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100-21-11-07.

Educational (1909) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 221

DATED 14-4-09

20

[Despatch Abstract.]

Referring to the order of Sultan Mahmud
in the matter of the preparation of
suitable text books for his highness.

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Educational DEPARTMENT.

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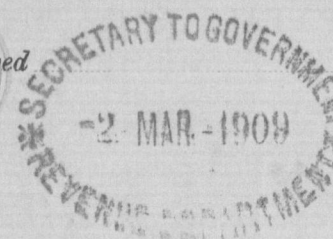
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. C.W.O. 451



190 Registered 4-3-1909

Subject.

3

Muslim Education.

ENCLOSURES.

No. four

Spare copies

No. 534.

Station Guindy, Dated the 1st March 1909.

From (Name) A. Y. Campbell Esqr I.C.S.

(Designation) Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I am desired to transfer to you the
enclosed letter dated the 28th December 1908
from Sultan Mahmud Sahib, Madras.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours most obedient servant

A. Y. Campbell

Private Secretary

P.P.
4-3-09

General Doctor's house,
Mylapore, Madras, 28th December 1908.

To

A. Y. G. Campbell Esqr: J. C. S.,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
The Governor of Madras,
Quindly.

Sir,

In submitting the accompanying papers containing my humble representations on matters affecting the education of Muslim youths, I respectfully beg to request that you will kindly go through them and be graciously pleased to do sympathetically what you can for me in my terribly crippled state of health.

2. Any encouragement at this time, especially when I am not otherwise engaged and when my humble services can be utilised in the very useful work of translation and compilation of books in Urdu, &c., will not only be gratefully appreciated by me as a great obligation but it will also be a step in the right direction as being conducive to bring about an improvement much needed in the matter of Urdu text-books for our Muslim youths.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sultan Mahmud.

His humble representation for the preparation of
suitable text-books for Muslim youths.

His long experience in matters affecting the education of Muslim youths, his intimate knowledge of the Madras School books in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, and the want long-felt throughout Southern India of suitable text-books, even in subjects of daily requirements, combined with the deep and sincere interest he has at heart for the spread of useful knowledge amongst Muslim masses, have all encouraged him to submit the following representation in the full hope that all those who sincerely sympathise with the question of Muslim education will be good enough to practically show their sympathy, taking such steps as may be necessary or desirable to have existing defects rectified and a widely felt want supplied as far as possible.

Need for revision of current school-books. 2. Vernacular text-books now prescribed in Muslim schools, throughout the Presidency, contain with but few exceptions not only grammatical and idiomatic errors but also defects in the subject matter dealt with, producing, in no small degree, an unwholesome effect on the poor Muslim youths as far as their advancement in Vernacular studies is concerned.

3. The passed Muslim students of the Madras University, who were unfortunate enough to receive their vernacular instructions by means of the text-books referred to above are, with rare exceptions, unable to even read correctly a passage in their vernacular before any public meeting, and, more so, to write a few lines correctly in their own language, their composition being full of disgraceful mistakes in spelling, grammar and idiom. Thus, the very object of the study of vernacular is entirely frustrated by the use of text-books now in use.

4. For similar reasons, Urdu books used by school-going

General Secretary's Office,
Mylapore, Madras, 1908.

A. S. S. Campbell Esq. J. S. S.
Private Secretary to the Secretary
The Government of Madras,
Quinn.

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Any encouragement at this time especially when I am not otherwise engaged and when my humble services can be utilised in the very useful work of translation and compilation of books in Urdu, &c., will not only be gratefully appreciated by me as a great obligation but it will also be a step in the right direction as being conducive to bring about an improvement much needed in the matter of Urdu text-books for our Muslim youths.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sultan Mahmud.

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b
children or by their teachers in Arithmetic, Geography, History, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Kindergarten, &c., do not merely fail to serve their purpose but produce more harm than good.

Certain translations unworthy of introduction.

5. A perusal of the Urdu translation of the First Book of Agriculture published by the Madras School Books and Vernacular Literature Society at the S.P.C.K. Press, Madras, in 1895, will amply confirm the above statement. It is regrettable to find that the translation is simply ridiculous the book being full of errors in spelling, grammar and idiom and an utter failure as a correct translation, whether from the point of view of the vernacular or accuracy of rendering. -
Indeed, such works are unworthy of introduction in public schools and are, in fact, a disgrace to Southern India.

6. Similar remarks are more or less applicable to the translations published in Domestic Economy, Kindergarten, &c., by the Madras S.B. & V.L. Society.

7. In support of these remarks, the undersigned would undertake to submit a statement of errors and instances of bad style in school books used by Muslim students, if such a step can persuade the Educational Department to order a thorough revision of these works so desirable in the interest of education.

Publication of certain useful translations solicited.

8. From paragraph 15 of the enclosed "scheme for translating scientific works" and its appendices, it will be found that the undersigned has successfully translated into Urdu several useful English scientific books by standard authors, but that none of them, with the exception of one, has yet been published, owing to lack of encouragement, either by Government or the public.

9. He, therefore, begs to request that his humble efforts in translating the above works, which have hitherto been a labor of love with him, may be brought to the favourable and sympathetic notice of Government, so as to enable him to publish them for the benefit of the Urdu reading public.

Need for translating suitable text-books.

10. From the enclosed manuscript statement it will be observed that most of the school books in subjects of

25 X
daily requirements which have been selected by the Director of Public Instruction for use in public schools (Vide Fort St. George Notification, dated 11th March 1907) have not been translated into Urdu, although the need for their translation is beyond question, especially in case of the girls studying in the Upper Primary and the Lower and Upper Secondary Classes, and although the unfortunate pupils suffer very badly for want of suitable text-books, even in the compulsory subjects of their study.

11. It may also be mentioned here, that, to the great misfortune of Muslim youths, the translations of the above books which are selected are not even available at the Aligarh Institute or in the Panjab.

12. It will thus be seen that really good standard works in Urdu to replace those now in use by Muslim youths and also to supply those that are badly needed are a great desideratum.

Government
patronage
needed to
translate
works.

13. It may be stated, without any fear of contradiction, that the task of translating such works as are referred to in paragraph 8 is so difficult, laborious, costly and unprofitable that no person has yet dared to attempt it unaided and that there is no prospect of such a work being undertaken by private agencies in the near future, unless they are duly patronised by Government.

14. Owing to the indispensable need and the great utility of the task, it seems very desirable that the Educational Department should arrange to have the above books translated into Urdu and published at the cost of the State until the public evince a sufficient desire to do so themselves, with a view that Muslim youths may be provided with the necessary texts for their use, at least one in each subject, and may thus have no room for any legitimate complaint, owing to the great ~~want~~ want now felt for them through^{out} the Presidency.

15. The undersigned, without any false display of egotism, ventures to offer his humble services for the undertakings, trusting that the utilization of his services will tend to general improvement in the studies of Muslim youths.

6 3
Vernacular Examiner 16. The undersigned also submits respectfully that
ship in Govt. and
University Exami-
nations. the Examinership in Urdu, Persian & Arabic, both

in the Government as well as in the University Examinations,
has been more or less, for the past several years, monopolised
by a special class and it is, therefore, now time for the -
selection of other competent gentlemen; as otherwise, it will
certainly be unreasonable to allow only a select few, without
any pretensions to extraordinary literary merit, to enjoy the
privilege.

17. The special attention of the Director of Public
Instruction and the University Syndics may, therefore, be
invited to the serious consideration of this matter in the
hope that they will, in the interest of education, take the
necessary steps to do justice in this direction when the time
comes again for the selection of Examiners.

Humble prayer. 18. The undersigned, in conclusion, humbly submits that
a perusal of his testimonials, &c., enclosed, will amply shew
that, on the one hand, he is capable of doing justice to the -
tasks mentioned in the above paragraphs and that, on the other,
favourable consideration of ~~my~~ these matters will be --
generally appreciated as a great boon in the interests of -
education in Muslim schools.

M a d r a s,

28th December 1908.

Sultan Mahomed,
Secretary to the Wenlock Scholar-
ship Fund, to the Managing
Committee of the Govt. Muhammadan
School, Mylapore, and to the
Association for helping the
disabled poor, M a d r a s.

Subject.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Secondary.	Remarks.
History of England.	-	-	(i) S.R. Gardiner's Easy History of England, First Course (Longman's New Historical Readers). (ii) Macmillan's New History Readers Part I, Junior.	(i) A Brief Survey of British History by Townsend Warner. (ii) History of England for Beginners by Arabella B. Buckley.	9
History of India.	-	(i) Macmillan's History of India for Primary Schools (By E. Marsden). (ii) Sell's Story of India (now expunged from the list of text books).	(i) Marsden's History of India for Middle Schools. (ii) Pope's Little Raja's Primer.	Lee Warner's Citizen of India (Revised Edition) 1.	
Geography.	Macmillan's 3 rd Standard District Geography.	Macmillan's Geography of the Madras Presidency. *	(i) Longman's Geographical Series N° I. (ii) Duncan's Geography.	(i) Longman's Geographical Series, Book 3. (ii) Morrison's New Geography of the Indian Empire.	* Its translation is available but not quite satisfactory.
Arithmetic.	Marsden's Arithmetic for Lower Primary. *	Marsden's Arithmetic for Upper Primary. *	(i) Puddlebury's Arithmetic. (ii) J. B. Lock's Arithmetic by Lewis. (iii) Arithmetic for India by Barnard Smith, Hudson and Morren.	(i) Puddlebury's Arithmetic. (ii) J. B. Lock's Arithmetic for Schools by Lewis. (iii) Arithmetic for India by Barnard Smith, Hudson and Morren. (iv) School Arithmetic by W. P. Workman. (v) Hall and Stevens (Indian Edition). (vi) Euclid's Elements of Geometry by H. M. Taylor. (vii) Lessons in Experimental and Practical Geometry by Hall & Stevens. (viii) A Manual of Geometry by W. S. Edgar. (ix) Elementary Geometry by Godfrey Sidons. (x) Hall & Knight's Elementary Algebra. (xi) Elementary Algebra, Part I, by Baker and Bourne. (xii) Easy Graphs by H. S. Hall. (xiii) Elementary Graphs by R. B. Morgan. (xiv) Elementary Algebra, Part I, by P. Ross.	
Geometry.	-	-	-	-	
Algebra.	-	-	-	-	
Domestic Economy.	-	-	Mrs Branden's Domestic Economy. #	-	# Its translation is available but is merely ridiculous.
Agriculture.	-	First Book of Lessons in Agriculture by Benson and Subba Rao. #	-	-	

Scheme for Translating Scientific Works.

(i) HOW TO DISSEMINATE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

The great value the undersigned attaches to our science, combined with the deep interest he has had always at heart in matters affecting the education of his community, has now emboldened him to submit the following for serious consideration at the hands of those who are interested therein.

2. Although men of profound learning and acute judgment in the East have taken immense pains for the advancement of science, yet as the market of their scientific researches has become dull, it may be doubted if the whole stores of Eastern knowledge can, at present, compare favourably with the vast and most useful investigations made in science by Western Nations. In truth, European science has now advanced so far that to compare it with that of the East is like comparing the finished performances of men to the toys of children.

3. It must, therefore, be a great act of sympathy with the people of the East to kindle the light of Western learning in their minds in general. For such a purpose, no means whatever can be cheaper or more effectual than the translations of really good European scientific books. Although it is sure that, even by this means, the methods of spreading western science cannot be exhausted, nevertheless, it is believed that a tolerably good amount of scientific knowledge may be disseminated amongst the masses.

4. The above undertaking is, therefore, in his humble opinion, one of the greatest utility in which oriental scholars sufficiently conversant with western science can, in the present day, engage themselves so as to serve the nations of the East, till they imbibe a sufficient taste for it and become competent to compile for themselves useful books therein.

5. Though the field laid open is of unquestionable utility, yet it has never been properly cultivated, inasmuch as a deep knowledge of the languages and the science dealt with is wanting to a great extent and those willing to undertake this work find no encouragement.

6. It may be mentioned here that Muhammadans, under the Abbaside Khalifs—the time of their greatest pride and glory—not only shewed sufficient magnanimity to be taught by their conquered race, their Greek slaves, whose courage they despised and whose superstition they detested, but also, with their best endeavours and utmost eagerness, greatly improved the Grecian sciences at a time when in Europe the light of science had not yet been kindled.

7. Such being the case, it is not improbable that Muslims in general will not, in imitation of their ancestors, now look, with aversion, to the sciences of their conquerors, the Nazarines, whose common friendship with the Muslims is indicated in their Holy Quran. We Muslims naturally show our general eagerness to learn advanced sciences, provided attempts are made to propagate them through the medium of their own dialect.

8. The necessity and utility of communicating to the Muhammadans of India, in general, the knowledge of European science by means of translating a complete series of scientific works into Urdu—their common dialect throughout and the most widely spoken language of the Peninsula—cannot, therefore, in spite of its great labor, cost and lack of encouragement, be too strongly advocated.

9. It is evident that, through the medium of their own vernacular, the readers, with a slight deliberation and attention, will be able to comprehend scientific principles and strongly impress on their mind the results of the experiments that may be devised, illustrating the chief truths of science; and that, by this mode of teaching, their power of observation may be easily awakened and their mental faculty strengthened.

10. These objects can be fully achieved only in case the translator endeavours his best to avoid, as far as possible, the use of English technicalities and to use, instead, their appropriate equivalents either in Urdu, Persian or Arabic, no matter if they be coined etymologically or otherwise, as was done by the Abbaside Khalifs, while translating the works on Grecian science.

(ii) SOCIETIES FOR TRANSLATING WORKS ON SCIENCE.

11. There are reasons to believe that, unless the task of translation is duly patronised by either the British Government or the rulers of Native States, no

hopes can be cherished for the dissemination of European scientific knowledge amongst the masses of the Indian people through the medium of their vernaculars.

12. It is also very necessary that the Societies established with the above object, whether by Government or by public, should be placed in such hands as are, by their superior qualifications in the vernaculars concerned, well suited for their management and are, at the same time, devoid of selfish motives and bias of any kind.

13. It is superfluous to dilate more on the subject here, as it is considered to be the indispensable duty of the representatives concerned to take the necessary steps to check the evils expected to result from undue favouritism or selfishness.

(iii) OFFER OF HIS HUMBLE SERVICES.

14. The special interest with which the undersigned has cultivated the useful art of translation and the time he has now at his disposal for exclusive devotion to translation work have now encouraged him to offer his humble services, so that they may be utilised in this direction; and, in doing so, he submits the following for kind consideration by those equally interested in this work.

15. With his literary attainments, combined with his talents for translation and eagerness to take an initiative himself in the undertaking in question, he has already produced in Urdu excellent translations of ten English scientific works, as under, which are highly appreciated by learned Muslims, as well as by European linguists (*Vide* Appendices C & D):—

(i) *The way to Health*, which is published at Lahore and prescribed, as a suitable text-book for Primary examinations, by the Director of Public Instruction, who has also purchased a certain number of its copies for distribution in schools: *Vide* Appendix D, No III.

(ii) *Professor Huxley's Introduction to Science Primers*, which is regarded by the Director of Public Instruction as a valuable addition to Urdu literature, its author, in his opinion, being deserving of substantial encouragement from the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society: *Vide* Appendix D, No. IV.

This work has also elicited high approbations from the learned Muhammadans of the old as well as the new school, amongst whom are 4 "Shams-ul-Ulamas," one Principal of an Islamiya College and highly learned Maulavi of Lucknow, one M. A., B. L., one B. A. and Professor of a Training College, and one Editor of an English journal: *Vide* Appendix D, Nos. V to XII.

(iii) *A Glossary to the above work*, containing as much useful matter as the original and shewing the tact demanded by it in finding out appropriate terms in Arabic for their English equivalents used in the translation, not to speak of the labor involved thereby, which can properly be gauged only by the individual who has actually made an experiment of the kind himself.

(iv.) *Jevon's Logic Primer*; (v) *Roscoe's Chemistry Primer*; (vi) *Foster's Physiology Primer*; (vii) *Dr. Dhanakoti Raju's Hygiene*; (viii) *Dr. Murdoch's Childbirth*; (ix) *Health of children*; and (x) *Training of Children*.

16. He regrets, however, that his translations for mere want of proper encouragement, with the exception of one mentioned above, have not yet been published.

17. Though he is indebted to Canon E. Sell D. D. who, highly appreciating his translations and sympathising with his humble efforts, has kindly promised to secure for him the grant of a bonus equivalent to half the cost of the publication of these works; but, as he cannot afford to meet the other moiety of cost, not to speak of any encouragement for the labor bestowed on them, their publication has been so long held in abeyance.

18. He, therefore, respectfully approaches the benevolent British Government and that of their Highnesses the Nizam and Maharaja of Mysore, who are deeply interested in the dissemination of the knowledge of European science amongst the masses, with a humble prayer that they may, sympathising with his efforts in this direction, which have hitherto been a labor of love with him, kindly render the necessary support so as to enable him to complete and publish the works mentioned above and also to further engage himself in the translation of useful works in science and in compiling text-books in Urdu literature—a great desideratum felt throughout the Presidency.

Sultan Mahmud

Sultan Mahmud of Mylapore.

APPENDIX A.—His Public Services.

(Brief History).

I.—EDUCATIONAL.

1. Actuated by a feeling, in 1831, for the dissemination of English scientific knowledge amongst his co-religionists, he translated into Urdu, the most widely spoken language of India, the following scientific works:—(i) The Way to Health (published); (ii) An Introduction to Science Primers by Professor Huxley (Complete); (iii) Its Glossary to English Scientific Technicalities (complete); (iv) Jevon's Logic Primer; (v) Roscoe's Chemistry Primer (complete); (vi) Foster's Physiology Primer; (vii) Dr. Dhanakoti Raju's Hygiene; (viii) Dr. Murdoch's Child-birth (complete); (ix) Health of children (complete); and (x) Training of Children.

2. In 1883, he took great interest and pains in improving the Government Muhammadan school at Mailapore by introducing therein moral and religious instruction and by raising the necessary funds for the help of the poor students and the up-keep of the religious branch of the institution: *Vide* M. G. O. No. 534 Educational, dated 4th October 1888.

3. (a) With his humble efforts, in 1895-6, he established the Wenlock Scholarship Fund, which now amounts to more than Rs. 11,200, for the benefit of the poor muslim students desirous of qualifying themselves for the M. B. C. M. or the B.C.E. degree examination.

(b) Efforts are continued to collect Rs. 2,600 more for the afore-said fund, so as to enable it to yield Rs. 40, per mensem, to cover the grant of two separate scholarships simultaneously. With this view, a sum of about Rs. 800 has already been collected.

4. Endeavours are also being made by him to have a branch of the Government Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School established at Mailapur.

II.—CHARITABLE.

5. In 1890-1, he took considerable pains to collect a sum of not less than Rs. 10,000, as donations and Rs. 250, as monthly subscriptions, for the Anjuman-i-Himayet-i-Islam, Madras, and to found a Muslim Orphanage under its auspices, which has now under its support and training about 40 orphans.

6. He, with his humble efforts, also founded, in 1904, an Association for Helping the Disabled Poor, which works in a constitutional manner and on a cosmopolitan basis and has now on its rolls about 115 deserving poor.

7. A work-house, to find means of support to the wandering poor, is also contemplated; and, with this object, an advance of Rs. 800 has been made for the purchase of a house.

III.—GENERAL.

8. While on duty, in 1892-3, he compiled, under the able instructions of Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, then Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, a Manual of Special Orders pertaining to Guaranteed Railways and State Lines leased to companies in India: *Vide* Appendix B, Nos. I & III.

6. Through the medium of the *Mukhbir-i-Dakkan* and the *Nair-i-Asafi*, two leading local vernacular weeklies, and the *Himayet-i-Islam*, a monthly periodical, he exerted, during the past 17 years, considerable influence on his co-religionists, with the view of creating a taste, in them, for modern science and Urdu literature and also for the furtherance of their mental, moral, social, religious and political progress, in general, thus rendering useful services to the public and to the Government in this Presidency, as well as in the State of Haidarabad.

APPENDIX B.—His Official Work.

(Testimonials).

NO. I.—MR. C. E. ROSS, formerly Government Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, writes, as under, on the 7th May 1908:—This is to certify that Mr. Sultan Mahmud was an accountant in the P. W. D. but, unfortunately, having been crippled for life, through serious illness, was retired from the service on 6th June 1902. As he belonged to the non-pensionable service, he is debarred from the benefits of a pension.

2. Although unfitted for active service, his mental abilities were unimpaired; and, with great ingenuity, he contrived for himself a portable bed, chair and table combined, wherein he could be carried about and perform clerical duties.

3. In this state, he was employed as a temporary accounts clerk in my office (Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras) in February 1906; and I understand that his services continued in that office, with some interruption, until 21st December 1907.

4. During my incumbency, until my departure on leave in May 1907, Mr. Sultan Mahmud was employed on the audit of the construction accounts of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway and performed his duties with zeal and intelligence.

5. He was also instrumental in compiling a *Manual of Special Orders*, a well-known book of reference in connection with Government audit of railway accounts.

6. Mr. Sultan Mahmud's public services in the cause of education and charity in Madras are deserving of recognition; and I believe that his ancestors rendered distinguished service to the British Raj in days gone-by.

7. I trust that this testimonial will be of some use to him in securing the employment which he seeks.

NO. II. Mr. K. Balarama Aiyar B. A., Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, writes under date 13th August 1908:—This is to certify that Mr. Sultan Mahmud was employed, during my incumbency, as a temporary accounts clerk, from 9th May 1907 to 7th September 1907 and from 28th October 1907 to 21st December 1907. In his crippled state he was able to audit construction accounts of State Railway and post registers neatly and accurately. He writes a beautiful hand and his figuring is good. His work was satisfactory.

NO. III.—MR. JABEZ LIGHTFOOT, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, writes, on the 2nd May 1895, as under:—Before leaving for England, I have great pleasure in certifying that Mr. Sultan Mahmud, accountant in my office (*viz*: Examiner of Railway Accounts), has always given me great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

2. He is a good book-keeper and has a special knowledge of all orders relating to guaranteed railways. He arranged and checked most of the proofs in the manual of special orders relating to railways in this Presidency.

NO. IV.—EXTRACTS FROM EFFICIENCY REPORTS ON ACCOUNTANTS.—(i) By Mr. J. Lightfoot, 1893:—Is intelligent and hard-working. Has a good general knowledge of guaranteed railway rules. Character good.

(ii) By Mr. A. Grant, 1894:—A good man with a considerable knowledge of the rules relating to guaranteed railways. Character excellent.

(iii) By Mr. E. A. Wathen, 1895:—Possesses good knowledge of the accounts and procedure of guaranteed railway examiner's office; and is a careful, intelligent and industrious accountant. Character excellent.

APPENDIX C.—His Literary Attainments.

(Opinions).

NO. I.—CANON EDWARD SELL D. D., Oriental linguist and University Examiner, writes, on the 14th February 1888, as under:—Maulavi Sultan Mahmud Sahib, a gentleman of high family, is known to me as an excellent scholar in Persian and Urdu. He is the author of some excellent translations of English scientific works. I have much pleasure in testifying to his courtesy and ability.

NO. II.—COLONEL W. H. LOWRY, Government Persian and Hindustani Translator and Examiner, writes in his letter, dated 13th March 1908, as under:—If there should be translation work for the Educational Department, the terribly crippled bearer of this is a really able Persian, Urdu and Arabic scholar. I fancy few could translate difficult books better into Hindustani; and he is so helpless that he can do no other kind of work. He has lost a good appointment of 200 a month from inability to move.

2. He is a man of high connections in the old Carnatic and Arcot Raj.

NO. III.—COLONEL W. H. LOWRY again writes to the Registrar, Madras University, as under, on the 8th April 1903:—Mr. Sultan Mahmud asks me to give him a letter of introduction, with a view to obtaining, if possible, Hindustani or Persian translating or examining work, should there be any.

2. Mr. Sultan Mahmud is a gentleman who is well qualified to translate or examine in Persian or Hindustani; and he has already translated several educational books.

3. He lost a good appointment under Government from illness; and any translating work would help much.

NO. IV.—COLONEL W. H. LOWRY further writes, on 17th June 1908, as under:—Mr. Sultan Mahmud had a good appointment in the Public Works Department Accounts. He was obliged to give this up on

account of illness, which left him permanently crippled and unable to go up any steps.

2. He is highly connected; and his knowledge of Persian, Hindustani and English is unusually good; and he has translated educational books, with success, into Urdu.

3. He is anxious for any translation work which he could do—in my opinion—well; and his efforts to work, while crippled, are worthy of any encouragement possible.

NO. V.—SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI HAFIZ MUHAMMAD LUTFULLA SAHIB, retired Arabic, Persian, and Urdu Munshi, Presidency College, Madras, writes, as under, on the 1st April 1903:—Maulavi Hakim Sultan Mahmud Sahib is a gentleman of a high family, possessing a high sense of honor and perfect integrity of character. His qualifications in the Persian and Urdu literature, combined with his knowledge in Arabic and English, have enabled him to produce some valuable translations of English scientific works, their unique character being the purity and simplicity of the language in which they are duly rendered and the exclusive use of the appropriate Arabic technicalities. I consider him highly deserving of every encouragement by Government, as well as by public, in his laudable efforts.

2. I may also mention here that the late Professor P. Ranganatham Mudaliar M.A. of the Presidency College was a great admirer of his abilities in Mathematics and so am I, for his ingenuity in general and unparalleled energy and high public-spiritedness of character in special. The religious section of the Government Muhammadan school at Mylapore, the Muslim Orphanage at Triplicane, the Scholarship in aid of the Muslim candidates anxious to study for the M. B. C. M. and B. C. E. degree examinations, and the Association for helping the disabled poor—all are standing monuments of his untiring efforts in the sacred cause of charity and education.

APPENDIX D.—His Translations of Scientific Works.

(Reviews).

NO. I.—MR. E. MARSDEN B. A., Inspector of Schools (afterwards Government Persian and Hindustani Translator also), in reviewing the translation of the "Way to Health," writes to the Director of Public Instruction, as under, on 10th May 1889:—Mr. Sultan Mahmud has evidently taken great pains with his translation and deserves to be encouraged.....If the translation is intended for students in colleges or fairly educated men, the style and terms used are unexceptional.....If the translator thinks it beneath his dignity to write in an easy Dakhni style, he should, at any rate, explain, in a foot-note or in the margin (for the benefit of school boys), the numerous Arabic words and expressions of which he has availed himself. The construction of the sentences is in accordance with Urdu, not Dakhni, idiom; but, although for Junior students I should prefer the latter, as being their own vernacular, the former is intelligible and may be admitted. The technical terms (gas, carbon, &c) are all rendered into equivalent Arabic terms manufactured by the Translator. To these there can be no objection, so long as the English terms are also transliterated in notes or an appendix. This he has done. To conclude, I would say what I have said or intended to say above, viz, that if the book, in its present form, is intended for educated Muhammadan gentlemen or senior students and if it be published without reference to Government, it must be regarded as an excellent and praise-worthy contribution to Urdu popular literature; but if the author wishes Government to authorise or patronize its publication as a text-book for the Upper Primary or Middle School examination, it must be revised so as to be a correct translation of the Bombay English edition (herewith forwarded) and the style made as easy as possible.

NO. II.—MR. E. MARSDEN B. A. writes to the translator as under:—I am obliged to you for your interesting letter of the 21st April and shall always be glad to hear

from you. I should be very glad if, at your leisure, you would make a statement of errors and instances of bad style in the present series of Hindustani Readers. I too think, the series want revision; but I have no time, at present, for any thing but office work. I should be glad to know in what office you are and what your address is: Dated 10th May 1889.

Thanks for yours of the 19th instant just received. I found your original letter soon after writing to you and sent off my report before receiving your 2nd. I have recommended your book to be recognized as Text for the Primary Examination: Dated 22nd December 1889.

NO. III.—FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE NOTIFICATION, dated 16th April 1891:—The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Hindustani translation of the "Way to Health" by Sultan Mahmud Sahib of Mylapore has been approved as a suitable text-book in Hygiene for the third and fourth standards of Primary Schools.

NO. IV.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 27th June 1883:—The Director is disposed to think that the book will, when finally revised, be a valuable assistance to Muhammadan students preparing for the Middle School Examination, Branch VII, Science; but he is unable to prescribe it as a text-book. When published, he will be prepared to purchase copies for distribution to Muhammadan secondary schools, provided the price fixed for each copy is reasonable. The book will also be a valuable addition to Urdu Elementary Science literature.

2. In conclusion, he expresses his opinion that the author is deserving of substantial encouragement from Madras School Books and Vernacular Literature Society.

NO. V.—SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI HAFIZ MUHAMMAD LUTFULLA SAHIB, Arabic, Persian and Urdu Munshi of the Presidency College, Madras, writes, on the 6th August 1888, as under:—In returning your Urdu translation of Professor "Huxley's Introduction to Science Primers," with its Glossary, I am glad to state that I have gone through the book, with a critical view, as desired by you, and carefully tested it to see if it is intelligible throughout. I am now satisfied that it aims at the clearest and simplest statement possible of scientific principles for the use of young readers; and I doubt whether a scientific writer would express his ideas in a clearer and simpler form than this. Indeed, it is an excellent production and is the first of its kind in Southern India. It will, I am sure, serve as a monument of your literary merit and capacity, and would reflect credit upon your industry and perseverance. The style is certainly modern Urdu, which the Muhammadans of Southern India are not quite capable of writing.

2. I am further of opinion that the Glossary, carefully prepared as it is, contains as much useful information as the text, and will also serve as a guide to Muslim students of science to enable them to know Urdu equivalents for English terms.

3. I must, in conclusion, state that the real value and merits of the work will be better appreciated by those that have themselves made an experiment of the kind.

NO. VI.—MUHAMMAD AZAM SAHIB BAHADUR B.A., Head Master, Government Madrisa-i-Azam (now Professor in the Government Training College, Saidapet) writes, on the 6th October 1888, as under:—I am sorry I have detained your translation so long and I regret that the state of my health and press of work have not allowed of my going through it with the care I should like to bestow on its perusal. As far, however, as I have examined it, the translation appears to me to be on the whole good.

2. I should certainly prefer the translation to be in a simpler style but, considering that purely Urdu words, corresponding to the technical terms used in the original, are not available and Arabic words must necessarily be introduced, I doubt if the translation could be made simpler.

3. I believe this is the first attempt by a native of Southern India to translate into Urdu an English book on science; and I wish you every success in your laudable undertaking.

NO. VII.—MAULAVI AHMAD HUSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR M.A., B.L. (now Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam and Chief Secretary to His Highness's Government) writes, on the 20th February 1889, as under:—I owe an apology to you for the intolerably long delay in replying to your kind letter. For the last five months my studies and private business have taken up almost all my time, so that I have not been able to spare an hour or two in writing to you. Still, I have read a considerable portion of your excellent translation of Huxley's Introductory Primer with great interest and profit. I can confidently affirm that your book will be invaluable to Urdu readers.

2. Your knowledge of Arabic science and literature has enabled you to find Arabic equivalents for most of the English scientific terms. This novel feature of your translation is very laudable. I have seen some Urdu translations of English Manuals on Chemistry, Physiology and other sciences; the translators do not attempt to find or even to invent suitable terms in Arabic, Persian or Urdu, corresponding to the scientific terms in English. They simply write English names in Urdu characters. These translations are primarily intended for readers unacquainted with English. To such readers it is not easy to pronounce, and much less to understand and remember, those English words. Your translation, I think, has greatly obviated this difficulty.

3. Another novel feature of your book is the systematic use of punctuation. Modern Urdu writers seem to ignore the value of this; every page of their books appears, at first sight, to contain but one sentence from the top to the bottom. Beginners experience considerable difficulty in separating at once one sentence

from another and in finding out the construction and relation of difficult words. I am glad you duly recognise the importance of punctuation in modern literature and make a proper use of it in your translation.

4. Dr. Huxley's Primer is a master-piece of artistic simplicity, scientific accuracy and idiomatic language. You have endeavoured—I think, with success—to reproduce all these qualities in your translation of that great writer's book. On the whole, I feel assured that your translation of the Primer is well adapted to give to Urdu writers an accurate idea of some of the elementary principles of modern science. I am sure that the public will be greatly benefited by your book. Wishing it every success, &c.

NO. VIII.—AHMAD MUHI-UD-DIN KHAN BAHADUR, son-in-law of His Highness the second Prince of Arcot and editor of the Muslim Herald, Madras, writes, as under, on the 11th December 1889:—I hope you will pardon my long delay in expressing my humble opinion on your valuable translation, in Hindustani, of Huxley's Introduction to Science Primers, which delay was caused by the heavy pressure of work that allowed me hardly any time for attending to other matters.

2. As regards your book, it is, so far as I am aware, the first attempt of its kind in this part of India, in all India; and a highly creditable attempt it must be pronounced to be. As I can well understand, your task as a translator must have been of no small difficulty; but, by dint of care and felicitous command of both languages, you have acquitted yourself in a way on which you are to be congratulated. The language of science being one of the most intricate to manage, the way in which you have surmounted this barrier argues in you the possession of no common skill in the manipulation of your materials. Hitherto, those addressing themselves to the labour of translating scientific treatises have contended themselves with the rather inelegant device of transliteration—a device very little helpful to the general run of Muslim students who, because of their ignorance of English, find not only difficult to pronounce, but also to understand, the scientific terms so dealt with. In this direction, you have made a new departure. Armed with your comprehensive knowledge of Arabic scientific literature, you have rendered English technical terms into their Arabic equivalents, thus rendering the students' studies pleasant, easy and profitable.

3. Again, as to punctuation, you have, to the reader's unmistakable gain, carefully followed the law of punctuation, which other writers have surely neglected, much to the perplexity of the student, who necessarily fails to comprehend the arrangement of clauses and where one sentence ends and another begins.

4. The Glossary appended appreciably enhances the worth of your work in which, so far as that is possible, the scientific accuracy and idiomatic purity of the English original are reproduced with fidelity not a little creditable to your tact of a translator as well as your general literary acquirements. I have no hesitation in saying that in this book your reputation as a man of letters finds an enduring monument.

5. While congratulating you very heartily on your success, I venture to hope that your book may find a place in the curriculum of all schools undertaking the education of Muslim youths.

NO. IX.—SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI HAJI SAHYID SHAH MUHAMMAD RUKN-UD-DIN SAHIB QADIRI, High Priest and Founder of the Latifiya Madrisa, Vellore, writes:—My dear Maulavi Hakim Sultan Mahmud Sahib, I have perused your *Tamhid-i-Mubadiyat-ul-Ulum* and I think that, like this, there might have been scarcely any translation from European scientific works. Its style is simple, mode of expression elegant and language idiomatic Urdu. Any one who peruses the translation once would like to go over it again. I fully agree with Maulavi Muhammad Iftah-ulla Sahib Ansari, Head Master of the Madrisa-i-Latifiya, in the opinion expressed by him about this work and think that it amply repays perusal. It is hoped that the author's sincere efforts will be appreciated by British Government and will produce beneficial results; and that the work may be made a source of acquiring scientific knowledge for students in Government schools.

No. X.—Maulavi Muhammad Ifhamulla Sahib Ansari of Lucknow, Head Master of the Latifiya Madrisa (Islamiya College), Vellore, writes:—My dear Maulavi Sahib, I have perused your *Tamhid-i-Mubadiyat-ul-Ulum* with its Glossary. In its execution you have indeed taken much pain and trouble and done justice to your qualifications and linguistic attainments. You have well explained the principles of the sciences therein treated and paid considerable attention to make the style simple and idiomatic. In fact, it was difficult to have executed into Urdu a translation so clear and intelligible to the mass of the people as this, which speaks highly for the author's deep comprehension of the meaning of the original and his literary attainments. The book is free from incomprehensive brevity and irksome lengthiness. Although the gate of due appreciation is closed and one's efforts and labours are not productive of good results, nevertheless, the educational policy of the British Government demands at their hands the due appreciation of such works. The authorities should, therefore, patronize the scientific work in question if they wish to propagate Western science amongst Muslims. Such useful works are really precious gems. Learned men do find out their real merit themselves, I need not say anything more. I, therefore, conclude by saying that the book containing such valuable gems may be purchased for any cost.

No. XI.—Maulavi Qazi Ubaidulla Sahib (now Shams-Mabadiyul Ulum, ul-Ulama and Chief-Government Qazi of Madras) writes, under date 13th Ziqaida 1306 A. H.:—My dear friend Maulavi Sultan Mahmud Sahib, I have perused the book you have translated. I think you have doubtless taken considerable pains in its execution and rendered it in the simplest style possible. The readers will derive ample benefit therefrom, as no such work has yet appeared in the Hindustani language. Thank God, you have taken the initiative in such an undertaking. If such translations are continued to be made, our young students will surely be benefited highly by them.

No. XII.—Shams-ul-ulama Khan Bahadur Nawab Aziz Jang, Retired First Taluqdar and Author of several works, writes to the Author from Hyderabad, Deccan, under date 3rd August 1908:—Pray accept my hearty thanks for the nicely lithographed copy of your book, called the *Rahi-Tanburusti*, so kindly sent to me by you and for the manuscript copies of your other

valuable translations received with the former and herewith returned to you by book post.

2. I am glad to state that I have perused them with great care and interest, finding them very useful as a means of disseminating European science amongst the Muslim population and also deserving of every encouragement at the hands of the public, as well as the Government, whether British or that of Native States, where Hindustani is commonly used.

3. Indeed, your translations are wonderfully simple in style, pure in language, clear and lucid in instructions and admirable in plan.

4. Though I am not so well acquainted with the English language, yet, having them compared through my translator, I find that, as a translator of English scientific books, you have done your work excellently and most creditably; and I may rightly say that you have even eclipsed the other writers of the day, especially in that you have avoided in them the use of foreign terminology and introduced, instead, Arabic technicalities. I have, likewise, noticed with great pleasure that where you have not succeeded in tracing out appropriate terms in the works of Muslim authors of antiquity, you have very ingeniously coined them, for which your talents deserve no less credit.

5. The ingenious use of accentuations and punctuations throughout your works, so rarely observed by our writers, whether ancient or modern, is the other novel feature of all your translations.

6. It will be no exaggeration at all if I were to say that these translations, masterly as they are, have established your fame and merit in our Eastern literature and Arabic science. In fact, your laudable undertaking in this direction, coupled with your praiseworthy services in the cause of education and charity, is a matter of which our fellow-citizens may justly be proud. The great sympathy, mercy and strength of mind, which you thus continue to shew, even in your miserably bed-ridden condition, are all worthy of admiration and emulation.

7. In conclusion, I wish you God-speed in your labor of love, whether in the systematic dispensation of charity or in the dissemination of Western scientific knowledge, hoping that the British Government and Native States will encourage you in your most praiseworthy efforts, especially, of the latter kind.

APPENDIX E.—His Public Services.

(General Opinion).

No. 1.—Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Khan Sahib Bahadur, then Senior Presidency Magistrate, Madras, and now Collector, South Canara, writes, under date 14th November 1905, as follows:—I have had ample opportunities to watch the progress of the Anjuman-i-Mawunat-ul-Mazurin since the time it was brought into existence by its energetic Secretary, Maulavi Sultan Mahmud Sahib Bahadur, and consider it deserving of every encouragement by the public, especially as it is intended for the disabled poor of all classes, irrespective of caste or creed. On one occasion, the Secretary was good enough to invite me for the purpose of inspecting the food given to the poor people on the list of the Anjuman. I was thoroughly satisfied with every thing I saw, and felt convinced that the management of the whole concern was in reliable and careful hands. I wish the movement every success and God-speed to the Secretary in his labor of love.

No. 11.—Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji Set Sahib, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahl-i-Islam, and President, Muhammadan Literary Society, Madras, under date 17th November 1905, writes to the Secretary of the Association as follows:—After what I have heard and seen at the Anniversary meeting of your Association, the Anjuman-i-Mawunat-ul-Mazurin, I must congratulate you on the success which has attended your laudable efforts in the matter of reforming the existing system of distributing charity, which only en-

courages idleness and increases the number of beggars in the community. I am quite convinced that the lines on which the Association is now working have been carefully laid out and that you will, doubtless, be able, in due course, to achieve all the objects the Association is aiming at. I really admire the sympathy that has actuated you to work for the public cause, even in your bed-ridden condition, with unparalleled energy, and also the genius with which you have designed the carriage for your locomotion, with a view to work for the furtherance of the sacred cause you have undertaken. I, therefore, wish you complete success in all your attempts for your Society, which highly deserves the support of all classes.

NO. III.—Shams-ul-Ulma Maulavi Haji Saiyid Shah Rukn-ud-din Muhammad Sahib Qadiri, High Priest and Founder of the Latifiya College, Vellore, addressed the Public Meeting held at the Anderson Hall, on the 28th October 1906, as under:—Gentlemen, As you know, I regard national service and that rendered for the comforts of the people of God as an unexpected blessing. Why should this not be the case when it is the profession of, or the quality inherited from, my fore-fathers? I may, therefore, without any reserve, state that though I came to, and returned from, Madras on several occasions, but I never enjoyed so much pleasure as I have done this time, owing to my having become acquainted with the conscientious and energetic work of my esteemed friend, Maulavi Hakim Sultan Mahmud Sahib of Mylapore.

2. I am now entirely at a loss to see how we should do justice to the highly energetic work undertaken by our friend and in what words we should address him. "Such is the work done by thee, and men do things like these."

3. As a chairman of the anniversary meeting of this Association, I, along with other speeches, have, with much interest and pleasure, heard the most eloquent and enthusiastic speech delivered by my learned friend which is, undoubtedly, an outcome of his high abilities in our literature. I am now so greatly impressed by this speech that I can say that "Energy" has hitherto been a word, the signification of which had produced on our mind its effect, more or less, according to our respective tastes and understandings; but to-day, if we, as it were, personify the term "Energy," it will exactly be this servant of God, Sultan Mahmud. May God reward him in this and in the next world! I may further remark that if we do not appreciate his attempts and pains-taking, we will, as it were, be dishonouring an invaluable blessing of God.

4. It is clear enough that Sultan Mahmud Sahib's personal affairs, especially his bed-ridden illness, demand that he should devote himself to his own business; but, while disregarding them, the energy he has shown in the service of the disabled people of God is such that it cannot be looked upon superficially. He has, in fact, set up a precious and unparalleled example for his community to pick up a good lesson and to devote themselves in the cause of the people of God. According to this Holy tradition of our Prophet that God is undoubtedly in the help of His servant so long as that servant is in the help of his brethren, I hope from God that, owing to his sincerity and efforts, his personal affairs will be set right. It is, nevertheless, our duty that we should extend to him our helping hand and always express our zeal encouraging his work.

5. No distinction is made by the Anjuman in their rules and regulations as to the treatment of Muslims and non-Muslims; and this, in my opinion, is the best

means of shewing the Islamic sympathy existing towards God's creatures. By this mode of kind treatment, the people of God in general can, on their own accord, be made admirers of Islamism.

6. In brief, I wish to impress that our friends should not withhold any help to this movement, either by recommending verbally or in writing or by going over and interceding personally or by means of contribution, thereby earning God's blessings in the next world.

7. Oh God! give sincerity in the work done by Muslims and make them the true children of their virtuous ancestors.

No. IV.—Maulavi Haji Ziyad-din Muhammad Sahib of Muthiyalpet, Founder of the Technical School at Vellore and the Girls' School in Georgetown, President of the Anjuman-i-Hasanat at Vellore and of the Managing Committee of the Islamiya School at Vaniyambadi, and Secretary to the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, writes to the Honourable Mr. Justice Boddam under date 20th April 1908:—Knowing, as I do, how readily and sincerely you help deserving members of the Muhammadan Community, I beg your kind permission to introduce the bearer, Maulavi Sultan Mahmud Sahib of Mylapore. Apart from his family nobility and personal merits, the community is under an obligation to him for the sacrifice of time, money, and energy he has been making, as far as possible, in the sacred cause of charity and education. Had he not become bed-ridden with an incurable disease, it is no exaggeration to say that he would have rendered very great assistance to you in your never-to-be-forgotten labours for the advancement of the Muslim Community. He comes on his itinerary bed, as it were, to beseech your ever ready patronage in a personal matter. I can conscientiously assert that, considering his past condition and his present plight, a more deserving object of your sympathy, kindness or help it would be impossible to conceive. I may be permitted to add that, considering my regard and esteem for him, any help rendered to him will be a personal favour to me.

APPENDIX F.—His Family Connections and His Ancestors' Distinguished Services.

HIS RESPECTABILITY OF BIRTH.

1. He is the son of Maulavi Hakim Muhtazim-ud-daula Sir Barah Khan Bahadur Muhtamim Jang Masih-ul-mulk Masih-ud-daula Arastu Khan Aslatun Jang (Chief Physician and Commissary-General to His Highness the last Nabob of the Carnatic, widely known as General-Doctor) who was (i) by father's side, in the 6th descent from Nawab Muhiud-din Ali Khan Bahadur, who, as a Chief Officer of Emperor Shah Jahan's Court, succeeded in exacting the *Chaut*, one-fourth part of the Revenue, from a Marhatta Chief, Rana, and received honors; (ii) in the 5th descent from Nawab Muhammad Abdulla Khan Bahadur Feroz Jang, who was granted a *mansab* of Rs. 3,000 per mensem for the meritorious services rendered by him, while accompanying Sultan Khurram on an expedition to the Deccan; (iii) in the 3rd descent from Nawab Hakim Abdulla Khan Bahadur Intizam Jang Samsam-ud-daula, husband of Nawab Nur-un-nisa Begam, daughter of Nawab Gulam Ali Khan Bahadur (Qiladar of Vellore, full brother of Nawab Saadatulla Khan, the third Nazim, i.e. Ruler, of the Carnatic, who died issueless, and father of Nawab Ali Dost Khan, father-in-law of Nawab Chanda Sahib of Arcot; and (iv) by mother's side, in the 2nd descent from Bakhshi Muhammad Bahadur Sahib, Commandant of Haidar Ali's forces.

2. He also traces, on father's side, his relationship to the two Saiyids, Saiyid Abdulla and Saiyid Hasan Ali, well-known as King-makers in the Indian History, and to Qamr-ud-din Khan Bahadur, Commander-in-chief to Emperor Muhammad Shah's forces, all these three being the maternal uncles of the above said Nawab Abdulla Khan Samsam-ud-daula Bahadur.

3. His mother was the grand daughter of Qazi Asad-ud-din Ahmad Khan Sahib, Qazi-ul-quzzat of the North Arcot district, who was by the British Government delegated with magisterial powers and also entrusted

with a monthly distribution, under his seal, of not less than Rs. 12,000 to the respective yeomahdars.

4. He also traces, on mother's side, his relationship to Baqar Husain Khan Bahram Jang II, son of Qadir Nawaz Khan Bahram Jang I (Financial Minister in the services of His Highness Nawab Wajajah Muhammad Ali Khan), who was granted, "as a mark of favour and supporting rank," the Valvanoor Jagir, which having been resumed he was granted by the British Government a pension of Rs. 1225 per mensem (*Vide* M. G. O. No. 17, dated 17th January 1775), which was continued in full to his son, the former, after the latter's demise in 1804 until his death in 1843.

5. He also counts amongst his relations: (i) on father's side, Nawab Lashkar Jang, Jagirdar, (ii) on wife's side, Saiyid Muhiuddin Sahib Alawi, Subadar, Provincial Commissioner, (iii) Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Nawab Aziz Jang, First Taluqdar, and (iv) on mother's and wife's side, Maulavi Gulam Ali Sahib Quraishi (Nazim), First Taluqdar—all holding high position in the service of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Deccan.

HIS ANCESTOR'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

6. His great great grand father-in-law, the famous Gulam Ali Sahib Quraishi, who was the holder of 80 forts in the service of Tipu Sultan of Mysore, rendered most effectual service to the East India Company and to the countries which came under their government and protection after the fall of Seringapatam, in 1799; and had the good sense to see that the best thing that could happen for all parts was that the country should be settled as speedily as possible; and by exerting his influence over the Khiladars of the different forts, without making any private bargain for himself, he had the honesty to contribute as much as lay in his power towards a settlement which he conceived to be for the general good: *Vide* the autograph letter, dated 18th July 1799, of General Sir Arthur Wellesley, then Governor of Mysore and afterwards Duke of Wellington and Prime Minister of England.



Educational Department

CN^o 451

14

Sendt.

Referred to the S.P.D.

PR
11.3.09

for favour of
remarks.

11.3.09

CBS
11.3.9.

To, The S.P.D with CN^o 451 in
original to be returned.

See.

Puctan bookmaker makes a lot of assertions but he proves none of them. Is it worth while enquiring into the matter? In the present information all that can be done is to go through each textbook & find out if anything is wrong. This will be an arduous task. Perhaps it would be better to ask Puctan bookmaker to specify more exactly where the present books are deficient.

Cbs
11.3.9.

Mr D. P. J. kindly state what text books in Hindustani are best & whether in his opinion any others should be translated? If any of the present translations are bad, could not substitutes be taken from the North of India? Is the present known as a competent man for translation work?

Ans
14/3

D. P. J. no.

Sp
Est. no. 15309
15.3.9
Recd 16.3.9.

For the list of Hindustani
text-books please see the
list of authorized text
books published annually
in the F. H. G. Gazette
It is a long list, and is
generally considered to contain
a fair selection. Other
books are added from time
to time - especially books
in use in North India.

I have made some inquiries
about ^{to} person and father
that he is not in any way
specially fitted for the work.

I think he may be left
to make his own arrangements
with a publisher and if
any of his translations are
approved by the Textbook
Committee they will be added
to the list.

I should see him this.

He is a cripple and lives
in a sort of perambulator -
one frequently sees him
about Madras. He comes
to see me from time to time
and I have told him as above

18/24.3.9

PO

Put this up

8/2

25-209

D.

Form 44 Ed. 24.1-07 and annexure thereto
pages 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20 + 21.

17

Submitted for orders.

17

20
29.3.09

Sec.

Dr. Broun's proposal^{at A} may
be appd.

Chd

30.3.9.

Hm

I think the proposal suggested by the
D.P.I. will do. The P.I. does not say
very clearly what he wants. I gather
that he wishes Govt. to undertake to
publish for him Hindustani translation
of school books which he may make.
He also suggests that he would make
a competent Examiner.

Hm
31/3

The man is not a person
to whom we sh^d. say anything
that sh^d. give him any
hope that his books will
be selected. As we know,
the smallest encouragement is
afterwards construed into
a definite promise & a
charge of made of bad faith
only to be pecuniarily compensated

CIRCULATED IN EDL.
AND LEG. DEPT.Box Ordinary No. 47
Box Confidential 1-4.9

18⁺

18

I think I know the man & I sh^d
say he is quite unqualified
to be a ~~writer~~ or translator
of textbooks.

I sh^d. simply say that
the port. report to be unable
to accede to his application

G. F. 7/11

Draft please
Ans
10/14

The draft order placed below is for approval.

RD
10.11.09

Done
Ans
12/11

DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 457, From the P.S.G., No. 584, dated 1. 3. 1908.

ORDER.
Musc

No. 221, dated 14-4-1909.

Sultan Muhammad Sahib
will be informed that the Govt.
regret to be unable to accede
to his application.

10 - 4.09

Ans
1314

Des'td. 15/4/00

To Sultan Muhammad Sahib,
Copy to the D.P. ^{Mysore} Mysore

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____ } 190 .
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
 190 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DEBATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only
- Q = Copy heading only.

20