

Home (1919) Department.

Education

Ordinary. SERIES.

G.O. No. 499

DATED 17-4-19

[Despatch Abstract.]

Ancient Sanskrit Manuscripts on Hindu Architecture.

Accepting the resignation tendered by Dr. P. K. Acharya of his temporary appointment of publishing and editing ----- and ordering the payment of his salary at Rs. 300 per mensem from the 1st March 1919 to the 7th April 1919 both days inclusive..

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (= S.C.).	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.C.).	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.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department, Madras.

Sir,

With reference to my appointment as an Archaeological Sanskrit Manuscript Scholar, I beg to bring to your notice the following facts:-

When the offer of this appointment was made to me in November, 1916, I had not then secured the special training and the degrees (Ph.D., and D.Lit.) at the Universities of Leiden and London. In fact my Dictionary of Architectural terms was completed in September, 1918. I could not, therefore, ask at that time for a post in the Indian Educational Service.

After I had achieved the unique distinctions of which liberal notices have been made in the Dutch (Leidsch Dagblad, June 27, 1918, Rotterdamsche Courant, etc.), the English (The Times, Educational Supplement, November 14, 1918 etc.), and the Indian (comprising a large number of both English and Vernacular papers) Press, I submitted to the Board of Education, London, an application for an appointment under the Indian Educational Service, which I was told by the authorities of both the India Office, London, and the Government of India, I could reasonably hope for.

As regards my fitness for such an appointment, I beg to refer to the enclosed copy of the application I submitted to the Board of Education, London, and also to the recommendations made to you by Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaeology, and Dr. F. W. Thomas, the Librarian of the India Office, London.

Under the circumstances, may I request the favour of your being graciously pleased to consider the possibility of giving me an appointment under the Indian Educational Service either as a Professor of Sanskrit Language and Literature, Comparative Philology, Archaeology, or Ancient History and Culture; or as an Administrative Official, and allowing me to do the special work for which you have kindly appointed me for three years?

In case at the end of my term, you do not require my services, I have reason to expect that some other Province may require them and that the Government of India may help me in this respect.

Even if you are unable to appoint me to the Indian Educational Service, I am willing, as I love the work, to undertake it as special piece of work leading apparently to nothing and having no prospect whatever. But in that case I should like to request you to consider the question of my salary. I shall be content, if I may say so, to start modestly with Rs.550 a month, increasing annually by Rs.100, and to have the assurance that you would be so good as to forward to proper authorities the enclosed application for a post in the Indian Educational Service, and to permit me to reside during the three summer months in a hill station.

I, further, beg to add that in case you are unwilling to accept either of my proposals, I had better not begin the work. Because it would be an injustice to the work itself as there is no body known to exist with the requisite training to continue the work I may leave unfinished, which is the only obvious course I shall have to follow as soon as I get a better offer of which there seems to be plenty of prospect.

It is needless to add that I can hardly afford to live on Rs.500/- a month for any length of time. Besides, it would be unfair, if not impossible, for any body with my qualifications to go on indefinitely on such terms doing the most difficult sort of work which, as it must need one's whole time and energy, could not give one the necessary leisure to do any other literary works and to add to one's income.

And should you decide to give me a chance of doing the work, I shall be obliged if you be so good as to make the necessary arrangement regarding my establishment without delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Prasanna Kumar Acharya.

The Clarence Hotel,

Madras,

10th March 10, 1919.

Educational Appointments in India.

1. Name in full:— Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
2. Address:— Clarence Hotel, Madras.
3. Age last birthday, with date and place of birth:— Age 29 years, born on 21st April 1890, at Raykot, District Tippera, Bengal.
4. Married or Single (Number and ages of children, if any):— Single.
5. Health (past and present):— Good.
6. Father's name, nationality, and occupation (State whether living or dead):— Mr. Raj Chandra Acharya, British Indian, Physician (Ayurvedic): living.
7. Post and approximate salary desired:— An appointment as a Professor of Sanskrit Language & Literature, Comparative Philology, Archaeology, or Ancient History and Culture; or as an Administrative Official, under the Indian Imperial Educational Service, with usual salary.
8. Duration of visits or residence abroad:— Four years.
9. Names of districts abroad of which the applicant has special knowledge:— London (England), Leiden (Holland).
10. Particulars and dates of any important appointments, e.g., Headmasterships or Principals, Administrative posts, University Professorships, Lectureships, or the like, for which the applicant has stood or is standing:— Appointed in Jan. 1914 Principal of the Rishikul College, Hardwar, and held the post until obtaining the Government of India Scholarship (see testimonial No. 2). At the recommendation of Dr. F.W. Thomas, Editor of the Epigraphia Indica, and Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaeological Survey of the Government of India, have been appointed by the Government of Madras as an expert to do some special work in editing and translating into English architectural mss. in possession of the Government of Madras (See testimonial No. 4)
11. Athletics—(a) experience in organising games & (b) proficiency in athletics:— Have had no experience in organising games.
12. Date of application:— 10th March 1919.

	Name of School or College.	Name of Principal.
13. School education :—	Paschimagaon H.E. School	Late Purna Chandra Gupta, Head Master
	Comilla Zilla School	Chintaharan Chakravarty, Head Master.
14. University education, if any :—	Comilla Victoria College	Satyendranath Basu, M.A. Principal.
	Jagannath College, Dacca.	Lalitchandra Chatterji M.A. Principal.
	University (College) Calcutta	Under Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
	Univeristy College, London	Under Prof. L.D. Barnett M.A., Litt.D.,; and Dr F.W. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D.
15. Professional training as a teacher, if any :— (If a holder of the Board of Education's parchment certificate, the date of the examination and the class in which the applicant was placed in each part of the examination must be shown.)	University of Leiden, Holland	Under Prof. J. Ph. Vogel, Ph.D.
	None,	
	Name of School (or place) where employed.	Name of Principal or Employer.
16. Teaching employment :—	Rishikul College, Hardwar	Principal myself, was employed by the Executive Committee of the Rishikul College, Hardwar.
17. Other employment :— (All employment to be entered in order of time.)	Was employed from July 1911 to June 1913 as a Superintendent of one of the University Hostels (39, College Street, Calcutta) for the City College students, Calcutta.	Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A., Principal, City College Calcutta.

Dates of joining and leaving.	Scholarships, Certificates, Degrees and other Honours.
From 1896 to 1900.	Passed Upper Primary examination in the 1st Division and obtained District Board scholarship & certificate from the Inspector of Schools (1898); and Middle Vernacular in the 1st Division and secured divisional scholarship for four years (1900). Passed Entrance Examination in the 1st Division & secured Tippera Raj Scholarship (1907). Passed I.A. (Intermediate Arts) examination in the 2nd Division and secured Tipperah Raj scholarship (1909). Passed B.A. Examination with Honours (Class II) in Sanskrit (1911). Passed M.A. Examination in Sanskrit and stood first, group I, division II, with special subjects Epigraphy & History (1915), (see testimonial No. 1) Secured the Government of India State Scholarship for Scientific study of Sanskrit in Europe (1914). Post Graduate student of the University College, London; in recognition of special qualifications excused from the London M.A. Examination and permitted to proceed direct for D.Lit. Degree which was conferred on October 23rd., 1918 (see testimonials 8 & 4). At the University of Leiden, in recognition of special qualifications was permitted by a special Royal Degree to proceed direct for the Degree of Ph.D. (Doctorate in Philology) which was conferred in June 1918 for original Research (See testimonials (Nos. 4 & 5)).
From 1901 to 1907	
From 1907 to 1909	
From 1909 to 1911	
From 1911 to 1913	
From 1914 to 1916	
From 1917 to 1918.	
Dates of joining and leaving.	Position and character of work done, also salary received.
Joined in January 1914 and left in June with a view to coming over to Europe as a Government of India scholar.	Prof. of Sanskrit language & literature; and English as principal had to look after the teaching staff and the students, all of whom were residential boarders; was entrusted with entire funds, new building works, students' holiday trips etc. Initial salary was 150/- Rupees per month with free quarters.
From June 1911 to July 1913.	Had to look after the general progress in studies health, Morals, and comfort of the students. Received free quarters and an Honorarium of Rs. 120/- a year.

18. References:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Name, | Dr. F.W. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D. |
| Address, | Librarian India Office, Whitehall, London. |
| Occupation or position. | Librarian Indian Office, Lecturer, Reader, Ex-Fellow, etc. : |
| 2. Name, | Miss. E. J. Beck. |
| Address, | 21, Cromwell Road, London S.W.7 |
| Occupation or position. | Hon. Secretary, National Indian Association, London. |

(These should be persons resident in the United Kingdom, who have known the applicant intimately, and are in a position to answer any enquiries that may be made of them. They should not be relations and should be holders of responsible positions who are acquainted with the applicant's character and work in recent years. The names of Officers of the Board of Education should not be given.)

19.* Copies of testimonials from:—

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S. etc. Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
2. K. N. Sharma, Assistant Secretary, Rishikul College, Hardwar.
3. Lionel D. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D., Lecturer in Sanskrit at the School of Oriental Studies, London, and sometime Professor of Sanskrit at the University College London.
4. F.W. Thomas, M.A., Hon. Ph.D., (Librarian of the India Office): Lecturer in Comparative Philology at University College, London, & Reader in the Tibetan in the University of London; ex-Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*Original testimonials may be required, should the applicant be selected for interview. Copies of testimonials should be submitted in duplicate.

20. Observations:—

[Subjects the applicant is prepared to teach and any special qualifications or experience (e.g. in music and singing, commercial subjects, languages, literary work, organization or inspection) not mentioned under heads 13-17 above should be given here]

Prepared to teach Sanskrit Language and Literature; Archaeology; Comparative Philology; and Ancient History & Culture; or to undertake some administrative work.

Literary works already completed:—

1. A Dictionary of Architectural Terms (covering approximately 1000 pages) with illustrative quotations from Vastusastras, general literature, and archaeological Records, approved for the D.Litt. Degree of the University of London, (See testimonials Nos. 3 & 4)
2. The first critical Edition of the Mānasāra, Text about 600 pages, critical notes about 500 pages.
3. English Translation about 700 pages.
4. Introduction about 300 pages, of which a portion has been published as a Thesis for the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Leiden, (See testimonials Nos. 3 & 4).

Special studies:—

1. Archaeology - studied Epigraphy, palaeography, and History with Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D. Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, for two years (See Testimonial No. 1); studied same subjects in a more practical way with Mr. R.D. Banerji, M.A. Assistant Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, for two academic sessions, (Testimonial received). Made a special study for the purpose of the Dictionary mentioned above of all the published inscriptions and other cognate archaeological Records. Studied the 'Theory of architecture' with Mr. Robert Atkinson, Head Master at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London during session 1916-1917 (and obtained a certificate)

No. 1

Copy.

Office of the Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta

December 30th, 1918.

I have much pleasure in giving a Testimonial in favour of Babu Prasanna Kumar Acharya, M.A. is known to me to have come of a respectable Brahmin family in the District of Tipperah. He has stood first in the last M.A. Examination in Sanskrit, (Group I), being placed in the Second Division. In some of the papers he obtained very high marks. He has high reputation here for his courteous and affable bearing. He has made a special study of Palaeography, Epigraphy, and History with me for two years and possessed a great aptitude for original research work. I have always found him to be a young man of great merit and amiable disposition. The solidity of his knowledge and nobility of his personal character have also greatly satisfied me and earned him my good wishes. He has special power of presenting his knowledge with clearness and simplicity. From what I know of him I can safely say that he will, with the conscientious discharge of his duties, give satisfaction to any gentleman whom he may have occasion to serve.

Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr.

(Sd). Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana,

(M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., Etc.)

Principal, Sanskrit College,

Calcutta

RISHI KUL BRAHMHACHARI ASHRAM.

Hardwar, 20th June, 1914.

I have much pleasure in giving a Testimonial in favour of Pandit Prasannakumar Acharya, M.A., the Principal of the Rishi Kul College, Hardwar. I have had sufficient opportunity of judging his work and abilities and I consider him to be a young man with a good head, much perseverance, and steady habits combined with tact and discretion. He has high reputation here for his able courteous and affable bearing.

In every branch of the administration his influence is manifest, and present prosperous condition of the College is entirely due to his policy. His versatile genius, untiring energy, and indomitable courage in the introduction of reforms were only equalled by his sincere love of the students and his co-workers and devotion to the best interest of the College.

(Sd). K. N. Sharma

Assistant Secretary,

Rishi Kul College, Hardwar.

(Sd). Lionel B. Barnett,

Lecturer in Sanskrit at the School of Oriental Studies, London, and sometime Professor of Sanskrit at University College, London.

Office of the Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
December 20th, 1913.

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya, M.A., is known to me to have come of a respectable Brahmin family in the District of Tipperah. He has stood first in the last M.A. Examination in Sanskrit (Group) being placed in the Second Division. In some of the papers he obtained very high marks.

He has made a special study of Palaeography, Epigraphy and history with me for two years and possessed a great aptitude for original research work. I have always found him to be a young man of great merit and amiable disposition. The solidity of his knowledge and nobility of his personal character have also greatly assisted me and earned him my good wishes. He has special power of presenting his knowledge with clearness and simplicity. From what I know of him I can safely say that he will, with the conscientious discharge of his duties, give satisfaction to any gentleman whom he may have occasion to serve.

Brahmabodhidhara Dr.

(Sd). Satya Chandra Vidyabhusana,

(M.A., Ph.D., B.L.A.S., Etc.)

Principal, Sanskrit College

CCFV.

London, London,
8, September, 1913.

I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the attainments and character of Mr. P. K. Acharya. He began to work with me in 1914 for the degree of D.Litt., in the university of London which I have reason to hope will shortly be conferred upon him. He then already possessed a thorough and exact knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, which he applied with remarkable industry to an extremely difficult subject, the Sanskrit works bearing upon architecture and the *Manasara* in particular. In the pursuit of these researches, he has prepared a Lexicon of architectural terms which will certainly prove of high value for the study of that important subject, and is a monument to his industry and accurate learning. The past year has been spent by him at the University of Leiden, where the degree of Ph.D., has been awarded to him for a meritorious Thesis summarising the *Manasara*. He has proved himself a remarkably industrious, capable, and well equipped Scholar, and I am convinced that he will display these qualities and honourably distinguish himself in any position to which he may be appointed. He is also shortly to be awarded the Degree of D.Litt. in the University of London.

(Sd). Lionel D. Barnett,

Dr. Acharya is a good Sanskrit Scholar (M.A., Litt.D.) Lecturer in Sanskrit at the school of Oriental Studies, London, and sometime Professor of Sanskrit at University College, London. The subject of Comparative Philology, which is of special significance in connection with Indian education, has been one of the main lines of his Indian University career and his work as a teacher will, no doubt, be attested by others. His industry and ability, which are reinforced by a keen general intelligence and an unusual determination and resource, are likely to ensure his success with students, and I am confident that he will continue to render service.

M. K. Acharya, M.A.,

HATWAR, 20th June 1913.

I have much pleasure in giving a testimonial in favour of Pandit Prasanna Kumar Acharya, M.A., the Principal of the Hathi College, Hatwar. I have had sufficient opportunity of judging his work and abilities and I consider him to be a young man with a good head, much perseverance and steady habits combined with tact and discretion. He has high reputation here for his courteous and affable bearing.

In every branch of the administration his influence is manifest, and present prosperous condition of the College is entirely due to his policy. His versatile genius, untiring energy and indomitable courage in the introduction of reforms were only equalled by his sincere love of the students and his co-workers and devotion to the best interest of the College.

(Sd). M. K. Acharya

Assistant Secretary,

Hathi College, Hatwar.

London,

September 6th, 1913.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya, who has been well known to me from the time of his arrival in England as a Government of India Scholar in Sanskrit. During these four years he has devoted himself with great conscientiousness and assiduity to a very difficult department of Sanskrit literature, namely, that relating to architecture, and he has completed two valuable works, an edition with Introduction, Translation, etc. of the leading authority on the subject (the Mānasāra) and a Dictionary of architectural terms. The publication of these will place the study of Indian Architecture upon a new footing. In connection with these researches, Dr. Acharya has, in the face of serious obstacles, obtained from the University of Leiden the Degree of Ph.D., with high commendation, being the first foreigner to secure that distinction. The event has been acclaimed in the Dutch Press and the precedent will probably redound to the advantage of future Indian students. The Degree of dissertation, which is however only a fragment of what Dr. Acharya has written, is published. He is also shortly to be awarded the Degree of D.Litt. in the University of London.

Dr. Acharya is a good Sanskrit Scholar and he has received training in European principles and methods. He has also studied with me in London and with Prof. Uhlenbeck of the Leiden University the subject of Comparative Philology, which is of special significance in connection with Indian education. The distinction of his Indian University career and his work as a teacher will, no doubt, be attested by others. His courtesy and amiable bearing which are reinforced by a keen general intelligence and uncommon determination and resource, are likely to ensure his success with students, and I am confident that he will continue to render service

vice

London,

September 1913.

I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the attainments and character of Mr. P. K. Acharya. He began to work with me in 1911 for the degree of D.Litt. in the University of London which I have reason to hope will shortly be conferred upon him. He then already possessed a thorough and exact knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, which he applied with remarkable industry to an extremely difficult subject, the Sanskrit works bearing upon architecture and the Mānasāra in particular. In the pursuit of these researches, he has prepared a lexicon of architectural terms which will certainly prove of high value for the study of that important subject, and is a monument to his industry and accurate learning. The past year has been spent by him at the University of Leiden, where the degree of Ph.D. has been awarded to him for a meritorious thesis on the Mānasāra. He has proved himself a remarkably industrious, capable, and well equipped scholar, and I am convinced that he will display these qualities and honourably distinguish himself in any position to which he may be appointed.

(Ed.) Lionel D. Barnett
(L.A., Litt.D.)
Lecturer in Sanskrit at the School of
Oriental Studies, London, and sometime
Professor of Sanskrit at University
College, London.

Dr. Acharya is a good Sanskrit Scholar and he has received training in European principles and methods. He has also studied with me in London and with Prof. Unnikrishna of the Leiden University the subject of Comparative Philology, which is of special significance in connection with Indian education. The distinction of his Indian University career and his work as a teacher will, no doubt be attested by others. His courtesy and amiable bearing which are reinforced by a keen general intelligence and uncommon determination and resource, are likely to ensure his success with students, and I am confident that he will continue to render service

Degree of D.Litt. in the University of London.

has written, is published. He is also shortly to be awarded the dissertation, which is however only a fragment of what Dr. Acharya returned to the advantage of future Indian students. The Degree has been acclaimed in the Indian Press and the precedent will probably the first foreigner to secure that distinction. The event has city of Leiden the Degree of Ph.D., with high commendation, being has, in the face of serious obstacles, obtained from the University on a new footing. In connection with these researches, Dr. Acharya location of these will place the study of Indian Architecture upon (the *Manasara*) and a Dictionary of architectural terms. The publication, Translation, etc. of the leading authority on the subject and he has completed two valuable works, an edition with introduction, Translation, etc. of the leading authority on the subject

ment of Sanskrit literature, namely, that relating to architecture, great conscientiousness and assiduity to a very difficult department of Sanskrit literature. During these four years he has devoted himself with time of his arrival in England as a government of India Scholar Prashanna Kumar Acharya, who has been well known to me from the I have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of Dr.

service in the field of scholarship and research. He has obtained from the Madras Government a temporary appointment with a view to the publication of Sanskrit architectural works.

(Sd). F.W.Thomas, M.A., Hon. Ph.D.

(Librarian of the India Office)

Lecturer in Comparative Philology at University College, London, and Reader in Tibetan in the University of London; ex-Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Home Econ Dept.

C No. 499 B.

Memo. No. ²⁵⁰⁰499 B/18-8
4. 4. 19.

With reference to his letter dated the 10th March 1919, Dr Prasanna Kumar Acharya is informed that the Govt are not prepared to accept either of the proposals contained therein or to vary the terms already agreed ^{upon}. Dr Acharya is requested to state at a very early date whether he is ^{well} prepared to take up ^{in his} the appointment of ^{lecturer in Sanskrit} ~~lecturer in Sanskrit~~ for a period of three years on a salary of Rs 300 per annum ^{according to the terms} ~~already offered~~ already offered and accepted by him.

To Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Acharya, M.A.,
Ph.D., D.Lit.
The Clarence Hotel
Madras.

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service in the field of scholarship and research. He has obtained from the Madras Government a temporary appointment with a view to the publication of Sanskrit architectural works.

(24). F.W. Thomas, M.A., Hon. F.R.S.
(Lecturer in the India Office)

Lecturer in Comparative Philology
at University College, London and
Lecturer in the University
of London; ex-Professor of Trinity
College, Cambridge.

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Levy by Home (882) 14
12 00 32 13
Clarence Hotel, 2-4-4
Madras.



April 7, 1919.

To The Secretary,
Government of Madras.
Home (Education) Department

Sir,

In reply to the memorandum, no. 2500 B-8,
Home (Education) Department, dated the 4th
April, 1919, I regret to say that I am unable
to continue in my appointment, for a period
of three years on a salary of Rs 300 per mensem.
I beg, therefore, to tender my resignation. I
shall be obliged if you will kindly relieve
me at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

Prasanna Kumar Acharya.

Please issue instructions for the disbursement
of my salary at Rs 300 per mensem from
the date (Dec. 12, 1918) of my departure from
London and the payment of my travelling
allowance (double first class) from Calcutta
to Madras.

P. K. Acharya.

C.No. 1560 L. Form (32) B

28-7-18 D.O.No. 1576 *7*

Office of the

Director General of Archaeology in India.

Simla, the 17th July 1918.

My dear Sir,

In continuation of this office
demi-official letter No: 1226, dated
the 4th June 1918, I enclose, herewith,
for your information, a copy of a letter
from Dr. Thomas regarding Mr. Acharya's
return to India.

Yours sincerely,

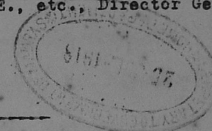
N.B. Spooner

Offg. Director General.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur,
R. Rama Chandra Rao Avargal,
Ootacamund.

16 14
Copy of a letter dated the 16th May 1918, from

F.W. Thomas Esq., The Library, India Office, London, S.W. 1.
to Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., etc., Director General
of Archaeology in India, Simla.



I have now heard from Acharyya that he will be able
to proceed this autumn to Madras to take up his appointment
there. It is hoped that ^{he} will shortly obtain the degree of
Doctor from the Leiden University and at the same time
from London. I trust that both prospects will be realized.

True copy

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. L. ...".

Head Clerk, Office of the
Director General of Archaeology

The only point ~~settled~~ that has been definitely decided upon is that Mr. Prasannakumara Acharya should be employed temporarily for a period of three years on a monthly salary of Rs 300 p.m. and that he should occupy himself with the publication of the Silpa Sastha - ancient manuscripts on Hindu art & architecture. It is now reported that Mr. Acharya will be able to ^(proceed to) Madras this autumn to take up his appt.: Probably he may be expected in a couple of months.

2. The further points to be settled are:-

- (1) where and under whom Mr. Acharya should work,
- (2) whether any programme of work should be obtained from the Director General of Archaeology ^{at} ~~and~~ ^{regards} ~~work~~ Mr. Acharya ~~work~~.
- (3) whether any, and if so what, subordinate establishment should be allowed to Mr. Acharya, and
- (4) whether the appt: should be treated as a gazetted appt:.

pp 53454 of

• Geo. 806 Ed. 79

(V) 21.6.18

p. 2 ante

3 In regard to (1), it would seem desirable that he should work in collaboration with Mr. Longhurst and, if possible, in ^{the latter's} ~~his own~~ office; but it is probable that there will be no accommodation in the present building occupied by the Archaeological Dept's office. It would also be desirable to treat the apt: a gazetted one. As regards subordinate establishment, Mr. Acharya may be left to raise the question after he takes over charge. Orders are solicited.

S. 8. 18.

To
6/8/18

We may have to consult Mr. Longhurst on all the points. We may however wait until we receive definite information of ^{Acharya's} ~~the~~ having started from England. He may be sent to H.C. for period of 20.

S. 8. 18.

11/11/18

Rets. 13. 8. 18

P
12. 8. 18.

13/8/18

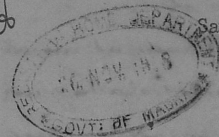
Home (26/2) 2500 B
26.11.18

D.O.No. 2548

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA.

19

Saralkala P.O. (Dist: Rawalpindi)
The 20th November 1918.



Dear Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 131, dated the 2nd February 1918, I beg to enclose a letter I have received from Dr. Thomas of the India Office regarding the arrival of Dr. Acharya in India. I need hardly say that I shall be very glad to render the Madras Government any assistance they may require in connexion with the publication of Dr. Acharya's work.

2. As regards Dr. Acharya's remuneration, I suggest the advisability of postponing any decision in the matter until the Madras Government has had an opportunity of examining and testing his work and his capabilities. Dr. Acharya has won the esteem both of Dr. Thomas and Prof. Barnett with whom he worked in London, but the opinion of Dr. Vogel, formerly of this Department, with whom he worked in Leiden, does not appear to be so high. I have recently had a long report from Dr. Vogel on the subject which has given me some cause for uneasiness. But before transmitting it to you I have thought it desirable to obtain Dr. Thomas' comments on it, particularly as it contains some drastic strictures which indirectly involve both Dr. Thomas and Prof. Barnett.

Yours sincerely,

John Marshall

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Education) Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

20 14

Copy of letter dated the 1st October 1918, from Dr. F.W. Thomas, Ph.D., The Library, India Office, London, to Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Litt.D., F.S.A., Director General of Archaeology in India.

I am now writing to mention that Acharyya will be starting for India as soon as a passage can be procured for him, and so will probably be able to take up the appointment in Madras about the end of the year. It will be, I imagine, one of his first tasks to arrange for the printing of the two huge works upon which he has been engaged, namely -

- (1) an edition with translation of the Mānasāra, the leading Sanskrit authority, as you are aware, from Architecture and the allied arts;
- (2) a dictionary of architectural terms with abundant citations from the literature and inscriptions.

I imagine that these two works, and perhaps especially the second, will have a considerable interest for you, and you may wish to exercise a control over the publication, possibly to associate it closely with the Survey. I should be happy to co-operate by any suggestions as regards the scholarly form and substance of the two works, as they should be presented to the public, though of course I could not hope to find time or energy for anything like a detailed supervision.

Acharyya is to have the London Degree of D.Lit., and so he will return to India with considerable éclat, as a double Doctor. This emboldens me a little to enquire whether it would be possible to advance somewhat the terms of his employment in Madras, and also, if his work is approved, to consider the question of providing him with a prospect. I need not mention to you with your knowledge of India, that, as a man without private means and with people looking to him for help, he has his anxieties in this regard. In his original acceptance of the

21 19

the appointment a passage which I did not transmit to you, being advised here that at the time that it might not be justified, went so far as to suggest a remuneration of Rs.500 instead of the 300 which you named. He has now recurred to the matter and even suggests the desirability of "some assistants for the more mechanical parts of my work." I, of course, report this with every reserve, and I will also do no more than quote a reference to "my recent degrees and also my special training for six months under a competent architect of the Architectural Institution at Delft, Holland." In any case 'even if you do not think me worth more than 300, I shall do my duties honestly as long as I am in Office:' I am afraid that the knowledge of other Indians here, of certainly no greater scholarly credentials, obtaining posts in the Imperial Service., etc., etc., tends to raise the aspirations of our Sanskritists. But you naturally will consider your own standards and the special lights which you have from all sides, I think you know Acharyya, who is amiable and loyal, though no doubt rather anxious, and as a scholar very conscientious and industrious.

13de mid 2 at
p. 5 of

Sir John Marshall suggests that the
question of the remuneration to be paid to
Dr. Acharya may be settled ~~afterwards~~ ^{and perhaps} have
had an opportunity of testing his work.
He also promises to transmit a report ~~positive~~
subject by Dr. Vogel, after obtaining Dr.
Thomas's comments on it. It is for order
whether Mr. Longhurst may in the mean-
while be consulted on the points mentioned
on p. 3 ante, as Dr. Acharya is shortly
^{to} expected to leave for India.

27.11.18

We may wait for further
communication from the
Director General. Mr. Longhurst
may not be able to advise definitely
on any of the points now. We may
acknowledge Sir John Marshall's
letter & tell him that we await
his further communication ^{definitely}
& intimation, if & when he receives
it, as to the arrival of Mr. Acharya
in Madras.

28.11.18

29.11.18

H.E. the Governor

9.12.18

10.4.2
0.5.12
R. 9.12

Recd 3XII.18

10.12.18

24th March 1918

Scott 11-5 (a) - 160,001 - 16-1-17.

NOTES.

Page 4

The draft D.C. below is for approval.

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11-12-18
£ 11-12-18

£
12-17-18
£ 12-17-18

24 NOTES.

Page

22

Have (Edy) Sept

b. 2500 B.

D.G. 2500 B-1 D 13.12.18.

Dear Sir John Marshall,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your D.G. no 2548 of 20.11.18, I am to state that the Govt. await the further communication promised regarding Dr. Acharya. I am also to request you to kindly let me have definite intimation, if and when you receive it, as to the ^{probable date of} arrival of Dr. Acharya in Madras.

Yours sincerely
 11.12.18. 12.12.18. 13.12.18.

To Sir John Marshall, Kt.
 D.G. of Archaeology in India.
 C.I.E.

Home (Edn)

DEPARTMENT.

Form II-8-1-17.

CURRENT No.

83B

23

From

Received

15-7-191

191

Registered

15-1-191

191

Subject.

C.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Handed in at Office of Origin.	Date.	Hour.	Office Stamp.	Words.
Canalizing	15 JAN 1919	8	15 JAN 1919	91
TO	Madras	Home	Recd. here at	B. M.

Defec your number 2500
I wish one dated this Sunday
ult doctor a change has
arrived here today soon he
wishes to proceed to his home
and report himself
at madras about
March first
psychology.

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons—2750—20-8-17—60,000 Bks. (Edn. II.)

Please see the telegram from the Director General of Archaeology at p. 11 ante. As Dr. Acharya is expected to report himself at Madras about the beginning of March, it seems advisable to consult Mr. Longhurst now on the points mentioned at p. 3 ante. The D. G. of Archaeology may also be requested to expedite the transmission of the further communication regarding Dr. Acharya, promised in his D.O. at p. 5 ante.

A draft D.O. is submitted for approval

15.1.19

15.1.19

We may write to Mr. Longhurst also about Dr. Acharya's arrival & ask him to consider & report to Govt. what arrangements are necessary to afford the scholar ~~resources~~ facilities to do the work to be entrusted to him.

15.1.19

Yes
L.S.
15.1.19

6. 83 B

D.O. - N^o 83 B-1
17.1.19

Dear Sir John Marshall,

I am to

acknowledge the receipt of
your telegram of the 15th —
inst. regarding the probable
date of arrival of Dr. —
Acharya in Madras ^{or Engrin} ~~about~~
~~before to know~~ whether —
you have received Dr. Thomas's
remarks on Dr. Vogel's report
about Dr. Acharya, referred
to in your D.O. no 2548 of
the 20th Nov. 1918. If so,
I am to request that it
may be transmitted as early
as possible.

Yours sincerely,

To
Sir John Marshall, Kt C.I.E.
D-Go of Archaeology in India

15.1.19
15.1.19

15.1.19
15.1.19

Home Edu. DEPARTMENT.

Seott. II-8-1-17.

CURRENT No.

From

Received

191 . Registered

191 .

Subject.

C.3.



TELEGRAPHS.

Received here at H. M.

No.



O SB SANCHI G I P 15 36 MADRAS HOME MADRAS

BEG TO REPORT MY ARRIVAL IN INDIA STOP WITH YOUR
PERMISSION INTEND TO JOIN MY APPOINTMENT BY MARCH FIRST

DOCTOR P K AKHRAY / C / O THOS COOK AND SON CALCUTTA

48 = must a company any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

A draft D.O. to Mr. Langhurst is submitted

for approval

17.1.19

17.1.19

18.1.19

Issue no. 29

2. We shall have to write for Mr. (a) ~~Adhary~~ personally to go to at Madras on 17th. He will report himself at the office of the right Hon. Mr. Sany (b) to Sir John Marshall after is necessary to lay down any programme of work at present.

Wey
20/7/19

Issue no. 29
We shall have to write for Mr. (a) ~~Adhary~~ personally to go to at Madras on 17th. He will report himself at the office of the right Hon. Mr. Sany (b) to Sir John Marshall after is necessary to lay down any programme of work at present.

Wey
20/7/19

NOTES.

Page 16

Home (Edu) Dept

6. 83 B + 102 B.

D.O. No. 2500/13/18-2

Dear Sir:

The Govt have decided to publish a scholarly edition of the important ancient Sanskrit manuscripts dealing with Hindu Architecture, lay-out of Indian towns and allied subjects, the existence of which has been brought to their notice. The publication is to contain—

- (i) a carefully collated text,
- (ii) an accurate translation,
- (iii) a commentary where necessary,
- (iv) diagrams and illustrations with references, and also (v) a glossary of all Sanskrit terms with their English equivalents.

With a view to carry out this object, the Govt have resolved to engage, temporarily, for a period of three years, the services

Encl.

Please dispatch the D.O.

return the file to me.

20.1.19.

Vide D.O. at Pt. 25-297

G.O. at (7)

ibid

Home (Edu) Dept

22.1.19.

We shall have to write for this

(a) the Govt have decided to publish

of the Govt have decided to publish

of the Govt have decided to publish

8.501 + 8.502

of the Govt have decided to publish

D.O.

Dear Sir:

The Govt have decided

to publish a scholarly edition

of the important ancient Sanskrit

manuscripts dealing with Hindu

Architecture, lay-out of Indian

towns and allied subjects, the

existence of which has been

brought to their notice. The

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(i) a carefully collated text,

(ii) an accurate translation,

(iii) a commentary where necessary,

(iv) diagrams and illustrations

with references, and also (v) a

glossary of all Sanskrit terms

with their English equivalents.

With a view to carry out

this object, the Govt have

resolved to engage, temporarily,

for a period of three years, the

P. 17 31
Services of Dr. Prasanna Kumara
Acharya, a State Scholar who
has completed his course in the
Universities of London and Leiden,
on a suitable salary. Dr. Acharya.

has just returned to India
and is expected to report himself

on the 1st
for duty ~~about the beginning~~
of March next. It would

appear desirable that he
should work in close colla-
boration with you and should
have at his disposal the
services of some subordinate,
such as a master craftsman
familiar with the technical
terms of building or of
sculpture.

I am to ask you to
consider the matter and report
to Govt. what arrangements

Vide telegrams at
pp. 11 & 13 inf

Vide p. 23 of Govt. at (V)

p. 23 ibid

NOTES.

Page

32 29
Arrangements you consider
necessary to afford the best
facilities to do the work
to be entrusted to him, with
special reference to the
following points:—

(i) The place
where he should work
and

(ii) The establish-
ment to be allowed to him.

Yours truly

18/1/19.

A
11/1/19

18/1/19

To

Reed + Co. Ltd.
21.1.19
A. H. Langhurst Esq.

Super, Archaeological
Survey,
Southem Circle

Home (Edn) C. No. 151/B

22.1.19

D.O. No. 171

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA.

Sanchi - Bhilsa P.O. (Central India)
The 17th January 1919.



Dear Mr. Swamikannu

With reference to the correspondence ending with my telegram of the 14th January, I write to let you know that at his request I granted Dr. Acharya an interview here on the 14th January. The points which he discussed with me were the publication of his work on the Manasara and of his dictionary of architectural terms, and, more particularly, the prospects to which he could look forward in Government service. As regards the latter point, he explained that he was not well off, that he had responsibilities to meet and that it was very important for him to get as lucrative an appointment as he could. He asked me, therefore, whether I thought the Madras Government would be inclined to give him more than the salary already agreed upon and to what career he could look forward at the termination of his present engagement. I replied that the matter rested entirely with the Madras Government; that the Archaeological Department could give him no promise of employment at the end of three years; that his qualifications would not fit him without further training to come into the ordinary cadre of this Department, and even if a special post were created for him, he would be on the same grade as our Assistant Superintendents and could not, therefore, hope for more than Rs. 300-25-500. Dr. Acharya then asked me whether I thought he might join the Indian Educational Service. I pointed out to him (and he entirely agreed with what I said) that the Madras Government had been very good in offering him his present appointment, and that whatever course he decided on it must be with the entire approval of your Government. But that if he was anxious to join the Educational Service and the Madras Government had no objection, it would

The Hon'ble Diwan L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Bahadur, I.S.O., probably
Home (Education) Department, Government of Madras,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Rs 300/-

for minimum
Vech Do at
Rs 53.54/-
Cca. 806 (1919)

21.6.18

(V)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA
Calcutta - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000



With reference to the correspondence ending with my telegram of the 1st January, I write to let you know that at this moment I cannot say whether an appointment will be made on the 1st January. The points which he discussed with me were the publication of his work on the Manuscripts and of his Dictionary of Archaeological terms, and, more particularly, the prospects to which he could look forward in Government service. As regards the latter point, he explained that he was not well off, that he had responsibilities to meet and that it was very important for him to get an immediate appointment as he could. He asked me, therefore, whether I thought the Madras Government would be inclined to give him more than the salary already agreed upon and to what extent he could look forward at the termination of his present engagement. I replied that the matter rested entirely with the Madras Government; that the Archaeological Department could give him no promise of employment at the end of three years; that his qualifications would not fit him without further training to come into the ordinary cadre of this Department, and even if a special post were created for him, he would be on the same grade as our Assistant Superintendents and could not, therefore, hope for more than Rs. 200-25-000. Dr. Acharya then asked me whether I thought he might join the Indian Educational Service. I pointed out to him that he had been very good at the Madras Government and that whatever course he offered his present appointment, and that whatever course he decided on it must be with the active approval of your Government. But that if he was anxious to join the Educational Service the Madras Government had no objection, it would be better for him to apply at once rather than wait for another three years when his age might be a bar to his entering the Educational Service. In view of Dr. Acharya's age and the very high distinctions which he has gained in Europe, it seemed to me that he was not unreasonable in hoping for better prospects than have been offered him for archaeological work, and it also seemed to me that it would be better for the Madras Government to permit him to join the Educational Service at this juncture (before it has spent money upon him) rather than later on.

20 34 31

probably be better for him to apply at once rather than wait for another three years when his age might be a bar to his entering the Educational Service. In view of Dr. Acharya's age and the very high distinctions which he has gained in Europe, it seemed to me that he was not unreasonable in hoping for better prospects than have been offered him for archaeological work, and it also seemed to me that it would be better for the Madras Government to permit him to join the Educational Service at this juncture (before it has spent money upon him) rather than later on.

I understand that the question of his joining the Indian Educational Service was broached by certain of his advisers in London, but Dr. Acharya did not feel himself at liberty to apply, in view of the position your Government had offered him. A further consideration which weighed with him was his natural desire to continue the specialistic work to which he has devoted the past four and a half years, and for which the proposed appointment in Madras would afford him such rich opportunities. But since it is, at best, quite uncertain whether he could ever hope to have the proposed temporary post converted into a permanent and pensionable one, it would seem perhaps wiser for him to take a permanent post in the regular Indian Educational Service, if your Government has no objection. I was specially asked by Dr. Acharya, however, to request, in the event of your being willing to forward an application from him for one of these appointments, that he might still be permitted to do the work on the Silpasastras for the Madras Government, even though substantively enrolled in the Educational Service. His heart is very much in this work for which he has had such long preliminary training, and as he appears to be exceptionally qualified for it by this training, I am hopeful that this suggestion

Yours sincerely,
John Marshall

suggestion may comment itself to you.
 As at present extended Dr. Acharya (whose present
 address is 40 Messrs. The Dock, Rajahmundry, (Guntur)
 proceeds to join his Indian appointment about the 1st of
 next month.
 I will address you later regarding the publication of
 his two works referred to above, an opportunity as not yet
 offered for me to examine his manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

John Marshall

1/16-18
 infra

I then in
 the plan
 of work
 vide 20
 2/11/21
 200th
 at 10

Howel (887) Cn 162 (2) B

D. O. No. 64



Madras

22nd January 1919.

Dear Sir,



In reply to your Demi-official letter No.
 2500 B/18-2, dated the 20th January 1919, concerning
 the proposed Sanskrit work on Hindu Architecture en-
 trusted to Dr. P. K. Acharya, I beg to state that there
 is no accommodation in my office available, and I would
 suggest that Dr. Acharya be permitted to undertake the
 work in the Oriental Manuscripts Library in the Madras
 Museum. If he is going to publish the original Sans-
 krit text as well as the English translation, I presume
 he would require a Pandit for copying the same. He will
 require a typist and a draftsman. The latter I can ac-
 commodate and provide with drawing instruments, boards,
 paper etc., and I could give his work a certain amount
 of supervision when I am at headquarters. It is possi-
 ble that a number of the record drawings already in this
 office,

office would serve as illustrations for the proposed work, as most of them are examples of the types of buildings mentioned in the Silpa Shastras. Dr. Acharya may look to me for the preparation of any drawings and photographs he may require to illustrate the work but I do not see in what other direction my assistance will be of any use to him and perhaps Mr. Krishna Sastri's assistance would be of more value in the preparation of the work than mine.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Longhurst.

To

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avergal,
Secretary to Government, Home Department
Education Branch, Madras.

36-37
34

1/11/18
in file

7 Then
see plan
of work
vide D.O.
11/11/18
22 of 18
at 10

Home Education Dept.

Please see Sir John Marshall's l.c. on pages 19 to 21 ante. As observed by him, it seems desirably to permit Dr. Acharya to apply for the I.E.S. ^(and to relieve him from his present engagements) As regards the suggestion that in the event of the Madras Govt. being willing to forward an application from him for one of the I.E.S. appointments, it is submitted that as he is quite new, this Govt. may not be able to ^{make} any ~~offer~~ special recommendation on his behalf. ~~Before the Govt. can be asked to do so, it is necessary to offer his services.~~ It has however, to be noted that ~~there~~ there is no suitable place in the I.E.S. for Dr. Acharya in Madras. He is apparently ~~not~~ fitted for the post of Professor of Sanskrit & this post is not included in the I.E.S. cadre. If he is not employed under the Madras Govt. there seems to be no use in asking him to do the work on the Ilpashastras for this Govt.

He D.P.D. may see Sir John Marshall's l.c. and offer his remarks on the proposal. to

A
16.7.19

Please see para 2 of the l.c. on page 5.
No matter is yet under reference?

mm
27/1/19

He might be permitted to do work on the Ilpashastras for the Madras Govt.

p. 20 ante.

With reference to the Secretary's query on the previous page, it is submitted that ~~Sir John Marshall has not yet received~~ Dr Thomas' Comments on Dr. Vogel's criticism of Dr. Acharya's work have not yet been received. Sir John Marshall has been requested to expedite the transmission of the comments - D.O. no. 83B-1 & 17.1.19 on ~~the subject~~. It is however observed from the para 2 of the D.O. on page 5 ante that Sir John seems to be of opinion that Dr. Vogel's criticism is not likely to affect Dr. Acharya's ^{proposed} employment under this Govt. but only his remuneration. It is for consideration whether the receipt of Dr. Thomas' report should be awaited before any further action is taken. The application of Dr. Acharya for an appointment ~~on~~ 28.1.19 in the D.S.S. is a different matter and may be considered at once.

Ca
28.1.19

A. I certainly think so

B. I do not agree,

Draft a D.O. drawing attention to para 2 of no 2548 & saying Govt reserve orders till the further communication is received.

mm
29/1/19

NOTES.

40 25 Page 25
Home (Edn) dept

A draft D.O is submitted for approval

29.1.19

29.1.19

30.1.19

For approval

30.1.19

H.E.

B: 44

C: 307

D: 111



31 JAN 1919

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes on the left page, possibly related to the draft D.O mentioned on the right.]

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the left page, including the word 'A' and 'B' which may be initials or section markers.]

[Faint handwritten notes on the right page, continuing the discussion or providing additional context.]

Home (Educ) Dept

D.O. No. 2500B/18-3
31.1.19

Dear Sir,

With reference
to the correspondence ending
with your D.O. no 171 dated
the 17th Jan'y 1919, I am to
invite a reference to para
2 of your D.O. no 2548 dated
the 20th Novr 1918, wherein
you refer to Dr. Thomas's
Comments on Dr. Vogel's
report about Dr. Acharya.
I am to state that the Board
would like to have this
report before passing order
on the question of Dr.
Acharya's appointment
& emoluments.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]Received by
[Signature] 31.1.19

[Signature] 31.1.19

To Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.P.

D. G. of Archaeology in India

[Signature] 29.1.19

[Signature] 29.1.19

[Signature] 30.1.19

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA.

Home (95th) CNP. 394B

25-2-19

18th
AGRA, the 14th February, 1919.

My dear Sir :

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter

(D.O.) NO. 83 B-1 dated the 17th January on the subject of

Dr. F.W.Thomas's remarks anent Dr. Vogel's letter about Dr.

Acharyya; and in reply am to send you copies of both the let-

ters in question, for your information; with the remark that

this Department is inclined to agree generally with the views

expressed by Dr. Thomas.

Yours sincerely,

D.B. Spooner

Asst. Director General of Archaeology



and took up an
edition and
English trans-
lation for
Sanskrit

By this time you will probably have received a copy of the thesis entitled "A Summary of the Manasara" on which in the course of last month Mr. P.K. Acharya was granted the doctor's degree at this University. As you take a special interest in the person in question, I wish to explain to you the peculiar circumstances under which the promotion of Mr. Acharya to the doctorate has taken place, so that there may be no misconception about the significance to be attached to his Leiden doctorate with regard to his scholarly attainments.

Let me first briefly recapitulate the main points of Mr. Acharya's case previous to his coming over to Holland. In October 1914 he had come to Eng. and as the holder of a State scholarship for Sanskrit, text Manasara which he intended to present to the London University as a thesis for the doctor's degree. After he had worked at this thesis during three years under the supervision of Prof. Barnett, he failed to secure the desired degree as the examiners did not consider that his thesis was upto the critical scholarship which European standards demand. He was, however, allowed to present his thesis again after the lapse of one year and was, moreover, asked to add to his work a glossary of the architectural terms which occur in it.

It was in March 1917 when I was asked by you whether it would be possible for Acharya to present a thesis to the University of Leiden for a doctor's degree. In my reply I explained that there existed certain legal difficulties which rendered it impossible for a student from abroad to take his degree at a Dutch University, but that serious endeavours were being made by the Senate of the Leiden University to move the Government at the Hague and obtain legislative provision on behalf of foreign students desirous of taking their doctor's degree at one of our Universities. In the circumstances, the case of "the Brahmin Acharya" was welcomed by those among my colleagues who were particularly interested in this question, and it was advanced as a strong argument in favour of the point they were advocating. In this manner Acharya's peculiar case became at once closely connected with a general question which was considered to be of great importance for our universities.

In the meanwhile it was arranged by you that Acharya would come over to Holland to study with me during the winter and spring and have his dissertation revised without reference to the possibility of a Leiden degree. It was not until 22nd September that Acharya arrived at Leiden and we had further to wait for more than a month before his dissertation revised without reference to the possibility of a Leiden and we had further to wait for more than a month before his dissertation (Text, English translation and Introduction) was received here. It was only on receipt of these voluminous writings that I fully realised the magnitude and the great difficulties of the task which I had (perhaps somewhat rashly!) assumed. My ordinary educational duties, special courses of lectures, and other labours for which I had pledged myself left me but little leisure, and all I could do for the present was to read with Acharya through his introduction and make such corrections as were obviously called for. Besides I had to look after his material wants (which cost me a great deal of time and attention), as Acharya had not thought it necessary to acquaint himself with the Dutch language previous to his coming to Holland. It soon became apparent that for a thorough revision of the introduction it would be absolutely necessary to study the translation and to compare the text. As the very extensive text was not only of a highly technical nature, but was composed throughout in a hopelessly bad kind of Sanskrit, and as, moreover, it was obvious that Acharya's translation was very defective and that large portions of the text had remained absolutely unintelligible to him, I found myself confronted by a task which in my estimation could only be accomplished by two or three months continuous labour. In other words, I came to the conclusion that, although I hoped to find some more leisure after

29 44 (4)

Baster, this work, if done well, would have to be done during the summer vacation. I did not, however, consider it advisable to communicate my conclusion to Acharya, as I foresaw that the prospect of having still further to postpone his return to India would tend to dishearten him. We had had considerable difficulty in finding suitable lodgings for him owing to his having arrived here at a most inopportune moment—shortly after the opening of the university courses when, as a matter of fact, practically all available apartments had already been let to students. This had caused him some trouble and it was not until Christmas that he succeeded in securing comfortable rooms at a clergyman's where he was very well looked after. Considering the great inconvenience and privation which even people in easy circumstances have had to endure last winter, especially owing to the shortage of coal (some of my colleagues had to work in an unheated study the whole winter), it seems to me that Mr. Acharya has had very little reason to complain, although he could not, of course, expect to enjoy here the same degree of comfort he had been accustomed to at London.

During the winter months this time was spent mostly on the Glossary which the University of London had asked him to prepare. At my suggestion he read through several large collections of published inscriptions with the object of collecting all references to architectural terms which those records might contain. He devoted himself to this task with great industry, and he assured me several times to be convinced that the results thus obtained repaid the trouble. In a letter dated 23rd February he informed me that this part of his task had been accomplished to his satisfaction. The result of the investigation, he wrote, has been very satisfactory. Besides supplying a large number of illustrative quotations, it has given me a very valuable general knowledge and has made me thoroughly familiar with the writings and views of almost all the orientologists of the past and the present.

Acharya then added a number of references to architectural terms from literary sources and arranged all his materials which had grown enormously. The work would not have expanded to such an unwieldy size, if Acharya had contented himself with giving the references instead of copying each and every passage in full. But unfortunately he did not allow himself to be guided in this matter and rather followed his own inclination to produce a Glossary of great bulk—which in his eyes appeared to be a merit in itself.

The whole Glossary (or Lexicon, as Acharya preferred to call it) had then to be typed which again caused him considerable trouble, it being so easy matter to find a typist prepared to copy such a huge manuscript consisting largely of quotations from Sanskrit books and inscriptions. The circumstances that it had to be ready by a fixed date added to Acharya's nervousness.

In the month of November Acharya had sent a petition to the Government at the Hague to be allowed to take his doctor's degree at Leiden and, as his request was vigorously supported, it met with a favourable decision. By the end of March an amendment to the University Law was passed enabling M.A.'s of an Indian University to become a candidate for the degree of Doctor in the Philology of the East Indian Archipelago (or in the case of an Arabic scholar for that of Doctor of Semitic Philology). It would, of course, be wrong to infer from the wording of this rule that in our opinion the M.A. examination of an Indian University represents a standard of scholarship equal to that reached by our Dutch students who have followed the ordinary course of studies and passed the necessary examinations at this University. The adopted measure appeared to be the most suitable way to meet the case of Acharya and that of any other Indian student who, likewise, specially recommended to us, might be desirous of taking their doctor's degree at this University.

As now Acharya's promotion had become a possibility, I declared willing to act as his promoter and to accept part of his introduction as a thesis for the Doctorate. At the same time, however, I had to disclose to him that I could not undertake to complete the revision of his introduction and translation before the summer vacation. I, therefore, suggested to him that he should take his degree immediately after the summer recess, viz. by the end of September. I had anticipated that my proposal would disappoint Mr. Acharya, as he was naturally anxious to return to his country and as, to use his own words, he was perfectly sick of the Manasara (a feeling which I can fully appreciate). But I had certainly little reason to expect that Acharya would reject my offer in a discourteous manner. For although the acceptance of it would have compelled him to prolong his stay at Leiden for three months, it was certainly not unreasonable on my part to assume that a student desirous

Specially
qualified
and

desirous of taking his degree here would not object to making a full year's residence at Leiden, considering the very peculiar nature of the subject he had chosen for his thesis. I might rather have expected some appreciation of an offer which involved my devoting my whole summer vacation to the tedious task of completely correcting Acharya's introduction and translation.

A few days after a painful interview which had taken place on the Monday following Easter (the 1st April) Acharya sent me a kind of ultimatum by wire (I was then staying at Amsterdam for a week). His telegram ran as follows: "Leiden 3rd April. My presence at London University convocation on August seventh required. If you cannot undertake to finish dissertation for printing by May first I shall try some other promoter willing to risk reputation as Sanskrit scholar at Leiden or elsewhere. Failing both I depart directly. Awaiting your urgent latter I postpone wiring London friends. Acharya".

On the receipt of this message my first impulse was to leave it unanswered. But on reconsideration, it occurred me that Acharya had not with serious disappointments in the course of his studies and that overwork had probably encreased his natural sensitiveness. I, therefore, sent him a serious but friendly warning, in the course of which I pointed out to him that, if he persisted in his foolish attitude, it would result in his sopling not only his immediate aims but also his future prospects, while to me it would only mean that he would relieve me of a troublesome and thankless task and grant me leisure for more congenial labours. At the same time I repeated my previous proposal. Shortly after my return to Leiden, Acharya sent me half-hearted apology for his telegram, but still refused to accept my offer.

So the matter stood and it appeared that Acharya would have to return to England without his degree, when one of my colleagues who was particularly interested in the question of the promotion of foreigners alluded to above, offered his mediation and brought about an arrangement by which I agreed that Acharya would take his doctor's degree by the end of his original introduction. I consented to this proposal reluctantly mainly because it was considered to be in the interest of the University that Acharya's promotion should take place, after the Government at the Hague had shown so great a willingness to cooperate in the matter. At the same time it was evident that in so short a space of time a thorough revision of the translation would be out of the question.

Acharya agreed to our proposal that his Doctor's thesis to be presented at Leiden would be merely a summary of the Manasara. This arrangement had at least the advantage that Acharya declared at once willing to discard all extraneous matter and that in this way there would be a chance of producing a scholarly work which was likely to satisfy the Faculty of Letters. I may point out that the introduction in the shape in which it had first come into my hands, was a production which could hardly be called a scholarly treatise. In the main it was indeed, a summary of the contents of the Manasara, which however, for a considerable part had remained unintelligible to Acharya (as he himself frankly told me on several occasions) and which consequently were as little intelligible in his rendering. This summary was mixed up with lengthy quotations, including a considerable number taken from an English encyclopaedia of architectural terms. To Acharya definitions of a pillar, a basement, an entablature, etc. had probably somewhat the character of revelations, but in his summary of the Manasara they seemed very much out of place. There were, moreover, a number of quotations from the Vitruvius, which were due to some vague notion on the Acharya's part that there existed a distant relationship between that author and the Manasara. Although he never expressed himself very clearly on this point, I have some reason to assume that what was really at the back of his mind was the wish to prove that Vitruvius had largely borrowed from the Manasara.

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was to con-
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part

38 46 47
I have grave doubts whether Acharya's insight in classical (not to speak of Indian) architecture was such as to render him a competent judge of a problem of so enormous import.

Finally the introduction contained some observations of Acharya himself which, on the whole, added very little to the right understanding of the subject. Some of his remarks were decidedly naive. To take one instance, he assumed that the ancient Indians in the days of the Manusara lived in houses consisting of from one to twelve stories, and he even suggested that these houses were provided with moveable stair-cases as are now-a-days found in the underground railway-stations at London.

On the 20th April Acharya brought me his introduction in its reduced (and, to my mind, thereby greatly improved) state, but it took still some time before he returned to me the text and the translation which he required for reference in connection with the typing of his Glossary. As the first sheet had to go to the press by the middle of May, the time left me for the revision of the work was all but ample. It was indeed no easy task to reproduce Acharya's work in a form which would answer the requirements of a doctor's thesis. There were still large portions which had to be rewritten or to be cast out, and to compensate for the loss of the latter, I had to insert passages from the translation in more or less modified shape. In fact, the whole had to be remoulded, and, doing so, I had to be very careful not to make too violent changes, as after all it had to remain Acharya's work.

My task was rendered still more difficult by the attitude of Acharya who resented my procedure which, I confess, had to be rather radical owing to shortness of time. He overlooked the fact that it was in order to meet his own wishes that the work had to be done in such a hurry. When I tried to explain to him that as his promotor I had to see that his work would represent the standard of scholarship expected in an Academical thesis, he told me that some British scholars had read his introduction "with great admiration". He even called on several of my colleagues and complained that I had refused him a hearing, that I was spoiling his work and that his reputation was at stake. In one word, his behaviour was most unreasonable and more than once I felt a strong inclination to refuse to act any further as his "promotor". It will certainly not be wondered at that, although Acharya has finally succeeded in securing his Doctor's degree at Leiden, my connection with him has given me an immense amount of worry and a very limited measure of satisfaction.

The review of my experience with Acharya which I have given here at some length would be of very little practical use, if I did not add a few observations as to the causes which in my opinion have led to what I cannot look upon but as a failure.

I do not know in what manner Acharya was selected from among several hundreds of graduates of Indian Universities to be the recipient of a State scholarship which would procure him a Doctor's degree (and, notwithstanding his previous failure at London, perhaps even a double doctor's degree), but, judging from my personal experience of Indian students, I cannot help thinking that the Government of India might have made a far better choice. Evidently he had passed his university examinations with distinction, and this in all probability was due to his great industry and remarkable energy which he has amply shown to possess during his stay both at London and at Leiden. On the other hand, he is wanting in judgment and common sense; on this account he has indulged in the ridiculous fantasies which in 1917 have rightly withheld the London University examiners from conferring the Doctor's degree on him. What is worse, he has shown very little aptitude to adapt himself to the critical methods of Western research. I have not been able to discover that he has really profited in any appreciable degree from the tuition he has received during his prolonged stay in Europe. This failure, in my opinion, is largely due to his natural self-conceit, obstinacy and racial pride, which in his ordinary intercourse with Europeans are concealed under amiable and courteous manners but which come to the surface as soon as his work is severely criticised.

Acharya

22 44

Acharya is a Pandit and has remained a Pandit. He would perhaps have made a very good "old-fashioned" Pandit, if he had been left to his indigenous methods of research and might have become a Mahamahopadhyaya, a distinction which would perhaps have better befitted his peculiar accomplishments than that of Doctor of Letters. It should not be lost sight of that the Doctor's title is a far greater distinction in India than it is in Europe (at least on the Continent). I have no doubt that after his return to India Mr. Acharya will be regarded by his own countrymen as a savant of the greatest authority and, what is worse, any statements or theories he may yet publish, however absurd and extravagant, will receive a certain sanction from the Doctor's degree which has been conferred on him under such peculiar circumstances. To me it seems hardly fair that a student like Acharya should be singled out to be promoted to the Doctor's degree at the expense of the Government of India, whereas there are numerous other Indian scholars (I would not find it difficult to mention a dozen names at once) infinitely worthier of such an honour by the excellent work they have done in various fields of research. For it is clear that a State Research Scholar, if once he has been selected, is predestined to be made a Doctor, in the same way as a Bodhisattva in the long run is bound to become a Buddha.

Another Serious mistake, so it seems to me, was made in entrusting Acharya with a subject which, notwithstanding his very great and praiseworthy industry, he could not deal with satisfactorily. In order to edit and interpret a work like the Manasara, knowledge of Sanskrit alone was insufficient. What was required, above all, was a familiarity with architecture in general and Indian architecture in particular, and this requirement Acharya did not possess. He had made a study, it is true, of epigraphy, but he had never studied the great monuments of his country. Some theoretical knowledge of architecture which, I believe, he tried to acquire during his stay at London, has failed to fill this fatal gap in his scholarly equipment. It is perfectly plain throughout his introduction and translation that architectural terms have little meaning to him and that he is unable to see the buildings in his mind's eye, as they are described in the texts. Thus he has completely failed to see that in chapters XVIII-XXIV the Manasara describes not "buildings in general", but the well-known Vimanas, Gopuras etc., of Dravidian architecture. This mistake is the more serious, as Ram Raz, writing on the same subject eighty years ago, has shown a much better insight in this matter than Acharya. (1)

It remains only to add a few words on Acharya's work which during the four years he has been studying in Europe has grown to such a size. With regard to the introduction it will suffice to refer to my above remarks. I am only to add that in my opinion it would hardly serve any useful purpose to allow Mr. Acharya to publish his introduction in its original form. When his edition of the Manasara will be printed it would be sufficient to give a very brief introduction mainly dealing with the manuscripts on which his edition is based. He might perhaps add something regarding the history and date of the work, although I believe that with regard to the latter point his conclusions are wrong.

The Sanskrit text certainly deserves to be published, although I am not at all certain that Acharya has always selected the best readings or made such emendations as were obviously called for. Considering the extremely difficult nature of the text, a faultless edition is scarcely to be expected.

As to the translation, the case is not so simple. In its present shape it does not seem to me to be worthy of appearing in print. It is true that to a certain extent it may help to understand the text, but as I have said above, large portions are obscure, and even where the translator has understood the original, the wording of his version is often defective and clumsy. Here and there I have made some corrections. It seems most extraordinary that, while working at London, he does not seem to have taken the trouble to have it revised by one of his English friends. But I am afraid that even such a revision would not remedy the most serious defects, which will be obvious to any one who reads a few pages of it.

The Glossary will be a work of decided usefulness to students of Indian architecture mainly on account of the vast number of references to (and quotations from) inscriptions, architectural treatises and literary sources collected in it. In fact, I expect that this Glossary

(1) To give another instance Acharya in his introduction and translation constantly interchanges the terms dome (sikhara) and (stupika), although both terms are correctly interpreted in Jouveau-Dubreuil.

33 45 45
Glossary will perhaps prove the most valuable part of Acharya's work, in the compilation of which he has shown an industry and perseverance beyond my praise. As the work had to be completed within a fixed period, I apprehend that it will not be free from inaccuracies, so that if it is decided to have it printed, a very careful verification of the references and quotations will be most desirable. Acharya's conclusions with regard to the meaning of the architectural terms included in his Glossary will have to be received with caution.

24. Finally I wish it to be distinctly understood that I cannot assume any responsibility for any portion of Acharya's work except for that part of his introduction which forms his Leiden dissertation (which does not imply that I agree with all his conclusions). I regret that I have not been able to revise Acharya's work to a larger extent, but this would only have been possible if he had been able (or willing) to prolong his stay in Holland during the summer recess, as I had suggested to him.

34 97 46
Extract from a letter dated the 2nd December 1918, from Mr. Thomas, India Office Library, Whitehall, London, to Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Etc., Director General of Archaeology in India.

X X X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X X

Spooner has written to me concerning Vogel's long typewritten letter, of which, as he says, copies had come to me and to Dr. Arnold. The difficulty of the position as between a professor and his pupil, will have struck you. I gather that the history of the disagreement was known to several of the Leiden or other Dutch professors, and in Acharyya's preface to his Degree thesis there is a phrase which is virtually a complaint. My own view is that there is no advantage in going into the matter, but rather a loss of advantage, as the action of the Dutch Government in opening the University to Indians was a gracious one, which it would be a pity to connect with anything unfortunate. As regards the value of Acharyya's work, I could quote to you something from Vogel himself or from Rapson, his London Examiner, who has suggested to me a publication of the Dictionary. Acharyya is coming out to India by the next mail, and he will at once seek an interview with you on which occasion you will be able to put to him any questions and he may give you some name in Leiden in case you wish to write there. So far as I understand, however, there is nothing at the bottom of the matter, except that Acharyya felt that his work was not encouraged and was unable to comply with some suggestions. Acharyya is very mild and amiable, but determined when suspecting unfair treatment. As to his scholarship, I have asked him to show you his testimonials (as well as any other papers I could offer some cooperation by way of controlling the method and style of the edition and translation of the Manasara. The Dictionary is approved by Rapson and Barnett as ready for printing.

X X X X X X X X X X X

Home (S.D.) Dept

pt 28-33 nt

pt 34 nt

pt 28 nt

Dr Spooner has forwarded copies of Dr Vogel's report on Dr Acharya and Dr Thomas, Comments thereon. Dr Vogel's estimate of Dr Acharya's attainments is ^{not} favourable to him. Dr Thomas, however, does not appear to endorse this estimate and Dr Spooner agrees with him.

2. Orders are now solicited on the notes on pt 23 and 24 ante.

26.2.19

26.2.19

26.2.19

The D.P. I may be consulted regarding the proposal to permit Dr Acharya to apply for a post of the I.P. S.

Failing this, as the chief consideration is to secure for him a permanent and personal post, whether he may be absorbed in the P.P. S on the grade of 300 (or any other higher pay grade) are prepared to sanction a special appointment being created for the purpose.

27/2/19

D.P. I

[Since ^{back} from the D.P. I 1.3.19]



Home (S.D.) Dept
No. 25003/18-4
27.2.19

Home Education Dept

Dr. Acharya called on the Secretary this morn. 3.00 pm

2 Orders are solicited whether a special temporary post on Rs. 300 may now be created for a period of three years and Dr. Acharya appointed thereto. Sir John Marshall in his L.O. of the 17th January last, stated that Dr. Acharya ~~wanted~~ desired ~~to~~ to have a higher salary than that originally agreed upon (Rs. 300). The minimum salary which he would be prepared to accept was not, however, specified.

3 If appointed, he may be asked to report himself to Mr. Longhurst. The latter asked to arrange for his work, sending up proposals to Govt. for the establishment if any, needed for him. Please see Mr. Longhurst's L.O. of 22.1.19 on page 22 above. Consult him with Dr. Acharya with enable Mr. Longhurst to come to a definite settlement of the various points raised therein.

3 ~~the~~ H.E. has not seen the later correspondence on pages 27 to 34 above. 4 The question of the appointment of Dr. Acharya in the D.E. may have to be taken up later on.

ag.
1.2-19

Pradama Kumar Acharya
 M.A. (Hon.) Ph.D. (Lond.) D.Litt. (Lond.)
 1. Nov. 1919

The decision heretofore arrived at is to employ Dr. Acharya on a salary of Rs 300pm for a term of three years. (p53 of Rev.)

2. Dr. Acharya reported himself for duty today.

3. On the papers in this file Dr. Vogel makes some unfavourable remarks on Dr. Acharya. but these are not endorsed & may be ignored.

4 Other issues have been raised whether a higher initial salary should be offered or whether Dr. Acharya should be started in the I. E. S. These require time for consideration.

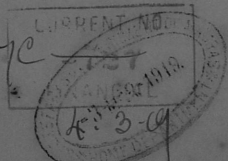
5 For favour of orders in the first instance to give effect to the decision referred to above with effect from today.

May 13/19

H. C.

P

2. 3. 19.



Time (Est) No.
No. 2500 B/18-5
4. 3. 19

3. 3. 19
3/3/19

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to 'Financial' for approval. (It is presumed that no agreement need be taken from Acharya at present).

5. 3. 19

W. 7/19

Financial Dept.

Please see notes on pages 48-53 of notes to
So. 806 Home (E.S.) 8 21-6-18 and Home (E.S.)
note on page 37 and. The draft order may,
it is submitted, be accepted. On receipt of a
copy of Home Dept. proceedings, the A. S. may
be asked to enter the necessary provision in
the C.B.S. for 1919-20.

These
5-3-19.

Ch. 5/219

Surely the order should con-
tain stipulations as to ① whether
the Govt. should be bound to publish
the book even if they do not
consider it worth publishing, and
② Government ownership in
the copyright, ~~then~~ ^{then} book up
the and ③ Government's power to
amend ~~the~~ the book, reduce
it in length and so forth. Please
look up the precedents. It is
evident from Dr. Vogel's letter that
Dr. Acharya is rather doubtful his
writing

8
6.3.19

14th January 1906

1. Letter to S.O. 8 of 11-11-12 regarding the publication of the Tamil lexicon under the management of the University of Madras, but ^{mainly} at the cost of Govt.;

2. Letter to S.O. 1100 Home (Edn) of 28-11-17 regarding the publication of "A Topographical list of the Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency" compiled by M.R. Ry. V. Ranga Achariyar of the Presidency College;

3. Letter to S.O. 940 Home (Edn) of 15-7-18 about the publication of the 'Ephemeris' for the years 700-1799 A.D. prepared by M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai and.

In the first case, the Govt. directed that, in consideration of the large amount of assistance afforded, the copyright would be retained by them. In the other two cases, the compilations were printed at the Govt. Press and no mention was made about the copyright. In all these three cases, Govt. do not appear to have undertaken ~~the responsibility~~ responsibility for the correctness, proper form, etc., ~~for the publication~~ for the publication.

Attention is solicited to -

(i) S.O. No. 991 Edl of 11-11-12 regarding the publication of the Tamil lexicon under the management of the University of Madras, but ^{mainly} at the cost of Govt.;

(ii) S.O. 1100 Home (Edn) of 28-11-17 regarding the publication of "A Topographical list of the Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency" compiled by M.R. Ry. V. Ranga Achariyar of the Presidency College;

(iii) S.O. 940 Home (Edn) of 15-7-18 about the publication of the 'Ephemeris' for the years 700-1799 A.D. prepared by M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai and.

In the first case, the Govt. directed that, in consideration of the large amount of assistance afforded, the copyright would be retained by them. In the other two cases, the compilations were printed at the Govt. Press and no mention was made about the copyright. In all these three cases, Govt. do not appear to have undertaken ~~the responsibility~~ responsibility for the correctness, proper form, etc., ~~for the publication~~ for the publication.

2. In the present case, "The scholarly edition of the important Silpa Sastras" that may be prepared by Mr. P. K. Acharya, will presumably have to be printed at the Govt. Press and the copyright thereof will therefore evidently rest with Govt. There seems to be

S.O. 991 Edl of 11-11-12
(para 7)

55 51
no objection to making the point clear
as well as mentioning the other two points
referred to
mentioned in the C.S.'s note on page 38 ante.
Home Dept. may be requested to ^{consider these} ~~make the~~
~~points:~~
~~making amendments to the draft~~

Three
11.3.19

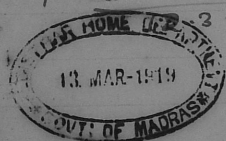
C.S. 12/3/19

Will Home Dept. please consider?
It seems possible that the work may
be a very expensive one to print and
that it may be found when ready
not to be worth the expense. On the
other hand, in case it is valuable,
the ~~cost~~ of questioning copyright will
nearly be considered.

to
Home Dept.

2
12.3.19

File No. 737C-1



Home (Edn) Dept

B. 499B. From Dr P. K. Acharya
10. 3. 19

Subject: — Requesting that he may be appointed in the I. E. S. or given an increased salary for the special work of publishing the *Silpa Sastras*.

Submitted that the Finl Dept. may be requested to return urgently the file relating to Dr Acharya's appointment, which was forwarded to them with u.o. no. 2500B-5 d 4. 3. 19

10-3-19

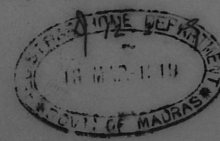
11-3-19

12-3-19



Home (Edn) Dept.
B. 499B-1
CLERK'S NO.
833C 1750
12-3-19

File up. 833C-1



Financial Dept

The case referred to has been separately returned to Home Dept. This may also be passed on to them in continuation.

12-3-19

Home Secy 12/3/19

Home (Education) Dept.

para 5 of his letter
p. 1 cf

para 7 ibis p. 2 cf

*which is more than
the minimum pay of
appointments in the
I.E.S.

Vide portion marked
'A' on p. 20 ante

page 7 ante

Please see the letter from Dr. Acharya, since received which is placed below. He requests -

- (1) that he may be appointed in the I.E.S. or as an Administrative official under the Madras Govt. and permitted to do the special work of publishing the Silpa Sastras, or
- (2) that he may be appointed to the special post on a minimum salary of Rs. 550* with an annual increment of Rs. 100 and given an assurance that the Govt. will forward his application for an appointment in the I.E.S.

2. As regards the first proposal, it may be observed that there is no suitable appointment in the I.E.S. for Dr. Acharya in Madras as already stated on p. 23 ante. If he is permitted to apply for an appointment in the I.E.S., there is the likelihood of his leaving the special work incomplete. Sir John Marshall was, however, of opinion that it would be better if the Government permitted Dr. Acharya to apply for a post in the I.E.S. now, than later on, after he has been engaged on the special work. The second proposal also seems unacceptable for the present. Please see para 2 of Sir John Marshall's letter dated 20-11-18 on page 5 supra. The Govt. have had no opportunity of testing Dr. Acharya's work, and capabilities and are not in a position to come to any decision on the point. The starting salary demanded ^{was} Rs. 550 is also higher than the usual initial salary of an I.E.S. officer. The Librarian, India Office, in his letter to Sir John Marshall suggested only Rs. 500 in view of the positions since acquired and degree

h. 11 B ⑩.

puberules

h 14

Vastu-Vidya.

53

Silparatnam-

h 12.

h-28.

h 308 ~~428~~ (W)

p 57y 88- (W)
(hava 2).

NOTES.

Page 4

para 4 of the Secretary's
note on p. 37 ante

para 8 of Dr. Acharya's
letter p. 2 cf

that these questions of Dr. Acharya's prospects should be allowed to lie over for consideration later on, they have to be taken up immediately, as Dr. Acharya is unwilling to begin his work, unless either of his proposals is accepted. The only way seems to be to increase the initial salary, say, Rs. 400, at present to be raised to Rs. 500 after a year on his work proving satisfactory.

3. Attention is solicited to the Chief Secretary's notes on pages 38 and 40 ante. The points raised therein may be considered after the question of Dr. Acharya's appointment is settled. There is no doubt that the publication should be a Govt. one and the copyright is to vest in them. Beyond editing the work, Dr. Acharya is to have no interest in it; and its printing itself is to depend on the quality of work turned out.

Q
14.5.48

Para 3 may lie over.

Re Dr. Acharya. The file may go to P.S. for remarks. Dr. Acharya declines to accept an appointment in the P.S. The question then is whether to grant his requests.

15/5/48

SPR

(1) There is no suitable appointment in the P.S. for Dr. Acharya. It is doubtful whether Dr. Acharya's salary of Rs. 400 ante may be followed for orders.

me (P.S.) no.
P. 2500 B/18-6
15-5-48

15.5.48

(2) If he desires a recommendation for appointment in the S.D., his application should be submitted ^{as per} ~~the~~ Govt. of Bengal, ~~the~~ Govt. appears to have first hand knowledge of him. Messrs. can make no recommendation until it has some first hand knowledge of his work - and it has none at present.

(3) We might apply to the President of the University of Harvard for an appointment, though I doubt whether he would meet with much success. What is needed in ^{the University} Harvard is a Sanskrit scholar with a knowledge of one or more of the Dravidian languages and trained in modern methods of scholarship and criticism and Dr. Aichele does not know Dravidian languages and he appears to be opposed to the Dravidian theories of research.

(4) So far as his salary is concerned, I do not believe that he be paid more than a person who is appointed in Peru as a member of the S. E. S.

Home (Leon) Sept

The D.P.I. does not recommend the acceptance of either of Dr. Acharya's proposals. It is for consideration whether the course suggested at 'A' on page 43 as he may be followed ^{but it is doubtful whether Acharya} for orders.

No 142 of 17.3.19



D. Acharya sawme. He told me distinct that unless either of his prayers are granted he does not care to accept the temporary post. Mr John Marshall seems to have given him some hopes. His chief objection is to enter service on a low salary without definite prospects of an automatic increase of salary by increments in due course. This seems to be valid.

2. He is a D.Lit of London & Ph.D of London. I submit that there are enough materials to judge of his talents. There can be no denying they are large.

3. Regarding the value of the Silpa sashas attention is invited to page 17 May V. It will be a pity if opportunity is not taken to render the tents available to the public. Mr. Gopinatha Rao is dead but I understand has left behind vast quantities of material. The appointment of a scholar to deal with the question does not require special justification.

4. Regarding emoluments, this is for orders. A starting pay of Rs 500 is high; we will be called upon from time to time to add increments. A proper

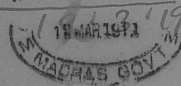
scale is that of the I.E.S. starting
on 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rs per museum & thereafter
rising by annual increments.

I do not agree with the B.P. I. I
would create a special post in
the I.E.S.; say a professor of Sanskrit
Language; or a professor of Ancient
Architecture. His main duty may
be to edit the works entrusted to
him. His services may be utilised
to deliver lectures on special
subjects.

May 19/13/19

Financial

Home (Cdn)
CNR 2500B-7



CURRENT NO.
932C
FINANCIAL

19.3.14

Home (Edu) 576B

18.3.19

Secd. II-4-1,000-1-13.

DEPARTMENT.

D.O. No. 715

Office of the Director General of Archaeology in India,
Camp Agra, the 13th March 1919.

Dear Dewan Bahadur,

With reference to the closing sentence of Sir John Marshall's demi-official No. 171, dated the 17th January last to your address, I beg to say that as Sir John unfortunately found no opportunity to examine the very bulky manuscript left by Dr. Acharya, the same is being returned to the author, It is not now practicable to obtain Sir John's opinion on the question.

Yours sincerely,



D. G. Prasad

Offg. Director General.

To
The Hon'ble Dewan L.D. Swami Kanhu Pillai Bahadur, I.S.O.,
Home (Education) Department, Govt. of Madras,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Please see Home Secy's note on pages 1st and 2nd. It is proposed to create a special post in the D.E.S. for Mr. Acharya. This will require the sanction of the Secy. of State.

2 As regards the necessity for the creation of the new post, it is submitted that if the Home Dept. consider that it is absolutely necessary that Mr. Acharya should be retained for the publication of the scholarly edition of the important silha sashtra, Finance may, it is submitted, agree. But the duration of the post may for the present be limited to three years.

True
27.3.19

C.S. 11/2/19

1128-31 inf

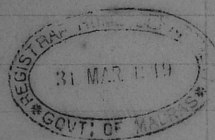
Very little appears to be known of Mr. Jullien except that he has got certain degrees. Dr Vogel's account of how he got one of them is interesting & is not controverted by anybody as far as I can find. However, these considerations are mainly for the administrative department. First has no objection to a temporary appointment for the execution of particular work.

but this particular work seems too slender a foundation on which to base a permanent post or ^{to justify} the permanent taking into the 1st series of this particular individual

Alu
31/3/19

Home Sec. no.

File no. 932 C-1
31-7-19



Home (Secy) no.

'Final' is against the creation of a permanent post for Dr. Acharya.

For orders as to whether orders may issue regarding the creation of a temporary post. The pay to be fixed for the post has to be settled.

Al
31-8-19

Dr. Acharya saw me more than once and he gave me clearly to understand that unless he is started on Rs 500 or on emoluments similar to the 198 (starting on 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ with increments) he does not wish to accept any life position temporary or otherwise.

only question is therefore value of the work proposed

Upst 11/11/19

for 11.2 is also
the value of the work. Strictly
speaking the appointment is
also temporary. But the work
to be done is of prodigious quantity.
There is enough to engage any set
for a number of years.

M 7/4

H. E.

HM (Amul)

The offer wh. Mr. P.K. Acharyya accepted in his
d. 15-Nov-16 was of Rs. 300 per for 3 years. He
states that he had not then obtained spl. training
degrees as he now possesses & he seems to consider
himself justified in summarily repudiating his agree-
ment with this Govt unless the terms he accepted are
advanced from Rs 300 to Rs 550 + Rs 100 annual
increment. But from Sir J. Marshall's Letter of
23 Aug 16 it appears that, if Mr. Acharyya was prom-
ployed, he wd then use his 3rd of his special training
so that the course on the ground of which he has now
raised his terms was intended to be a part of the
equipment on the strength of which the Rs. 300 offer was
made. It is hardly seen to be in accordance

H 44-45 of
Geo No 806 (Rev)
21.6.18

para 2 of his letter
p. 1 of

para 2 of his letter

H 33-34 of
Geo No 806 (Rev)
21.6.18

B 24
C. 44
A 44

44-28-33 of

63

62 of

Gen No 806 2000

21.6.18

⑤

* para 2 of Dr. Vogel's letter 25.6.18

* I think it is a serious disqualification

... might have asked for perm
I am hardly in a position to assess Dr. Vogel's letter of July 1918. But I see that as 25 Jan 18 Dr. Vogel referred to this young "only a beginner" - while in 1917 the London refused to pass him as his work was not up. Apparently he suffers from a tendency to. His Dictionary ran to 1000 ff & his criticism the Manusara is to exceed 2000 pp. & immense length is a serious disqualification. On the whole I do not think it is in the public interest to vary the terms really agreed on, & if Dr. Acharya is not prepared to keep to the bargain I do not interfere with his desire to put forward applicants for other employ.

A

If he elects to withdraw from his engagements with the Madras Govt. the D.P.I. may be asked whether he thinks Mr. V. Ranga Chari, lately ^{Prof of Sanskrit, Presidency College} ~~lect.~~ is - be at all suitable to take up this work. I should much prefer him to some Bengali, swollen with conceit on account of the Letters after his name. I believe Mr. V. Ranga Chari to be a sound conscientious worker & he does not suffer from inordinate verbosity.

B

44/

2.4.19

3.4.19

44/ 2/4/19

A draft memorandum
to H. E. B. orders at 'A' m,
submitted for approval

64
4-4-19

CA
4-4-19
S

Ull
4

Te
all.

P 13 CF

(Memo. No. 2500-B, dated 4-4-1919).

P 14 CF

C. No. 732-B from Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya.

7th April 1919.

P 14 CF

Dr. Acharya is not willing to continue his appointment for a period of three years salary of Rs. 300 per mensem and he has tendered his resignation of the appointment. Submitted his resignation may be accepted.

2. Dr. Acharya requests (1) that instructions may be issued for the disbursement of his salary from the 12th December 1918 - the date of his departure from London and (2) that he may be granted travelling allowance (double first class) : Calcutta to Madras.

Dr. Acharya's request (1) for salary from the 12th December 1918 is clearly inadmissible. Neither officers of the I.C.S. or I.E.S. are given such allowance. They draw pay only from the date reporting their arrival in India. Dr. Acharya's engagement was recently considered that as arranged for unofficial while he was still in Europe, he has a claim from the date of embarkation. This will not furnish any ground for the claim, as even persons directly

recruited in England are denied this privilege. In the case of Dr. Acharya, there was only a previous consultation as to his job. He cannot therefore be granted pay from the date of leaving London. There seems however no objection to authorizing

the date of his joining in la
April 1919 the date of resignation.

As regards his second request,
Govt. may sanction as a special case the
travelling allowance under Art: 1083
for joining first appointment. But as
officer of the second class (Art: 1002
will be eligible only for double second class
(Art: 1011 and 1012 C.S.R.). Perhaps travel
allowance to Dr. Acharya at this rate may be
mentioned.

3. Subject to orders a draft order is
submitted. If approved, it may be sent U.O. to F
for acceptance before circulation to H.E.

4. A separate Memo. will be submitted with
reference to H.E.'s remarks at B on page 51 anti

T.K.
7-4-19.

CA
7-4-19
S

A. I do not think this is what
Dr. Acharya means. He has been
misinformed that this concession
has been allowed in the case of
officers recruited in England. But
on the strength of his information he
asks for which he believes to be his
due. If there are no precedents, he
has no claim.

gmj
8/4/19

Fuller (Luo)



CURRENT NO

126C
Juil
9-4-19



Home (Est) no.
nr. 732 B-1
9-4-19

Payment to Mr. Acharya of Sal

1-3-19 to 7-4-19 at the rate of Rs 300

p. 37 ante
b6

art 52(a) C.S.R.

Acharya reported himself for duty on 3rd para 8 of the letter on page 24. It appears that he has not taken "charge appointment" or entered on his duties pending decision on his representations for increase. With reference to art. 52(a) C.S.R., it is not why he should be paid any salary for the period during which he was trying to get something out of Govt. Submitted that Home Dept. may be requested to consider further the necessity for the proposal - The D.O. on pages 53-54 of S.O. 806 Home (EDS) & 21-6-18 does not commit Govt. to the payment of salary with effect from the date of reporting for duty.

V

p. 53 ante

Home Dept. propose to negative Mr. Acharya's request for the payment of salary from 12-12-18. No remarks are called for on the point.

2. Payment to Mr. Acharya of travelling allowance from Calcutta to Madras at second class rates. The question need be considered only if salary is to be paid from 1-3-19. Under art. 1083 C.S.R. travelling allowance is not ordinarily admissible for journeys to join first appointments. There seems to be no special reason for granting

67

*cf art 10.8.3 C&R

of L.A. from Calcutta. Or
 solicited whether Home Dept. may
 to negative the concession even if it
 to grant salary from 1-3-19. It is
 that L.A. should be given, the propos.
 Home Dept. are in order, if the appoint
 is treated as a non-gazetted one.

Am
 10.4.19.

p. 24

Mr. Acharya in para 8 of
 letter of the 10th March 19 - 1919,
 stated that if Mr. Acharya were
 prepared to accept his pro-
 posal, he had better not
 begin the work. It is fairly
 evident that he has
 not done any work for which
 he now claims payment &
 therefore he should not be
 paid. It is not known if he
 has been even attending
 office - Probably the Supdt.
 Arch. Survey can give in-
 formation on this point. As
 a matter of fact he can however
 be paid by the S.R. from the
 1st March to the 7th April - the

NOTES.

68
14 CF
at 1002 CF
letter is the date of his resignation.
It is presumed the appointment is him - forgotten & i.a. co. he granted by the S.P. as a special case, but considering that Mr. Acharya has backed out of his engagement he does not seem to deserve any special consideration.

C.S. 11/4/19

Agree in the above. If it is proposed to pay him anything St. U. Fund should see J.M. 11/4/19
Same Eden no.

Submitted for order.
CA 12/4/19
5

It is not Dr. Acharya's fault that he did no work in the short time unconsidered.



NOTES.

B-68
6.12.19
K.

69

even if he had continued, he could have shown much work in this interval. Moreover, though unavailing he had been led to expect better

So not only as a matter of fairness but as a matter of equity he must be given something to reimburse his hotel charges or while in Madras.

Arrived at 300 p.m. for 1 m. to 700
+ double 2' claim fare for Calcutta to Madras

May 12/19

H.M. (Edwards)

H.M. (Zul)

I really cannot see that the gentleman has any equitable or legal claims, but as a matter of grace I wd. let him have the payments proposed at A. The G.O. to emphasize that he has no legal claim.

I see that at both his interviews with the Secy (pp. 45 & 49) he said he did not wish to accept even a temporary appointment unless the terms offered were almost doubled. It is . . .

I would suggest that the
 Q.O. in addition to emphasizing
 the fact that Dr. Acharya has
 no legal claim, should state
 the facts in such a way as
 to bring out prominently his
 magnitude and reach & faith

16.4.19

H/4/19

Home Secy/Secy

A revised draft order is submitted
 for approval. After its issue, a separate
~~draft~~ memorandum to the D.P.I. will be
 submitted as already noted in para 4
 of the notes on pages 52-53 ante.

17.4.19
 Sd/
 17.4.19

17/4/19

Memorandum No
 499(251)
 17.4.19

Please issue at once
 to the D.P.I. Acharya
 copy of the order will follow.

17/4/19

Memo No 8347-1
 25.4.19

With reference to Sir Alexander
 Gardew's remarks at B on p. 51 ante,
 a draft memo to the D.P.I. is submitted
 for approval. It is doubtful whether
 Mr. V Ranga Acharyar who is

23.4.19

72
Lecturer in History in the Ceded
College, Anantapur, (not Professor
of Sanskrit as presumed by Mr. E.
Alexander Cardew) will be able
to undertake the publication of a
scholarly edition of the important
Silpa Sastras - ancient Sanskrit
manuscripts dealing with Hindu
Architecture &c - without any special
and critical study of the subject
in Sanskrit. The draft Memo is however
for approval.

Issued at Memo

NO: 834/B-1

25.4.19

a fresh file started

The D.P.I will consider the matter &
report. We are now only asking
for his opinion.

CR
25-2-19

W. S. R. S. R.

Home (Gen) DEPART

Ancient Sanskrit manuscripts on Hindu Architecture

Accepting the resignation tendered by Dr. P. K. of his temporary appointment of publishing and ordering the payment of his salary at Rs 300/- per mensem from the 1st March 1919

(V)

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 806 (2nd), dated 21-6-1918

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 497B From Dr Prasanna Kumar, Acharya, No. nil, dated 10-3-1919
 " " 732B " " " " " " nil " 7-4-1919
 " " " " " " " " " " " " 191

ORDER.

Mis

No. 499, dated 17-4-1919

The Govt. have decided to publish a scholarly edition of the important Gilpa Sastras - ancient Sanskrit manuscripts dealing with Hindu Architecture, layout of Indian towns and allied subjects - for the benefit of scholars and others interested.

2. With a view to carry on the above object, the Govt. are pleased to sanction a special post for a period of three years from the 1st March 1919.

Dr. P.

holan who had com-
 his courses in the universities of London & Leiden
 first engaged for this
 without a salary of
 300 per mensem and reposed
 himself for duty on the
 1st March 1919.

3. Instead, however, of
 heaving to ~~his~~ his engagement
 intending in his appointment,
 Dr. Acharya submitted an
 application on the 10th March
 1919 for varying the terms of
 his engagement and for permis-
 sion to apply for an appoint-
 ment in the I. & S. and stated
 that he was not prepared to
 continue in his special
 appointment, unless either
 of his proposals was accepted.
 The Govt. having declined to
 accept either of his proposals,
 Dr. Acharya tendered resigna-
 tion of his appointment on the
 7th April 1919.

4. The Govt. ^{feel} constrained
 to observe that Dr. Acharya's
 sudden withdrawal from his
 engagement is ^{not in accordance with the usual canons}
 of propriety. ^{any equitable}
 not consider that he has ^{any} legal

pp 1-2 of

para 8 of his letter p. 2 of

Memo No. 2500 B/18-8 on p. 13
 4.4.19

Dr. Acharya's letter on p. 14

Special appointment for
 any period whatsoever
 from March to the 7th April,
 1919. They are however pleased
 (as a matter of grace) to accept
 his resignation and authorize
 the Accountant General to
 disburse his salary at Rs 300
 per mensem from the 1st
 March, 1919 to the 7th April,
 1919, both days inclusive
 and to pay him travelling allow-
 ance from Calcutta to Madras
 at second class rates.
 The Govt. see no reason
 to comply with Dr. Acharya's
 request for the payment of
 salary from the 12th Decem-
 ber, 1918, the date of his
 embarkation from London.

Regd. Muz. To

postscript on p. 14 of

Recpts. Dr. P. K. Acharya
 A. G. Govt. 17.4.19

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
 M.A.; Ph.D.; D.Litt.
 Supdt., Archaeological Survey
 G. of Archaeology (unintd.)
 A. G. Govt. Finl.
 Finl. Dept.
 Copy to the S.P.T.

12.4.19
 Jh
 12.4.19

17.4.19

When given for copying
 When copied
 When examined
 signed

191

MAIN G.O. No.
 191

DATED

IST No.

ENCLOSURE to G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL

N.B.—

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

A A A A A A A