

Home(1918) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 763.

DATED 12-6-1918

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council.

Recording notes connected with a resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the ---- held on the 14th March 1918 recommending an additional provision in the Budget Estimate for 1918-19 for pushing through the publication of inscriptions.

Encl B
473
4-3-18

regarding revised financial statement
Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest

SUBJECT.--No. XII

for the meeting of the Legislative

Council to be held on the 13th March 1918.

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolution may be forwarded to the
Finl., Public Works and Home (Ed.) Department with reference to Nos. (1) and (4) of the
rules regulating Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolutions in the
Legislative Council. Orders regarding admission will be communicated in due
course.

V. T. K.
2-3-18.

U.O. No. 552, dated 2-3-18
Leg

To

The *Home (Education)* Department. with Bsl. XII



2/3
Local and Municipal (Legislative) Department.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Financial Department.
Public Works Department.
Home (Education) Department.

XII This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs.8,000/- be added to the Budget Estimate of Rs.22,900/- provided for the year 1918-19 under 26-B. a., Archaeological Department (Epigraphy) for pushing through the publication of unpublished inscriptions, and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B., Civil Works (Civil Buildings).

4.185 of the C. B. S.
(2nd 2d M. - Revised)

Home (Education) Department

The lamentably slow progress in the matter of the epigraphical materials collected in this Presidency has come under the consideration of Government more than once, and year after year in reviewing the annual report they have been asking the A.A.S. for Epigraphy to apply himself more vigorously to the task. It was only in 1914 that a thorough enquiry and an exhaustive discussion as to the best means of making the collections available to students took place; these resulted in the formulation of certain principles on which the work of publication should proceed. Vide Notes and orders with G.O.No.47 Pub: dated the 9th January 1914.

2. Shortly after the issue of the above orders the Government of India proposed a scheme by which they sought to entrust the task of publishing the South Indian Inscriptions to a Central Government Epigraphist aided by an adequate staff of publication assistants - Vide Govt. of India -- letter No.321 dated the 31st July 1914 printed with G.O. No.865 Pub: dated the 5th June 1915. The considerations which the Government of India urged in support of such a central agency were:-

- (i) The number of unpublished transcripts in the office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, is now over 9,000. Each year about 600 inscriptions are copied but even with the additional staff sanctioned in G.O. No.568, Public, dated 13th May 1912, the ~~epigraphical~~ ^{epigraphical} office cannot publish more than 100 inscriptions in a year. The slow progress now made is therefore not one which

(which hold good even now)

+ 1914.

can be rectified by tinkering with the work of the existing establishment and the only effective remedy is for the Imperial Government to make themselves responsible for the publication of the bulk of the inscriptions.

(ii) The present Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy (Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri) does not possess the power of organisation necessary for carrying through a well-ordered and comprehensive scheme, nor can he control a staff big enough to cope with the vast amount of material awaiting to be disposed of.

(iii) Some of the ancient dynasties of Southern India ruled partly in Madras and partly in the territories lying to the west and north-west of Madras and had their capitals outside the Madras Presidency. The records of these dynasties exist in great numbers in the Kanarese parts of the Bombay Presidency, namely, the Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara districts. It is there the records are chiefly to be found of the Western Chalukyas, the earlier and later Kadambas, Rashtrakutas and some other dynasties of Southern India.

This Government, though they agreed in the above opinion as to Mr. Krishna Sastri's capacity for organized work, at first objected to India's proposal on the ground that the change of the centre of interest in Epigraphy from Madras to Simla would deprive local students of opportunities for association with the work of publication.

3. On a further assurance from India that their proposals were intended not to withdraw work - either current or in arrears - which the A.A.S. could do without detriment to his own duties, but to relieve him of work which he found under existing conditions

4. paras 3 & 4 of
D. Marshall's letter
at p. 3 of G. 865 Pub.
(S) 5.6.15

4. paras 3 & 4 of
letter at p. 2 of G.
866 Pub. (S)
5.6.15

4. paras 3 of India's
letter at p. 2 of G.
225-226 Pub.
(X) 9.2.16

impossible to carry out, this Government withdrew their objection and accepted India's scheme as the only means of satisfactorily disposing of the colossal arrears - numbering as many as 10,000 inscriptions - deposited in the Madras office - letter No.226 Pub: dated 9th February 1916. This acquiescence was mainly due to the prospect held out that 'Imperial' would find the cost of the scheme.

4. India's scheme has however been held in abeyance pending return of normal financial conditions - Vide G.O. No.489 Pub: dated 15th March 1916

5. Attention is in this connection solicited to the following question on the subject asked by the same Additional Member at the last meeting of the Council and the answer given thereto.-

The Hon. the Raja of Ramnad.

Question. Will the Government be pleased to undertake the publication of manuscripts and copper plates remaining with the Archaeological Department yet unpublished at an early date?

Answer. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to G.O. No.47, Public, dated the 9th January 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The work of publication of the inscriptions is being pushed on consistently with the other work of the department. A comprehensive scheme for the systematic and expeditious publication of all epigraphical collections is under contemplation, but its further consideration awaits the return of normal financial conditions.

(linked for
reply.)

A report on the progress of publication work has since been received from Mr. Krishna Sastri. He has shown therein that it will not be possible to do more than what is now being done, and with a view to accelerate the publication work he has proposed certain additional establishment at an extra cost of Rs.7,600 per annum and the conversion of the 'South Indian Inscriptions' into a quarterly journal. The question is being examined separately.

As the Government of India's scheme cannot probably come into fruition in the near future and as the arrears of unpublished inscriptions is fast mounting up, it may be desirable to make a beginning locally to accelerate publication. Until the proposals are examined fully we cannot commit ourselves to any line of action. If after orders are passed on them, it is found that funds are needed, there will not be any great difficulty in finding them. After all, the amount proposed for allotment in the resolution is only Rs.8,000. The Additional Member is apparently only anxious that some action should be taken to expedite matters. If the position is explained to him that Government are considering proposals in that regard he may not press the resolution.

6. Orders are solicited as to who will be in charge of the resolution and whether it should be discussed in Council.

E.A.V.
6-3-18.
C.R.
6-3-18.

Ca
6.3.18

Q
8.3.18.

A circular ink stamp from the French Ministry of War. The outer ring contains the text "MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE" at the top and "PARIS" at the bottom. The center of the stamp features the date "18 MAR 1918".

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION REGARDING REVISED
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

[For the Meeting of 13th March 1918.]

[SUBJECT.—Allotment for pushing on the work of publication of epigraphical materials.]

Resolution proposed to be moved by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 13th March 1918 :—

XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 8,000 be added to the budget estimate of Rs. 22,900 provided for the year 1918-19 under 26-Ba. Archaeological Department (Epigraphy) for pushing through the publication of unpublished inscriptions and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. Civil Works (Civil Buildings).

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The lamentably slow progress in the matter of the publication of epigraphical materials collected in this Presidency has come under the consideration of Government more than once and year after year in reviewing the annual report they have been asking the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy to apply himself more vigorously to the task. It was only in 1911 that a thorough inquiry and an exhaustive discussion as to the best means of making the collections available to students took place; these resulted in the formulation of certain principles on which the work of publication should proceed—vide notes and orders with G.O. No. 47, Public, dated the 9th January 1914.

2. Shortly after the issue of the above orders the Government of India proposed a scheme by which they sought to entrust the task of publishing the South Indian inscriptions to a central Government Epigraphist aided by an adequate staff of publication assistants—vide Government of India letter No. 521, dated the 31st July 1914, printed with G.O. No. 865, Public, dated the 5th June 1915. The considerations * which the Government of India urged in support of such a central agency are :—

* Which hold good even now.

(i) The number of unpublished transcripts in the office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, is now † over 9,000. Each year about 600 inscriptions are copied, but even with the additional staff

sanctioned in G.O. No. 568, Public, dated 13th May 1912, the Provincial office cannot publish more than 100 inscriptions in a year. The slow progress now made is therefore not one which can be rectified by tinkering with the work of the existing establishment and the only effective remedy is for the Imperial Government to make themselves responsible for the publication of the bulk of the inscriptions.

(ii) The present Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy (Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri) does not possess the power of organization necessary for carrying through a well-ordered and comprehensive scheme, nor can he control a staff big enough to cope with the vast amount of material awaiting to be disposed of.

(iii) Some of the ancient dynasties of Southern India ruled partly in Madras and partly in the territories lying to the west and north-west of Madras and had their capitals outside the Madras Presidency. The records of these dynasties exist in great numbers in the Kanarese parts of the Bombay Presidency, namely, the Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara districts. It is there the records are chiefly to be found of the Western Chalukyas, the earlier and later Kadambas, Rashtrakutas and some other dynasties of Southern India. [Cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 of Doctor Marshall's letter at page 3 of G.O. No. 865, Public, dated 5th June 1915.]

This Government, though they agreed in the above opinion as to Mr. Krishna Sastri's capacity for organized work, at first objected to India's proposal on the ground that the change of the centre of interest in epigraphy from Madras to Simla would deprive local students of opportunities for association with the work of publication. [Cf. paragraphs 3 and 4 of letter No. 866, Public, dated 5th June 1915.]

3. On a further assurance from India that their proposals were intended not to withdraw work—either current or in arrears—which the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent could do without detriment to his own duties, but to relieve him of

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(X) work which he found under existing conditions impossible to carry out [paragraph 3 of India's letter at page 2 of G.O. Nos. 225-26, Public, dated 9th February 1916], this Government withdrew their objection and accepted India's scheme as the only means of satisfactorily disposing of the colossal arrears—numbering as many as 10,000 inscriptions—deposited in the Madras office (letter No. 226, Public, dated 9th February 1916). This acquiescence was mainly due to the prospect held out that Imperial would find the cost of the scheme.

(X) 4. India's scheme has however been held in abeyance pending return of normal financial conditions (vide G.O. No. 489, Public, dated 15th March 1916).

(R) 5. Attention is in this connexion solicited to the following question on the subject asked by the same Additional Member at the last meeting of the Council and the answer given thereto.—

The Hon'ble the RAJA of RAMNAD —

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to undertake the publication of manuscripts and copper plates remaining with the Archaeological Department yet unpublished at an early date?

(Z) A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to G.O. No. 47, Public, dated the 9th January 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The work of publication of the inscriptions is being pushed on consistently with the other work of the department. A comprehensive scheme for the systematic and expeditious publication of all epigraphical collections is under contemplation, but its further consideration awaits the return of normal financial conditions.

(X) A report on the progress of publication work has since been received from Mr. Krishna Sastri. He has shown therein that it will not be possible to do more than what is now being done; and with a view to accelerate the publication work he has proposed certain additional establishment at an extra cost of Rs. 7,600 per annum and the conversion of the 'South Indian Inscriptions' into a quarterly journal. The question is being examined separately.

As the Government of India's scheme cannot probably come into fruition in the near future and as the arrears of unpublished inscriptions is fast mounting up, it may be desirable to make a beginning locally to accelerate publication. Until the proposals are examined fully we cannot commit ourselves to any line of action. If after orders are passed on them, it is found that funds are needed, there will not be any great difficulty in finding them. After all, the amount proposed for allotment in the resolution is only Rs. 8,000. The Additional Member is apparently only anxious that some action should be taken to expedite matters. If the position is explained to him that Government are considering proposals in that regard he may not press the resolution.

6. Orders are solicited as to who will be in charge of the resolution and whether it should be discussed in Council.

E.A.V.—6-3-18.

C.R.—6-3-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-3-18.

There is no doubt that there is a good deal of feeling in this matter. I regret to notice that the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent does not realize the urgency of the demand. In fact I have already called for a progress report and shall submit proposals shortly.

2. The only objection to the acceptance of the resolution is that we have no data to arrive at the figure 8,000 nor are we yet ready with proposals in the absence of which it is not possible to promise any expenditure.

Perhaps the position may be explained to the Raja as suggested in paragraph 5 above.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-3-18.

The resolution will have to be discussed at the Legislative Council meeting and the Secretary should bring the matter up at the meeting of the Executive Council which examines the business before the Legislative Council meeting.

In the meanwhile please let Sir Alexander Cardew see this at once.

P[ENTLAND]—7-3-18.

[State: prepared for the
ref: of the Secy.]

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Home Department,
(Education).

Particulars of Inscriptions published by the Madras Epigraphic
Department:

In whose time published.	Year of publica- tion.	Volume of publica- tion.	No. of inscrip- tions.
Dr. Hultzsch (1886-1903)	1890	Vol. I of the South Indian Inscriptions.	155
"	1891	Vol. II, Part I. "	23
"	1892	Vol. II, Part II "	39
"	1895	Vol. II, Part III "	16
"	1899	Vol. III, Part I "	63
"	1903	Vol. III, Part II "	25
391			
M.R. Ry. Rai Bahadur (1904-1908).	1913	Vol. II, Part IV "	19
M.R. Ry. Rao H. Krishna Sastri (1908-)	1917	Vol. II, Part V "	2
			342

if the published
in 1913 the
materials were
collected by
Venkayya.

M.R. Ry. Rai Bahadur
Venkayya
(1904-1908).

M.R. Ry. Rao
H. Krishna Sastri
(1908-)

2. Besides the above, regularly published in the volumes of "South Indian Inscriptions", Mr. Krishna Sastri has also accounted for some 187 more of a miscellaneous character which were published between 1907 and 1912. It is not however clear how far Mr. Krishna Sastri and his office were responsible for this - vide the statement at page 2 of G.O. No. 47, Public, dated the 9th January 1914. (Attention is also solicited to para 3 of Mr. Curgenven's note at page 11 and the notes written by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew as Chief Secretary at pages 13-14 of the notes to the above G.O.)

8.3.18
CP
9.3.18

9.3.18

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[illegible]
[illegible]

EAV

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Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V. Ch. C1.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th day of March 1918.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR EXPEDITING
PUBLICATION OF INSCRIPTIONS.

The Hon'ble the Raja of RAMNAD :—"My Lord, the resolution, which I have the honour to move, runs as follows—

'XXXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 8,000 be added to the budget estimate of Rs. 22,900 provided for the year 1918-19 under 26-Ba., Archaeological Department (Epigraphy) for pushing through the publication of unpublished inscriptions, and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B., CIVIL WORKS (CIVIL BUILDINGS).'

"At the very outset, I may be permitted to offer to the Government our great obligation for all that has been done in collecting ancient inscriptions and copper plates in such large numbers. That these inscriptions have largely enabled students of Indian history to unearth vast treasures of information otherwise not available, is a fact that no one can gainsay. While what has been done remains so, what is still left unachieved seems considerable. In the budget for the year 1918-19, I find only a provision of Rs. 22,900 is made for the Epigraphical Department under Archaeology. My request is to raise it by a small sum of Rs. 8,000 for enabling the department to publish more inscriptions than what it has been able to do hitherto. That many important events connected with early Indian history still remain buried in antiquity is a fact quite well known. As an instance, I can bring to the notice of this Council a great controversy that is now attracting the Tamil world as to which of the two towns—the modern town of Karur in the Trichinopoly district or Kranganur in the West Coast—was the celebrated capital known as 'Vanji' of the famous Chera kings, in days of yore. I am informed that the Velikkudi plates in the British Museum of which impressions are available in the Epigraphist's office here, and the Chinnamannoor plates, both relating to 750 A.D., would help a great way to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this vexed question. Likewise, another important plate known as "Tiravalangadu plates" of about 1000 A.D. are also available at that office, and are not issued to the public as yet. I understand from the Government Order that there are something like 10,000 inscriptions in the office which have not yet been critically edited, though some meagre descriptions of them have now and then appeared in the annual reports. These reports, I am credibly informed, may not often be based on correct and checked texts. For these 10,000 inscriptions, only preliminary texts have been made in the Epigraphist's office without either translations or historical notes on important details for publication. The work of the department, I am constrained to observe, has been indeed very slow, though considering the allotment made for it, what has been done may be characterised as fair. I think, my Lord, that the public have a right to expect the Government to do more than what has been done hitherto in the matter. Archaeology is a subject of all-absorbing interest, and people of all shades of opinion are likely to be benefited in some way or other by the publication of these ancient inscriptions. For a period of sixteen years when Dr. Hultzsch was at the head of the Madras office, one finds only 283 inscriptions have been published, which

(The Raja of Ramnad.)

[14TH MARCH 1918.]

works at only fifteen a year; and Rao Bahadur Venkiah, who followed him, published none while here, but had some twenty or less published after he was transferred to the Government of India. And Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri, for the ten years he has been in office, has published only two copper plate inscriptions. Of course, their work cannot be solely judged by the quality of work done apart from their quality. While a single plate may be comprehensive and important, several others may be of no consequence and may not cover many pages. From the report, I gather that about 600 inscriptions are collected in the average every year during the months of August to February, and during these months the publication work also is undertaken. When the collection work is in progress, the Government Epigraphist, with one senior assistant, is left at the headquarters, and this is all the staff that is now available for doing the publication work. Each inscription must have a historical introduction, a correct text and translation and also explanatory notes wherever necessary. Further, the assistants now employed are not pandits, but are only graduates in arts. Now, may I ask whether the Government consider this establishment—of one Epigraphist and another assistant—adequate to wade through the overwhelming collections they have on hand remaining unpublished. For the other remaining months in the year, i.e., from February to the end of July, I am informed, the whole staff is engaged in reporting on the inscriptions collected in the year. Therefore, the Government will see that the existing staff, by itself, can never show a greater outturn of work than what they have been hitherto capable of doing which, I may again observe, satisfactory as far as it might be, is not all that could be desired. The Government, in their order No. 1035, Home (Education), dated 10th August 1917, observe that “the number of inscriptions copied and examined fell from 835 in 1915-1916 to 668 in 1916-1917. The Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy is requested to push forward more vigorously the work of systematic publication of the inscriptions collected.”

“In the G.O. No. 47, Public, dated the 9th January 1914, to which my attention was drawn in reply to my question put at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, I find that Government have expressed their opinion, which not only completely supports my observations, but even goes further.

“We find in this Government Order the following observations—

“The attention of the Government has been attracted to the slow progress that has been made during the last few years in the systematic publication of the texts of inscriptions, copies of which have been secured by the Epigraphical Department. In their view, the primary functions of the department are—

(a) to search for and take impressions of inscriptions of archaeological interest, (b) to prepare transcripts from the impressions taken, and to publish in *extenso* all texts thus obtained which appear to possess any value, together with translations and, where necessary, facsimiles.

“It is of much importance that the work of collecting impressions should proceed with all reasonable speed, lest before this is done, valuable material should be lost by the destruction of the original inscriptions. The Government are glad to acknowledge the activity which the Epigraphical Department has displayed in carrying out this work, with the result that a number of impressions approximating to no less than 10,000 is on record in the office at Octacumund. They cannot, however, regard as satisfactory a system of working whereby scarcely one-twentieth part of this storehouse of archaeological material has been made available to scholars and to the public in its original shape, and which provides little prospect of a more rapid rate of progress being attained; nor do they think that the publication either of a schedule of the contents of inscriptions, such as that given in the appendices to Part I of the Annual Report, or of a digested summary of facts gleaned from the inscriptions examined during the year, which forms Part II of the report, can take the place of such publication.

“The Government accordingly desire that the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy will spare no pains to carry forward the work of systematic publication so well begun on these lines by Dr. Hultzsch and that, to provide time for this, he will bestow less attention on the preparation of special articles for the *Epigraphia Indica* or the Annual of the Director-General of Archaeology. . . . They, however, wish to lay stress on the importance of providing an exhaustive index to each volume published, and of drawing up beforehand a detailed scheme of work to be done. The results achieved and the programme thus drawn up should receive special notice in the Annual Report on Epigraphy.

“All that I now request the Government to be pleased to do in this connexion is what they have themselves felt as necessary for the better utility of this department, and while the usefulness and importance of the work is admitted on all hands, only a scheme that is required to carry out the intention of Government seems not yet to have been materialized. If an officer is appointed exclusively for doing collection and reporting work, then the present Superintendent, relieved of his report work, can, I think, be made to publish about 400 pages of printed matter in a year with the assistance of two more capable men. If, in addition to this, the book now called “South Indian Inscriptions” be converted into a quarterly or half-yearly journal, I am told, the help of outside scholars who are in the field can also be secured, provided some honorarium is offered for approved contributions. We can fairly take that about 100 pages of printed matter may be got from this source, which would thus make 500 pages approximately and which may be taken as sufficient to dispose of about 200 inscriptions every year. I think the publication of 200 inscriptions may be taken as a very fair output, considering the additional expenditure which is likely to be involved. One more Assistant on Rs. 250

14TH MARCH 1918.] (The Raja of Ramnad; Sir Alexander Cardew; the President.)

or 300, one pandit on Rs. 75, and one proof-reader on Rs. 75 or so, with some menial staff may approximately cost Rs. 500 a month or Rs. 6,000 a year. At Rs. 10 per page for approved contributions to be given as honorarium, Rs. 1,000 is required for 100 pages, and another Rs. 1,000 I have put down as the probable cost of preparing facsimile plates. I think, if these things are done, the magnificent result of getting 200 inscriptions published every year can be easily achieved. The total comes to only Rs. 8,000, which I now request the Government to be pleased to add to the budget provision of Rs. 22,900, and I sincerely trust the Government will not hesitate to accept this most useful and modest resolution.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“Your Excellency, I must begin by complimenting the Honourable the Raja of Ramnad on the very remarkable knowledge, I might almost call intuition, that he has shown in this matter. The accuracy of his figures is quite remarkable and he has evidently been able to gauge the needs of the department to which he is referring with peculiar precision. I am sure that it would be a great satisfaction to Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri to learn that, in the opinion of the Honourable the Raja of Ramnad, what has been done may be characterized as fair. That no doubt will be a great gratification to him. As a matter of fact, the work has been done with great care and thoroughness, and, I believe, met with the approval of other distinguished scholars in Europe and in this country. If the progress has been slow, it has been due partly to the fact that it has been done so thoroughly.

“There are various ways of dealing with this question of publication. One plan would be to continue the method of publication of what the Raja described as the transcript and translation of the regular texts. Another plan would be to publish the Tamil transcripts in facsimile without any translation; then those scholars who know Tamil will be able to read them and will have the whole material before them. It is an important question to be decided whether it is better to do that or to go on with the elaborate and thorough, but somewhat slow method, of publishing inscription by inscription. The Government have not yet considered what plan is to be adopted in the future. They know and they have felt for several years that the present rate of publication is insufficient. Sir John Marshall, the very talented head of the department, drew up a scheme to expedite the work, to have several officers who would work directly under him and take up a lot of publication work, but unfortunately the war intervened just when that scheme was nearly completed and the Finance Department of the Government of India declared that it was not imperatively urgent and so nothing has been done as yet.

“Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri has sent in certain proposals which tally with remarkable accuracy with those of the Honourable the Raja of Ramnad and those proposals are under the consideration of the Government, but the exact method which is to be adopted has not yet been decided. While I can assure the Council that any monies which can be spared will go to promote this cause, in which I am personally interested and which the Government collectively desire to see pushed, I regret that I cannot undertake to accept the resolution in the form it is moved.”

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“I am not anxious to press it. I just wanted to place this request before the Government, and having done that I do not want to press it.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“The Government have every sympathy with the object of the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Hone (Edw.)

pt 11-13 ante.

pt 13 ante.

A printed extract of the Council proceedings connected with the Resolution has been added to the file. The present position in regard to publication of inscriptions was fully explained to the Council by the Hon. Sir Alexander Gardner who was in charge of the Resolution. He stated by the H.M., certain proposals have been sent up by the A.S. for Epigraphy which have for their object the acceleration of the work of publication. These are separately under consideration. Their further examination is held over pending the reply to a reference to the D. G. of Archaeology as to the proper methods to be followed in publishing inscriptions (cf. portion 'K' in the H.M.'s Speech at pt 13 ante.)

2 For the present no further action is necessary on this file. The papers may therefore be recorded. A draft is subd.

6.6.18
J. L.

Q
10.6.18

11/6/18

Scott, II—10 (a)—36,003—21-1-18. (6

(Ed. 2)

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READ ALSO:—

C. No. 4731, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 191

99 99 99 99 99 99 191

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

ORDER.

No. 103, dated 12-6-1918

Met.

Recorded

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176 no

(101)
 When given for copying
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191

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191

DATED

CORR. No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR OPERATOR IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.

B = Not to be copied.

P = Copy abstract only.

Q = Copy heading only.