

Educational (191/) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 5-63

DATED 12-8-1911-

[Despatch Abstract.]

Goat Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Approving the proposal of the
S.P.D. to locate the new building to be
constructed for the _____ in the North-
eastern corner of the Old College Compound.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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CURRENT FILE.

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It is requested that the reply to this
communication may be addressed
to Mr. K. Gopal Rao, Pundit,
Christian Literature Society for India,
4, Chennappa Lane, Georgetown,
Madras.

For enclosures, please
see the last three pages.

3

Madras, 24th December, 1910.

Encl. Cuo. 82
16-1-11

To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
Fort St. George,

M A D R A S.

Honoured Sir,

With reference to the articles published in the "Patriot"
of the 6th, 7th and 22nd instants, we the undersigned strongly
protest against the proposed removal of the Government Ori-
-ental Manuscripts Library to the Director's Office, Mungam-
-bakam and respectfully beg the Government that the proposed
new building for the library may be erected in a locality suit-
-able to the reading public as has been suggested in the afore-
-said articles with which we fully sympathise.

Copies of the aforesaid issues of the "Indian Patriot"
are herewith submitted for kind perusal and favourable con-
-sideration.

We beg to remain,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

V. Venkateshramanahphd Esq
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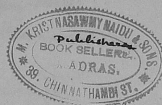
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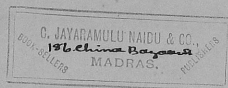
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K. Gopal Rao,
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4. Acharappan Lane, G. T.,
Madras.

It is requested that the reply to
this communication may be addressed
to Mr. K. Gopal Rao, Pundit,
Christian Literature Society for India,
4 Acharappan Lane, G. T., Madras.

For enclosures please see
the following three pages.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL
MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.—I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It may be extraordinary news to many, if not to most people, that there exists, in the north-eastern corner of the old original building of the Madras Museum, a public institution of the above name, with neither a prominent position nor a conspicuous sign-board. The worst of it lies in the fact, that there is not even an independent entrance into it.

Before we can reach the Library, we have to go through three big halls of the old Museum building, that are not in a hue. The nearest hall to the Library, styled Amravati, section contains isolated walls and ornamental dittoes, as if to shield the Library from public view, because the hall has to accommodate grotesque images and inscription-rolls that excite little or no interest. To cross all this, the gate that separates the Library and the Amravati section, when shut, will make the former appear to be more or less a go-down. Even when the door is kept wide open, the Library does not attract the attention of any visitor; for, the floor of the Library is in level far below that of the Museum; and although usually looked at by some, the Library is generally mistaken for the Museum Office, as there is no conspicuous sign-board to illustrate its existence.

On the first Saturday of every month after 12 o'clock, when the Museum is open only for *Ghoshia* ladies, the passage to the Library is through the old Museum theatre at its back. After going across the gallery and the platform of the old theatre, and after passing through a cell or two filled with foul and stuffy air, we approach the passage and the doorway that give immediate entrance into the Library. They are too narrow to let in conveniently even a man of average size. The more obscure situation of the old theatre misleads the public to think that the Library also is closed on *Ghoshia* days.

So much, then, for the surroundings of the Library, but something more important is to be said about its internal condition. To quote the *Madras Mail*, "A well-ventilated, well-lit and well-equipped consulting room has been a crying want in connection with the Library for years; and if the Institution is adequately to fulfil the purpose of existence, the sooner the defect is remedied, the better it will be."

To be frank, it must be confessed that the existing accommodation is hardly sufficient for even a dozen visitors at a time. The increase of staff by the recent reorganisation has made matters worse. As a matter of fact, the members of the staff themselves are now suffering from want of suitable seats; and if the interminable temporary copyists, whose services are, nevertheless, indispensable after the reorganisation, were to resume their work in usual numbers, the Library must necessarily be closed for the public, at least for the time being, to avoid overcrowding and consequent unpleasantness. It may be added that the ventilation now available is very far from what is desirable and necessary. Besides, when we remember the fact that we have mostly to decipher unrolled, ancient palm leaf manuscripts in diverse characters, whose literary treasures have been greatly drained by frequent incursions of white-ants and book-worms and their powerful and stealthy ally, Time, the question of scanty light will become all the more pressing. It

is very regrettable that the glass frames fixed between the upper and the lower parts of the manuscript-cases have never failed in the hot weather to impregnate the interior with dazzling light and intense heat so as to render sustained work impossible, and they generally fail in other seasons to serve their well-meant purpose of supplying sufficient light.

Such is the deplorable condition of the Library, so far as its location and accommodation are concerned. But it is very gratifying to note that the benign Government have themselves understood the situation to a considerable extent and initiated some steps for its rectification. Thanks to Mr. W. Francis, the then Acting Educational Secretary to Government,—it is to his high sense of duty and impartial judgment that we owe the G. O. No. 491, Educational, dated 25th August 1909. The G. O. is more or less the first instalment of good, in as much as the interests of the various popular languages are in a way safeguarded and, as a matter of fact, on its further development and proper enforcement alone rest entirely the real prospects of the revival and the well-being of the Library. It is again in this G. O. that we find, among several clauses of the kind, the most liberal observation of the Government, that "increasing the existing accommodation, whether by the use of adjoining rooms in the present building or by erecting new ones" should be considered by the Curator in his proposals for the improvement of the Library, then to be submitted. We are glad to learn that the Library authorities have not been idle in making the preliminary arrangements to take advantage of the golden opportunity.

But how far the suggestions of the Government, if literally carried out, could bring about the required improvements, we shall presently see. The only adjoining room available in the present building, by the use of which the existing accommodation of the Library could be increased, is the old Museum theatre. It may be, with several alterations, converted into a consulting room for the Library, but it will be a worse one than the one now we have, in respect of prominence as well as of other matters. Not only will it be equally repulsive during the summers on account of its glass frames similar to those described already but will also be devoid of the little southern breeze we get in the present accommodation through the windows of the original Museum building. Besides, it is highly doubtful whether the Museum authorities will consent to part with it permanently, as it is often utilised for departmental lectures and other public purposes. Then we shall look into another aspect of the suggestion. The present Library building admits of enlargement only towards

the east. But any enlargement is only liable to render it more unfit for use, because the little light and less ventilation now available will almost disappear on account of their diffusion over a larger area, their channels remaining the same, if not somewhat diminished. It is further improbable whether the proposed extension of the Museum buildings will permit any such enlargement of the Library accommodation, as the latter, in all likelihood, interferes with the former. What, therefore remains for us to consider is, whether there is any vacant site in the Museum compound, where a new premises for the Library can be prominently erected. Yes, there is more than enough for it. But the Museum authorities would probably never accede to any such thing, as it would overshadow their own buildings. We say, therefore, conclusively that it is impracticable to improve satisfactorily the existing accommodation of the Library within the Museum compound.

We publish today the second and the last of the series of articles on the oriental manuscript Library, in which our Correspondent has some very practical and valuable suggestions to make. We hope they will be considered by the authorities, now that the matter has come up for consideration, especially as some of the suggestions affect the popularity of the oriental manuscript Library as an institution.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.—II.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

After great deliberation, I propose a measure to propose that the Library may very profitably be removed to a suitable building to be erected for it, either in the Esplanade or in its vicinity, where there is plenty of unoccupied ground. It is also desirable that the proposed building should be as near as possible, both to the Tramway and the Railway Station as well as to the Government Translators' Office, located in the Fort St. George, where the Library also was once accommodated. If this is achieved, it will not only remove all the aforesaid disabilities, but will also confer on the Library two special advantages which could never be dreamt of otherwise.

Firstly, the Library need not any longer depend, to maintain its popularity, on the class of visitors whom the curator has in explaining, in his Annual Report, the fall both in the number of visitors and of Manuscripts consulted during 1909-1910, characterised as "casual curiosity visitors whose interest in conning Mrs. is not serious." We may add that, if not for its location in the Museum buildings, which are daily frequented by large numbers of casual curiosity visitors who have no serious interest in anything, and if not for the attractive paintings that hang on the Library wall opposite to its entrance through the Museum, there is no reason for the Library, as long as it remains in such a remote corner, unconnected with train or tram communication, to command any appreciable amount of popularity, although it is a most useful and instructive institution in itself and ought to prove, and would have proved several times more popular, if it were to be within the reach of those who have much to do with it. It may be, however, argued: "When the Connemara Public Library, not to speak of the University Library newly opened, could, from within the same Museum compound, command and maintain its due popularity, why could not the Oriental Mss. Library do?" The reply is not far to seek. Apart from the obscure position and insufficient and unsuitable accommodation that peculiarly stand in its way at present, the Oriental Library has to face a number of inherent and irreparable odds in winning its popularity. The Connemara Library is generally utilised by large numbers of students, whose entire business is study, by persons who could conveniently spare the necessary time for their visits, or could find material recompense in consulting its contents and by others who have some emergent and important references to make; whereas the Oriental Library, which contains nothing that affords pleasure reading or a research or reference of immediate use in practical life but a lot of rotten Mss. which cause extraordinary strain on the visitor's eye and brain, is to be made use

of by a limited number of publishers of Oriental literature, who, from want of proper encouragement, are obliged to look at everything from a too commercial point of view, and of Oriental scholars who are refused to such a condition that they cannot be extravagant of time or energy in the midst of their struggle for existence. Thus, the Oriental Library, on account of its out-of-the-way situation, has not been resorted to, either by all those who have to do with it or as often as is necessary for those who resort to it. The one special advantage, therefore, is that the Library will be enabled to command and maintain the highest possible amount of popularity, if it is removed to the Esplanade or its vicinity, which is not only the seat of business for publishers and Scholars of Oriental languages as well as for the public at large, but is also closely connected with all parts of the city, both by train and tram communication.

Secondly, the present system of appointing one individual to superintend all the various languages represented in the Library is not altogether satisfactory. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get one who is, at the same time, a specialist of all the various languages and possesses equally keen interest in the development of all of them. Possible exceptions there may be, but it may, without much fear of contradiction, be asserted that those who profess to know a considerable number of languages possess only a superficial knowledge, at any rate not as much as one who is a specialist and who cherishes the best sentiments for the advancement of a language which he has made his life study. The subject is one of great importance and requires separate treatment; and I will, therefore, deal with it at length in a subsequent article. But the danger of the existing kind of management, it must be stated, is everywhere become too great to be overlooked, and I am afraid the dying vernaculars would die before our very eyes, if this state of things is to continue any longer. As far as the Institution under notice is concerned, the dangerous element can be very effectively rooted out by placing, under the occasional yet direct supervision of the Government Translators, the various languages of the Library in which their respective specialistic qualifications lie. It may be safely asserted that the Government Translators will not, as they will not be wanting in taste or interest, grumble to do for their respective languages what a Professor of Sanscrit of the Presidency College does for Sanscrit and his mother-tongue as the Curator of the Library, provided that they will be given independent charge of those languages and necessary facilities to work for them. If this specialistic management is to be had, it is also necessary that the Library should be located as near the Translators' Office as possible; because the Translators, being full-time workers, unlike the Professors of Sanscrit of the Presidency College, might not be able to conveniently attend to the proposed Library work. The other special advantage, therefore, is that the way to supply the long-felt want of specialistic superintendence for the Library is become very easy, if the Library is removed to the Esplanade or its vicinity which will be very near the Translators' Office located in the Fort St. George. If the defect of what may be euphemistically called linguistic management is to be thus rectified, it needs no prophetic eye to say that the highest and the noblest possibilities of the Library will be wonderfully developed.

I now finish this with an earnest appeal to our benign Government to consider the above facts and proposals and do for the

Library and for the various vernaculars the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Since writing this article, I came to know that the Library authorities also have found it impossible to improve the existing accommodation within the Museum compound and consequently recommended the removal of the Library to a new building to be erected for it elsewhere. So far it is happy news; and we must congratulate the authorities for having hit upon the right plan. But it is much to be regretted if the site selected by them is, as the information goes, situated at the back of the Victoria Technical Institute. The Library will be then in a much more obscure and out-of-the-way corner, and it is sure to lose the little popularity that it now commands on account of its accommodation in the Museum buildings. Except that it may facilitate the publication of Sanscrit works without any kind of interruption from the visitors, of course, to the detriment of the fundamental objects of the Library, we cannot understand the usefulness of the proposed removal of the Library to the back of the Victoria Technical Institute. In fine, it is a happy augury that the authorities themselves have moved in the matter. What I once more earnestly appeal to their favorable consideration is to move in the right direction and construct the building in a place which is not only suitable for the reading public, but also affords the working of the managing staff that may be constituted in accordance with the change proposed above.

INDIAN PATRIOT.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22, 1910.

MANUSCRIPTS ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT LIBRARY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

In continuation of my article published under the same head in the *Indian Patriot* dated the 6th and the 7th Instants, I have to say a few words more, regarding the location of the Library.

It is now understood that the Ag. Director of Public Instruction disapproved of the site at the back of the Victoria Technical Institute recommended by the Curator and ordered the erection of the proposed new building for the Library in the compound of his office, Old College, Nungambakam. The papers connected with this matter are expected to be with the Government for final disposal.

The proposed location of the Library at the back of the Victoria Technical Institute is, as has been already said, much worse than its present location in the Museum Buildings; but it now appears to be comparatively better when we learn of the locality to which the higher authorities have proposed the removal of the Library. We feel we are very much disappointed. There can be no more obscure and out-of-the-way corner for the Library than the Old College, Nungambakam. It is more than a mile off from the nearest Tramway. The removal of the Library to the Old College is the worst that can ever be the Library; and it practically amounts to the abolition of the Institution, inasmuch as the primary object of its existence, viz., the public utility, is concerned.

We shall, therefore, once more request the Government to seriously consider the facts and proposals set forth in the second

part of the aforesaid article, published on the 7th Instant, before they dispose of the papers connected with the matter under notice. The public, specially interested in the well being of the Library, it is understood, are preparing to submit a Memorial to the Government to the same effect.

I have subsequently learnt that the Translators' Office has been temporarily removed from the Fort St. George to Rundalls Road, Vepery and that the Government are contemplating to erect a separate building for the Translators' Office elsewhere. I shall therefore modify my proposal like this—

For both the institutions, the Library and the Translators' Office, a common building or two separate buildings in a common compound may be erected in any place between the High Court and the People's Park, so that the locality may be as near the Tramway as possible. Then the Library will be in a position not only to command and maintain the highest possible amount of popularity, but also to secure, at the hands of the several Government Translators, the best available specialistic superintendence for the various languages it represents.

With regards to the urgent necessity for specialistic superintendence for the Library, I wish to say a few words here, although I shall deal with the subject at length in a subsequent article. The Government have, in their order No. 191, Educational, dated 25th August 1909, requested the Curator, "to see that Manuscripts in the Dravidian languages are not neglected in favour of those in Sanscrit with which latter the Library is already somewhat disproportionately supplied." The Government have asked the Curator to do several more useful things in that order, but practically in vain. Neither the subsequent reorganisation nor the work turned out afterwards, indicates clearly that the Government Order is heeded to in all its details. The state of the various neglected languages still remains quite unimproved, and what is worst of all, they have been denounced and depreciated in the subsequent and latest Annual Report for no fault of theirs. All this is the unmistakable consequence of what may be called linguistic management, which has been tried with almost the same result for the last about 40 years. Hence comes the necessity for specialistic superintendence, and nothing better than placing the various languages under specialistic superintendence, can be done to raise the Vernacular literature from the low depths into which it has been deliberately thrown.

In conclusion, we beg to point out once again to the Government that the revival and the well-being of the Library rest entirely on the further development and proper enforcement of the aforesaid G. O. and that, if a touch of the zeal and energy spent on the publication of Sanscrit works is diverted to the fundamental functions of the Library, the Library will not fail for a moment to be a fountain-head of Oriental wisdom.

Educational Dept

(Circ 82)

32

Depd with Ct.
26.1.11

DP
24/1

Enclt 9082-19 24.1.11

Referred to the

DP. 2. for remarks.

74
23.1.11

AD
23.1.11

Cal
W/1

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received 191 . Registered 23-3-1911.



Subject.

Submitting remarks on Government endorsement No. 82-1 Educational dated 24th January 1911 in regard to the selection of a site for a building for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Ref on Current No. 8177/09

Spare copies.

Station Madras, Dated the 22nd March 1911.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone M.A., F.R.S.,

(Designation) As: Director of Public Instruction,

Madras

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

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 82-1, Edl., dated 24th January 1911, I have the honour to submit that the Central Museum building or compound seems to be the best location for the Oriental Manuscripts Library but that the Superintendent of the Museum having declared it impossible to find a suitable place for it in that compound some site in the immediate neighbourhood was therefore thought of.

The petition forwarded by you under the above endorsement is the work of a former temporary clerk in the Oriental Manuscripts Library who resigned his appointment previous to its reorganization and whose ^{there} reemployment was refused by the Curator owing to his unsatisfactory conduct. It may perhaps be taken that the news paper articles on the subject come directly or indirectly from the same source.

The Pantheon Road is no doubt rather far from the

32
more thickly populated parts of the city, but this, at any rate, ensures quiet and comparative freedom from dust and the location of the Library there does not probably present any serious hindrance to the use of the Library by the Savants for whom it exists. The Library is not for "The People" at all and it is not desirable that it should become a haunt of idlers or jobemongers. 34

The work of the Translators to Government has nothing to do with Oriental Studies and I cannot conceive that there would be any advantage in trying to put the Library piecemeal into their hands.

I return herewith the enclosure to your endorsement under reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. Krishnamoorti

For Director of Public Instruction.

P.V.S.

P.V.S.

Encl
No.
Spare copy

33/27 Edl. cor. 650
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received

191

Registered

23-3-

191/

35

23 MAR 1911

Subject.

Enquiring whether the site selected in the north-eastern corner of the Old College compound for the Oriental Manuscripts Library meets with the approval of Government.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Ref on Current No. 8177/09

Spare copies

Station Madras, Dated the 22nd March 1911

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A.F.R.H.S.,

(Designation) AG: Director of Public Instruction.

Madras

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

Sir,

In continuation of my letter Ref on Cur No. 8177 of N. 09, dated 6th December 1910, I have the honour to state that for the reasons given therein I had to give up the alternative sites selected by the Curator and have now selected in the north-eastern corner of the Old College compound a site which I consider well suited for the purpose in consequence of its contiguity to the office of the Registrar of Books. I beg therefore to request that you will be good enough to let me know whether Government approve of the site in question and, if so, whether I may ask the Consulting Architect to Government to devise, in consultation with the Curator and myself, a suitable plan to fit the site.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of Public Instruction.

P.V.S.

(C)

DP 3/4

To, the D.P.I.
18210 J
5.4.11

34

Educational Department

CN: 650

26

memo No 650-183.4.11.

With reference to his letter No.

No. 8177 of 22nd March 1911, on the subject of the selection of a site for the construction of a building for the Govt. Oriental manuscript library, Madras, the D.P.I. is requested to obtain and submit to Govt, for reference, a ^{rough} plan of the old college compound marking therein all the existing buildings in the compound and showing clearly the position of the site.

PPD
2.4.11
3.4.11
RD
2.4.11

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



Received 190 , Registered 18 5 1901.

Subject.

Submitting a plan of the Old college compound marking the site proposed for the construction of a building for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, M a d r a s.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies.

Ref on Current No. 8177/09

Station M a d r a s, Dated the 15th May 1901.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J.H. Stone, M.A.F.R.S.,

(Designation) Ag: Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 650-1, dated 3rd April 1911, I have the honour to submit herewith the plan of the Old College compound, the site proposed by me for the location of the Oriental Manuscripts Library being marked 1 and another proposed by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, being marked 2 and to state that the site marked 1 would contain a building 150' x 50' or more, of two storeys adjoining the office of the Registrar of Books. The building might consist of a library 80' x 20', two office rooms 20' x 25', one office room 10' x 25' and a hall with stair-case 20' by 25'. If this accommodation is considered insufficient, the size of the site would allow of extension.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. Sundarambhar
For Director of Public Instruction.

PRC?
18/5

Memorandum No 3701-C dated 21.6.1911

The Suppy. Engineer, V. circle is informed that the site marked 1 in the accompanying blue print plan has been suggested to Government as a suitable site for the location of the proposed new building for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. Before however finally approving of it, Government desire that the point should be examined whether the proximity of the Coom is a drawback to the proposed site. If the site is, as Government assume, well above highest flood level, yet it is certain that the building will be damp proof and the manuscripts secure from the risk of injury from damp. The Suppy. Engineer is requested to submit a report on this point

(Sd) F. H.
D. R.

To
The Suppy. Engineer, V. circle
with blue print

Delivered
23.6.11

37

39

Copy of letter from S. D. Pardo Esquire,
Supt. Enginero, Pinar, No 522. tr, dated 4.7.11:-

In reply to your memo No 3701-C,
dated 21.6.1911 I have the honour to
report that the F.L. at the site under
reference is very nearly the same as ground
level.

But with a moderate basement,
filled in with dry jelly (stone for preference)
a damp proof course, and possibly a
stone during the monsoon it should be
possible to make the manuscripts per-
fectly secure from risk of injury from
damp

mm

NOTES.

C.No.82, From Mr. Venkatakrishnama Chetti, dated 24th December 1910.

S u b j e c t.

New buildings for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library is at present located in the Government Museum, old buildings. While reviewing the report on the working of the Library during 1908-09, the Government called for proposals for providing increased accommodation for the library--vide clause (3) (d) of G.O.No.491, Educational, dated 25th August 1909. In paragraph 6 of his letter dated 28th April 1910, the Director of Public Instruction reported that the present building was quite unsuited to the requirements of the Library; that it was proposed to have entirely new buildings for it adjoining the Connemara Library and promised to address Government separately on the subject. In his letter dated 6th December 1910, the Director of Public Instruction has since reported that no sites near the Connemara Library ^{could} be acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library and that he has directed the Curator of the library to consult the Public Works Department as to the feasibility of constructing a building for the library in the old college compound and the probable cost of the proposal. It is against this proposal that the present numerous signed petition is submitted.

m

Page 4 of G.O. no.
372 Ed. 9 1-7-10. O

Looped. Sign N

39
10

41

2. The petition may be referred to the
Director of Public Instruction for remarks. The
draft below is for approval.

TK
23.1.11

RO

23.1.11

Cal
24/11

[End No 82-1 Sold 24th January 1911.]

GOVERNMENT

OF

INDIA

W

From the D.P. 3, No. 8177 / 09 dy 22 - 3 - 11.

" " " No. 8177 / 09 3 22 - 3 - 11.

pages 1 to 29 of C.F.

page 31 of C.F.

— do —

pages 31 + 32 of C.F.

page 32 of C.F.

page 33 of C.F.

As regards the petition protesting against the location of the Oriental manuscript library in the Old College compound, the D.P. 3 states that the petition is the work of a former temporary clerk of the library who resigned his appointment previous to its reorganization and whose reemployment in the library was refused by the Curator owing to his unsatisfactory conduct. He adds that the newspaper articles may, perhaps, be taken to have come directly or indirectly from the same source. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone observes that the Pantheon road is no doubt far from the thickly populated parts of the City, but this, at any rate, ensures quiet and comparative freedom from dust and ~~the~~ the location of the library there does not present any serious hindrance to the use of the library by the savants for whom it exists. He does not think that there would be any advantage in trying to put the library ^(piece-meal) into the hands of the Translators to Govt. who have nothing to do with oriental studies.

2. The D.P. 3 has accordingly selected in the north-eastern corner of the old college compound a site which he considers well suited for the purpose in consequence of its contiguity to the office of the Registrar of Books (who is also the Curator of the Oriental manuscript library). The D.P. 3 enquires whether

Page 30 of C.F.

whether the Govt. approve of the site in question and if so whether he may ask the Consulting Architect to Govt to devise, in consultation with the Curator and himself, a suitable plan to fit the site.

3. There appears to be no objection to the location of the library in the old College compound. But before the site can be approved, the D.P. may be requested to obtain and submit to Govt, for reference, a plan of the old College Compound marking therein the existing buildings and showing clearly the position of the site selected.

The draft memo placed below is submitted for approval.

OP
2.4.11

RD
5.4.11

Sum
my

[memo. No. 650-1 Dtd 3rd April 1911]

From the D.P. No. 8177 d 15th May 1911.

Please see the plan submitted by the D.P. to which is placed below.

2. The site marked 1 which adjoins the office of the Registrar of Books may, it is submitted, be approved. It is stated that the size of that site will allow of future extensions to the building, if necessary.

OP
22.5.11

Secy

msm
24/5/11

H.M.

I should ~~be~~ ^{think} ~~thought~~ it more convenient
to

circd. in Box No 12.

to locate the building at the site marked
1, which the D.R. prefers.

LD.
25-5-11

I don't think we could find a site for this
building near the Esplanade even if it were
of advantage to have the building at that
place. The student who goes to the library &
use it are probably most of them of the class
who would visit the Museum & Connemara
Library & it seems suitable enough to have
the library erected not far from the
Museum. The proposed site No 1. seems
suitable. It is close to the Office of the
Registrar of Books who looks after the Govt.
Library & is inside a compound
where quiet prevail & where there is
little dust. I think we may
accept the site No 1. and direct the
preparation of plans. The Museum
authorities will be able to utilize the
existing rooms.

Before orders issue please
circulate the papers -



Circled in Box No 28.

Wm.
25-5-11
Hon. Mr. Krishnasami Aiyar
" " Attorney
H.C. the Governor.

LD.
27-5-11

I see no objⁿ to the file selected
by my hon^l colleague

M

29.5.11

I have no objection.

Dec 29/11

I have no objection!

But I think that the point
sh^d be examined whether the
proximity of the house is a
drawback to the site.

If it is - as I assume it is -
well above highest flood level, yet
is it certain that the building
will be damp proof & the
manuscripts secure from
all risk of injury from damp?

W St. 5. 11



21 no. 1127-1
T. 6. 11



Will P.W.D. kindly advise as to the points
raised by H.E. the Foreman?

P.W.D. no.

1-6.11

P.W.D.

Memor. to the SE R.F.H. Circle - N 3701CB, 26.6.1911

Cr 1556. From the — do — No 5224/11 4.7.11

P.T.O.

For the Under Secretary

The S.E. 14th Civil, who was referred to in the letter, reports that all F.L. at the site under reference is very nearly the same as found level, but with a moderate basement filled in with dry ^{that} ^{adamp, prop, coarse, and possibly a stone, having its own} jelly. It should be possible to make the masonry cribb perfectly secure from risk of injury from damp. With this information, the plan may be submitted to be returned to Educational

page 37 C7.

1. The plan is to be submitted to the Educational Department for their consideration. 2. The plan is to be submitted to the Educational Department for their consideration. 3. The plan is to be submitted to the Educational Department for their consideration.

11/2
2 1/2
2 3/4
2 3/4

I have now seen the plan for the first time & I think Site No 1 looks very near the bank of the river to place a building containing valuable books. I cannot find Site No 2 which is stated to have been recommended by A.E.E. but it was probably selected further away from the river for safety.

Except for this point objection which may have been considered already by A.E.E. I have no objection to join to Site 1. I recommend the point being selected

Place "2" in the South west corner of the plan.



Educational U.O

11/2
2 1/2
2 3/4
2 3/4

Hm.
A.E. to Gov.

Circled in Box No 24.

for orders whether it may be
approved subject to the provision of the measures
against damp advised by the S.E. There is
no doubt that it is much the most convenient
locality.

S
5-8-11

I think the Site 1. may be
chosen. The Cooran is only in flood
for a very few days in the year, & then
very often not in high flood. With the
precautions proposed by the S.E. the
building can be perfectly safe. It is
inward as the damp from the
atmosphere that damages books etc.
I don't think the damp from the
river will do any harm.

M
Ville
5-8-11

Very well W 8-8-11



A draft order is submitted for approval.

PD
10-8-11

AD
11-8-11

S
12-8-11

[fo. No 563 ins. dt 12-8-11]

48

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , dated 191 .

" " " " " " 191 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 82 , From the MRS. K. Gopal Rao & Others No. , dated 24-12-1910

649 , " S.P. 9 , " 8177 , " 22-3-11

" " 650 , " " S.P. 9 , " 8177 , " 22-3-1911

" " 1120 , " " S.P. 9 , " 8177 , " 15-5-11

" " " " Superintendent Engineer , " 5224 , " 4-7-1911
V Circle

ORDER.

Mis.

No. 563 , dated 12.8.1911.

The Govt. approve the proposal of the S.P. 9 to locate the new building to be constructed for the Oriental Manuscripts Library at the site suggested by him in the north-eastern corner of the Old College compound. and he will be requested to obtain and submit for the approval of Govt. a plan and estimate for the proposed building, making provision for the precautionary measures against damp advised by the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, in his letter read above.

2. The petitioners will be informed that the Govt. do not consider that the location of library in the Old College Compound

1/35 of C.F.

2/12/8

1/37 of C.F.

47

by the persons for whom it is intended.

PR

11.8.11

AD

11.8.11

49

J

12.8.11

To, the S.P. G. } ✓
 " P.W.D. } with G.E.'s letter.
 " Petitioners (Para. 2 only)

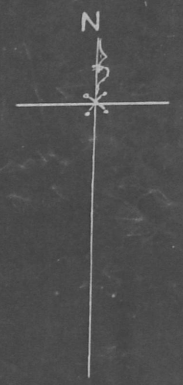
desp'd
 18/8/11

PLAN OF THE GROUNDS OF THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — NUNGUMBAUKUM.

P. N^o 143 G
1908

SHOWING PROPOSED SITE FOR THE OFFICE AND QUARTERS FOR THE INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS CENTRAL CIRCLE — MADRAS

SCALE 100 FT. TO 1"



NATURE OF SURFACE SOIL = CLAY 6-6 DEEP
DE. DE. SUB SOIL = SAND

Wood
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
PRESIDENCY DIVISION

When given for copying _____
 1 copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____ } 191

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

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. _____

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT. _____

STATEMENT WITH DITTO. _____

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL. _____

A A A A A A A

NE-

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.

16/10/1911