious future.

I welcome you once again with best wishes for a very successful

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION Thirty-first Session, Mysore, January, 1955



Seated from left : Dr. M.V. Krishna Rao; Dr. B.S. Baliga; Dr. R.C. Majumdar; Dr. B.A. Saleore (Secretary); Prof. L.R. Sethi; H.H. the
pramukh of Mysore; Shri K. Hanumanthiya, Chief Minister, Mysore; Shri A.G. Ramachandra Rao; Minister for Educati
Mysore; Dr. S.N. Sen; Dr. P.M. Joshi; Dr. Ganda Singh.

Standing from left
(1st Row): Prof. K.K. Pillai; Prof. K.P. Pillai; Dr. Y.H. Khan; Dr. S. Bhattacharya; Prof. J.M. Sen; Prof. N.B. Roy; Dr. K.K. Basu; I
H.N. Sinha; Prof. Gurty Venkato Rao; Prof. M.K.N. Sarma; Prof. G.S. Das; Dr. R.D. Choksey; Shri R.M. Joshi; Dr. M.I
Sharma Shri V.S. Suri; Dr. H.K. Barpujari.

(2nd Row): Shri Thammanna; Dr. V.G. Hatalkar; Dr. G.N. Saleore; Prof. G.M. Moraes; Dr. A.L. Srivastava; Dr. D.C. Ganguly; Shri G
Khare; Dr. K.L. Srivastava; Prof. S.H. Askari; Shri Q. Ahmed; Prof. A.H. Nizami; Dr. H.L. Gupta; Shri G.N. Chandra; P
Mahmud Ahmed; Dr. S. Srikanta Sastry.

(3rd Row): Shri Srinivasa Jois; Shri J.S. Jha; Shri H.N. Pallegar; Dr. Mori Chandra; Dr. Raghubir Singh; Shri M.R. Joshi; Dr. U.
Ghoshal; Dr. B.S.K. Aiyangar; Dr. P. Saran; Prof. D.S. Acharya Rao.

Session during your short sojourn amidst us. True, our hospitality is simple, but you are in the midst of the enchanting beauty of Mysore, the 'city beautiful.' It is surrounded on all sides by ranges of hills and ever-green forests of variegated hue and fragrance. Basking in the mild sun of our country for a few hours and contemplating the richness of our landscape might, in a way, soften the severities of our puritan hospitality and render your stay somewhat happy at least in later recollection. Jai Hind.

* * * *

The President then requested His Highness Maharaja Shri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Rajpramukh of Mysore, to inaugurate the Session.

Inaugural Address of His Highness Maharaja Shri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur

Mr. President, Delegates of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very happy to welcome once again to Mysore this distinguished gathering of archivists and historians. The work that you have been carrying on so assiduously for over three decades is in its importance second to that of no other scientific association in the country, and I hope that your deliberations here in this session will make a substantial contribution to the further progress of the cause so dear to us all.

We often hear it said that some peoples have evinced a much keener historical sense than others, and in the common estimation Indians have not been assigned a high place in this respect. But the truth of the matter seems to be something rather different. There has been no people in the world that has not cherished with pride its ideals and traditions, its achievements in war and peace, its deeds of valour, invention and philanthropy. The desire to record these in some form accessible to posterity has also not been absent. And the expression of this desire even in the distant past has sometimes taken a wonderfully 'modern' form. We have only to recall some recent discoveries to realise this. The 'Cuneiform archives' of about 2000 B.C. discovered in Western Asia contain regular records of treaties and other 'state papers' preserved for reference and use just as in any

modern Record Office. Similar collections of accounts, public and private, and administrative orders, written on strips of wood, paper or silk have been recovered from Central Asia; many of these are written in Indian scripts and languages and date roughly from the fifth to the seventh or eighth century A.D. An instinct that actuates people and times so far separated from one another has undoubtedly some claim to be considered universal, and it is perhaps wise not to be too emphatic in statements regarding the historic sense of races and peoples.

In India there is no doubt that there was sometimes a noticeable tendency to transform history into legend and evolve *puranas* of a highly coloured nature from the humdrum facts of daily occurrence instead of merely recording them in prosaic form. The capacity for making factual records was none the less highly developed. Starting with the Asoka inscriptions and the Pali books which perhaps enshrine some of the very words uttered by the Mauryan emperor and by the Buddha on historic occasions, there are literally thousands of inscriptions on stone and copper which are mostly records of administrative transactions of the Governments of the day; some are important quasi-private records involving rights of property, or trade and caste privileges and immunities, left behind by important persons or corporate bodies like merchant guilds. It is also very well attested that very often these permanent copies made on stone and copper simply reproduced official documents carefully stored in the Government offices in the capital city and elsewhere; the word *tulyam* corresponding to our expression 'true copy' often attests the care taken in securing that the public copy agreed with the official original.

South India is particularly rich in these historical Inscriptions. What is more, we have unmistakable evidence, literary and epigraphical, that something very much like modern archival practice was followed here in far-off times. In the legendary life of the Tamil Saiva saint Sundaramurti, God Siva is said to have intervened on the eve of his marriage and obstructed the ceremonial by pursuing a successful plea that Sundaramurti was his bondsman and therefore not free to marry as he liked. The author of the *Periya Puranam* in which the story occurs was a high official of the Chola empire fully conversant with current practice in the administration of justice. The scene is laid in a South Arcot village, and the village *sabha* is the court of trial. What is demonstrably true of Chola administration must have held good at least in some measure in the neighbouring

states of South India like the Hoysala and Chalukya empires. It is a pity that none of the originals of these vast archives have survived the ravages of time and man; some records from the later centuries belonging to Vijayanagar, Mysore and other states occasionally turn up in original or copy in the well-known manuscript collections of Mysore, Madras and other places.

In modern times scientific archive work started relatively late even in a country with a continuous tradition like England; but in our own day, partly as a result of the world wars, it has made a great advance in the techniques of collection, housing, production and publication—all with the assistance of mechanical aids that were unknown to previous generations. The need is every day increasing for administrations to consult their archives to win guidance from past experience in the handling of current problems. After all, very few human problems are absolutely new in the world; and it would be wise, wherever possible, to be guided by past experience, and for this the continuous service of a well-organised archives department is an urgent desideratum in all states.

The time has also come for a careful and definitive study and evaluation of the transactions of British rule in India, which is now a closed chapter. The voluminous records of this period of about a century and a half have never been systematically explored by Indian students. So far, British Indian History has been the preserve mostly of English historians who could not help being selective and consciously or unconsciously biased in the treatment of the subject. A scientific study of the records of British rule in India is bound to shed valuable light not merely on political history but also on every aspect of the social and cultural life of the nation in the recent past.

When you met here in 1942 we were still in the midst of the war, and there was much uncertainty as to when we could return to the normal activities of peace. Now the outlook is better. And the projected History of the Freedom Movement sponsored by the Union Government may well provide the starting point for a more active archives policy for the Union and its States. The search for records is going on in earnest side by side with the study of those already deposited in archives. The problem of organisation here may not be so simple as in a small country like England with a long tradition of unitary and centralised control of records by the Master of the Rolls and his Deputy Keeper. But whatever the difficulties, it seems desir-

able that they should be faced now and a comprehensive archives policy for the whole country evolved and put into execution without undue delay. Archives must be started where none exist, the requisite personnel trained in the necessary techniques, and scholars encouraged by fellowships and otherwise to take a hand in the fascinating task of reconstructing the past. Perhaps a place could be found for such activities also in our national Five Year Plans.

Besides deliberating on such matters of high and serious import you would, I hope, during the few days of your stay in this city, also spend some time visiting historic places in and around it, the scenes of many a dramatic episode in the history of Mysore and the South. I wish you a pleasant sojourn in Mysore and all success in your deliberation.

Professor L.R. Sethi, who then read the Presidential Address on behalf of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, conveyed to His Highness The Rajpramukh and the members, the Minister's regret on his inability to participate in the deliberations of the Commission in view of his pre-occupations at New Delhi.

Presidential Address of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Friends,

I have pleasure in welcoming you to the 31st Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

I am happy that at the invitation of the University of Mysore, this Session is being held in this beautiful city. During the British days, Mysore was in the vanguard of Indian States and marked by a liberal and progressive policy in education, industry and administration. On the attainment of independence, it merged with the Indian Union and immediately took its place among the more progressive and developed units of the nation. I am therefore happy that the Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission has given us an opportunity of visiting this progressive State.

Three years ago on a similar occasion, I drew your attention to the need of utilising the material in the National Archives for writing a new history of the war of Indian Independence of 1857, generally described as the Sepoy Mutiny. I think you will agree with me that

no objective history of the struggle has yet been written, though there have been any number of studies, long or short, on the subject. You are aware that after 1857 the nature and scope of this struggle was for a long time the subject of controversy both within and outside India. Many books have been written from different angles and even if we consider the work of only recognised historians, the number of such studies can be counted in hundreds. It is, however, clear that they are all written from one point of view, viz., that of the British. They all seek to represent that this struggle was a rebellion of the Indian Army against the constitutional Government of the day. Some Indian States also joined in the revolt but these were States which nursed a grievance because of their annexation by Lord Dalhousie. The British Government, as the constituted authority of the land, suppressed the revolt and restored law and order. Not one of the many books written on the subject has sought to interpret the events of 1857 in any other way. It may also be mentioned that while these authors describe in detail the many atrocities perpetrated by Indians on European men, women and children, not one has referred to the equal or worse crimes against Indians committed by the British.

It is now a general practice that official records are thrown open to research workers after about 50 years. This custom grew out of a decision of the United Kingdom about the records of the wars with Napoleon. Other countries of Europe also accepted this convention. 1908 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Mutiny. With the approach of this date, the Government of India decided to release for research all official papers connected with it and desired that a history of 1857 should be written on their basis. A three-volume history based on official records was published in due course.

This history has the same point of view as those by other British authors. Only one new point came out in this publication. The author stated that so far as Oudh was concerned, the struggle had in it elements of a national uprising. Oudh had only recently been taken over by the British from an Indian king, and the people were resentful of this. They therefore felt justified in fighting the Company which had acted unjustly towards Oudh. This was however not a new discovery. Lord Canning, in his own despatches, had admitted that the struggle in Oudh had partaken of the nature of a national uprising. Since Lord Canning had himself stated this, the author of the book found no difficulty in saying so. The author has also pointed out that the lenient treatment meted out to the Taluqdars of Oudh

after the suppression of the Mutiny was due to a recognition of this fact.

For some time past, I have felt that the time has come to write a new and objective history of the Movement of 1857. Three years ago when I spoke to you, I had this issue in my mind. Some months ago it suddenly occurred to me that 1954 is drawing to a close and in two years more we shall have the Centenary of the Uprising. The first shots of the Mutiny were fired on 10th May, 1857. There can therefore be no better occasion than May 10, 1957, to bring out a comprehensive history of the struggle.

I therefore decided that the work should immediately be taken in hand. You will be glad to hear that the Government of India have commissioned Dr. S. N. Sen, a well-known Indian historian, formerly Director of the National Archives and then for some time Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, to write this book. It is my purpose that his work should be completed in such time that the book may be published on May 10, 1957.

I wish to make it clear that it will be a true history of the struggle of 1857, and not any partisan interpretation of the events. It must be based on facts and facts alone, and these facts must be collected from the records which we have in the Archives or elsewhere. The Government of India have therefore placed at Dr. Sen's disposal all records on this subject in the National Archives. It is also proposed to make available to him necessary data from the India Office in London.

I realise how difficult it is to write an objective account of events which have aroused so much passion in the past. It is not easy for an individual to hold the balance even, as he is influenced by personal, racial or national feeling. Nevertheless, this must be his constant endeavour if he is to be a historian in the true sense. I also concede that an objective history of the Mutiny was even more difficult to write before India became free. There are two factors which make the task more feasible today. The events we are to study are already a hundred years old. The poignancy which attached to them when they were fresh has been largely lost. We can look today on the hates and strifes of the actors with the detachment born out of distance in time. In addition, the incentive to make political capital out of these far-off events is gone. The political problem

between India and Britain has been resolved, and resolved through negotiation and agreement which have created a new feeling of friendship between the two countries. The bitterness which characterised Indo-British relations in the past is no more. There is therefore an atmosphere today when the events of 1857 can be studied dispassionately and objectively and without seeking to condemn or condone the faults of either party to the struggle.

It is noteworthy that no Indian of that period has written anything which can be regarded as an account of the struggle from an Indian point of view, but if we think over the matter, this is not surprising. We know that the struggle was suppressed with great violence and for many years there was an atmosphere of terror in the country. Thousands were executed without trial. There was hardly any region in Northern India where corpses, hanging from gibbets, did not remind people of the vengeance of the Government. No Indian thus dared at that time to speak or write freely about the events of 1857. A few Indians who were servants or supporters of the Government have left some accounts but nobody who wanted to write freely and frankly had the courage to do so.

Evidence of how the Indian mind was terrorised is clear from the case of one man, Mirza Moinuddin. He was a Sub-Inspector of Police in the suburbs of Delhi during the Mutiny. He fled to Persia and returned after two years. At the request of Mr. Metcalf, whose life he had saved during the Mutiny, he wrote an account of his experiences but handed over the manuscript to Mr. Metcalf on the express condition that it must not be published so long as he was alive. There is hardly one word against the Government in his book which only describes how he himself fared during the Mutiny, but even then the fear which possessed him was so great that it was only under the condition mentioned above that he would hand over the manuscript to Mr. Metcalf. Metcalf kept his word and prepared an English translation of the book only after he heard of Moinuddin's death. The book could not however be published during Metcalf's life.

The question has often been asked as to who were responsible for the mutiny. Suggestions have also sometimes been made that there was a group of planners who prepared a scheme according to which the Movement was launched. I must confess that I have grave doubts on the point. During the Mutiny and in the years immediately

thereafter the British Government carried out careful enquiries into the origin and causes of the Mutiny. Lord Salisbury said in the House of Commons that he for one was not prepared to admit that such a widespread and powerful movement could take place on an issue like the greased cartridge. He was convinced that there was more in the mutiny than appeared on the surface. The Government of India as well as the Government of the Punjab appointed several Commissions and Boards to study this question, and all the legends and rumours current in those days were carefully examined. There was the story about the circulation of messages through *chapaties*. There was also the prophecy that British rule in India would last only a hundred years and would come to an end in June 1857, one hundred years after the Battle of Plassey. In spite of long and searching enquiry, there is so far no evidence that the mutiny had been pre-planned or that the army and the Indian people had entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. I find it somewhat difficult to believe that the research we are now undertaking will throw new light on this issue.

During the trial of Bahadur Shah efforts were made to prove that he was a party to a pre-planned conspiracy. The evidence which was adduced did not convince even the British officers who conducted the trial and will be dismissed as frivolous by any man of common sense. In fact the course of the trial made it clear that the Mutiny was as much a surprise to Bahadur Shah as to the British.

Some Indians have written on the struggle in the early years of this century. If the truth is to be told, we have to admit that they are not history but mere political propaganda. These authors wanted to represent the Mutiny as a planned war of independence organized by the Nobles of India against the British Government. They have also tried to paint certain individuals as the organizers of the revolt. It has been said that Nana Rao, the successor to the last Peshwa Baji Rao, was the master mind behind the Mutiny and established contacts with all Indian military establishments. As evidence of this, it is said that Nana Rao went to Lucknow and Ambala in March and April 1857, and the Mutiny started in May 1857. I think you will agree that this can hardly be regarded as conclusive evidence. The mere fact that Nana Rao toured Lucknow and Ambala some time before the Mutiny cannot be regarded as evidence that he planned it.

How baseless some of those conjectures are is clear when we

find that these historians regard Ali Naqi Khan, Wazir of Oudh, as one of the conspirators. Anyone who has made a study of the history of Oudh will regard this suggestion as ridiculous. Ali Naqi Khan was completely the henchman of the East India Company. He was the man whom the British used to try to persuade Wajid Ali Shah to give up his kingdom voluntarily. General Outram, the British Resident, had promised generous rewards to Ali Naqi Khan if he succeeded in his mission. Ali Naqi Khan was so persistent in his efforts that Wajid Ali Shah's mother became apprehensive that he might secure his end by some subterfuge. She, therefore, took the State seal in her own possession, kept it in the Zenana and issued orders that it should not go out without her orders. All these facts are well known in Lucknow and people there regard Ali Naqi Khan as a traitor. To suggest that such a man was one of the master minds behind the Mutiny is on the face of it absurd.

It has also been said of Munshi Azimulla Khan and Rangu Bapu that they had prepared the plans for the uprising. Azimulla Khan was the agent of Nana Rao and had been sent by him to London to plead his cause and secure for him the pension paid to Baji Rao. On his way back to India, he had visited Turkey and had met Omar Pasha on the battlefield of Crimea. Similarly, Rangu Bapu had gone to appeal against another decision of Dalhousie regarding the incorporation of Satara into British India.

The fact that they had both been in London on such missions is regarded as pointing to their participation in the conspiracy. It is, however, clear that such suppositions are not evidence. Besides, even if they had talked about these matters in London, this could not by itself justify us in describing them as architects of the Revolt unless we can connect them with the events in India. There is no evidence of such connection and in the absence of records or testimony, we cannot regard them as having planned the Mutiny. After the capture of Cawnpore, the British secured possession of all the papers of Nana Rao. The papers of Azimullah Khan also came into their possession. Among his papers, there was a letter addressed but never sent to Omar Pasha, informing him that Indian soldiers had revolted against the British. Neither this letter nor any other paper of Azimullah Khan gives any indication that he had at any time prepared plans for any uprising in India.

In the light of the evidence we are therefore forced to the

conclusion that the Indian Mutiny was not the result of careful planning nor were there any master minds behind it. What happened was that in the course of a hundred years the Indian people developed a distaste for the Company's rule and gradually realised that power had been captured by a foreign race. As this realization became widespread, the conditions were created for an outburst which was due not to the conspiracy of a few individuals or groups but growing discontent of the entire people.

If it be asked why the revolt of the Indian people was delayed for almost a hundred years, the explanation may be found in the following facts. The growth of British power in India has perhaps no parallel in history. It was not a case of outright conquest of one country by another, but a story of slow penetration in which the people of the land themselves helped the intruders. The fact that the incursion of the British into India was not in the name of the Crown helped to conceal the true nature of their activities. If the British Crown had from the beginning taken any direct part in Indian affairs, the Indians would have realised that a foreign power was entering the country. Because it was a trading Company, they did not think of it as a potential ruler. It also enabled the agents of the Company to behave in a way which no agent of the Crown could have done. An agent of the British Crown would have felt some hesitation in bowing to princelings and local potentates or officers of the Mughal Court. The agents of the Company had no such scruples. They bowed to the pettiest officials with the same readiness as any Indian trader. They indulged in bribery and corruption without any fear of being pulled up by their own Ruler.

It is also noteworthy that for a long time the Company never acted in its own name. It always sided with some local Chiefs in order to advance its own interests. Thus the Company established its position in the South by supporting the claims of the Nawab of Arcot. Similarly in Bengal, it acted in the name and under the authority of the Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad. Even after the Company became the virtual ruler of Bengal, it did not claim sovereignty. Clive approached the Emperor for the grant of Diwani rights and for decades the Company acted as the agents of the Emperor. Not only so but the Company also followed the conventions of other Subedars and Governors of Provinces. These Governors in Provinces had their own seals, but always described themselves as the servants of the Mughal Emperor. The Governor-General of the

Company also had his own seal, but described himself as the servant of Shah Alam, the Emperor of Delhi. The other Governors and Subedars waited on the Emperor in audience, made presents to him and received in turn rewards from Emperor. The Governor-General also waited on the Emperor and made a Nazr of 101 guineas. In return the Emperor gave him a Khilat and Titles, and these titles were used by the Governor-General in all official documents. In this way the appearance of the sovereignty of the Emperor was kept up, and the people did not realise how the Company was gradually becoming the real ruler of the land.

This process continued till about the second decade of 19th century. By that time the rule of the Company had spread up to the Sutlej. The Governor-General of the day, Lord Hastings, felt that the time had come to assert his power and gradually disown the Emperor. His first move was to request the Emperor that he should be allowed to sit down during his audience with the Emperor. He also asked for an exemption from the payment of a Nazr. The Emperor rejected these requests, and, for the time being, the Governor-General did not press the point.

The Company then sought to undermine the power of the Emperor by encouraging the growth of a Kingdom independent of Delhi. An approach was made to the Nizam of Hyderabad to declare himself a King. The Nizam did not agree, but the British found a more willing agent in the Nawab-Wazir of Oudh. Oudh thus ceased to be a province of the empire and became a kingdom disowning its allegiance to the Emperor.

By 1835, the Company felt strong enough to strike coins in which the Emperor's name was left out. This came to many people as a shock. They realised that from being mere traders or agents of the Emperor, the Company had, in fact, become the ruler of vast territories in India. 1835 also saw a decision to replace Persian by English as the language of the Courts. All these had a cumulative effect and made the people alive to the change in the status of the Company. The shock of the discovery created a great disturbance in their minds and affected not only the civil population but also members of the armed forces. It was this simmering discontent which ultimately broke out in the outburst of 1857.

The growing discontent was aggravated by two measures which

may be regarded as immediately responsible for the outburst in 1857. One of these was the new policy which was initiated by Mr. Thomason, Lt.-Governor of North-Western Provinces (afterwards Agra and Oudh). At first, the Company had favoured a policy of maintaining or creating a class of landlords who would be natural allies of the Government. Thomason was of a different view. He believed that the existence of big nobles and landlords could be a source of danger to the Company. He was, therefore, of the view that the landlords, as a class, should be eliminated and the Government should establish direct contact with the raiyats. As a result of this New Policy, the Company used every possible plea to dispossess nobles and landlords and bring their tenants directly under it.

The second and perhaps the decisive factor was Dalhousie's policy by which he incorporated into British territory one Indian State after another. India was at that time passing through the last phase of feudalism. Under the feudal system loyalty was to the immediate superior who was a landlord or a noble. There was no sense of allegiance to the nation or country. When people saw that the Indian States were being liquidated one after another and landlords were being eliminated as a class, it came as a great shock to them. They felt that the Company was at last showing itself in its true colours and seeking to change the very structure of Indian social and political life. The discontent reached its peak when Oudh was taken over by the Company. Oudh was a State which, for 70 years, had been a faithful ally of the Company. Never once during its connection had Oudh acted against its interests. When, in spite of this, the King was forced to abdicate and the State taken over by the Company, the people received a rude shock.

The effect of the dissolution of the Kingdom of Oudh was the greater as a large proportion of the soldiers in the Bengal Army was from this area. They had served the Company faithfully and been one of the major factors for extending its sway in different parts of the land. They suddenly realised that the power which the Company had acquired through their service and sacrifice was utilised to liquidate their own king. I have little doubt in my mind that 1856, when Oudh was annexed, marked the beginning of a rebellious mood in the army generally and in the Bengal Army in particular. It was from this time that they began to think that the Company's rule must be brought to an end. During the Mutiny, Lawrence and others who sought to find out the feelings of the

ordinary sepoy have left ample evidence in support of this view. The affair of the greased cartridge did not create a new cause of discontent in the Army, but supplied the occasion when the underground discontent came out in the open.

Though the work of writing this history has been entrusted to Dr. S.N. Sen, it is obvious that the entire work of searching and examining the records in the Archives and elsewhere cannot be done by him single-handed. I would, therefore, give him full freedom to utilise the services of research scholars and staff to help him in this task, and I will, if necessary, create some special research scholarships for this purpose. We will also give him such help as he may need to have the records in the United Kingdom properly assessed. If any of you have any special suggestions in this connection or know of any material which may throw light in the matter, I will be grateful if you will get into touch with Dr. Sen. It is my hope that the book will be in your hands on 10th May 1957.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a brief reference to some of the more important activities of the National Archives since the last session of the Commission at Hyderabad. Detailed account will be found in the Director's report but I may make special mention of the programme of acquiring microfilmed copies of records of Indian interest from various countries. The long-term programme of micro-filming government records in our possession is also making steady progress. During the year under review about 3,00,000 pages of the Foreign Department and over 1,50,000 pages of the Home Department Original Consultations have been microfilmed. Important historical manuscripts like the Macartney Papers, the holograph letters of Henry Mayers Hyndman and some Persian, Arabic and Urdu manuscripts have also been acquired during the year under review. I am also happy to note that the programme of publication has made good progress during the current year and steps have been taken to set up a Boiler for the Laminating Machine which, when in operation, will solve one of the major problems for the preservation of records.

You are aware that we have sanctioned a scheme of six Research Fellowships for post-graduate students at the National Archives of India. The scholars have begun their work, and I am sure that this aid given by the Government of India will encourage universities and State Governments to institute similar fellowships and scholarships to

enable an increasing number of students to undertake research in Indian History. I also hope that the example of Madras, West Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu and Uttar Pradesh who have set up their Record Offices on modern lines will be followed by the other State Governments.

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The Secretary then read out the messages received in connection with the Session of the Commission.

At the end the Secretary thanked His Highness the Rajpramukh for his having so graciously inaugurated the Session. He also thanked Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri A.G. Ramachandra Rao, Law, Labour and Education Minister, the members of the Reception Committee, Dr. R.C. Majumdar, who presided over the Session, and Dr. M.V. Krishna Rao, the Local Secretary, for their whole-hearted endeavours to make the Mysore Session of the Commission a great success.

An Exhibition of Historical records, manuscripts, photographs and other antiquities was organised by the Mysore University at the Crawford Hall. Very interesting exhibits were displayed by the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, the Museum of Antiquities, Chitaldrug, Raja G.S. Pallegar, Shri Sridhar Rao Badami, Jagirdar, and Dr. Khizer Ali Khan. Exhibits from the National Archives of India, New Delhi, the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, India and Pakistan, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, the Directorate of Archives and Museum, PEPSU, and the Central Records Office, Hyderabad, were also displayed. The Exhibition was opened by Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, at 4 p.m. on 25 January 1955.

Speech of Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission,

It is a great honour you have done me in asking me to open the exhibition of the Commission. This exhibition, arranged with the co-operation of the National Archives of India and the several Records Offices of the States, is a very useful feature of the annual session of the Commission. Orissa, Pepsu, Assam, Madhya Pradesh,



Shri K. Hanumanthaiya
Chief Minister, Mysore

Uttar Pradesh and several other States have sent their exhibits for display at Mysore. The National Archives of India and the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence have, as may be expected, contributed the largest number of exhibits. Private collectors have also loaned to the exhibition objects of historical interest. Our own Oriental Research Institute and the Department of Archæology are also represented in the exhibition. The mural paintings of the Chitragar School and the unpublished records of the Oriental Research Institute are a special feature of the Mysore Section.

There is still a large quantity of material which lies scattered all over the State of Mysore awaiting study. The Regional Historical Records Survey Committee, the Oriental Research Institute, and the Kannada Sahitya Parishat have been doing valuable work in locating and collecting important manuscripts in Sanskrit, Kannada, Marathi, Urdu and Persian. Mysore has pursued a steady but none the less progressive policy of acquiring manuscripts and preserving them with the best available scientific aids.

The true historian would never regard history as merely a tale of wars; beneath these lurid flames burns another flame, steady and lambent—the flame of life itself. Nor is history only the tale of dynasties or of individuals however great—“they say the lion and the lizard keep their courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.” It is the life of man as such that flows as a perennial river, and its story is even developing and endless. History is in part a record of administrative systems, of the nature and functions of Government. But it is, in an even larger measure, a record of the social, cultural, and religious achievements and aspirations of the whole people. Records bearing on these things would light up forgotten recesses of national life, and they would be a precious possession.

The Commission has doubtless realised this. Since its foundation in 1919 it has built up, thanks to the labours of great European and Indian scholars, a sound tradition of maintenance of archives, of organisation of Records Offices, and of dissemination of valuable knowledge concerning the history of our nation. Every effort is being made—partly by financial inducements and partly by appeals to patriotic sentiment to persuade the custodians of private archives to help in enriching the National Archives of India. The work of the Commission seems to have acted as a stimulus to owners of private records. A distinct change is noticeable in their attitude. They have

begun to realise that the records belong to the Nation, though circumstances have given them the status of private property. Such records should be entrusted to the custody of the nation for careful preservation. They must be readily accessible to scholars. Legislation in this regard seemed imminent some time ago; but now it appears as though it is unnecessary. And perhaps it is better that co-operation between private owners of records and the Central and Regional Records Offices should be born of a rational realisation of the importance of preserving these records.

We have now developed several methods of preserving records and making them accessible to scholars. The microfilming of manuscripts is useful in the preservation of the form and contents of manuscripts, if not of their body and texture. Private owners may not have objections to the microfilming of records that are in their custody.

A peculiar phenomenon has sometimes been observed in the case of collectors of works of art—the passion for accumulation insensibly takes precedence of artistic appreciation. The historian would not of course think of his material as 'an end in itself; for history is the meaning of the evidence, not the evidence itself. But perhaps there is the danger that the welter of facts might make him lose sight of perspective and proportion. The very wealth of detail may hide shape and contour and may result in knowledge rather than in vision. A passion for detail is a noble weakness; but a vision of the whole into which the details fit would cure the passion of its weakness while retaining the nobility. But your life-long training in judicious illumination of the meaning of detail and your scientific temper will guard against hasty generalisation on the one or the other side.

After Independence we are feeling that the need for re-writing the history of India is imperative. Without any intention to belittle earlier historians, I may say that conditions now are more favourable for a proper assessment and interpretation of the events of the past. While intellectual honesty has always been the aim, it has now perhaps full scope by reason of the rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Under foreign rule, when we looked at ourselves and when the foreigner looked at us, in both cases we looked through a distorting medium. The foreigner's vision was inevitably coloured by the fact that he was ruling us; and we, chafing under his yoke,

tended to assert our own greatness aggressively. These impediments to a true vision of our history are now happily removed. To be dispassionate is not now so much an effort as in pre-Independence days.

But none the less, when I think of the vast range and the diversity of the sources from which raw material for our history is to be collected, I realise in some measure how formidable is the task you have undertaken. Naturally you realise it much better than I do. May I say how much I admire the devotion, patience and courage that is behind your endeavour. Ours is a rich heritage the full meaning of which has yet to be grasped. The more light you throw upon it the more closely you bring together the several parts of our vast country; for if in a world of doubts any one thing stands out clear and indisputable, it is that our heritage is one integral unit.

We in Mysore have a special reason—you may if you like call it a selfish reason—for rejoicing in this opportunity of having so many scholars with us. As I have already said, Mysore has a variety of material that will interest the student of history. Numismatists, philologists, epigraphists, and archaeologists will find here a fertile field for their investigation. I invite you cordially to hold your torch to the dark corners of the history of this part of India.

I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to open this Exhibition. I wish you all success in your historical enterprise. It is with great pleasure that I declare this Exhibition open. Jai Hind.

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

Prof. C. N. Parkinson,
Professor of History, University of Malaya,
Singapore.

Mauritius

A. Toussaint,
Archivist, Mauritius Government Archives,
Port Louis.

Netherlands

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

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

Norway

Dr. Asgaut Steinnes,
Director, Rigsarkivet,
Bank Plass-3, Oslo.

Pakistan

S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London),
Director of Archives,
Government of N.W.F. Province,
Central Record Office, Peshawar.

Mohammed Sadullah, M.A.,
Keeper of Records of Government of West Punjab,
Historical Records Office, Lahore.

Dr. Riazul Islam,
Reader in History, University of Sind,
Karachi.

United Kingdom

Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E.,
Arun House, Horsham,
Sussex, England.

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

Sir Theodore E. Gregory, D.Sc.,
Hyde Park Hotel,
London, S.W. 3.

Dr. C. C. Davies,
Reader in Indian History,
Balliol College,
University of Oxford, Oxford.

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

Miss L.S. Sutherland,
Principal, Lady Margaret Hall,
Oxford.

A.

Lt. Col. Arthur E. Kimberley,
C/o Headquarters,
Wright Pettersson Air Force Base,
Ohio.

Dr. Solon J. Buck,
Assistant Librarian,
Library of Congress,
Washington-6, D.C.

Dr. Wayne C. Grover,
Archivist,
National Archives & Records Service,
Washington-25, D.C.

Dr. Lester K. Born,
Secretary General,
International Council on Archives,
Library of Congress,
Washington-6, D.C.

Dr. Holden Furber,
Professor, South Asian Regional Studies,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia-4.

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

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

New Delhi, October 30, 1954.

The twenty-third meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, on Saturday the 30th October 1954 at 11 a.m. In the unavoidable absence of Prof. Humayun Kabir, *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the seniormost member of the Committee was voted to the Chair. Prof. L. R. Sethi, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, also attended the meeting by special invitation.

The list of members who attended the meeting will be found at the end of the Proceedings.

1. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A review of the progress made in the publication programme of the National Archives of India had been placed before the Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-second meeting held at Hyderabad in February 1954. A further account of the progress made in this respect since February last, is given below :

(a) *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, late in 1952. The progress of the work has been very slow. Print order for 664 pages has been given so far, and the rest of the matter, which comes to about 400 pages in typescript, has yet to be set in type.

The printing of Volume II (Honorary Editor : Dr. H. N. Sinha) which was entrusted to Sree Saraswaty Press early in 1954 is progressing satisfactorily. 220 pages of proofs have been checked and re-

turned, and more proofs are expected shortly.

Print order for the text of Volume XVII (Honorary Editor : Prof. Y. J. Taraporewala) has been given. The printing of the rest of the book is proceeding. The publication is expected to be issued early in 1955.

Volume IX (Honorary Editor : Dr. B. A. Saletore) and Volume XIII (Honorary Editor : Dr. P. C. Gupta) are expected to be sent to the press as soon as the selection of a press or presses is made by the Controller of Printing and Stationery. Negotiations in this connection are being expedited.

Volume IV (Honorary Editor : the late Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari) and Volume VI (Honorary Editor : Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad) are ready for the press. The permission of the Government of India for sending these two volumes to private presses has been obtained, and steps are being taken to get these printed as early as possible.

Volume III (Honorary Editor : Dr. R. R. Sethi) and Volume VII (Honorary Editor : Prof. R. P. Patwardhan) are expected to be ready for the press shortly. Work on Volume XVI (Honorary Editor : Prof. S. H. Askari) has been taken up. The editorial works of Volume XV (Honorary Editors : Prof. C. H. Philips and Dr. B. B. Misra) and Volume XVIII (Honorary Editor : Rev. Father H. Heras) were received during the period under review.

The editors of Volume VIII (Honorary Editor : Prof. S. A. Rashid) and Volume XXI (Honorary Editor : Prof. S. R. Kohli) have promised to submit their work to this Department shortly, while Brig. H. Bullock (Honorary Editor of Volume XIX) has not, in spite of repeated requests, submitted any report since the work was entrusted to him in 1947. Dr. I. B. Banerjee, Honorary Editor of Volume XI, has likewise ceased to send any report since his last report in October 1952 when he promised to take up the work soon.

Work in connection with Volume XIV left incomplete by the late Prof. J. C. Taluqdar has not yet been taken up in the Department. The Secretary further told the Committee that seven volumes (Volumes VIII, X, XI, XII, XIX, XX, XXI) of the *Fort William India House Correspondence* were yet to be received from the respective Honorary Editors. He further pointed out that Prof. S. R. Kohli had promised

to send his volume in December 1954. He asked the members to suggest the steps which he could take in contacting Brig. H. Bullock and Dr. I. B. Banerjee, the Honorary Editors of Volumes XIX and XI respectively, so as to know the progress made by them in the editing of these volumes. Dr. S. N. Sen promised to supply to the Secretary the present addresses of the two scholars so as to enable him to contact them.

(b) *Scheme II: Selections from English Records :*

The editorial work in connection with the *Browne Correspondence* has been completed. The editing of *Shore Minutes* was taken in hand during the year.

(c) *Scheme III(a) : Records in Oriental Languages :*

Marathi Letters. The work of editing was completed and the volume was sent to the press. In February 1954 the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala informed the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, that, due to paucity of funds, the printing had been held up. They have approached the Government of India for financial grant. The decision of the Government in the matter is awaited.

Hindi Letters. The University of Allahabad has not communicated to this Department the outcome of their approach to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for financial aid for the printing of Volume I of *Hindi Letters*. The Government of Rajasthan has entered into a formal agreement with the Government of India for publishing Volume II of *Hindi Letters*. This Department is awaiting the news of the progress made in the editing the volumes.

Persian Akhbars : Information about the editing of the volume undertaken by Dr. P. Saran on behalf of the Delhi University is awaited.

Kannada Letters : The Karnatak University has agreed to publish the volume of *Kannada Letters*, but has not yet finalized the agreement.

Telugu Letters : The Andhra University has entered into an agreement with the Government of India for publishing the volume of *Telugu Letters*. Photostat copies of the letters were supplied to it in July 1954.

Tamil Letters : Negotiations with the Delhi Tamil Sangam in connection with the publication of a volume of *Tamil Letters* are continuing.

The Secretary told the members that information was since received from the Delhi University that the work of editing the *Persian Akhbars* was taken up by it, and that the Delhi Tamil Sangam had by that time also concluded an agreement with the Government of India for the publication of *Tamil Letters*.

Scheme III(b) : Selections from English Records :

News Letters : The Rajputana University has not yet communicated its decision regarding the publication of Volume I of *News Letters*. Volume II has been undertaken by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi.

Elphinstone Correspondence : The volume is still in the press.

Ochterlony Papers : The Andhra University has deferred the question of publishing the *Ochterlony Papers* for the time being.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that the system of publication of records under Schemes III (a) and III (b) by private institutions was not appreciable as there was every likelihood that the publications brought out by these institutions would be lacking in uniformity in style and editing etc. Dr. S. N. Sen, thereupon, explained that the Government of India had adopted the above system of getting these records published by various Learned Institutions and Universities, because of financial considerations. Dr. Sen also stated that the institutions which took up the publication of these records were required to abide by certain rules laid down in this connection by the Research and Publication Committee. Dr. Joshi expressed the view that it would be better if the above volumes were published by the institutions concerned in the name of the National Archives of India. Dr. Sen told the Committee that according to the existing practice a mention to that effect was already made in the preface to the volumes concerned. Prof. L. R. Sethi enquired if it was not possible that the name of the National Archives of India should appear on the title page of every volume along with the name of the institution which had published the volume. The suggestion was, however, not accepted by the Committee.

2. RESOLUTION MOVED BY DR. HARI RAM GUPTA REGARDING THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE SEATING ACCOMMODATION FOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

"Resolved that the Research and Publication Committee recommends to the Government to provide adequate accommodation to all research scholars visiting the National Archives of India".

Explanatory Note : At present there is one research room open to research scholars from all over India and this is generally occupied to its utmost capacity. In consequence the atmosphere of the Research Room becomes uncongenial to work. Sometimes seating accommodation is declined. Those to whom accommodation is declined suffer much. They cannot come to Delhi at all times and can work chiefly during vacations. It is, therefore, imperative to provide adequate seating facilities for research scholars.

Secretary's Note : The Research Room in the National Archives of India has been set apart solely for research purposes. There are 21 seats available for research students. Those desirous of securing seats are requested to write to this Department well in advance, and they are provided with seats on a priority basis. Difficulty arises only when scholars visit the National Archives of India without giving any prior intimation to the Department or when they do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the National Archives of India Research Rules, and insist on getting accommodation. Even when accommodation is provided, they do not utilize it regularly thereby causing much inconvenience to the scholars regularly attending the Research Room. As things at present stand, it is regretted that no more accommodation can be provided for the time being at the National Archives of India. With the proposed construction of an annexe to the National Archives of India building in the near future, it may be possible to extend more facilities to research students.

The proposal of Dr. H. R. Gupta was supported by Dr. Ganda Singh, Mr. Barpujari and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad. Dr. Ganda Singh pointed out that those scholars who were awarded scholarships by State Governments or Universities for a period of two years or so could not afford to wait for long and that their time would be wasted if they were not provided with seats at the National Archives of India immediately on the receipt of their request to that effect.

Mr. Barpujari enquired from the Secretary the system according to which seats were allotted to the research scholars. The Secretary, thereupon, explained that seats were allotted to the scholars strictly on the basis of priority. He further informed the Committee that sometimes some of the research scholars did not avail themselves of the seats offered to them and these seats were thereupon allotted to the next person on the waiting list. The Secretary also told the members that sometimes research scholars were not very serious in their study of records at the National Archives of India, with the result that they would take two years or more to complete their respective works, thus preventing other scholars from getting their seats.

Dr. Ganda Singh further said that the scholars very often could not specify the time they might take to complete their work at the archives, because they did not know the extent of material which they might find among the records. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad enquired whether it was the policy of the Government to encourage research and said that, if so, arrangements should have to be made for providing more space for the research scholars who came to the National Archives of India from all parts of the country. He further said that the scholars were obliged to stay for a longer period at the National Archives of India because of the delay caused in the release of excerpts to them. He suggested that the National Archives of India should not insist that the research scholars should always take full extracts from the records, which is more expensive and also causes delay in the collection of necessary materials by the scholars. Prof. G. S. Das, who spoke next, told the members that the Secretary had in fact done everything possible to provide seats for the maximum number of scholars who liked to consult records at the National Archives of India. Prof. L. R. Sethi informed the members on behalf of the Government of India that to remove congestion at the National Archives of India, they had already approved of the construction of an annexe to the present building of the National Archives of India.

The Secretary told Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad that scholars were required to take excerpts, and not summaries of records, particularly when these were to be sent to the appropriate Ministries for scrutiny, since without such excerpts it was not possible to say whether they were objectionable from the point of view of the Government of India. No bar had been put in this respect on scholars in regard to the other categories of records concerning which no scrutiny by the appropriate Ministries was needed. Prof. Sethi, thereupon, enquired of the Secre-

tary if it was possible for the National Archives of India to send its records to another building nearby, where the scholars could be provided with more accommodation. The Secretary answered in the negative. He, however, promised that for two months in a year, he could make available the trainees' lecture room for the scholars.

The Chairman concluded the discussion by suggesting that it would be better if a Committee was appointed to go into the whole matter and suggest some relief in this case. The above proposal was unanimously accepted by the members and the following resolution was passed :—

Resolution I—Resolved that a Committee consisting of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. S. N. Sen, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and the Director of Archives, Government of India, be set up with a view to studying the conditions at the National Archives of India and to suggest, if possible, ways and means for providing additional seating accommodation for the research scholars at the National Archives of India.

3. RESOLUTION MOVED ON BEHALF OF THE UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT REGARDING ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH WORK ON REGIONAL AND LOCAL HISTORY

"This Committee requests the Universities and Research Institutions to take more active interest in the study of regional and local history, the materials for which are available in the State Record Offices".

Explanatory Note—The study of local and regional history has hardly received the attention which it deserved at the hands of research workers in Universities or other institutions. At present it is very much to be regretted that the response from Universities has not been satisfactory. Immense raw materials on this aspect of history are available in the State Record Offices and most of them have yet to be tapped. Universities and Research Institutions may, therefore, be requested to encourage research on regional and local history by contacting the respective Record Offices for subjects of study.

Secretary's Note : The purpose of the above resolution is very laudable. It is high time that Universities and Research Institutions turned their attention to the immense virgin fields lying within their respective spheres, and gave the necessary incentive to research

scholars to do original work on their own regional and local history. University professors could play a significant part in this direction by assigning to some of their students important subjects pertaining to their regional history. It is felt that in this manner the numerous gaps which to-day exist in the history of India could be duly filled in by the efforts of scholars who have specialized in regional and local history. State Governments which have well-organized Record Offices would be only too glad to give all the facilities which scholars might need in this connection. Such of the State Governments as have not yet set up organized Record Offices of their own would do well to do so at a very early date, and throw open the wealth of historical materials lying with them to scholars working on local history.

The Chairman enquired if the above matter should not have been taken up by the Inter-University Board, and suggested that if the resolution was passed its copy should be forwarded by the Committee to the Inter-University Board. Dr. P.M. Joshi on a point of order stated that it was very difficult to define exactly the scope of the term local history. The Committee then passed the following resolution :—

Resolution II—Resolved that this Committee requests the Universities and Research Institutions to take more active interest in the study of regional and local history, the materials of which are available in the State Record Offices.

4. RESOLUTION MOVED ON BEHALF OF THE UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE ARCHIVAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

"This Committee recommends to the Government of India to suggest to State Governments that their future archival publications should be of a uniform nature in respect of editing, size, printing and other technical details on the lines of the publications of the National Archives of India."

Explanatory Note—It has been observed that the publications of the various State Governments differ widely in respect of the technical formation of their volumes, arrangement of the materials, introduction, footnotes, indexes etc. The purely technical publications like press-lists, catalogues and indexes should also have a uniformity.

It is desirable that some sort of uniformity should be observed in such publications, keeping in view the publications of the National Archives of India.

Secretary's Note : The publications of the National Archives of India are usually of two sizes, i.e. Super Royal Octavo (10½" x 6¾") and Royal Octavo (10" x 6¼"). The *Fort William—India House Correspondence Series* is published in the Super Royal Octavo size, and the printing is mostly done on super-calendered paper. Copies of rules adopted in the National Archives of India for editing and annotating the texts and for preparing indexes and calendars of records etc. could be supplied to the State Governments if required by them.

After the resolution was formally moved by Dr. G. N. Saletore, the Chairman enquired of him as to what was the exact purpose of the above resolution. Dr. G. N. Saletore told the Chairman that his State Government wanted that (1) the State Governments should undertake the publication of only original records, and (2) that all such publications should have uniformity in size, editing and get-up etc. Dr. Baliga stated that each State Government had its own set size and *proforma* for its publications and, therefore, the above proposal would simply lead to a lot of waste as a result of change from one standard to another. As an example Dr. Baliga told the members that volumes in the *Fort St. George Series* were full size publications and that for printing them the Madras Government had used hand-made paper. Dr. P.M. Joshi also told the Committee that the Government of Bombay had its own traditions in State publications such as *Peshwa Daftar Records Series*, and that the *Poona Residency Records Series* would also be of the same size and form. Dr. S.N. Sen pointed out that the most important thing in such publications was the quality of paper to be used. Prof. G.S. Das stated that the introduction and footnotes etc., in such publications were equally important. Dr. P.M. Joshi stated that in respect of the quality of paper, the National Archives of India was to give a lead. The Secretary, thereupon, informed the house that a resolution to that effect was already passed by the Local Records Sub-Committee of the Government of India at its 13th meeting held in July 1951 (*Vide Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXVIII, Part I, page 173*), that this Department had already submitted to the Government its proposals relating to the quality of paper, ink, etc., to be used by the Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India and that the decision of

the Government of India in this respect was awaited. The Committee, thereupon, passed the following resolution :

Resolution III—Resolved that this Committee recommends to the Government of India to suggest to the State Governments that their future archival publications should be of a uniform nature in respect of editing, quality and durability of paper, printing and other technical details on the lines of the publications of the National Archives of India.

5. RESOLUTION MOVED BY DR. M.L. SHARMA REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF PERSIAN DOCUMENTS

"Resolved that the Persian documents relating to the affairs of the various important States be classified Statewise and a brief English note giving the gist be attached to each document so that they may conveniently be referred to by the scholars concerned."

*Secretary's Note :—*In the absence of the usual explanatory note by the mover of the above resolution, its scope is not very clear. It is presumed that this resolution refers to the States which undoubtedly possess large collections of valuable Persian records. The State Governments would be aiding the cause of historical research if they undertook the publishing of Persian records in their custody. While editing the Persian records, the State Governments might, in the event of their being unable to publish translations of the documents, either prepare a summary of the contents of every record or follow the practice of the National Archives of India.

So far as the National Archives of India is concerned, it has a vast bulk of Persian records which run into over three lakhs, and which date from 1633 onwards. But the Government of India have already put into execution a permanent programme of their own relating to records from 1759 onwards. This is styled as "Calendaring of Persian Correspondence." Since these records were issued or received by the East India Company, and were considered as records of the late Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, they cannot be classified Statewise. Nine volumes of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* have already been printed, while Volume X is almost ready for the press.

The above resolution could not be moved as Dr. Sharma did not attend the meeting of the Committee.

6. RESOLUTION MOVED ON BEHALF OF THE KARNATAK UNIVERSITY REGARDING PERIODICAL PUBLICATION OF LISTS OF TOPICS FORMING SUBJECTS OF RESEARCH ON INDIAN HISTORY

"That in the interest of historical research lists of the topics relating to Indian history, which are the subjects of research at the various University Departments of History and centres of research, be published by this Committee at a two yearly interval".

Explanatory Note—Information regarding the research work done in the various Universities and centres of historical research in the country is at present lacking. This has naturally resulted in the duplication of research work and total absence of economy in research in the Universities. It is desirable that this Committee undertakes this work of publishing lists of the topics on Indian history, which are the subjects of research at the various Universities and centres of research, once in two years. The feasibility of this may well be considered.

Secretary's Note: A similar resolution (V) was passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its twentieth meeting held at Bhopal on 11 February 1953. (Please see Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXIX, pp. 32-33). The National Archives of India is already collecting information on the research work being done on the modern period of Indian history, and proposes to publish its bulletin on this subject in the near future.

Dr. P. M. Joshi suggested that the above matter should be taken up by the Inter-University Board. The Chairman told the members that some years ago the Inter-University Board had published a report on the research work done and that the Board had also adopted a number of resolutions in that connection. Prof. Gurty Venkata Rao enquired if the National Archives of India could also include in such a list research work done on pre-modern period. The Secretary informed him that it was not possible as the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee were concerned only with research work on the modern period of Indian history. He also told the members that the National Archives of India had already allotted the work of the publication of such lists to an officer who had been especially appointed to attend to the problems connected with research amongst the records. The following

resolution was then passed by the Committee :

Resolution IV: Resolved that in the interest of historical research lists of the topics in later medieval and modern period of Indian History which are the subjects of research at the various University Departments of History and centres of research be published by the National Archives of India once in two years.

7. RESOLUTION MOVED ON BEHALF OF THE KARNATAK UNIVERSITY REGARDING THE BRINGING OUT AND DISTRIBUTION OF AN UP-TO-DATE LIST OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

"That in the interest of historical research the work of bringing out and supplying to the Universities and Colleges, preferably free of cost, an up-to-date list or compendium of the historical documents in the possession of the National Archives of India be undertaken by this Committee."

Explanatory Note—The need for a general list of documents in possession of the National Archives of India is keenly felt by students of history in general and research scholars in particular. Hence it is desirable that the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission undertake the task of bringing out this list or compendium and supplying it to the Universities, recognized Institutions and Colleges in the country. Whether this could be happily undertaken by this Committee may be considered.

Secretary's Note: It would be an incredibly colossal task for the National Archives of India to prepare a list of its records which run into over 240,000,000 manuscript pages and over 27,000,000 pages in print. However the Government of India have been pleased to recognize the need of bringing up to date the Hand-book to the Records in the Imperial Record Department (as the National Archives of India was called before 1947), and have already sanctioned the necessary staff for this purpose. Steps have been taken to implement this scheme.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee could accept in this behalf the proposal of the Secretary that the revision of the old Hand-book to the records at the National Archives of India would be taken up by that Department. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao stated that

the Board for the History of Freedom Movement in Mysore wanted to know what records were available at the National Archives of India relating to the Freedom Movement in Mysore. The Secretary told Dr. Rao that as finding out the materials for the Mysore State involved a lot of research among the records, it was desirable that the Mysore State Government should depute some scholars for that purpose. He further told the members that the Mysore Government had sometime back suggested to him that one trainee sent by that Government for training in archives-keeping should be allowed to search materials on Freedom Movement in Mysore while he was still undergoing training in archives-keeping. But he could not accept the State Government's proposal because the trainee who was receiving a full time instruction could not be deputed for this long and arduous work.

The Chairman remarked that the State Committees on Freedom Movement should consult their local records, as the records at the National Archives of India were already being scrutinised by the officers of the Board set up by the Central Government. He also agreed with the views of the Secretary that it was not possible for the National Archives of India to bring out and distribute an up-to-date list of all the records in its possession. The resolution was thereupon withdrawn by Prof. Sarma.

8. RESOLUTION MOVED BY PROF. GURTY VENKATA RAO REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEE FOR ANDHRA

"Resolved to recommend to the Government of India to set up a Regional Records Survey Committee for the newly formed Andhra State."

Explanatory Note: A separate Regional Committee for the Andhra State is likely to create more confidence among its public and to induce them to disclose and lend their private collections to the members of the Committee functioning in their own region.

Secretary's Note: The setting up of Regional Records Survey Committees is the function of the respective State Governments and not of the Government of India. Please see in this connection Resolution V of the 18th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Mysore in 1942 and Resolution VI of the 8th

1946 at New Delhi. The Research and Publication Committee could authorize the Secretary to draw the attention of the Andhra State to the abovementioned resolutions, and to request that State to implement them at the earliest opportunity.

Dr. Sen told the mover of the resolution that it was the duty of the Andhra Government to set up a Regional Records Survey Committee. Dr. Baliga told the members that at the time of the separation of Andhra from the Madras State, it was agreed between the two Governments that Andhra could set up its own Regional Records Survey Committee whenever it was considered desirable and that an intimation was to be sent to the Government of Madras. The following resolution was then passed :—

Resolution V: Resolved that the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission might contact the Government of Andhra in connection with the establishment of a Regional Records Survey Committee for that State.

9. RESOLUTION MOVED BY PROF. GURTY VENKATA RAO REGARDING PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VIABLE DOCUMENTS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

"Resolved to request the Director of Archives to arrange the preparation of a list of the most important memoirs and other viable documents in the Archives for purposes of editing and publication."

Explanatory Note: As things stand, very few specialists in history are aware of the existence of viable documents found in the Archives. If such a list is prepared and circulated to the Universities in the Indian Union, some of the documents may be taken up by University teachers for editing and publication.

Secretary's Note: (Please see Secretary's Note on Resolution VII relating to the preparation of a list of records). The preparation of a list of "memoirs and other viable" documents in the custody of the National Archives of India would be a stupendous task which, as things at present stand, this Department is unable to undertake. However, a part of this object has already been implemented by the National Archives of India in its Fellowships Scheme, according to which Ph.D. students from different Universities would receive

Rs. 150/- a month for two years and would work on subjects relating to records in the custody of the National Archives of India. The theses of such students, when completed, would be published by the respective Universities. In this manner, a liaison between the National Archives of India and the Universities has been established which would eventually lead to the publication of a small fraction of the rich materials available at the National Archives of India.

If the University teachers would desire to edit and publish other records, they could always do so, and the National Archives would be very glad to give them any help in this direction. But it is best that, pending the preparation of a *Hand-book to the Records in the National Archives of India*, such teachers paid a visit to this Department, at least once, and saw for themselves the vast range of subjects which might be of interest to them.

Dr. S. N. Sen told the mover of the resolution that all records were viable and it was always difficult to make a distinction between editable and non-editable records. Dr. Sen further enquired if Prof. Gurty Venkata Rao meant the editing of certain memoirs available at the National Archives of India and remarked that some of the memoirs were already published. He also said that all the records at the Archives belonged to different Departments of the Government of India, and as such these records formed regular series which could not be disintegrated. He said that any scholar, who was interested in finding out certain records for his use, could easily do that by consulting the indexes to the records. Prof. Rao, thereupon, withdrew the resolution.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair, which was moved by Dr. S.N. Sen and seconded by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

Members Present :

1. Mr. K.P. Pillay
2. Mr. V.S. Suri
3. Mr. R.M. Joshi
4. Dr. B.S. Baliga
5. Dr. G.N. Saletore
6. Mr. A.H. Nizami
7. Sh. Abdur Rashid

8. Mr. G.B. Pandya
9. Mr. Mahmud Ahmed
10. Mr. Hassan Shah
11. Mr. J.M. Ghosh
12. Dr. Ganda Singh
13. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
14. Mr. M.K. Narayana Sarma
15. Dr. Hari Ram Gupta
16. Dr. Hira Lal Gupta
17. Dr. R.C. Majumdar (*in the Chair*)
18. Dr. S.N. Sen
19. Mr. Gurty Venkata Rao
20. Mr. K.L. Srivastava
21. Mr. U.C. Bhattacharya
22. Dr. P.M. Joshi
23. Mr. H.K. Barpujari
24. Mr. G.S. Das
25. Dr. M.V. Krishna Rao
26. Dr. B.A. Saletore (*Secretary*)

A list of members who were present at the meeting will be found on pages 22-31.

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

(Please see Conspectus, pages)

Dr. S. N. Sen informed the members that Resolution I passed at the twenty-second meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, regarding the preservation at the National Archives of India and the State Record Offices of the materials collected for writing the history of the Freedom Movement in India, was discussed by the Board of Editors for the History of Freedom Movement at its meeting held at Ahmedabad in January 1955 and was accepted by it. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, who is the Director of the Board, endorsed the views of Dr. Sen.

The Committee recorded the action taken on the various resolutions passed by it at its previous meetings.

2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA DURING 1954

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

Scheme I: Fort William--India House Correspondence

In conformity with the decision of the Government of India the printing of volume I (Honorary Editor : Dr. K. K. Datta) was entrusted to the Government of India Press, New Delhi. The progress of the work has been very slow. 663 pages have been printed so far and the rest of the matter, which comes to about 400 pages in typescripts, has yet to be set in type.

Printing of Volume II (Honorary Editor : Dr. H. N. Sinha) which was entrusted to Sree Saraswaty Press in 1954, is progressing satisfactorily. 220 pages of proofs have so far been checked and returned to the press. The first proofs of pages 221-376 have been received and are being checked.

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

Mysore, January 26, 1955

The twenty-fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the Crawford Hall, Mysore, at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, January 26, 1955 and was presided over by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in the unavoidable absence of Prof. Humayun Kabir, the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

On a point of order, Dr. U.N. Ghoshal rather bitterly remarked that neither the Minister for Education, Government of India, who is the *ex-officio* President of the Indian Historical Records Commission, nor the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who is the Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee, was present at the Session of the Commission, and that this had a most damping effect on the deliberations of the Commission. At this Prof. L. R. Sethi, Acting Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who had been deputed by the Minister for Education to read the President's speech at the general session, and was also present by invitation at the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, promptly cleared the wrong impression that the President and the Educational Adviser were indifferent to the deliberations of the Commission. Prof. Sethi explained that the Minister had made every possible arrangement to come to Mysore but that certain unexpected development of national importance had compelled him to cancel his programme at the last moment. As for the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Prof. Sethi said that the Educational Adviser's absence likewise was most unexpected, and that it was really very unfortunate that both the Minister and the Educational Adviser, who greatly desired to be present at the Session, could not do so because of unavoidable reasons. Dr. Ghoshal seemed to accept this explanation, although he still felt that either the Minister or the Educational Adviser could have been present. He, however, did not press his point further.

Print order for the text of Volume XVII (Honorary Editor : Prof. Y. J. Taraporewala) has been given. Printing of the rest of the volume is proceeding. The first proofs of the Notes portion have been received.

Volume IX (Honorary Editor : Dr. B.A. Saletore), Volume XIII (Honorary Editor : Dr. P. C. Gupta), Volume IV (Honorary Editor : the late Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari) and Volume VI (Honorary Editor : Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad) are expected to be sent to the press as soon as arrangement for their printing is finalised. Negotiations in this connection are being expedited.

Volume III (Honorary Editor : Dr. R. R. Sethi) and Volume VII (Honorary Editor : Prof. R. P. Patwardhan) are expected to be ready for the press shortly. Work on Volume XVI (Honorary Editor : Prof. S. H. Askari) has been taken up. The editorial works of Volume XV (Honorary Editors : Prof. C. H. Philips and Dr. B. B. Misra), Volume XVIII (Honorary Editor : Rev. Father H. Heras) and Volume XX (Honorary Editor : Dr. A. C. Banerjee) have been received during the year.

While the completed editorial works of Volume VIII (Honorary Editor : Prof. S. A. Rashid), Volume X (Honorary Editor : Dr. Raghubir Singh), Volume XII (Honorary Editor : Dr. S. N. Das Gupta) and Volume XXI (Honorary Editor : Principal Sita Ram Kohli) are expected to be received in the Department shortly, Brigadier H. Bullock, Honorary Editor of Volume XIX, has not submitted any report since the work was entrusted to him in 1946, in spite of our repeated requests, and Dr. I. B. Banerjee, Honorary Editor of Volume XI, has likewise ceased to send any report since his last report in October 1952 when he promised to take up the work soon.

Work in connection with Volume XIV left incomplete by the late Prof. J. C. Taluqdar has not yet been taken up in the Department.

The Secretary informed the members that he had received telegraphic information from Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta, that the printing of Volume XVII of the Fort William—India House Correspondence had been completed. Two copies of the completed volume had arrived at Bangalore by air on that day. He further informed the Committee that progress in the printing of Volume I (Honorary

Editor : Dr. K. K. Datta) was not satisfactory, and that he hoped to send to the press at least two of the volumes which were ready (Volume IX : Honorary Editor : Dr. B. A. Saletore, and Volume XIII : Honorary Editor : Dr. P. C. Gupta).

The Secretary also informed the members that the question of the fixation of the price of these publications was under the consideration of the Government of India and that he had suggested to the Government that their price should not exceed Rs. 20/- per volume as against Rs. 40/- suggested by the Government, so that these publications could be easily purchased by teachers of History and research scholars. Dr. U.N. Ghoshal strongly endorsed the views of the Secretary, and the members agreed with the Secretary that the price of each volume should not exceed Rs. 20/-.

The Secretary also told the members that the volume of Index to the Foreign and Political Department Records, 1756-1780, was ready for the press, but that his main difficulty was that most of the private presses which were on the approved list of the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India, were not ready to take up the printing work of the Government.

The position in regard to Volume XIX (Honorary Editor : Brigadier H. Bullock) and Volume XI (Honorary Editor : Dr. I. B. Banerjee) was next examined. The Secretary explained that the position in regard to these volumes had remained unchanged since the Commission met last at Hyderabad. Dr. Sen intervened by saying that, as promised by him at the last (23rd) meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in October 1954, he had supplied the address of Brig. Bullock to the Secretary, and that he had also contacted Dr. Banerjee, who had informed Dr. Sen that, owing to continued indisposition, he had not been able to finish the work but that, if the volume was needed, he could return it to the National Archives of India incomplete. The Secretary replied by saying that the address of Brig. Bullock given by Dr. Sen was not new but the old one which was in the registers of the National Archives of India, and that letters addressed to Brig. Bullock were never replied to. The members were strongly of the opinion that the position was unsatisfactory and that in case no progress was made by the editors within a reasonable time the volumes were to be taken back from the respective editors for being reassigned to other competent authors. In this connection Prof. L.R. Sethi offered to contact

Brig. Bullock through the Indian High Commission at London. At this stage the Chairman asked the members as to what action was to be taken in the event of Brig. Bullock's not responding to Prof. Sethi's efforts. Dr. Sen suggested that a special treatment should be meted out to European scholars of the type of Brig. Bullock because of their special knowledge of the subject. The members strongly objected to this preferential treatment which seemed to suggest that in India there was a paucity of scholars knowing military history and stated that no kind of favour was to be shown to European scholars as against Indian scholars. Dr. H. N. Sinha suggested that the Committee should appoint another editor in the place of Brig. Bullock. But Prof. Sethi intervened by saying that, if Brig. Bullock did not reply to our letters by the end of March 1955, the Secretary could contact the Ministry of Defence for finding out a suitable scholar in the place of Brig. Bullock. This suggestion was accepted by the members. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Dr. B. S. Baliga, and Prof. Gurty Venkata Rao, among others, participated in the discussion which ended with the passing of the following resolutions :—

Resolution I : This Committee is disappointed at the rather slow progress in the printing of the volume by the Government Press, and urges the Government of India to make an earnest effort to expedite the same.

Resolution II : This Committee requests the Government of India to fix the price of each volume of the Fort William—India House Correspondence Series in such a way as to make it possible for Indian scholars to buy them. The Committee also requests that in no case should the price of a volume exceed Rs. 20/-.

Resolution III : In view of the fact that no reply has been received to the several reminders sent to Brig. H. Bullock in regard to Volume XIX, the Government of India is requested to approach him through the Indian High Commission in London. If no satisfactory reply is received from Brig. Bullock by the end of March 1955, the Secretary of the Commission be authorized to contact the Ministry of Defence and to appoint a suitable scholar as the Honorary Editor for Volume XIX in the place of Brig. Bullock.

Scheme II—Selection from English Records

The editorial work in connection with the *Browne Corres-*

pondence has been completed.

Scheme III(A) : Records in Oriental Languages

Marathi Letters : The work of editing was completed and the volume was sent to the press. In February 1954 the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala informed that due to paucity of funds the printing had been held up. They have approached the Government of India for financial grant. Decision in the matter is awaited.

Hindi Letters : The University of Allahabad has not communicated to this Department the outcome of their approach to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for financial aid for the printing of Volume I of *Hindi Letters*. The Government of Rajasthan has entered into a formal agreement with the Government of India for publishing Volume II of the *Hindi Letters*.

Persian Akhbars : The editing of the volume undertaken by Dr. P. Saran on behalf of the Delhi University is progressing.

Kannada Letters : The Karnataka University has agreed to publish the volume of *Kannada Letters*. But the agreement has not yet been finalised.

Telugu Letters : Andhra University entered into an agreement with the Government of India for publishing the volume of *Telugu Letters*. The photostat copies of the letters were supplied to them in July 1954.

Tamil Letters : The Delhi Tamil Sangam has entered into an agreement with the Government of India for publishing the *Tamil Letters*.

The Secretary explained why financial assistance was necessary in the case of learned institutions like the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala of Poona, which were not in as favourable a position as the Universities were in regard to financial matters. These institutions had an excellent record of work but were altogether unable to defray their printing charges. Prof. L. R. Sethi asked why financial aid could not be secured by the Mandala from the Bombay Government. The Secretary replied that, as the Mandala was printing and publishing letters under the auspices of the National

Archives of India, it was more proper that the Central Government should bear a part of the expenditure relating to the letters with which the Bombay Government had nothing to do. This suggestion of the Secretary was accepted by the members.

As regards the Universities, the Secretary said that the Universities were perhaps lukewarm in their support because of financial reasons. As yet no University had directly applied for assistance to the Secretary. The position in regard to the different Universities was then explained by the various representatives of the Universities. Dr. Saran of the Delhi University said that the delay in the matter of taking up any action in regard to the *Persian Akhbars* was solely due to the past authorities of the Delhi University, but that the present authorities had taken much interest in the matter, although more could be done by way of placing at the hands of the Honorary Editor some more money. Prof. Gurty Venkata Rao told the members that the publication of Telugu Letters could be expedited by the Andhra University. Prof. Sarma of the Karnataka University likewise assured the members that his University would do its best to publish the Kannada Letters. Dr. M. L. Sharma from Rajasthan was unable to say anything beyond expressing the hope that his University would consider the question in all its aspects. At this Dr. M.V. Krishna Rao suggested that a time limit should be fixed by the Committee within which the Universities should complete the publication of the volumes. But it was felt that no hard and fast rule could be laid down in this matter, specially because the Universities were to bear all the expenses. Prof. Sethi suggested that if Universities were really in need of financial assistance, they could ask the University Grants Commission which had funds earmarked for the purpose of giving them financial aid. It was left to the Universities to contact the University Grants Commission in this matter. These suggestions were accepted. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Dr. H. N. Sinha, Prof. G. S. Das and Prof. M. K. N. Sarma among others participated in the discussion.

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 Twenty-second meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Hyderabad in February 1954 (*Vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXX, Part I, Pages 32, 79-83). A further report on the progress made

in this behalf during the year under review is given below :—

(a) *Permanent Committees*: The Government of Bihar has set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee to replace the *ad hoc* Committee which had so far been functioning there. Dr. K. K. Datta is the Secretary of the permanent Committee.

(b) *Annual Reports of the Committees*: A summary of the annual reports of the Regional Records Survey Committees received last year was placed before the Twenty-second meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Hyderabad in February 1954. During the year under review annual reports were received from the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in Madras and Bihar (*Vide* Appendix B).

(c) *Financial grant*: A grant of Rs. 500/- was given by the Government of India to the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee in Bihar during 1953-54. With the establishment of a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee in Bihar, there is no *ad hoc* Committee functioning in any of the States in India and, therefore, the question of giving financial grant by the Central Government does no longer arise.

(d) *Purchase of documents*: During 1953-54 the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee, Bihar, did useful work in salvaging some valuable manuscripts of historical importance in the State. Transcriptions of three Persian manuscripts purchased by the Committee out of the Government of India grant have been, as usual, transferred to the National Archives of India.

The Secretary read out the names of the permanent Regional Records Survey Committees. Dr. P. Saran pointed out that some of the State Regional Records Survey Committees were not properly functioning because the members of such Committees lacked proper qualifications and that they did not take any interest in the work of these Committees. He cited the example of the Regional Committee of the Delhi State which had done no work at all excepting holding a couple of meetings. The Secretary endorsed the views of Dr. Saran and felt that at least the Secretaries of the Regional Committees should be persons with history qualifications and should be genuinely interested in the work of salvaging of records and their utilization. He, therefore, emphasized that as far

as possible the University Professors of History or Professors of History of recognized Colleges should be made the Secretaries of the Regional Committees. Dr. S. N. Sen felt that the above purpose would be better served if the Secretary was authorized by the Committee to contact the State Governments who were the appointing authorities of such Committees with a view to inform them about the nature of work which these Committees were expected to perform. After some more discussion in which Prof. L.R. Sethi, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Dr. Raghubir Singh and Prof. Gurty Venkata Rao participated, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Committee :—

Resolution IV. The Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, be authorized to look into the actual working and composition of the various Regional Committees and to take such steps as would make them work more efficiently, if necessary.

4. RESOLUTION BY DR. GANDA SINGH REGARDING COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

Resolved that State Governments be requested to arrange through their Archives or Education Departments for the compilation and publication of Bibliographies of their regions for the use of students and scholars of History and other allied subjects. Copies of these may be supplied to all organized State Records Offices, Universities and Research Institutes.

Explanatory Note : The Bibliographies should be compiled authorwise in different languages. Appendices giving the names of rulers and/or Governors with dates, wherever available, may be included at the end. These Bibliographies will not only be useful to those already working in the field of research but also attract others to it.

Secretary's Note : The preparation of the Bibliographies, as suggested in the above resolution, is not the function of the archival repositories. It may best be done by Universities to whom this resolution, if passed, may be forwarded.

Dr. S. N. Sen, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Dr. K. K. Basu, and Prof. G. S. Das, who participated in the discussion, felt that the resolution was vague and that it was beyond their scope, as it concerned the Libraries and

other Learned Institutions. Dr. Ganda Singh, however, explained his point of view and stressed the necessity of having regional bibliographies. The Chairman, thereupon, suggested that the resolution in question may be passed and forwarded to the National Library, Calcutta and the Inter-University Board for implementation. Dr. Ganda Singh agreed to the suggestion and the following resolution was passed :—

Resolution V: Resolved that the State Governments be requested to arrange through their Archives Offices or Universities and Education Departments for the compilation and publication of the Bibliographies of their regions for the use of students and scholars of history. Copies of these may be supplied to all organised State Records Offices, Universities and Research Institutes.

5. RESOLUTION BY DR. GANDA SINGH REGARDING THE WIDENING OF THE SCOPE OF SCHEME III (B) OF THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to widen the scope of Scheme III (B) of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India so as to enable the Universities, Learned Institutions and Research Societies to select and publish on their own account, but subject to the approval of the Government of India, records of historical significance at the National Archives of India which have not already been included in the above scheme.

Explanatory Note : The Sikh History Society has published the records at the National Archives of India, known as "Punjab Akhbars, 1839-41", under Scheme III (B) of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. The Society is now interested in the publication of additional records at the National Archives of India relating to the history of the Punjab such as the Punjab Intelligence Reports and the Punjab Akhbars of the subsequent years. This could be done by the Society on behalf of the Government of India on the usual terms under Scheme III (B) of the Publication Programme. It is possible that there may be other research institutions which might like to follow the example of the Sikh History Society. Encouragement may be given to such bodies to do this beneficial work.

Secretary's Note : Scheme III (B) of the Publication Programme

of the National Archives of India entails no financial responsibility on the part of the Government of India. On the other hand, the widening of the scope of the above scheme will enable the interested institutions and societies to publish the more useful series of records at the National Archives of India, which were not hitherto included in the scheme.

The Secretary further explained the position in regard to Scheme III (B) and the following resolution was passed unanimously :—

Resolution VI : Resolved that the Government of India be requested to widen the scope of Scheme III (B) of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India so as to enable the Universities, Learned Institutions and Research Societies to select and publish on their own account, but subject to the approval of the Government of India, records of historical significance at the National Archives of India, which have not already been included in the above scheme.

6. RESOLUTION BY DR. H. K. BARPUJARI REGARDING EXAMINATION AND PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS OF INDUSTRIAL AND RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS IN ASSAM

This Committee recommends that the State Government of Assam may be requested to take early steps for the examination and preservation of the manuscripts and records lying in the custody of the old industrial organisations and religious establishments of the State.

Explanatory Note : The old records of the Assam Tea Company and the Assam Oil Company, and the manuscripts lying scattered at the important *Satras* of the State are yet to be examined and classified. These materials may yield valuable historical data relating to the socio-economic life of the people of Assam since the days of the East India Company. Major portion of these valuable treasures is likely to be dispersed or destroyed, unless immediate steps are taken for their examination and preservation.

Secretary's Note : What is true about Assam is also true in the case of other States in India. But the main problem in this case would be that the records created by the industrial organisations and

religious establishments essentially belong to the private creating agencies, and their preservation by the State repositories might create legal and administrative difficulties regarding the ownership and use of these records in future. A State repository can legitimately provide for the preservation of records which have been transferred to its care. So far as the examination of the records of the industrial and religious establishments is concerned, this problem falls within the functions of the Regional Records Survey Committees of the State Governments. The Government of Assam may, therefore, do well to set up a Regional Records Survey Committee for the salvaging and examination of records in this State.

The Chairman pointed out that the above work should be done by the Regional Records Survey Committee of the State Government. He, therefore, suggested that in the first instance the Government of Assam should set up a Regional Records Survey Committee which should make efforts to salvage the records of the industrial organisations etc. in the State and in case the Regional Committee would feel any difficulty in the matter then in the light of that experience the Research and Publication Committee could make a move.

Dr. S. N. Sen pointed out that this was a question of legislation and under the present law no person or organisation could be forced to throw open their records. Following the above discussion, Dr. Barpujari withdrew his resolution.

7. RESOLUTION BY DR. N. K. SINHA REGARDING PLACING OF MICROFILMS OF HISTORICAL RECORDS ON THE O.G.L. LIST

This Committee recommends that microfilms of historical records imported for historical research should be on the O.G.L.

Explanatory Note : I wanted to have some Dutch records microfilmed for me. I was asked to send a draft for 240 Dutch guilders to cover the cost of microfilming. The Manager, Lloyds Bank, Calcutta Branch, told me that microfilms of historical records did not form an item on the O.G.L. list. I was, therefore, asked to secure a permit from the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta, and a no objection certificate from the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department. I had to approach the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank for the necessary papers. Though the officers concerned were

very accommodating this involved some trouble and delay. The Manager of the Lloyds Bank told me that I could have been spared all this trouble if microfilms of historical records were on the O.G.L. The research worker has many worries. Is he not entitled to expect that he will be spared what is avoidable by the addition of a new item to the O.G.L.? The import of microfilms of historical records is already free from customs tariff (Item 77—Indian Customs—Footnote).

Secretary's Note: The above resolution is self-explanatory, and it will further the cause of historical research if the import of microfilm copies of historical records are placed by the Government of India on the O.G.L.

As Dr. N. K. Sinha could not be present the resolution was formally moved by Dr. S. N. Sen who told that Dr. Sinha had requested him to take up the matter on his behalf. The resolution was unanimously passed by the Committee.

Resolution VII: This Committee recommends that microfilms of historical records imported for historical research should be on the O.G.L.

8. RESOLUTION BY SHRI G.H. KHARE REGARDING THE GRANT OF FACILITIES BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT FOR MICROFILMING OF RECORDS

The Government of Bombay may be requested to offer to research scholars the same facilities for microfilming and photocopying as before.

Explanatory Note: Formerly the Government of Bombay used to execute the microfilming and photo-copying work of scholars at concession rates by using the required material from their own stock. Now research scholars are required to supply the material such as film, paper etc. The Government purchases this material on a very large scale and consequently they get it at a very low cost. But if a research scholar is required to purchase a limited quantity of that material in open market, he has to spend much more money, especially for a small scale work. Under the circumstances there is practically no meaning left in the Government offer of concession rates. Hence the necessity of the resolution.

Secretary's Note: The representative of the Government of

Bombay on the Research and Publication Committee may be in a better position to throw light on this issue.

After Mr. Khare had formally moved the resolution, the Secretary suggested that the Government of Bombay should be consulted in the matter in the first instance. Dr. P. M. Joshi, the representative of the Bombay Government on the Committee, pointed out that the above matter was never referred to him by his Government and promised that he would suggest to the authorities to give appropriate help to the Mandala in that matter. In view of this assurance, Mr. Khare withdrew the resolution.

9. RESOLUTION BY SHRI G.H. KHARE REQUESTING THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNMENT PHOTO REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA, TO ACCEPT MICROFILMING WORK FOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS

The Government of Bombay may be requested to authorize the Manager, Government Photo Registry Office, Poona, to accept at least small scale microfilming and photo-copying work for research scholars as before.

Explanatory Note: Formerly the Government Photo Registry Office was authorized to accept any work from a research scholar at concession rates. Now the authority rests with the Inspector General of Registration, Bombay State. At times he goes on tour, and even small scale work is unnecessarily delayed. Sometimes documents are lent to scholars for a very short period and by the time the necessary permission is accorded the period expires and the scholar is forced to return the documents. Hence the necessity of vesting the power of accepting such work directly in the Manager, Government Photo Registry Office.

In view of the assurance given by Dr. P. M. Joshi in regard to his first resolution, Shri Khare withdrew the resolution.

10. With the permission of the Chair, Dr. R. D. Choksey moved his resolution regarding the fixation of the price of Colonel Phillimore's publications of the Survey of India records.

Explanatory Note: It is a matter of great satisfaction that Volume III of Colonel Phillimore's Historical Records of the Survey of

India, 1815-1830, has already been printed. This publication is undoubtedly of great use to the research scholars working on the history of Modern India. But as the Government of India have fixed a price of Rs. 20/- per volume it may not be possible for most of those who are interested in historical research to purchase the above publication. It is, therefore, desirable that in the interest of historical research the Government of India may sell the above publication to all the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Professors of History of the Universities and recognized Colleges in India and to the research scholars at a concession rate of Rs. 10/- only per volume.

Resolution VIII: Resolved that in view of the importance of the Historical Records of the Survey of India, the Commission recommends to the Government of India that all the volumes entitled "Historical Records of the Survey of India", published by Colonel R. H. Phillimore under orders of the Surveyor General of India, be priced at Rs. 20/- per copy for general sale, but for members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Professors of History of recognized Colleges and research scholars, the above publication be sold at a concessional price of Rs. 10/- only per volume.

11. List of papers placed on the table :

- (i) Constitution of the Bihar State Regional Records Survey Committee
- (ii) Annual Reports for 1953-54 of the Regional Records Survey Committees of Madras and Bihar.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

12th Meeting, New Delhi, July 1948

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

Madras: The State Government has forwarded the annual report for 1953 on the centralisation of records in the Madras Record Office.

16th Meeting, New Delhi, July 1950

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

Bihar: The State Government has set up a Central Records Office with effect from the 1st March 1954, under the administrative control of their Political Department, in place of the Civil Secretariat Record Room.

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 *bonafide* research.

Tripura: There are no records of historical importance in the Palace (at Agartala). A few antiquities such as copper-plates etc. in the Rajmala Section have been kept in the careful custody of the College authorities.

Kutch : There are no records of historical importance in the possession of the Maharao of Kutch.

Himachal Pradesh : There are no records or antiquities of historical importance in the constituent districts of Sirmur, Chamba, Mahasu and Mandi.

19th Meeting, Jaipur, December 1951

Item 4 regarding formation of Publication Programme by the State Governments

Uttar Pradesh : The State Government has formulated a four-year Publication Programme for the records of the Central Records Office, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad under which a series of publications will be brought out from the year 1954-55 to 1957-58.

20th Meeting, Bhopal, February 1953

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.

Madhya Bharat : The resolution has been forwarded to the Regional Records Survey Committee of the State Government (which is the proper authority to consider it).

Uttar Pradesh : The State Government has referred the Resolution to the Uttar Pradesh Regional Records Survey Committee for necessary action.

Andhra : The records of the Zamindars have been taken over by the Collectors of the district and are preserved in the Record Rooms of the respective Manager's Offices. The State Government has been requested to further clarify the nature of the records taken over by them.

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 task being of a colossal nature, requiring execution on a national basis, the Government of India have been requested to include the scheme in the 2nd Five Year Plan.

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.

Madras : The State Government has supplied the required information.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands : The State Government has no information to supply as all their records were destroyed during the Japanese occupation.

Bombay : The State Government has supplied information regarding the Secretariat Record Office and its subordinate offices. A Hand-book to the records in the Alienation Office, Poona, has already been compiled by Dr. G.S. Sardesai.

Uttar Pradesh : The State Government has furnished the necessary information.

Hyderabad : The State Government has supplied the requisite information.

Bhopal : The State Government has furnished the required information.

Himachal Pradesh : The State Government has supplied some information. It has been requested to give further details which are being collected by the State Government.

Coorg : The State Government has furnished some information and has been requested to supply additional details.

Madhya Bharat : The State Government has supplied the

requisite information. However, as certain changes in the administrative set-up are being proposed, the State Government has been requested to inform of the same, whenever the changes are introduced.

Mysore: The State Government is collecting the necessary information.

Pepsu: The State Government asked for a clarification on certain points. The details required were supplied and the State Government has been requested to send the necessary information.

Ajmer: The State Government has supplied some information and has been requested to give further details.

22nd Meeting, Hyderabad, February 1954

Resolution I: Resolved that steps be taken to preserve permanently at the National Archives of India and the States 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 Government of India forwarded the Resolution to the Board of Editors for the History of Freedom Movement in India. The Board of Editors informed that the resolution would be considered at their meeting to be held on the 31st December 1954. Their views have not yet been received.

23rd Meeting, New Delhi, October 1954

Resolution I: Resolved that a Committee consisting of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. S. N. Sen, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and the Director of Archives, Government of India, be set up with a view to studying the conditions at the National Archives of India and to suggest, if possible, ways and means for providing additional seating accommodation for research scholars at the National Archives of India.

The Committee consisting of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. S. N. Sen, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and the Director of Archives studied the question in all its aspects, and the recommendations of the Committee have been forwarded to the Government of India for approval.

Resolution II: Resolved that this Committee requests the Universities and Research Institutions to take more active interest in the study of regional and local history, the materials of which are available in the State Records Offices.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India for approval and necessary action.

Resolution III: Resolved that this Committee recommends to the Government of India to suggest to the State Governments that their future archival publications should be of a uniform nature in respect of editing, quality and durability of paper, printing and other technical details on the lines of the publications of the National Archives of India.

The Resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India for acceptance and necessary action.

Resolution IV: Resolved that in the interest of historical research lists of the topics in later medieval and modern period of Indian History which are the subjects of research at the various University Departments of History and other centres of research be published by the National Archives of India once in two years.

The Resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India for acceptance. A similar resolution (V) was passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its Twentieth Meeting held at Bhopal in February 1953 and in view of this the Department has already collected the necessary information from the various Universities, State Records Offices and Learned Institutions and the same has been published in the National Archives of India Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations, No. 1.

Resolution V: Resolved that the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission might contact the Government of Andhra in connection with the establishment of a Regional Records Survey Committee for that State.

The Resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India for acceptance. The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, proposes to take necessary action in this behalf after the approval of the Government of India is accorded.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

MEMBERS' MEETING

Mysore, January 26, 1955

The Thirty-first Annual Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 12 noon on Wednesday, January 26, 1955 at the Crawford Hall, Mysore. In the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, the *ex-officio* President of the Commission, the meeting was presided over by Dr. R. C. Majumdar. The list of members who were present at the meeting will be found on pages 23-31.

MOTION OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF DR. S. S. BHATNAGAR

The members stood up in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, who died on 2nd January 1955 at New Delhi. Dr. Bhatnagar had presided over the Twenty-ninth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Bhopal in February 1953 in the unavoidable absence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the *ex-officio* President of the Commission. As the Educational Adviser to the Government of India during 1953, Dr. Bhatnagar also acted as the Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee. The Commission passed the following resolution :—

Resolution I: The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission assembled in its Thirty-first Session at Mysore mourn the death of Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and authorise the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family their sincerest sympathy and condolences.

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

(Please see Conspectus)

Dr. S. N. Sen drew the attention of the members to the Cons-

pectus of action taken on Resolution II of the Commission passed at its Thirtieth Session, and suggested that in view of the reply given in this connection by the Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands that there were no archives with the State Government, the Secretary should again explain the position to the Government. Dr. H. N. Sinha pointed to paragraph two of the annexure regarding the vague reply of the Government of Himachal Pradesh to Resolution II of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Commission held at Nagpur in December 1950.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS, IF ANY, OF THE MYSORE MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Indian Historical Records Commission approved all the recommendations made by the Research and Publication Committee.

4. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA DURING 1954.

A report on the progress in regard to the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1953 was placed before the Indian Historical Records Commission at its session held at Hyderabad in February 1954. The report for 1954 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 such technical advice and service as they may require.
- (iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.
- (iv) Microphotographic copies of all rare publications on India not available in this country should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with and placed in the custody of the National Archives of India.

- (v) All *bonafide* 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 *bonafide* 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 machine 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 ; and recommendations relating to the following :—
 - (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) *above*. The programme of acquiring microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad continued to make good progress. The Department acquired copies of nearly 60,000 manuscript pages of original materials from among the Additional Manuscripts and the Hardwicke and Egerton Collections available at the British Museum, London. These records range from the 16th Century to about the middle of the 19th Century and among their notable items mention may be made of Letters and Papers on the State of Portuguese Jesuit Missions in the East Indies (1582-1693) ; Journal in Dutch by Bartholomew Verweg, on his voyage in the Eastern Seas (1664-67) ; Sir William Jones' notes on the cases argued in Bengal; Letters and Papers on the Bengal Army (1776-85) ; Letters of Collin Mackenzie, Colonel Adam and James Tod, and Mackenzie Correspondence (1818-19).

The Department was also able to acquire during the year under report full transcripts of Indian items available among the Chatham and Pitt Papers at the Public Record Office, London, ranging from 1757 to 1805. In addition to the private correspondence of the two Pitts, the collection includes those of almost every distinguished soldier and statesman who had a prominent part to play in the Anglo-

Indian politics of the period. The items acquired in this respect cover nearly 9,600 manuscript pages.

From the Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague, the Department acquired copies of additional Dutch records of Indian interest covering about 55,000 pages and ranging from 1693 to 1699.

The Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, supplied copies of nearly 8,000 manuscript pages of Indian materials belonging to the Nouvelles Acquisitions series. The most significant items among these records are the Correspondence of Bernard Picot de la Motte (the French Commanding General on the Coast of Malabar) with the Indian rulers and the French authorities in Europe (1767-78) and the papers of Charles d' Ochoa who was in charge of French Missionaries in India during 1841-47.

Besides the microfilms referred to above the Department also acquired photostat copies of three important documents. One of them is a letter of Mahatma Gandhi, the other two are from Tagore and Iqbal.

(ii) *above*. (A) The work of salvaging privately-owned manuscripts and providing for their proper housing was continued by the Department. Particular mention may be made in this connection of the acquisition of Macartney Papers (1780-1798), arrangement for the purchase of which was reported last year. Another valued acquisition of this Department is a holograph letter of Henry Mayers Hyndman dated 17 November, 1909. This letter has been deposited at the National Archives of India at the instance of the Prime Minister to whom it was presented by its owner. The letter portrays Hyndman's deep sympathy for India and testifies to the sincere hope with which he looked forward to her liberation from alien bondage. Besides the above the Department also acquired by purchase or gift a few valuable Persian manuscripts of which the most important are the transcripts of three Persian manuscripts, viz., *Aurang-Namah* ; *Balwand-Namah* ; and *Ahwale-Mahabat-Jang*, salvaged by the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee, Bihar. The Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 10,000 for 1954-55 in connection with this scheme.

(B) A permanent Regional Records Survey Committee has been set up by the Government of Bihar during 1954 to replace the

ad hoc Committee which had so far been functioning in there.

(C) The question of the compilation of a National Register of Archives is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

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

(iv) *above.* (a) The microfilming of Parliamentary Papers relating to India and Eastern Affairs of the period after 1907 could not be pursued during this year. The Department however hopes to take up this matter during 1955-56.

(b) The National Archives of India spent Rs. 8,000 during 1953-54 for the purchase of books for the Departmental Library and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent during the same period in connection with the implementation of a five year programme chalked out in 1952-53 for the binding of books. The total number of volumes bound during the year was 1,052. For the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 7,000 has been provided by the Government for purchase of books and Rs. 5,000 for binding of books.

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

(vii) *above.* The work in connection with the air-conditioning of the muniment rooms of the National Archives of India has now taken a practical shape as the installation of the air-conditioning machinery for the ground floor has already been taken up.

(viii) *above.* It was reported last year that due to shortage of the requisite load of electric energy, the Department had decided to instal an oil-fired boiler for operating the laminating press. An order for the oil-fired boiler has already been placed, for which the Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 35,000. It is expected that the boiler will be received and installed during 1955.

(ix) *above.* Training in archives-keeping continued to be imparted

at the National Archives of India, both in connection with the One Year's Diploma Course and the Three Months' Short Training Course. During the year under review, four students joined for the Diploma Course. These students, along with the two students who had completed their training course during last year but could not pass the test, were awarded diplomas on having been declared successful. Training was also given to twenty-eight students in the Three Months' Course who were deputed to this Department by the various Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments.

(x) *above.* Please see review of the publication programme in the agenda of the 24th Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (Item No. 2).

(xi) *above.* The proposal for the construction of an annexe to the present building of the National Archives of India is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

(xii) *above.* A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by the Government for the purchase of materials for storage of records. Taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of carton boxes and the 5-ply boards for storage of records, it has been decided to spend Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of carton boxes and Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of 5-ply boards. Indents for these items have been placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

(xiii) *above.* Mainly owing to a very acute shortage of space, the Department's programme of centralizing the Government of India's records could not make much progress, and, therefore, requests for transfer of old records from the Central Government agencies could not be acceded to. Nevertheless, such records as could not be housed in the originating agencies were received utilizing whatever space the Department had at its disposal. There is now no space to receive further bundles of records. Among the records thus acquired are :

Office of the Salt Commissioner, 1917-27	1350 files
Legislative Department Index, 1922-35	14 volumes
Home Department (Political), 1909-10	150 files
Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)	
Indexes, 1922-44	22 volumes

Collector of Customs, Madras, 1907-33	18 files
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, 1860-1935	21 files
Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1849-1924	47 files
Foreign & Political Department, 1891-1923	10,410 files
Ministry of Finance 1931-48	3,420 files

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

Western India and Gujarat States Agency, Rajkot (1808-1952)	67 bags
Central India States Agency, Indore (1805-1952)	1,16,895 files and 189 volumes
Hyderabad Residency (1876-1953)	500 files and 103 volumes.
Passport records of the Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore Residencies, 1905-48	12,800 files.

(xiv) *above.* As reported last year, a separate Map Section was opened in the Department and was placed under the charge of a Map Officer. The Section has been further strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Archivist, Grade II, for assisting the Map Officer in the cataloguing and and preservation of the Maps and Cartographic records. The Department has received the first batch of 10,000 maps of the Historical Series of the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, while another batch of nearly 20,000 maps of the Miscellaneous Series is expected to be received very shortly. About 1,500 printed maps which were already lying in the Department have been checked and properly arranged ; and 972 printed maps have been accessioned.

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

Legislative Department, 1921-40	3,971 files
Central Board of Revenue, 1860-1924	3,566 files

Military Department, 1845-50	19,888 original Consultations.
Secret Department, 1781-88	7,877 original Consultations.

Most of the records accessioned from various sources are in a state of confusion, their natural order having been disrupted in the process of transfer. The Department has begun the work of re-arrangement but the task is a gigantic one and is yet far from completion. What the Department could complete during the year under review was the consolidation of about 23,480 files covering among others the records of the late Secret, Foreign and Home Departments.

The National Archives of India is actively engaged in revising its Hand-Book to records which has now become rather obsolete.

In addition to the items of Development Programme as given above, the Director of Archives is glad to report that noteworthy progress has been made during the year 1954 in certain other schemes which were undertaken by the National Archives of India during 1953.

(a) The Exhibition Section of the Department, opened last year, continued to work satisfactorily. During the year more than 900 visitors visited the Department. Among them were such distinguished persons as Prof. Julian Huxley, Prof. W. Norman of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and Sir John Wilson, Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collections, U.K. For better publicity and with a view to conveying to the general public and the students of history an idea about the source materials of Indian History that are available in the National Archives of India, the Department has undertaken the publication of two series of pamphlets under the titles, "Source Materials" and "Our Neighbours". Under the former four pamphlets based on the English records have so far been published. while under the latter two pamphlets based on the Persian, Urdu, and Arabic sources have been published. Both the Series have been well received by Indian and foreign archivists.

(b) Five Research Fellows, appointed by the Government of India, have started their work at the Department and their work is

progressing satisfactorily. The sixth is due to join shortly.

(c) With the recruitment of additional staff for the Binding Section, the Department has been in a position to show satisfactory progress in binding work. During this year the total number of volumes bound was 1,424 as against 681 during the previous year.

(d) With a view to ensure safe preservation of records, the Department has undertaken a long-term programme of preparing microfilm copies of the important series of records at its disposal. In this connection the Department has been able to microfilm 3,00,000 pages of the pre-Mutiny Foreign Department Secret Proceedings and 1,50,000 pages of the Home Department Original Consultations. In addition to this, 18,000 exposures of Marathi records of the old Tanjore Raj were made. Arrangements have also been made for implementing the Government of India's scheme regarding the microfilming of manuscripts of national importance and their free distribution to selected Learned Institutions.

The Department has installed a Photostat machine belonging to the Photo Litho Press, Government of India, for the preparation of Photostat copies required by this Department. A new portable microfilming camera has also been acquired to enable the microfilming of manuscripts of national importance at their location, in case it was found that they could not be sent to New Delhi for being microfilmed.

Dr. U. N. Ghoshal sought further information on the microfilm copies at the National Archives of India, on archival legislation, and on the National Register and enquired of the Secretary as to whether there was any qualified officer at the National Archives of India to look after the microfilm copies of records of Indian interest acquired from the foreign countries. The Secretary replied that these microfilm copies were properly looked after and that the Government of India have also sanctioned the post of an officer, who would particularly look after the microfilm copies of records of the Department.

In regard to archival legislation, the Secretary told Dr. Ghoshal that there were many hurdles in the way of introducing archival legislation in the country. He informed the members that the Government of India had no power to legislate for the records of the State Governments unless they were declared as records of national

importance. Moreover there was the problem of setting up an Archival Authority to look after the proper implementation of any such archival legislation, if and when passed by the Government. In view of all these difficulties, the Secretary told the members that he had already suggested to the Government to amend in the first instance the existing Export of Antiquities Act of 1947 so as to stop forthwith the export of records and historical manuscripts from the country; and that the Government had accepted the above proposal and necessary steps were being taken to implement that decision. Dr. S.N. Sen endorsed the views of the Secretary and said that the problem of archival legislation was really a complicated one.

As regards the preparation of the National Register of records, the Secretary told the members that it was a gigantic task and that, therefore, the Government was considering the possibility of taking it up as a part of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Dr. B. S. Baliga and Dr. P. M. Joshi were sceptical about the feasibility of implementing the ambitious scheme. Dr. Joshi considered it as most impracticable and fantastic and asked the members whether any one was clear about the exact implications of a National Register. In view of the above, Prof. L. R. Sethi felt that no final decision on this question was possible until the Commission was quite sure about the actual scope and implication of the scheme.

Dr. S. N. Sen wanted to know if the Government of India could make any progress in retrieving those records of the defunct Residencies in India, which were taken away by the U.K. High Commission in 1947. He reminded the members that the above question was also discussed at the Bhopal Session of the Commission in 1953 and that the Government of India was the legitimate owner of those records. The Secretary told Dr. Sen that the matter was twice referred to the Government of India and that the U.K. Government also claimed some of the records at the National Archives of India. The matter was being pursued by the Government.

While considering item No. XIII of the report of work done at the National Archives of India during the year under review, Dr. S. N. Sen, referred to a resolution passed by the Indian History Congress regarding the reported transfer of some records to Mount Abu. He enquired whether the report had any foundation, and said that, if so, the Government should consult the Commission before implementing

any such proposal. The Secretary informed the members that the question of transferring some of the records of the Residencies to Mount Abu had been decided by the Government of India.

Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, was not prepared to consider any resolution that the History Congress might have passed.

Dr. B.S. Baliga, Curator of Records to the Government of Madras, questioned the competence of the Indian Historical Records Commission to question the decision of the Government of India. Dr. Baliga told the members that the Director of Archives, Government of India, was the only competent authority to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the administration and control of the records of the Central Government. Dr. Sen replied that he did not question the competence of the Director of Archives to advise the Government of India on matters relating to their records. He was, however, quite within his rights to seek information about reported transfer of records, for such information had never before been withheld from the Commission. In the past the Government had always consulted the Commission on all questions relating to their archives including methods of preservation, principles of publication and preparation of reference media. A reference to the past proceedings of the Commission, particularly to that of Baroda Session of 1940 and to Resolution 77 (Gen) of 21st March 1919 of the Government of India will show that he was right. Only once did the Government of India come to a question of policy without the knowledge of the Commission, but the Government had to revise their decision when the Commission protested.

Dr. Baliga did not, however, think that so far as the policy of preserving the records was concerned, the Government had ever consulted the Commission. In all such matters, remarked Dr. Baliga, the Officer-in-Charge of records was the competent authority to advise his Government and to take whatever steps were essential for the proper preservation of records.

Prof. L. R. Sethi, the Acting Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, who had been especially invited to the business meeting of the Commission, remarked that the members of the Commission who wanted any information in that respect had every right to contact the

Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission. He, however, told the members that the Government were alive to the need of ensuring the safety of their records and that they had consequently considered the above problem in all its aspects. Prof. Sethi endorsed the views of Dr. Baliga that where technical matters relating to the preservation of records of the Government of India were concerned, the Director of Archives, Government of India, was the final authority to advise the Government, but that so far as the dispersal of these records was concerned, the Commission could give its advice on the matter. The discussion was concluded by passing the following resolution, which was moved from the Chair :

Resolution II : This Commission request the Government that before taking any final steps to distribute records in different areas they might consider the suitability of the climate of the place to which the records are to be removed as well as the policy of dispersal involved in it.

5. RESOLUTION MOVED BY SHRI N.B. ROY REGARDING COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA AND THE STATE RECORD OFFICES OF DESCRIPTIVE HAND-BOOK AND INDEXES TO RECORDS.

Resolved that an integrated plan be formulated by the National Archives of India and the State Record Offices to compile and publish within a period of 5 years (i) descriptive hand-books of the entire sets of records, pre-Mutiny and post-Mutiny, thrown open by the Governments concerned to bona-fide students of history, and (ii) indexes to those records suited to the requirements of historical research, and that the publications be financed partly by the Governments having custody of the records and partly by subvention from the Government of India ; and that the Universities within the respective States be requested to lend the services of their scholars for the implementation of this scheme at a minimum cost.

Explanatory Note : 35 years have passed since the necessity of descriptive hand-books and suitable indexes to the historical records in the custody of the Central Government and Provincial Governments was emphasized in Government of India Resolution No. 77 dated 21st March 1919, to render the records accessible to the public. The hand-books to the pre-Mutiny records so far published are generally of the nature of a catalogue of the bundles and volumes

of the old records without any indication of their contents. Post-Mutiny records up to 1900 have since been made accessible to students but no descriptive hand-books thereto have yet been published. The manuscript indexes and the printed annual indexes prepared over 50 years ago do not meet the needs of historical research. There has been great improvement in the technique of indexing during the last few decades and it will greatly facilitate research if consolidated indexes are prepared on modern lines. It is of great importance that these hand-books and indexes are made available to students as soon as the records are thrown open to them.

The preservation of historical records is a matter of national importance, but the expenditure involved is now borne by the Governments concerned. The above programme of making those records more accessible to students so as to remove the present impediments in the way of historical research will be costly, and for financial reasons the State Governments cannot carry out the programme without a subvention from the Government of India. The cost of editing the publications will be higher than that of printing them. The Government of India may be moved to bear the printing charges while the Governments having custody of the records should provide the staff for editing the hand-books and indexes.

Secretary's Note: As regards the preparation of descriptive hand-books to the records of the Central and State Governments the attention of the members is drawn to Resolution VII of the Indian Historical Records Commission passed at its 6th Session held in Madras in 1924 in which the records repositories in India were requested to prepare such hand-books. Accordingly the National Archives of India had prepared in 1925 a hand-book to its pre-Mutiny records, 1748-1859. The Governments of Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh also had prepared hand-books to their records, while in Bengal it was under preparation. As all the existing hand-books are more or less obsolete, it is desirable that all the records repositories in India should prepare up to date hand-books to their respective records. The National Archives of India has already taken up the preparation of such a hand-book.

As regards the preparation of indexes to records, it may be stated that the National Archives of India has already printed two volumes of Index to the entire Land Revenue Records in its custody

covering the years 1830-37 and 1938-59 respectively, and that a volume of Index to the late Foreign and Political Department Records for the years 1756-80 is almost ready for the press.

It may, however, be stated that it is not physically possible for a records repository like the National Archives of India where the records run into millions to complete the compilation of their hand-books as well as indexes within a period of five years, as recommended in the resolution. Moreover it is also a question of getting the co-operation of the Universities, which might have their own problems. This Department is unable to speak on behalf of either the Universities or the State Governments.

Shri N. B. Roy formally moved the resolution. Dr. S. N. Sen felt that the publication of indexes of all records up to date could not be completed within a short period of five years. Dr. B. S. Baliga pointed out that as far as he knew all the records of the East India Company have their indexes, and what was needed was that these indexes should be published. Dr. S. N. Sen agreed with Dr. Baliga that the records of the Government have their indexes, but he would not consider such indexes as up to date. Dr. Ghoshal, Dr. K. K. Basu and Dr. P. M. Joshi also participated in the discussion. Shri N. B. Roy later withdrew his resolution.

6. RESOLUTION BY DR. HIRALAL GUPTA TO EXTEND THE SCOPE OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA AND THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES SO AS TO INCLUDE DOCUMENTS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF THE ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PERIODS OF INDIAN HISTORY

Resolved that with a view to making the National Archives a full-fledged and broad-based Archival Department of India, provision be made for extending the scope of its activities so as to include documents and manuscripts of the ancient and medieval periods of Indian History and necessary directive be given to the Regional Records Survey Committees to extend the scope of their activities correspondingly.

Explanatory Note: Under the foreign rule, the Imperial Record Department was established to contain records of the activities of the British Government in India. Later on, its scope was widened so as to include the records dating back to 1600 A.D. But now, when

India has become independent, the archives still remain virtually British archives. In a free country, it is necessary to salvage, protect and preserve the archival treasure of the earlier periods of Indian history also and to make the National Archives truly Indian. Hence it is desirable to extend the scope of the activities of the National Archives to include all available archival material (documents and manuscripts) of all periods of Indian history. Although the amount of material expected to be unearthed and salvaged may not be very large, still under the changed political conditions, it is in the fitness of things to make the activities of the National Archives broad-based.

Secretary's Note : The National Archives of India is primarily a repository for the non-current records of the Central Government. As regards the extension of its scope, so as to house documents or manuscripts on the ancient and medieval periods of Indian history, I am afraid such a step is not feasible at this moment because of a number of reasons.

Firstly, the whereabouts of manuscripts and documents bearing on the pre-modern periods of Indian history, which may exist in large numbers, is not known.

Secondly, since various Learned Institutions, Libraries and Universities have been collecting such manuscripts for quite a long time past, it is a more practical and safer proposition to help such institutions to continue their work of collecting such manuscripts than to propose a huge scheme anew like the above.

Thirdly, centralizing all such manuscripts in the National Archives of India would involve buying them at enormous cost either from the Learned Institutions which may be willing to part with them, or from private agencies which will demand huge sums, when once they learn that selling their manuscripts is a profitable proposition.

Finally, the Department is already faced with a very acute problem of shortage of space. It is not possible to house even the existing non-current records of the Government of India in the present building of the National Archives of India. And it will be impossible to think of making provision for manuscripts on a large scale. But it may be stated that in a very meagre way the National

Archives of India is already helping the implementation of the above programme by occasionally acquiring manuscripts bearing particularly on the medieval period of Indian History. It is regretted that it is not possible for this Department to go beyond this limit at present.

As regards the salvaging of records of ancient and medieval periods of Indian History by the Regional Records Survey Committees there is nothing to prevent them from doing so. In fact, the very purpose for which these Survey Committees were established was to unearth all types of source materials of Indian history and to take steps for their preservation. In the light of these conditions, it is proposed that this resolution may be profitably implemented by the various Universities, and Learned Institutions.

The resolution was moved by Dr. Gupta and it was seconded by Dr. A. L. Srivastava. Dr. S. N. Sen explained that the scope of archives was strictly defined and, therefore, it was none of the functions of an archives repository to collect and preserve stray manuscripts, although he said that, as stated in the Secretary's note, the National Archives was already acquiring by purchase or gift manuscripts of historical importance on modern and medieval periods of Indian history. Dr. P. Saran, Dr. B. S. Baliga, and Dr. P. M. Joshi supported the views of Dr. Sen ; while Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan felt that the use of the word manuscripts with archives would make the resolution workable. Dr. Moti Chandra said that they were going beyond their scope, and felt that the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts was the function of national museums and libraries. The resolution was lost when put to vote.

7. RESOLUTION BY DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR REGARDING AMENDMENT OF THE HISTORICAL RESEARCH RULES OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar gave notice of the following amendments to the Historical Research Rules 1949 :

In rule I, line 3, in place of "1901" substitute the words "15th August 1947."

Rule 7 may be amended as follows :—

7. (a) All extracts taken from the records, or notes and summaries made thereof must be submitted through the Senior Superintendent to the Director of Archives with a list of documents from

which they have been taken in the prescribed form (vide Appendix III). Such of them as the Director of Archives considers unobjectionable will be released within a period not exceeding one month. If, however, any research student feels that the decision of the Director of Archives is not reasonable, he may apply to the Ministry concerned through the Director of Archives for the release of such extracts as the Director of Archives may have withheld.

(b) No note, summary, or transcription shall be removed from the Research Room till they are released by the Director of Archives.

(c) Provided that clauses (a) and (b) shall not apply in respect of published books and records, which the research students might consult in the Research Room.

Explanatory Note : The Government of India in the Ministry of Education have set up a Board of Editors for the History of Freedom Movement. Several States in the Indian Union have also made arrangements for writing the history of their respective contributions to this struggle for freedom. In order to prepare such history, it will be absolutely necessary to consult the records upto 1947. There is no reason why these should not be thrown open to research students now, as the reason which induced the British Government to keep them from the public no longer holds good, and there can be no objection to the procedure suggested in the first amendment.

Many of the research workers working for the Central Office of the Board of Editors for the History of Freedom Movement in India found it very difficult to get their notes or extracts released from the Archives. In some cases they have not been released for a period of more than eight months. Similar difficulties are experienced even while taking out notes and summaries. Even a list, and summary of printed proscribed books were not released for nearly four or five months. The second amendment is proposed with a view to removing these difficulties. I am told by the Director of Archives that the delay is really caused by the Secretariat as papers have to be sent to the different Ministries. There is, however, nothing in the rules to show the necessity of sending any extracts to the Ministries. If there is any such rule or instructions, they should be clearly stated and the Commission should take appropriate steps for removing these difficulties.

On the whole, the long delay in the release causes great incon-

venience and in some cases defeats the very purpose for which the research scholars are sent to work in the Archives.

It passes one's comprehension why the printed and published books or records should come under the operation of any restrictive rules. These are available elsewhere and anybody can make extracts from them without the permission of the Government. If, therefore, any such books or records are available in the Archives the restrictive rules should not apply to them.

The Director of Archives should not insist on the accuracy of the extracts, because it is after all the concern of research workers themselves, and so long as there is no objectionable matter in the notes, no objection should be raised to release them.

Secretary's Note : It is felt that no useful purpose would be served by the above resolution, as the Director of Archives has already moved the Government of India for more comprehensive changes in the Research Rules than those suggested in the above resolution. The Government of India have already agreed in principle to throw open their records which are 40 years old, for research purposes. This means that every year there search scholars will be in a position to lay their hands on new series of records. The final orders of the Government are awaited in this connection. The amendment of para 7 (a) of the Historical Research Rules of the National Archives of India as suggested above is not possible, because of the following reasons :—

Firstly, the excerpts submitted by the research scholars at a time are in such huge bulk that they cannot be physically examined by the existing staff of the Department within a month. An amendment of this type will mean additional staff which is not forthcoming.

Secondly, the hand-writing in which these excerpts are written is sometimes so illegible that those entrusted with the work of scrutiny are unable to make anything out of the excerpts. It may, however, be stated that the Director of Archives has already requested the Government to waive altogether the condition of scrutiny in accordance with the Research Rules now in force in some of the European countries. In case the above recommendations of the Director of Archives are accepted by the Government, it would eliminate delay in the release of records by the Department.

So far as amendment to sections (a) and (b) of clause 7 of the Research Rules is concerned, they are already being adhered to by the Department.

Regarding the point raised in the resolution that there is no provision in the Research Rules that the excerpts taken from records should be submitted to their respective Ministries, the attention of the member may be drawn to the orders of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education *vide* their letter No. F. 92-35/48-A. 2 dated 7th March 1949 where it is provided that the excerpts taken from the pre-1901 confidential records and the excerpts taken from all the post-1901 records whether confidential or non-confidential can be released only by the Ministries concerned. Moreover, in the case of the non-confidential records up to 1901, the Director of Archives is competent to release their excerpts for *bonafide* research after they are scrutinised by the National Archives of India and found unobjectionable. Whenever, however, it is found that such excerpts contain objectionable materials, the excerpts may sometimes have to be sent to their respective Ministries to get their final verdict on the matter.

Further it is the responsibility of the Director of Archives to safeguard the interests of the Government in this matter and, therefore, in the proper discharge of his duties the Director of Archives cannot overlook any such responsibility. It should be remembered in this connection that the Director of Archives is held personally responsible for any misuse of the privileges accorded to the research scholars (please see Indian Historical Records Commission : A Retrospect, page 62). A scrutiny by the Department is, therefore, inevitable under certain conditions.

As regards the Board of Editors, that Board has been given wide latitude in the matter of taking excerpts from records. Only in regard to confidential records and proscribed literature are the excerpts taken by the Board liable to scrutiny by the owning Ministries and not by this Department. If the owning Ministries cause delay this Department cannot be blamed. The Board may in this connection also note that very often excerpts received after scrutiny from the owning Ministries have been lying in the Department for quite a long time, and that reminders have had to be sent to the Board for taking them.

Since the question of throwing open the records which are

40 years old as well as of the expeditious release of excerpts by the owning Ministries is already being considered by Government, it is felt that no useful purpose could be served by the above resolution.

In order to move his resolution Dr. R. C. Majumdar left the Chair and at his request Dr. S.N. Sen conducted the proceedings.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. K. K. Basu. Dr. Ghoshal enquired from Dr. Majumdar as to whether he wanted the records up to 1947 to be thrown open for general research or for the use of the Freedom Movement Board only. Dr. Majumdar replied that his proposal was for throwing open these records for general research, although he was more particular about the use of these records by the Freedom Movement Board. Dr. Baliga objected to the throwing open of these records for general research as he considered that in most of the records up to 1947 the interests of the present Government were involved and that it was difficult to say whether information from a particular record could be used or not against the administration concerned. Prof. L.R. Sethi said that if the records were required for the use of the Freedom Movement Board only, then the matter could be thrashed out between the Board and the Government of India. Shri V.S. Suri, Keeper of Records, Punjab Government, said that usually records of the last 50 years were not released for research work and suggested that the same practice should be continued. The Secretary then informed the members that the Government of India have already permitted the Freedom Movement Board to consult their records up to 1947 both confidential and non-confidential. Regarding Dr. Majumdar's views on the scrutiny of excerpts taken by the Board, Prof. Sethi explained that the matter was taken up at a very high level with the Ministries of Home Affairs, States and External Affairs who felt that even the excerpts taken by the Freedom Movement Board should be scrutinized. All these Ministries, therefore, decided to depute an officer of the rank of the Under Secretary who would be responsible for expeditious release of the excerpts taken by the Freedom Movement Board. The Secretary thereupon told the members that the Ministries were releasing the excerpts of the Freedom Movement Board quite promptly. In view of this discussion Dr. Majumdar withdrew his resolution.

8. RESOLUTION BY DR. P.M. JOSHI REGARDING COMPILATION OF UP-TO-DATE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES OF RECORDS BY THE STATE ARCHIVAL AGENCIES

Resolved that organized State Archival Agencies in India be

urged to bring out Descriptive Catalogues of records in their custody for the benefit of bonafide research students and scholars.

Explanatory Note: To facilitate research it is essential for research students and scholars to know the contents of historical records in any archival agency. Printing of historical records *in extenso* or extracts thereof is a laborious task, which involves time and money. A descriptive catalogue on the lines of the catalogue of the Home Miscellaneous Series by Hill was successfully attempted by the Secretariat Record Office, Bombay. This enables any research worker or member of the public, interested in history to have quickly an idea of the contents of the historical records. Issuing such publications is less expensive and does not involve much time as compared to publishing records *in extenso* and a records agency may with profit undertake work on these lines.

Secretary's Note: There is some difference of opinion among archivists and scholars as to whether descriptive catalogues are to be preferred to indexes, when considered from the standpoint of the comparative cost and labour involved in their preparation, although it cannot be denied that descriptive catalogues are more useful to Research Scholars than indexes. But so far as the National Archives of India is concerned, the Department is already going ahead with the preparation of indexes to its records in accordance with Resolution II of the Indian Historical Records Commission passed in 1939. The National Archives of India has already printed two volumes of Index to Land Revenue Records covering their entire series from 1830 to 1859, and another index volume to the Foreign and Political Department records covering the years 1756-80 is practically ready for the press.

Dr. S. N. Sen pointed out that the indexes to records under preparation at the National Archives of India are more useful than their descriptive catalogues. The Chairman however suggested that wherever preparation of indexes was not possible, descriptive catalogues might be prepared. The following resolution was then passed:

Resolution III: Resolved that organised State Archival Agencies in India be urged to bring out descriptive catalogues of records in their custody for the benefit of *bonafide* research students and scholars.

9. RESOLUTION BY SHRI G.N. CHANDRA REGARDING THE NECESSITY OF A STANDARD QUALITY OF PAPER FOR USE BY ALL RECORD MAKING AGENCIES.

In view of the high cost of preservation of permanent records prepared on ordinary paper the Commission recommends that a standard quality of paper of sufficient strength and durability be prescribed by the Government of India for the use of all record-making agencies in respect of documents of enduring value.

Explanatory Note: The difficulties faced in the preservation of paper records are their discolouration and disintegration due to poor cellulose contents of the fibres and to the addition of such sizing and loading materials which are undesirable for documents of permanent value. An English authority opines that for written documents of permanent value the paper should be all rag fibre, without starch and loading, tub-sized with gelatine. The manuscript records of the pre-Mutiny period which have survived are in a comparatively better state as they were made up of rag paper while the printed records and manuscripts document of a later period have deteriorated so fast that their preservation presents a difficult problem. The introduction of a standard quality of paper of sufficient durability will go a long way to save the valuable documents from early decay and destruction and render the problems of preservation more economical in the long run. At present the less important documents have the same paper medium as those of enduring value and it is desirable that a better quality of paper should be used for the latter.

Secretary's Note: The rag fibre paper is certainly a better material for records than the paper which is mostly used at present in the Government offices so far as its durability is concerned. It may be stated in this connection that, on the recommendation made by the Local Records Sub-Committee of the Government of India in its 13th Meeting held in July 1951, the National Archives of India had carried out tests to find out the best quality of paper and ink which could suitably be used by the record creating agencies in India. The results obtained by the National Archives of India were submitted to the Government of India who have forwarded the recommendations of the National Archives of India to the Indian Standards Institution for their opinion. Their reply is awaited.

Shri Chandra moved the resolution which was seconded by Prof. Gurty Venkata Rao. Dr. S. N. Sen suggested that the words "of

enduring value" be omitted in the resolution as it was difficult to say as to which of the records created by an agency would be of enduring value. Dr. Baliga seconded the proposal. The following resolution was then passed :—

Resolution IV : Resolved that in view of the high cost of preservation of permanent records prepared on ordinary paper the Commission recommends that paper of durable quality be prescribed by the Government of India for the use of all record-making agencies in India.

10. RESOLUTION BY SHRI G.N. CHANDRA RECOMMENDING INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON THE METHODS TO BE USED BY THEM FOR PRESERVATION OF THEIR RECORDS.

The Commission views with grave concern the condition of the archives in the Indian repositories which are scarcely more than three centuries old and recommends to the Government of India that full information regarding the physical defence of paper records be obtained from the European countries where even older records have been kept in a satisfactory state of preservation.

Explanatory Note : Experience has shown that the deterioration of paper records in the Indian climate is faster than in the Western countries. The quality of paper and ink may be responsible for this to some extent. But the importance of the proper methods of preservation of the valuable documents cannot be over-emphasized. There have been recent improvements in these methods such as fumigation and lamination with cellulose acetate, but how far these are reliable cannot be judged till after the lapse of centuries. In the repair of documents flour paste is used in the Public Record Office, London, while dextrine paste has been recommended for the purpose by expert opinion in India. A comparative study of the methods of preservation of records, their care and treatment, repair and reconditioning is likely to be very fruitful in prolonging the life of Indian archives.

Secretary's Note : The latest methods of preservation of records used by the European repositories are already too well known to require any further reference to those repositories. Moreover, the National Archives of India has already established a separate section to carry on researches on the problems connected with the preservation of records under the Indian conditions. The National Archives

of India will be glad to supply all possible information in this connection in case the same is required by any State records repository.

In view of Secretary's note Shri Chandra withdrew the resolution.

On a point of order, Prof. L. R. Sethi wanted to know as to whether there was no provision in the constitution of the Commission that resolutions once passed by the Commission should not be ordinarily repeated by the members. Dr. S. N. Sen replied that the Secretary was the authority to draw the attention of the movers of these resolutions if they were already passed. The Secretary thereupon explained that in most of the cases resolutions were accepted for the agenda after lengthy correspondence with the movers of the resolutions. Prof. Sethi suggested that the Commission should authorise the Secretary to take necessary steps so that the resolutions should not be very often repeated by the members unless it was absolutely essential.

11. RESOLUTION BY DR. B. S. BALIGA REGARDING CONSERVATION OF RECORDS CREATED BY THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Resolved that the records created by the committees appointed by the Government of India and by the State Governments from time to time be centralized in the National Archives of India and in the State Record Offices respectively and where this is not possible, preserved at least in the Archives Section of the Departments concerned.

Explanatory Note : It has been said, and said perhaps truly, that one of the vital features of democracy is that of appointing committees consisting of non-officials and officials to investigate and report on important matters affecting administration. After India achieved independence several such committees have been appointed both by the Government of India and the various State Governments and much evidence, written and oral, has been collected by each one of these committees. It is needless to say that the records of these committees, containing as they do all this evidence cannot but be regarded as valuable both for present administrative purposes and for future historical research. Such records should not,

therefore, be lost, should not be allowed to be destroyed or deposited in any unknown place or office, but should be centralized, if possible, in organised archives repositories. The records created by committees appointed by the Government of India may be centralised in the National Archives of India and those created by the committees appointed by the State Governments in their respective organised record offices wherever they exist. Where, however, this is not possible, they should be preserved safely in the archives sections of the concerned Departments of Government. It may be stated here that in Madras similar records are, under a standing order of the Government, deposited in the Madras Record Office as soon as the committees are wound up.

Secretary's Note: In the ordinary course, all the archives created by the various commissions or committees appointed by a Government necessarily form a part of the records of the Ministry or the Department to which such a commission or a committee might be attached and as such the records created by such bodies and the evidence collected by them should strictly be passed on to the records repositories either when these committees are wound up or when their records are no longer required for the day-to-day administration and can be treated as non-current records.

The resolution was moved by Dr. B. S. Baliga and seconded by Dr. S. N. Sen. After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolution V: Resolved that the records created by the Committees appointed by the Government of India and by the State Governments from time to time be centralised in the National Archives and in the State Record Offices respectively, and where this is not possible, preserved at least in the archives sections of the Departments concerned.

12. RESOLUTION ON ACCESS TO RECORDS UP TO 1946 FOR BONAFAIDE RESEARCH

Resolution passed by the Indian History Congress at its Nagpur Session in 1950 regarding the throwing open of records of the Central and State Governments up to 1946 for *bonafide* research, was duly forwarded by the Government of India to the State Governments for their consideration. The views of the various State Governments

in this respect were placed before the 30th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Hyderabad in 1954. So far as the Central Government is concerned the Government of India have, after a careful consideration of the problem, agreed in principle that their records which are 40 years old should be thrown open for research. The final order of the Government in this connection is awaited.

The Commission recorded the action taken by the Secretary in this behalf.

13. REPORT ON THE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE FOR ARCHIVES AND PAINTINGS IN RAJASTHAN

A report on the appointment of the Fact Finding Committee by the Government of India and its proceedings during 1953 was placed before the 30th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Hyderabad in February 1954 (*Vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXIX, Part I, Pages 115-33). During 1954, the Government of India had given a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Fact Finding Committee. A meeting of the Committee was called on 9th December 1954 at Jaipur but in absence of the required quorum the meeting could not be held. The Director of Archives who could not attend the meeting had addressed a letter to be placed before the Committee, recommending that early steps should be taken by the Government of Rajasthan for the establishment of a Central Record Office at Jaipur, as had already been decided by the Committee in its earlier meetings.

As Dr. M. L. Sharma, the Secretary of the Fact Finding Committee, was not present at the meeting, the Secretary informed the members about the position.

Resolution VI: The Commission desires that more solid and substantial work should be done by the Fact Finding Committee on Rajasthan records and paintings.

Dr. S. N. Sen moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary and his staff for the excellent work done by them. He also thanked Prof. L. R. Sethi for attending the meeting and giving some very valuable suggestions. Dr. Sen also thanked the Chair on behalf of the members.

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 in India 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, or if such a person is not available, the officer should, after appointment, be sent 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.

Himachal Pradesh : The State Government has informed that they have noted the Resolution for guidance in so far as it is practicable for them to implement it. The question of training their personnel of the Record Section at the National Archives of India is under consideration.

Saurashtra : The State Government has accepted the resolution in principle and arrangements to train the staff of the Record Department at the National Archives of India are being made.

Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India : The

Keeper of the Secretariat of the Ministry holds a certificate in archives-keeping. The subordinate offices of the Ministry have been asked to keep in mind the contents of the Resolution.

Karnatak University : The University does not feel the necessity of the services of a trained archivist at this stage, as the records of the University are only 5 years old. The question of deputing any one for training will be considered when such a necessity arises.

Jammu & Kashmir : The State Government informs that the Resolution is acceptable in principle and will be acted upon when the State finances permit of increased expenditure on scientific maintenance of records.

Assam : The State Government has appointed a diploma-holder in Archives Science as 'Keeper of Records' in the Assam Secretariat as a temporary measure.

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.

Madhya Pradesh : The State Government has constituted a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee and has sanctioned necessary funds to meet its expenditure. The State Government also proposes to consider proposals for expanding the scope and functions of the Committee in due course.

Ajmer : The State Government has accepted the resolution.

29th Session, Bhopal, February 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.

A meeting in connection with the resolution was held on 26th

March 1954 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Humayun Kabir, Secretary, Ministry of Education, and was attended by the representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Director of Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, Director-General of Archaeology, Director of National Archives and other officials of the Ministry of Education. The Director of Historical Section, and the Director-General of Archaeology promised to supply lists of records and documents in their custody, which were to be treated on a priority basis with regard to their preservation in times of armed conflict. It was also decided to address the State Governments in this connection and to get from them priority lists of exhibits in the custody of State Governments. Necessary action in this connection is being taken by the Government.

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

Orissa: The State Government has no publications at present. When the same are undertaken they will be supplied free of cost.

30th Session, Hyderabad, February 1954

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

The resolution was forwarded to Mrs. Dikshitar and Mrs. Bhat.

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 25 years old be centralized in the Record Offices of the States.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the

State Governments for necessary action. Replies received from some of them have been summarised below :

Kutch: No bifurcation of records is done.

Coorg: All records have been centralised in the Central Records Office of the State. No bifurcation of records has been made.

Panjab: All non-current records are concentrated at the Central State Archives. No division of records into historical and administrative, is being made.

Vindhya Pradesh: Action will be taken when a Central Records Office is set up.

Delhi: It is not possible to centralize all non-current records for want of accommodation.

Madras: All Secretariat records more than 3 years old are regularly centralized in the State Records Office.

Madhya Bharat: Records are not bifurcated into administrative and historical categories. A scheme of reorganisation of a Central Records Office is under consideration.

Himachal Pradesh: All records of the States merged in Himachal Pradesh are being centralised in the Records Office of the State, along with Secretariat records.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: There are no archives in the State.

Pepsu: All non-current records of the erstwhile State are concentrated at the State Record Office irrespective of their administrative or historical nature.

Travancore-Cochin: The State Government does not propose to bifurcate records into historical and administrative records.

Bihar: No distinction has been made between administrative and historical records in the State. All pre-1901 records are being centralized in the Central Records Office in the State Secretariat at Patna

Bombay : There is no bifurcation of records into historical and administrative divisions. All non-current records which are 10 years old are deposited with the Secretariat Record Office.

Andhra : There is no separate record office for the State. The question of establishing one is under consideration.

Saurashtra : The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Mysore : There is no bifurcation of records into historical and administrative categories. The question of establishing a Central Record Office is under consideration of the State Government.

Jammu & Kashmir : There is no bifurcation of records into historical and administrative categories. All non-current records are being centralized.

Hyderabad : All records of the defunct departments are preserved in the Central Record Office, irrespective of their nature. All records of the Secretariat Departments of the Government of Hyderabad will be centralized in the Central Record Office.

Assam : No bifurcation of records into historical and administrative categories has been made. Centralization of non-current records which are 25 years old will be taken up as and when a Central Record Office is established in the State.

Uttar Pradesh : The State Government is collecting information from the authorities concerned.

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.

The Government of India forwarded the Resolution to all the

State Governments for necessary action. Replies received from some of them are summarised below.

Manipur : The State Government has accepted the resolution.

Panjab : The State Government does not think any action necessary as no re-arrangement of the boundaries of Panjab(I) is contemplated.

Travancore-Cochin : The State Government has accepted the Resolution for due consideration in case of contingency.

Mysore : The State Government has accepted the Resolution and has issued necessary instructions to the Heads of Departments in the State.

Assam : The State Government has accepted the Resolution.

Saurashtra : The State Government has accepted the Resolution.

Coorg : The State Government does not think any action necessary as there is no possibility of the reorganisation of its boundaries.

Pepsu : The State Government has accepted the Resolution.

Delhi : The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

Andhra : The State Government does not consider any action necessary.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands : The Administration informs that as there are no archives in the territory the question does not arise.

Madras : The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

West Bengal : The State Government has accepted the Resolution.

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.

The Government of India have accepted the Resolution and have made the following amendment to the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission : "In case an ordinary member of the Commission other than an *ex-officio* ordinary member is unable to attend a particular meeting, the State or Central Government, University or Learned Institution concerned, whose nominee the member is, shall have the right to nominate an alternate member to attend the meeting." This amendment to the constitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission has been communicated by the Government of India to all the State Governments, and all the Universities and Learned Institutions represented on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF THE BIHAR REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEE

No. V/C-9034/53E.45011

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR,
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

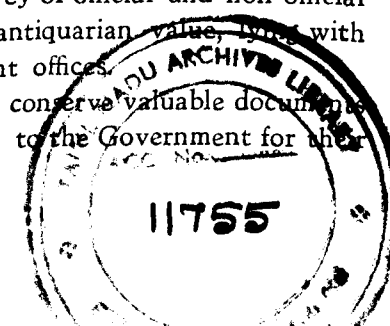
Patna, the 2nd March, 1954

I am directed to convey the sanction of the State Government to the establishment of the Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee with the following composition :—

Members representing the Bihar Government, Patna University and Bihar University in the Indian Historical Records Commission (ex-Officio)	Three
Honorary Director of the K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute	One
Representative of Research Society	One
Nominees of the State Government	Five

Dr. K.K. Datta of the Patna University is nominated to be the Secretary of the Committee until further orders.

2. The functions of the Committee will be as follows :—
- To conduct a systematic survey of official and non-official documents of historical and antiquarian value, issued with different persons and in different offices.
 - To endeavour to salvage and conserve valuable documents and to make recommendations to the Government for their preservation.



(iii) To advise Government regarding the establishment of a central archives in Bihar.

(iv) To carry on propaganda to popularise knowledge about the preservation of Historical records.

(v) To collect by purchase or other means records which are likely to be otherwise dispersed, lost or destroyed.

(vi) To take any other step for the preservation of historical records and the building up of a suitable collection.

3. I am also directed to convey the sanction of Government to grant Rs. 2,940/- in the first year and Rs. 3,246/- in subsequent years, beginning from the financial year 1954-55 for the expenditure of the Committee. The expenditure will be incurred on the items given in the enclosed list. This sum of money will be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Regional Records Committee in the beginning of each financial year. The Secretary of the Regional Records Committee will be the drawing and disbursing officer in respect of this scheme.

4. The cost will be debitable to a new head "37-Education-E-General-Miscellaneous-Regional Records Survey Committee" in the Education budget. Necessary provision of funds will be made by means of a schedule for supplementary demand to be included in the 1st Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1954-1955.

Sd./- J.C. Mathur
Secretary to Government

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES FOR 1953-54

Madras. The Government of Madras permitted the Convener of the Local Records Survey Committee to co-opt not more than six members representing varied interests such as zamindars, ancient families and old established business firms, so as to widen the scope of the work of the survey committee. As a result of this the Committee co-opted Shri B.B. Sarvarayudu Garu, Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram, Madras, and Mr. J.C. Holcombe, C/o Messrs Parry & Co., Madras.

With the close cooperation of the Commissioner, H.R. & C.E. (Administration) Department, Madras, the Committee made a thorough search in the temples, religious institutions, mutts etc. in the State of Madras with a view to salvage old historical manuscripts from their custody. The Committee also helped the State Committee on History of Freedom Movement in India by compiling information on the source materials on the history of the freedom movement. Particular mention in this connection may be made of the location of letters written by the late Sjt. V.V.S. Iyer. The Committee also undertook on behalf of the Government the work of the compilation of a list of names of persons and institutions of the Madras State that are likely to possess valuable historical manuscripts.

In the field of collection of historical material, the Committee got as gift from Shri M. Shanmugasundaram, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheepuram, an old title deed relating to the 18th century. The Committee also approached the members of the Sengunthar Maharana Sangam, Madras, for records as some of them hail from the ancient families which had contacts with the East India Company. A similar approach was made to the Senior Prince of Tanjore for records of historical interest in his possession. The Committee also scrutinized the records relating to the Tanjore Rajas in the possession of Shri S. T. Shrinivasa Gopalachari, Advocate, Madras. The Committee has also undertaken the task of compiling a small booklet similar to "Foster's Guide to India office

Records", giving a gist of the contents of the old manuscripts and records, which were either acquired by the Committee or located by it. With a view to obtaining information regarding the social and economic condition of those times the Committee made efforts to get at the market reports which used to be sent periodically by old and leading business firms to England. The Committee has taken up the question of examining the records in the possession of the solicitors in the city of Madras from the point of view of their usefulness as source materials of history, as well as the listing of the manuscripts in the possession of the Zamindar of Perur. A photographic copy of a Kannada manuscript relating to the conferment by a Naik of Ikkeri of certain rights of worship to a temple of Mysore was also being acquired by the Committee.

Bihar. During 1953-54 the Committee was able to bring to light a number of old historical records of which mention may be made of the following :

Translation of an Urdu petition of Bechan Lal "*Karvardaz*" and "*Mukhtar*" holding a general power of attorney on behalf of Rai Kenla Prasad, maternal grandson of Maharajah Dhiraj Narain (deceased), dated 22nd April 1839, was found in the Commissioner's Record Room at Patna. In this petition some documents are attached as proof of inheritance to and right over the property of Maharajah Dhiraj Narain.

Two Persian manuscripts—(i) Balwand Namah: History of Banaras State, from the time of Katted Misser till the time of Raja Iswari Prasad Narain Singh, written by Ghulam Hussain Khan in 1880 and (ii) Ahwal-i-Mahabat Jung, a rare history of the time of Aliverdi Khan Mahabat Jung written by Yusuf Ali in 1199 A. H.—were discovered and their transcripts were sent to the National Archives, New Delhi.

An important Court document consisting of 16 folios written in old Persion style was discovered at Kabia in Begusarai Subdivision in the possession of Anant Parsad Singh.

Dr. K. K. Dutta, the Convener of the Committee also located a number of documents in the record rooms of different divisions and districts of Bihar which throw new light on the movement of 1857-59. These documents contain an account of the activities of Kanwar

Singh and his comrades in Bihar and describe their connection with the rulers of Rewa, Gwalior, Lucknow, Azamgarh and with Nana Saheb and the Nawab of Oudh and some others.

The Committee also located two autobiographies, one of Shri Janak Prasad and the other of Shri Gorakh Prasad, both of whom were prominent collaborators of Mahatma Gandhiji in his work at Champaran in connection with the agitation against indigo planters during 1917-18.

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS

Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, Lucknow :

Published the following papers :

- (1) 'When Cuttack had no market' (Orissa Historical Society, Vol. I-Oct. 1952).
- (2) Clive and Usury in Bengal (J.I.H. XXX-Part III)
- (3) Second Afghan War and Patriotic Fund (J.I.H., 1953)
- (4) Clive and the Gumastahs (I.H.Q. Vol. XXVIII)
- (5) Clive and the Company's fire-arms (I.H.Q. Vol. XXVIII)
- (6) Campaigns of 1824-25 in Assam (Bengal—Past and Present, Vol. XXXI)
- (7) The Oudh Loans (J.I.H. Vol. XXX-Part I)
- (8) Exclusion of high caste Hindus from Police (I.H.R.C. 1953)
- (9) Wellesley and the Provincial Battalions (J.I.H. Vol. XXX)
- (10) Panchayat System of Village Administration (Quarterly journal of I.C.C.R. Vol. II)
- (11) Architecture of Lucknow (Indian Science Congress, Lucknow Session)
- (12) Historic Forts of Uttar Pradesh (U.P. Govt. publication)

Dr. P.M. Joshi, Bombay : Material from Public Department Diaries on 'Maratha Invasions of Salsette and Bassein' is being edited.

Prof. N. B. Roy, Visva-Bharati University :

- (1) Translation of *Tazkirat-ul-Muluk* (to be published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta)
- (2) Translation of the Persian *diwans* of Mirza Kamran (to be published in the Visva-Bharati Quarterly.)
- (3) New light on the history of the Hillmen and Santhals (Bengal-Past and Present, January to June 1954)

Shri V.S. Suri, Simla :

- (1) Prepared a preliminary inventory of a large family collection of documents in the possession of Rai Inderjit Bhandari of Batala.
- (2) Translated and edited "Siyahat-i-Kashmir" (to be shortly printed)
- (3) Prepared a note on the political, territorial and administrative evolution of the Panjab under the British rule (to be shortly published).

Sahibzada Hasan Shah, Srinagar :

- (1) Continued work on the Manuscripts of *Tarikh-i-Hassan*.
- (2) Supervised the preparation of a collated and corrected manuscript copy of "Baharistan-i-Shahi".

Prof. A. H. Nizami, Rewa :

Published the following articles :

- (1) Amarkantak—Crown of the Maikala (The Leader, Allahabad)
- (2) The heart of Bharatvarsha—its cultural heritage (Amrita Bazar Patrika, Allahabad)
- (3) Muhammedabad—Kalpi, and its historical background (Islamic Culture, Hyderabad)
- (4) Vindhya Pradesh in the 15th Century (Ahmedabad Oriental Conference).
- (5) Collected material for the History of Freedom Movement in Vindhya Pradesh.

Dr. Hiralal Gupta, Saugar University :

- (1) (a) "The Thugs and their classification for judicial purposes" (Saugar University Research Journal, Vol. I, No. 3, Part. I, 1953-54)
- (b) "Martin's interference to control succession in Hyderabad" (read before the Indian History Congress, Waltair)
- (2) Continued work on "British relations with the States on the Northern Frontier of India in the post-Mutiny period".

Dr. A.L. Srivastava, Agra :

- (1) (a) The Nature of the State in Medieval India
(b) Early life of Shah Alam II, 1728-1806—University Extension Lectures published by Agra University.
- (2) The Sultanate of Delhi, 2nd Edn., 1953.

Shri R.M. Joshi, Hyderabad :

- (1) Edited "The Poona Akhbars, Vol. II".
- (2) Examined material for the History of Freedom Movement in Hyderabad.

Dr. Y.H. Khan, Hyderabad :

- (1) Sadeet Waqai of the Deccan (published by the Central Records Office, Hyderabad).
- (2) Edited a volume relating to the diplomatic correspondence of Nizam Ali Khan.
- (3) Administrative Papers of Aurangzeb's time (work proceeding).

Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, Hoshiarpur : Edited a volume of Punjab Newsletters, 1844 (to be published by the Punjab University).

Shri L. P. Pandeya, Nagpur : Discovered some ancient coins and a stone seal stamp in the village Batpur, District Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri S. C. Dé, Bhubaneswar : Published the following papers :—

- (1) Two Punjab Sanads from Bhadrak, (Orissa Historical District Baksore Research Journal, Vol. II, No. 1).
- (2) An Image of Loknath from Bhubaneshwar (Orissa Historical District Baksore Research Journal, Vol. II, No. 2).
- (3) Find of a hoard of copper-coins of the Jaunpur Sultan in Orissa (Orissa Historical District Baksore Research Journal, Vol. II, No. 1).
- (4) Bargarh—Copper-plate of Maharaja Narayan Singh of Sambalpur (Orissa Historical District Baksore Research Journal, Vol. II, No. 3-4).

- (5) Bilingual Inscription of Baripada (Orissa Historical District Baksore Research Journal, Vol. II, No. 3-4).

Dr. Raghubir Sinh, Sitamau :

Edited :

- (1) Kavi Kumbhakarn's work "Ratan Raso" (in press)
- (2) "Ojha-Nibandha—Sangraha," Vol. III (Hindi) (published by the Rajasthan Vishwa-Vidyapeetha, Udaipur)
- (3) Edited the text of Hindi translation of Faqirullah Khan's "Rag-Darpan" (Historical portion only) and wrote the life of Faqirullah Khan.

National Archives of India building, which work is expected to begin in October, 1954. The annexe would enable the National Archives of India to take over the bulk of the non-current records with the various Ministries of the Government of India.

The Committee then discussed Secretary's note on Resolution V, Part II of the conspectus, and agreed that henceforth the Local Records Sub-Committee should meet only once a year, and not twice a year as decided at the last meeting.

Item 2

The Committee agreed in principle that the Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India should adopt a uniform filing system on the basis of subject-index prepared by each Ministry and Department on the following principles :—

- (1) For each individual theme there should be one and no more than one 'master'—file, dealing with the policy matters involved in it and a number of subsidiary files dealing with the particular application of the policy decided on in the 'master' file.
- (2) The 'master' file should embody nothing but the notes, minutes and correspondence bearing on questions of policy.
- (3) Routine letters, discussions, notings or reference matters (e.g. books, journals, statistics etc.) needed in preparing a case should be embodied in a routine file.
- (4) A subsidiary file should bear the same description as the corresponding 'master' file.
- (5) Whenever the matter dealt with in a subsidiary file raises a question of policy, the matter should at once be transferred to the appropriate 'master' file giving proper cross-references. In no case should a subsidiary file be permitted to develop a policy.
- (6) If a question dealt with in the 'master' file leads altogether to a new issue, that should be dealt with in the appropriate file, or if necessary, a new file should be opened.
- (7) No numerical symbol should be devised for a file other than that allocated to the particular theme in the file-classification system. Nor should the same numerical symbols be used for more than one file.

The Committee further recommended that the above scheme

APPENDIX D

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee was held on 9th July 1954 at 3 p.m. in the Ministry of Education, at New Delhi. The following were present :

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|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Prof. Humayun Kabir | — | Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, (in Chair). |
| 2. Sardar Fateh Singh | — | Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. |
| 3. Dr. J.N. Khosla | — | Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs. |
| 4. Shri C. Ganesan | — | Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance. |
| 5. Dr. B.A. Saletore | — | Director of Archives, National Archives of India (Secretary). |

Item 1

The Committee reviewed the action taken on the resolutions passed at the last meeting. As regards resolution I and resolution II, part I, of the last meeting, the Committee pointed out that there was an acute shortage of accommodation in the Ministries, and that, therefore, unless the bulk of their non-current records, which were lying with them, was taken over by the National Archives of India, it would not be possible for them to properly maintain their ever growing semi-current and current records. Prof. Kabir, who agreed with the above view, gave the example of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and pointed out that the total office space allotted to the Ministry of Education was far short of the requirement. The Chairman, however, informed the Committee that the Planning Commission had agreed to an expenditure of Rs. 18 lakhs (7 lakhs this year and 11 lakhs next year) for the construction of an annexe to the

should in the first instance be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs for their views as it had a direct bearing on office procedure, a Manual of which the Ministry of Home Affairs were already preparing.

Item 3

The Committee noted with concern that the Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India were not following any uniform policy in respect of the requisitioning of records from the National Archives of India and their return, with the result that the records sent by the National Archives of India to the various Ministries as early as 1927 have not yet been returned by them to that Department. The Committee, therefore, recommended that in order to enable the National Archives of India to properly supply the records in its custody whenever they were requisitioned the following principles might be followed strictly by the Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India.

- (1) The standard requisition form (S.43) should in all cases be used and all other instructions given in this connection in the Government of India Office Memorandum No. F. 50-6/43-E, dated 13th February 1943, be strictly adhered to by the Ministries and the Departments concerned.
- (2) The records borrowed by the Departments should be returned to the National Archives of India within a period of three months, and in case they were needed for a further period, a formal notice to that effect should be given to the Director of Archives and fresh requisition slips should be furnished.
- (3) No records borrowed by a Department from the National Archives of India should be transferred to another Department without the knowledge of the Director of Archives, and in the case of such a transfer, the subsidiary borrower should send a separate requisition to the Director of Archives to enable him to transfer the loan to the latter's account.
- (4) All the outstanding records for which reminders have already been sent to the borrowing Ministries and Departments of the Government of India may be returned to the National Archives of India without further delay.

The Committee further recommended that, in case any Ministry have not returned the records lent to them by the National Archives of India within the stipulated period of three months, the Director of Archives may remind the Deputy Secretary in charge of the Establishment of the Ministry concerned for necessary action.

Item 4

The Committee unanimously approved the following rules for the scrutiny of excerpts taken from the records at the National Archives of India by bonafide research scholars.

Rules for Scrutiny of excerpts

1. Excerpts taken from pre-1901 non-confidential records should, as usual, be scrutinized at the National Archives of India, while excerpts from the confidential records of the above period should be scrutinized by the Ministries concerned.
2. Excerpts taken from confidential and post-1901 non-confidential records should be scrutinized by the Ministries concerned.
3. Excerpts taken from the records which have already been published may be released except when they contain obscene or proscribed matter.
4. In supplying copies or extracts from the records in the custody of the National Archives of India no reference is necessary to the Departments concerned in respect of the documents the release of which was agreed to previously.
5. Excerpts connected with the following subjects may be withheld or expunged, if their release is considered objectionable :
 - (a) Dead, lapsed or frivolous claims against Central or State Governments.
 - (b) Boundary questions of controversial nature in respect of India and her present neighbouring States.
 - (c) Statements likely to damage the reputation of a country, religion, and community which might incite communal hatred.
 - (d) Any undesirable remarks regarding the civil and military officers of the Government of India or any other individual who is alive or was alive 25 years ago.

- (e) Objectionable remarks relating to any ruler of the erstwhile Indian States or his family, etc.
- (f) Any other information which, if released, may cause embarrassment to the Central and State Governments.
- (g) Any special condition that may be imposed by any Ministry while granting special access to their post-1901 records.

6. Excerpts or certified copies of documents asked for purposes other than *bonafide* historical research i.e. litigation, private use, etc., are invariably scrutinized by the Ministries concerned in accordance with clause 5 of the National Archives of India Historical Research Rules. A person, who is not a *bonafide* research scholar, has no access to the records of the Government of India.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE, NEW DELHI, 13TH JULY 1951

1. Action taken on the Resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee

The Committee noted the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee between 1939 and 1946. While discussing the airconditioning scheme of the National Archives of India, the Committee observed that the Government of India should also take steps to extend the building of the Archives so that all Central records from various Ministries at least up to 1941 could be concentrated there. The Committee also observed that if the Central records were to be made available to the research scholars their lists etc., should be prepared as soon as possible and the Government of India should take steps to expedite the work.

The Government of India were unable to make any provision for the construction of an additional building for the National Archives of India during the current financial year. Necessary provision was, however, made in the budget proposals of the National Archives of India for the year 1952-53. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

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

Though the Committee was unanimous regarding the concentration of all central records at the Archives, it recommended that during the interim period before these records could actually be transferred to the Archives the following arrangements should be made :

- (i) There should be record rooms attached to each Ministry and their offices and these should be organised on scientific lines.
- (ii) Trained persons, preferably those who have undergone a course of training in Archives Keeping at the National

Archives of India, should be appointed to manage these repositories.

The Government of India have circulated the suggestions to all the Ministries etc.

The National Archives of India has introduced a short course of training in Archives Keeping for 3 months only especially for the Central and State Government Officers who cannot afford to spare a long time. The aim of this course is to give a general idea regarding preservation of records at a low cost, special stress being given on the practical side of the training.

Replies received so far from some of them are summarised below :

1. *Prime Minister's Secretariat*—Has no separate record room. As soon as it gets a separate room, records will be maintained scientifically.

2. *Ministry of Law*—Has two record rooms for storage of its records. The records are at present looked after by a record clerk. The question of his training in Archives-Keeping will be considered by the Ministry in due course. The matter is being pursued.

3. *Ministry of Transport*—Records are placed under the charge of a daftry, whom the Ministry wanted to depute for training.

It was explained to it that preservation of records is a technical subject and so educational back-ground is essential for the candidate before the training could be imparted to him. Reply is awaited.

4. *Ministry of External Affairs*—Has deputed one assistant, one clerk, one sorter, and a daftry for training in Archives Keeping.

5. *Ministry of Rehabilitation*—Details of the training in Archives Keeping were furnished to it on request Reply is awaited.

6. *Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research*—It was not possible to depute any member of the staff to receive training.

7. *Ministry of Railways*—There is a separate record room attached to the Ministry in which records of the previous six years are kept; the earlier records have been sent to the National Archives of India for safe custody. In the record room, ordinary records are arranged on steel shelves branchwise chronologically. The confidential proceedings are kept in steel almirahs in numerical order. They are dusted every day and flit is also used twice a week. No other scientific method was known to the Ministry and it invited instructions from the National Archives of India in the matter. The Ministry has also agreed to send its staff for training.

A copy of the pamphlet "Preservation of Records" prepared by the Director of Archives was furnished to the Ministry.

8. *Ministry of Home Affairs*—Details of the training in Archives Keeping were furnished to them on request. Reply is awaited.

9. *Ministry of Defence*—The records of the Ministry are arranged chronologically and properly maintained. The Ministry has agreed to get its Record Keeper trained in Archives Keeping imparted by the National Archives of India. Information regarding commencement of the course was furnished but no reply has been received.

10. *Ministry of Labour*—Is handicapped for want of a separate record room. At present there is one record room for use jointly by the Ministries of Labour, Works, Production and Supply, and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Labour having one shelf only. It has offered no comment with regard to employment of fully trained archivist for their records in view of the financial implications involved, but has agreed to get its record sorter and daftries trained in Archives Keeping.

11. *Ministry of States*—Has still in its custody an appreciable number of records of the late Political Department, though a large number has recently been transferred to the National Archives of India. The Ministry has agreed to depute staff for training in Archives Keeping.

12. *Cabinet Secretariat*—Has deputed one of its employees for the special short course of training.

13. *Partition Secretariat*—Has no separate record room. Three rooms which are at its disposal are partly used for housing records also. An assistant who has received training in the National Archives of India in Archives Keeping in 1947 is in charge of the records.

14. *Parliament Secretariat*—Details of the course have been supplied to the Parliament Secretariat on request but no reply has been received.

15. *Ministry of Food and Agriculture*—There are three regional organisations of this Ministry (Food Division), one each 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. The Ministry accordingly enquired whether it was essential to enforce the instructions laid down in the 'Note on Preservation' circulated to all the Ministries earlier.

16. *Ministry of Transport*—Informs that its 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.

Remarks. For earlier reply of the Ministry please see Appendix L, Annexure II, pp 177-82, I.H.R.C Progs. Vol. XXVIII, Pt. I.

17. *Ministry of Health*—Does not have at present enough old records to warrant the setting up of a special record room.

18. *Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply*—Is at present sharing a record room with the Ministries of Labour, and Natural 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.

19. *Ministry of Communications*—Agrees in principle to the recommendation, but feels 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.

Remarks—A seat has been kept reserved for the candidate whom the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, proposes to depute for the next short course of training.

20. *Ministry of Finance*—Has no objection to the adoption of the recommendation of the Local Records Sub-Committee.

21. *Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*—Paucity of accommodation and staff prevents from preserving the records scientifically. The necessity of placing the records under the charge of a trained archivist was emphasized and the Ministry was requested to consider the question. It intends to depute a clerk for receiving training in Archives Keeping.

22. *Ministry of Commerce and Industry*—Made enquiries regarding the necessary qualifications for persons to be trained and about the details of the training course. Information was supplied to it on these points. It has placed its records under the supervision of a Librarian. On the request of the Librarian, an officer of the National Archives of India inspected the rooms of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 21st June 1954.

23. *Ministry of Production*—Came into existence only in May 1952 and does not have a separate record room. Efforts are being made by it to secure a separate record room to preserve its records scientifically.

24. *Supreme Court of India*—Details of the course have been supplied to the Supreme Court of India on request but no reply has been received.

25. *Government of Kutch*—Does not propose to depute a nominee for the January course.

26. *Government of Madhya Bharat*—They do not propose to send any one for the present.

27. *Government of Travancore-Cochin*—They do not propose

to send any one for the present.

28. *Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur*—There are two record rooms in the State viz., Revenue Record Room and Judicial Record Room. The Judicial Record Keeper has undergone a short course of training. The Revenue Record Keeper though, an experienced hand, has had no training at all.

Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur, has been requested to establish a Central Record Room and to place it under a trained archivist.

29. *Chief Commissioner, Vidhya Pradesh*—Has informed that the different record rooms has been placed in charge of clerks and it was not proposed to appoint diploma holders in Archives Science in charge of these record rooms; but when a Central Record Office is established the question of appointing such diploma holders will be given consideration.

30. *The Chief Commissioner, Coorg*—Does not propose to send any one for the present.

31. *Director of Archives, Patiala, (PEPSU)*—Enquiry about the commencement of the course of training imparted by National Archives of India was received and details were furnished. Further communication is expected.

32. *National Library*—Records of the Library consist mostly in books and publications and are maintained scientifically as far as practicable.

33. *Department of Anthropology*—Details of the training in Archives Keeping were furnished to it on request. Reply is awaited.

34. *Director-General, Health Services*—Due to acute shortage of accommodation and paucity of staff it will not be possible for the D.G.H.S. to house the records in a separate room. It will also not be possible to send any member of the staff for the scheduled training. The matter is being pursued.

35. *Director, Monitoring Service (All India Radio)*—Has informed that the records in this Office are kept in open shelves and almirahs and are under the supervision of an indexer, a clerk and a daftry.

There is no post of Record Keeper or sorter in that office and no one has undergone training in Archives Keeping. The possibility of creation of such a post is ruled out for reasons of economy. The Director has requested the National Archives of India to advise him on the ways and methods of preserving records and to furnish him with any literature that may be available.

36. *Development Commissioner, Kandla (Saurashtra)*—Does not propose to send any one for the present.

37. *Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay*—They do not propose to send any one for the present.

38. *Directorate General of Health Service*—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.

Remarks—For earlier reply of the Directorate, please see App. L, Annexure II, pp 177-82, I.H.R.C. Progs. Vol. XXVIII, Pt. I.

39. *Petroleum Division (Min. of W. H. & S.)*—Has 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.

40. *Central Public Works Department*—Informs that the records of the Department are not of sufficient historical importance to warrant the employment of a specially trained man for their up-keep. The record room of the Office is in charge of a daftry, who has no training in Archives Keeping.

41. *Controller of Printing and Stationery, India*—Welcomes the suggestion. The record 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 clerk, who could be trained in Archives.

Keeping in the National Archives of India.

42. *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) *British Patent Specifications*. These records are now being transferred to the National Archives of India.

43. *Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta*—The office is only a temporary one and therefore he does not feel concerned in this matter. The importance of maintaining all records scientifically, whether of a temporary or permanent office, was emphasized and the Controller was requested to reconsider his decision. He has agreed to depute an assistant for training.

44. *Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal*—Does not have an organised record room and none of its staff is willing to undergo the training unless all expenses are borne by Government of India.

45. *Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay*—Is a temporary organisation and does not propose to send any one for training.

46. *Chief Controller of Imports and Exports*—Does not have any records of historical importance and therefore does not feel concerned. The importance of maintaining all records, whether historical or administrative, was stressed and the Chief Controller was requested to reconsider his decision. He has agreed to depute a person for training.

47. *Office of Custodian of Enemy Property*—Is a temporary Office and is unable to send anyone for training.

48. *Coal Board, Calcutta*—Does not have sufficient old records to justify the appointment of trained personnel.

49. *Trade Marks Registry, Bombay*—Has kept its records in steel almirahs under lock and key and these are supervised by a clerk who has completed short course training in Archives Keeping. It also proposes to depute some persons from its Branch Offices

at Bangalore and Calcutta.

50. *Office of the Coal Commissioner*—Is examining the question of appointing trained personnel in charge of their record room.

51. *Tariff Commission*—Cannot implement the recommendations for want of suitable accommodation.

52. *Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office*—Is a temporary one and any change in the personnel of the record room will impede the work of settlement of claims.

53. *Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports*—Due to shortage of space it is difficult to implement the suggestions. However, it is trying to maintain its records as efficiently as possible. There is little chance of any of its staff being willing to undergo training in Archives Keeping.

54. *The Gujarat University*—It does not propose to send any one for the present.

55. *University of Travancore*—It does not propose to send any one for the present.

56. *University of Poona*—It does not propose to send any one for the present.

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

The Committee resolved that the Government of India should authorise the Director of Archives to inspect the Central Government records in the custody of various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation and forwarded the suggestion of the Local Records Sub-Committee to the different Ministries for their acceptance. Replies have been received from almost all of them, and they have agreed to the inspection of their 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.*

The Committee noted with dissatisfaction the poor quality of paper and ink now being used in the various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices for records of permanent importance. The Committee recommended that the Director of Archives should submit proposals regarding the different qualities of paper and ink that should be used for different purposes to the Government of India to enable them to lay down standards for paper and ink to be used by the Central and State Governments and Courts of Law for the preservation of records and documents.

Necessary data in this respect were 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 3.8.53 (vide u.o. No. 6-34/53-P.I.) and on 2.7.54 (vide u.o. No. 6-28/54-P.I.) requesting them to expedite their decision in this regard.

5. *Any other business with the permission of the Chair*

- (a) The Committee felt that the membership of this Committee should be enlarged and the Ministries of Works, Production and Supply, Finance, and External Affairs should be invited to send their representatives on this Committee.
- (b) The Committee noted with dissatisfaction that the meeting was called after 4 years and recommended that in future Secretary should ordinarily call two meetings in a year.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation and reconstituted the Local Records Sub-Committee as follows :

1. Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education (*ex-officio* Chairman).
2. Sardar Fateh Singh (representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs).
3. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad (representative of the Ministry of Defence).

4. Estate Officer, Government of India (representative of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply).
5. Mr. E. Kolet (representative of the Ministry of Finance.)
6. Dr. J. N. Khosla, Director, Historical Division (representative of the Ministry of External Affairs).
7. Shri C. Ganesan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of States.
8. Prof. M. Mujeeb, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. *Co-opted for one year :*
9. Director of Archives, Government of India, *ex-officio* Secretary.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF EXHIBITS

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ASSAM

1. Photograph of pages from an old Assamese manuscript chronicle describing an embassy deputed by the Assam King Dihingia Raja (A.D. 1497-1539) to Raja Bikramsen of Orissa, a patron and devotee of the Jagannath temple at Puri. There is a description also of the war between Bikramsen and Narinit Raja, ruler of Malo.
2. Photograph of pages from an old Assamese manuscript history of Vaisnava Saints containing an exposition of the opinion that a Chandala is superior to a Brahmin by his acts and doings.
3. Photograph of a page of an Assamese chronicle describing the invasion of Assam by Mir Jumla, the Mogul General. The story of 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, Kings, iii, 16-28.
4. Paintings from "Hastividyarnava", an old Assamese treatise on elephants, their ailments and antidotes, compiled by Sukumar Barkaith at the instance of the King Siva Singha of Assam, 1714-1744 A.D., and his consort Queen Ambika Devi; 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.
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; illustrated by two court painters Dilbar and Doshai. The painting is of the author Sukumar Barkaith with the manuscript of "Hastividyarnava".

THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER

(A) COPY OF INSCRIPTION

- I. Copy of an inscription (hitherto unknown) of the time of the Chauhan King Prithviraja III, dated Samvat 1234 Chaitra Sudi 4. It was originally attached to a well near Barla village in the State of Ajmer. This epigraph recorded the construction of a *vapi*. It is the earliest known inscription of the reign of Prithviraja III. (*vide* Proceedings of the Indian History Congress 1951, Jaipur : Page 326).

(B) FARMAN

- II. 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 (*vide* Modern Review—September 1954 : Page 221).

(C) PAINTINGS

- III. Painting representing Prithviraja Chauhan holding a bow (Rajaputana Museum No. 1083).
- IV. Portrait of a Rajput Ruler (may be Maharaja Raghuv Singh of Bundi State. (Rajaputana Museum No. 1080).

(D) MANUSCRIPTS

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

THE CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE HYDERABAD

MARATHI SECTION

A.R. No.	Synopsis	Date
B 451	A memorandum which sets out the proposals made by Nawab Mashir ul mulk to Krishnarao Ballal with a view to bring about a settlement of the <i>Chauth</i> and <i>sardeshmukhi</i> issues pending between the Peshwa's Government and Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur.	9th March 1782.
A 41	An Akhbar from the Peshwa's headquarters which touchingly refers to the death of Ahalyabai Holkar at Maheswar on 13th August 1795. It also conveys the news of the attempt made on the life of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam by the ladies of his harem by poisoning his food.	24th August 1795.
A 67	An Akhbar which describes the visit of Shrimant Peshwa Madhavarao II to the ceremonial banquet arranged in his honour by Raghoji Bhosle on 31st August 1795.	2nd September 1795.
A 56	A lengthy Akhbar from Poona which details the distinctions conferred by Shrimant Peshwa Madhavarao II on Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan Mirajkar in recognition of his gallant services on the field of battle. The Akhbar is crowded with other important items of news.	9th September 1795.
A 845	An Akhbar falling in the period of mourning following the tragic death of Shrimant Peshwa Madhavarao II which suggests imminent possibility of the adoption of an heir to fill up the vacant <i>gadi</i> of the Peshwa. It also refers to the acute drought conditions prevailing in Poona in that year.	Early in November 1795.

MARATHI SECTION—(Contd.)

A.R. No.	Synopsis	Date
A 1109	An Akhbar from Poona which describes the arrest of Oyashastry's clerk named Janardanpant who irresponsibly canvassed public opinion against the course of adopting an heir to the Peshwa's <i>gadi</i> . The News writer adds that the drastic action taken by Nana Fadnavis had the most desirable effect.	December 1795.
B 616	An Order from the Peshwa's Government to Dhondo Mahadeo, the <i>Qiledar</i> of the Fort of Daulatabad instructing him to hand over the Fort, with all its properties intact, to the representative of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur in pursuance of the agreement reached between the parties on the restitution of the Fort sometime after the battle of Kharda.	Post—1795.
A 609	An Akhbar which describes the arrangements being made by Nana Fadnavis to proceed to the Chhatrapathi at Satara for consultations on the question of the succession to the Peshwa's <i>gadi</i> .	17th March 1796.
A 13	An Akhbar from the Peshwa's headquarters which reports that an English Officer had arrived at Mahad and was making offers of help to Nana Fadnavis by Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur in which the latter requests the Maratha Government to send their forces in time for the collective campaign against Tipu Sultan.	1st July 1798.
B 2639	An Akhbar from the Peshwa's headquarters pertaining to the period when Yeshwantrao Holkar held the reins of Government at Poona. Among other important items of news it refers to the plans made by the Holkar to invest the Fort of Ahmednagar held by Daulatrao Shinde.	November 1802.
B 2676	An Akhbar which gives the whereabouts of the Peshwa Bajirao II about this date. He is reported to be at Suvamadurga and thinking of shortly sailing to Vijayadurga.	30th November 1802.

PERSIAN SECTION

A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
162	Aurangzeb	An endorsed application submitted by Kazim intimating his resignation from the post of Waqai Nawisi (news-writer) of Chandura, on account of non-compliance of the authorities with his request for increase in his mansab, and also for not realising the revenue from his jagir captured by the men of Sivaji. Bearing the seal of Kazim. Dated 19th Shaban (1081 A.H.) 22nd December 1670 A.D.
172	Do	An endorsed and gold-sprinkled Wajibul Arz (petition) submitted by Naroji son of Raghoji entreating for providing facilities during the siege of fort of Islamabad <i>alias</i> Chakna and for the grant of some amount by way of advance due to the damage caused to the Jagir by the enemy, etc. Dated 1st Ramzan 14th Julus (1081 A.H.) 2nd January 1671 A.D.
30	Do	Siyaha Huzur, relating to a memorandum containing the despatches sent by Sohrab Khan, the Qiladar of the Udgir Fort regarding appearance of Maratha's army near Udgir Fort under Sivaji and its flight towards Nilanga and the defence made by the said Qiladar on the occasion, and demanding the sum of Chouthai by Sivaji and plundering the wealth and property of Sahukars of Nilanga. Dated 19th Ramzan 14th Julus (1081 A.H.) 20th January 1671 A.D.
878	Do	Siyaha Huzur, referring to a Dastak (permit) bearing an imperial order addressed to Raja Jaswant Singh and others for the admonition of Man Singh and destruction of his fortress and bastion.

PERSIAN SECTION—(Contd.)

A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
5	Aurangzeb	The document also shows the details of the army taken part in the operation under the command of the Bakshi. Dated 17th Jamadi II, 26th Julus (1094 A.H.) 3rd June 1683 A.D. List of the Imperial Household servants, mentioning Naroji formerly in the service of Sivaji, lately joined the Imperial Service and was favoured with the rank of 300 Zat, 100 Sawar and Jagir. Dated 27th Safar, 27th Julus (1095 A.H.) 4th February 1684 A.D.
925	Do	Dastak addressed to Kamiyab Khan Bakshi posted at the Deccan Suba, regarding the restoration of Jagir and grant of certificate after registration of arms and horses, to Timmaji, son of Pithoji, formerly in the service of Sambhaji, under the command of Bakhshi ul Mulk Ruhulla Khan and Prince Muhammad Azam. Dated 28th Jamadi I, 27th Julus (1095 A.H.) 3rd May 1684 A.D.
7787	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur 1762—1803	Haqiqat-i-Haidar Naiek, containing a description of the campaigns of Haidar Ali Khan and Tipu Sultan and their victories at Kilpak, Kaveripak and Chinapatan, etc., against the English and the Nawab of Arcot.
4875	Do	News-letter, from Seringapatam, dated 5th Muharram, 1181 A.H. (1767 A.D.) containing the news of the arrival of Mohiuddin Sahib, Nauman Yar Khan, and Ramachandar Bahadur from Hyderabad and also details of the hospitality shown to them and especially Ranmast Khan.
7790	Do	News-letter, containing intelligence about Tipu Sultan, received on 2nd Shavval, 1210 H. (1796 A.D.) issuing orders to Gulab Khan to proceed to Karnul to renew negotiations with Nawab Alaf Khan Bahadur.

PERSIAN SECTION—(Contd.)

A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
7789	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur 1762—1803	News-letter, from Chinapatan up to the end of Zulhija, 1206 H. (1792 A.D.) containing congratulations from Tipu Sultan to Sir Charles Oakely, Baronet, on his appointment as Governor of Madras and also conveying his hearty thanks, for his kind treatment to his sons.
4778	Do	News-letter from Chinapatan, containing an account of the visit of General Campbell to Tanjore, to instal the son of Tulja Rao (the deceased Zamindar) in his place, and also the details of his inspection of the borders of Tipu Sultan's territory.
3306	Do	News-letter, from Chinapatan, dated 11th to the end of 18th Zulhijja, 1208 H. (1794 A.D.) containing the details of repiles from Tipu Sultan to Wala-jah, the arrival of a Portuguese ship and the capture of an English merchant's vessel, who was arrested for conspiracy with the French.
3475	Do	Proclamation, dated 14th Shavval, 1217 H. (1802 A.D.) on behalf of the East India Company and Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, regarding the form of administration in Mysore State, after the end of War in 1799 A.D. and the restoration of the State to Maharaja Eshwar Kishan Raj.
3330	Do	Endorsed petition, submitted by Mushir-ul-Mulk, requesting the Nizam to allow him to issue an order for the confiscation of Ranjni Parganah, entrusted to Haidar Ali Khan, by the removal of Govind Kishan. The Nizam accords sanction to the same.
2536	Do	A detailed list of the Taluqs allotted to the Nizam, from the territories of Tipu Sultan, after the fall of Seringapatam.

PERSIAN SECTION—(Contd.)

A.R. No.	Period	Nature of the documents with their summaries
2451	Do	A page from the Agreement dated 22nd Rajab, 1206 H. (1792 A.D.) concluded between the East India Company, the Nizam and Rao Pandit Pardhan, bearing <i>Sad</i> , the mark of assent.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

1. Wellesley's letters from 1800 to 1805. Vols. I and II.
2. General Mark Cubbon's Report on Mr. Cotton's report upon the Insurrection in Canara. 1839.
3. Mr. Cotton's Report on the Insurrection in Canara and Coorg.
4. Minutes of Proceedings of Mysore Commission : 2 vols. 2-9-1933 to 30-12-1933 and 2-1-1934 to 30-12-1934.
5. Memorandum on Mysore Province.
6. Report on the Mismanagement of the Madras Commissariat.
7. Correspondence of the British Commissioners of Mysore.
8. Memoirs of Mysore, Volume I.
9. Notes on Mysore by Col. Morrison : 1834.
10. The Mysore Treaty, 1799 (Copy)

THE ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
MYSORE.

(A) PALM LEAF MANUSCRIPTS

1. Arthasastra of Kautilya This is in grantha script : manuscript copy of Arthasastra.
2. Kumara Ramana Sangatya This is a manuscript copy of a Kannada work in Sangatya metre, depicting the social and political life of Karnataka before the foundation of Vijaya Nagara Empire.

(B) PAPER MANUSCRIPTS

1. Sri Tattva Nidhi This is a well-preserved paper manuscript containing pictures of several forms of Sakti, Siva and Vishnu with relevant Mantras. Pictures of the days, months and years according to Hindu calendar, and paintings of Raja Malikan are very interesting.
2. Sankhya Ratna Mala This is an encyclopædia both in Sanskrit and Kannada on mythology and ancient lore by Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.

3. Sarajahanumendra Yashovilasa Contains the history of the Pallegars of Santhebennur written in the year 1896 A.D.
4. Shivalinga Charitra A Kannada work written in Champu style by one Sivalinga containing information regarding Magadi Kempe Gowda and Veeraraja of Hullahalli, etc.—1650 A.D.
5. Anegundi Arasu Vamsavali Narrates the history of the Pallegars of Belagutti—1896 A.D.
6. Arasugalu Mattu Gramaswasti Vivara An interesting manuscript containing information regarding the history of Chitaldrug, fall of Tipu Sultan and insurrection in Mysore—1850
7. Chitradurgada Madakarinarayana Charitre History of Madakarinarayana of Chitaldrug.—Date not known
8. Kadare Rayara Purva Vrittanta Deals with the early history of the Kadre Chiefs. Date about 1700 A.D.
9. Bukkarayara Charitre A prose work of the 19th Century. Deals with the history of the Pallegars of Hande Anantapura.
10. Krishnaraja Vilasa A poetical work in Kannada which depicts the life of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III by Maddagiri Nanjappa, a contemporary of the Ruler, 1850 A.D.
11. Mysore Doregala Vamsavali A manuscript containing the history of Mysore Rulers up to Saka 1721.

(C) RECORDS

1. Rahadari Granted to the Swamiji of Sosale (near Mysore) by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 15-11-1873 A.D.

2. Rahadari Granted to the Swamiji of Sosale by the District Magistrate of Tiruchanapally, dated 25-2-1847 A.D.
3. Circular letter A circular issued from the Office of the Ashtagram Commissioner to C. H. Chandy, Mysore, that a sum of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned for expenses on the commemoration day of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title "EMPRESS OF INDIA"—19th December 1876 A.D.
4. Sanad A sanad granted by Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, MYSORE

LITHIC RECORDS

1. Inscription of Asoka, Brahmagiri C. 250 B.C.
2. " Siddapura Do
3. " Jattingi Rameswara Hill Do
4. Talagunda Inscription 200 A.D.
5. Malavalli Inscription C. 200 A.D.
6. Kadamba Inscription of Mayurasarma, Chitaldrug C. 3rd century A.D.
7. Halmidi Inscription C. 450 A.D.
8. Viragals, Hiregundugal C. 800 A.D.
9. Virgal Inscription at Chennakesava Temple, Belur
10. Mavali Inscription, Mavali, Sorab taluk C. 8th Century A.D.
11. Tumbudevanahalli stone inscription of the Kadamba Chief Yereyanga C. 1095 A.D.
12. Inscription of Basral C. 1200 A.D.
13. Inscription at, Kesava Temple, Somanathpur 1268 A.D.
14. Inscriptions at Sravanabelagola

COPPER PLATE RECORDS

15. Dummaya grant of the Kadamba King Ravivarma C. 500 A.D.

16. Nittur plates of Ganga king Madhava
17. Pandurangapalli plates of Avidheya
18. Saliggama grant of the Ganga king Konguni C. 516 A.D. 39th Regnal year
19. Honnur plates of the Chalukya king Vikramaditya I
20. Kanvapura grant of Vijaynagar king Harihara II Saka 1321
21. Chikkabehalli grant of Vijayanagar king Krishnavarma C. 1530 A.D.
22. Hombalal plates of Kumara Medekere Nayak of Chitaldrug 1673 A.D.
23. Dhannoji's grant of Hunjanakere to God Subrahmanya of Kukke during the time of Devaraja Wadiyar, Mysore king 1665 A.D.

MANUSCRIPTS

24. Moghal sannad of the Avani Matt 1104 A.H.
25. Paradara-Sodara-Ramaea Charite, by Nanjunda 1570 A.D.
26. Jayarekha of Tungoti—Madhugiri Chiefs 19th century paper roll 1770 A.D.
27. Piexoto's Manuscript on Haidar Ali
28. Kodagina Kaifiat. the letter of Virarajendra Wadiyar, Raja of Coorg 1799 A.D.
29. A page from the manuscript of the Kalale Dynasty Paper manuscript, 19th century

PAINTINGS

30. 'Santana Kalpavriksha', Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore 1858 A.D.
31. Jambu Savari Procession of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III Do
32. Hunting (Shikari) scene, Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore Do
33. Geethopadesa, Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore
34. Portraits of several important personages, Mysore
35. Front view of Daria Daulat, Srinangapatna 1784 A.D.

36. Interior view of Daria Daulat, Srirangapatna
 37. Wall Paintings Do
 38. Paintings in the ceiling of mukhamantapa, Narasimha temple, Sibi Circa 18th century A.D.
 39. Painting in the ceiling of mukhamantapa, Narasimha temple, Sibi
 40. Paintings in the mahadvara, Narasimha temple, Sibi
 41. Some paintings in the ceiling of the mukhamantapa, Terumallesvara temple, Hiriyur Nayak Period
 42. Some paintings in the ceiling of the mukhamantapa, Terumallesvara temple, Hiriyur
 43. Wall paintings in Jain Mutt, Sravanabelagola

THE MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, CHITALDRUG

I. MANUSCRIPTS

- (a) Kumararamana Sangatyagalu : The manuscript may probably belong to the Vijayanagar period. It is written on thin hand-made paper.
 by Mahalingaswamy,
 by Kavi Rama,
 by Nagasangayya.
 (b) History of Chitaldrug Pellegars. Date and author not known. Copied by Sri Hullur Srinivasa Jois.

2. OTHER EXHIBITS

- (a) Model of ancient flour Mill.—The original stone flour mill which is now on the Hill Fort of Chitaldrug was got prepared by the Pallegars in 18th Century A.D.
 (b) Chandrayudha,—with persian letters. Circa 18th Century.
 (c) Cannon Ball.—18th Century.

Private Collections

RAJA G. S. PALLEGAR OF CHITALDRUG

1. Sannad. (a) 1832. Granted by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to Raja Bichukatti Madakarinayak.
 Do (b) 1835. Granted by the Chief Commissioner of

Mysore to Raja Jampannanayak.

- (c) One gold gilted sword presented to Raja Bichukatti Katappa Nayak by Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore.
 (d) One silver-gilted sword presented to Raja Bichukatti Katappa Nayak by Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore.
 (e) One Pallegar's hand bow.
 (f) Painting of a Chitaldrug Pallegar.

SRI SRIDHAR RAO BADAMI, JAGIRDAR,

(LAKSHMIPURAM, MYSORE.)

1. Portrait of Bhimaji Balaji better known as Bakshi Bhima Rao who led the Mysore forces at the memorable battles of Assay Argoam, Kirkee, Mandsour and other battles during the second and subsequent Maratha Wars (Circa 1804-1850).

2. *Sword of Honour*.—Presented by His Excellency Lord Dalhousie to Rai Bahadur Latchman Rao, who had distinguished himself in various capacities by that time and later distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny.

3. Sannad granted by Maharaja Mumtaz Ali Wadiyar of Mysore to Bakshi Bhima Rao of Sowcar Kacheri. Date 14th October 1818 A.D.

Records the grant of seven "Asali" villages and two "Dakhale" villages to Bakshi Bhima Rao and his descendants in perpetuity.

DR. KHIZER ALI KHAN

I. *Nawas Nama of Ibrahim Adilshah II*.—A manuscript copied by the Court Calligraphist of Adil Shah, Muhammad Khalil Badshah Qalam. Autographed by the copyist. Every page has leaves, flowers and singing birds in gold as background.

II. A copy of the Holy Quran in beautiful Naskh copied in Ganjam, Seringapatam at the end of the last century by the last greatest calligraphist of the place, Abdul Quddus. Some leaves have gold.

III. A sword of Nawab Haider Ali of Mysore, with his name and engraved name of the capital as the place of manufacture. The hilt had red gold on it. A bit of it is still remaining.

IV. Photograph of a page from Tipu's personal note-book preserved in India Office Library.

MANUSCRIPT

Haidar Nama. Haidar Nama is a contemporary biographical work in Kannada on Haidar Ali by a Hindu Officer in his service. The manuscript seems to be a copy of some original from which another copy is made and preserved in the Mysore Palace Library. The contents of the Manuscript are just what its title describes, 'A Descriptive account of the Daulat of Nawab Haider Ali Khan Bahadur who ruled at Srirangapatna.'

B. SHEIK ALI

Negative Photostats of French manuscripts preserved in the Archives of Port Louis, Mauritius concerning Tipu Sultan

1. Draft Letter of Colonial Assembly to Tipu concerning the good relations between Mysore and Isle de France. (4 March 1798).
2. Letter of Governor Cossigny to Governor of Pondicherry concerning Tipu (28th January 1791).
3. Proclamation of Governor Malartic concerning Tipu (29th January 1798).
4. Some pages of correspondence between the French Commanding Officer, M. Chapuis and Governor Malartic (21st April 1798).
5. Tipu Sultan's State Seal.

SRI S. VENKATAPATHAIYA B.A., B.L. (PRINCIPAL, LAW COLLEGE, MYSORE)

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|--|---|
| 1. INDIA UNDER THE LATHI | A narrative of a tour of investigation in India by Leonard W. Matters. |
| 2. IN THE WAKE OF THE INDIAN ORDINANCES (Year of Grace 1932) | A collection of some papers by Shri S. Venkatapathaiya, Advocate, Bangalore City. |

SRI R. ATIR ABDUL KARIM

- I. Maidinu'sh-Shifa-i Sikander Shahi of Bhuwah b. Khawas Khan. Author was Lord Chamberlain and Chief Justice of Sikander

Shah of Bengal. Compiled and translated from Indian Sanskrit Works. Bhuwah died in 925 A.H. MS. is dated 1066, copied six years later than the Br. Museum copy.

II. Ummu'l-Ilaq of Amanullah Khanazad Khan Firoz Jung, son of Commander-in-Chief Mahabat Khan of Akbar's days. MS. is dated 1270 A.H. Copied in Bangalore.

III. Risalah-i-Istifa dealing with the Office of the State Auditor in India under the Muslims, dealing with its working and the knowledge the Auditor should possess. Written probably in Seingapatam in 1272 A.H. In the end it contains some information about Tipu.

IV. A copy of the Holy Quran written in a very fine hand in Naskh on a scroll 6 inches wide and about 10 feet long.

V. A copy of the Holy Quran with exquisite gold work on its pages, designs on the margin changing from chapter to chapter.

COLLECTIONS OF SMT. SUBHADRA MADHAVA RAO

I. CHOLA COINS

1. (Obverse and Reverse)-Ae-Obv. King Standing Rev. King Seated.
This type is that of Raja I Chola who became King in 985 A.D.
(Ref : Mys. Arch. Rep. 1934, p. 60, No. 9)
Elliot—Coins of South India—Plate IV No. 166.
2. Ae.—Obv. King Standing.
Rev. Seated figure with sceptre in hand.
(Ref : Elliot, Plate IV, 140—Mys. Arch. Rep. 1934, p. 66, No. 33.).
The latter would assign this coin to Kulottunga Chola I (1071-1112 A.D.) and the former to a Pandyan King Sundara Pandya (p. 121) a contemporary of Rajendra Chola I (1016-1064 A.D.) who gave his sister in marriage to Sundara Pandya.
3. Ae.—Obv. Standing bull to right with crescent above, Nagari चौ in front.
Rev. Standing King as on coins of Raja Raja (1 above)
This belongs to Vikrama Chola (1112-1127 A.D.)
(Ref : *ibid.*, p. 67, No. 36.)
4. Ae.—Thick-Obv. Horse prancing to right.
Rev. Two line Nagari legend, Raja ; Ra, ja.

5 Ae.--Obv. Standing King as on coins of Raja Raja.
Rev. A figure of a devotee, perhaps Hanuman.
This coin appears to be a new type not found either in the
above mentioned Report or Elliot's book. The characteristic
obverse assigns it to the Chola period.

6. Ae.—Thick and rude—Obv. Bow and fine pointed pillar and four large dots in centre.
Rev. Crossed swords with dots.

7. Ae.—Similar to the above with reverse of the same type but obverse different.

Both these are Chera coins.

Ref : Mys. Arch. Rep. 1940, p. 76, Coin 6 is the same as No. 15 in plate 24 of the Report—Elliot. Plate III—Nos. 121-127).

No definite dates can be assigned except by saying that the Cheras were contemporaries of the Cholas and the Pandyan.

8, 9, 10. — Ai-Examples Virarayana Hanas-attributed to the Hoysala king Viraballala III (date 1291-1342, as per Rice's Gazetteer, p. 336). (Ref : Mysore Arch. Rep. 1929, p. 25-27, Coin No. 9 is the same as No. 9 in plate 9 of the Report).

11. Ae.—Obv. Hanuman with tail clearly seen to form an arch over the head.
Rev. Nagari legend : Vira Buka Pati Raya.
This coin belongs to Bukka I (of the Sangama Dynasty),
(1353-1379 A.D.)
(Ref : Mys. Arch. Rep. 1932, p. 79, No. 6.)

12. (Obv. and Rev.)—Ae—Obv—Humped bull with crescent and sun above.
Rev.—Legend in Kannada Characters
‘Sri De Va’
A dagger and on each side a conch and discuss.
ra ya.

13. Ae.—Obv.—Same as 12.
Rev.—Slight difference in arrangement.
14. Ae.—Obv. Bull to left.
Rev. Same as 12 Both 13 and 14 are assigned to the same prince.
15. (Obverse and Reverse)—Ae.—Thick and heavy.
 - Obv.—Garuda wearing crown in attitude of devotion, kneeling on left knee. Small wings spread out behind the arms.
 - Rev.—Nagari legend presumably Sri Partapa Krishnaraya of which 'pa ka' are clearly visible in second line.This coin belongs to Krishnadevaraya (1509-1530).
(Ref : Mys. Arch. Rep. 1930, p. 75, No. 20).
16. Ai-Venkateshwara Varaha (also known as Gandikota Varaha).
Obv.—Venkatesa under an arch.
Rev.—Barbarous three line legend in Nagari.
This is assigned to Sri Ranga Raya III (1642-1655-1664).
(Ref : —*ibid*, 1931, p. 78, No. 26 ; See plate 21, 26 a, b).

17 to 31.—Issued towards the end of the Vijayanagar Empire in the provinces perhaps 1550 A.D. onwards, bearing different devices on the obverse, and crossed lines on reverse.

The obverses of the devices exhibited are as follows :—

No. 17.—Standing God

- 18.—Kalki
- 19.—Lion (facing right)
- 20.—Dagger, edge to right
- 21.—Dancing Krishna
- 22.—Garuda (Reverse Nagari legend)
- 23.—Trumpeting Elephant
- 24.—Ganesha
- 25.—Swan
- 26.—Fish
- 27.—Hanuman
- 28.—Bull on obverse but the reverse of the coin is shown as an illustration of the chequered reversed types.

- 29.—Sita Rama
30.—Flower or star
31.—A dotted device

VI. OLD MYSORE COINS

32. All Ae.—Of the same chequered reverse type as shown above, but the elephant device on obverse. Perhaps printed as provincial coins in Mysore from 1610-1650 A.D.
(Ref. *ibid*, p. 31)

For the 16 coins shown here there are differences in each coin in the obverse as well as reverse. Thus, in the obverse, the elephant is to right or left; trunk uplifted or tail raised; with crescent moon or sun or both above, caparisoned or not. In reverse there are single or double lines, with or without dots or symbols or circles in spaces between. A detailed description can be found in

(R.P. Jackson, *Coin Collecting in Mysore*, p. 4-6, Nos. 22-48).

VII. KANTHIRAVANARASARAJA (1638-58)

33. Ai.—Kanthiraya Hana—
Obv.—Four—armed Narasimha seated to front holding conch and discus.
Rev. Three-lined legend—uncertain
(Ref : *Mys. Arch. Rep.* 1929, Plate 9, No. 30).

VIII. CHIKKADEVARAYA (1672—1704 A.D.) KANNADA NUMERAL TYPE

34. Ae.—Obverses bearing Kannada numerals respectively 1, 2, 4, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31. Reverses having chequered patterns as in V and VI above. These numbers refer to the regnal years of Chikkadevaraya who ruled for 31 years and died in the 32nd year.
The other missing numbers are not in this collection.

IX. HAIDAR ALI (1761-1782)

35. Ae-Obv-Arabic Numerals, [—] with a dot on either side,

and Kannada numeral [—] above and below inverted. Rev, —Rosettes in interspaces, and a part of Haidar's initial visible to right above.

(Ref : Henderson, *Coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, p. 6, No. 17).

X. COINS OF TIPU SULTAN (1782-99)

36. *a. Ai.—Fanamm Obv.—Haidar's initial.
Rev. Date (1218 A.H. or A.M.,)
(Ref : Henderson, p. 37. No. 33 M.)
37—79—Ae'—The coins are arranged by mints and dates as in the following tabular form :—

(a) Seringapatam Mint :			
Coin No.	Value	Date	Ref. for description
37	Double Paisa	1221	H.P. 46, No. 97
38	Paisa	1217	" 49 113
39	"	1222	" 51, 125
40	"	1224	" Plate 3, 133 d.
41	"	No date	Th. p. 33, 2, Plate 5, 1.
42	Half Paisa	1215	H.P. 54, 142
43	"	1217	" 54, 144
44	"	1220	" 54, 148
45	"	1222	" 55, 152
46	"	1224	" 56, 159
(obv. & rev.) 47	"	No date	" 56, 162
(obv. & rev.) 48	"	1216	Tuf. p. 39, 170
49	$\frac{1}{8}$ th Paisa	1224	H.P. 61, 195
50	"	1225	" 61, 196
51	"	1226	" 61, 197
(b) Nagar Mint :			
52	Paisa	1218	H.P. 68, 236
53	"	1226	" 70, 255
54	Half Paisa	1221	" 71, 264
55	"	1215	Tuf. P. 38, 160 plate 3
(c) Gooty Mint :			
56	Paisa	1216	H.P. 78, No. 288
57	"	1222	" 79, 296

58	$\frac{1}{2}$ Paisa	1225	H.P. 81,	316
59	$\frac{1}{4}$ Paisa	1225	" 84,	337
60	"	Date doubtful	" 85,	347
(d) Bangalore Mint :				
61	Paisa	1216	" 88,	356
62	"	1217	" 88,	358
(obv. & rev.) 63	$\frac{1}{2}$ Paisa	1218	" 89,	368
(e) Calicut Mint :				
64	Paisa	1215	" 99,	420
(f) Dindigul Mint :				
65	$\frac{1}{4}$ Paisa	1215	" 108,	463

Nos. 66 are $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th paisas of different mints and dates which are not very clearly visible, and are not arranged.

Ref : H. stands for Henderson's book.

Th. stands for Thurston's Catalogue of coins in the Madras Museum.

Tuf. stands for Tuffnell's Catalogue of coins in the Bangalore Museum.

1215 is the Mauludi year corresponding to 1787-88 A.D.

XI. COINS OF KRISHNARAJA WADEYAR III (1799-1868)

Nos. 67. 68—Ag-Krishna's Rupee—follows the type of those issued by the East India Company at Arcot and elsewhere bearing the name of the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam.

(Ref. Tuf. p. 53, No. 256).

69 Ag-Quarter Rupee. (obv. & rev.)

70 Ag-One sixteenth Rupee.

Type (a) Elephant obverse (without dates)

Coin No.	Value	Reference	Mint
71	20 cash	Tuf. p. 57 No. 282	Mysore
72	" "	" " " 282-1	"
73	" "	" " " 283	"
74 (obv. & rev.)	" "	" " " 286	"
75	" "	" " " 287	"
76	" "	" " " 288	"

Type (b) Loin obverse (undated).

77 (obv. & rev.)	25 cash	Tuf. p. 58,	289	"
78	$6\frac{1}{4}$ cash	" " "	291	"

Type (c) Loin obverse (dated)

79 to 85	20 cash	dated Tuf. p. 59, 293-99	Mysore
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Coin No.	Value	Reference	Mint
		1834-40 respectively.	
86	10 cash	1839 Th. p. 49, 36	Bangalore
87 (obv. & rev.)	10 cash	1842 " " 48, 44	"
	5 cash	1836 " " 47, 26	"
88	"	1837 " " 48, 30	"
89	"	1838 This coin is not found	"
90	"	either in the Madras or Bangalore Museum collections.	"
91	"	1839 " "	"
92	"	1841 Th. p. 50, 42	"
93	"	1842 " " 45	"
94	"	1843 Not found in both the above collections, and is valuable being the last year in which the coins were struck by Krishnaraja. After this the British took over the coinage.	"

95. Obv. Lion (Chamundi) with Sri, Sun and Moon above.

Rev. Krishna in Kannada in centre with the least amount of Persian legend noticed in all such coins. It is not found in any of the catalogues of Mysore coins and is perhaps a variant not previously noticed.

HISTORICAL SECTION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
NEW DELHI.

Serial No.	File No.	Subject
1	601/7776/H.	Map and Chart showing Japanese Dispositions in SEAC 12-9-45.
2	601/8255/H.	The Japanese Account of their Operations in Burma Dec. 1941—Aug. 1954.
3	601/7440/H.	German Army Uniforms, Insignia and Individual Equipment.
4	601/10064/H.	Memorial at Etoban (France).
5	601/7925/H.	Political Situation of Iraq. Diary of Recent events: April 41.
6	F. 914.	Enemy Tactics.
7	F. 153.	Sictels Nos. 118, 119 and 120, from General Ismay.
8	F. 153.	Report on Clandestine Air Ops. Nos. 7 and 8(45), 17-6-45 to 18-6-45.
9	F. 23—Vol. XI	Telegram No. 8393/C. dt. 12-4-42—From Armindia to Troopers. From General Wavell to C. O. S.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS
PHOTOGRAPHS

(A complete set of illustrations to be incorporated in our volume
'Arakan Operations 1942-45')

1. Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma.
2. General Sir George J. Giffard.
3. General Archibald P. Wavell.
4. General Sir Claude J.E. Auchinleck.
5. Lieut.-General Sir Philip Christison.
6. Lieut.-General N.M.S. Irwin.
7. Major-General H.R. Briggs.
8. Major-General Sir Frank Messarvy.
9. Major-General C.E.N. Lomax.
10. Major-General G.C. Evans.

11. Major-General D.F.W. Warren.
12. Major-General E. C. R. Mansergh.
13. Major-General H.M. Chambers.
14. Major-General W.L. Lloyd.
15. Major-General F.W. Festing.
16. Major-General H. L. Davies.
17. A part of Ngakyedauk Pass.
18. Road-sign on the Ngakyedauk Pass.
19. Major-General H. R. Briggs arriving in the forward area.
20. Tanks of the 5th Indian Division moving into the battle.
21. Crossing a chaung at full speed—5th Indian carrier charges into action.
22. Tank plays havoc with the camouflaged Japanese on Hill 1070 (Ngakyedauk Pass)
23. Brigadier R.A. Hutton, Lieut.—Colonels K. S. Thimayya, S. P. P. Thorat and L.P. Sen.
24. Rajputs rest by a cool stream after capturing Hill 551.
25. Shell-Blasted summit of Hill 551.
26. Rajputs of the 26th Indian Division hew a path from the burnt hill-side
27. Troops of the 25th Indian Division wading to the beach at Akyab.
28. The ruins of Akyab after the Japanese deserted it.
29. Havildar Gaje Ghale, V.C.
30. Havildar Prakash Singh, V. C.
31. Naik Nand Singh, V.C.
32. Jemadar Abdul Hafiz, V. C.
33. Jemadar (Actg. Subedar) Ram Sarup Singh, V. C.
34. Sepoy Bhandari Ram, V. C.
35. Havildar Umrao Singh, V. C.
36. Rifleman Bhanbhagta Gurung, V.C.
37. Hill 170 held by the 25th Indian Division.
38. Garhwali soldier by the side of a Japanese dummy tank made of bamboo (Ruywa).
39. Wire mesh and cocoanut mating used as road over mangrove swamp.
40. Two albums containing photographs of British and Indian Troops in Italy (Vol. II) and Western Desert (Sept. 41—March 43).

MAPS

(A complete set of maps to be incorporated in our volume
'Arakan Operations 1942-45')

1. Topography of Arakan.

2. Rainfall in Burma. Mid-May to Mid-October.
3. Japanese dispositions facing 17 Ind. Inf. Bde 17 January 1943.
4. Dispositions of forward troops of 55 Ind. Inf. Bde. and Japanese troops. 31 January 1943.
5. Japanese defences in Akyab Island. January 1943.
6. Arakan, Situation first week in November 1943.
7. Sketch of 7 Ind. Div. Admin. Box after arrival of 89 Ind. Inf. Bde. February 1944.
8. Arakan, Situation third week in February 1944.
9. Arakan, Situation third week June 1944.
10. Myebon Peninsula.
11. Myebon Operations. January 1945.
12. Kangaw area.
13. General Map of Burma.
14. 123 Ind. Inf. Bde. attack—North of Rathedaung, 3 February 1943.
15. Japanese dispositions in Burma in December 1942 and movement of 55 Div. to Arakan.
16. Japanese dispositions—end of Phase 1 and development of Phase 2. February 1943.
17. Japanese dispositions—end of Phase 2 and development in Phase 3. March 1943.
18. Japanese dispositions—end of Phase 3 and development in Phase 4. March-May 1943.
19. Japanese counter-offensive. February 1944.
20. Battle for Hill 551.
21. Myebon and adjacent area.
22. Kangaw Blockade.
23. Invasion of Ramree Island. January—March 1945.
24. Capture of Akyab Myebon-Kangaw-Myohaung Ruywa and operations towards A.N. January-March 1945.
25. Arakan.
26. 4 sets of Formation Signs in booklets.
27. Prepartition India-Formation Signs below Divs. and Miscellaneous.
28. Prepartition India-Formation Signs above Divs. and above.
29. Badge design suggested for President Award for inclusion in Regimental colours. Fig. 1-4 (4 sheets).
30. Amba Alagi (Drg. No. 92147H).
31. 5th Indian Division at Ruweisat Ridge. (Drg. No. 95/47/H).
32. Prisoners of War Camps in India. (Drg. No. 108/47/H).
33. Areas served by the Indian troops during World War II.
34. Malaya—showing progress of Japanese Ops.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Documents displayed under this section cover a wide array of subjects illustrating the measures taken by the British Government for better administration of the country. These include introduction of Packet Postal Service between India and Suez, mail route *via* Red Sea, and electric telegraph communication between India and England (exhibits Nos. 1, 5 and 8), opening of communication with China (No. 3), opening of Railways in India (No. 9), introduction of Postage Stamps in place of money payments (No. 10), and introduction of a Paper Currency System is an important step towards stabilization of the economic conditions under the Company (No. 2). Measures suggested by Lord William Bentinck for the constitution and improvement of Indian Army is the subject matter of exhibit No. 7. The exhibit No. II relates to abolition of indentured labour, which was lingering in the Eastern countries long after slavery was abolished in India. Also included in this series are three documents in Persian (Nos. 11-14) and two in Kanarese (15-16).

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MYSORE

Documents included under this section reveal a history of Mysore from 1778-1853. Mysore under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan was a source of danger to the rising British power in India. Practically isolated, these two valiant rulers fought against the British single handed. Their diplomatic efforts to secure foreign help against the English also proved futile. Exhibit No. 17 reveals how Haidar carried on negotiations with the French authorities. Most of the documents included in the section reflect the British concern about the growing powers of the Mysore rulers, and their efforts to isolate them by winning over the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad, which ultimately resulted in the Triple Alliance against Tipu in July 1790 (exhibit No. 22). Treaty of Seringapatam (No. 25) concluded by Lord Cornwallis with Tipu Sultan on 18th March 1792 was another defensive measure taken by the British Government, before they launched their final assault against Tipu. Exhibit No. 29 reveals the bold attempt made by Tipu to consolidate the Indian Rulers, particularly the Nizam of Hyderabad, against the English. Exhibit No. 31 is the treaty of 22nd June 1799 concluded after the death of Tipu which resulted in re-installation of Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar on the

throne of Mysore, and exhibit No. 32 is a letter of thanks from the Maharaja to Lord Wellesly. Also included in this section are two documents in Kanarese (Nos. 38 and 39).

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

The exhibits on Preservation of Records have been divided into two parts. In the first series the microfilming equipments including microfilm reader and film storage cabinets have been exhibited. Microfilming is now considered to be one of the modern methods of preservation of records by producing inexpensive reduced-size facsimile copies of records on film at a high speed.

The second series shows some of the most important features of the system of archival binding and its preservation in an archival institution. The leaves are guarded by means of hand-made paper and gathered for binding. The gathers are invariably sewn on the guards so that the original record leaves are not damaged due to stitching. 'Get-in' papers are folded around the gathers in order to stuff the volume at the back so that the bound volumes will lie flat. Leather preservative dressing is used on old bindings for giving them a new lease of life. Also shown in this section are different methods of repairing of records.

I

DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. WARREN HASTINGS' MINUTE ON PACKET POSTAL SERVICE

Minute of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, on the proposal of establishing a packet postal service between India and the Suez "as 'it is of the greatest importance of the Company that their letters to and from India should be conveyed with as little delay as possible.'"

(*Home Public Consultations*, 23 March 1778, No. 28),

2. WARREN HASTINGS' MINUTE ON PAPER CURRENCY

Minute of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, regarding the introduction of a Paper Currency System in India.

(*Home Public Consultations*, 1 May 1780, No. 30)

3. WARREN HASTINGS' MINUTE FOR OPENING UP COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA

Minute of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, dated 9 January 1783, proposing the despatch of a Commission to Tibet for the purpose of opening up communication with the Court of China through that country, and recommending Lieutenant Samuel Turner for the work.

(*Home Public Consultations*, 9 January, 1783, No. 3)

4. THE FIRST RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN THE EAST

Letter from the members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, dated 29 September 1796, requesting that the Court of Directors might obtain His Majesty's Letters Patent constituting the Society as a Corporation. The Society, founded in 1784, was the first institution set up in India, and in fact the whole of East, to conduct research on history and science, archæology and literature.

(*Home Public Consultations*, 3 October 1796, No. 27)

5. MAIL ROUTE FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND *via* RED SEA

Plan for the establishment of a route for mail from India to England *via* Red Sea.

(*Political Consultations*, 11 September 1812, Nos. 7-9)

6. CAPTAIN WADE'S REPORT REGARDING OPENING OF NAVIGATION OF INDUS AND SUTLEJ

Report of Capt. Wade, Political Agent on a Mission to Lahore, dated 31st December 1832, on his conversation with Maharaja Ranjit Singh on various topics including the scheme of opening the navigation of Indus and Sutlej.

(*Secret Consultations*, 23 April 1833, No. 14)

7. BENTINCK'S MINUTE ON IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN ARMY.

Holograph Minute of Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, dated 20th October 1834 on the constitution and improvement of the Indian Army

(*Political Ooty Consultations*, 24 October 1834, No. 1).

8. PROPOSAL FOR DIRECT ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

Public despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 3rd January 1855 referring for the consideration of the Government of India a plan by Mr. Julius Reuter for the establishment of a direct and uninterrupted communication between the electric telegraph in India and those in Europe.

(Public General Letters from Court, 3rd January 1855, No. 1 Volume 1)

9. DALHOUSIE'S MINUTE ON RAILWAYS.

Minute of Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, dated 8th February 1851, on the construction of a railway line on the right bank of the river Hughly, as ordered by the Court of Directors.

(P.W.D. Railways A, 7 March 1851, Nos. 28-31)

10. DALHOUSIE'S MINUTE ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

Minute of Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India dated 6th June 1853 on the practicability of preparing postage stamps in India. The Proceedings also contain a Memorandum from Colonel Forbes, Mint Master, dated 12th May 1853 on the introduction of postage stamps in supersession of the system of money payments as postages.

(Home Public Consultations, 1 July 1853, Nos. 1-3)

11. GOKHALE'S RESOLUTION AGAINST INDENTURED LABOUR.

Resolution forwarded to the Government of India by G. K. Gokhale on 18th February 1910, pressing the immediate abolition of indentured labour.

(Legislative Department B. 1910, Nos. 144-48)

12. The Raja of Travancore learns from the Governor-General's (Sir John Shore) letter that the Dutch Government directed their Governor to deliver up Cochin to the English. The Governor seems to ignore the commands of his masters and will, therefore, have to be punished.

Bears the seal and signature of the Raja
(Persian Original Receipt 271 of 1795.)

13. RAJA OF NEPAL CONGRATULATES LORD WELLESLEY ON THE SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH FLEET IN EGYPT AND ON RUSSIA AND TURKEY JOINING THE ENGLISH.

The Raja of Nepal congratulates the Governor-General (Lord Wellesley) on the success of the English fleet in Egypt. Has noted with pleasure that the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia have joined the English.

Bears the seal of the Raja.

(Persian Original Receipt 286 of 1799)

14. RAJA OF COORG CONGRATULATES MINTO ON THE CONQUEST OF JAVA

Raja Linga Rajinder Wodeyar of Coorg congratulates the Governor-General (Lord Minto) on the conquest of the Island of Java and its dependencies.

Bears the seal and signature of the Raja.

(Persian Original Receipt 239 of 1812)

15. RAJA OF COORG CONVEYS HIS VIEWS TO LORD MINTO ON THE SUBJECT OF A SUCCESSOR

Letter in Kanarese from Virarajendra Wodeyar, Raja of Coorg, to the Governor-General of Bengal (Lord Minto), received on 11 October 1807, conveying his views on the subject of a successor to his kingdom after his demise.

(Persian, 1807, No. 7)

16. RAJA OF COORG CONVEYS HIS GREETINGS TO LORD MINTO ON HIS ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE.

Letter in Kanarese from Virarajendra Wodeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto, received on 25 October 1807, conveying his greetings on his assumption of office as Governor-General.

(Persian 1807, No. 8.)

II

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MYSORE

17. HAIDAR ALI'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FRENCH POWER.

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 newsletter of 1778 reveals how he carried on negotiations with the French authorities,

(Persian Original Receipt 46 of 1778)

18. HAIDAR'S ATTEMPT TO SECURE FRIENDSHIP WITH THE ENGLISH.

Proposals made by Haidar Ali through his *vakil* for friendship with and assistance from the East India Company.

(Secret Proceedings, 10 August 1778, pp. 517-19).

19. MADRAS GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS AN ATTACK ON HAIDAR ALI.

Letter from the Select Committee, Fort St. George, to the Governor-General (Warren Hastings), dated 19 March 1782, suggesting an attack upon Haidar Ali in the Bednore district.

(Secret Consultations, 1 April 1782, No. 16).

20. EYRE COOTE'S REPORT ABOUT DEFEAT OF ENGLISH TROOPS BY HAIDAR

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-Chief of India, to Warren Hastings, Governor-General, dated 2 March 1782, intimating the total destruction by Haidar Ali of the detachment under Colonel Braithwaite. Attributes the cause of defeat to the Government of Madras who had issued the military command. States about the critical condition of the Company's affairs in the South.

(Secret Consultations 1 April 1782, No 41)

21. CONFERENCE BETWEEN HAIDAR AND VAKIL OF SIR EYRE COOTE.

Conference between Haidar Ali and Srinivas Rao, *Vakil* of Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army, held on 20 July 1782 to negotiate friendship between the two powers.

(Secret Proceedings, 26 August 1782, pp. 2550-2580).

22. TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST TIPU.

Treaty between the English, the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu Sultan, dated 4 July 1790.

(Treaty No. 8)

23. WARREN HASTINGS' LETTER TO SHAH ALAM INTIMATING HIS PROPOSAL TO ATTACK TIPU SULTAN.

Shah Alam learns from the letter of the Governor-General (Warren Hastings) that he is living for Madras with a view to punishing Tipu Sultan for his having invaded Travancore, the territory of an ally of the English.

Bears the seal of Shah Alam.

(Persian Original Receipt, 50 of 1790).

24. MAHADJI SINDIA INFORMED BY WARREN HASTINGS ABOUT THE WAR TO BE WAGED AGAINST TIPU SULTAN.

Madho Rao Mahadji Sindhia acknowledges receipt of the letter from the Governor-General (Warren Hastings) informing that Major-General Meadows, Governor of Madras, will conduct war against Tipu Sultan.

Bears the seal of Mahadji Sindia

(Persian Original Receipt, 57 of 1790)

25. TREATY OF SERINGAPATTAM.

Definitive Treaty concluded by Lord Cornwallis with Tipu Sultan (18 March 1792) for the partition of territory conquered from him, according to which Tipu 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.

[Treaty No. 10 (A)]

26. TIPU PROTESTS AGAINST CHARGE OF AGGRESSION.

Tipu's letter to Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India making a spirited protest against the latter's charge that it was the Mysore ruler who had been the aggressive party.

Bears the seal of Tipu Sultan

(Persian Original Receipt, 63 of 1791)

27. SIR JOHN SHORE'S MINUTE OUTLINING THE POLICY TO BE ADOPTED IN THE EVENT TIPU ATTACKS THE NIZAM.

Minute of Sir John Shore, Governor-General of India, date

18 February 1795, laying down the policy which should be adopted by the Government of India in the event of a war between the Marathas and the Nizam, and the part that the Government is to take if Tipu Sultan attacks the territories of the Nizam during the hostilities between him and the Peshwa, either as a confederate of the Marathas or independently,

(*Political Consultations, 20 February 1795, No. 25*)

28. SHORE'S MINUTE SUGGESTING PRECAUTION AGAINST TIPU

Minute of Sir John Shore, Governor-General of India, dated 20th February 1796, on the steps to be taken in connection with the entry of a large body of Tipu Sultan's troops into the Currumballa District. States that hostility with Tipu at this juncture would be very embarrassing and suggests that any claim on the part of Tipu to Currumballa or Wynaad should be received with every disposition to concede whatever he may be able to establish as his right.

(*Secret Consultations, 22 February 1796, No. 1*)

29. TIPU'S ATTEMPTS TO ORGANISE A UNITED FRONT AGAINST BRITISH

Tipu Sultan stresses the need of a permanent friendly alliance between the States of India and, therefore, proposes a preliminary discussion on the subject between his representatives and those of the Nizam before calling up a united conference of other States.

(*Persian Original Receipts, 167 of 1796*)

30. TIPU'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SULTAN OF TURKEY

Tipu Sultan acknowledges receipt of two letters of the Governor-General (Lord Wellesley) and says that the letter sent by the Sultan of Rum (Turkey) to him (Tipu) through the English Ambassador and his Lordship has been received.

(*Persian Original Receipt, 13 February 1799, No. 28*)

31. TREATY FOR INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJA KRISHNA RAJA WODEYAR

Treaty in Persian and English dated 22 June 1799 effecting a settlement of the kingdom of Tipu Sultan and installing Krishna Raja Wodeyar as the Maharaja of Mysore.

(*Treaty No. 18*)

32. RE-INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJA KRISHNA RAJA WODEYAR

From Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar of Mysore expressing his gratitude to the Governor-General (Maquess of Wellesley) on being released from his confinement and placed on the *masnad* of his ancestors after the victory of the English over Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam.

(*Persian Original Receipt, 12 July 1799, No. 198*)

33. GOLD COINS STRUCK BY MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Krishna Raja Wodeyar of Mysore sends II *huns*, newly struck in his name, to the Governor-General, in a separate sealed cover.

Bears the seal of the Raja

(*Persian Original Receipt, 12 July 1799, No. 199*)

34. SETTLEMENT OF TALUKAS IN MYSORE

Purnaiya, Diwan of Mysore, accompanies the officers of the Company in order to make settlement of the talukas of Mysore.

Bears the seal of the Diwan

(*Persian Original Receipt, 20 December 1799, No. 430*)

35. MAHARAJA OF MYSORE CONGRATULATES BRITAIN FOR CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH THE FRENCH

Krishna Raja Wodeyar of Mysore offers congratulation on the conclusion of treaty of peace between England and France and on the release of Egypt from the hands of the French. Sends presents on the occasion.

Bears the seal of the Raja

(*Persian Original Receipt, 548 of 1802*)

36. EXPERIMENTAL TEA CULTIVATION IN MYSORE

Arrangement for the introduction of experimental tea cultivation in Mysore.

(*Political Consultations, 20 April 1835, No. 114 and 15 June 1835, No. 130*)

37. FREE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL IN MYSORE

From the Resident at Mysore, dated 6 January 1841. Reports

the establishment of a free school at Mysore by H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, and also brings to the notice of the Governor-General the charitable hospital maintained by the Maharaja at his own expense.
(*Political Consultations*, 25 January 1841, Nos. 50-51)

38. PETITION TO LORD DALHOUSIE AGAINST LEVY OF CUSTOMS DUTY

Petition in Kanarese from Honne Gowda and others to the Governor-General of India (Lord Dalhousie) dated 17 January 1853, praying that the practice of levying customs duty may be discontinued in Mysore as had been done in other parts of British India.

(*Persian*, 1853, No. 78)

39. PETITION TO LORD DALHOUSIE FOR APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN PREFERENCE TO OUTSIDERS

Petition in Kanarese from Anantaramiah and others to the Governor-General of India (Lord Dalhousie), dated 2 January 1853 praying that the Commissioner of Mysore should be directed to appoint them to suitable posts in preference to outsiders and protesting against the latter's order that whoever appeared as candidate in his office would be fined and that if in spite of the fine, he appeared again, he would be imprisoned.

(*Persian*, 1853, No. 82)

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

Microphotography

40. I. MICROFILM CAMERA

The Modern technique of microfilming is used for the preservation of records by producing at a high speed, inexpensive reduced size facsimile copies, of the records on film, essentially similar to other cameras highly specialized microfilming cameras to suit various requirements are now available, one of which is shown in the photograph.

41. II. POSITIVE PRINTER

Positive microfilms, which correspond in tones to the original subjects copied, are prepared from the negative microfilm by contact

printing in the positive printer. Unlike the cine printers the microfilm positive prints normally can be fed with unperforated film.

42. III. MICROFILM READER

Being of a reduced size, microfilms can be read only with the help of an optical device which gives an enlarged image. Numerous good models are now available. The microfilm reader shown in the photograph is the library model Records Reader.

43. IV. STORAGE OF MICROFILM

When not in actual use, microfilms are to be stored in dust-proof containers at a place not subject to extremes of temperature and humidity. Photograph shows a microfilm storage cabinet 6' x 34" x 25", in size, with a capacity to accommodate microfilm copies of about a million pages of records.

Exhibits illustrating the various operations in Archival Binding Process and Preservation of Bindings in an Archival Institution.

Description

Exhibits

44. STITCHING OF LOOSE SHEETS: GUARDING AND GATHERING

Stitching of loose sheets is the first requisite of the binding process. Sheets of old and brittle papers are not strong enough for holding the stitches. In order to stitch such sheets, sheets are first guarded and gathered, and then stitched.

A. Sheets which were stitched without being guarded. Damage done by the stitching to the old sheets is evident.

B. Sheets which have been properly guarded and gathered and then stitched. Old sheets are thus made immune from further damage due to stitching.

*Description**Exhibits*45. STITCHING OF LOOSE SHEETS:
GET-IN.

After the sheets have been guarded and gathered, folded strips of papers equal in size of the guard, are filled in the gathered sheets in order to have a uniform thickness.

Guarded and gathered sheets with Get-in.

46. STITCHING OF LOOSE SHEETS:
FLEXIBLE STITCHING AROUND
TAPES.

Flexible stitching around tapes is the strongest form of stitching. It lessens the tension of the stitches on the paper and facilitates full opening of the volume.

A. Specimen showing Flexible Stitching around tapes.

47. BACK ROUNDING

The back of every volume is made convex in shape (rounded). Back rounding produces a smooth evenly curved surface that can be titled. It also forms a joint to support the thickness of the cover boards and prevents them from slipping over the back of the book.

A. Specimen of Back Rounded Volume.

48. HINGING OF BOARDS AND
FIXING OF LEATHER.

After the boards have been cut to the size, grooves are made along the back edge into which the Cords (Tape) are laced in, providing hinge for the board to move freely. Leather is then fixed to the boards.

A. Specimen of a volume showing hinged boards.
B. A leather fixed volume.

*Description**Exhibits*49. FINISHING THE BINDING
OF VOLUME.

In order that over-sized volumes be easily and safely handled, leather straps are fixed at the back of the volume.

A. A small bound volume.
B. An over-sized bound volume, a strap.

50. BINDING MATERIALS.

Since durability and longevity of records are the main considerations for an archival institution, all materials used for Binding should be of high grade.

Specimens of binding materials:

A. Leather.
B. Art Canvas.
C. Linen threads, cords, and tapes.
D. Mill Boards.
E. Glue.

51. PRESERVATION OF LEATHER
BINDINGS: APPLICATION OF
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE
MIXTURE FOR DRESSING

With age leather loses its flexibility, develops a tendency to crack, and becomes prone to insect attack. Leather preservative mixture is applied to counteract ageing of leather.

A. Leather bound volume showing effects of ageing on leather.
B. Leather bound volume, leather of which has been well preserved with application of leather preservative mixture.
C. Leather Preservative Mixture.

Description	Exhibits
52. PRESERVATION OF CLOTH AND ART CANVAS BINDINGS AGAINST INSECT ATTACK	
Binding cloth and Art Canvas are easily attacked by common book pests. Treatment of bound volumes (upper surface only) with insecticidal varnishes prevents any such damage.	A. Specimen of a bound volume treated with Insecticidal Varnish. B. An Insecticidal varnish. (Mercuri Chloride ad Phehnol in Methilated Spirit).

ORISSA STATE ARCHIVES, BHUBANESWAR
A. MUGHAL SANADS.

- No. 145. (i) *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48)
Grant of two and half a *bati* of land in *Mouza-Baruan* to Sayid Hasanullah.
- No. 265. (ii) *Alamgir II* (1754-1759).
Grant of land in *pargana-Utikan* in Killah Rajgarh to Mahanta Sib Das as *Khairat*.
- No. 266. (iii) *Shah Alam II* (1759-1806).
Grant of five *batis* of land in *pargana* Manjuri to Sk. Allauddin for the maintenance of the mosque at Jaipore.
- No. 3 (iv) *Punjab Sanad* (with quoranic verses written in it).
Received from an old zamindar family of Bhadrak Sub-Division, District—Balasore.

B. MARATHI DOCUMENTS.

- No. 81.(B) (i) Rent Roll (1803-04 A.D.)
The Rent Roll of Garjat estates under the Marathas in 1211 *amli*.

- No. 116. (ii) *Sanad*.
Grant of B. 115-M-2 land in *mouza* Badatara *Pargana* Bakhrabad to one Manjeeram Das in 1207 *amli* (1799-1800 A.D.)
- C. ENGLISH DOCUMENTS.
- No. 81 (C) (i) *Proclamation*.
Bilingual proclamation issued by the Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack in 1804 A.D. after conquest of Orissa by the British.

UTKAL UNIVERSITY

Palm-Leaf Manuscripts.

1. CHITRAKAVVA BAND-HODAYA Author : Upendra Bhanj
The Palm-leaf manuscript contains 28 pages. This is an old illustrated text of the different *Ragas* and *Raginis*. Some clever calligraphy is executed in the form of discs, temples, flags, bayonets, swords, etc., and the whole verse is given below.
2. THE PICTURE OF TEN INCARNATIONS
It contains pictures with Sanskrit Slokas composed by Jayadev regarding ten incarnations of God- Matsya, Kurma, Baraha, Nrusimha, Baman, Parashuram, Ram, Balaram, Budha, Kalki. The Manuscript consists of 23 pages.
3. USHAVILASH : Written by Lokanath Das the successor of Shishu Shankar.
The manuscript consists of 97 pages. It narrates the story of marriage of Aniruddha, the son of Sri Krishna with Usha, the daughter of Banasura. The pictures depict the life of Usha beginning from her childhood to the attainment of puberty.
4. PALM-LEAF PAINTING. (in Glass Case).
The picture of ten incarnations. The picture has been wrought out on a palm-leaf with Sanskrit Slokas relating to them written on the reverse.

THE DIRECTORATE OF ARCHIVES
AND MUSEUM, PEPSU.

1. Farman dated 29th Rajab Regnal Year 7 of Abu Nasar Muhy-ud-Din Akbar Shah II granting to Maharaja Karam Singh the title of Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Raja-i-Rajgan Mahendra Bahadur.
2. "Papers selected from Former and Present Records in the possession and in favour of His Highness Maharaja of Jind," printed, Delhi, 1863 A.D.
3. Documents connected with the rebellion of a regiment at Jullundur and another at Phillaur in the summer of 1857 and measures taken to suppress it.
4. Documents regarding the alliance of Kanwar Dip Singh of Patiala with the mutineers at Delhi in 1857.
5. Documents connected with the border disputes between the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs and the British Government in 1856.
6. A file containing Hindi letters addressed to the Maharaja of Patiala from Dhaulpore.
7. Three documents bearing the seal of Maharaja Gajpat Singh Bahadur of Jind.
8. A letter from the British Political Agent at Jhajjar, 15th March 1858.
9. A book of Treaties and Engagements entered into between the Patiala and Jind States, compiled dated 1860 A.D.
10. A book of Muraslas of Jind from the time of Maharaja Gajpat Singh to that Maharaja Sarup Singh.
11. A book of documents dealing with the Parganas of Kharkhauda, Gohana and Boana, and copies of other documents.
12. An Album of 35 documents bearing on the history of Kapurthala State from 1783 A.D. to 1857 A.D.
13. Tawarikh-i-Kashmir by Narayan Kaul, MS.—A History of Kashmir based on Kalhana's Rajatarangini, dated 1235 A.H. (1820 A.D.) Scribe Har Lal son of Gubuz Rai.
14. Zij-i-Muhammad Shahi by Raja Jai Singh Sawai of Jaipur (A.D. 1693-1743) MS. The Astronomical tables prepared in the time of Muhammed Shah (A.D. 1719-48) of Delhi not dated.
15. Zafarnama of Guru Govind Singh, M.S Dated 1928 Bk. 1872 A.D. Scribe Pandit Raja Ram Kaul *alias* Tota.
16. Qissa-i-Baburi by an unknown author. MS.—A short account of Babur. It is different from Waqiat-i-Babuti of Mirza Abdur Rahim. Not dated.
17. Iqbalnama-i-Alamgiri by Bakhtawar Khan, a favourite

eunuch of Aurangzeb, who gave him the rank of 300 horse and made him his Mir-Samman (head Steward) MS.

(This remarkable work is the history of the first ten years of the reign of Aurangzeb. The date cannot be ascertained as the colophon is completely destroyed and the last nine pages are partially wormeaten and pasted over).

18. Tarikh-i-Khan Jahani wa Makhzan ul Afgahni, by Khawaja Nimatullah bin Khawaja Habibullah at—Harwi MS.

A history of the Afgans in India written at the request of Khan Jahan Lodi who rebelled against Shahjahan.

The MS. is an autograph copy of the author written at Burhanpur as suggested by the concluding words. Not dated.

19. Iqbal Namah-i-Maharaja Ranjit Singh by Pandit Raja Ram Tota, MS.

(A history of forty years of the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Dated 1917 Bk. 1860 A.D.)

U.P. GOVERNMENT

1. Farman with Hawal Akbar (emblem of Akbar's Court) addressed to Mulla Abdul Nabi, a famous Darwesh of the Court. Dated in the 7th Coronation year, II, A.H. 986-A. D. 1579. On the obverse is a seal of Abdul Nabi bearing the date A. H. 983-A.D. 1576. Orders all the Karoris, Jagirdars and Mutsaddis of the Kingdom to donate as much land as possible for the maintenance of His Holiness Mulla Abdul Nabi. (U. P. Government Regional Records Survey Committee Collection No. 24).

2. Farman of Emperor Noorud Din Muhammad Jahangir issued to all present and future Governors, Jagirdars and Karoris. Dated 16 Rabi II A.H. 1025. There is a *Surq* (red) Tughra with a square black dynastic seal. Mentions that the donated land of 115 bighas in Pargana Sidhaur, Sarkar Lucknow, should be surveyed and remain untaxed. On the obverse appears the name of Haji Koka and official noting. (U.P.R.R.S.C. Collection No. 29).

Mis.—(Farman) from Deputy Premier Syed Inayat Ullah Khan Fidwi Badshah Muhammed Shah Ghazi to Govind Das Vazir and Amin. Dated the 22nd Jumadal-ula, Year 3—A.D. 1715. States that as 3000 dams out of Sandi Pragana Khairabad is a royal gift to Rai Siroman Das to reside and make gardens, this amount should be left to the donee. (U.P.R.R.S.C., Collection No. 227).

4. Royal Order of the Diwan-i-Am (Hall of Public Audience) Lucknow to Kaley Khan (Jamadar) and Mahabat Khan (Hazirdar)

Dated 16 Ziehujja, A. H. 1261. On the suit filed by Chotey Lal Brahman, regarding the arrest of his nephews, orders are issued to Anjumad-Daulah to decide the case. The addressees are appointed Sazawals of the accused, along with the looted property of the Royal Court. (U.P.R.R.S.C., Collection No. 662).

5. News letter of Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar Bahadur, Dated 3 Shawal, A. H. 1226—22 October, 1811. Describes the daily work and activities of the Maharaja and the Civil, Criminal and Military Administration of the Government. (U. P. R. R. S. C., Collection No. 689)

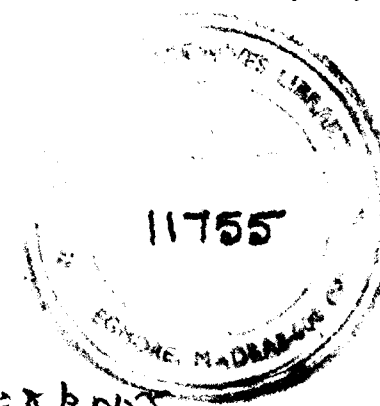
6. Eye-witness account of the siege of Bharatpur, A.D. 1826. Described by Shankar Nath Nadir. (U. P. R. R. S. C., Collection No. 690).

7. Letter from Kailash Nath Sukul to Major E. R. C. Bradford, Inspector General, Thuggi Department, Simla. Dated 20 August 1875. Describes the activities at Poona of the famous religious reformer Swami Dayanand Saraswati (U. P. R. R. S. C., Collection No. 691).

8. Letters from Kailash Nath Sukul to Major E. R. C. Bradford, I.G., Thuggi Department, Simla. Dated May and June, 1875. Give a graphic account of the public agitation in Poona subsequent to the deposition of Malhar Rao Gaekward. (U. P. R. R. S. C., Collection No. 692).

9. *Wasiat Namha* (Will) of Hazrat Amatual Zuhara Begam (Banu Begum). Dated 26 Rajab, A.H. 1228. Details of the Benefactions are given (U.P.R.R.S.C., Collection No. 682).

10. Reward of Rupees one lakh offered by Government for the arrest of Nana Saheb of Bithoor. Dated 20 November, 1858. (Kanpur Collectorate, No. 164).



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