

258

Indian Historical
Records Commission

Proceedings of the

34th Session

Vol. 34

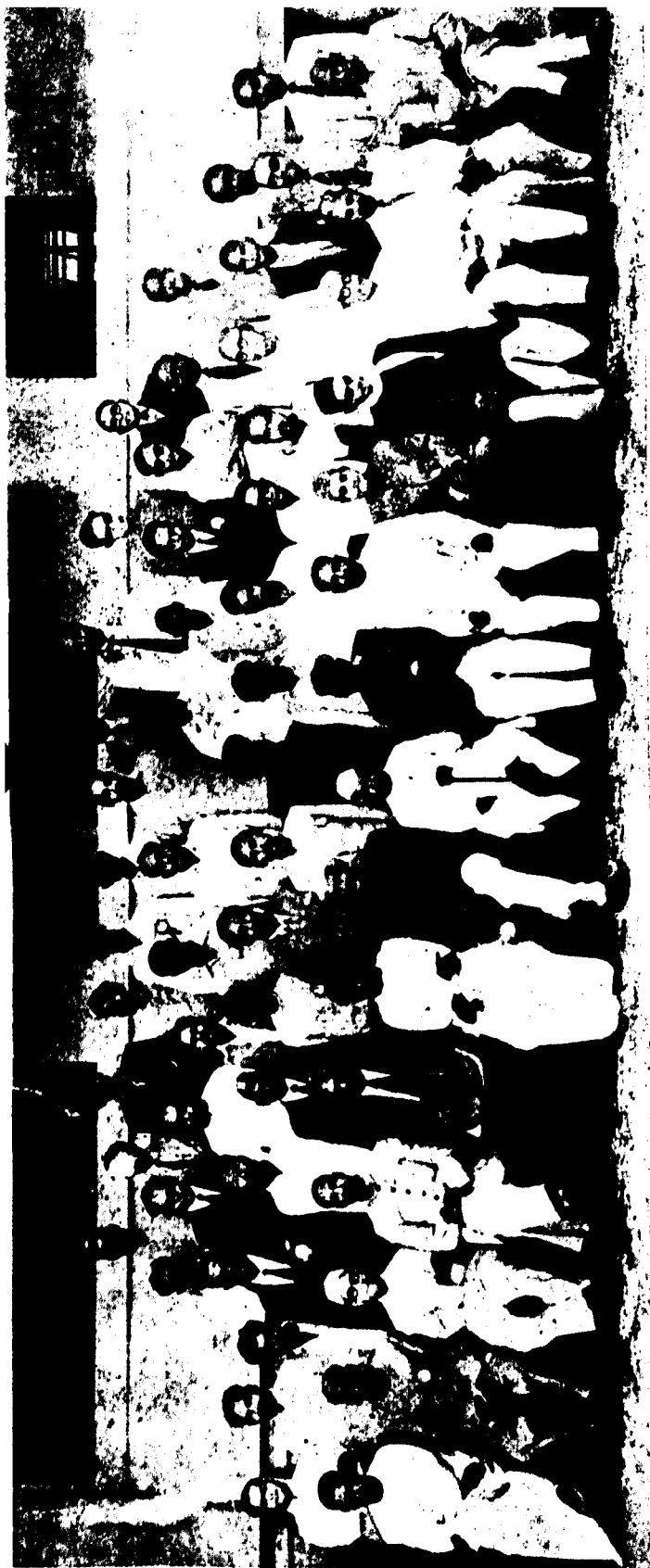
Part I

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Seated from left

Prof. P. S. Raghavan (Local Secretary), Dr. K. K. Datta, Prof. M. Mujeeb, Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Shri Achutha Menon, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education (President), Dr. Ramakrishna Rao (Governor of Kerala), Shri K. S. Menon (Chairman, Reception Committee), Shri K. D. Bhargava (Secretary), Dr. Tata Chand, Prof. D. V. Poddar, Dr. B. Prasad, Shri R. P. Patwardhan, Shri B. P. Saksena.

*Standing from left
1st row :*

Dr. G. N. Sastore, Dr. N. K. Sahu, Dr. M. Seshadri, Dr. R. M. Sinha, Shri N. B. Roy, Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Dr. H. R. Ghosal, Shri A. R. G. Tiwari, Shri J. S. Jha, A. D. C. to the Governor, Shri Q. Ahmed, Shri G. N. Chandra, Dr. K. K. Basu, Shri B. P. Ambasthya, Dr. D. C. Ganguly, Dr. H. R. Gupta, Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Dr. H. K. Barpujari.

2nd row :

Shri K. K. Nair, Dr. M. H. Khan, Dr. A. C. Banarjee, Shri G. H. Khare, Dr. O. Ramachandraya, Dr. H. L. Gupta, Shri P. C. Roy, Shri D. G. Landge, Dr. V. R. Deoras, Dr. K. K. Pillai, Shri S. B. Bhat.

3rd row :

Shri S. R. Sharma, Shri B. Bose, Shri S. H. Askari, Dr. Raghubir Singh, Dr. T. Raychaudhuri, Shri A. H. Nizami, Shri V. S. Suri, Shri B. De, Dr. A. Tripathi, Shri V. K. Bawa, Shri T. B. Nayar.

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Commission *Frontispiece*

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Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala Facing page 3

Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India Facing page 4



Shri K. S. Menon, I.A.S.,
Chairman of the Reception Committee, Trivandrum

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

Trivandrum, 31 December, 1958

The Public Meeting of the thirty-fourth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Senate House of the University of Kerala, Trivandrum, on Wednesday, 31 December 1958 at 12.00 noon. The session was inaugurated by Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala, and was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India.

A list of members present will be found on pages 10-16.

On arrival at the Senate House, the Governor of Kerala was received by Dr. K. L. Shrimali and the Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary then introduced the members of the Commission to the Governor after which a group photograph was taken. The Governor, Dr. Shrimali, Shri Achutha Menon, Finance Minister of Kerala, Shri K. S. Menon, Chairman of the Reception Committee and the members of the Commission then entered the Senate Hall in a procession.

The proceedings began with the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Shri K. S. Menon.

Welcoming the members he said :

Mr. President, Mr. Governor, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege for me to have this opportunity of welcoming you to this historic city, the capital of Kerala State. Trivandrum is the anglicised form of Tiru-anantha-puram in Malayalam, meaning the holy city of Anantha. It has continued to be an important place over a long period of time, as the seat of the ruling family during the princely regime, later as the head quarters of the Travancore-Cochin State, and now as the Capital of Kerala. Cities rise and fall, as men, communities and nations do, but there are some that record a steady progress from time to time and know no decline. Trivandrum is one such. May we attribute this to the benign blessings of Lord Padmanabha, the presiding deity of this place, who, apart from himself being the fountain source of all that sustains life, is also the divine consort of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity?

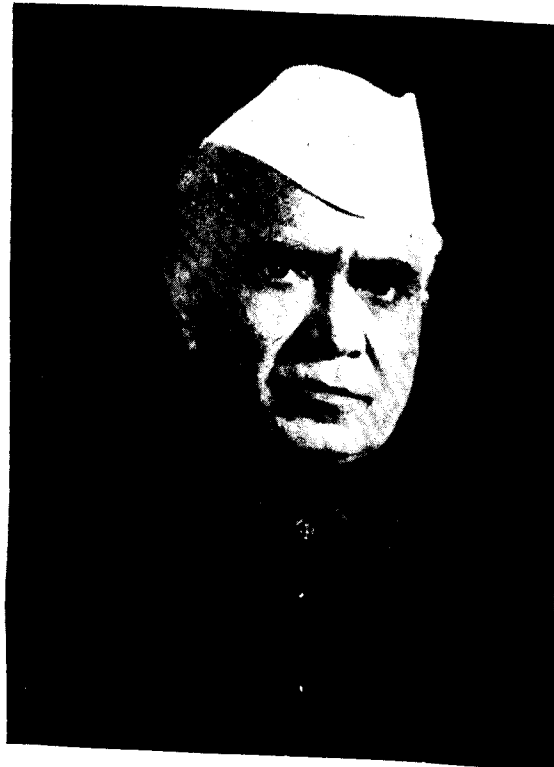
Kerala is often described as a land of problems. It has occurred to me, however, that it may more appropriately be called a land of paradoxes. Though the smallest State in India, it has the largest incidence of population. In an area of 15,000 sq. miles, of which an appreciable portion is taken by forests, lakes, lagoons and rivers, live nearly fifteen million people. The country has almost limitless wealth hidden in its long stretch of coastal waters and dense forests, and it has intelligent men and women; still its resources remain, for the most part, unexploited. It is potentially rich but practically poor. Though economically backward, it has the appearance of plenty and prosperity, and stands unrivalled in

the matter of environmental cleanliness. It has ample educational facilities but few employment opportunities. It observed and practised a rigid caste system, but was among the earliest to throw open its temples to the so-called untouchables. Its people go far and wide into the world in search of new careers and new experiences, but after the troubles and turmoils of an active life, cheerfully return to this land of slogans, speeches and sathyagrahas, where alone they can find rest, happiness and contentment. This is an ancient country with a modern outlook, conservative yet progressive, a land of storm and sun-shine, of hills and dales, its physical features eloquently expressive of its combination of contradictions. These contradictions constitute its problems and perhaps the main source of its attractions as well.

Kerala has made valuable contribution to the sum total of Bharat's cultural heritage. Some of the famous books in Sanskrit were written by the poets of Kerala. It is the home of astrology and ayurveda. Kathakali is its unique gift to the world. Sri Sankara the great teacher and exponent of the Vedanta philosophy who lived towards the end of the eighth century and the beginning of the ninth century, and Sri Narayana the practical philosopher and great social reformer of recent times who compressed the grand concept of a world religion, 'Eka loka matham' in the memorable words 'one caste, one religion and one God for all humanity', hailed from this land.

The early history of this country is shrouded in legends and mystery. You have doubtless heard the traditional story of its origin. It is believed that Parasurama, having been turned out by the Brahmins from the land of which he had made a gift to the 'Rishis', obtained by penance, with Lord Subramonia's assistance, the grant of a stretch of land from 'Varuna' the God of the Seas. The extent of the land was to be determined by the throw of his 'Parasu'. From where he threw the 'Parasu' and where it fell, I shall not mention here, because it will provoke needless controversy. Parasurama is said to have peopled the land with Brahmins, the first of whom came from the banks of the Krishna River. The earliest Brahmin immigrants would appear to have left soon owing to the dread of the myriads of serpents, the "Nagas", which infested the country and it is said that with a view to prevent this for the future, certain special customs, numbering sixty-four, were prescribed. There are more versions than one about these sixty-four rules, as there are about the significance of the term "Nagas", but it is unnecessary for me to refer to them here. The story is devoid of any historical value. I have repeated it here only because it still has a fascinating interest. The main point seems, however, to be clear that a vast extent of land was formed by the recession of the sea on so extensive a scale that it was considered a miracle, and the people, as was their habit, wove the incident into the fabric of mythology.

The antiquity of Kerala is vouchsafed by the reference contained about it in the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and some of the Puranas. Some of its more remarkable vegetable and animal productions have been known to the Western nations from times antecedent to the Christian era. Commercial contacts between Kerala and the outside world would appear to have existed even as early as the days of King Solomon. The writings of Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador, contained passages which seem to apply to Kerala and the mention of Keralaputra in one of the



Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao,
Governor of Kerala

edicts of Ashoka is, a pointed reference to this country. I may state in this connection that it is not my intention or purpose here to piece together the several points having a bearing on the early history of this land; indeed, I am conscious that it will be presumptuous on my part to make any such attempt in an assembly of this kind. My intention was only to indicate that Kerala has a long continuous history of nearly three thousand years. The State is rich in historic monuments and records, and systematic and scientific investigations to study them carefully will pay good dividend. Sporadic efforts have, no doubt, been made in this direction resulting in substantial achievements of great historical value, but what is required is a sustained endeavour to compile a comprehensive and well documented authentic history of ancient Kerala and its people. Many valuable records have been preserved in the Central Records Offices in Trivandrum and Ernakulam and in the Collectorate at Calicut. Some of them, I understand, are original ones of priceless value to students of history. It is believed that equally valuable documents can also be found in the possession of the great aristocratic families in Kerala. It was with a view to utilise these vast original sources of Kerala history that the Regional Records Survey Committee was constituted by the Government in 1951. It has been doing excellent work, especially in recent times, and has succeeded in producing two volumes of the history of the Freedom Movement in Kerala which, I hope, will be published soon.

There is one point to which I wish to refer before I conclude. We have yet to organize a State Archive of Kerala on the model of the National Archives of India. Madras and Bombay have made substantial progress in this regard. The financial outlay in organizing such an institution will be appreciable, but I presume that with the good offices which the Indian Historical Records Commission may use on behalf of this State, generous assistance will be available from the Government of India for this purpose. We seek the help of the Commission in this respect.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I welcome you all once again most cordially and most sincerely. I hope that you have enjoyed your stay here and that you will kindly forgive us for our lapses, if any.

Thank you.

Jai Hind

The President then requested the Governor of Kerala to inaugurate the Session.

Inaugural Address of Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala

It is a pity that many historical records and documents which ought to find a legitimate place in the National Archives of India are still in the British Museum and in the India Office Library and in other places. Our attempts to secure them in originals have not yet been successful. Let us hope it will be possible for us in the next few years to persuade the British Government to restore them to our National Archives. So far as our practical purposes are concerned, it is possible that we may be able to get photostat or microfilm copies of those records, but I lay emphasis on the fact that the originals must find a place in our own National Archives. I was just reading a brief report of the Indian

Historical Records Commission and I am very happy that this Commission, which is more or less a non-official body of learned people interested in the country's history, has made recommendations to the Government of India and the State Governments on many important points connected with the collection and maintenance of historical records. I entirely agree that besides the National Archives at Delhi, which is being reorganised and which is extending its activities, there must be State Archives in every State of India. As Shri K. S. Menon pointed out, it is only in two States that some efforts have been made in this direction and the other States have not yet followed suit. It may be that the State Governments are hesitating to take up the scheme of establishing State Archives mainly on financial grounds. But I hope it will be possible for the Government of India to extend the activities of the work of collection and preservation of historical materials through the National Archives into the States, and let us hope that Kerala with its rich material of history will be able to establish very soon the State Archives Department and collect the vast untapped material which lies here for the construction of Kerala history.

I think it will be possible for us through the help of the Government of India and through the good offices of the Indian Historical Records Commission to fulfil that objective very soon. I do not wish to say much about the valuable historical material that is present in Kerala. It is a matter for the historians to investigate. I do not wish also to say anything about the vast untapped historical material that exists even in other States. I know that in all States of India there are private collections and there are also records available with certain ancient families. I have had occasion to see myself valuable collections of private families. Many such families, I think, parted with their valuable treasures of knowledge, their records, their books etc. I only hope that your deliberations in the Historical Records Commission will result in formulating policies and methods of work which will foster the spirit even among the public of collecting and maintaining valuable historical records. Even the records of modern age for current history are to be found with private people connected with various political, religious, literary and other movements. That is also a field which has not yet been tapped by any organised agency. I think for even a full current history of our country all these sources have to be tapped by the historians. I am extremely happy that this session is being held here and do hope your deliberations will be of great use in fulfilling the purpose for which this institution has been organised. I have the greatest pleasure in inaugurating the session and wish you all success.

Thanking you

Dr. K. L. Shrimali then delivered his Presidential Address.

Presidential Address of Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India

I am very happy to be present at this meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission which is being held at Trivandrum for the second time after some sixteen years and to welcome all members, old and new. Since we last met at Bhubaneswar in March 1958 we have lost some of our most eminent associates. On May 19, 1958 Dr. J. N. Sarkar, the doyen of Indian historians, passed away. For a period of more than



Dr. K. L. Shrimali
Minister for Education, Government of India

six decades he served the cause of Indian History and brought to this task great energy, ability and single-minded devotion. It was he who laid the foundation of Modern Indian Historiography on a sound and scientific basis, discovering and utilising documentary source materials on a scale unequalled in this country. With the Indian Historical Records Commission he was associated since its inception in 1919 and for many years he was the chief architect of its programme and policy. His death has left a gap which is not likely to be filled for many years to come. In September last, Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator of the Madras Record Office and one of the leading archivists of the country, passed away. Dr. Baliga was actively associated with the Commission since 1937 and his contribution to archival activities in this country is well known to you all. It was through his efforts that the Madras Record Office became one of the best organised archival institutions in Asia and its publications provided rich and valuable materials for the researchers in the field of Indian history. Prof. G. B. Pandya of Sayajirao University, Baroda, who was a member of the Commission since 1952, expired in November last. By the loss of three illustrious members the Commission is no doubt poorer today.

Kerala, "the land of coconut", has always been a place of great charm and beauty. But, for the scholars and historians gathered here, the natural beauty of Kerala, remarkable as it is, is not its only, or even the chief attraction. Its greatest attraction for the historian is its rich and hoary past going back to the Puranic times.

It may be too late in the day to reconstruct the history of the warrior-sage Parasurama, to whom is ascribed the creation of Kerala and who, it is said, bequeathed it to the Nambudiri Brahmins as a measure of penance for having killed the Kshatriyas. Apart from these legends and traditions, there is abundant material in Kerala's long history to provide enough scope for fruitful enquiry. We find here certain unique features which distinguish it from the less fortunate parts of the country. In its continuous history of more than 2,500 years this ancient State produced a number of illustrious rulers and great men who have left their mark on history. Kerala is known as the birth place of the great philosopher Sankaracharya. In more recent times, the famous king, Marthanda Varma, to whom belongs the credit of building modern Travancore, set a unique example in 1750 by dedicating the State to the god Padmanabha and governing it from that moment as a viceroy of the Deity, enshrined in the famous Sri Padmanabha temple. The repercussion of this step on the governance of the State and on its social, religious and cultural life is well worth studying. Travancore's relations with Cochin, which was created as a separate State in the middle of the ninth century A.D. by Cheraman Perumal, provide an example of friendly intercourse between two neighbouring States which is extraordinary and is well worth emulation in the present day. In re-uniting the two States into the State of Kerala, the Government of India have only followed the course of history.

It is but natural that Kerala will present many subjects suitable for serious study. Some aspects of its history have been studied by Sardar K. M. Panikkar and by other young scholars. Many more, however, remain to be studied. The influence of geography on the economic life of the region, the impact of foreigners like the Portuguese and the Dutch

on the religious, social and cultural life, the origin and development of the traditional arts as exemplified in many pre-historic structures, and the rock-cut caves and temples,—these are some of the subjects which come readily to mind. From very ancient times, traders from afar flocked to the coast of Kerala in quest of cloth and spices. Greeks and Romans, Chinese and Arabs, the Portuguese and the Dutch vied with each other for a share in this trade through long centuries of colourful history. These are aspects of Kerala's past which need to be studied today and I dare say some of them are engaging the attention of the historians particularly of this region. While Kerala's past is rich and full of interest to the historian, its present is not without distinction in many aspects of our national life. In particular I must mention with pride and satisfaction the percentage of literacy in this State which is the highest in India. Consequently, this small state has contributed more than its share of talent for the service of India.

The archival wealth of the State, both in public and private custody, is rich in quality as well as in quantity. The public records are at present housed in three record offices, two at Trivandrum and one at Ernakulam. Most of the early records are on cadjan or palm leaf. There is also a rich collection of Dutch records. Our Director of Archives paid a visit to the State in July 1957 at the invitation of the State Government to help in drawing up a long-term plan for the maintenance and preservation of their records. It would be a good thing if the records of all the three repositories were centralised at one place and placed in charge of a whole-time trained archivist. This would help in preserving the records for posterity and making them more readily available to scholars. I am sure the State Government will take appropriate steps in this direction. Some of these records have yet to be adequately utilised. It may very well be that rare documents like the famous Malabar Minute of Shore that may lie unfathomed among them, awaiting the magic touch of the historian to come to life.

The numerous records in the custody of religious institutions and in the possession of private persons are no less important. The State Regional Records Survey Committee is entrusted with the task of unearthing the records whose existence is not known, making an inventory of them as well as of those which are available in known repositories and offering such advice as is required for ensuring their preservation. This is laudable work. I would take this opportunity to exhort the Kerala Regional Committee and the Committees in the various States to exert their utmost to collect in a systematic way all information about the records in private possession. This would help the work of compiling a National Register of Records, which, as you all know, the Government of India intend to undertake, though in a small way to start with, on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission. For this purpose we shall give whatever assistance is possible to the State Survey Committees.

Turning to the activities of the National Archives of India, members will recall that at the last session of the Indian Historical Records Commission I announced that most of the Ministries of the Government of India had agreed to throw open their records which were more than forty years old and that excerpts from pre-1902 records were being released to *bona fide* scholars without scrutiny. They will now be glad to know

that consistent with the Government of India's policy of liberalising its rules in this regard, most of the Ministries of the Central Government have gone a step further and have agreed to release without scrutiny excerpts from all non-confidential records which are more than forty years old. The Research and Publication Committee, at its last meeting held at New Delhi in September, 1958, recommended that the State Governments should fall in line with the Central Government in this behalf and liberalise their rules accordingly. I hope the State Governments will find it possible to do so and thus further the cause of historical research in the country.

You will be pleased to learn that the National Archives of India continued to make good progress in the implementation of its Development Schemes. The detailed estimates for the construction of an annexe to the building of the National Archives of India have been approved by the Government of India and the construction of the stack portion of the annexe at a cost of Rs. 23,78,600 will, it is hoped, be completed within the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The steady flow of non-current records from the creating agencies of the Government of India to the National Archives, which has been hampered by shortage of space, will be resumed then in a systematic manner. In spite of a very serious shortage of space, however, the Department received records from a number of Ministries of the Government of India and from the late Residencies. Besides, it also acquired some valuable manuscripts and documents in private custody, notable among which are 33 holograph letters of Mahatma Gandhi written to Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru between the years 1936 and 1947. The Mobile Microfilm Unit of the Department unearthed a mass of documents in private custody at Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad and secured copies of some 16,000 manuscript pages which include such rare documents as a *farman* of Nur Jahan and the family archives of the Qazis of Broach. Microfilm copies of a number of letters relating to Chhatrasal Bundela and his successors, found in the private collection of the Maharaja of Panna, constitute another acquisition of very great interest. The Department is planning to intensify its efforts to acquire documents and historical manuscripts in private custody and the Government of India have recently appointed an advisory committee to facilitate this work. I am very happy to announce that funds have once more been made available for procuring copies of records of Indian interest from repositories abroad; thus an important programme which was at a standstill for nearly two years, owing to shortage of foreign exchange, can now be resumed.

The Department's programme of microfilming the pre-Mutiny records in its custody continued to make steady progress, though there also progress was hampered by the shortage of microfilms. Besides these, the Department is also carrying on the microfilming of the rare manuscripts of the Raza Library at Rampur.

With regard to the progress made in the implementation of the Publication Programme of the National Archives, I am glad to note that the printing of Volume I of *Fort William-India House Correspondence* has been completed. Printing of two more volumes (Volumes IX and XIII) in the same series is also nearing completion. Another is in press, while two more are expected to be placed in the hands of the printers soon.

In the series *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* the printing of Volume X (1792-93) has made considerable progress, and another volume is almost ready for the press. The *Elphinstone Correspondence* (1804-08) and the volume of *Marathi Letters*, the publication of which was undertaken by the Nagpur University Historical Society and the *Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala*, Poona, respectively are yet to come out of the press. The printing of Volume I of the *Hindi Letters*, which is being published by the Allahabad University, is reported to be nearing completion, and the work of editing Volume II of these Letters, which has been undertaken by the Rajasthan Government, has recently started.

Members will be glad to know that in order to illustrate the gradual build-up of the educational facilities in the country, the Government of India have decided to publish selections from their educational records. This work has been entrusted to the National Archives of India and it has already made some progress; it will cover nearly a century, 1860-1947, the earlier period (1781-1859) having been covered already in the volumes edited by Messrs Sharpe and Richey. An advisory committee of distinguished educationists has been appointed to advise the Director of Archives in this connection.

Despite serious difficulties owing to shortage of foreign exchange, the programme of repair and rehabilitation of records has been receiving the maximum attention possible under the circumstances. Besides attending to the requirements of the records in its own custody, the Department has repaired and laminated some very important manuscripts in private custody. These include manuscripts of the well-known works of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore and several letters of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. In spite of various handicaps the National Archives continues to maintain steady progress. It receives an increasing number of requests from individuals, institutions and States for advice on matters connected with the preservation of records and manuscripts. While this is an achievement of which the National Archives of India could rightly be proud, it also reveals a growing consciousness of the value of records among the people in general and the owners of manuscripts in particular, which is a good augury for the future. To this happy development, no doubt, the Indian Historical Records Commission has contributed magnificently over a period of nearly four decades now. Yet, you will permit me to say this, there is no room for complacency. Still in the hands of numberless individuals, known or unknown, vast masses of historical documents are lying in a state of poor preservation. Still, in the numerous district record rooms throughout the country, invaluable source materials for the socio-economic and administrative history of the country remain inadequately arranged and often unavailable to the researcher. I know the State Governments and the Regional Records Survey Committees are doing their best to unearth, maintain and rehabilitate these valued relics from our past which constitute the very stuff of history. Yet I have fears that unless there is a further intensification of effort, an effort which the Government of India will try to assist in all possible ways, much of this heritage will be lost for good. We need to unearth and study these scattered fragments of the past so that a coherent and complete picture of the development of our people may be gradually reconstructed, so that we may have a clear image of the past reality and no vague generalisations or merely dead fragmentary information. I commend this particular problem to your most earnest consideration.

In the end I should like to remind you of the larger end which the Historical Commission of India must serve in our national life. In order to consolidate our national unity we must create among our people a keen awareness of our past and a true appreciation of history. The consciousness of a common history is comparatively new in our country and there are few works of genius which can inspire the students of Indian History. The idea of unity in diversity, which is the grand theme of India's long and significant history, needs to be expressed effectively in historical writing, which must be both accurate and inspiring.

At a time when we are trying to reconstruct our society, the historians have a very important role to play. Without losing their scientific approach and objectivity, they can revive and remould the past in such a way that it may serve as an inspiration for the present. History is more than a chronicle of events. It establishes some kind of causal relationship between the past and the present and influences the course of contemporary events. By bringing to light the great acts of sacrifice and heroism of our ancestors, the historian can inspire our people to perform noble deeds. Similarly by reminding us of our weaknesses and failures, he can warn us against pitfalls and dangers. The historian need not be conscious of the moral purpose underlying his work, but without it he may produce annals or chronicles but not good history. History has always some reference to contemporary problems and attempts to interpret the past events in the light of the present. The problem before the historian at present is to focus our attention to the national ideals and spiritual values of our civilisation so that we may be able to solve our social, economic and political problems in consonance with our traditions and culture.

While the primary duty of the Indian Historical Records Commission is that of preserving the sources of history, it must also pay increasing attention to the use of this material for the writing of history which may be related to the needs and problems of our generation.

I wish your deliberations every success.

An exhibition of historical records, documents, maps, photographs etc. jointly sponsored by the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Indian History Congress which held its twenty-first Session at Trivandrum was organised by the Government of Kerala. The Exhibition was opened by Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala on 25 December 1958.

In the afternoon session, which was presided over by Dr. Tara Chand in the absence of Dr. K. L. Shrimali, seventeen papers were read and discussed.

On 30 December 1958, the Governor of Kerala met the members at a tea party at Raj Bhavan. On the 31st Dr. Raghurir Singh, M.P. delivered a public lecture on "Sir Jadunath Sarkar—His Life and Work". On the 30th and 31st nights the Kerala Kalamandalam troupe entertained the members with enjoyable programmes of Kathakali and Bharat Natyam dance recitals.

On 1 January 1959 the members were taken to the old palace at Padmanabhapuram, the temple of Suchindram and Cape Comorin.

MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

(*Attended the Trivandrum Session)

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

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

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

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Government of India

*Dr. Tara Chand, M.P., 8, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

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

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., 4, Bepin Pal Road, Calcutta-26.

*Prof. Mohd. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

*Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Director, Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.

State Governments

*Shri V. K. Bawa, I.A.S., Director, Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

*Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

*Dr. H. K. Barpujari, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Head of the Department of History, Cotton College, Gauhati.

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

Shri Fida Mohammad Hassnain, Director of Records, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

*Dr. Ram Mohan Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History, Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

*Dr. M. Seshadri, M.A., Ph.D., (London), Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.

*Shri P. S. Raghavan, M.A., Professor of History and Politics, University College, Trivandrum.

Shri S. C. De, Curator, Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneswar.

*Shri V. S. Suri, M.A., Keeper of Records to Government of Punjab, Punjab Government Records Office, The Manse, Simla.

Shri N. R. Khadgawat, Director of Archives, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, 8, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

*Shri G. N. Chandra, Keeper of Records, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Calcutta.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

State Governments

*Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Patna College, Patna.

*Dr. G. N. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., Keeper of Records, Uttar Pradesh, Central Records Office, 53-Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad.

Universities

*Dr. Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Agra College, Agra.

Professor Sheikh Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B., Head of the Department of History and Director, Research and Publication Scheme in Medieval Indian History, Aligarh.

*Dr. B. P. Saksena, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the History Department Allahabad University, Allahabad.

*Dr. O. Ramachandrayya, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History and Politics, Andhra University, Waltair.

Shri P. K. Sriviraryan Raja, M.A., M.Litt., Reader in History, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar (S. I.).

Dr. R. S. Tripathi, Head of the Department of History, Central Hindu College, Banaras.

*Dr. H. R. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the History Department, S. College, Muzaffarpur.

Professor William Coelho, M.A., 46-A, Kotwadi, Bombay-16.

*Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., 47-A, Ekdalia Road, Calcutta.

*Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, Delhi University, Delhi.

Dr. G. C. Pande, Head of the Department of Ancient History & Culture, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

Shri R. C. Parikh, Director, B.J. Institute of Learning and Research, C/o Gujarat Vidya Sabha, P.B. No. 23, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Dr. S. L. Katare, Director, Institute of Languages and Research, Jabalpur.

*Shri S. C. Sarkar, M.A. (Oxon), Professor and Head of the Department of History, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32.

Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A. Ph.D. (London), D. Phil. (Giessen), Director, Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

Dr. N. L. Chatterji, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Professor of History, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

*Dr. K. K. Pillai, M.A., D. Phil, Professor of India History, Madras University, Madras.

Dr. S. Srikanta Sastri, M.A., D.Litt., Professor In-Charge of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

*Dr. V. R. Deoras, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

*Shri K. Sajun Lal, Sajun Lal Street, Secunderabad.

*Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Head of the Department of History, Punjab University, Hoshiarpur.

*Prof. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon), 800 Bhandarkar Institute Road, Poona-4.

*Shri A. R. G. Tiwari, M.A., Professor of History and Political Science, Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via. Anand (W. Railway).

*Dr. H. L. Gupta, M.A., D.Phil., Head of the Department of History, University of Saugor, Sagar (Madhya Pradesh).

*Dr. N. K. Sahu, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

Shri M. N. Kaul, Principal, Government Degree College, Ratlam.

*Shri N. B. Roy, M.A., Professor of Islamic History, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal.

Institutions

Shri R. Subba Rao, M.A., L.T., M.E.S. (Retd.), Honorary General Secretary, The Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.

Shri Jogesh Chandra Bagal, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutt-9.

Dr. U. N. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., The Asiatic Society, 1, Park Street, Calcutta-16.

*Shri G. H. Khare, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona.

*Dr. D. C. Ganguly, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Secretary and Curator, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta-16.

*Shri S. B. Bhat, Honorary Secretary, Rajwade Samshodhan Mandal, Dhulia.

*Shri D. G. Landge, Vidharbha Sanshodhan Mandal, Uttar Ambajhari Marg, Nagpur.

Shri S. S. Poplai, M.A., Secretary General, Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, New Delhi.

Prof. V. K. N. Menon, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

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

*Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona-2.

Dr. A. K. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Shri R. S. Panchamukhi, M.A., Chief Editor, Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar.

Dr. S. Gopal, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon), Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt., Sharadashram, Yeotmal, (Madhya Pradesh).

*Dr. G. M. Moraes, M.A., Ph.D., 9, New Marine Line, Bombay.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(Within India)

Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, Chief Minister, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

*Dr. A. C. Banerjee, 5, Jadu Mitra Lane, Calcutta-4.

*Dr. K. K. Basu, Atul Bhavan, Musak Chawk, Bhagalpur.

Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University, Gauhati.

Shri S. Gopalan, Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Maharaja's Library, Tanjore.

Dr. P. C. Gupta, 125, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.

Dr. M. Rama Rao, Lecturer in History, Nizam College, Hyderabad.

Dr. S. P. Sen, 5-A, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

Dr. R. R. Sethi, 103, Golf Link, New Delhi.

*Dr. S. R. Sharma, Principal, D.A.V. College, Sholapur.

*Dr. Raghubir Singh, M.P., Raghubir Niwas, Sitamau (M.P.).

Dr. B. R. Sharma, M.A., Ph.D., Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga.

Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indology, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Shri A. Ghosh, Director-General of Archaeology, New Delhi.

Dr. Ganda Singh, M.A., Ph.D., Retired Director of Archives, Lower Mall, Patiala.

*Dr. Sukumar Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D., Education Officer, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

Shri A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Thakur Ranmat Singh College, Rewa.

Dr. P. Saran, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History, Delhi University, Delhi.

Dr. S. B. Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, Gazetteer Unit, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi.

*Dr. Amallesh Tripathi, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Presidency College, Calcutta.

*Shri Mohibbul Hassan Khan, M.A., Reader in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. V. G. Dighe, Senior Research Officer, History of Freedom Movement, National Archives of India, New Delhi.

(Outside India)

Ceylon

Dr. G. C. Mendis, Ph.D., Reader in History, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Dr. Gunawardane, Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Dr. Arasaratnam, Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Mr. G. D. Ranasinghe, Assistant Government Archivist, Colombo.

Indonesia

Dr. Pengeran Ario Hossein, Kebon Sirih, 115e, Djakarta.

Dr. Meeſter R. Seekanto, Professor of Faculty of Arts, University of Indonesia, Djalan Dipanegara, 82, Djakarta.

Mauritius

Dr. A. Toussaint, Ph.D. (London), Chief Archivist, Government of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.

United Kingdom

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

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

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

Mr. D. L. Evans, Keeper of Records, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

Prof. V. T. Harlow, Beit Professor of Colonial History, University of Oxford, Balliol College, Oxford.

Dr. K. A. Ballhatchet, School of Oriental and African Studies, London, W.C. 1.

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

Sir Theodore E. Gregory, D.Sc., C/o Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., London, S.W. 3.

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

Mr. S. C. Sutton, Librarian, India Office Library, Commonwealth Relations Office, White Hall, London.

U.S.S.R.

Mr. V. N. Shumilov, Chief of the Department of the State Archives of the Ancient Acts of U.S.S.R., Moscow.

Mr. V. V. Maksakov, Head of the Chair of History and Organisation of Archives, Moscow State Historical Archivist Institute, Moscow.

Denmark

Dr. Axel Linvald, Director of Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mr. Kristoff Glamann, Arts Magisteriat, Lecturer, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Germany

Prof. G. W. Sante, Director of State Archives, Wiesbaden, Mainzerstrasse, 80, Germany.

Dr. G. Winter, Director of Federal Government Archives, Koblenz, Am Rhein, 12, Germany.

Dr. John Papritz, Director of State Archives, Marburg, Fridrichplatz, Germany.

Iran

Mr. Saeed Nafissi, C/o Institute of Islamic Studies, Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

Italy

Prof. Armando Lodolini, Superintendent of Central Archives, Via D'Arezzo, 35, Guido, Rome.

Japan

Dr. Toro Sakamoto, Litt.D., Director and Professor of Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

United States of America

Lt-Col. Arthur E. Kimberley, USAF, Wright Air Development Centre, Air Research and Development Command, United States Air Force, Wright Petterson Air Force Base, Ohio, U.S.A.

Dr. Solon J. Buck, 321-A, Street, S.E., Washington 3, D.C.

Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States on General Services Administration, National Archives and Record Services, Washington, 25, D.C.

Dr. Lester K. Born, Alban Towers, 3700, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

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

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

Burma

Prof. U. Ba Nyunt, M.A., F.R. Hist., S., F.R.A.S. (London), Professor of History, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.

China

Mr. Wu Pao-Kang, Head of the Department of Historical Archives, Chinese People's University, Peking.

Mr. Shah Yueh, Head of the Teaching and Research Section on Chinese History, Chinese People's University, Peking.

Netherlands

Mr. H. Hardenberg, Director General of the State Archives, Bfeijemburg 7, The Hague.

Pakistan

Dr. A. B. M. Habibullah, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Islamic History and Culture, University of Dacca, Dacca.

29 Dir of Arch.

Mr. Mohammad Sadullah, Services and General Administration Department, Government of West Pakistan, Lahore.

Australia

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

Singapore

Mr. L. M. Harrod, Director, Raffles National Library, Singapore.

Belgium

M. C. Tihon, 58, rue Monrese, Brussels-3.

Egypt

Dr. M. Chafiq. Chotbal, 52, Sharia EL Mirghany, Heliopolis, Cairo.

Dr. Mahdi Allam, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Din Shamas University, Cairo.

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

New Delhi, 1 September 1958

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, on Monday, 1 September 1958. The meeting was presided over by Shri Prem Kirpal, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, in the unavoidable absence of the Educational Adviser, the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

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

Welcoming the members the Chairman said that once again he had to apologise on behalf of the Educational Adviser who could not attend the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee due to unavoidable reasons. The Committee had, since its constitution in 1942, done some valuable work. Due to its persistent efforts the Government of India had been induced from time to time to liberalise the rules for access to their records. The rules as they stand after a recent revision would permit the scholars to consult records which were more than 40 years old. Again, the recommendation of the Committee was mainly responsible for the Government of India undertaking an ambitious publication programme. In this connection Shri Kirpal drew the attention of the Committee to the need for bringing out properly edited records on social, economic and administrative history, and suggested that the Sub-Committee which was constituted by the Research and Publication Committee at its last meeting held at Bhubaneswar to review the next Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, might keep this in view. He also referred to the need for securing the active collaboration of the State Governments, Universities and other institutions in this task. Speaking about the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India he said that the progress had been slow and that some ways and means should be devised to accelerate the pace. In conclusion he said that the Government of India were considering the steps to be taken in regard to legislation on archives.

1. Motion of condolence on the death of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and Professor Indra

Sir Jadunath Sarkar died on 19 May 1958. He was an Ordinary member of the Indian Historical Records Commission from its inception in 1919 till 1942. As the leading historian of the country and one of the senior members of the Commission, he presided over a number of annual sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission. He was an Associate member (1942-47) of the Commission after its reconstitution in 1942, representing the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad of Calcutta. Author of several monumental works on the later Mughals, he was also one of the leading educationists of the country.

Prof. Indra, who was appointed an Ordinary member of the Indian Historical Records Commission in March 1958 representing Kurukshetra University also died in May 1958.

The members present stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of late Sir Jadunath Sarkar and Prof. Indra and passed the following resolution:—

Resolution I.—The members of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission, deeply mourn the death of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and Prof. Indra and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Research and Publication Committee.

2. Scrutiny of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India

The Local Records Sub-Committee at its 15th meeting held in January 1957 passed the following resolution regarding the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India:—

“Resolution III—(a) The Committee felt that there was no harm in eliminating the duplicate letters in the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* Volumes, and that the editors concerned should also be given latitude in eliminating certain routine letters, in case they felt like doing that.

“(b) The Committee also agreed that the Secretary, (Dr. B. A. Saletore) who is also editing the *News Letters* Volume (1839–42), should select such of the news letters as were likely to give a connected picture of events in a particular region during the period mentioned above, in consultation with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, who are bringing out the volume.

“(c) The Committee requested Shri T. S. Krishnamurthi, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, to kindly look into the matter and expedite the printing of these volumes in consultation with the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India.”

As parts (a) & (b) of the above resolution do not come within the purview of the Local Records Sub-Committee, the Government of India have suggested that the matters be placed before the Research and Publication Committee. As regards part (c) no action was proposed to be taken as the Controller of Printing and Stationery has been co-operating with the National Archives of India in all possible ways.

The position regarding parts (a) & (b) of the resolution is stated below:—

Though the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India was finalised in 1942, due to various exigencies created by war and the resultant scarcity of paper, nothing could be done until after the war. The various difficulties faced by the Department in the implementation of the programme have been reported from time to time to the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee kept abreast with the latest information about the progress achieved in the publication work.

Scheme

Volume V of *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, the first to appear, was published in 1949 and since then two more—Volumes XVII and II—have seen the light of day. Besides, three more—Volumes I, IX, and XIII—are in an advanced stage of printing and Vol. VI has been sent to the press. Only 6 volumes are outstanding (Vols. VIII, X, XII, XIV, XIX, XXI) and the Honorary Editors have been requested to expedite the work.

The letters included in the volumes belong to the various Departments functioning at the time i.e. between 1748 and 1800 and contain some of the best historical material available on the period in the National Archives. Duplication of letters has been avoided as far as possible, except in the case of Vol. XIV (Secret, Select Committee 1752–81). The Select Committee *Letters to Court* included in this volume were also incorporated in the Home (Pub.) Department Correspondence Volumes and as such have crept in the volumes dealing with that Department in the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* series. But it was decided in 1952 by the then Director of Archives, who was the General Editor, that there was no reason for disturbing the present arrangement. Even though it would mean repetition to a certain extent it was preferable to altering the text in all the volumes.

As regards Scheme II of the programme, two items—*Browne's Correspondence* and *Sir John Shore's Papers*—have yet to be published. The records included in these volumes will be checked before sending them to the press; so the question of re-checking does not arise at present.

In respect of Scheme III (B) and especially *New Letters*, 1839–42, the position is entirely different from that detailed in the proceedings of the 15th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee. A close examination of these letters shows that they are neither stray nor disconnected. They contain abstracts of reports of intelligence received from local news writers on the state of affairs in India and the neighbouring countries. There is continuity in the contents of the news items emanating from each place. The origin of these 'News Letters' may be traced to the confidential despatch of 2 May 1839, No. 1, from Lord Auckland to the Secret Committee in which he pointed out how the exigencies of time impelled him to adopt the arrangement for the preparation of "digests of general Intelligence in the form of News Letters." Lord Auckland valued the 'News Letters' more than the formal and official documents as a convenient method of keeping the Court of Directors as well as the subordinate Indian Governments and Officers, holding positions of high trust and responsibility, informed of the progress of events in India. These digests were finally compiled and bound in 5 volumes now available in the Foreign Miscellaneous series of our Foreign Department records.

The task of editing the "News Letters" dealing with different countries is not likely to be difficult as the events happening in each place can be analysed singly and separately, demonstrating occasionally the inter-relationship of occurrences in different regions. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations, which had undertaken the publication of the volume, has decided to adhere to their agreement and has appointed a new editor to edit the volume.

Dr. N. K. Sinha drew attention to part (a) of the resolution of the Local Records Sub-Committee and said that if any letter was eliminated from a volume that should be properly indicated. As regards part (b) of the resolution if any news letter was omitted, a short summary of that letter should be published.

Explaining the position further the Secretary said that as reported in the agenda duplication was noticed only in the case of Volume XIV of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence*. It was found that most of the "Select Committee Letters to Court" contained in this volume had been incorporated in the first five volumes of the series under Scheme I. This was due to the fact that these "Select Committee Letters to Court" were not bound together originally as was done in the case of "Select Committee Letters from Court", and "Secret Committee Letters to and from Court". Thus these letters got mixed up with the Home Department Records with the result that they had appeared in the first five volumes covering Home (Public) Department. While the publication of these letters in Volume XIV would mean duplication, their retention would maintain the sequence of the letters in the volume.

As regards *News Letters* under Scheme III (B), the Secretary said that the position had been explained in the agenda. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations had agreed to publish both the Indian and Foreign news letters and had appointed a new editor to edit the volume in question.

After some discussion it was decided that the letters included in the first five volumes should not be included in Volume XIV, but there should be a reference in the foot-note to any letter which was omitted. It was also agreed that the *News Letters* under Scheme III (B) should also be published as originally recommended by the Research and Publication Committee.

3. Resolution by Dr. B. S. Baliga regarding publication of lists of subjects for research.

"Resolved that the members of the Committee be requested to submit to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, a list of subjects for research among archives, so that the Secretary may publish the same in the annual proceedings volume of the Commission, for the information of research students."

Explanatory Note.—Experience has shown me that University students find it increasingly difficult to select proper subjects for research for their M. Litt and Ph.D. degrees. I have received many enquiries, asking me to suggest such subjects not only from Madras but also from Bombay, Hyderabad, Bihar and West Bengal. It would, therefore, be very useful to prospective research students if the members of the Research and Publication Committee, who are all eminent scholars or archivists, could note down as and when it strikes them, subjects for research among archives. The lists thus drawn up may be sent to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, for the benefit of research students working in the various Indian Universities.

Secretary's note.—While selecting the subjects the members may keep in view the materials that may be available on those subjects. The heads of the various Records Offices, who have knowledge about the records

available in their respective custody, will be in a position to provide them with the requisite information and can also on their own suggest suitable subjects on which research could be undertaken.

Moving his resolution Dr. B. S. Baliga said that if all the Record Offices and the members of the Research and Publication Committee who represented various State Governments and Universities offered their co-operation in regard to the suggestion offered by him, this would go a long way to help the potential scholars to conduct research in a systematic way.

Dr. N. K. Sinha said that he had his misgivings about the intrinsic value of such a resolution. The fundamental quality which a research scholar should possess is an inquisitive mind. Suggesting a list of subjects would, he felt, drive away that initiative which was so vital for a successful research scholar. What was needed most was that all Record Offices should have proper guide books. That would help the students to know for themselves what materials were available and to choose suitable subjects for their research.

Dr. B. S. Baliga said that so far as the Madras Record Office was concerned it had its Guide Book and up-to-date catalogues of all their records. What he meant was that by virtue of their knowledge of the source material of history, members of the Research and Publication Committee and University Professors could easily suggest suitable subjects for research. If they and also the heads of various Record Offices co-operated in suggesting some subjects and a list of such subjects was published in the annual proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission it would prove useful for potential research scholars.

Dr. H. L. Gupta said that the research scholars should select the subject of their research in consultation with their respective Professors.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that a list of subjects on which records might be available could be published by such agencies as the Indian History Congress or the University Grants Commission.

Shri V. S. Suri said that the students in most cases had a vague knowledge about the materials that might be available and about the subjects also. Some amount of co-operation was necessary between all concerned, and it was in this respect that he considered Dr. Baliga's resolution useful.

Shri V. K. R. Menon said that it would be difficult to publish an exhaustive list as too many subjects could be suggested on which researches might be undertaken. At the same time the materials that might be available were also not known in many cases. He, therefore, suggested that all the Record Offices should first publish complete lists of records in their respective custody. This should be followed by publication of lists of subjects on which research was in progress or had already been completed.

The Secretary said that Dr. Baliga's resolution was meant to provide a certain amount of co-operation between the heads of the Record Offices and the University Professors for the benefit of the students working in the various Universities in India. Dr. Sinha's objection, as he could see, was that the suggestion involves a certain amount of spoon feeding which would further bring down the already deteriorated standard of research

in the country. While Dr. Sinha's objection was true to a certain extent, he added, even in the progressive countries in the West leaving the initiative to select his own subject to the student had not always proved successful. The heads of the Record Offices, he felt, could submit to the Research and Publication Committee from time to time lists of subjects on which they believed research was possible. These could be circulated to the members and after approval by the Indian Historical Records Commission, published in the *Indian Archives*.

As regards information about subjects on which researches were being conducted, the Secretary said that the National Archives of India had a programme of its own and had published two bulletins entitled "Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations". It had been decided to include in these bulletins information about similar work done outside India also.

The Chairman said that the problem could be solved to a certain extent if relevant information was published in the *Indian Archives*, which is published by the National Archives of India. He suggested that heads of the Record Offices and University Professors of History should collaborate with the National Archives of India to prepare for publication in the *Indian Archives* a list of subjects on which researches could be undertaken together with information about the availability of materials on them. The journal should also publish information about subjects on which researches were being carried on.

These suggestions were accepted and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolution II—Resolved that in order to help the research scholars the heads of the Record Offices and the Professors of various Universities should collaborate with the National Archives of India to prepare for publication in the *Indian Archives* a list of subjects on which researches can be undertaken together with information about the availability of materials on them.

4. Resolution by the Baroda University regarding research facilities in the Bombay Records Office

"Resolved that the Provincial Government be requested to give permission to consult records on request from the University Departments of History and students of the Universities for five years instead of one year."

Explanatory Note—The Government of Bombay gives permission to consult records housed in the Record Office, Baroda, for one year in the first instance. At the end of each year a fresh application is to be made for renewal of permission. In order to plan the work of editing of records and consulting them for research work it would be better if permission is given for five years. Research students and departments have to wait for renewal of permission and their work comes to a standstill during the summer vacation. If permission is granted for a period of five years students will complete their research work within this time and the departments can plan research work on a long term basis.

In the absence of the representative of the Baroda University Shri A. R. G. Tiwari moved the resolution.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that he was opposed to giving long term permission to any research scholar. He, however, assured the Committee that all facilities were given to scholars as soon as they came to the record office without waiting for the formalities to be completed. He requested the Committee that the resolution in question be forwarded to him so as to enable him to explain the position to the Baroda University.

This was agreed to and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution III—Resolved that the Resolution of the Baroda University be forwarded to the Director of Archives, Bombay, for necessary action.

5. Resolution by Dr. H. L. Gupta for procuring records on the Indian National Army

"Resolved that for having a comprehensive picture of the Indian Freedom Struggle in its last phase the Ministry of External Affairs be approached for procuring the records of the activities of the Indian National Army and of its leader, late Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, from abroad."

Explanatory note—The part played by late Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in India's struggle for freedom in the early forties of the present century from outside India cannot be ignored. The activities of the Indian National Army created a psychological atmosphere in which transfer of power was precipitated. Hence an objective study of the activities of Shri Bose and his military organisation for obtaining freedom by violent means will throw considerable light on an important phase of the Indian freedom struggle. Procurement of records of their activities is, therefore, imperative for the proper assessment of the political circumstances in which negotiations for transfer of power started.

Secretary's Note—The Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence is understood to have collected relevant materials relating to the Indian National Army for its "History of the part played by Indian troops in World War II."

Referring to the 'Secretary's note' to his resolution Dr. H. L. Gupta said that if only materials available in India relating to the activities of the Indian National Army had been collected by the Ministry of Defence, the materials that might be available in foreign countries, particularly those relating to the activities of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, might also be collected by that Ministry.

Supporting Dr. Gupta, Dr. H. R. Ghosal enquired whether any information could be available about the nature of the materials collected by the Ministry of Defence.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prashad said that this information could not be divulged.

The Secretary said that whatever the nature of the records they could not be treated as open records as they were not yet 40 years old. The best course according to him would be to request the Ministry of Defence to collect all materials about the Indian National Army and Shri Subhas Chandra Bose from India and abroad.

Dr. H. L. Gupta said that he did not suggest that these materials should be thrown open to students. What he wanted was that such materials as might not have been traced so far be also collected by the Ministry of Defence.

Supporting the Secretary the Chairman said that the Ministry of Defence might be requested to collect all information and when this was done a report about the same be placed before the Research and Publication Committee.

The following resolution was thereafter passed:

Resolution IV.—Resolved that for having a comprehensive picture of the Indian Freedom Struggle in its last phase the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) be requested to collect all materials relating to the activities of the Indian National Army and its leader Shri Subhas Chandra Bose from all sources whether in or outside India.

6. *Resolution by the Kerala Government regarding publication of Regional Histories*

"The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission should contact the State Governments for the publication of the Regional Histories pertaining to their States."

Explanatory note.—In view of the importance of the study of Regional History as a necessary basis for the reconstruction of the History of India, the State Governments should engage, through the Regional Records Survey Committees or the Research Institutions constituted for the purpose, to bring out reports and regional histories relating to their region for the use of students and research scholars.

Secretary's note.—Most of the State Governments which have Record Offices of their own have their own publication programmes. Similarly the various State Regional Records Survey Committees bring out reports of their activities annually, summaries of which are published in the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*. As for the history of different States the Gazetteer Units of various States have already undertaken the revision of District Gazetteers. The writing of regional histories should more properly devolve on universities and learned institutions.

In view of the Secretary's note the representative of the Kerala Government (Shri P. S. Raghavan) did not press his resolution.

7. *Resolution by Vallabhbhai University regarding editing of volumes under the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India*

"Resolved that in the unfinished work of editing the records, consistent with efficiency and convenience, the staff of new Universities be associated (even sometimes as joint-editors and assistant-editors), whenever possible."

Explanatory note.—The work of editing the old records is both a work of scholarship and an occasion for training fresh batches of scholars. The resolution in hand would help in arriving at some sort of equitable distribution of the work of editing the old records amongst

different Universities in India. And again, it would persuade some Universities to propose or carry out or expedite the work of publication of old records because of the availability of trained personnel in their staff.

Secretary's note.—As far as the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India is concerned, under Scheme I of the Programme all the volumes (21) have been assigned to different scholars representing various Universities and State Governments. It is for the Honorary Editor concerned to seek the co-operation of any scholar he considers necessary. Schemes III (A) (Publication of letters in Oriental languages) & III (B) (Publication of Selections from documents) are meant to be implemented by learned institutions. The new Universities, if they are interested, can undertake editing of some volumes under either of these Schemes.

Moving his resolution Shri A. R. G. Tiwari said that his was not a formal resolution but a mere suggestion to expedite the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

The Secretary said that so far as Scheme I of the Publication Programme was concerned the work in regard to only six volumes had not yet been completed by the Honorary Editors. Of these, editors for two volumes were recently appointed. That meant the editors of only four volumes had not completed their work. It was neither desirable nor practicable to appoint Joint or Assistant Editors for these four volumes. As regards Scheme III the Universities were welcome to undertake editing and publication of any item under the Scheme.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that he did not understand how one could define a new university or an old university. The idea should be to entrust the work of editing to capable persons wherever found.

Supporting Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad the Chairman said that it was not desirable to appoint Joint or Assistant Editors. There should be no distinction between old and new universities, but the work of editing should be entrusted to competent scholars.

The Secretary said that the National Archives of India would be glad to accept the cooperation of all the Universities when a new publication programme was undertaken by it.

After some discussion the following resolution which was moved by the Chair was unanimously accepted:

Resolution V.—Resolved that in order to expedite the work of editing the records in the National Archives of India, consistent with efficiency and convenience, a larger number of scholars should be utilised whenever possible for accelerating the progress of work.

8. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding publication of lists of publications and reprints of old publications of Record Offices*

"Resolved that the Record Offices in India should compile lists of their publications and reprint such of the publications as are out of print and are still in demand from research institutions and research students."

Explanatory note.—Lists of such publications are very useful for reference purposes and it is the practice with some Record Offices to append such lists to their publications for the information of intending purchasers. Some of the valuable publications have been out of print for decades and the cause of historical research will be furthered by reprinting revised editions of the same.

Secretary's note.—The National Archives of India has recently published a list of publications which was circulated to all the State Governments, State Record Offices etc. As regards old publications of the Government of India, a large number of them have gone out of print. There is a great demand for some of them. Reprinting of some of the important publications of the Central and State Governments will prove useful to the scholars.

The proposal was unanimously approved by the Research and Publication Committee and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Record Offices in India should compile lists of their publications and reprint such of the publications as are out of print and for which there is still a demand from research institutions and research students.

9. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding publication of Hand-book of Indian Archival Repositories*

"Resolved that steps be taken by the Secretary to expedite the publication of a Hand-book of Indian Archival Repositories for which relevant materials were supplied by the State Record Offices in the prescribed proforma several years back."

Explanatory note.—The Hand-book is looked upon as a valuable guide to research students in India and abroad and it is extremely desirable that there be no avoidable delay in seeing the book through the press.

Secretary's note.—As reported during the last meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958, the materials supplied by some of the State Governments for the proposed Hand-book are incomplete, while some have yet to supply information relating to their records. Collection of necessary information and data will take time.

Moving his resolution Shri G. N. Chandra enquired about the progress made by the National Archives of India in compiling the proposed Hand-book.

The Secretary replied that he had already stated the position in his note. On going through the scripts he had found that some of them needed thorough revision. It would not be desirable to bring out a publication which would be of a slipshod nature.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that if information from all the repositories had not been received, that need not hold up the project. The Hand-book could be published in parts.

The Secretary said that the position had undergone some changes after the reorganisation of the States and it would, therefore, be necessary to collect information afresh.

After some discussion in which Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Dr. H. L. Gupta, Dr. R. M. Sinha, Dr. H. K. Barpujari and Shri V. S. Suri participated, the following resolution was passed:

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, should collect up-to-date information about their archival assets from all the State Governments for publication of a Hand-book of Indian Archival Repositories.

10. *Resolution by Dr. H. K. Barpujari regarding scrutiny of pre-1902 State Records*

"This committee suggests that the Director of Archives or the Keeper of Records, as the case may be, be authorized by their respective State Governments to release, as far as possible without scrutiny, to bona fide research students all the records prior to 1901."

Explanatory note.—It is needless to point out that in going through the formalities and particularly the scrutiny of excerpts by the competent authorities, invariably much delay is caused in some States. Such excerpts have also to undergo occasionally the scrutiny of sister States, if there be some reference to them in the papers collected. We are glad to learn that all excerpts taken from pre-1902 (Central Government) records of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs are released without scrutiny. Can we not expect that such a policy be followed by our State Governments in respect of the research scholars recommended by them or by other appropriate authorities?

Secretary's note.—As reported by the Secretary at the last meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958, excerpts from pre-1902 records, both non-confidential and confidential, of all the Ministries of the Government of India are released without scrutiny. Since then almost all the Ministries of the Central Government have agreed to release excerpts from non-confidential records up to 1916 without scrutiny. The Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs have also agreed to do so but on certain conditions. Excerpts from confidential records are, however, released after examination by the Ministries concerned. If it does not cause any administrative inconvenience to the State Governments, it will be a great help to the research scholars if the State Governments fall in line with the Central Government and revise their research rules accordingly.

In view of the Secretary's note the following amended resolution was passed:

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends that the heads of the State Record Offices be authorised by their respective State Governments to release, as far as possible without scrutiny, excerpts from all the records up to 1916 to bona fide research students.

11. *Resolution by Dr. M. L. Sharma regarding introduction of legislation for prevention of sale and export of historical documents and paintings.*

"Resolved that a law be passed by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs in Parliament for preventing the sale of manuscripts, documents and other important historical records and paintings lying with Maths, Princes, Jagirdars, and other important persons. Such records should be acquired by the State Department of Archives or Records for further study and research".

Explanatory note.—A lot of correspondence, documents, manuscripts, paintings etc., are in the possession of Maths, Princes, Jagirdars and other important persons. These documents etc., are very important and useful for historical research. It has been noticed that these valuable materials are being sold to foreigners at high prices, thereby denying a chance for future possible research on these documents. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that a law be passed by the Parliament to stop the sale of such documents and facilitate their acquisition by the State record departments. This will also make the work of Regional Records Survey Committees easier.

Secretary's note.—The chances of records being sold or exported are remote. As regards documents and manuscripts of historical importance and paintings, the "Antiquities (Export Control) Act of 1947" prevents their export to foreign countries. This indirectly also acts as a deterrent to these objects being sold to foreigners. It may be further added that in response to Resolution XI of the 16th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held in July 1950 the then Rajpramukhs of various States and the Chief Commissioners of the former Part 'C' States had stated that the rulers of all the States had taken adequate steps for the preservation and utilisation of the records and antiquities in their personal custody (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVIII, Part I, pages 73–76). As regards records and historical manuscripts in the custody of the Jagirdars and Zamindars etc., the Research and Publication Committee at the same meeting recommended (Resolution X) to the State Governments to take such action as they considered necessary, including legislation, for prevention of dispersal, sale and destruction, of these records. Most of the States agreed to take necessary steps in that direction. Resolution IV of the 20th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held in February 1953 recommended their concentration at the State Records Offices for better preservation and proper utilisation. For records in the possession of religious institutions, the State Regional Records Survey Committees should look after the matter.

In the absence of Dr. M. L. Sharma the resolution was not moved.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and seconded by Dr. B. S. Baliga.

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Shri Prem Kirpal—*Chairman*
2. Prof. M. Mujeeb
3. Dr. B. S. Baliga

4. Dr. P. M. Joshi
5. Shri G. N. Chandra
6. Dr. G. N. Saletore
7. Shri V. S. Suri
8. Shri F. M. Hassnain
9. Dr. R. M. Sinha
10. Dr. H. K. Barpujari
11. Shri P. S. Raghavan
12. Dr. N. K. Sinha
13. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
14. Dr. B. P. Saksena
15. Shri K. Sajun Lal
16. Dr. H. L. Gupta
17. Dr. H. R. Ghosal
18. Dr. H. R. Gupta
19. Sh. Abdur Rashid
20. Shri P. Acharya
21. Shri A. R. G. Tiwari
22. Dr. D. C. Ganguly
23. Dr. A. K. Majumdar
24. Shri V. K. N. Menon
25. Dr. T. Raychaudhuri—*Secretary*

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

Trivandrum, 30 December, 1958

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the Senate House of the Kerala University, Trivandrum, on Tuesday, 30 December 1958. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Tara Chand in the unavoidable absence of the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

The list of members who attended the meeting will be found on pages 10-16.

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the twenty-seventh and some previous meetings

Drawing attention to the remarks against Resolution II (A) of the twenty-sixth meeting the Secretary said that the Sub-Committee for Publication met again at Delhi on 8 December 1958 and drew up a tentative programme for publication of records in the custody of the National Archives of India on selected subjects. This programme would be finalised at the Sub-Committee's next meeting to be held immediately after the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

Action taken on other resolutions was thereafter recorded.

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

As decided at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958 a tabular statement reviewing the progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India for 1958 is given in Appendix A.

Dr. H. L. Gupta said that from the report it appeared that the editing of Volumes VIII, X, XII and XXI of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* had not been completed and enquired if any reminders were sent to the respective Editors and if so, what replies were received.

The Secretary replied that the Honorary Editor of Volume VIII had intimated that the volume would be completed by February 1959. Editing of Volume X was expected to be completed soon. As regards Volume XII he had not received any reply from the Honorary Editor recently, but in his earlier reply he had intimated that the volume would be completed by June 1959. Volume XXI was also expected to be completed by March 1959. He further added that the members would be glad to know that since the Agenda was circulated to them, two more volumes under the same series, *viz.*, Volume I (1748-56) and Volume XIII (1796-1800) had been printed. These volumes were placed on the table for the perusal of the members.

3. Survey of Records

A review of the survey work done during 1955-56 and 1956-57 by the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the various States was placed before the 26th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958.

Annual Reports of the Committees for 1957-58:

The annual reports of the work done in the year 1957-58 have been received from the Committees functioning in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Orissa and Punjab (Appendix C). Survey Committees in Bombay, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have reported that they could not do any appreciable survey work during the period under review. Andhra and West Bengal were without any Committee.

Permanent Committees:

At present the Regional Records Survey Committees are functioning only in the States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Of these the Bombay Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments was reconstituted in May 1958, Uttar Pradesh Regional Records Survey Committee in June 1958 and West Bengal Records Survey Committee in September 1958. In Punjab, as reported previously, the survey work is being carried out by the State Record Office. In some States (Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra) they are lying dormant, either because the term for which the members were appointed has expired or because of changes caused by the reorganization of States. The Governments of such States and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have been requested to take necessary steps in this regard.

The report was recorded.

4. Resolution by Dr. K. K. Datta regarding publication of State records

"Resolved that the old unpublished records of historical importance in the Archives of the different States or in the District Record Offices be published according to a definite plan, in conformity with the Publication Programme of the Indian Historical Records Commission, being carefully edited by competent scholars."

Explanatory note.—There are many valuable historical records in the different States. Sometimes these are carelessly edited in a faulty manner without proper editing. This is not desirable. So planned publication of such records in different series may be undertaken.

Secretary's note.—The Research and Publication Committee at its first meeting held in January 1942 recommended [Resolution III (a)] that the State Governments should arrange for the publication of their records on the same lines as those of the National Archives of India. This was endorsed by the Indian Historical Records Commission in the same year [18th Session, Resolution IV (a)]. The question was again reviewed by the Research and Publication Committee at its 19th meeting held in December 1951, and as recommended by it, the matter was pursued by the Dir. of Arch.

sued by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission. Such of the State Governments as have organised Record Offices have their own publication programme. As regards action taken by other State Governments in this regard please see pages 47-48 of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXIX, Part I.

Drawing attention to the Secretary's note added to his resolution, Dr. K. K. Datta said that he would suggest that the previous resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee on the subject should be reiterated.

Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar said that some State Governments like Madras, Bombay etc., had their own publication programmes and it would not be possible for these State Governments to frame any new plan in conformity with the Publication Programme of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Shri D. V. Potdar said that there could be no definite plan. He thought that the intention of the mover was that the old unpublished records of historical importance in the State and District Record Offices be published properly.

The Chairman said that there should be some sort of coordination between the Research and Publication Committee and the State Governments concerned. The assistance of the National Archives of India should be available for such State Governments as might require it.

After some discussion in which Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar, Dr. P. M. Joshi and Shri D. V. Potdar participated, the following amended resolution which was moved by the Chair was unanimously passed:

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends to the State Governments that the old unpublished records of historical importance in the Archives of different States or in the District Record Offices be published, being carefully edited by competent scholars, and where necessary the State Governments may consult the Director of the National Archives of India.

5. Resolution by Shri S. C. De regarding centralisation of District records

"The Committee reiterates its past recommendations for centralisation of the District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records (*vide* Resolution III of the 12th Meeting) and throwing open records to *bona fide* Research Scholars (*vide* Resolution III of the 9th meeting, XIII of the 11th meeting and VI of the 16th meeting) and requests the State Governments to inform the Indian Historical Records Commission of the action taken to implement the above recommendations so vitally connected with archival organisation in the country."

Explanatory note.—The centralisation of non-current records in the Central Archives, and their preservation and utilisation for research purposes are among the most important and fundamental functions of an organised Archives. Unless these fundamental things are achieved, the archival organisation in the country will seriously suffer. The non-current records stored in the District, Divisional or Sub-Divisional record-rooms are hardly required for administrative purposes. Hence they are generally left uncared for. Besides in such record-rooms there are no facilities for preservation of old records in the way they deserve. In con-

sequence, those old records are liable to much damage and ultimate destruction. In view of this their salvage is an urgency that need be attended to at once. Unless the Governments are reminded from time to time of the resolutions that deal with such fundamental and serious matters, the desired result can hardly be expected to be achieved. Some of the States have yet to throw open their records to *bona fide* research scholars. In the absence of facilities to consult them researches are greatly hampered. So the State Governments should also be urged again to implement the resolution.

Secretary's note.—The Research and Publication Committee's Resolution (III) passed at its 12th meeting held in July 1948 deals with the general question of centralisation, preservation and utilisation of records of the Districts, Divisions and Sub-Divisions in all the States. Another resolution (Resolution VI of the 16th meeting, July 1950) related to such records in West Bengal only. The other resolutions quoted by Shri S. C. De recommended access to all pre-1902 records of both Central and State Governments being given to *bona fide* scholars. Replies received from the various State Governments about the concentration of District records were published in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXVI and XXVII. Reports received about throwing open of records were also published in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission from time to time.

The resolution which was moved by Shri D. V. Potdar in the absence of Shri S. C. De was unanimously passed.

Resolution II.—The Committee reiterates its past recommendations for centralisation of the District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records and for throwing open of records to *bona fide* research scholars, and requests the State Governments to inform the Indian Historical Records Commission of the action taken to implement the above recommendations.

6. Resolution by Professor William Coelho regarding preparation of a Catalogus Catalogorum of Persian documents in Archives Offices and Libraries in India

"Resolved that a Catalogus Catalogorum of Persian documents, preserved in the Archives and libraries in India, be compiled and published."

Explanatory note.—This may be drawn up on the lines of the Catalogue of Sanskrit documents which is being prepared by Dr. V. Raghavan. Calendars of Persian Correspondence in the National Archives are being published by the Government of India regularly. Similar work on the Persian records in the custody of the State Governments has yet to be prepared perhaps. But apart from this work the preparation of a catalogue of all known records will be valuable as a source book for the study of Indian History.

Secretary's note.—Libraries do not come within the scope of the Indian Historical Records Commission. So far as the National Archives of India is concerned, apart from being engaged in carrying out its programme of calendaring its entire Persian collection (1759-1878), the Department has also so far compiled Hand-lists of Persian Letters Received up to 1817. The work of listing the records of subsequent period is in progress.

Dr. B. P. Saksena moved the resolution in the absence of Professor William Coelho and the following amended resolution was passed:

Resolution III.—Resolved that the Archives Offices, Libraries, Museums and other institutions in India should compile and publish catalogues of Persian documents in their respective custody.

7. Resolution by Professor William Coelho regarding compilation of a Union Catalogue of published works on Indian History

"Resolved that a Union Catalogue of works on Indian History (published sources and literature) available in the principal libraries of India be compiled and published."

Explanatory note.—The usual difficulty of a scholar in Indian History is that he not only fails to get all the works he needs in one single place, but also does not know where else and in which library the necessary books are available. Again, libraries in the principal cities may acquire valuable works without consulting one another and there is consequently an unnecessary duplication of books. The Union Catalogue may help to obviate this difficulty, besides guiding a scholar in the search for books.

Secretary's note.—The object of the proposal is laudable but it does not come within the purview of the Research and Publication Committee as it is concerned only with records bearing mainly on the modern period of Indian history.

In the absence of the mover and in view of the Secretary's note the resolution was not moved.

8. Resolution by Shri R. C. G. Tiwari regarding safety and cataloguing of archival matters in the custody of research institutions

"Resolved that research institutions possessing archival matter be contacted by the Secretary of Indian Historical Records Commission to enable the Commission to formulate steps to be proposed to the government to ensure the safety and cataloguing of these records to make them easily available to scholars."

Explanatory note.—There are various research institutions in different parts of India built up by private donations and run by self-sacrificing scholars. These institutions have, apart from good libraries, also got valuable collections of manuscripts and other important archival material. It is no use tearing out this material from the parent bodies where all facilities are available. What is absent is guidance from the Commission and some help from Government. If the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission collects information about their necessities, the Commission can formulate some concrete suggestions and forward them as far as and as early as possible. This will keep the research institutions working to their maximum capacity with minimum load upon the Government. And the archival material would also be safe, catalogued and easily available to scholars.

Secretary's note.—The research institutions can always approach the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, for technical guidance in such matters as they consider necessary.

In view of the Secretary's note Shri R. C. G. Tiwari withdrew his resolution.

9. Resolution by Shri R. C. G. Tiwari regarding microfilming of records in private custody

"Resolved that a programme of microfilming of important archival material in private ownership be undertaken as early as possible."

Explanatory Note.—A huge quantity of very important archival matter is even this day in private hands. The neglect in its upkeep presents a great danger of the early decay of this very valuable source of information. It is, therefore, very necessary that some steps be urgently taken to microfilm this material before it decays out. It is clear to every field-worker that though the owners of these records cannot be prevailed upon to part with them, they can be persuaded to permit those records being microfilmed.

Secretary's note.—Records in the possession of commercial firms and religious institutions form the bulk of records in private custody. Microfilming of these records is not a practicable proposition, particularly in view of the present acute scarcity of microfilms. As to other records in private custody, they are mostly unknown. The Government of India have from time to time issued appeals through the press to the owners of such records to make their existence known and get them repaired free of charge under certain conditions. Besides, the function of the Regional Records Survey Committees is to discover such material and ensure that they are not lost to posterity. The National Archives of India has already undertaken a programme of microfilming manuscripts of national importance and will gladly offer its services for microfilming privately owned records of value.

Shri D. V. Potdar and Dr. B. P. Saksena suggested that the National Archives of India should undertake the microfilming of important records in private custody, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the National Archives of India should make an attempt to microfilm important documents in the custody of various institutions, societies and private persons and that the Regional Records Survey Committees in the various States should extend their assistance and cooperation to the National Archives in this behalf.

10. Resolution by Dr. H. K. Barpujari regarding reduction in the cost of typescript copies of excerpts taken from the National Archives of India

"This Committee recommends that the cost of typescript copies of excerpts supplied by the National Archives of India and by the State Governments to bona fide research students should not exceed annas four per foolscap page and that a concession be offered to those whose requirement is fifty pages or more."

Explanatory note.—The resolution speaks for itself. The present rate of typescript copies of excerpts at the National Archives of India and in some States is annas six per foolscap page, irrespective of the number of words contained therein. To a poor research scholar, the existing rate is rather high. It is, therefore, desirable that the rate be reasonably reduced and a concession, say of 12½ to 20 per cent, be offered to those whose requirement is in bulk.

Secretary's note.—The rate (37nP) charged for typed copies of excerpts from records in the National Archives of India includes cost of paper and also charges for comparing. This is considered as the minimum. It may be pointed out here that the payments made by the scholars are, after deducting 20 per cent towards the cost of paper etc., distributed among the workers concerned who are poorly paid typists who work outside office hours for this extra emolument.

Moving his resolution Dr. H. K. Barpujari urged that at least his suggestion to offer concession to those whose requirements were in bulk be considered favourably.

The Secretary stated that he would move the Government of India in the matter.

11. *Resolution by Dr. H. L. Gupta regarding filling up of gaps in the record series in the National Archives of India*

"Resolved that in order to maintain the fulness of records, copies of all such documents as may be reported or found to be missing may be obtained from London, from time to time, if in the opinion of the Director of Archives they constitute important missing links."

Explanatory note.—Sometimes the documents of A. B. & C. categories, duly indexed, are found to be missing from the bundles of the Original Consultations and even from the bound volumes preserved at the National Archives. Whenever such a case is reported by a Research Scholar or noticed by anyone of the staff of the National Archives, attempts may be made to procure those documents if, in the opinion of the Director, they contain some useful information.

Secretary's note.—The documents which are in the A category are generally available in unbroken series. If, however, any lacuna is noticed or brought to the notice of the National Archives of India, every attempt is and will be made to procure copies of such missing documents. As to the B & C categories, the missing records were weeded out by the creating agencies concerned, evidently because they were not considered worthy of retention. It is doubtful, therefore, whether any useful purpose would be served by obtaining copies of such records.

The Secretary said that since the question of India Office records was still pending, it would not be desirable to ask for copies of records from them.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that some of the State Record Offices might possess copies of those records and the National Archives of India might ascertain these and obtain copies of those records from them.

The suggestion of Dr. Joshi was accepted.

12. *Resolution by Shri K. A. Sajun Lal regarding compilation of a bibliography of source materials of Indian history of the modern period*

"Resolved that an exhaustive bibliography of source materials dealing with the history of the modern period be undertaken immediately."

Explanatory note.—It is a common experience of research scholars that they have no guidance at all as regards the availability or whereabouts of documents and other source materials. Much time and energy

has to be wasted in hunting for them in different libraries and quite often some important source books escape the notice of research scholars. To obviate these difficulties it is proposed that the Indian Historical Records Commission should undertake the publication of a bibliography of source materials.

Secretary's note.—Preparation of a bibliography of published sources is the responsibility of the libraries. Most of the important libraries have printed catalogues. The National Library, Calcutta, it is understood, has undertaken the publication of a National Bibliography of books. As for the records almost all the Records Offices have Handbooks to their records. The proposed Handbook of Indian Archives Repositories, which the Government of India propose to compile in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission, will also be found useful. There are also some publications, which give valuable information for particular periods or aspects. The late Shri Shaafat Ahmed Khan's "Sources for the History of British India in the 17th Century" and volumes dealing with the sources of the History of Freedom Movement published by Bihar and Bombay Governments may be mentioned in this connection. As for records in private custody, they will be included in the proposed National Register.

Shri Sajun Lal withdrew his resolution in view of the Secretary's note.

13. *Resolution by Dr. R. M. Sinha regarding acquisition of the original manuscript of the Punjab (Jallianwala Bagh) Enquiry Committee Report*

"Resolved that steps be taken to secure for the National Archives of India the original manuscript of the Punjab (Jallianwala Bagh) Enquiry Committee Report (1920) which was written in Gandhiji's handwriting."

Explanatory note.—Dr. M. R. Jayakar, who was closely associated with the preparation of the Report, observes as follows in his "The Story of my Life", Volume I, page 329:

"It was all written in Gandhiji's characteristic handwriting, typing was avoided and every page was written in his own hand. It would be a priceless document if it has been preserved anywhere, a fitting relic of those glorious days which should find a prominent place in the national archives."

Secretary's note.—The original manuscript copy of the report in question is not in the custody of the National Archives of India. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, who collect the writings and souvenirs of Mahatma Gandhi do not, it is understood, have the manuscript in their possession. The office of the All India Congress Committee, New Delhi, has also no information about the whereabouts of the report. An attempt is being made by the National Archives of India to trace the manuscript in question. The result of the enquiry will be placed before the Research and Publication Committee at its next meeting.

In view of the assurance given by the Secretary in his note, Dr. R. M. Sinha did not press his resolution.

14. Resolutions by Shri R. S. Panchmukhi

(i) Documentary Survey of North Karnatak

"Resolved that a documentary survey of the North Karnatak (Dharwar, Bijapur, North and South Kanara, Belgaum) be undertaken forthwith for the collection of paper documents bearing upon its history from the 16th to the 19th century when the area was under the Muslim and Maratha rulers. These papers were written in Kannada, Marathi, or Persian."

Explanatory note.—The area was under the administration of several Indian Chiefs before accession. So the survey is expected to yield valuable documents. The Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, will gladly cooperate and help in the survey, for which the necessary financial assistance should be provided. When I was the Director of Kannada Research Society at Dharwar, I had collected more than 5,000 documents from a part of this area. These documents are now deposited in Karnatak Research Institute. If the Records Commission so desire, these records may be got and placed under the member for the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, for examination and report.

Secretary's note.—This resolution was sent by Shri R. S. Panchmukhi for the 26th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Bhubaneswar in March, but was not moved in the absence of the mover. It may be mentioned in this connection that the proposed survey comes within the scope of the Mysore Regional Records Survey Committee and the Bombay Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, which have been set up by the State Governments specifically for such purposes. The Society should contact the State Governments for the purpose.

(ii) Formation of Zonal Committees for collection and publication of documents of the modern period

"Resolved that Zonal Committees for the Southern and Northern areas of Bharatavarsha be constituted to organise the collection and publication of the historical documents and works bearing upon the modern history of India."

Secretary's note.—Two resolutions more or less to the same effect were moved by Sardar Vallabhabhai Vidyapeeth at the 26th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and 33rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Bhubaneswar in March, 1958. Both the resolutions were withdrawn by the representative of the Vidyapeeth in view of the fact that the work of collection and publication of historical documents etc. is being looked after by the Indian Historical Records Commission, Research and Publication Committee and the various State Regional Records Survey Committees. The position was explained in detail in the Proceedings of both the meetings, copies of which were circulated to all the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, State Governments, Universities and various learned institutions represented on the Commission.

(iii) Formation of Regional Committee for the Kannada speaking area of the South

"Resolved that the formation of a regional committee for the Kannada speaking area of the South be entrusted to the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, which is the premier research centre of South India."

Secretary's note.—Formation of regional committees on linguistic basis was never advocated by the Indian Historical Records Commission. Besides, it is likely to interfere with the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the neighbouring States.

(iv) Collection of historical materials by the Karnatak Historical Research Society

"Resolved that the Karnatak Historical Research Society be authorised to collect the historical documents and other relevant materials from its area and that suitable financial and other help be provided for the work."

Secretary's note.—This should be the concern of the Government of Mysore which may be contacted by the Society.

In the absence of Shri R. S. Panchmukhi and in view of the Secretary's notes the resolutions were not moved.

15. Resolution by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding editing of unpublished materials on socio-cultural developments of India

"That a concerted attempt be made at editing all the newly discovered source material (unpublished so far) relating to socio-cultural development of our country. (The Central Committee for this purpose may call upon the regional sub-Committees to cooperate in this project).

Secretary's note.—The resolution envisages the establishment of a Central Committee and Regional sub-Committees. Such an organization for the purpose of editing documents bearing on a particular aspect only appears hardly necessary. The period to be covered has not been mentioned, nor it is clear why only newly discovered documents are proposed to be edited. It may be mentioned here that the Research and Publication Committee at its meeting held at Bhubaneswar appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of drawing up a publication programme, after taking into consideration the desirability of publishing documents on particular aspects of Indian history.

In the absence of the representative of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir the resolution was not moved.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and seconded by Dr. Raghubir Singh.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF SOME OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

26th meeting, Bhubaneswar, March, 1958

Resolution I.—Resolved that Dr. A. L. Srivastava and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad be appointed Honorary Editors of Volume XIV and XIX of the Fort William—India House Correspondence in place of late Prof. J. Taluqdar and Brig. H. Bullock respectively.

The Government of India accepted the resolution and have appointed Dr. A. L. Srivastava and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad as Honorary Editors for Volumes XIV and XIX respectively. The offer has been accepted by Dr. Srivastava and Dr. Prasad. The typescripts of the volumes will be handed over to the editors shortly.

Resolution II.—(a) Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Tara Chand as Chairman, the Secretary, Research & Publication Committee as the Convener and Dr. N. K. Sinha, Dr. K. K. Datta, Dr. B. S. Baliga, Dr. P. M. Joshi and Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad as members be appointed to reassess the Twenty-year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. The Sub-Committee should also examine such other proposals as might be referred to it. The Sub-Committee is to place its report before the Research & Publication Committee.

(b) Further resolved that the above Sub-Committee should offer its expert advice and guidance to such State Governments, Universities and institutions as might require them for publication of their respective records.

The Sub-Committee met informally at the National Archives of India on 1 September, 1958. A tentative programme for publication of extracts from the records in the custody of the National Archives of India was drawn up by the Sub-Committee and it was decided that details for the implementation of the programme as well as other questions referred to in the resolution would be finalised in its subsequent meeting.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments etc. and replies received from some of them are summarised below:

Bombay.—The Secretariat Record Office would undertake the publication of records in the custody of the private institutions in the State if they were of interest to the State.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.—Necessary advice will be sought from the expert Committee as and when required.

Manipur.—Action on the resolution will be taken as soon as the Regional Records Survey Committee is formed.

West Bengal.—The resolution has been noted for future guidance.

Madras.—Accept the resolution in principle. It will not be possible to implement the resolution till a Keeper of Records is appointed in place of Dr. Baliga.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the Government of India should set up a separate Section in the National Archives of India with a responsible officer at the head for the compilation of the National Register of Records. The Section will collect the necessary information in close collaboration with the State Regional Records Survey Committees and other bodies engaged in similar work.

Further resolved that financial help may be given, if necessary, by the Government of India to State Survey Committees and such institutions as may co-operate in the work.

The resolution is under the consideration of the Government of India and their decision is awaited.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Indian Record Offices and Universities be placed on the free mailing list in respect of publications authorized by the Government of India and the State Governments on the basis of the materials collected by the Board of Editors for compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in India and by the State Committees.

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

Government of India:

The resolution will be considered after the History of Freedom Movement has been published.

State Governments:

Madras.—It has been decided not to publish the History of Freedom Movement in the State till the All India History is published by the Government of India. The question of implementing the resolution, therefore, does not arise at present.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Freedom Movement Committee for the State was wound up in December, 1956, and the material collected sent to the Government of India. No volume has been published and no action on the resolution is, therefore, necessary.

Tripura, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, and Himachal Pradesh.—No History of the Freedom Movement is being written in the Territories.

West Bengal.—Accept the resolution.

Kerala.—The resolution will be considered after the compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in the State is over.

Manipur.—The contents of the resolution have been noted.

Orissa.—The resolution is under consideration.

Bombay.—Copies of Volumes I & II of the Source Material for the History of Freedom Movement in India published by the State Government have already been sent to the Universities in the Bombay State and Record Offices at Bombay, Baroda and New Delhi. Copies will also be sent to the remaining Universities and Record Offices in India free of charge.

Assam.—Accept the resolution.

27th meeting, New Delhi, September, 1958

Resolution I.—The members of the Research & Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar and Prof. Indra and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Research & Publication Committee.

The resolution has been forwarded by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to the bereaved families of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and Prof. Indra.

Resolution II.—Resolved that in order to help the research scholars the heads of the Record Offices and the Professors of various Universities should collaborate with the National Archives of India to prepare for publication in *The Indian Archives* a list of subjects on which researches can be undertaken together with information about the availability of materials on them.

The resolution has been forwarded to the State Governments concerned and to the Universities.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the resolution of the Baroda University be forwarded to the Director of Archives, Bombay, for necessary action.

[“Resolved that the Provincial Government be requested to give permission to consult records on request from the University Department of History & students of Universities for five years instead of one year”].

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay for necessary action.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that for having a comprehensive picture of the Indian Freedom Struggle in its last phase the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) be requested to collect all materials relating to the activities of the Indian National Army and its leader Shri Subhas Chandra Bose from all sources whether in or outside India.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India.

Resolution V.—Resolved that in order to expedite the work of editing the records in the National Archives of India, consistent with efficiency and convenience, a large number of scholars should be utilized whenever possible for accelerating the progress of work.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Record Offices in India should compile lists of their publications and reprint such of the publications as are out of print and for which there is still a demand from research institutions and research students.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India and State Governments.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, should collect up-to-date information about the archival assets from all the State Governments for publication of a Hand-book of Indian Archival Repositories.

The resolution has been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends that the Heads of the State Record Offices be authorized by their respective State Governments to release, as far as possible without scrutiny, excerpts from all the records up to 1916 to *bona fide* research students.

The resolution has been forwarded to all the State Governments.

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

Trivandrum, 1st January 1959

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 9 A.M. on Thursday, 1 January 1959, at the Senate House of Kerala University, Trivandrum. The meeting was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education and the *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

The list of members present will be found on pages 10-16.

1. Motion of condolence on the death of Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, Dr. B. S. Baliga and Shri G. B. Pandya

Dr. Jadunath Sarkar died on 19 May 1958. He was an Ordinary Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission from its inception in 1919 till 1942. As the leading historian of the country and one of the senior members of the Commission he presided over a number of annual sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission. He was an Associate Member (1942-47) of the Commission after its reconstitution in 1942, representing the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad of Calcutta. Author of several monumental works on the later Mughals, he was also one of the leading educationists of the country. A motion of condolence was passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-seventh meeting held at New Delhi in September 1958, which was forwarded to Mrs. Sarkar.

Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator, Madras Records Office, expired on 21 September 1958. He was one of the leading archivists of the country and an active member of the Indian Historical Records Commission since 1937. He represented the Government of Madras both in the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee till his death. It was entirely due to his inspiring stewardship that the Madras Records Office is today one of the best organised record repositories in the country.

Prof. G. B. Pandya died on 3 November 1958. He was an Ordinary Member of the Commission representing Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda since 1952.

The members present stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, Dr. B. S. Baliga and Shri G. B. Pandya, and passed the following resolution:

Resolution I.—The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, Dr. B. S. Baliga and Shri G. B. Pandya and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

2. Legislation on Archives

Entry No. 67 of Schedule VII of the Union List of the Constitution of India makes provision for enacting legislation on records which

are "declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance." The question of suitable legislation for preventing destruction, dispersal and export of records was taken up by the Indian Historical Records Commission as early as 1930 and resolutions recommending the course were passed by it from time to time. This item was also included in its Post-War Development Programme drawn up in 1944. The question of introducing a comprehensive Bill as visualized in the Constitution of India and recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission from time to time, has been under the active consideration of the Government of India for some time. After carefully considering the whole problem they have suggested that the matter be referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission to be considered by a Committee of experts on the subject appointed by it. The Committee may carry out a sample survey regarding the state of preservation and administration of records all over the country and report to the Government of India within a specified period their suggestions regarding better preservation and utilisation of records and may also make suggestions regarding the suitability or otherwise of Archival Legislation.

Shri G. N. Chandra enquired about the position of the Bill which was introduced by Dr. Raghubir Singh in the Rajya Sabha.

The Secretary replied that so far as the need for enacting some legislation on records was concerned the proposal had received unanimous support. But he added that there were some technical difficulties in accepting the Bill as introduced by Dr. Raghubir Singh. The Government of India had, therefore, suggested that the whole question might be referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad then moved the following amended resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolution II.—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission (a) reiterates its previous resolutions drawing the attention of the Government of India to the imperative need for early enactment of suitable archival legislation; (b) notes with satisfaction that the Union Ministry of Education have declared their intention to appoint a Committee of Experts to advise the Government on the form and content of such legislation (*vide* Proceedings of the Rajya Sabha, August 22, 1958); and (c) urges the Government of India to expedite the appointment of this Committee and to take all other steps necessary for the early enactment of such archival legislation.

Shri D. V. Potdar and Dr. D. C. Ganguly enquired whether it would be possible for the Government of India to place the proposed Bill before the Indian Historical Records Commission before it was finally introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

The President replied that the Select Committee of the Parliament where the Bill would be discussed, would as a matter of course consult some experts on the subject, but placing the Bill again before the Commission would unnecessarily delay the matter.

3. Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the thirty-third and some previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission

Action taken was recorded.

4. *Recommendations, if any, of the twenty-eighth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee*

The Commission endorsed all the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-eighth meeting.

5. *Review of progress made in the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1958*

A report on the progress made in the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1956 and 1957 was placed before the thirty-third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958. The report for 1958 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 historical manuscripts in India. The Central and State Record Offices should be legally authorised to take charge of such manuscripts when their respective owners are willing to transfer their custody, on such terms as may mutually be agreed upon. Such owners as may be prepared to provide for the better preservation of their manuscripts should be given whatever technical advice and service they may require.
- (iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.
- (iv) Microphotographic copies of all rare publications on India not available in this country should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with and placed in the custody of the National Archives of India.
- (v) All *bona fide* students should have access to such copies.
- (vi) The National Archives of India should supply at a reasonable price copies made out of the microfilms mentioned above to Universities, Learned Societies, Public Libraries, and such *bona fide* research workers as may apply for them.
- (vii) Early steps should be taken to air-condition the muniment rooms of the National Archives of India with a view to securing uniformity of temperature and relative humidity.
- (viii) Vacuum fumigatorium and laminating 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 recognised as one of the normal duties of the National Archives of India; and certain recommendations relating to:
 - (x) Publication Programme.
 - (xi) Building and Shelves.
 - (xii) Storage Equipment (for records).

(xiii) Accession of the 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.

Item (i) above.—Owing to non-availability of foreign exchange, no microfilm copies of records of Indian interest in foreign countries could be acquired during the year 1958. However, one reel containing microfilm copies of correspondence between Nana Saheb and the French Government at Chandernagore was received as a gift from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris; while another reel containing two items from Fonds Francaise, Paris, for which order was placed in 1956, was received this year. These two items relate to grant of privileges for the sale of coffee, tea etc., to certain individuals and to the French East India Company (1692–1727) and also give an account of all the fortresses, magazines, ships etc., maintained by the Dutch during their stay in India. Recently expenditure sanction has been obtained from the Government of India for resuming the programme and steps have been taken to secure copies of Dutch records for the period after 1734.

Item (ii) above.—(a) During the year under review the Government of India have set up an Archives Purchase Committee to advise the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, for purchasing documents in private custody. An appeal was also issued by the Department to the custodians of documents to offer their collections for sale. As a result of this 228 manuscripts and documents were offered by the owners for examination and sale, out of which 38 were purchased by the Department. Important among them are a letter from Emperor Aurangzeb to his son Prince Muhammad Azam, a letter from Emperor Bahadur Shah Shah Alam I to Nur-ud-Din Muhammad and a *farman* issued by Sultan Muhammad of Turkey. The Mobile Microfilming Unit of the National Archives of India visited Broach, Ankleshwar and Ahmedabad and took about 8,000 exposures of some rare documents found in private custody. The most notable among these is a *hukm* of Empress Nur Jahan bearing her own *tughra* and seal. The Department also purchased a number of important documents, including *Maktubat-i-Nawwaban-i-Junagarh* (Parts I–III), which throw light on the history of Junagarh from 1775–1840 A. D.

(b) The Regional Records Survey Committee for West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, Bombay, have been reconstituted during the year. The Government of Rajasthan have set up a number of District Survey Committees for survey of records in private custody and collection of information for the National Register of Records. The State Government propose to set up a Central Committee soon. [For report relating to the work of salvaging private records done by the various State Survey Committees please see item 3 of the Proceedings of the twenty-eighth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee].

(c) In pursuance of the recommendation of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee suitable provision has been made in the Budget of the National Archives of India for 1959-60 for 20 Dir of Arch.

separate staff for undertaking the work of the National Register of Records and also for extending financial assistance to the Regional Records Survey Committees in the States.

Apart from the activities mentioned above, the Department acquired documents of Indian interest from various sources in India and abroad. An important acquisition was of 33 original letters of Gandhiji. These letters along with 13 envelopes addressed in Gandhiji's own handwriting were addressed to Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru between the years 1936 and 1947, and were given to this Department by the Chief Editor, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi. They deal with various social and religious problems. Another valuable acquisition of the year is that of the manuscript copy of the second part of Maulana Azad's Autobiography which is being kept under sealed cover, and as desired by him, is not to be opened before 22 February 1988.

The possibility of purchasing historical manuscripts of Indian interest from abroad was explored, but due to the foreign exchange difficulties, no purchase could be made.

Item (iii) above.—Please see item 2 of the Proceedings.

Item (iv) above.—(a) The work in respect of acquisition of microfilm copies of Parliamentary Papers from United Kingdom is proceeding.

(b) During the financial year ending March 1958, a total sum of Rs. 11,800/- was provided in the Budget of the Department for the purchase of books. For 1958-59 a provision of Rs. 5,300/- has been made in the Budget for the same purpose. In addition to these a further sum of Rs. 20,000/- has been provided under the Development Programme of the Department.

1,812 books were acquired during the year, of which 850 were purchased and the remaining acquired by way of exchange and presentation.

Items (v) & (vi) above.—The microfilm copies of records and rare publications obtained from abroad are made available by the Department for *bona fide* research. Copies of these microfilms can also be obtained by research scholars, libraries and research institutions at the usual rates prescribed by the Government of India.

Item (vii) above.—On account of the continued foreign exchange shortage, a phased programme of air-conditioning the existing building, the proposed annexe and any further construction has been proposed by the Central Public Works Department, which is preparing a detailed estimate. An *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has, however, been made in the budget proposals of the National Archives of India for the year 1959-60 for air-conditioning the first floor stack area only.

Item (viii) above.—Lamination of records was continued during the year on a restricted scale as the supply of acetate foil and tissue paper necessary for lamination was not continuous. After the receipt of a supply of acetate foil in July 1958 from the U.S.A., considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring tissue paper. The supplies from Central Stationery Office were not forthcoming and a sufficient quantity of tissue paper conforming to our standard specification could not be obtained from the Indian market. As such only 72,316 sheets of records and 200 maps could be laminated during the months January–October, 1958.

Item (ix) above.—The Department continued to impart practical as well as theoretical training in Archives—Keeping to the candidates selected for the One Year Diploma and the two Three Month training courses during the year. In all sixteen candidates who were sent by the State Governments or by the Ministries and other offices of the Government of India, attended the short training course. They were given certificates after completing their training. There were six candidates for the One Year Course. Two of them were awarded a stipend of Rs. 125/- each. The Department has formulated new proposals for the future working of the training scheme and have submitted them to the Government of India for their consideration. The idea is to expand the existing facilities for training and to attract competent people for this course.

Item (x) above.—Please see review of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India in the Proceedings of the Research and Publication Committee (item 2).

Item (xi) above.—The detailed estimates for the construction of an annexe have been scrutinized and approved by the Government. Due to pruning of the plan, the construction of the annexe has been divided into two stages. Administrative approval for the 1st stage, i.e., construction of the stack portion of the annexe at a cost of Rs. 23,78,600 during the remaining period of the 2nd Five Year Plan has been accorded.

Item (xii) above.—During the year under review, 1,350 plywood boards have been acquired, while an indent for the purchase of carton boxes worth Rs. 39,000 has been placed with the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, on the advice of the Ministry of Education.

Item (xiii) above.—The Department's programme of centralising the Government of India's records could not make much progress due to shortage of space. However, the following records were received in this Department for custody:—

(1) Ministry of External Affairs	1935-36	3 files
(2) Ministry of Home Affairs—		
(a) Political Branch	1937-38	703 files
(b) Establishment Branch (Confdl.)	1933	
(c) Establishment Branch (R.P.S.)	1948—54	
(d) War Branch	1939-40	
(e) P.W.I.	1941-42	
(f) G.G. Branch	1943	
(g) R.P.S. (C.S.)	1949-50	
(h) N.G.S. Branch	1950	
(3) Ministry of Railways Annual Index	1951	2 volumes
(4) Medical documents of Korean P.O.W. and other foreign nationals		124 files
(5) Residency Records—		
(a) Regional Organisation, Rajasthan	1952—54	3 files
(b) Regional Organisation, Madhya Bharat	1952—58	19 files
(c) Regional Organisation, Pepsu	1947	1 file

In addition to the above, 134 Bills from the States assented to by the President of India during 1958 were also received in this Department for

custody. The Department also received from the Ministry of Finance 10 documents covering the period 1796-1820 relating to Robert Orme, Ramaswamy Chetty, H. Burnby, Thomas Henry, Somerset Conway and Alexander Cockburn.

Item (xiv) above.—During the year under review, no new additions were made to the existing collection of maps in this Department. The work was confined to checking, arrangement, repairs and their supply to scholars etc., for consultation.

Item (xv) above.—Further progress was made in the Department's programme of the survey, arrangement and listing of records already accessioned. The following records were listed during the year under review:—

(1) Home Department—		
(a) Establishment Branch	1874—96	1,535 files
(b) Judicial A	1860—70	1,064 files
(c) Political B (Confidential)	1916—18	367 files
(2) Department of Commerce & Industry (Civil Work and Coal and Iron.)		
	1882—1919	652 files
(3) Western India and Gujarat States Agency		
	1844—1934	112 files

Further progress was made in the survey, checking and listing of the various groups of records in the custody of this Department with a view to arranging them on scientific lines and finding out the gaps existing therein. The series surveyed during this year included Foreign Department (1756—1940), Home Department (1752—1947), Military Department (1776—1893), Central Board of Revenue (1863—1923), Finance Department (1811—59), Legislative Department (1860—87), Department of Education, Health and Lands (1860—87), and Hyderabad, Madras and Kashmir Residency records. Some of these series were taken up last year and this surveying and checking, organizational changes in the set-up of these Departments were also studied. After necessary study, checking and arrangement, abstract lists giving details of all the records under different Departments were prepared and a descriptive note on the history of the Departments was also written. The Departments thus covered were Home Department (1860—1947), Foreign Department (1756—1859), Central Board of Revenue (1862—1923) and the Department of Education (1857—1947).

Satisfactory progress was also maintained in the consolidation of disarranged series and 685 bundles of the Internal and Frontier Branches of the late Foreign and Political Department (post—1859 period) and 11,220 files of the late Mysore Residency were consolidated and systematically reconstructed. The re-arrangement of records which got disarranged in the process of their transfer to the National Archives of India was taken up and 51,212 files were re-arranged.

In addition to the above items of the Development Programme, the Department continued to make appreciable progress in other schemes, a report on which is given below:—

(a) The exhibition of the records, seals and historical manuscripts in the Department is proving quite popular with the general public and the students.

(b) Under the revised Fellowship Scheme of the National Archives of India, the Government has sanctioned five fellowships of Rs. 200 each.

(c) The bindery of the Department could not be equipped this year also with up-to-date machinery due to import restrictions and difficulty in obtaining the requisite foreign exchange. Indigenous sources are being tapped for suitable substitutes. Effort is also being made to procure equipment for lettering of bound volumes for the Department.

The Technical Officer of the Department was deputed in October 1957 to U.K. and U.S.A. to study the latest methods of preservation and book-binding followed in those countries.

During the year 2,214 volumes were bound, 378 maps repaired and mounted, and 750 original consultations were repaired and stitched. Tooling was done on 1,506 literary books.

(d) The five year programme for microfilming important records in the National Archives of India was continued. During the period various series including the Foreign Department Secret Original Consultations (1852—58), Home Public Letters from Court (1858—59), Home Public Letters to Court (1748—1859) and Home Public Indexes (1753—1830) were microfilmed. Besides these, the microfilming of the rare manuscripts from the Raza Library, Rampur, which was taken up towards the end of last year, was continued, bringing the total of manuscripts microfilmed so far to 153.

An important feature of the photo-duplication services during the year was the revised rates for microfilming and photostating that came into force in May 1958. The rates for microfilming were reduced to 25 n.P. for 2 exposures for the negative and 50 n.P. per foot for the positive. For photostating, the rates are Re. 1 for a 18" X 24" sheet and 50 n.P. for a half sheet of 12" X 18" for all the previous distinction in the rates chargeable between bona fide research scholars and all others having been removed.

An important step in the storage of microfilms was taken when in November 1958 our microfilm collection was transferred to the air-conditioned stack areas to ensure their proper preservation.

The Secretary said that in addition to what had been reported in the agenda, the printing of two more volumes under the Fort William—India House Correspondence Series, viz., Volumes I (1748—56) and XIII (1796—1800) had been completed during the year. The Sub-Committee for Publication of Records in the National Archives, which was appointed by the Research and Publication Committee at its meeting held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958, had drawn up a tentative plan for publication of extracts from records on various subjects. The programme, he added, would be finalised by the Sub-Committee at its meeting to be held at Trivandrum.

The Secretary also announced that the Government of India had decided to open a Branch Office of the National Archives of India at Hyderabad. The Branch Office would take over the old Mughal and Marathi records and the closed series of the Asafia records now in the custody of the Central Records Office at Hyderabad. A building was to be hired and the Branch Office was likely to be opened shortly.

Shri D. V. Potdar said that in acquiring the old Persian and Marathi records the Government of India should not relieve the State Government of their responsibility to maintain and preserve their old records.

The Secretary said that opening of branch offices of the National Archives of India was in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament which had suggested the opening of regional offices of the Government of India at four different places. In doing so the Government of India did not intend to take the current records of any State Government which would remain with the State Governments concerned.

The President assured the members that the Government of India would always uphold the archival principle of maintaining the integrity of records, and that the State Governments would be requested to undertake the responsibility of maintaining their own records.

Dr. Raghubir Singh said that from the report of the Development Programme of the National Archives of India it appeared that there had been some pruning in the scheme for building an annexe of the National Archives of India. He suggested that there should be adequate provision at least for the enlargement of the stack areas. The Secretary assured that this would be taken care of.

Shri D. V. Potdar proposed that the National Archives of India should have a programme to acquire Gandhi Manuscripts and similar collections of other important persons of India.

The Secretary said that the Department had a programme of acquiring microfilm copies of records of historical and national importance, and stated that it would also take suitable steps to acquire writings of important persons also.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad congratulated the National Archives of India for the all round progress made by it in the various spheres of its Development Programme. This was endorsed by all the members present.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad then said that the rates charged by the National Archives for the supply of microfilm copies were rather high and suggested that these should be reduced at least for scholars whose requirements were in bulk.

The Secretary assured the members that he would take necessary steps in this behalf.

6. *Resolution by Dr. H. K. Barpujari regarding Development Schemes of Record Offices in India under the Third Five Year Plan*

(a) "This Committee strongly feels the necessity of incorporating some development schemes of the Record Offices in India under the Five Year Plan and, therefore, requests the Government of India to provide adequate funds to the National Archives of India as well as to the State Governments to enable them to undertake a programme of development for their respective collections, under the Third Five Year Plan."

(b) "This Committee strongly recommends to the State Governments, particularly where full-fledged Central Record Offices are yet to be established, to undertake a phased programme of development under the Third Five Year Plan and take necessary action for their implementation."

Explanatory note.—In the First Five Year Plan the development of Record Offices in India was perhaps left out altogether, and in the 2nd Five Year Plan only a small sum, it is understood, was provided for the purpose by the Government of India for the National Archives of India. As there is now a drive for economy in almost all the States in the working of the various schemes under the Five Year Plans, the development of Archives in some States may be deferred until better times, unless such schemes are also incorporated in the forthcoming Third Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, highly desirable that a phased programme of development be undertaken under the auspices of the Third Five Year Plan by the State Governments and that funds be provided for the purpose, by the Central as well as State Governments, as in the case of other departments.

Secretary's note.—A scheme for Post-War Reorganization of Archives Offices in India which was drawn up by the Research and Publication Committee was approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 21st Session held in December 1944. Copies of the Report were forwarded to all the State Governments for necessary action. So far as the Central Government was concerned, the Government of India accepted all the recommendations in principle. A report about the progress made by the National Archives of India in the various spheres under its Development Programme is placed before the Indian Historical Records Commission at its annual session every year. So far as the Five Year Plans are concerned, the Government of India did not provide anything in the first plan. In the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 29,78,600 was provided by the Government of India for certain development schemes of the National Archives of India which included the construction of an annexe to its building at New Delhi and a new building for its Branch Office at Bhopal; publication of Educational Records; acquisition of rare documents and manuscripts in private custody; microfilming of Dutch, French and English records; acquisition of rare books; and purchase of carton boxes for keeping records. In the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to include the following new items in addition to those included under the Second Plan, provided the Government of India are in a position to extend the necessary financial assistance: Motion Picture Repository; Archival Museum; Laboratory equipments; and expansion of the Training Scheme of the National Archives of India.

In the absence of Dr. H. K. Barpujari, Dr. H. L. Gupta moved the following amended resolution which was passed unanimously:

Resolution III.—(a) This Commission strongly feels the necessity of incorporating some development schemes of the Records Offices in India under the Five Year Plans, and, therefore, requests the Government of India to provide adequate funds to the National Archives of India as well as to the State Governments to enable them to undertake a programme of development for their respective collections, under the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) This Commission also strongly recommends to the State Governments, particularly where full-fledged Central Record Offices are yet to be established, to set up such Record Offices and to undertake a phased programme of development under the Third Five Year Plan.

7. *Resolution by Shri S. C. De regarding organisation of State Record Offices*

"The Commission recommends to the State Governments which have lately set up State Archives, or are contemplating to do so, to reorganise or constitute their respective Archives in such a way as to conform to the elementary principles guiding the constitution and working of an Organised Central Records Office."

Explanatory note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee have passed many resolutions regarding establishment of Organised Records Offices in the States, centralisation of non-current records in them, throwing open the records for *bona fide* research scholars etc. Many States have established Record Offices acting upon the recommendations, but in the absence of a clear-cut definition of an 'Organised Record Office' as contemplated by the Commission, and as distinguished from the various records offices in the States, a sort of confusion has prevailed about the constitution and functions of an 'Organised Records Office', and in consequence, the Archives have been differently constituted in different States. To clear up this confusion and bring about a fundamental uniformity among the Archival Organisations in the country, it is desirable, in my opinion, to lay down the elementary principles of the constitution and working of an Organised Central Records Office for the guidance of the States. This will help to promote archival activities in the country. I raised this question of bringing about uniformity among the Archival Organisations and pointed out the desirability of the preparation of a small pamphlet laying down a minimum standard for a State Record Office in the 8th meeting of the National Committee of Archivists, and resolutions were passed on these questions.

Secretary's note.—The proposal that the nomenclature of all the State Record Offices should be uniform was accepted by the National Committee of Archivists at its 8th meeting held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958. Copies of the Proceedings of the Meeting were circulated to all the State Governments for necessary action. A note laying down the minimum requirements of a Record Office has been drafted by a Sub-Committee appointed by the National Committee of Archivists in March 1958. This will be placed before the ensuing meeting of the National Committee of Archivists to be held at Trivandrum in December, 1958. Copies of the note will be circulated to all the State Governments after it is approved by the Committee. The note will lay down the minimum essential requirements of a Record Office and thus bring about a fundamental unity, which is the object of the mover of the resolution, if they are accepted and acted upon by all State Governments.

In the absence of Shri S. C. De, Dr. H. L. Gupta moved the resolution which was accepted by the Commission. The Commission suggested that the pamphlet which had been prepared by the National Committee of Archivists laying down the minimum requirements of a record office should be circulated to all the State Governments for necessary action.

Resolution IV.—The Commission recommends to the State Governments which have lately set up State Archives Offices, or are contemplating to do so, to reorganise or constitute their respective Archives in such

a way as to conform to the elementary principles guiding the constitution and working of an Organised Central Records Office.

8. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding exclusion of historical manuscripts from Central and State Archives*

"Resolved that historical manuscripts which do not come within the category of archives proper should not be considered as fit inmates of the National Archives of India or the State Archives as the case may be."

Explanatory note.—Archives derive their value from an unblemished line of responsible custodians and as such their certified copies from their Keepers are accepted as legal evidence in the Courts of Law. This does not hold good in the case of isolated documents collected here and there which are to be preserved under proper supervision in museums and manuscript libraries. The Indian Historical Records Commission recently resolved that the materials collected by the Board of Editors, History of Freedom Movement in India, and the State Committees should be preserved in the National Archives of India and the State Record Offices respectively. Those do not come within the category of Archives. Arrangements are also being made for the purchase of valuable documents in private custody for preservation in the Archives. It is now time for consideration whether the Archives should be used as repositories for all sorts of documents, irrespective of their Archive quality. In advanced countries there is a clear demarcation between the fields of activity of Archives and Museums and India should follow their lead.

Secretary's note.—Historical manuscripts and documents in the custody of private individuals and families may not boast of an uninterrupted "line of responsible custodians" and may not be accepted as legal evidence in a court of law. But to say that they should not be admitted into the portals of an archives office is taking a narrow view of its functions. A modern archives office is charged not only with preserving Government records and supplying requisitions for Government but also with meeting the needs of research students. Such students will welcome material from any source, without being too meticulous about the question of custody, so long as they are reasonably satisfied about their authenticity. If a library of printed secondary material can form a necessary adjunct of a record office, it is not understood why objection should be raised about a library of manuscript material, provided they are kept scrupulously apart from archives proper, and have a direct bearing on the utilisation of the archives for research purposes.

In view of the Secretary's note Shri G. N. Chandra did not press his resolution.

9. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding appointment of trained Archivists in the District Record Offices.*

"Resolved that the Government of India move the State Governments to appoint trained Archivists in their District Record Offices for proper preservation of the valuable collections of old records kept therein."

Explanatory note.—Notwithstanding the recommendations of the Government of India and the Indian Historical Records Commission since 1919, the scheme of centralisation of pre-mutiny records in the District

Collectorates for proper preservation and exploitation in historical research has not been given effect to in most of the States. This has produced a deleterious effect on the condition of the valuable documents and unless immediate steps are taken for their restoration, those are likely to be lost for ever. Some States are recently having them printed in extenso, but the value of the originals must be considered to be much more than that of printed copies.

Secretary's note.—Resolution III of the 27th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended that all State Governments should recognise records administration as a technical job and appoint trained Archivists not only for the State Record Offices but also in the various Ministries and other Government agencies who retain large bodies of "current" and other records with them. Most of the State Governments have accepted the resolution in principle.

The following amended resolution was passed:

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Government of India recommend to the State Governments to appoint trained Archivists in their District Record Offices for proper preservation of the valuable collections of old records kept therein.

10. *Venue for the thirty-fifth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission*

No invitation has been received so far by the Indian Historical Records Commission for the thirty-fifth session.

The President suggested that henceforth all the Sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission should be held at Delhi as he felt that holding the sessions at different places would put undue financial burdens on the State Governments and the Universities.

Dr. G. M. Moraes said that the practice of holding the Sessions of the Commission at different places should be continued as that would help in growing the record consciousness among local people.

After some discussion in which Dr. Tara Chand, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Shri D. V. Potdar participated, it was decided that the Commission should normally meet at Delhi and occasionally at different States. It was also decided that the next Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission should be held at Delhi.

Before the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Raghubir Singh moved a vote of thanks to the Government of Kerala for inviting the Indian Historical Records Commission to hold its session at Trivandrum and for extending such generous hospitality to the members, and to the Local Secretary and the volunteers for looking after the comforts of the members. Seconding the proposal Shri V. S. Suri suggested that the Secretary should convey the message to the State Government and the Local Secretary.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and seconded by Shri V. S. Suri.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF SOME OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

31st Session, Mysore, January, 1955

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

Orissa.—A Guide Book to Orissan Records which contains calendar of records of 'A' and 'B' Class papers with subject-index and glossary has been undertaken which will satisfy the needs of the research scholars.

32nd Session, Patna, February, 1956

Resolution II.—Resolved that in view of the importance of the study of the regional history as a necessary basis for the reconstruction of the History of India, the States where Record Offices have not yet been set up be requested to establish Record Offices with facilities for research to *bona fide* research scholars so that work on regional history may be expedited. Further resolved that all those States which found it difficult to establish Record Offices be requested to give their record collections as national gifts to the Government of India who were to preserve them at their respective centres.

Himachal Pradesh.—The records inherited from the Punjab Residency and Political Agent's Office have been transferred to the National Archives of India in the absence of a Central Record Office in the territory. The feasibility of opening a Central Record Office is being considered.

Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands.—The post-1921 administrative records are housed in a small Record Office established in the Administrator's Office, which will be available for consultation by the research scholars. Arrangement is being made to collect pre-1921 records from the State Governments concerned which held the administrative control of the Islands previously.

33rd Session, Bhubaneswar, March 1958

Resolution I.—The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Prof. H. G. Rawlinson and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The messages of condolence and sympathy were forwarded to the bereaved families of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Prof. H. G. Rawlinson.

Resolution II.—This Commission resolves that edited texts or calendars of unpublished manuscript records or documents, when accompanied by an adequate introduction and critical apparatus, should be given the same recognition as original dissertations on arts or science subjects and

should be regarded as equally worthy of consideration for the award of a Doctorate Degree.

The resolution was forwarded by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to all the Universities in India. Replies received from some of them are summarised below:

Maharaja Sayaji Rao University, Baroda, & Jadaupur University.—Accept the resolution.

Poona University.—The resolution will be placed before the Academic Council for consideration.

Vikram University, Ujjain.—The resolution has been placed before the Academic Council for consideration.

Bombay University.—The resolution has been referred to The Board of University Teaching for consideration.

Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.—There is no separate Department or Faculty for History in the University and therefore no action can be taken on the resolution.

Jammu & Kashmir University.—The resolution does not concern this University.

Lucknow University.—University regulations do not permit the adoption of the resolution.

Resolution III.—This Commission re-iterates its previous resolutions on the question of maintenance of the integrity of records of the States affected by merger or re-organization, and recommends that in pursuance of the accepted archival principle all records of the defunct States should be treated as the property of the successor governments. As regards local records like those of Districts, Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Municipalities etc., all these records, both non-current and current, should remain where they are.

The resolution was forwarded by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to all the States. Replies received from some of them are summarized below:

Madras.—Accepted the resolution. The separation of records relating to the re-organised States of Kerala and Mysore was effected on the same principle.

Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—Have not been affected by the re-organization of States.

Tripura.—All the Departments of the Administration have been requested to follow the instructions indicated in the resolution.

Mysore.—The resolution has been forwarded to all the Departments for information and guidance.

Andhra Pradesh.—No violation of the integrity of the records of the ex-composite Hyderabad State has taken place at the time of re-organization of the Andhra Pradesh Government which was the successor Government. In so far as the composite Hyderabad State was concerned, these records together with the records of Andhra Government are licensed in the Central Record Office at Hyderabad.

Rajasthan.—The records of the pre-Union States of Rajasthan and Ajmer State have not been removed from their original head-quarters and as such the integrity of the records has been maintained.

Bombay.—The recommendations contained in the resolution are being followed by the Government.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that a limited number of copies of such publication as the Government of India and the State Governments may bring out should be printed on special quality of paper to ensure their permanency.

The resolution was forwarded to the Government of India, State Governments, Universities and various learned institutions.

The Government of India.—On account of shortage of special quality of paper it is not possible to implement the resolution.

State Governments:

Tripura.—Agree with the principle underlying the resolution.

Bombay.—The resolution is being scrupulously followed by the State Government.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—The resolution has been noted.

Andhra Pradesh.—The resolution has been accepted and circulated to all the Departments for information and necessary action.

Orissa, Madras, West Bengal.—The resolution is under consideration.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands.—No action has been taken on the resolution as there is no publication programme of the Administration.

Himachal Pradesh.—The resolution has been circulated to all the Departments for compliance.

Universities:

Agra.—The resolution has been noted but the University may not be able to implement it for financial reasons.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.—The University is in agreement with the recommendations contained in the resolution.

Mysore.—It is highly desirable that the resolution should be implemented by the Central and State Governments.

Utkal University.—The University has recorded the resolution for compliance when occasion arises.

Rajasthan.—The resolution has been forwarded for comments to the Head of the Department of History of the University.

Osmania University.—Accept the resolution in principle. The implementation will depend on the availability of funds.

Poona.—It is presumed that no action on the part of the University is necessary.

Jammu & Kashmir.—Have no comments to offer on the resolution.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the name of the "Indian Historical Records Commission" should be changed to "The Records Commission of India".

The Government of India have not accepted the resolution.

APPENDIX A
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA
Scheme I—Port William—India House Correspondence

Vol. No.	Hon. Editor's name	Date of sending the typescript to the Hon. Editor.	Date of completion of work by the Hon. Editor	Date of sending the volume to the press	Date of publication of the volume	Remarks
I.	Dr. K. K. Datta . . .	1943	1948	1952 (Govt. of India Press, New Delhi).	1958	The publication will be issued for sale shortly.
II.	Dr. H. N. Sinha . . .	1943	1949	1954 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	1957	..
III.	Dr. R. R. Sethi (appointed in place of Prof. D. N. Banerji).	1951	1953	..	..	Scrutiny of the volume was taken up, but after some time held in abeyance owing to pressure of other work. It will be resumed as soon as possible.
IV.	Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari . . .	1943	1951	..	..	The Hon. Editor died before completing the job and the papers were returned by his son in November 1951. The work has been completed in the Department and will be sent to Sree Saraswaty Press to whom it has been allotted.
V.	Dr. N. K. Sinha . . .	1943	1948	1948 (Gossain & Co., Calcutta).	1949	..
VI.	Dr. B. Prasad . . .	1943	1946	1957 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	..	The Saraswaty Press will take up the printing of the volume as soon as it completes the printing of Vol. XIII.
VII.	Prof. R. P. Parwardhan . . .	1944	1953	..	..	Scrutiny almost complete.
VIII.	Prof. S. A. Rashid (appointed in place of Prof. M. Habib).	1954	..	..	..	Work not yet completed by the Hon. Editor.
IX.	Dr. B. A. Saleore . . .	1944	1952	1954 (Gossain & Co., Calcutta).	..	Pp. 1-384 of the text have been printed off, print order has been given for pp. 385-530, and the final proofs of pp. 531-609 and the Introduction are awaited. The Preliminaries, Notes and Bibliography have been ready and will be sent to the press shortly.
X.	Dr. Raghubir Singh (appointed in place of Dr. T. G. P. Spear).	1952	..	..	..	Work not yet completed by the Hon. Editor.
XI.	Dr. I. B. Banerjee . . .	1945	1956	..	..	The volume is awaiting scrutiny.
XII.	Dr. S. N. Das Gupta . . .	1945	..	..	..	Work not yet completed by the Hon. Editor.
XIII.	Dr. P. C. Gupta . . .	1945	1951	1957 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	..	The Correspondence, Notes and Bibliography have been printed off, print order has been given for Preliminaries and Introduction, and the Index is under preparation. The volume is expected to come out of the press by March, 1959.
XIV.	Dr. A. L. Srivastava (appointed in place of late Prof. J. C. Taluqdar).	..	..	..	..	Prof. Taluqdar died without doing the work and his family could not trace the papers. A fresh typescript is therefore under preparation for being supplied to Dr. Srivastava.
XV.	Prof. C. H. Phillips & Dr. B. B. Mishra (appointed in place of Dr. A. G. Pawar).	1951	1954	..	..	The volume is being scrutinised and it is hoped that it will be sent to the press by the middle of the next year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVI. Prof. S. H. Askari		1946	1952	..	..	Position same as in the case of Vol. III.
XVII. Shri Y. J. Taraporewala		1946	1949	1953 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	1955	..
XVIII. Rev. Father H. Heras		1946	1954	..	..	The volume is awaiting scrutiny.
XIX. Dr. B. Prasad (appointed in place of Brig. Bullock).		..	..	..	..	The whereabouts of Brig. Bullock being unknown, arrangements are being made to prepare a fresh typescript for being supplied to Dr. Prasad.
XX. Dr. A. C. Banerjee		1947	1955	..	..	The volume is awaiting scrutiny.
XXI. Prof. S. R. Kohli.		1949	..	..	..	The work not yet completed by the Hon. Editor.

Scheme—II—Selections from English Records

Volume	Editor	Date of publication of the volume	Remarks
I	2	3	4
Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careti	Director of Archives, Government of India.	1949	Printed at Sri Gouranga Press, Calcutta.
Brown's Correspondence	Director of Archives, Government of India.	..	The volume is almost ready and will be sent to the press soon.
Sir John Shore's Minutes	Do.	..	Typescripts covering 1,231 pages and including 171 minutes were prepared and editing work was started in March 1954 since when it has not been possible to resume it owing as much to the pressure of other work as to the shortage of staff.

Scheme III (A) —Records in Oriental Languages

Volume	By whom editing and publication undertaken	When undertaken	Date of publication	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5
Bengali Letters	Calcutta University (Editor Dr. S. N. Sen)	1941	1942	..
Sanskrit Documents	Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad (Editors: Dr. S. N. Sen & Dr. U. Mishra).	1945	1951	..
Telugu Documents	Andhra University (Editor: Prof. G. J. Somayaji)	1954	1957	..
Marathi Letters	Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona (Editor: Prof. D. V. Potdar)	1946	..	The volume is in the press and is expected to come out early next year.
Persian Akhbars	Delhi University (Editor: Dr. P. Saran)	1953	..	Editing work is in progress.
Hindi Letters	Vol. I: Allahabad University (Editor: Prof. D. Varma) Vol. II: Govt. of Rajasthan (Editor: Dr. M. L. Sharma)	1949	..	Prof. Varma has reported that the text of Vol. I has been printed and that the Introduction is being made ready for the Press. Dr. Sharma has resumed his work on Vol. II and made some progress.
Tamil Letters	Delhi Tamil Sangam (Editors: Dr. K. S. Krishnan & Shri A. N. K. Aiyangar)	1955	..	Editing of the volume is reported to be proceeding.

Scheme III B—Selections from English Records

Volume	By whom editing and publication undertaken	When undertaken	Date of publication	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5
Orme Manuscripts	Annamalai University (Editor: Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari)	1945	1952	..
Punjab Akhbars (1839-41)	Sikh History Society, Amritsar (Editor: Dr. Ganda Singh)	1946	1953	..
Elphinstone Correspondence (1804-08)	Nagpur University Historical Society (Editors: Dr. R. M. Sinha & Dr. A. Avasthi)	1948	..	Printing of the volume is nearing completion.
News Letters (1839-42)	Indian Council for Cultural Relations (Editor: Dr. P. N. Chopra)	1953	..	Editing of the volume has been started and the Editor has been asked by the Council to submit a specimen of the work so far done by him, to the Director of Archives, Government of India, for approval.
Ochterlony Papers (1818-25)		..	..	The University of Andhra having finally declined to undertake the publication, of the volume, negotiations are now being carried on with the Calcutta University.

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APPENDIX—B

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES OF WEST BENGAL, UTTAR PRADESH, AND STATE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS, BOMBAY

WEST BENGAL

Education Department

Records.

RESOLUTION

No. 529R.R./10C-11/57.—24th September 1958.—The Governor is pleased to reconstitute the West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee with the following members for a period of three years with effect from the date of this resolution:—

- (1) Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.,
- (2) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.,
- (3) Prof. S. C. Sarkar, M.A. (Oxon.) Jadavpur University,
- (4) Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta University,
- (5) Dr. Sudhakar Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., Visva-Bharati University,
- (6) Dr. U. N. Ghosal, M.A., Ph.D., Asiatic Society of Bengal,
- (7) Dr. D. C. Ganguly, M.A., Ph.D., Curator, Victoria Memorial Hall,
- (8) Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta,
- (9) Shri Jogesh Chandra Bagal, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad,
- (10) Dr. P. C. Gupta, Reader, Calcutta University,
- (11) Dr. A. C. Banerjee, Lecturer, Calcutta University,
- (12) Dr. S. P. Sen, Lecturer, Calcutta University,
- (13) Dr. Amallesh Tripathi, Professor of History, Presidency College.
- (14) Dr. C. C. Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Sanskrit College, Calcutta,
- (15) Shri N. B. Roy, M.A., Reader of History, Visva-Bharati University,
- (16) Shri Tarit Kumar Mukherjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of History, Central Calcutta College,
- (17) Shri Benoy Ghosh, M.A., Rockefeller Research Fellow, Calcutta University,
- (18) Shri S. K. Saraswati, M.A., Reader of Ancient Indian History, Calcutta University,

- (19) Shri Nirmal Kumar Bose, Reader in Geography, Calcutta University,
- (20) Shri Manik Lal Sinha, Secretary, Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Bishnupur Branch,
- (21) Shri Rash Behari Roy, Superintendent, Oriental Seminary, Midnapore, and Editor, Midnapore Patrika, and
- (22) Keeper of the Records, Government of West Bengal.

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

3. The function of the Committee will be to bring to light valuable records in private custody and to provide for their preservation and publication. The Committee will also advise the State Government in such matters relating to the preservation, maintenance and appraisal of local records as may be referred to them.

Order

ORDERED that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and copies thereof forwarded to the Chairman and other Members of the Committee.

ORDERED also that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to other departments of this Secretariat, the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal and the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, Janpath, New Delhi-2, for information.

By order of the Governor,
K. LAHIRI, Dy. Secy.

UTTAR PRADESH

Department of Indology, Culture & Scientific Research

Lucknow dated June 24, 1958

In continuation of G.O. No. A-1735/XV/-2076/1950, dated March 27, 1953, ... the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following members of the Regional Records Survey Committee, U.P., constituted in the afore-mentioned G.O. with Dr. R. P. Tripathi as Chairman of the Committee. The members appointed now will hold office till March 31, 1961.

(i) All members of the I.H.R.C. and Research & Publications Committee residing in the State.

1. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, Chairman, Gazetteer Committee, U.P., Lucknow.
2. Dr. G. N. Saletore, Keeper of Records, U.P., Allahabad—Secretary.
3. Dr. Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava, Agra College, Agra.
4. Sheikh Abdur Rashid, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
5. Dr. B. P. Saxena, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
6. Dr. R. S. Tripathi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
7. Dr. G. C. Pandey, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
8. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

(ii) Members nominated by Government.

1. Shri M. Zaheer, I.A.S., Director Department of Indology, Culture & Scientific Research, Lucknow.
2. Shri Birbal Singh, M.P., Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.
3. Shri M. M. Nagar, Director, State Museum, Lucknow.
4. Dr. S. C. Kala, Curator, Allahabad Museum, Allahabad.
5. Shri K. P. Srivastava, Asstt. Keeper of Records, Allahabad—Asstt. Secretary.

(iii) The Keeper of Records, U.P., Allahabad will also act as Secretary and Convener of the Committee.

(iv) The Assistant Keeper of Records, U.P., Allahabad will act as Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

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

- (i) By encouraging the presentation or donation of manuscripts and records to the Central Records Office, Allahabad.
- (ii) Purchase of manuscripts and documents, the donation or lien of which cannot be secured. In case the documents are purchased by a Branch Committee, approval of the Regional Records Committee shall be necessary.
- (iii) Preparation of notes of documents and manuscripts of historical interest which are not available either for sale or donation.
- (iv) Microfilming for use in Central Record Office of records and manuscripts of genuine historical importance if the original cannot be secured.
- (v) Technical advice on the preservation of documents shall be given by the Committee to the owners of the records. If staff of the Central Records Office is utilised for the purpose, the owner of the records shall bear the necessary expenditure.

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

4. Records will for the purpose of the functions of the Regional Survey Committee include the following classes of documents and manuscripts.

- (i) Firmans under royal seal
- (ii) Parwanas
- (iii) Manuscripts of historical value
- (iv) Manuscripts of scientific value

5. The Regional Committee shall hold at least two meetings annually. The Regional Committee shall also submit six monthly reports of the work done by it to Government. All the records, their copies and notes,

presented or donated and purchased by the Regional Committee shall be the property of Government and preserved at the Central Records Office, Allahabad.

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

7. The sanctioned allotment of Rs. 6,000 per annum for the purpose as given in the margin, will continue to be debited under the head "57-Miscellaneous—Charges—C Special Commissions of enquiry—other Commissions, and Committees".

(a) Purchase of documents	Rs. 4,000.
(b) Postage, Stationery and copying charges etc.	Rs. 300.
(c) Travelling Allowance etc. to non-official members of the Committee.	Rs. 1,700.

T. N. MATHUR
Up Sachiv.

THE STATE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS, BOMBAY

Government of Bombay

Education Department

Resolution No. ANM, 1457/43485-B

Old Secretariat, Bombay, 31st July 1957

Read Government Resolution, Education Department. No. 920, dated the 22nd December, 1953.

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

Letter No. 99/V/94, dated the 8th January, 1957, from the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments.

Resolution.—Government is pleased to direct that the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments should consist of the following members:—

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

(2) The Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, South Western Circle, Aurangabad, *ex-officio*.

(3) Dr. S. M. Katre, Director and Editor of Sanskrit Dictionary Department, Poona.

(4) The Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, Western Circle, Baroda, *ex-officio*.

(5) Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Director of Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

(6) Dr. Motichandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay-1.

(7) Prof. A. K. Priolkar, Director, Maratha Samshodhan Mandal, Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bombay-2.

(8) Prof. D. V. Potdar, Loka Kalyan, 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona-2.

(9) Prof. V. V. Mirashi, Vishnusadan, Dharmapeth, Nagpur-1.

(10) Dr. M. R. Majumdar, Chaitanyadham, Pratapganj, Baroda-2.

(11) Prof. G. M. Moraes, Prof. of History, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

(12) Shri V. A. Kanole, Nanded, District Nanded.

(13) Shri P. P. Pandya, Archaeologist, Rajkot.

(14) Shri Dolarrai Mankad, Principal, Darbar Gopaldas Mahavidyalaya, Aliabada (District Halar).

(15) Dr. S. S. Patwardhan, Curator, Central Museum, Nagpur.

(16) The Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Government of Bombay, *ex-officio* Secretary.

(17) The Historical Archivist to Government, *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary.

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

3. The functions of the Board will be the same as detailed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Education Department, No. ANM/1452, dated the 20th February, 1953.

4. The Director of Archives and Historical Monuments will be the general editor of the Bombay Records Series, but wherever necessary the services of other experts should be utilised for editing any particular volume.

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

6. The Board will meet at least once a year, at such place as may be decided upon by the Chairman. The members of the Board will be entitled to travelling allowance in accordance with scale I in rule I(I)(b)

in section I of Appendix XLII-A of Bombay Civil Services Rules, Vol. II, for journeys undertaken by them to attend the meetings of the Board and for work relating to one or the other functions of the Board mentioned in paragraph 3. The Director of Archives and Historical Monuments should be authorised to countersign the Travelling Allowance bills of the non-official members of the Board.

7. Government is also pleased to sanction an amount of Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenditure on Travelling Allowance of the members of the Board as also of the co-opted members and Rs. 4,000 for meeting the contingent expenditure of the Board.

8. The expenditure is debitable to the Budget head "37 Education -E-General-R. Miscellaneous (2) other communities.-R. (2) other grants-Boards and Committees. Board of Historical and Ancient Monuments" and "36-Scientific Departments A.G.I.A. and Donations to Scientific Societies and Institutes-G.I.A. contributions and Donations-Conservation of Ancient Historical Monuments" and should be met from the provisions made thereunder during the current financial year.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Bombay.

Sd/- G. V. Bedekar,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX-C

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES OF BIHAR, ORISSA, MADRAS, PUNJAB, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, ASSAM, KERALA AND THE STATE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS, BOMBAY, FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.

The annual reports for 1957-58 received from some of the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the various States are summarized below:-

Bihar.—The Committee for Bihar recorded its activities in a pamphlet published by it. The pamphlet gives a detailed information about the survey work carried out by it during the year. Professor S. H. Askari and Shri Q. Ahmad visited Aurangabad and Gaya. At Gaya they examined the collection of manuscripts belonging to Maulvi Abdul Rauf, which contains information about the political condition in Bihar during the late 18th and 19th centuries. They also inspected the manuscript section of the Mannu Lal Library which includes some well known historical works in Persian like *Akbar Nama*, *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin* etc. At Aurangabad they collected information about some places like Deova, Danknagar, Amjhar, Amthna and Shamsherenagar where a large number of *firman*s, including one reported to be of Sher Shah, inscriptaional stones etc. were unearthed. They also visited Bihar Sharif and examined the private collections of Shri Mannu Khan and Shah Najmuddin Saheb. A list of about 50 comparatively important manuscripts examined by them has been printed in the Report, important among them being *Shah Nama*, *Dastur-ul-Insha*, *Insha-i-Madhu Ram*, *Riaz-ul-Manshaat* (collection of letters of Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan), *Dastur-ul-Amal*, and a Tract on Sufism. Among the other collections examined by them were the manuscripts in the Islamia Khujwa, which include a manuscript copy of *Timur Nama*, and the collections of Khujwa Waqf which comprise several hundred documents. They also visited a number of historical places and collected valuable information about inscriptions inscribed on various monuments etc. Dr. H. R. Ghosal brought to light some old and valuable records, lying in Muzaffarpur Collectorate record room. This record room had materials going back to the time of Sher Shah. The records of the Company period, except for an isolated volume of 1781, start from 1782 and continue practically uninterrupted till 1853. Some records relating to 1857 movement were discovered in Palamau record office by Shri P. C. Raychaudhury. Shri Jata Shankar Jha and Shri Q. Ahmad collected some valuable information about Darbhanga Raj records. These comprise records in unbroken series in English from 1860, the earlier collections being in Persian. A detailed description of manuscripts and records, discovered and examined, has been given in the pamphlet.

Orissa.—The Orissa Regional Records Survey Committee could not do any tangible work. The Committee, however, displayed some of the documents unearthed by it at the Exhibition organised at Bhubaneswar in March 1958 in connection with the 33rd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Madras.—The Survey Committee of Madras met twice during the year under review, once in August 1957 and again in March 1958. To enlist the co-operation of the general public two eminent journalists were co-opted by the Committee as members *viz.*, Shri M. P. Periaswami Thooran, Chief Editor, 'Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam' and Sri S. A. Govindarajan, Assistant Editor, 'The Hindu'. The Convener contacted several institutions and individuals with a view to get at some manuscript records of historical importance. The Committee prepared a statement of records, already discovered, according to the proforma furnished by the Government of India for the compilation of a National Register of Records. The Government Epigraphist brought to the notice of the Committee the existence of a considerable volume of notes and correspondence left behind by his predecessors. The Committee has proposed the formation of District Committees to help the Central Committee.

Punjab.—As a result of the efforts of the State Government to collect material from Government and private sources through personal contact and correspondence, more than 4,000 documents, 429 publications and 1 painting were acquired.

Jammu and Kashmir.—The Regional Records Survey Committee was reconstituted during the year. It could not acquire any manuscript for want of funds.

Bombay.—The reconstituted State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments met in October 1957. At this meeting various Sub-Committees were appointed to carry out, among other things, the work of survey of manuscripts and records. The Board examined the question of the records of the *daftars* of various States of former Saurashtra and the records of the former Administration of Kutch and decided that these would be inspected and microfilmed if considered of historical importance. A proposal to publish historical records in Marathawada was also examined by the Board.

Assam.—The reconstituted Committee of Assam met in September 1957 for drawing up a comprehensive plan for survey work in the State. It was decided to examine the records at the record offices at the district headquarters of Gauhati and Dhubri. The former was entrusted to Dr. P. D. Goswami and Dr. H. K. Barpujari and the latter to Shri B. Sarma. The preliminary survey work of the records of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gauhati was completed. Most of the documents were dated from 1882 onwards, the criminal papers in particular being of very recent origin. Besides these there were revenue papers, copies of a number of copper plate grants and some *pera-kakat* (Land Survey & Census). The papers dealing with the rent-free grants contain a number of original cases including those decided by Captain Bogle (1834–36). Old records were not properly preserved at Gauhati. The Committee, therefore, felt that for better preservation they should be transferred to the Secretariat Record Room at Shillong, their copies being

left in D.C.'s office. Steps for obtaining the original documents as well as copies thereof were being taken. The Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies had already obtained copies of all important copper plate grants.

Kerala.—The work of collecting materials for writing the Regional History of Freedom Movement was continued by the Committee during the period under review. The Regional History would consist of three volumes and would be published both in English and Malayalam. The first volume of the history in English was expected to be published very shortly. The compilation of the second volume was also progressing. A detailed proposal for undertaking a regular publication programme was also submitted to the State Government. This included publication of: (1) Regional Bibliographies of the State, (2) The documents collected for the compilation of the History of Freedom Movement, (3) Regional History of Kerala from the early period up to the present. The Government has also recognised this institution as an expert body to advise it on all matters concerning records, and their preservation.

APPENDIX-D

LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

(i) *Proceedings of the 15th Meeting held at New Delhi on 22nd January 1957.*

The 15th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee was held on the 22nd January 1957 at 3 p.m. in the room of the Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi. The following were present:—

1. Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education (Chairman)
 2. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Director, Inter Services Historical Division, Ministry of Defence
 3. Shri S. C. Bhatnagar, Ministry of Finance
 4. Shri S. Srinivasan, Under Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
 5. Shri R. Rajaratnam, Assistant Estate Officer, Government of India
 6. Dr. B. A. Saletore, Director of Archives, Government of India (Secretary)
2. Shri T. S. Krishnamurti, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education, was also present.

3. The Chairman placed the proceedings of the 14th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee before the members which were approved.

4. The Chairman felt that it would be better if the Sub-Committee met every year instead of meeting at longer intervals so that at least the recommendations made by it could be discussed and revised in the light of the action taken on them by the various Ministries of the Government of India.

5. The Sub-Committee noted the action taken on the various recommendations of the 13th and 14th meetings of the Local Records Sub-Committee. While discussing the position in respect of item II of the last meeting, the Committee felt concerned about the large number of records which were requisitioned long ago by the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India from the National Archives of India, New Delhi, but which were not duly returned to that Department for safe custody. As the non-compliance with the above recommendations of the Sub-Committee was likely to result in the loss of a large number of such records, the Sub-Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolution I:

The National Archives of India should keep a constant watch over the regular returning of records requisitioned by the various Ministries

and Departments of the Government of India, and in cases where the Ministries concerned have not been able to return the records which were sent to them some years ago, a reference may be made to the O. & M. Officer of the Ministry concerned for urgent necessary action.

6. *Preparation of weeding rules for the Government of India*

The Committee discussed the problems regarding the weeding of records vis-a-vis the provisions made in this respect by the O. & M. Director, Government of India, in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure. It was noticed that the suggestions already circulated by the Ministry of Education for the weeding of records and those incorporated now in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure were at variance so far as the disposal of the records marked for weeding was concerned. After some discussions, the Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolution II:

A Sub-Committee consisting of a representative each of the O. & M. Directorate, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law, and the Director of Archives, Government of India, should consider in detail the problems relating to the weeding of records, and make necessary recommendations for the consideration of the Government.

7. *Scrutiny of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India*

The Secretary explained the position in respect of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India which was finalised as early as 1942. He informed the members that so far as Scheme I of the above programme was concerned, only two volumes of the Fort William—India House Correspondence, viz., Volume V (1767–69), and Volume XVII (1792–95) could so far be brought out, while Volume I (1748–56), Volume II (1757–59), and Volume IX (1782–85) were in the Press. The remaining volumes were either in the process of being looked into by the National Archives of India or still with the Honorary Editors concerned. He informed the members that in certain cases letters included in the above volumes were of little historical interest, while in other cases duplicate letters were included. He suggested that it would be better if some sort of close checking of the materials included in the volumes was made in order to eliminate the unnecessary materials. The Secretary also explained the position in respect of Schemes II and III (A) of the above Programme. He informed the members that in Scheme III (A) also some useless publications had been recommended, such as a volume of Kannada Letters, which the Research and Publication Committee at its 25th meeting held at Patna had agreed to exclude from the above Programme.

In respect of Scheme III (B), the scholars and institutions were expected to select records from the National Archives of India and publish them on their own account. But as none had come forward to make such a selection, the Department seems to have selected a few volumes of records for this purpose. The Secretary further explained that while going through the volume of News Letters (1839–42), which was also

included in the above Scheme, he found that these were only stray letters of different dates relating to the various countries in the Middle East, Nepal, and Burma etc., the publication of which was not likely to serve any purpose. He also added that as the above volume was to be edited by him on behalf of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, he had already brought this fact to the notice of the Council, and the Council had asked him to select news letters giving a connected account for the purpose of the above volume.

The Committee noted the progress made and agreed that the Honorary Editors of the volumes should be given discretion to delete such letters or materials furnished to them as did not have a bearing on the subject or had already been published separately or in other volumes.

The following resolution was then passed:

Resolution III:

- (a) The Committee felt that there was no harm in eliminating the duplicate letters in the Fort William-India House Correspondence volumes, and that the editors concerned should also be given latitude in eliminating certain routine letters, in case they felt like doing that.
- (b) The Committee also agreed that the Secretary, who is also editing the News Letters volume (1839-42), should select such of the news letters as were likely to give a connected picture of events in a particular region during the period mentioned above, in consultation with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, who are bringing out the volume.
- (c) The Committee requested Sri T. S. Krishnamurti, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, to kindly look into the matter and expedite the printing of these volumes in consultation with the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India.

8. Publication of Compendiums or Manuals of Policy of the various Ministries of the Government of India for the use of the present and future administrators

The Secretary explained that in his opinion it would be better to prepare such compendiums or manuals of the various Ministries, if the members considered it feasible. He also informed them that the Government of Madras had already taken up such a venture. The Chairman, however, felt that such a scheme would be a gigantic one in view of hundreds of problems with which each Ministry of the Government of India was concerned. The Committee, therefore, asked the Secretary to prepare the scheme in more detail to be considered by the Sub-Committee at its next meeting.

9. Preservation of the non-current records of the different departments of the Government of India functioning in the various parts of the country

The Secretary explained the various reasons which made it absolutely essential for the Government of India to start at least five regional record repositories of the National Archives of India in the five regions of

the country recently demarcated under the States Reorganization Act. He explained that at present hundreds and thousands of non-current records of the different Departments and Offices of the various Ministries of the Government of India in different parts of the country were lying uncared for and required immediate attention. In addition to the above, a large bulk of records of the Government of India are lying in the custody of the different State Governments in a rather miserable condition. The Secretary added that, so far as the Central Government records in the custody of the State Governments were concerned, the position had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India in the inspection reports of the Director of Archives. As to the question of bringing this large bulk of records to the National Archives of India, New Delhi, for safe preservation, the Secretary felt that this would not be possible, particularly in view of the following considerations: Firstly, such a transfer of records on a large scale from the distant places of the country to the capital of India was neither practicable nor desirable from the archival point of view. Secondly, these records were required by the administrative agencies in the respective regions, and, they should, therefore, be stored nearer to the places of their origin so as to make them available as and when required. Thirdly, in view of the recommendations made by the Indian Historical Records Commission as well as by the UNESCO for the protection of records and cultural properties in times of armed conflict, the Secretary suggested that the concentration of Central Government records from all places of the country at New Delhi would be very unsafe in times of war.

In view of the above facts, the Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolution IV:

The Secretary should work out a scheme for the preservation of the non-current records of the Government of India in the various parts of the country to be retained in their respective regions.

10. Proper preservation of the non-current records of the Union Territories as set up under the States Reorganization Act.

Considering the state of preservation of the non-current records of the six Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, the Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolution V:

It is recommended that for the proper preservation of the records of the Union Territories, the jurisdiction of the Director of Archives, Government of India, be extended over the Record Rooms of the above Union Territories.

(ii) Proceedings of the 16th Meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 27th February 1959.

PRESENT:

*Ministry of Education*Shri K. G. Saiyidain—*Chairman*Shri K. D. Bhargava—*Director of Archives*Dr. T. Raychaudhuri—*Deputy Director of Archives**Ministry of Home Affairs*Shri Fateh Singh—*Joint Secretary**Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply*Shri S. P. Saksena—*Deputy Secretary**Ministry of External Affairs*Dr. K. Gopalachari—*Director, Historical Division**Ministry of Finance*Shri K. L. Rathee—*Deputy Secretary**Ministry of Defence*Shri S. P. Sarna—*Under Secretary*

Initiating the discussion, the Chairman stated that there were three items on the Agenda for consideration. In addition members could raise any other point for discussion, if they so desired.

(1) The recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Local Records Sub-Committee to consider the future procedure for the weeding of records were generally approved. It was, however, decided that records meant for permanent preservation would be transferred to the National Archives of India after ten years.

It was also recommended that a separate Records Officer of the status of an Archivist should be appointed for each Ministry and Department and a suitable cadre of Record Officers might be created for the purpose. These Officers would look after the proper management and preservation of the records in the custody of the creating agencies and carry out periodical weeding in consultation with the National Archives of India.

(2) The recommendations of the National Archives of India regarding the proper maintenance of non-current records of the Ministries and other Central Government agencies were read out and generally approved. On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was recommended that the National Archives of India should prepare a brochure explaining in non-technical terms the minimum requirements regarding preservation of records for circulation to all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

(3) It was agreed that the air-conditioning of the remaining stack area and the office rooms of the National Archives of India building was an

immediate necessity and it was decided that the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply should be approached for giving top priority to this item of work.

(4) The Director of Archives stated that the administrative approval regarding the construction of a new building for the Records amounting to Rs. 23,78,600/- was accorded a few months ago. It was also mentioned that the plans for the new building were being prepared in consultation with the Officers of the Central Public Works Department concerned. It was emphasised that this item of work should be given top priority so that construction work could be taken up at a very early date. This suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

APPENDIX—E

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR WEEDING THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PRESENT:

1st Meeting (15th January 1958)—

1. Dr. T. Raychaudhuri, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India.
2. Shri Fateh Singh, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Shri R. R. Desai, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law.
4. Shri Laxmi Narain, Assistant Director, O & M Division, Cabinet Secretariat.

2nd Meeting (30th January 1958)—

1. Dr. T. Raychaudhuri, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India.
2. Shri S. Srinivasan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Shri R. R. Desai, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law.
4. Shri Laxmi Narain, Assistant Director, O & M Division, Cabinet Secretariat.

3rd Meeting (10th February 1958)—

1. Dr. T. Raychaudhuri, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India.
2. Shri R. R. Desai, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law.
3. Shri B. P. Mital, Assistant to Director, O & M Division, Cabinet Secretariat.
4. Shri Laxmi Narain, Assistant Director, O & M Division, Cabinet Secretariat.

1. It was decided to make the following recommendations to the Local Records Sub-Committee regarding future procedure for the weeding of records:

(1) The Records Destruction Act of 1917, as revised in 1937, empowers the Government to lay down rules for the disposal of records in accordance with the requirements of the Act. This should now be done and rules drawn up for the disposal of records placed on a statutory basis.

(2) It was felt that the problems of weeding were closely connected with the filing system. Selection of papers for permanent retention

becomes next to impossible if important papers get mixed up with those of an ephemeral character.

(3) The present filing system as laid down in the "Manual of Office Procedure" was often not followed fully in practice. It also needed an elaboration in certain respects. The following measures were recommended:

- (i) During each calendar year for each individual theme there should be one and no more than one *file* dealing with policy. Particular cases of application of the policy should be dealt with on separate subsidiary files.
- (ii) On no account should a policy file be allowed to widen the scope defined by its subject. If a question dealt with in the *policy file* leads to a new issue, a new file should be opened (*vide* para 86 of the Manual).
- (iii) As required by Rule 86 of the *Manual of Office Procedure*, "there should be a separate file for each distinct subject. If the subject of a file is too wide or too general, there will be a tendency to place in it receipts dealing with different aspects of the matter which apart from making the file unwieldy will impede business. If the issues raised in a receipt or in the notes or in the orders passed thereon go beyond the original subject, relevant extracts should be taken and dealt with separately on new files."
- (iv) According to Rule 90 of the *Manual of Office Procedure*, "Notes of casual discussions on points of secondary importance, routine correspondence like reminders, acknowledgements, etc., and notes intended to elucidate minor points of detail which are of an ephemeral nature should not be allowed to clutter up the main file. They should be treated as 'routine' papers and placed below the file in a separate cover and destroyed when they have served their purpose." This rule should be insisted upon.
- (v) In the same Section of a Ministry or Department, identical numbers should be used, as far as possible, for the same subject year after year.

Insistence upon the above provisions will ensure automatic separation of Policy Files from matters of subsidiary or routine interest. The Policy Files can be given permanent retention value without examination. At the time of review, one will be required to appraise only the subsidiary files.

(4) With regard to the existing system of disposal of records the following modifications were recommended:—

- (i) Under the present system, the review of files for determining the further period of preservation is generally the responsibility of Section Officers (*vide* para 114 of the *Manual of Office Procedure*). It was recommended that while the existing system should continue, an Officer not below the rank of Under Secretary should be consulted in all doubtful cases.

- (ii) Each Ministry should have a Record Room of its own and a Record Officer of suitable status should be appointed in the

larger Ministries as an experimental measure. The Record Officer will supervise and advise on the disposal of records. If found useful such arrangement may be later extended to the other Ministries.

(5) In determining the preservation value of any file, no departmental officer need apply the historical or any non-administrative criterion but should simply try to find an answer to the question as to how long the department is likely to require the file for its own departmental purpose. The advantage of such an approach is that the criterion for retention becomes at once intelligible in terms of the experience gained by a Departmental Officer in the course of his normal work.

The following further steps were recommended:—

- (a) While the present system of recording may continue, the first review should take place as soon as possible after the expiry of the period for which the file was marked for retention at the time of recording.
- (b) Each section should maintain a year-wise register in which its recorded files should be entered under the year in which they are due to be reviewed. This will facilitate review of the files at the appropriate time.
- (c) The expression "for its own departmental use" should be taken to include the likelihood of the paper being required as a precedent or as a guide should a similar set of circumstances arise in future. This will ensure that a file will not be destroyed merely on the conclusion of the action on the specific question under consideration.
- (d) Special arrangements will have to be made for papers other than files.

(6) It should be stipulated that all files should be closed after a *specified period* and any succeeding papers on the same subject put in a *new file*.

(7) All the files which may survive the first review should be retained and subjected to a second review on the expiry of twenty-five years from the date of its creation. The decision as to what is to be retained beyond the second review and for what further period should be taken by the departmental officers in consultation with representative of the National Archives of India. Because of the perspective that would have been brought about by time, the collaboration of an archivist and the greatly reduced bulk of the surviving papers it may be comparatively easy for the historical criterion to be applied to them. The archivists are the persons most in contact with research workers. Their knowledge of what the research workers would wish to consult will increase as more and more twentieth century records are opened to the public. The National Archives of India should have a special staff of inspecting Officers for this purpose.

(8) With regard to special category papers such as those specified below, information is lacking and a survey should be made to determine the basis on which suitable criteria for retention may be evolved:—

- (a) Unregistered papers *e.g.*, Forms, Registers, various papers other than files, etc. Before anything could be decided it is

necessary to have a census of the different types of unregistered papers that are in use with each agency.

- (b) Personal papers like service records and other kinds of information about persons or family kept in forms *e.g.*, census returns, income-tax returns, etc.
 - (c) Standard types of papers giving information about business concerns and firms, *e.g.*, those with Offices of Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance and the like.
 - (d) Official papers of Ministers kept usually by Private Secretaries.
 - (e) Records of Corporations, Industrial Organisations and Firms which have been nationalised.
- (9) *Old records*.—Closed records which are now more or less administratively inactive should be treated in two distinct groups, *viz.*—

- (1) *Those which were created before the introduction of the modern filing system in 1923*.—They relate to a period when the administrative agencies were not even half as active in record-production as now. Many of these records have already been weeded out and those which have survived the weeding operation are too few in number to deserve a further examination for possible destruction. The rule should be that no paper which is older than 1923 should be destroyed.
- (2) *Post-1923 records*.—Only those collections among these records which have not been appraised for weeding require to be subjected to a review. Principles outlined in the preceding paragraphs should be followed as far as possible in dealing with the question of their appraisal.

2. The Director of Archives may be authorised to draw up in consultation with the Law Ministry detailed procedure for the disposal of records in accordance with the Destruction of Records Act and on the basis of the general principles recommended above.

(Sd.) T. RAYCHAUDHURI
Deputy Director of Archives,
Government of India.

(Sd.) S. SRINIVASAN
Under Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs.
(Sd.) LAKSHMI NARAIN
Asstt. Director (O&M Division),
Cabinet Secretariat.

(Sd.) FATEH SINGH
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Sd.) R. R. DESAI,
Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Law.

(Sd.) B. P. MITAL
Asstt. to Director (O&M Divn.),
Cabinet Secretariat.

APPENDIX-F

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION-1957-58

I. Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, Lucknow:—

1. Published the following book and papers:

- (a) *Glories of Uttar Pradesh* (Published by Government of U.P.).
- (b) New light on the revolt of 1857. (Journal of Indian History, Volume XXXIV-III).
- (c) Lord Hastings' complicity in extortions in Oudh (Bengal. Past and Present, Volume LXXV-II).
- (d) Cult of Violence and India's Freedom Movement (Journal of Indian History, Volume XXXV-II).
- (e) India's freedom struggle (Journal of Indian History, Volume XXXV-II).
- (f) The East India Company's military staff and Hindustani (Journal of U.P. Historical Society, Volume IV).
- (g) The military operations of 1824-5 on the North-East frontier. (Journal of U.P. Historical Society, Volume V).

2. Surveyed U.P. Government records in the District Offices.

II. Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, Hoshiarpur:—

(1) Edited Sir Jadunath Sarkar Commemoration Volume II, (published by the Punjab University).

(2) Prepared the following research papers:

- (a) Punjab during the Mutiny.
- (b) Western Impact on the Social and Economic life of Punjab from 1849-1901.

III. Sh. Abdur Rashid, Aligarh:—

- (1) Prepared a Calendar of documents on behalf of the U.P. Regional Records Survey Committee, Allahabad. The collection contains documents relating to Court procedure, grant of *Madad-i-Mash* lands etc.
- (2) Engaged in publishing the text and the translation of 'Dastur-i-Amal' a document of the last days of the Kingdom of Oudh which contains instructions regarding administration of land revenue.
- (3) Prepared for publication a translation and text of the manuscript "Sahabia," by Jahan Ara.
- (4) Translated 'Muraqqa-i-Delhi', a document of the 18th century in collaboration with Mr. Mohd. Umar, for publication.

IV. Prof. A. H. Nizami, Rewa:—

Published the following research papers:

- (1) Ancient Baghelkhand (All India Oriental Conference, Delhi, December, 1957).
- (2) The Baghela Dynasty of Rewa (Journal of Vikram University, Ujjain, Vol. II, No. 2).

V. Dr. H. L. Gupta, Sagar:—

Published the following papers:

- (1) The Revolt of 1857 and its failure (Journal of Indian History, Dec. 1957, Vol. XXXV Pt. III).
- (2) Revolt of 1857 in the Saugar and Narbada Territories. (Journal of Indian History, April 1958, Volume XXXVI, Part I).
- (3) Dungarpur Succession (Indian History Congress, Volume XX, 1957).
- (4) Holkar Succession, 1844 (Indian Historical Records Commission Progs., Volume XXXIII, Part II).
- (5) The Principality of Bhopal and its domestic dispute of 1827. (Saugar University Research Journal, 1957).
- (6) Sir Hari Singh Gaur: An indefatigable fighter for Home Rule for India (Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur Commemoration Volume, 1957).
- (7) The Kuka Outbreak and the duty of an Officer (Sir Jadunath Sarkar Commemoration Volume, Punjab University).

Continued research work on the Northern Frontier of India in the Post-Mutiny Records.

VI. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Bombay:—

- (1) Working on a new and annotated edition of Elphinstone's "Report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa."
- (2) Writing a paper on the Life and Times of Burhan Nizamshah I of Ahmednagar.
- (3) Preparing Volume II of "Maratha Affairs" (1760-1802) of the Peshwa Daftar New Series.
- (4) Translated "The Tazkirat-ul-Muluk", by Rafi-ud-din Shirazi, a history of Bijapur written about 1610.

VII. Shri K. A. Sajanalal, Secunderabad:—

(1) Contributed the following papers:—

- (a) The Musi Floods-1849 (Indian History Congress, Anand).
- (b) An unpublished letter of Tipu Sultan (Indian History Congress, Anand).
- (c) Private Collection of Manuscripts relating to the History of Deccan (Oriental Conference, Delhi, December 1957).
- (2) Prepared a list of 100 Manuscripts out of 1,000 Manuscripts in his private collection, pertaining to the history of Deccan in the 19th century.

VIII. Dr. H. K. Barpujari, Gauhati:

Published the following paper:—

The Echoes of the Mutiny in Upper Assam 1857 (Indian History Congress, Vallabh Vidyanagar, December, 1957).

Engaged in writing the history of the North-East Frontier in the days of the Company, Volume I (1826-58).

IX. Dr. B. S. Baliga, Madras:

(1) Public Despatches from England 1751-52 (Volume 55) and 1752-53 (Volume 56) are under print.

(2) The following Handbooks were prepared in connection with the revision of the old District Gazetteers:

(a) The Tanjore District Handbook (published in 1957-58).

(b) The Madura District Handbook (in the final stage of Publication).

(c) The South Arcot District Handbook (sent to the Editor of Gazetteers, Government of India, New Delhi, for approval).

(d) The Coimbatore District Handbook (completed during the year).

(e) The Salem District Handbook (taken up and the work is in progress).

(3) Prepared the following Compendiums under the scheme sanctioned by the Government of Madras:

(a) The History of various Irrigation Bills—Need for an Irrigation Act.

(b) Temperance and Prohibition in Madras.

(c) History of Handloom Industry (under preparation).

X. Shri F. M. Hassnain, Srinagar:

Working on a thesis, entitled "British policy on Kashmir from 1948".

XI. Dr. K. K. Basu, Bhagalpur:

Published the following papers:—

(1) History of an old Muslim Seminary at Bhagalpur (Journal, University of Bihar).

(2) Early difficulties in Administration in Bhagalpur (Journal, Bihar Research Society).

(3) History of Singhbhum (Journal, Bihar Research Society).

(4) Tour Diary of J. R. Ouseley (Journal, Orissa Historical Research).

XII. Dr. H. R. Ghosal, Muzaffarpur:

Discovered the following categories of records:—

(a) Revenue-free grants such as Brahmottars, Sivottars, Devottars and grant of jagirs in the form of farmans issued by Mughal

Emperors in the district of Tirhut, with their English translations.

(b) Settlements of non-permanently settled mahals in Tirhut during the early 19th Century.

(c) Records dealing with different systems of land survey in Bihar.

(d) *Bhoodan*:—Free land grants by the Company's Government to invalid ex-armymen.

(e) Documents relating to the Anglo-Nepalese War under Lord Hastings, especially the movement of troops and the expenses of such movements.

(f) Documents relating to the establishment of a Government stud at Pusa for the breeding of good horses at the close of the 18th Century.

(g) Records relating to the different classes of the Company's Indian military forces, their emoluments, etc.

(h) Documents dealing with the manufacture of saltpetre in Tirhut (1795-1818), the importance of the trade, the farming system of supply, the pitiable condition of the saltpetre manufacturers, etc.

(i) Some documents relating to the gradual increase in the number of uncovenanted Deputy Collectors (1833-38), their character, qualification, service conditions etc.

XIII Shri S. C. De, Bhubaneswar

(1) Conducted researches on the following subjects:

(a) Feudatory States of Orissa during the early British Rule.

(b) Human Sacrifice in Orissa.

(c) Historicity of the Madla Panji.

(d) Management of Jagannath Temple during the early British Rule.

(2) Completed the following papers:

(a) Fort of Barabati (Published in Orissa Historical Research Journal, Volume V).

(b) Identification of Tribhuvana Mahadevi.

(c) Parlakimedi Plate of Prithivi Maharaja—(to be published in Epigraphica Indica).

(3) Compiled the following books:—

(a) Supplement to the History of Freedom Movement in Orissa.

(b) The details of August Revolution in Orissa (in Press).

(c) Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper-plate Inscriptions of Orissa (in Press).

XIV. Dr. B. R. Sharma, Darbhanga

(1) Published the following papers:—

(a) The Panca-janas in the Vedas (Sardha-Sitabai Volume of Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society).

- (b) On Sapta—in the Rigveda (Taraporewalla Volume of Deccan College Bulletin, Poona).
- (c) Reflection on Suparna in the Vedas (to be published in Turner Volume by the Linguistic Society of India).
- (2) Compiled a critical edition of 'Sabda-ratnakara of Vamana-Bhatta—Bana (in the Press).
- (3) Under Preparation:
 - (a) Samavidhana Brahmana with the Bhasya of Sayana and Bharatasvamin.
 - (b) Samhitoponishad Brahmana with Bhasya of Sayana and Devaraja Bhatta.
 - (c) Vamsa Brahmana with the Bhasya of Sayana.

XV. Shri G. N. Chandra, Calcutta

- (1) Published the following papers:—
 - (a) Cyclone of 1864 (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXXIII, Part II).
 - (b) Some facts about opium monopoly in Bengal Presidency (Jubilee Number of the Bengal Past and Present).
- (2) Edited Presslists of the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, Revenue Department for 1786.
- (3) Compiled consolidated Indexes to the Proceedings of the Local-Self-Government and Municipal Departments, 1917-28 and Land Revenue and Land Acquisition Departments, 1917-28.

XVI. Shri R. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry

Obtained a manuscript of 1772. Besides giving a general history of the Deccan and North India, it gives a comprehensive revenue account of the six Circars, including Rajahmundry, granted to the East India Company by the Nizam and a detailed political and economic history of Kalinga (Orissa).

XVII. Shri G. H. Khare, Poona

- (1) Engaged in the following work:
 - (a) Compilation of a detailed chronology of Maratha History.
 - (b) Compilation of a Perso-Marathi Dictionary.
 - (c) Publication of a companion to Researches in Indian History and Culture, Volume II.
 - (d) Publication of the history of four most popular deities of Maharashtra.
 - (e) Preparation and publication of the handlist of documents in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.
 - (f) Preparation and publication of a handlist of manuscripts in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.
 - (g) Preparation and publication of a list of coins in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.

- (h) Preparation and publication of a catalogue of old Indian paintings in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.
- (i) Editing and publication of important Persian documents in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.
- (j) Publication of some select paintings in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.
- (k) Preparation of a catalogue of Marathi manuscripts in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.
- (2) Published the following papers:
 - (a) Shivaji and Afzal Khan (Lokamanya, 29 November, 1957).
 - (b) Mallavia—a folk deity (Kesari, 29 December 1957).
- (3) Edited and published Shiva Charitra Sahitya, Volume XI.
- (4) Examined 72 bundles of old documents at Pandharpur and Mhaswad

XVIII. Shri D. G. Landge

- (1) Reclaimed about 300 letters from the brother of Bhowani Kalu for the archives of the Vidharba Sanshodhan Mandal. Studied the whole available record of a family of importance viz., Subhedar family.
- (2) Came across with a letter at Mohapa throwing light on the Bhonsle-Sindhia relations after the second Maratha War. Also got one Modi permit.
- (3) Prepared a few short notes from the documents exhibited at the time of Bhubaneswar Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.
- (4) Carried on an extensive tour of the South-West India and visited the place called Ambhora in the Bhandara District, the controversial birth place of Mukand Raj.

APPENDIX G
LIST OF EXHIBITS
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

I. DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. Copy of a farman relating to the grant of five Northern Circars in the Deccan to the East India Company.

Home (Public) 9 Sept. 1765, No. 11

2. Letter from Lord Clive dated 11 June 1766 intimating the payment by Nawab Shujaud-daula of the balance of his obligation to the East India Company by the Treaty concluded at Allahabad on 16 August 1765.

Home (Public) 23 June 1766, No. 1

3. Letter from Sir Elijah Impey dated 28 March 1776 on the administration of justice in Bengal.

Foreign (Secret) 29 May 1776, No. 13

4. In 1781 Warren Hastings, with the double object of arresting the decay of Oriental learning and encouraging cordial feelings between the English and the Indians, determined on the establishment of an Oriental college or *Madrassa* at Calcutta. This was in fact the first important Government Educational Institution in India. The Minute of Hastings (dated 17 April 1781) states in brief the circumstances under which the institution was established and the progress already made by the students since its foundation. It is interesting to note that Hastings defrayed the cost of the *Madrassa* from his own pocket for two years.

Home (Public) 18 April 1781, No. 6

5. Sir John Shore's Minute relating to the letters of congratulation received from Indians of rank to Warren Hastings on the favourable conclusion of his prosecution.

Foreign (Political) 5 Feb. 1796, No. 17

6. Sir John Shore's survey of political occurrences subsequent to the death of the Peshwa and the state of affairs at Poona, Hyderabad and Seringapatam.

Foreign (Political) 27 June 1796, No. 13

7. Minute of Lord Minto dated 17 June 1808 stating his views on the French activities in Persia directed against the British possessions in India and proposing to despatch envoys to the Courts of Kabul and Lahore.

Foreign (Secret and Separate) 20 June 1808, No. 2

8. A warning given to the proprietors of the *Calcutta Journal* culminating in the deportation of Sandford Arnot. The Government censured Sandford Arnot and John Francis Sandys for some alleged objectionable passages which appeared in their paper dated 30 August 1823. The *Calcutta Journal* made its first appearance on 28 October 1818 and its founder-editor, James Silk Buckingham, holds a prominent place in the history of the Indian Press. It relates to his struggle against press controls which John Adam wanted to impose.

Home (Public), 23 Dec. 1823, No. 3

9. Lord William Bentinck's Resolution dated 7 March 1835, formally accepting the policy of imparting education through the medium of English Language.

Home (Public), 7 March 1835, No. 19

10. Letter from Rani Lakshmi Bai dated 21 December 1854 addressed to Lord Dalhousie enclosing her memorial to the Court of Directors against the annexation of Jhansi. (The letter bears her seal).

Foreign, 2 March 1855, No. 75 & K. W.

11. Message from the Legislative Council informing that Lord Canning had given his assent to the Bill to remove all legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindu widows, which was passed on 19 July 1856.

Home (Public), 25 July 1856, Nos. 9-10

12. Copy of a telegraphic communication from Maj. Macpherson dated 16 August 1858 on the capture of Taty Tope's Family by Sindhia's Subah of Bhind.

Foreign (Secret), 24 Sept. 1858, No. 123

13. The deposition which Taty Tope made in Urdu at the time of his trial gives a straightforward narrative of his activities during the 1857 rising. It bears his own signature in Marathi. His defence was as dignified as it was simple: "I only obeyed in all things that I did my master's orders. . . . I have nothing to state except that I had nothing to do with the murder of any European men, women or children; neither had I at any time given orders for any one to be hanged".

Military, 2 Sept. 1859, Nos. 143-45

14. Petition dated 22 September 1859 from the British Indian Association demanding popular representation in the Legislature.

Home (Public), 21 Oct. 1859, Nos. 32-38

15. (a) John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelkhand, issued a notice in Hindi and Persian, dated 18 Phagun 1874 Samvat (10 March 1818), on behalf of the Governor-General, when Saugor (M.P.) was ceded to East India Company, assuring security to the people and protection of their rights and property and stating that none shall interfere in the performance of their duties.

(b) Mudhoji Bhonsle agreed to give possession of Dhamony and its fort to the East India Company. Accordingly, John Wauchope, Superintendent, Political Affairs in Bundelkhand, issued an order on 16 March 1818 to Pahlwan Singh, *qildar* of Dhamony fort, to hand over possession of the fort to General Marshal.

O. R. 224 of 1818—One folio in Persian, another in Hindi and the last is the order in Persian to Pahlwan Singh,

16. Minister of the King of Ava addresses a letter in Burmese to Lord Hastings informing him that His Majesty the King has sent a mission headed by Amat Mengeo Tamoot for collecting information about original sacred writings available at Kabul, Kandahar, Kashmir and the Punjab.

O. R. 560 of 1817 and English Translation, P. C. 85; 30 January, 1818

17. Sultan Alawi, King of Johanna, complains against the people of Madagascar and about the calamities and distress suffered by his own people in consequence. Requests also that ships be directed to touch his island in order to promote the financial position of the people.

O.R. 365 being original in Arabic, with O. R. 366 of 1817 which is the Persian Translation of it.

18. Kun Than Ta Chanchun Fu, Vazir of the Emperor of China, informs the Governor General of the particulars of the campaign in support of Lhasa against Nepal and of the subsequent treaty. The Vazir has been appointed the *Suba* of Lhasa by the Emperor of China and in future all letters (concerning the affairs of Lhasa) be addressed to him.

O. R. 304—5 of 1793 with two folios and a cover bearing impression of the Vazir's seal—O. R. 305 is in Tibetan bearing a red seal.

19. The Nawab of Arcot advises Lord Cornwallis that in view of the French War in Europe Pondicherry should be blockaded in order to prevent the French building up reserves of stock and to enable the English to capture Pondicherry easily. The Nawab further expresses the hope that the English would then return his (Nawab's) territory which had been taken by the French. (Bears the seal of the Nawab).

O. R. 265 of 1793.

20. The Imam of Muscat informs that Shamsud-Din, Commander of one of his ships, accompanied by other merchants, is proceeding to India to purchase rice, pepper and other commodities. Requests the Governor General to extend facilities to him.

O. R. 456 of 28 Oct. 1793.

II. DOCUMENTS ON KERALA.

21. Letter from the Resident at Travancore and Cochin dated 18 December 1789 giving full report of the conversation which took place between the Raja of Travancore and the Vakil of Tipu Sultan regarding asylum given to Raja of Calicut and other refractory subjects of Tipu Sultan in Travancore.

Foreign (Secret) 20 January, 1790 No. 2

22. Letter from the Raja of Travancore dated 29 December 1789 stating his intention to defend the Fort of Cranganore against Tipu Sultan and asking for military help from the East India Company.

Foreign (Secret), 27 Jan. 1790 No. 25

23. Copy of a Minute of Sir John Shore relating to the proposition of Raja of Travancore for entering into an alliance with the East India Company.

Foreign (Political), 25 Sept. 1795 No. 8

24. Appointment of Jonathan Duncan as Minister on behalf of the East India Company's Government to the Raja of Travancore.

Foreign (Political), 25 Sept. 1795 No. 10

25. Letter from Lt. Col. Macaulay dated 12 December 1808 reporting the attack on Residency by Velu Thampi, the Dewan of Travancore.

Foreign (Secret), 23 Jan. 1809 No. 30

26. Copy of a letter from J. Munro, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, dated 23 Sept. 1814 relating to the situation in the State following the death of Rani Gauri Lakshmi Bai and paying a tribute to her liberality, her affability to all who approached her and her constant solicitude for the welfare of the people.

Foreign (Political), 10 Jan. 1815 No. 2

27. Copy of a letter from J. Munro, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, dated 1 June 1818 forwarding a letter from Rani Gauri Parvati Bai of Travancore, giving a resume of the administrative history of the State during the residency of Maj. Munro.

Foreign (Political), 7 Aug. 1818, Nos. 1-2

28. Replies to queries from W. Morison, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, dated 7 January 1830 regarding judicial administration in Travancore and Cochin.

Foreign (Political), 23 July 1830, No. 16

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

Foreign (Persian) O. R. 18 Aug. 1834

30. Extracts from the proceedings of Fort St. George regarding the question as to whether the rule of International law which may be laid

down by the Government of India for observance with respect to Hyderabad State should also be observed with respect to the States of Travancore and Cochin.

Foreign (Political), 18 July 1838 No. 210

31. Letter from Chief Secretary, Fort St. George, dated 9 March 1855 relating to adoption of measures for gradual abolition of slavery and soliciting a full consideration of the question by the legislature.

Foreign (Political), 5 April 1855 Nos. 32-33

32. Letter from the Dewan of Travancore to Maj. W. Hay, Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated 17 June 1875 on the settlement of boundary dispute between Travancore and Cochin and British India.

*Travancore-Cochin Residency Dis. No. 5 B of 1869-76
(Bundle No. 135)*

33. Proposal from the State Government of Cochin to promote primary vernacular education in different parts of the State in 1890.

*Travancore & Cochin Residency Dis. No. 21 of 1890
(Bundle No. 123)*

34. Letter from H. Farrer, Postmaster General of Madras, to J. G. Hannington, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 29 October 1892 on the proposal for transfer of management of Post Offices in Travancore-Cochin to the Imperial Postal Department.

*Travancore & Cochin Residency Dis. No. 543 of 1894
(Bundle No. 123)*

35. Letter from F. S. Mullaly, Acting Assistant with the Government of Madras, to H. B. Grigg, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 28 February 1894 on the agitation against cow-killing in Travancore and Cochin.

*Travancore & Cochin Residency Dis. No. 93 of 1894
(Bundle No. 123)*

36. Raja Ram Raj Bahadur, ruler of Travancore, expresses joy at his Lordship's (Cornwallis's) arrival at Madras with the object of taking the field against the tyrant (Tipu Sultan) and feels confident that the enemy will be crushed soon. (Bears the signature and the wax seal of the Raja).

O. R. 42 of 1791

37. Raja Ram Raja, ruler of Travancore, congratulates Lord Cornwallis on capture of Bangalore. (Bears the signature and the wax seal of the Raja).

O. R. 376 of 1791

38. The Diwan (Minister) of the Raja of Travancore expresses disappointment for not utilising his services in the war against Tipu Sultan which he had offered to General Abercromby. Requests permission to attend on the Governor General.

O. R. 169 of 1792

39. Raja Ram Raja, ruler of Travancore, informs that in accordance with the treaty concluded between the Company and Tipu all the prisoners of war have been released. (The letter bears the signature of the Raja with cover bearing seal).

O. R. 547 of 1792

40. Letter in Malayalam from Veera Kerala Raja of Cochin, addressed to Lord Hastings, Governor General in Council, Commending the Services of Col. Munro and Capt. Blacker through whose good offices debts due to the Company have been paid off and thus the prestige of the State has been maintained. Dated 10 Makaram 993 (23 May 1818). (Bears the signature of the Raja).

*O. R. 300 of 1918—four folios and a cover bearing
the seal of the Raja*

41. Raja Ram Raja, ruler of Travancore, addresses a communication to Lord Cornwallis expressing surprise at the inclusion of his own taluqs viz., Parur, Alangad and Kunnatnad, Kottayam Division, Travancore, in the ceded country. The Raja hopes that these will be restored to his possession. (Signatures of the Raja are given at the end and on lac seal on the cover).

O. R. 276 of 1792

42. Raja Ram Raja of Travancore complains of the unfriendly conduct of Mr. George Powney, Resident in Travancore, in having excluded him from the treaty with Tipu Sultan, and requesting deputation of a trustworthy person to settle the dispute of the three taluqs satisfactorily. (The letter bears the Raja's signature and his lac seal is on the cover).

O. R. 551 of 1792

43. The Raja of Travancore learns from the Governor General's letter that the Dutch Government have 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 Raja's signature).

O. R. 271 of 1795

44. Ram Raja, Raja of Travancore, regrets his inability to supply 4,000 Khandis (80,000 maunds) of black pepper due to insufficiency of rains. He, however, could supply half of the stipulated quantity of pepper. (Bears seal on the cover).

O. R. 340 of 1794

45. The Raja of Travancore requests the Governor General to direct officers of the Company at Madras that they should have no objection to

allow his (writer's) vakil to pass in palanquin in and out of the fort, according to the practice observed by other vakils. (Bears seal of the Raja).

O. R. 179 of 1794

III MAPS AND PLANS

1. Map of Travancore-Cochin and a portion of Malabar, copied in April 1827 from the actual surveys done in 1817 and 1820 by Lieuts. B. S. Ward and P. E. Conner. Scale 1" = 4 miles.

Survey of India Folio No. 137, sheet No. 15.

2. Urdu map of the Parganas of Thutia and Tirwa Farrukhabad, U. P. 1838-39. Scale 1" = 1 mile. This map was received from Captain Robert Broughton, Revenue Surveyor on 24 November 1842.

Survey of India Folio No. 23, sheet No. 49.

3. French plan of the battle of Cuddalore, 13 June 1783, showing the different positions of the French and the British armies. The British army was commanded by General Stuart and the French army by Bussy. The plan was drawn, by Mons. Bellecombe, Officer of the Pondicherry Regiment. Scale 4" = 1 mile.

Survey of India Folio No. 133, sheet No. 14.

4. Sketch of the coast of Malabar near Cochin, 1790, scale 1" = 1½ miles.

Survey of India Folio No. 135, sheet No. 14.

5. Survey of the road from Chupparah to Sitabaldi, Nagpur. Copied by M. Dias in April 1830 from the original surveyed by Mahadeo and Kitna, Harkaras, in 1812, scale 1" = 2 miles.

Survey of India Folio No. 71, Sheet No. 11.

6. Plan of Tipu Sultan's camp showing his tent of Audience (A), Sleeping tent (B), Kitchen (E), Bazars, Magazines (U), Artillery park and different positions of Cavalry and Infantry etc. (1791).

Survey of India Folio No. 137, sheet No. 9.

7. Map of the dominions of Tipu Sultan, exhibiting their partition among the Allied Powers and the territories of the Raja of Mysore according to the Treaty of Mysore, 22 June 1799. Inscribed by C. Mackenzie, 8 July 1799. Scale 1" = 24 miles.

Survey of India Folio No. 137, sheet No. 124.

IV METHODS OF REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

Serial No.	Description	Exhibit
1	Japanese tissue paper, pasted on both sides of document with dextrine paste, reinforces it. Tissue paper thus pasted slightly reduces the legibility of the writings, and therefore its use is limited only to manuscripts with good legibility.	No. 1 Specimen illustrating tissue repair.
2	Use of chiffon, a silk gauze, is helpful in the repair of manuscripts that are in an extremely bad state of preservation or have slightly dull or faded writings. The whole sheet is repaired with chiffon on both the sides. This method of repair considerably strengthens the records and facilitates its handling.	No. 2 Specimen illustrating chiffon repair.
3	Use of dextrine paste in tissue repair reduces the legibility of writings to a certain extent, and chiffon repair, because of its high cost, is resorted to in limited cases only. Extraordinary care is also necessary to work with water soluble writings. Use of cellulose acetate adhesive maintains the original legibility and does not present any problem with water soluble writings. In the absence of a lamination press, this promises to be a satisfactory alternative.	No. 3 Specimen illustrating repair with hand-lamination.
4	Lamination means sandwiching the document between two pieces of cellulose acetate foil by the application of heat and pressure.	No. 4. Specimen illustrating machine lamination.
	Not only does this method impart strength to the document but it also protects the document against moisture, harmful gases and atmospheric impurities. Insects too have no taste for cellulose acetate foils.	No. 5 Photograph of the Lamination Press installed in the National Archives of India.
5	Half-margin repair is applicable to pages of documents on which half the space from the left is blank on either side. Hand-made rag paper is pasted on the blank space on both sides. The right edge of the repairing paper is indented to enable it to encroach on the written part of the page without covering the writings.	No. 6 Specimen illustrating half-margin repair.

- 6 Sheets that are weak and of relatively small size may be repaired by inlaying, a method of framing a document in hand-made paper. No. 7 Specimen illustrating inlaying work.
- 7 Apart from paper many other writing materials have been used in the past. Each presents its own problems of repair. The fragile manuscript on birch bark can be repaired with chiffon. No. 8 Specimen illustrating birch bark repair.
- 8 Like birch bark manuscripts, palm leaf manuscripts also are reinforced with chiffon. No. 9 Specimen illustrating repair of palm leaf.
- 9 Thick blotting paper pads, in which grooves to the exact size of the seal are cut, are stitched with the docket covers on the side of the seals, and the thickness of the blotting pad is made such that the seal may not be damaged by pressure. No. 10 Specimen of a preserved seal.
- 10 In order to avoid damage to the bound edges of the documents by the sewing needle, the documents are guarded, gathered and provided with get-in papers before they are bound. The sample illustrates these special features. No. 11 Specimen of archival binding.
- 11 Microfilming speeds reproduction and saves storage space, and is a new technique of preservation of records. No. 12 (a) Microfilm negative. (b) Microfilm positive.
- 12 (a) To read a microfilm it is fed into a compact machine which gives a magnified image on a ground glass screen. No. 13 (a) Microfilm Reader. (b) Photo Prints.
- 13 Exposure under ultraviolet radiations makes the faded writing legible, especially when the ink used is iron ink. No. 14 Photograph of a faded document. No. 15 Photograph of faded document (in 14) under ultraviolet radiation. No. 16 Photograph of ultraviolet lamp.

- 14 One of the problems that confront the archivists in tropical and humid climates is the infestation of mildew, silver fish, book worm, etc. No. 17 Photograph illustrating fumigation with Thymol.
- Fumigation with Thymol and Paradichlorobenzene checks the growth and propagation of mildew and other insects respectively. No. 18 Photograph illustrating fumigation with Paradichlorobenzene.
- The latest advancement in insect control device is the technique of fumigation with carboxide (Ethylene Oxide. Carbondioxide 1:9 under vacuum). No. 19 Photograph of the vacuum fumigation plant installed in the National Archives of India.

STATE CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE, BIHAR

HINDI

1. Sanad, dated Phagun Sudi 5, 1641 Sambat (1584 A. D.) from Raja Mukund Ram Sen (with seal of the Raja) for the grant of one piece of forest tract in village Ekda, Tappa Bawangawan in Pargana Morang (District Purnea) to one Sant Das Gasain as *Vishnupirit*.

PERSIAN

2. Firman, dated 17 Ramzan, 1033 Hijri (issued under the seal of Badshah Shah Jehan specially mentioned as prince Khurram) confirming the grant of 400 Bighas of rent-free land in village Rampur, Pargana Haveli, Sarkar Hajipur, to Mosst. Bibi Sharifa and Bibi Fatima successors to the property of one Shaikh Abdus Samad to whom these lands had been originally granted by Emperor Jehangir.

ENGLISH

3. Letter, dated 26 October, 1812 from Adjutant General to Captain Roughsedge, commanding Ramgarh Battalion, forwarding orders of the Commander-in-Chief regarding establishment of Dak for easy communication between South Bihar and Central India.

4. Circular Letter, dated 6 September, 1815 from Secretary to the Government directing the several Judge Magistrates of Bengal Presidency to report the name, age, caste and qualifications of individuals desirous of becoming pupils in the Hindoo College at Benares.

5. Letter, dated 3 June, 1833 from C. Macsween, Secretary to the Government of Bengal to W. Dent and T. V. Wilkinson, Joint Commissioners for Chota Nagpur, conveying the views of the Governor-General

in Council on the future administration of the aboriginal tracts recently affected by the Kol Movement.

6. Genealogical table of Kunwar Singh's family prepared by H. B. Madocks, Officiating Collector of Shahabad on 10 April, 1858.

7. William Tayler's Memorandum on the revolt of Kunwar Singh, his views on his character and personality as well as on the causes of his revolt recorded on 18 August, 1857 while relinquishing charge of the Commissionership of Patna.

8. Letter, dated 12 January, 1858 from H. C. Wake, Magistrate of Shahabad, to the Commissioner of Patna, containing descriptive rolls of leaders of 1857-Movement in Shahabad, namely, Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh, Pitbhunjan Singh, Nishan Singh and Hurkishan Singh.

MAPS

9. An old map of the Fort of Buxar (late 18th or early 19th Century).

10. A survey map of December 1817 showing the boundary between the British and Nepalese possessions on the north western frontiers of Bihar.

11. A map of 1859 showing the forest of Jagdishpur forming part of the confiscated estate of Kunwar Singh.

12. A map compiled in the office of the Surveyor General of India in January, 1860 showing the country south of the Ganges.

ORISSA STATE ARCHIVES, BHUBANESWAR

ORIENTAL RECORDS:

Records of the Mughal Period

1. ALAMGIR I (1658-1707).

Sanad granted by H. M. Alamgir I to Shah Duresh Muhammad for 5 *batis* of land as *madad-i-mash* in the 43rd regnal year.

2. SHAH ALAM II (1707-12).

Sanad granted by H. M. Shah Alam II to Mahant Sib Das for 12 *batis* of land as *Khairat*.

3. MUHAMMAD SHAH GHAZI (1719-48).

5 *batis* of land granted by H. M. Muhammad Shah Ghazi through Nawab Muhammad Taqi Khan to the priest of Jaipur as *madad-i-mash*.

4. ALAMGIR II (1754-59).

Sanad granted by H. M. Alamgir II to Sk. Allauddin for 5 *batis* of land as *madad-i-mash*.

5. SUJAUDDIN MUHAMMAD KHAN (1727-39).

Sanad granted by Sujauddin Muhammad Khan in favour of Purusottam Bharati for 1 *bati* and 2 *mans* of land for his own maintenance and *sadavrat*.

6. ALIWARDI KHAN (1740-56).

1 *bati* and 11 *mans* 2 *gunths* of land granted by H. M. Aliwardi Khan to one Sham Mohapatra as *Khairat*.

Records of the Maratha Period

1. Sanad of the Maratha Government granting 115 *batis* and 2 *mans* of land to one Manjeeram Das dated 1798-99.

2. Hukumnama of the Maratha Government confirming the possession of 9 *batis* and 17 *mans* of land by Sayed Shad Shah Saheb previously granted in his favour.

3. A decree issued by Maratha Maharaja Bhonsla Sena Saheb in favour of Bhagat Raghunath Das recognising him as the successor of Mahant Manjeeram Das of Jasoa Matha.

4. List of *Jamabandi* (rent roll) of Garhjats in the Province of Orissa fixed in the year 1211 Amali (1809 A.D.).

Records of the British Period

1. Statement showing the *Jama* of the Mughalbandi Mahals of the Cuttack District in the year 1804.

2. Proclamation dated 15-9-1804 of the Commissioners for the settlement of affairs of Cuttack (in Persian and Oriya).

Old Map

1. Map showing the coast from Narasapur Vizag to Palmiras Point (Orissa, 1877).

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(1) DHARMA PURANA (Photostat copy from the British Museum, London). Author Kavichandra Dvija: Date: S. E. 1657, A. D. 1735. Written under the orders of the Ahom King Siva Singha and Queen Ambika Devi in Assamese verse.

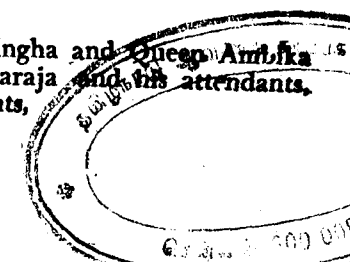
Folio: 1B.

Contents: Prayer in the name of his Krishna of Jadukul. Photo shows Jaduvansi and Sri Krishna.

Folios: 2 A/B.

Contents: Prayer in the names of King Siva Singha and Queen Ambika Devi. Photo shows Siva Singha Maharaja and his attendants, Queen Ambika Devi and her attendants.

V 2:81p, N 58
N 58:34.1



Folios: 3 A/B,

Contents: Prayer in the names of the King and the Queen. Photo shows Siva Singha and Ambika Devi with the Raja of Tipam on her lap.
Four Vedas come out from God; Brahmins worshipped by people and Vyasadeva questioned by Rishis.

(2) PHUNGCHIN, In Tai Script and Language

Writer: Dhao King Shen
Date of Composition: A. D. 388
Copied by Phung-Ki: in A. D. 1760

The manuscript was recovered from a Buddhist Vihara of the Village of Namphakial near Jeypore in Upper Assam.

Subject Matter: An illustrated treatise on religion which gives a short account of Gautama Buddha at Bodha Gaya where he attained his wisdom. It records his journey to other countries in company with the disciples in order to preach the gospel of religion. There are references to five Buddhas. The manuscript, though it mainly deals with his teachings, is found to have incorporated many ideas borrowed from Hinduism, such as, the scenes depicting heaven and hell where the mortals, are believed to have taken their abode after death according to their good or evil deeds. It is, therefore, a treatise on the theory of Karma and transmigration of the soul. The manuscript depicts sixteen scenes of heaven known as Kundas wherein the mortals take their abode after good deeds on earth; and 128 Kundas are meant for those who lead an immoral life on earth.

(3) 3 leaves of Sanchi bark from the manuscript of *Gita Gobinda*—a poetical rendering in Assamese of Jaydeva's famous Sanskrit poem "Gita Gobinda". The writer of the manuscript is Kaviraj Chakravarti, a court poet of King Rudra Singha (1696-1714 A. D.). The manuscript is profusely illustrated. These illustrations, chiefly of the scenes depicting the amours of Radha and Krishna, though more than two hundred years old, have retained brilliancy up to the present time. The manuscript is now preserved in the Assam State Museum, Gauhati.

CENTRAL RECORD OFFICE
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Synopsis
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PERSIAN EXHIBITS

1	7794	Feroz Shah Bahmani (1397—1421)	Farman regarding the grant of Inam in favour of the Qazi of Kalyani.
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Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Synopsis
2	7795	Ali Adil Shah I (1557—80)	Farman bearing the seal, "Nad-e-Ali" regarding the grant of Inam etc. in favour of Qazi Mahmud S/o Qazi Ahmad of Goa.
3	7990	Ibrahim Adil Shah (1580—1627)	Farman dated 9th Zilhijja 993 A.H. (22nd November 1585), regarding the grant of a village to Qazi Mahmud of Goa. The Farman bears the seal of "Nad-e-Ali" and the endorsement of the Portuguese Government.
4	7796	Mohammed Adil Shah (1627—56)	Farman regarding Inam for lighting the mosque in Petha Jafarabad granted to Qazi Jamal S/o Qazi Chand, dated 20th Rabi II. 1052 A.H. (1642 A.D.)
5	7991	Mohammed Adil Shah (1627—56)	Directive dated 1st Zilhijja 1059 A. H. (1649 A.D.) for making necessary arrangements for Qazi Mahmud of Goa to proceed on pilgrimage to Mecca.
6	5121	Mohammed Quli Qutab Shah (1581—1611)	Farman dated 2nd Rabi II, 1003 A.H. (1594 A.D.) ordering the functionaries not to encroach on the Inam land of Abdul Karim.
7	7797	Mohammed Qutab Shah (1611—25)	Farman regarding grant of Inam in the village of Chiral to Mir Muzaffar, Commander of the Royal Body Guard.
8	7800	Mohammed Shah (1719—48)	Deed of consent drawn up by Chaturji Muquaddam for exchange of land measuring 1 Bigah and 3 1/2 Biswa in the village of Mohammedpur. Dated 22nd Zuqada, 1137 A.H. (1724 A.D.)
9	7801	Muhammed Shah (1719—48)	Copy of the Sanad of succession, sealed by the Naib Qazi, Muhammed Suleman regarding the sale of half the grant of Muquaddami, in the village of Ambagaon Pargana Waloch to Zuhra Bai, wife of Turk Taz Khan Quwwat Jang. Dated 22nd Muharram 1150 A.H. (1737-A.D.)
10	7802	Asaf Jah I (1712—48)	Statement of amounts received and receivable in respect of the Peashkash Tokoji, Zamindar of Tanjore.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Synopsis
11	7803	Musaffar Jang (1750—51)	Deed of Revenue Lease executed and sealed by Hussain Dost Khan Chanda Saheb. Dated 5th Safar 1164 A.H. (1750 A.D.)
12	7808	Salabat Jang (1751—61)	Big seal of the Commander, Mons. Bussy, Ghazanfar Jang, Saifuddaula.
13	7804	Mir Nizam Ali Khan (1761—1803)	List of shops exchanging money in different currencies. Dated 20th Rabi I, 1193 A.H. (1779 A.D.)
14	7805	Mir Nizam Ali Khan (1761—1803)	Deed of Revenue Lease executed and sealed by Mons. Raymond. Endorsed and signed in French by Mons. Raymond.
15	7806	Mir Nizam Ali Khan. (1761—1803)	Price list of gains and betelnuts etc., dated 22nd Zilhijja, 1212 A.H. (1798 A.D.)
16	7807	Mir Nizam Ali Khan (1761—1803)	Permit exempting transit duties granted by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan to Rai Haibat Rao of Hyderabad, who is proceeding to Allahabad and Benares for bathing in the Ganges.
17	7809	Mir Nizam Ali Khan (1761—1803)	Letter from Lord Mornington, Governor-General of India to Nawab Arastu Jah Bahadur, acknowledging the receipt of letter conveying the news of the grant of the robe of honour and jewellery to him and expressing thanks to the Nizam for it. Letter bears the signature in English of Lord Mornington and the cover is affixed with his seal in Persian.
18	7810	Mir Nizam Ali Khan (1761—1803)	Letter from Arastu Jah Bahadur to Mir Alam Bahadur who is invested with full powers in consultation with the Governor-General of India to settle the affairs of Mysore. The ending "Was-Salam" is endorsed by Arastu Jah himself.
19	7811	Nawab Sikander Jah Bahadur (1803—29)	Letter from Henry Russel, Acting Resident to Mir Alam Bahadur, requesting him to arrest Surji Rao Ghatge, rebel-fugitive of Daulat Rao, wherever he is found. Bears the signature of Russel.
20	393	Shah Jahan (1627—58)	A page from the memorandum on the horses of the retainers of Habash Khan. The document bears the endorsement and seal of Habash Khan. Dated 1055 A.H (1644 A.D.)

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Synopsis
21	7798	Shah Jahan (1627—58)	Revenue Regulations of Pargana Balzapur, Sarkar Daulatabad regarding the introduction of Batai system.
22	45	Aurangzeb (1658—1707)	An endorsed memorandum regarding the enhancement in the Mansab of Jalal Khan Kakar and his posting at Hoshangabad on the recommendation of Zabardast Khan. Dated 8th Ramazan 1081 A.H. (9 June, 1671 A.D.)
23	7799	Aurangzeb (1658—1707)	Farman dated 27th Shaban 1098 A.H. (1686 A.D.) giving direction not to interfere in the worship of deity Ganesh in the house of Madhav Bhat situated in the village of Jalnapur.
24	129	Aurangzeb (1658—1707)	Muchalka (agreement bond) on behalf of Dongar Khan, Zamindar of the fort of Nirmaia, pledging help for the supervision of the transportation of horses and arms and other weapons of war across the lands under his jurisdiction into the territories of Bijapur and Hyderabad without permit. Dated 19th Shaban 24th Julus 1092 A.H. (1681 A.D.) The document bears a seal.
25	629	Aurangzeb (1658—1707)	Dastak, addressed to Kamyab Khan Bakhshi intimating the despatch of a number of recruits recommended by prince Muhammad Moazzam and Umdatul Mulk Khane Jehan Bahadur, Zafar Jang Kokaltash etc. with their date of the recruitment and of the branding of the horses. Dated 26th Rajab 25th Julus 1093 A.H. (1682 A.D.) Bears the seal of Ruhuls Khan.
26	925	Aurangzeb (1658—1707)	Dastak (permit) addressed to Kamyab Khan, Bakhshi, Deccan Suba, regarding the restoration of Jagir, with a deduction of Chouthai and grant of Sanad after branding of horses and registration of arms to Timmaji S/o Pitthoji, formerly in the service of Sambha, posted, under the command of Bakhshiul Mulki

Sl. No.	A. R. No.	Period	Synopsis
			Ruhulla Khan and Prince Muhammad Azam.
			Dated 28th Jamadi (11 27th Julus 1095 A.H.) (1689 A.D.)
27	898	Aurangzeb (1658—1707)	An extract of Siyaha Huzur respecting the presentation of (200) Ashrafis to the Emperor by Bakhshiul Mulki Ruhulla Khan and the grant of Mansabs of 5000 Zat, and 5000 Sawar to him and Fath Jang Khan by the Emperor.
			Dated 22nd Shaban 1100 A.H. (1st June, 1689 A.D.)
28	56	Aurangzeb 1658—1707	An endorsement memorandum showing the present strength of Mansabsdars posted for the supply of provisions.
7			Dated up to the end of Shawwal 46 Julus 1113 A.H. (1702 A.D.).
			Bears the seal of Motamad Khan.

MARATHI EXHIBITS

29	A 121	October 28, 1795.	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that the mortal remains of Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao II were ceremonially cremated at Onkareshwar on the night of October 27, 1795.
30	A 108	October 29 1795	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nawab Mishir-ul-Mulk had been kept interned since the day of the death of Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao II.
31	A 161	Received on November 4, 1795	An Akhbar from Poona reporting the security measures enforced in the city following the death of Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao II.
32	A. 180	Received on November 2, 1795	An Akhbar from Poona reports that Nana Phadnavis is contemplating the installation of Chimnaji Appa as the stop-gap successor to the vacant <i>gadi</i> of the Peshwa.
33	A. 189	November 15, 1795	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis is frequently consulting Balaji Pagenavis Parashuramapant Mirajkar and others on the question of succession to the vacant <i>gadi</i> of the Peshwa.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Synopsis
34	A 195	Received on November 15, 1795	An Akhbar from Poona which reports the trend of discussions among the Karbharis at Poona. Parashuvamapant Mirajkar and Tukoji Holkar had advised Nana Phadnavis to choose one from among the sons of Raghunath Rao as successor to the vacant <i>gadi</i> of the Peshwa.
35	A 228	Received on November 26, 1795	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis had ordered the non-observance of Deepavali illuminations and other festivities in the city in view of the death of the Peshwa.
36	A 269	Received on December 22, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis examined a few young boys in the new palace near Bel Bagh with a view to adopting one to be the successor to the Peshwaship.
37	A 309	January 12, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports the death of Jiwaji Ballal at Jambgaon.
38	A 311	Received on January, 12, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis had requested Charles Malet to supply ten guns for equipping the platoon of Raghopant Godbole.
39	A 315	Received on January 15, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which describes the atmosphere of panic prevailing in Poona.
40	A 348	Received on February 1, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis visited the palace of the Peshwa for the first time on the 13th day of Rajab following the death of Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao II.
41	A 465	March 19, 1796	A fragmentary Poona Akhbar which describes the plight of Nana on receiving news that Daulat Rao Shinde had by forced marches reached Ahmedabad.
42	A 466	March 20, 1796	A lengthy Akhbar from Poona which among other events, reports the impending departure of Baji Rao II to Satara to receive the robes of Peshwaship.

Sl. No.	A.R. No.	Period	Synopsis
43	A 382	March 21, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis, having pretended to the Peshwa (Baji Rao II) that he would be proceeding to Satara, had actually gone to the Fort of Purandar and had encamped there.
44	A 379	March, 22, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis remonstrated to Baji Rao II that the Shinde should not be allowed to meet the Peshwa while the <i>Madarulmahan</i> was engaged in conversation with the Peshwa. The Akhbar presages the coming rift between the Peshwa and the <i>Madarulmahan</i> .
45	A 390	Received on March 25, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis had relinquished his duties of <i>Phadnavisi</i> to others and had left Poona with a view to embarrass the new Peshwa.
46	A 506	Received on March 27, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which describes that several jewellers' shops were looted on the arrival of the forces of Daulat Rao Shinde in the city.
47	A 404	Received on April 16, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Nana Phadnavis had given up all his public engagements and was spending his time in brooding and anxious thoughts.
48	A 422	Received on April, 24, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that Baji Rao had no mind to send Nana Phadnavis to Satara to obtain for the Peshwa the robes of Peshwa-ship.
49	A 420	Received on April 24, 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports that the Shinde, who had besieged the palace of the Peshwa for nearly twenty hours, finally entered into a settlement with the Peshwa and withdrew his forces on the morning of the 9th of Shawwal (1210 A.H.)
50	A 470	Undated. About the early part of 1796	An Akhbar from Poona which reports the delivery of a basket of mangoes sent by Govind Rao Anna to Mashir-ul Mulk (at Poona).

CENTRAL RECORDS, ERANAKULAM

BAMBOO SPLITS

1. Bamboo Splits 3 in number containing writings thereon. These relate to the years 1640-90 A.D.

COPPER PLATES

2. Theetooram (Royal writ) issued to the Konkani Mahajanam (Saraswath Brahmins) of Cochin. This is in the Vattezhuthu character (an old form of Malayalam) and the period noted therein is 286 Puduvaippu Era.

3. Five plates relating to the year 322 (1663 A.D.). Treaty between the Portugese and the Dutch on the capitulation of the Fort of Cochin and the settlement arrived at with the Raja of Cochin after the Treaty. Among the above plates two are about the Varaguna of Lunar Race (undeciphered). These are written in Vattezhuthu and in old Sanskrit.

4. Four copper plates in Vattezhuthu characters about the Trippunithura Devaswom (901 M.E.).

5. Copper plates-Grandhom-10 sheets (undeciphered).

CADJAN (GRANDHOMS)

6. Theetoorams (Royal grants) from the Raja of Cochin conferring certain social privileges upon certain families in the State (991 and 992 M.E.).

7. A grandhom regarding the Thachudayakaimal Avarodhom in the Koodulmanickom temple, Irinjalakuda.

8. Grandhom dealing with the boundary of the forests lying between Coimbatore and the Cochin State, 991 Kanni 24th (October 7th 1815).

9. Grandhom containing Theetoorams (Royal writ) issued to the Konkani Mahajanam of Cochin. Relates to the Puduvaippu Era 925.

10. Kadambari Charitam: A literary work of fame in Sanskrit written in Malayalam characters.

11. Grandhom containing treaties between Cochin Raja and the Dutch, Cochin and Travancore etc.

12. Letter from Adrian Moens regarding the boundary of Cochin Fort etc. 947 M.E./1772, Original on ola (Palmyra leaves) signed by Adrian Moens.

13. Grandhom-Treaties between Tripappi (Travancore) Swaroopam and Perumpadappu (Cochin) year 1823 A.D.

14. Grandhom regarding the invasion of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and subsequent treaties providing, among other things, for the transfer of 'Chitrakudam'. Year 965 M.E.

15. Grandhom-Treaties between Zamorin and Travancore. Year 892 and 981 M.E./1717-1806 A.D.

16. Grandhom-Treaty between the Dutch and the Cochin. Year 837-972 M.E./1662-1797 A.D.

17. A collection of letters from His Highness to Batavia and Governor Moens. References are made in the history of Cochin by K. P. Padmanabha Menon to these letters.

18. Copy of the treaty between Raja of Cochin and the Dutch 20-3-1663 A.D. Original written on silver plates.

PAPER RECORDS: AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES.

19. An agreement between the Raja of Cochin and the Dutch Company regarding the household expenses of the Raja and the members of the family (in Malayalam). This is dated 2-9-1674/22-1-333.

20. Treaty between the Dutch and the Raja of Cochin (in Dutch) dated 15 Karkitagom 859/25 July 1684. A Malayalam version of the treaty is also given. According to this treaty the Dutch agreed to help the Raja to establish a firm and well-regulated Government and administration in the State.

21. Treaty entered into between the Raja of Cochin and the Dutch dated 29 Meenam 873 (6-4-1698) by which the Dutch Company granted the Raja permission to send every year two small vessels to foreign countries and to carry pepper and other merchandise for trade with other countries.

22. Agreement (in Malayalam) signed by 72 Feudal Chiefs (Madampies) of Karappuram in the presence of the commander of the Dutch Company accepting the supremacy of the Raja of Cochin—dated 6-4-1710 A.D.

23. Treaty made between the Admiral William Backer Jacobez (Dutch) and the Raja of Cochin—Ally of the Dutch on one side and the Punnathu Nambidi on the other. The date of the treaty is 22-2-1717/16-7-892.

24. A treaty made between the Raja of Mangatty (Cartadavil) on one side and his adopted Prince of the Murianatty on the other side. This treaty was concluded in the presence of the Raja of Cochin and Commander Adrian Matem (Dutch) dated 7-7-1733 A.D.

25. Treaty between the English East India Company and the Raja of Cochin in which the latter agrees to transfer his allegiance from Tippu Sultan to the Company and the Company in turn agreed to give all protection to the King and to recover the territories wrested from him by Tippu Sultan and render him independent. This is dated 2-2-1791.

26. Treaty of perpetual friendship made between the East India Company and the Raja of Cochin by which the latter agreed to pay annually to the said Company a subsidy of Rs. 2,76,037 payable in 6 equal kists. This treaty is ratified by the Council on 17-10-1809.

27. An agreement entered into between the Dutch and the Raja of Cochin regarding the levying of custom duties in Cochin. This is dated 1-7-1772.

28. Agreement entered into between the Raja of Cochin and the Dutch on one side and the Matampies of Karappuram on the other,

through the mediation of Raja Rama Varma, the third Raja of Vadakkumkur and the Kartha Thavazhi Mooth Raja, dated 1-12-1718/20-4-894.

29. Treaty dated 2-5-1805 between Travancore and the English East India Company.

30. Treaty dated 11-3-1784 between the English and Tippu Sultan (Treaty of Mangalore).

31. Treaty dated 17-12-1717 between Zamorin and the Dutch.

DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS

32. A document dated 22-12-1740 transferring the territory known as 'Pathinettarayalam' to the Raja of Cochin by the Dutch.

33. A deed dated 25-2-1790 regarding the sale of Venduruthy Island by the Dutch Government to the Raja of Cochin.

34. A document dated 16-12-1793 regarding the sale of a plot of land in Mulavukad to His Highness by the Dutch.

35. A document dated 9 June 1795/20 Edavam 970 regarding the sale of certain plots of land and nilom belonging to the Dutch Company in Edacochin to the Raja of Cochin at a value of Rs. 1000.

ACTS AND PROCLAMATIONS

36. Proclamation by the Raja dated 993 M.E. introducing compulsory primary education in the State among all classes of His Highness' subjects.

37. Hukumnama of the year 996 M.E. regarding the minting of Velliputhens (Coins).

38. Lord Canning's assurance to His Highness that adoptions in the Royal family will be duly recognised. Dated 11-3-1862.

39. A proclamation of the Raja of Cochin dated 30 Dhanu 1000 M.E. extending certain concessions to the agriculturists.

40. Proclamation dated 9 Makaram 1001 M.E. commanding the Christians of Cranganore diocese to recognise Hon. Pro. Johudo Podothopisoth, the Governor (religious head) elect of that diocese and to pay him homage.

LETTERS

41. Letter dated 23-8-1781 from the Dutch Governor Van Angelbeck to the Raja of Cochin conveying information about the declaration of war by the English against the Dutch, capturing of Dutch Forts at Chandranagar and Negapattam by the English. Contains information regarding the battle between the English and Hyder Ali.

42. Dutch Governor Angelbeck's letter dated 29-8-1781 to His Highness intimating the conclusion of treaty between the Dutch and Hyder.

43. Dutch Governor Van Angelbeck's letter dated 22-12-1781 to the Raja of Cochin conveying certain information regarding the capture of Negapatam by the English.

44. Letter dated 4-7-1782 from Van Angelbeck to the Raja of Cochin about the defeat of the English and loss of their three warships in a
29 Dir. of Arch.

encounter with the French off the Coromandal Coast. The English afterwards retreated to Trincomaly.

45. Letter dated 13-3-1782 from Van Anglebeck informing His Highness of the recapture of Trincomaly by the Dutch from the English.

46. Letter dated 13-3-1782 from the Dutch Governor informing the Raja about the English reverses at the hand of Tippu at Coloroon and the Dutch success over the English fleet on the 5th August, 1781.

47. Letter dated 20-3-1784 from the Dutch Governor communicating to His Highness the terms of the treaty concluded between Tippu and the English.

48. Letter dated 4-5-1788 from the Dutch Governor warning His Highness of the dire consequence if he would break relations with Dutch Company and attack Cranganore Fort in alliance with Tippu.

49. Letter dated 10-5-1789 from the Dutch Governor informing the Raja of Cochin that forts at Cranganore and Munambu were well garrisoned to resist any aggression from Tippu.

50. Letter dated 5-12-1789 from Van Angelbeck to His Highness forwarding copy of Firman from Tippu Sultan and the agreement entered into as per the terms communicated in person by Abdul Kadir Khan.

51. Copy of a letter dated nil, from his Highness to Batavia requesting help in driving the enemy (Tippu) from his country.

52. Copy of a letter of His Highness to the General of Batavia informing about his interview with Tippu Sultan at Palghat on 15 Edavom 964/1789 A.D.

ALBUMS

53. Permit dated 15-5-1793 issued by Johan Gerand Van Angelbeck, Governor and Director of the Coast of Malabar, to the Cochin Raja allowing his (Raja's) threemasted ship 'Mahalakshmi' to touch at the ports in the Bay of Bengal for trading purposes.

54. Portuguese and Dutch letters (original with translations).

55. Dutch and Portuguese letters (original with translations).

56. Letters (Theet) from Manickken (Thachudaya Kaimal of the Koodalamanickam temple) to the Diwan of Cochin relating to the Koodalamanickam Devaswom (999 M.E.).

57. A confirmation by Dutch Governor Sniff of the transfer of rights and privileges attached to 'Stanam' Perumpadappu Mooppu, dated 6-4-1769.

BOOKS

58. Holy Bible (containing old and new testaments) printed in 1811 in Arabic language.

59. Book containing original Portuguese letters (undeciphered).

MAPS AND PLANS

60. The map of the Bombay Port prepared from the surveys done by Commander L. S. Dawson R. N. in the year 1881-82.

61. The map of the Provinces of Behar, Orissa and Bengal under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor during the year 1874-75.

PHOTOGRAPHS

62. Photographs of the original treaty (written on the cadjan leaf) of the year 932 M.E. (1757 A.D.) between the Raja of Cochin and the Raja of Travancore. The treaty known as the Treaty of Mavelikarai.

63. Photographs of the treaty on cadjan leaves dated 941 M.E. (1766 A.D.) concluded at Shertallay between Travancore and Cochin—known as the Treaty of Shertallay.

64. Do. of document of cadjan of the year 953 M.E. (2 in number).

SEALS

65. Three seals in Persian characters (wax seals undeciphered).

66. Two seals (wax) bearing the Cochin coat of arms.

67. One seal (English).

U.P. GOVERNMENT

1. Farman of Emperor Akbar, Madad-i-Mas'ash grant, dated 2nd Shaban, 992 A.H. Issued at the Chauki of Shaikh Abul Fazl. 38 Bigha land in Pargana Siddhaur, Sarkar Lucknow, are assigned to Syed Alam and Sayed Haya. (Central Record Office, Allahabad—miscellaneous collection No. 3).

2. Farman of Emperor Shahjahan addressed to Faujdar of Sarkar Lucknow. Dated 2 Isfandarmuz, 9th Regnal Year. Issued in the Risala of Afzal Khan. Firm instructions to punish Jahan and others of villages Usmanpur etc., Pargana Siddhaur, for looting and murdering in the villages Wajihuddinpur etc. (Central Record Office, Allahabad—miscellaneous collection No. 5).

3. Hukum-Namah of Kachehri Nizamat, Dated 16 January, 1835 A.D. Appointment of Mir Husain Ali as *Darogah-i-Chauki* (Inspector of Chauki) with instructions to provide escorts to wayfarers from Chauki to Chauki on the highways of Kalpi and its neighbourhood and assist in the apprehension of Thugs (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 76).

4. Diary of Itmad Ali Khan. Dated 24 February, 1857. Reports the disturbed state of affairs at Lucknow on the eve of the Mutiny. (Central Records Office, Allahabad—miscellaneous collection No. 6).

5. *Tuzuk-i-Taimuri*. A handbook on politics and military science. Size 8½" by 5½", pp. 122, (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 1828).
6. *Mahabharat*. Shaikh Abul Fazl's Persian translation of the well-known epic of India, (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 1323).
7. *Miratul Aqalim* of Mohd. Khaliluddin. A book on geography and topography of India. Size 8" by 5½", pp. 98 (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 1321).
8. *Waqai-i-Nadiri*. Memoirs of Nadir Shah by Mohd. Mehndi Munshi, a Waqianawis of Nadir Shah. A history of Nadir Shah from 1708 to 1747 A.D., transcribed in fine Nastaliq by Pandit Tota Ram Kashmiri at Dar-ul-Saltanat, Lahore in A. D. 1790. Size 11½" by 7", pp. 604. (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 1333).
9. *Mathnawi* of Abdul Jalil Bilgrami. An epic in Persian commemorating the historical event of the marriage of Emperor Farrukh Siyar with the daughter of Raja Ajit Singh Rathor. Copy, dated 16 Ramzan 1258 A.H. (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 1338).
10. *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* of Abdul Qadir'al Badauni, composed in 1004 Hijri. Authenticated copy prepared at Shahjahanbad on 28 December, 1724, during the 7th Regnal Year of Mohammad Shah, compared and checked with the Ms. copy of Mirza Mohd. bin Motamad Khan, first on the 17 Zul Quda, 1158 Hijri and again on the 13 Zal Hijja of the same year, pp. 357, Size 12" by 7½". (U. P. Regional Records Survey Committee, No. 1389).
11. Persian manuscript diary of Oudh Kings from the reign of Saadat Ali Khan to Gaziuddin Haider written by Munshi Suraj Bhan Waqianawis.

CENTRAL VERNACULAR RECORDS, TRIVANDRUM

CADJAN RECORDS OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

I. Administration—General

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
1	1750	Ninavoo (draft) dated 12 Medom, 925 M.E. Regarding rewards to one Balamartandan Krishnan (Elampayil) for loyalty and heroism.	
2	1799	Posting of military sentries at Palace, Mathilakam (Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple) etc., 4 Chingom 994 M.E.	

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
3	1799	Neettu (Royal Command) dated 19 Medom, 974 M.E. appointing Jayanthan Sankaran Namboori as Valia Sarvadhikariakar, Trivandrum, and to be in charge of the duties of the Delava.	
4	1809	Detailed accounts regarding receipts and expenditure, balance, arrears, etc., under the heads 'paddy', 'money' etc., during 984 M. E. Total revenue—Fanams 32,579,646. Balance and arrears 12,862,936.	9 Cadjans.
5	1815	Neettu (Royal Command) regarding inheritance rights of Ezhavas and Channars converted to Christianity by Makkavazhi-990 M.E.	
6	1816	Neettu (Royal Command) of 991 M.E. to Dewan Subbayyan Sankaranarayanan (Sanku Annavi) regarding realisation of 'Adoption Fee' from a private party.	
7	1817	Neettu (Royal Command) of 992 M.E. prescribing qualifications for appointments in Government service.	
8	1818	Neettu dated 21 Meenom 998 M.E. to Dewan Janardhana Rao Venkita Rao to pay Fanams 500 to one Veeramma, wife of a deceased soldier, who was refused permission to commit satee, in accordance with the practice in Travancore then.	
9	1818	Neettu (Royal Command) of 993 M.E. introducing new methods for collection of revenue.	
10	1818	Abolition of restrictions imposed on Sudras, Ezhavas etc., in respect of wearing of gold ornaments—19 Meenam, 993 M.E.	
11	1818	Neettu (Royal Command) on the proclamation regarding writing of documents on stamped Cadjans, stamping of fire arms and transfer of registry of lands alienated by private parties—19 Vrischigom, 993 M.E.	

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
12	1820	Neettu dated 20 Chingom 995, M.E. to Janardana Rao Venkita Rao regarding remission of certain taxes due from Channars etc.	
13	1822	Institution of enquiry into the conduct of Dewan Venkita Rao—24 Mee-nom, 997 M.E.	
14	1822	Neettu regarding the settlement of revenue in the Shenkotta Taluk 997/98 M.E.	
15	1825	Neettu containing the review of the total revenue D.C.B. of the State for the year 1000 M.E.	
16	1835	Neettu of 1010 M.E. containing administrative reforms.	
17	1847	Neettu of 1022 M.E. regarding the re-organisation of the Police Department and divesting Tahsildars of that work, except in the Trivandrum Taluk.	
18		Copy of a record on the punishment meted out for the non-observance of State mourning etc., in Cochin.	
19		Definition and origin etc. of 'Sanke-tham', 'Koinma', 'Adalam', 'Police', 'Samudayam' etc.	
II.—ARCHAEOLOGY			
1	1769	Pattom agreement dated 22 Vrichigom 944 M.E. of Udayamperur Devaswom.	Vattezhuthu script
2	1776	A Pattom ola of the Udayamperur Devaswom dated Thulam 951 M.E.	"
3	"	Family records of Delava Ramayyan	"
III.—PART			
1	1821	Neettu dated 16 Chingom, 999 M.E. regarding training in Mohiniattam.	
2	1840	An order dated 14 Kanni, 1015 M.E. sanctioning the purchase of a Musical instrument for Rs. 600 for palace use.	Swati Thirunal

IV. BOUNDARY—ARBITRATION

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
1	1822	Royal appreciation and thanks in respect of the arbitration award on the dispute between Travancore and Madras Governments on the Cardamom hills.	

V.—BUDGET

1	1773	Variola for preparation of Ayacut of wet and garden lands. 31 Mithunam, 948 M.E.	
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VI.—CONTRIBUTIONS—RELIEF WORK

1	1823	Neettu (Royal Command) of 998 M.E. regarding grant of Rs. 5000 for famine relief in Ireland.	
2	1863	Neettu of 1038 M.E. regarding grant of Rs. 5000 for relief to the weavers of England consequent on the American Civil War.	
3	1865	Neettu of 1040 M.E. regarding grant of Rs. 4000 for cyclone relief work in Bengal.	
4	1874	Jamabandi order of 1049 M.E. to the Sarvadhikariakar for payment of Rs. 5000 to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.	
5	1874	Jamabandi Order of 1049 M.E. regarding contributions from the public for the Famine Relief Fund of Bengal.	

VII.—CURRENCY

1	1803	Ninavu (Draft) regarding minting of cash at the Padmanabhapuram mint 978 M.E.	
2	1816	Proclamation of H.H. Rani Parvathi Bai regarding coining of copper coins—one Chuckram and its denominations 991 M.E.	

VIII.—EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
1	1779	Sadhanam (Letter) dated 3 Chingom, 954 M.E. from Martandan Sankaran to Ananda Mallan to supply two reams of paper to Kunchipiratti Pillai and others who were sent to Kayankulam to study the Dutch language.	
2	1617	Neettu (Royal Command) dated 19 Edavam, 992 M.E. to Dewan Peishkar Venkita Rao sanctioning the appointment of teachers and starting of public schools in Mavelikara, Karthikapalli, Tiruvalla and Kottarakara.	
3	1617	Neetru of 992 M. E. regarding the starting of public schools.	
4	1618	Neettu dated 24 Edavam, 993 M.E. to the Dewan sanctioning the appointment of certain scholars for compiling a text book in Malayalam for the use of school students.	
5	1818	Neettu dated 17 Karkadagom 993 M.E. to the Dewan sanctioning 2313 5/32 Fanams for 12 students studying sastras under the Cherukunnathu Warriar.	
6	1818	Neettu regarding grant of tax-free lands to one Mr. Benjamin Bailly Kottayam for his residence and free-school.	
7	1819	Neettu of 994 M.E. regarding free Sanskrit education.	
8	1834	Neettu of 1009 M.E. regarding free English education.	
9	1837	Neettu of 1012 M.E. regarding the compilation of a Malayalam grammar.	
10	1837	Neettu of 1012 M.E. sanctioning Rs. 1000 for the Public Library, Trivandrum.	
11	1838	Neettu of 1013 M. E. regarding purchase of a telescope for Rs. 27,500/- and appointment of an Assistant and staff to the Director of Observatory.	
12	1845	Neettu of 1020 M.E. regarding the compilation of a Malayalam English dictionary.	

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
13	1857	Neettu dated 1 Kumbhom, 1027 M.E. regarding the appointment of Mr. Allan Brown incharge of the Observatory at Trivandrum, bearing the sign manual of Maharaja Uttirarn Thirunal.	
14	1860	Neettu of 1035 M.E. sanctioning the utilization of the tobacco revenue for educational purpose.	
15	1864	Orders to the Tahsildar, Nedumangad regarding payment of expenses incurred by the Director of Observatory, Mr. Brown and Major Kontu during their visit to the 'Agasthiar Peak'.	
16	1865	Jamabandi order of 1040 M. E. regarding the starting of the Law College.	
17	1865	Order dated 16 Chingom, 1040 M.E. regarding grant to the Kottayam Syrian College.	
18	1866	Neettu of 1041 M.E. sanctioning the utilization of the salt revenue for educational purpose.	
19	1875	Jamabandi order regarding the establishment of the Law College. 1050 M.E.	
IX.—EXCISE-REVENUE			
1	1748	Thirattu (Accounts) relating to monopoly of Pepper-Trade during the reign of Maharaja Marthanda Varma 923 M.E.	
2	1802	Thirattu of taxes in 977 M.E.	
3	1802	Kaikanakku Thirattu taxes in 977 M.E.	
X.—HISTORY			
1	1424	Paditharam (Allotments) in Thiruvattar Temple issued by Sree Veera Eravi Marthanda Varma 27 Medom, 599 M.E.	Temple
2	1601	A list of Tulapurushadanams (weighing in gold etc.) performed by the several Maharajas from 776 M.E. 1025 M.E.	Palace 1601-1850

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
3	1663	Treaty of 838 M.E. of between the Rajas of Cochin and Purakkad, and the Dutch Company by which all of them bound themselves to help one another against common enemies, and to defend the claims of Godavarma of Cochin against the Portuguese. The Dutch were given permission to build a fort at Purakkad.	Treaty
4	1741	Victory over the Dutch. -Ceremony connected with the receipt of the royal sword from Sree Adikesava-perumal Triuvattar after Kanikka offering, after the defeat of the Lanthapade (Dutch) 916 M.E.	War
5	1742-1762	A narrative account of the destruction of the Cochin Kovilakom (Palace) by Themmanseri Namboori.	Seige of the Cochin Palace
6	1750	Deed dated 5 Makaram 925 M.E., dedicating the State of Travancore to Sree Padmanabha by Sree Veera Marthanda Varma.	Dedication of State to Lord Sree Padmanabha
7	1752	Accounts relating to offerings in the temple of Sree Padmanabha in connection with the War. Calicut - 7 Kumbhom, 927 M.E.	War
8	1754	Treaty of Alliance between Travancore and Cochin dated 3 Chingom, 929 M.E. by which the former was to hold Chempakasseri and Vadakkumkur and the Raja of Chempakasseri was to be stationed at Trichur under vigilance.	Treaty
9	1764	Treaty between Travancore and the Dutch Company 929 M.E. regarding arrangements for the payment of dues from Karappuram etc., the Dutch Company promising to be friendly with Travancore.	Treaty
10	1757	A copy of the Keralolpathi Grantham showing the origin etc. of Kerala from the time of Sree Parasurama.	Keralolpathi
11	1759	Ninavoo (draft of a letter) to the Poonjar Chief dated 11 Kumbhom, 934, M.E. regarding the recapture of Kumbhom from Hyder Ali and	War.

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era).	Subject in brief	Remarks
		arrangements for reimbursement of expenditure to Travancore by Poonjar.	
12	1759	Sadhana Pattayam dated 20 Chingom, 934 M. E. issued by Hyder Ali Khan to the Raja of Kudalloor granting the right of collecting taxes etc., from Kumbhom in return for payment of subsidy.	War
13	1761	Neetru dated 25 Medom, 936 M. E. bearing the sign Manual of Maharaja Rama Varma.	Sign manual of Rama Varma
14	1762	Treaty between Travancore and Cochin dated 12 Dhanu, 937 M. E. by which Cochin promised to cede Karappuram and some other places to Travancore in return for military help against the Zamorin of Calicut.	Treaty
15	1789	Sale deed dated 19 Karkatakam, 964 M. E. by which the Dutch Coy. sold Cranganore Fort, Munnambom and the lands and appurtenances thereto to Travancore for Rs. 3,00,000	Military
16	1790	Ninavoo of Maharaja Kartika Thirunal to Samprathi Kesava Pillai dealing with miscellaneous matters such as the Nawab of Carnatic, Tippu's plans and the necessity to repair the Cranganore Fort, etc.	Military
17	1790	Neetru dated 17 Kumbhom, 965 M.E. to the Sarvadikariakar of Tovala and Agasteeswaram and to the Valia Melezhuthu Pillai regarding arrangements to be made for the custody etc., at Padmanabhapuram of 5 Europeans, one Javanna Rao Buttayyan and a Rajput taken prisoners from the camp of Tippu.	War (Prisoners)
18	1790	Accounts regarding the Thiruvabharams (ornaments) of the Nayithottu Devaswom which were removed and kept in safe custody at the time of Tippu's invasion in 965 M.E.	Invasion of Tippu
19	1791	Thitturam (royal letter) from the Raja of Cochin dated Mithunam 966 M.E. to Lord Cornwallis regarding sundry matters including the siege of Bangalore.	War strategy

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
20	1801	Neettu dated 5 Makaram 976 M.E. bearing the sign manual of Maharaja Bala Rama Varma.	Sign manual of Bala Rama Varma
21	1805	Treaty of Alliance of 980 M.E. between the English East India Company and Travancore.	Treaty (12th Jan. 1805.)
22	1813	A royal letter of invitation in connection with a marriage on 2 Makaram, 988 M.E.	Domestic
23	1820	Letter of Rani Parvati Bai to the Resident dated 10 Mithunam, 995 M.E. offering condolence on the demise of George III.	Royal condolence
24	1859	Jamabandi order to the Melezhuthu regarding the alteration in the accounts by incorporating 'British Government' instead of the 'Honble Company' 1034 M.E.	Replacing East India Company by British Govt.
25	1869	Compilation of ancient history of Travancore. Orders issued to the Tahsildars etc., for collecting informative records relating to the ancient history of the State including sovereigns, battles, temples etc.. 1044 M.E.	Ancient history compilation of.
26		A letter written by Dewan Kesava Das bearing his signature containing instructions to send an elephant from Kumbhom to Trivandrum.	Dewan Kesava Das-signature of.
27		Neetus regarding the search of Velu Tampi.	An interesting account of the Maharaja's dilemma
28		Some details regarding the ancient history of Travancore.	
XI.—JUDICIAL			
1		Hookum Nama regarding the conduct of Vakils appointed for conducting Government cases in courts.	
XII.—LAND RECORDS			
1	1737	Details of tenures etc., recognised in the Land Settlement of 912 M.E.	

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
2	1738	A sample Ozhuku of the Settlement of 913 M.E.	
3	1751	A sample Ozhuku of the Settlement of 920 M.E.	
4	1774	A sample Ozhuku of Kaliyil Adhikaram Settlement of 949 M.E.	
5	1802	A sample Ozhuku of the Settlement of 977 M.E.	
6	1817	A sample Ozhuku of 992 M.E.	
7	1820	A sample patta ola of Settlement of 995 M.E.	
8	1837	A sample Settlement Ozhuku of 1012 M.E.	
9	1865	Neettu of 1040 M.E. giving proprietary rights over lands to the tenants who were till then only tenants.	Tenant-at-will of the Sarkar
XIII.—LOANS			
1	1775	Ninavu about the agricultural loan of Panams 42,000 for the cultivators of Kuttarad—5 Dhanu, 950 M.E.	Agricultural
2	1776	Neetu granting loan of 50,000 Kaliyans to one Syed Kammathu Methan of Pattanam 951 M.E.	Commercial
3	1820	Neettu regarding engagement of one John Morris of Quilon for the manufacture of palm leaf mats. Loan 2,000 Varahans 995 M.E.	
XIV.—MILITARY			
1	1780	Ninavu dated 25 Dhanu, 955 M.E. from the Valia Melezhuthu Pillai communicating sanction for the purchase of 2,000 guns from Cochin as per sample furnished, and for their delivery at Mavelikaraat, the arsenal at Mavelikara.	Purchase of guns.
2	1818	Neettu dated 3 Makaram, 993 M.E. to Dewan Peishkar Venkita Rao sanctioning expenses for constructing a building at Alleppey for the safe-keeping of gun-powder manufactured there and for tiling the quarters for the sentry.	Gun-powder manufacture

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
3	1831	Neettu dated 24 Meenam, 1006 M.E. to Dewan Subba Rao sanctioning the payment of arrears to the two battalions on account of dues for 10 years from 995 M.E. to 1004 M.E. and also the supply of free uniform. See sign manual of the Maharaja Swati Thirunal.	Arrear of salary etc. to the troops 1820—1829. Sign manual of Swati Thirunal.

XV.—PROPERTY RIGHTS

1	1435	Mortgage deed dated 11 Chingom, 610 M.E., pledging certain lands to Perakattu Rayiran Raman by Merchil Govindan Narayanan.	
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XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH

1	1819	Neettu regarding outbreak of epidemics on the borders of the State and preventive measures thereto. 1 Makaram 994 M.E.	Epidemics
2	1819	Neettu of 994 M.E. regarding maintenance of a Register for deaths.	Death Register
3	1819	Neettu of 994 M.E. regarding the appointment of Dr. Brown on Rs. 900 per mensem for vaccination.	Vaccination
4	1819	Neettu of 994 M.E. regarding the purchase of medicines for treatment of cholera epidemics likely to spread in the State from border areas.	Medicines for epidemics
5	1839	Neettu of 1014 M.E. granting permission to use the materials of the Church in the Puliyoorkurichi Fort for the construction of the Missionary Hospital at Nagercoil and also an annual grant of Rs. 400 for purchase of medicines.	Nagercoil Missionary Hospital
6	1863	Neettu dated 9 Medom, 1021 M.E. regarding vaccination.	Vaccination
7	1863	Neettu of 1038 M.E. regarding the Sarkar Hospital at Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Sarkar Hospital

XVIII.—PUBLIC WORKS

1	1836	Neettu of 1011 M.E. regarding the appointment of an Engineer.	Appointment Engineer
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Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
2	1886	Neettu dated 2 Chingom 1061 M.E. sanctioning an annual expense of Rs. 1,500 for the maintenance of old public wells and tanks for the use of the public and cattle.	Public wells and tanks
3		Neettu bearing the sign manual of Maharaja Ayiliam Thirunal regarding allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of a canal from Trivandrum to Nanjanad.	Trivandrum Nanjanad Canal

XVIII.—RELIGIOUS

1	1342	Grant of Melkoima etc. in the Iringalakuda temple to the Maharaja of Travancore. 517 M.E.	Temple
2	1737	Neettu dated 20 Mithunam, 912 M.E. with sign manual, setting apart taxes from certain lands for the 'Palpayasa Pooja' in the temple of Thiruvattar.	Temple
3	1737	Neettu dated 20 Mithunam, 912 M.E. with sign manual of Maharaja Martanda Varma setting apart taxes from certain lands in Putumudom, for poojas in the Sree Padmanabha Swami temple.	Temple (Sign Manual of Maharaja Martanda Varma)
4	1790	Letter from Thachudaya Kaimal regarding help for the renovation of the Iringalakuda temple after Tippu's attack in 965 M.E.	Temple (Tippu's attack)
5	1818	Neettu dated 29 Kumbhom, 993 M.E. regarding the adjustment of Rs. 21,000 paid in excess to the British Government as 'Inam' to the Kottayam Seminary.	Church (Kottayam Seminary)
6	1819	Neettu of 994 M.E. regarding the grant of site for erecting a church at Nagercoil.	Nagercoil church

XIX.—TRADE

1	1763	Neettu regarding the repair of a ship at Poovar	Merchant ship
2	1804	Sadhanam (letter) of Velu Thampi Delava bearing his signature containing orders for the repair of certain carts belonging to the Commercial Office at Alleppey 2 Dhanu, 979 M.E.	Commercial Office Alleppey (Signature of Velu Thampi Delava)

Sl. No.	Year (Christian Era)	Subject in brief	Remarks
3	1819	Neettu of 994 M.E. regarding the appointment of Benter Maistry for trade regulation at Alleppey Andrew Copper Cordian.	Trade Regulation
4	1825	Sadhanam addressed to the Dewan regarding the arrival of a Burma ship at Alleppey 1000 M.E.	Commerce.

ARTICLES OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

1. Delivery box (copper used for the conveyance of confidential cadjan records from about the 14th Century A.D.).
2. An exhaustive chart showing the development of the present Malayalam script from the Brahmi script, (7th to the 11th centuries).
3. An ancient copper plate in Vattezhuthu.
4. Cane boxes for transmitting royal commands etc.
5. The fitar lithographed map of the Travancore State.

PAPER RECORDS

Sl. No.	Malayalam date	Christian date	Subject	Remarks
1.	6-12-986	1811 A.D.	Royal letter-original	Malayalam
2.	8-6-992	1817	Royal Proclamation	"
3.	1010, 1032 & 1035	1835; 1857 & 1860	Regulation	"
4.	1054	1879	Rules	Malayalam & English
5.	1071	1896	Neettu	Malayalam
6.	989	1814	Letter from the Raja of Cochin	"
7.	986-87	1811-12	Order of Dewan Thambi Eravi	"
8.	981-83	1806	Autograph of Thambi Eravi	"
9.	1022	1847	Proclamation by the Resident	English
10.	1044	1869	Proclamation by the Dewan	Malayalam
11.	1035	1860	" " "	English

Sl. No.	Malayalam date	Christian date	Subject	Remarks
12.	987	1822	Section book containing orders issued to Committees.	Malayalam
13.	1012	1837	Section book containing sadhanams submitted to Palace.	"
14.	1037	1862	Gazette (Vol. I)	"
15.	1059	1884	Almanac	"
16.			Books containing historical information.	
17 to 19.			Repository of old documents (neettus)	
20.			Repository (containing granthavari)	

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

1. Large scale maps of the islands.
2. Statistics and statistical charts showing the area, population, main industries, trade, distance from mainland etc. of each island.
3. Photographs of typical men, women, house, mosques etc.
4. Models of sailing boat, fishing boat etc.
5. Corals, Cowries, Chanks, and other rarities found off these islands.
6. Leper settlement—photos.
7. Dress and ornaments worn by women.
8. Vinegar, jaggery, coir etc. made by the islanders.

FROM SHRI P. M. ABDULLA,
SECRETARY, KERALA PHILATELIC CLUB,
TELLICHERRY

(In Frames of size 18 × 54)

Frames

1. Stamp History of India (from 1852 to 1958) 2
2. Fiscal Stamps (Stamps used for other than Postal purposes) 1

	Frames
3. Rare covers and cards.	1
4. Thematic Stamps (Animals, Birds, Fishes, Flowers etc.)	1
5. Miscellaneous Stamps (Whole World)	1
6. Philatelic Studies	2
7. Surcharges & Over Prints	1
8. (A) Air stamps :	
(B) Errors & Unusuals	
(C) Famous Men	
(D) Commemorative	
(E) Used Abroad	1
9. Great Britain, America & Germany	1
10. Religion on Stamps	1
11. Russian Stamps	2
TOTAL	14

**SHRI CHETRALEYAM
KERALA STATE**

Sl. No.	Name of Painting	Artists
1.	Home Coming	Nandalal Bose
2.	King Harshavardhana meeting Hiuan-Tsan	Promode Kumar Chatterji
3.	Baji Prabhu	Do.
4.	Temple Entry	D. P. Narayana Rao.
5.	Sathi (Johar)	Raja Ravi Varma.
6.	Dadabhai Naoraji	Do.
7.	Rana Prathap Singh	Do.
8.	Miniature Quran in gold	Do.
9.	Dasam Skanda, in Gurumukhi script	Ratan Singh
10.	Mahabharata	Faizi
11.	Timur Seated (Mughal painting)	Do.
12.	Tansen & Haridas	Do.
13.	Raja Kesava Das	K. R. Ravi Varma
14.	Humayun	Rabindranath Ray.
15.	Kodanda Rama-Mural Padmanabhapuram palace.	
16.	Harihar.	

**FROM K. K. NAIR, KERALA GRANTHASALA SANGHAM,
NILESHWAR**

Alladaswaroopu Charithram.
Thaliyolagrantham.

**GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL
NAPOKLU, COORG**

1. Proclamation of the Political Agent to the Governor-General of India annexing Coorg to the Company's dominions dated the 15 March, 1834.
2. The photo of Lingarajendra Wadewar, Rajah of Coorg, 1811-20.
3. The Ivory photo of Veera Rajendra Wadeyar, the last Rajah of Coorg, 1820-34.
4. The Proceedings of the Directors of the East India Company on the South Kanara Insurrection of 1837.
5. Photo of Coorg warrior of the Rajah's times.
6. Printed copy of 'Rajendraname' the history of the Haleri dynasty of Coorg first got written by Veera Rajendra Wadeyar, the elder in 1807-printed in 1856.
7. Silk upper-wear presented to a Coorg headman by Dodda Veera Rajendra Wadeyder of Coorg.
8. Photostat copies of the letters written by the Coorg Rajahs to the Governor-General of India.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, KOZHIKODE

Photo prints of the Oriental Historical Manuscript Documents-17.

One of them is part of a petition written in the year 1624 and the signatures of the ordinary people are in the Vettazuthu Script.

DEVASWOM BOARD, TRIVANDRUM

Olachurna No. 1, 2, 3, 13, 19 and 20, (Relating to Thiruvabharanam).

