

Home Education (1916) Department.

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O., No. 12964

DATED 2-12-16

[Despatch Abstract.]

Journal of Indian Art and Industry.-

Furnishing the Govt. of India with the opinion of the
Government regarding the publica-
tion of the ----- after the war.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (= O) or spare copy (= S.O.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number	Date.	Original (= O) or spare copy (= S.O.)	Initials with date of (1) Referencer acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to the department concerned.

CURRENT NO.
5701
FINANCIAL

No. 25.

FROM

Rep. 3.10.16
KUNWAR MAHARAJ SINGH, C.I.E.,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

*The Chief Secretary to the Government
of Madras.*

Simla, the 13th September 1916.

Department of Education.
Museums.

SIR,

- Apr 26/16*
info
1. Letter from Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, Ltd., dated the 2nd March 1916, and enclosure.
 2. Letter from Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, Ltd., dated the 6th April 1916, and enclosure.
 3. Letter to Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, Ltd., no. 24, dated the 24th August 1916.

I am directed to forward, for the
information of the
Governor in Council
a copy of the correspondence noted
on the margin, and to request that the
Government of India may be favoured

with the advice of His Excellency in Council
in consultation with the Curators of Museums, etc., as to the manner in which
the Journal of Indian Art and Industry should be dealt with after the present
war.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. N. Singh

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated London, the 2nd March 1916.

From—MESSRS. W. GRIGGS & SONS, Limited, London, S. E.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,
Simla, India.

"Journal of Indian Art and Industry."

On June 19th 1914, we had the honour to address you with regard to increased support for the "Journal of Indian Art", and in consequence of our request you were good enough to arrange for the matter to be brought before the various Indian Government departments and others who were concerned.

While there was certainly some result from this, we regret to say it was but a small one, and we find that it has been about counterbalanced by other successions.

Meanwhile the present critical trade conditions and the continually increasing cost of production occasioned by the war have made matters still more difficult for us, and we fear that without a more solid and unchanging support on the part of the Government we shall have to consider seriously whether we can continue to produce the publication to the same high standard without either reducing the letterpress and plates or increasing the price per copy. The reduction of size may indeed be forced upon us owing to the British Government's restrictions in the matter of paper supply.

The alternative of discontinuing publication, at all events for the remainder of the war, is at present under consideration by our board of directors. In the interests of Indian art study we have every desire to avoid such a drastic measure.

We are therefore constrained once more to appeal to the Government of India, asking them to remember the conditions under which the "Journal of Indian Art" was founded, and to see if it is not possible to arrange for a more liberal and unfluctuating support. We feel that if we are to continue publication we should be assured of a fixed Government subscription of at least 1,000 copies. In this connexion we desire to remind you that at one time the Government distribution list for several years totalled close to this number, as may be seen from our enclosure, and we feel sure that it must still be possible to restore and maintain the Indian circulation at what is, after all, only a moderate figure.

"Distribution List, Journal of Indian Art, 1904."
(Another list shows a total of 983.)

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DISTRIBUTION LIST "JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART," 1904.

Serial Nos.	No. 86, April, 1904.
1 Chief Secretary to Govt., Fort St. George, Madras ...	102
2 Sec. to Govt., Public Works Dept., Madras ...	1
3 Secretary, Board of Revenue, Settlement Dept., Madras ...	23
4 Director of Public Instruction, Madras ...	10
5 Inspector General of Prisons, Ootacamund ...	12
6 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Madras ...	1
7 Librarian, Connemara Library, Madras ...	1
8 The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Genl. Dept., Bombay	146
9 The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept., Calcutta ...	282
10 The Secy. to the Govt. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad ...	77
11 The Secretary to the Govt. of the Punjab, Lahore, Punjab ...	59
12 Secretary to the Govt. of Burma, Rangoon, Burma ...	70
13 The Chief Com. Cent. Provs., Nagpur [26 copies resvd. for binding at end of year] ...	58
14 The Chief Commissioner, Assam, Shillong, Assam ...	17
*15 The Chief Commissioner, Coorg, Bangalore, Mysore ...	4
*16 The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, Ajmere ...	1
17 H. H. the Nizam's Govt. 15 copies reserved for binding at end of year	
*18 The Hon'ble the C. C., N. W. Frontier Province, Peshawar ...	4
19 Secy. to the Govt. of India, R. and A. Dept., Calcutta ...	16
20 Earl Roberts ...	1-17

NATIVE STATES.

*1 The 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Central India, Indore	6
*2 The Resident at Gwalior, Central India ...	3
*3 The Political Agent, Bhopal, Sehore, Central India ...	3
*4 The Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong, Central India...	10
*5 The Political Agent, Bhowpawar, Sardarpore, Central India ...	5
*6 The Political Agent, Western Malwa, Agar, Central India ...	2
*7 The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, Sutna, E. I. Ry., Cent. India ...	2
*8 The Resident in Kashmir, Srinagar, Kashmir ...	6
*9 The Political Agent, Gilgit ...	1
10 The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore ...	13
11 The Hon'ble the Resident at Baroda, Baroda ...	13
*12 The Resident in Nepal, Katmandu, Nepal ...	2
13 The Resident in Jeypur, Jeypur, Rajputana ...	10
*14 The Political Agent in Ulwar, Ulwar, Rajputana ...	2
*15 The Political Agent in Bikanir, Bikanir, Rajputana ...	1
*16 The Political Agent in Kotah, Kotah, Rajputana ...	4
*17 The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore, Rajputana ...	2
*18 Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmer ...	1
*19 Chairman, Municipal Committee, Kekri, Ajmer ...	1
*20 The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bhartpur ...	3
*21 The President, Municipality, Beawar in Merwara, Merwara ...	1
*22 The Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, N. W. P. and Oudh ...	1

Total 977

Twenty-three Small parcels marked * are sent in No. 19 case.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, by post direct ; 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10, to Madras.

Nos. 9, 12, 14, 19 to Calcutta,

Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13, and 11, 13, to Bombay,

Boxes to be cleared at Calcutta by the Agent for Govt. Consignments, Calcutta.

" " Madras by the Agent for Govt. Consignments, Madras.

" " Bombay by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay.

Dated London, the 6th April 1916.

From—MESSRS. W. GRIGGS AND SONS, Limited, London, S. E.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Calcutta, India.

"Journal of Indian Art and Industry."

We have already, perhaps in error, requested the assistance of the Secretary to the Department of Education in connexion with the above publication, but we now think that, as the very existence of the Journal is in peril, we should place the present position of affairs before the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, under whose auspices the Journal was started in 1884. We would refer to paragraph 10 of the Government Scheme (published in the first number of the Journal), a copy of which is herewith enclosed. We believe that if the conditions there prescribed, which have been to some extent overlooked, were now followed, abundant material and support might be secured for the future of the Journal. That such support is needed will be clear from the arguments we now proceed to lay before you. For many reasons, partly owing to the trade conditions brought about by the war, the 100 per cent increase in cost of paper, Government restrictions on supplies of materials, and shortage of labour, the question of the "Journal of Indian Art and Industry" has recently had the further serious consideration of our Board of Directors, one result of which was the above mentioned letter. Our present respects are intended to be in continuation of that letter, a copy of which is attached. *(page 254-257)*

2. For some years it has been clear to us, as Publishers of the Journal, that we have been contending with increasing difficulties, and failing further assistance from your Government in the direction suggested in the enclosed copy of our letter to the Department of Education and in the further direction which we are about to indicate, we fear it is becoming more and more evident that the days of the publication are numbered.

3. Apart from those caused by the war, our difficulties arise mainly from lack of literary matter due to several causes such as the apparent exhaustion of subjects in the industrial art section, the lack of contributors in India, and the diminution in the number of copies of the Journal taken by official Indian departments and institutions or subscribers influenced by them in India. The remedy for these drawbacks seems to be in the hands of the Government of India. Although it is true that a very large number of subjects has been dealt with, we are convinced that many more remain, and some with advantage might be treated again, as for example, silks, salt, and perhaps timbers, on all of which monographs have appeared in the Journal. We think that Directors of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Superintendents of Museums in India, might be able to help in this direction and might be willing to do so if assured of official support, especially if allowed to use official material, and if the expenses of photographing, etc., were paid from official sources. Such expenses, unfortunately, cannot be borne by the publishers. During the thirty-two years of its existence the Journal has been published at Rs. 2 per number, which is in most cases entirely swallowed up by cost of production, distribution-charges, advertisement, &c. Many numbers have been brought out at a loss and on the whole the publishers have derived practically no pecuniary advantage from their venture, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the literary contributions have been almost without exception honorary.

4. It might be suggested that cheaper modes of illustration could be employed and that the price of the Journal might be increased to Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. But to both these proposals there are serious objections ; to the first that such cheaper methods of work as the halftone process would not be so effective or so faithful for the reproduction of Indian art work as Chromolithography and Collotype, the methods employed. The adoption of the second suggestion after thirty-two years of sale at a fixed rate, especially in war time, would, it is feared, be almost suicidal. However, we venture to suggest that the Government should be willing to reimburse the cost of freight and postage to India at present borne

by the publishers, who have indeed been obliged to require this of private subscribers, in conformity with the customs of the trade. This would mean the raising of the annual subscription to Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 8.

5. We trust that this proposal, which is really most desirable, may not prejudice the even larger question of a substantial increase of subscriptions in India, upon which the future of the publication must very largely depend.

6. We have already suggested the way in which material may be provided, and in this connexion it might be added that the difficulty is mainly in the industrial Section.

7. For some time past owing to lack of suitable articles in the Industrial Section we have had to rely mainly on contributions in the section of Indian Art,—which, however, is probably the most attractive to private subscribers. We feel therefore that in the latter department official help, as for example in the branch of archæology, is less needed, though no doubt of great value, and that for it we can continue to act as Editors with the advice and assistance of friends of the Journal, but that we do need a responsible *official Editor in India* who would undertake the regular provision of material. To meet his requirements we would propose to reserve half of each quarterly number, or every second number, as may seem to him most desirable.

Our chief aim from the beginning has been to publish monographs which would be of use to students and business men, as well as of interest to the general public. This, however, may not be thought to be the best method for the future. We ourselves have endeavoured to make a new heading for notes and general information, and are open to further suggestions.

8. Since 1884, when the Journal was started, and including the number to be published this month, we have brought out 134 quarterly numbers, illustrated by nearly 1,700 full size plates, (many of them in colours), in very many of which there have been several figures. For instance in 13 numbers on Indian Jewellery 1,138 separate articles were shown; in Indian timbers 129 subjects in 59 plates; in Lahore Mosaics 113 figures in 76 plates. These are permanent faithful records of art specimens of Indian work which undoubtedly must be of great use to students.

9. We see before us now three alternatives: (1) to continue publication with increased Government support: (2) to abandon publication altogether, and (3) to suspend publication during the war.

The second of these we should be very reluctant to adopt. We, like the late Mr. Griggs, who continued the work on a lavish scale regardless of personal profit, have great interest in the Journal, which, we are aware, is much valued by many well wishers of India in official as well as private circles, but we cannot continue it, certainly during war time, without more encouragement, and guarantee against actual loss.

The study of Indian Art and Industries in this country and indeed in Europe and America has been greatly neglected. It is, however, at length gaining ground, winning more and more attention, and successfully competing with the hitherto more popular Chinese and Japanese Art. For this reason it would be very regrettable if the Journal were allowed to become defunct now when it might most effectively assist the movement. All those whom we have consulted have expressed their keen hope that its publication may not be allowed to lapse, and it is in this hope also that we address you.

The third alternative, a suspension during the war, might be considered if our present effort fails, but the same difficulties in regard to the supply of matter would face us once more after the war.

10. The recently announced appointment of a Committee on Indian industries under the presidency of Sir Thomas Holland may afford an opportunity of reconsidering the Industrial Section of the Journal, especially with a view to articles that require illustration. In paragraph 10 of the Government Scheme stress is laid on the hope that ultimately the Journal might form a gazetteer of Indian Art, and to a large extent, we think, its history justifies that

hope. But there is still the more important aspect of its use in promoting Commerce and Industry, and to that especially we now wish to draw attention. Our suggestion, if carried out, would, it seems to us, re-establish the Journal not only as a means of publication of complete monographs, which have been such a feature in the past, but also as a vehicle for short Government reports requiring illustration, and containing the latest up-to-date information, which we ourselves are not able to obtain.

11. Meanwhile we think we can find enough text-matter and illustrations to provide for the issues of April, July and October of this year, completing Volume XVII, after which time, unless the Government of India decides to adopt the above or other suitable steps, we shall reluctantly be compelled to cease or at least suspend publication. We hope that the interval between now and next October will give the Government sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements in the event of their decision being favourable. For our part, if the Government of India will effectively treat this matter in the spirit of our suggestions, we are prepared to continue to produce the Journal up to past standards, with due reservations as regards the Government restrictions on paper supply, and other effects of the war. Further, we will maintain our endeavours to secure an increased number of subscribers. For the main body of subscribers, however, we are naturally obliged to rely upon the Government of India, as in the past, and, of course, any diminution in their number at once places us in difficulties.

12. In view of the number of years during which the Publishers have, under increasing difficulties, maintained publication, we write in full confidence that the Government of India will be disposed to help us in the directions indicated.

As the winding up of the Journal, in the event of its being necessary, would require some little time, we venture to request the favour of a reply to these respects as early as may be convenient.

DRAFT SCHEME

FOR

The Promotion of Industrial Arts in India.

In any district in which an Industrial Art of any special character and belonging to either section is carried on, a Local Committee may be appointed for the control of any operations undertaken under this scheme.

2. The functions of the Local Committee will be the following :—

- (a) To ascertain the conditions under which the Industrial Art is conducted.
- (b) To examine the specimens produced by the various workmen, and to select those of the best form, pattern, or manufacture.
- (c) To form a Local Museum for the deposit of specimens thus selected.
- (d) To encourage the Industrial Arts by the establishment of schools, the supply of patterns, the communication of information, the collection of subscriptions, by holding Exhibitions, or offering prizes, or in any other manner which may approve itself to them.
- (e) To establish an agency for the supply of duplicates of approved samples to Provincial Committees.

3. In each Province there will be appointed a Provincial Committee, of which the officer in charge of the Agricultural Department, and the officer in charge of the School of Art (if there be one in the Province), shall be *ex-officio* President and Secretary, respectively.

4. It shall be the special duty of the officer in charge of the Agricultural Department to arrange, in conjunction with the district officials, the organisation of Local Committees, and to place them in communication with the Provincial Committee.

5. It shall be the special duty of the officer in charge of the School of Art to examine and report to the Provincial Committee on the character of the work and nature of the designs or patterns in use, and whether any degradation has occurred or improvement can be effected in the workmanship.

6. The functions of the Provincial Committee will be—

- (a) To form a collection of Provincial Exhibits at the Museum at the head-quarters of the Province, or in such other place as the Local Government may direct.
- (b) To select approved specimens from the Local museums for permanent deposit at the Provincial Museum.
- (c) To apportion any grants which the Local Government may provide in aid of the Local Committees.
- (d) To advise and control the action of the Local Committees in all matters in which their advice and control may be required.
- (e) To contribute a section each year to the Journal of Indian Arts and Industries.

7. Collections of approved samples from all Province of India will be made at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, under the direction of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, respectively. These will be termed the Presidency collections. No separate Provincial collection will be made for any Province in which a Presidency collection is made, but the Provincial Committee will form and utilise the Provincial section of the Presidency collection.

254DE

8. A Presidency Committee will be appointed at the head-quarters of each Presidency, of which the functions will be —

- (a) To form and maintain a collection of approved specimens of Art Manufactures from all Provinces.
- (b) To appoint Sub-Committees for the selection of approved specimens from the collections in Local or, in the case of the Bengal Presidency, Provincial Museums of which duplicates may be deposited in the Presidency Museum.
- (c) To contribute an annual section to the Industrial Art Journal.
- (d) To appoint Sub-Committees to assist in adjudicating awards for Art Manufactures at Exhibitions held in India.
- (e) To supply Provincial and Local Committees and museums with drawings, photographs, or models of specimens likely to be useful as patterns, &c.
- (f) To submit to the Government advice or opinion on matters connected with Art Manufactures.

9. Advantage may be taken of local Exhibitions in India to depute on each occasion a Sub-Committee to represent each Presidency and Province. Their duties shall be to examine the collections made under the provisions of the foregoing sections, and to pronounce a definite judgment on the character of the designs, &c., exhibited, with the object of excluding improper patterns, of recommending the introduction of new ones, or of taking photographs of the best patterns, and of otherwise organizing the improvement of Art Manufactures.

10. A Journal, published quarterly or annually, will be issued under the direction of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. It will contain a list of the additions made during the year to the Industrial Art collection. It will include any notes or articles that may be contributed by recognised authorities on Indian Art, or by others whose communications may be admitted by a Committee appointed for the purpose. It may also contain photographs or drawings illustrating Indian designs. It will be required to publish, as time goes on, a series of papers giving a brief history or description of each Art Manufacture in India, with current notes of progress, revivals, and improvements, thus forming eventually a Gazetteer of Indian Art. The Directors and Curators of Foreign Museums will be supplied with copies of the Journal, and will be specially invited to communicate their opinions and suggestions, or those of any other competent authority in their country, on any matters connected with the encouragement and improvement of Indian art.

11. Each Presidency and Province will be invited to contribute its own section to the Journal suggested in the preceding section.

12. A set of duplicates or photographs shall on indent be furnished to any European Museum of which the authorities desire to afford co-operation with the scheme, as well as to a restricted number of members of the principal Oriental Societies in each country.

13. Samples of exhibits will only be supplied to Foreign Museums on the following terms : (1) that prices be not attached for general information * ; (2) that every facility be given to professional traders in Indian Art-ware to obtain such information as they may require.

The prices will be made known confidentially to the Curator of each Museum for the information of the trade.

14. When any International Exhibition is held at any place in which the Museum authorities are in co-operation with the scheme, the Exhibition will be at once supplied from the Museum with a large collection of Indian exhibits. If there is no such co-operating Museum, the arrangements made under the system proposed in preceding rules will give immediate facilities for providing a good collection from India, and thus prevent the extreme worry and difficulty hitherto experienced in getting a collection together.

* This condition is not intended to preclude traders in Indian ware from obtaining information as to prices.

15. A grant should be made each year by each Province and by the Imperial Exchequer for the purposes denoted in these rules. The expenditure thus incurred will, while providing a machinery for the continuous advertisement of Indian Art Manufactures, save a great deal of the outlay now involved in the organisation of collections for International Exhibitions.

16. In addition to the collections of specimens of Art Manufactures referred to in the above rules, collections of raw products and manufactures other than Art Manufactures, will be made and maintained at the Presidency Museums. The collections at the Calcutta Museum will, if required, be made available for loan to International Exhibitions held abroad. It may be found requisite to maintain a duplicate collection for this purpose; but in the meantime it will be understood that until Foreign Museums are themselves furnished with more complete collections, the Calcutta collections will be made serviceable for loan.

E. C. B.

No. 24, dated Simla, the 24th August 1916.

From—The HON'BLE SIR E. D. MACLAGAN, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Secretary, to the Government of India,

To—Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, Limited, Fine Art Printers, Hanover Street Peckham, London, S. E.

With reference to your letters, dated the 2nd March and the 6th April*, 1916,

* Addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I am directed to say that the Government of India regret that they are unable to provide material for the Journal of Indian Art and Industry in the manner suggested by you and that in view of their present financial position they cannot give increased Government support towards its publication. I am accordingly to suggest that after the issue of the October number of the Journal its publication should be suspended pending further arrangements.

2. I am to add, however, that a copy of the correspondence is being forwarded to local Governments and Administrations requesting them to favour the Government of India with their advice including that of Curators of Museums, etc., as to the manner in which the Journal should be dealt with after the present war, and that a further communication on the subject will be made to you later.

Previous papers

fo 302 Final (Mis) 8 1-6-16.
 293 " " 25-5-16.
 129 " " 2-3-16.
 415 P " 2-7-12
 856 Mis " 18.11.14
 88 Mis " 5-2-13
 3023 Rev P 13.10.10
 1128-29 Final P. 6-11.00
 354 + 5 Rev-P- 1-4-1887.
 960-961 - Public P. 10-5-1884
 1634 Public P. 22-7-1884
 1085 " " 2-6-1883
 4546-47 Rev. Mis 2-8-1886

[C.A. 570/1 Final], from the Govt of India, Dept of Ind. (Museum), No. 25, 13.7.16

[Subject: Re: the Journal of Indian art and Industry]

For the As.

For a brief history of the origin of the 'Journal of Indian art and Industry', please see para 1 of notes to Govt. 3023-24 Revenue, dated 13.9.10.

In 1887 the Govt. agreed to subscribe for 51 copies of the Journal, and in 1900 on the recommendation made on behalf of the Journal by the Govt of India the Govt. consented to subscribe for 150 copies and state that the number would not be reduced under any circumstances so long as the then high standard of the Journal was maintained. - vide Govt. 1128-29 Final & 6.11.1900. At present 157 copies are subscribed for -

for - ~~2000 copies~~ vide para 2 of Govt. 129 Final & 2.2.16 and also para 4 of Govt. 415 Final & 2.7.12.

2 Messrs W. Groggs and Sons (the publishers) have now represented to the Govt. of India that owing to the trade and chain brought about by the war, the 100 per cent increase in the cost of paper, Govt. restrictions on supply of materials

and shortage of labour and lack of supply of matter for the journal, they would be unable to continue publication, and that unless the Govt of India give them increased support and provide material for the journal in the manner indicated in para 3 of letter on page 4 CF, they would be constrained to stop publication of the journal at least till the close of the war. The Govt of India have in their reply, 24.8.16 (vide page 10 CF) ^{informing that they are} ~~stated~~ that they were unable to comply with their request and that ^{after the issue of next number} the publication might be postponed pending further arrangements, and now ask for the advice of the Govt (in consultation with the Curators of museums &c) as to the manner in which the journal should be dealt with after the present war. Submitter that the file may in the first instance be sent up to the ~~Education~~ Home (Sd) Dept for ^{obtaining the remarks of} ~~consideration~~ the D.D. and the Dept, Govt. museum in the matter.

3. It may be noted that ^{as} the question involves in the present case is not purely ^{one of} ~~the~~ increase in the number of copies subscribed for but relates to the supply of materials &c for the journal, the continuance of which will presumably go a great way in promoting Commerce and Industry, and the file seems to be ~~the~~ one for disposal in the Res. Dept. A previous reference from India in 1910 ~~on the subject~~ regarding the extension of the

copy of this journal was ^{also} dealt with in Revenue
- Please see notes on Govt. 3023-24 Rev. 139.10
It is therefore for order whether the file may ^{now} be
transferred to that Dept for disposal.

It is not necessary to
transfer the file. The
officers concerned may be
consulted. What we want
to get at is whether we get
our money worth - If the
journal serves no useful pur-
pose we may like this op-
portunity of resumed work
of saying so. It might be
an advantage to let D.S. 1 &
the Supdt. Gen. Museum & di-
rector office.

Am no 102-12.10.16

Home (Rev) Dept

For the Registrar,

The D.P.I. and the Supdt.,

Govt. Museum, may be requested w.o. to
offer their remarks
on the subject.

16.10.16

16.10.16

S.P. Mys.

Received 11.10.16

10.10.16
7.10.16
10.10.16

File no 5701-1
12-10-16

E. No. 3630
12.10.16
16.10.16

E. No. 3630-1
16.10.16

Received

NOTES.

Page 4

Office of the Secy

U.O. No. 49/1916
21-10-1916.

I do not think that the suspension of publication during the war would make to anyone except the publishers. I very much doubt if anybody at all reads the *Journal* distributed to educational institutions. The School of Arts where it might be supposed to be most valuable despises the *Journal* - not any rate in Madras etc. I am quite unable to offer any suggestion for improving the supply of water and I certainly cannot advocate this department being supplied with any more copies.

for 16.
21

Govt. Museum.

I think it would be a pity if the *Journal* were to disappear altogether.

After the war, officers connected with Commerce & Industries, the School of Arts, the Archaeological Department & the Govt. Museum might be asked to contribute matter for publication. A number of exhibits in the Madras Museum have already been figured & described in the *Journal*, but there are a good many others, particularly in the metal-ware section, which could be usefully dealt with.

J.N.B.
23.10.16

Notes in CR
26.10.16



Home Dept (Edn), no.

Keep Submitted that the file ^{now} maybe returned n.o. to Financial.

Ed
10.10.16

Ed
27.10.16
Ed

Ed
28/10/16



Ed no 3630-2
30. 10. 16

Ed
31.10.16

Financial Dept

For the As

Please see the remarks of the F.B.D and the report of the Govt. museum on page blank.

~~For order as to the laboratory that has been sent to the Govt. Museum.~~

Down. Please see also Mr. Hadaway's letter

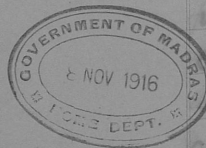
T *Ed*
3.11.16 His no 425 of the 27th Oct 15 in G.O. 129. Dnt. 2.3.16
The fact seems to be that but for Govt. believe the journal would have ^{ceased to exist} ~~been discontinued~~ long ago, and that so far it has not served any very useful purpose. His disaffection cannot matter much; it seems the difficult to place Mr. ^{Henderson's} ~~Hadaway's~~ views in his note of the 23rd Oct 16 on the previous page before the G.D. and leave it to them to issue any further instructions. Should they choose to do so.
Ed
3-11-16 For order. *Ed*
3.11.16



I find it difficult to understand why this matter comes up in Financial. As to the Financial side with the supply of books & periodicals, sanctions then purchase & distribution, but that is the beginning & end of Financial's concern. We are not competent to advise how to improve a publication, & the correspondence should, I think be transferred to the Administrative Dept. concerned. — in this case Home which covers Educ. & Industries.

Home accept transfer.
From Secy. to Home. 24.4

File no 5701-1
6.11.16



Encl 4036
8.11.16

For the Registrar.

The file originated in a reference from the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, requesting ~~the Registrar~~ in consultation with the Curator of the Museum as to the manner in which the Journal of Indian Art and Industry should be dealt with after the war. At the instance of the Financial Dept. u.o. references were made to the D.P. I and the

20.12.11

the Suppl. Govt. Museum and their opinions will be found on page 4 ante. While the D.P.I. does not seem to be favourably disposed towards the Journal, the Suppl. Govt. Museum considers that it should be continued after the war and he suggests arrangements for supply of matter for publication. It ~~is~~ seems sufficient to place Mr Henderson's views before the Govt of India and it may be left to them to issue such ^{further} instructions in the matter as they may deem necessary. For orders.

Th. No addition to the number of copies already subscribed for by the Govt. seems suggested, and no facilities in the direction of supplying materials for the Journal seems possible for the present. So the Journal will be remaining temporarily suspended during the war. For the post war arrangements we may agree with Mr Henderson - page 4 supra.

21.11.16

Like me have draft

We need not take time

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21.11.16

Like me have draft

copy to ¹⁴ Duncan

[Signature]
28/11/16

For the Registrar

A draft letter is submitted for

approval.

Recd
26.11.16

[Signature] HE

[Signature]
27.11.16

Draft approved as amended in pencil.

P
28.11.16.

Sept

Plent ink (in red) HE's
Curriculum and syllabus
of...

[Signature]
1/12/16.

Entered and resubmitted accordingly

[Signature]
1-12-16

Box 42
Circ 27/11/16
Recd 1/12/16

Recd in P.O. office
1.12.16

[Signature]

100
70
1/2/16

DEPARTMENT.

Sectt. II-8-13,002-4-13.

CURRENT No.

From _____

Received _____ 191 . Registered _____ 191 .

Subject.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADRAS.

29th November 1916

My dear Rajagopalachari,

With reference to the file regarding the
Journal of Indian Art and Industry, I am to ask you
kindly to send me a copy of the Journal for His Excel-
lency's perusal.

Yours sincerely,

Leah

The Hon'ble Liwan Bahadur

P. Rajagopalachariyar Avl., C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government, Home (Educl.) Dept.,
Fort St. George, Madras.

NOTES.

To the Secretary

A copy of the Journal of Indian Art and Industry is put up. It may be forwarded by a. o. to the P. S. G.

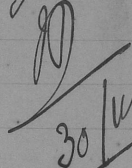
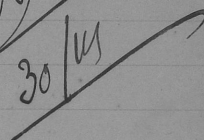
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Ed.

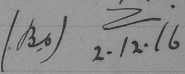
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R. J. Leo

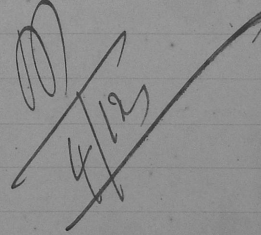



Returned with thanks.

Letford.



Please inform the
Lafayette in
main file



Home (Education) Department.

4036-1.d. 2.12.16

Letter No.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India
Department of Education (Museums).

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Kunwar Maharaj Singh's letter No. 25, dated the 13th September 1916, regarding the Journal of Indian Art and Industry, I am directed to state that this Government are taking 151 copies of the journal and do not think that they could usefully ~~should~~ take more. If publication of the journal is resumed after the war, ~~officers connected with Commerce and Industries, the School of Arts, the Archaeological Department, and the Government Museum, may in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be asked to contribute matter for publication in the journal.~~

H. E. in Council can see no objection to the publishers approaching officers of the various departments interested for contributions or to those officers using official matter intended or suitable for publication, but he would not feel justified in taking any further steps to secure contributions for the journal.

Recd 4036
2008
H. 12.16.

could usefully

27/11

1/12

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191

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