

Government of Madras.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 24, 6th January 1926

Library—Government Oriental Manuscripts—Report for the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-
25—Recorded.

36

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Library—Government Oriental Manuscripts—Report for the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated the 19th September 1925, No. R.O.C. 786-E/25.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, during the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25 together with my review thereon.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, R.O. No. 786/E, dated 27th July 1925.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from M.R.Ry. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRIYAR AVARGAL, M.A., I.E.S., Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 6th July 1925, R.C. No. 386.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25.

2. *Staff.*—M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharya, B.A., L.T., the permanent Librarian who was on combined privilege leave and furlough from the 10th November 1921, retired from service from the 8th March 1924, and, with effect from that date, M.R.Ry. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., the permanent Assistant Librarian who had been acting as Librarian during the leave of M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharya, was confirmed as Librarian. M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamachariar, Sanskrit Pandit, and N. Venkatrama Sastri, Pandit copyist, reverted to their permanent posts as Junior Pandit and attender in the Library in consequence of the abolition, from the 1st of April 1923, of the publication section of the Library. During the triennium, the Telugu Pandit copyist, Mr. V. Prabhakara Sastri, was on leave on the whole for an aggregate period of a little over a year. The permanent Tamil Pandit copyist, Mr. T. Rangachariar, was on leave for 7 months and 8 days. The permanent Attender, N. Venkatrama Sastri, was granted leave for a period of 8 months. Mr. V. Krishnamachariar, the Junior Pandit, and Mr. E. R. Krishnamachariar, the Sanskrit Pandit copyist, were granted leave for 3 months and 15 days and 2 months and 27 days respectively. As far as possible, suitable persons were appointed in the places of the permanent incumbents who proceeded on leave, though it was not found possible to secure equally competent and capable persons for acting vacancies in the posts of the Tamil and Telugu Pandit copyists. Mr. T. Narayana Ayyar, the permanent clerk of the Library, took leave on average pay for 7 months and 11 days from 28th May 1924 and at the end of his leave was transferred as clerk in the office of the District Educational Officer, Chingleput. Mr. E. Subramania Pillai, who was posted as permanent clerk of the Library in the place of Mr. Narayana Ayyar, after a stay of a little more than a month in the Library, got an acting appointment in the Taluk Office, Tindivanam. He was therefore relieved from his post in the Library and Mr. V. Ramaswami, B.A., was appointed as acting clerk in the place of Mr. E. Subramania Pillai.

3. *Contingent expenses* (vide Statement 1).—Owing to the unfavourable financial situation of the Library, no tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the first two years of the triennium; and so the manuscripts available for purchase were not many. Consequently, the amount spent under purchase of manuscripts was very small. The expenditure under transcription of manuscripts amounted to more than Rs. 2,000 a year. It was found possible to purchase printed books to the value of Rs. 214 during the last year of the triennium. As usual, the manuscripts and books of the Library were got bound at the Government Press, Madras, and no amount was spent under this item. A decrease in the total amount of the allotment of the Library naturally necessitated a proportionate decrease in the amount spent under contingencies as compared with the previous triennium.

4. *Visitors and manuscripts and books consulted by them* [vide Statements II and III(a) and III(b)].—The total number of visitors to the Library was 11,167 and the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them was 13,782 as against 6,750 visitors who consulted 13,283 manuscripts in the previous triennium. Thus it will be seen that there was noticeable increase both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them during the triennium under report. The steady increase observable in recent years both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them shows that the Library has been growing in popularity and usefulness. Among the manuscripts and books consulted, those relating to poetry and religion form the largest in number. As in the previous triennium, the University research students in Sanskrit and the Archæological Assistant in the Museum frequently consulted the manuscripts and books in the Library in connexion with their work. The editors of "the Swadharmanprakashini" and of the "Bhārati" occasionally visited the Library, and made good use of the manuscripts and books kept therein. The Director of the Adyar Library deputed for more than a year his own copyists to copy for that institution certain important and valuable manuscripts in the Library. Scholars in foreign countries like Ananadacarya of Alvdal, Norway, Professor Sylvan Levi of Paris, Doctor Caland of Utrecht (Holland) derived as usual valuable assistance from the Library in connexion with their work. As usual, to several public institutions throughout India and to scholars and others engaged in oriental research in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajaputana, the native States of Kashmir and Jammu, the Library was giving all possible help by giving important information about manuscripts, by supplying transcripts of valuable works and in several other ways. In this connexion particular mention may be made of the authorities and scholars attached to the Post-Graduate department of the Calcutta University, Dr. Gangadhara Jha, the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the Jaina Institution and Library, Bombay, the Punjab Sanskrit Depot, Lahore, the Dayanand Vedic College, Lahore, the Oriental Publication departments of Travancore, the Lingayat Mutt at Dharwar, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Tanjore Palace Library, the Sanskrit College, Vizianagram, the Bhaskara Aushadhalaya, Bombay, the Bhrighu Astrological Society at Rajahmundry, the Oriental departments of the Madras University and the Presidency College, Madras, Professor Jadunath Sarkar of Calcutta, Dr. S. K. De of the Dacca University, Swami Vedananda Tirtha of Rawalpindi, Professor Hirianna of Mysore, Chinnaswami Sastri of the Hindu University, Benares, S. K. Das, London, and Professor R. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., who was formerly Reader in the Calcutta University in Dravidian Philosophy. In addition to the copying work done in the Library by the visitors themselves, as many as 133 works, containing 256,030 Granthas, were supplied to scholars and institutions mentioned above, as against 142 works, containing 212,619 Granthas, in the previous triennium. The Library sent to the Historical Records Exhibition held in Madras in January 1924 select sample volumes of the Mackenzie collections, and Brown's Local Records and other manuscripts relating to the history of South India. Among the distinguished European visitors to the Library, I may mention here the names of Sir Charles Elliot, the British Ambassador in Japan, and Sir Charles Todhunter the retired Finance Member to the Government of Madras, and Doctor Winternitz of the University of Prague in Germany. Sir Charles Elliot, who once visited this Library about more than ten years ago and appreciated its contents, after giving previous intimation to me, met me in the

Library and went through, for about two hours, the recent collections of rare works acquired for the Library since his previous visit. Doctor Winternitz of Prague met me at my house at Mylapore and had a long and interesting talk with me about several oriental subjects, one of them being the rare and valuable acquisition of manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, and afterwards visited the Manuscripts Library. Shortly after the closing of the Historical Records Exhibition, Sir Charles Todhunter visited the Library. In the course of the All-India Oriental Conference held in Madras in December last, several oriental scholars who came to the Conference, including Professor S. K. Belvalker of Poona, Bhagavad Datta, Superintendent, Research Department, Lahore, Doctor L. Sarup of Lahore, S. K. De of the Dacca University, V. P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law at Bombay, and Professor Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., I.E.S., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, attended the Oriental Manuscripts Library with a view to consulting the manuscripts on the different subjects in which they were interested. And to the same Oriental Conference in Madras, the Curator of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, contributed two important papers—(1) Further light on the Prabhākara problem in the history of Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā; and (2) Bōdhāyana and Drammidācārya, two old Vedantins presupposed by Sri Ramanujacarya—mainly on the basis of important materials collected from certain rare manuscripts in the Library. Professor Hirianna of Mysore visited the Library during the summer vacation of his College and examined the manuscripts of Naiṣkarmaya-siddhi and its commentaries in the Library in connexion with his edition of that work.

5. *Loans of manuscripts*.—Under the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 242, Home (Education), dated 23rd February 1920, loans of manuscripts were given to certain oriental institutions and editors of oriental works. Four manuscripts of Ādi and Sābha Parvas of the Mahābhārata were lent to the Secretary to the Mahābhārata Committee of the Bhandarkar Research Institute at Poona. The Manager of the Balamanoor Press, Mylapore, borrowed two manuscripts of Nilakantha Vijaya Campu from this Library and made use of them in connexion with a critical edition of that work which was recently published by him. M.R.Ry. A. Gopala Ayyar, Pandit, National High School, Adyar, got from the Library the loan of the Perundēvanār Bhāratam, a rare Tamil work, and has succeeded in printing that work as far as available. M.R.Ry. Nageswara Rao Avargal, Proprietor of the "Andhra Patrika" office has taken on loan the Telugu manuscripts of Paṇḍitarādhya-carita with a view to bringing a critical edition of that work. The manuscript of Mīmāṃsā Kāśikā was lent to M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Kavi of Rajahmundry.

With a view to give greater facilities and conveniences to scholars and others engaged in oriental studies and research, certain rules were framed for the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Library and these rules were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated the 2nd February 1925, and published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 24th February 1925. Thus it will be seen that every endeavour has been made to make this Library more useful and popular in all possible ways.

6. *Tours for the collection of manuscripts*.—Owing to financial stringency, no tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the first two years of the triennium, the peripatetic party having been abolished in the beginning of March 1922. During the third year of the triennium, two members of the staff were sent out on tour for the collection of manuscripts. One member visited Masulipatam, Chellapalli, Venkatagiri, and Kalahasti in the Telugu districts. His tour lasted for 29 days and the total number of manuscripts collected by him was 34. The other member of the staff toured in Malabar for 1 month and 8 days and visited about 35 manakkals or houses situated in as many different places. He brought with him from tour 159 manuscripts. It may be stated here that most of the manuscripts brought from these tours were received on loan for transcription, five manuscripts having been presented to the Library and one purchased by the Library.

7. *Collection and acquisition of manuscripts for the Library* (vide Statement IV).—For reasons already explained in the previous paragraph, no extensive tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the triennium. Most of the manuscripts acquired through the peripatetic party and available for price having already been purchased during the previous triennium, a few manuscripts alone remained for purchase and these were now purchased for the Library. Some manuscripts offered for sale to the Library were returned to the owners as they demanded a much higher price than might be reasonably offered for them. These reasons account for the comparatively smaller number of manuscripts purchased during the triennium under report. Eighteen collections of manuscripts containing Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese works were purchased and 8 collections containing Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu works were obtained on presentation. By far the largest collection of manuscripts received on presentation to the Library was that belonging to the late Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar of Triplicane. This collection consists of 488 manuscripts in Sanskrit, 239 manuscripts in Tamil and 6 manuscripts in Telugu, each manuscript containing inside several works, the total of all these works amounting to 1,142 in number. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganadham Chetti Garu, the Secretary to the trustees of the Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar's charities, offered this collection to the Library with the request that they might be placed in the Library with a label on each manuscript indicating the name of the donor, and accordingly the presentation was accepted by me with thanks. I may state here that a large number of printed books and four wooden racks were also presented to the Library along with the collection of manuscripts referred to above. This collection is considered as one of the oldest collections of manuscripts in South India and mentioned as the Sarasvati Bhandaram Committee manuscripts in Doctor Oppert's list of Sanskrit manuscripts printed in 1880. The majority of the manuscripts acquired for the Library during the triennium was by presentation, and this forms the characteristic feature of this triennium as compared with the previous trienniums. Within the limited funds available for this Library, a fairly large number of manuscripts was acquired by transcription, most of the manuscripts transcribed being those brought by the peripatetic party, which was abolished in March 1922. The total number of manuscripts acquired for the Library during the triennium was 1,773 as against 2,548 of the previous triennium. Of these, 246 works were acquired by transcription, 43 by restoration, 302 by purchase and 1,182 by presentation. The manuscripts acquired were 1,203 in Sanskrit, 501 in Tamil, 41 in Telugu, 17 in Kanarese, 4 in Malayalam, and 7 in Oriya. Among the works acquired, those relating to poetry and prose, religion and philosophy were the largest in number. In addition to the transcription of manuscripts referred to above, 38 manuscripts were compared with the originals of manuscripts and 29 manuscripts with second copies to note down corrections and variations in readings. The permanent copyists of the Library have copied 2,431 pages in Sanskrit, 640 pages in Tamil, 563 pages in Telugu in addition to comparing 4,953 pages in Sanskrit, 301 pages in Tamil, and 734 pages in Telugu.

8. *Catalogues—Descriptive and Triennial—Sanskrit Catalogues*.—During the triennium under report, 169 Descriptive catalogue slips and 850 Triennial catalogue slips were sent to the Press, as also the Table of Contents, General Indexes of Volumes XXV and XXVI of the Descriptive catalogue (supplemental). Of these, 220 pages of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXVI, and 1,347 pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were printed, as also the Table of Contents and General Index of Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXV. Thus the total number of pages of the Descriptive and Triennial catalogues printed was 1,567.

The Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, consisting of three bound books and the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXV, were issued from the Press.

Tamil Catalogues.—Forty-six slips of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume IV, and 28 slips of the Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, were sent to the Press, as also the Contents and Indexes of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, and the Triennial Catalogue, Volume III. Fifty-five pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, and 134 pages of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume IV, were

printed, as also the Introduction, Indexes of Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, and Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III. The Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, was issued from the Press, and the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, will be issued soon.

Telugu Catalogues.—The Indexes of Volume III of the Descriptive Catalogue and 52 slips of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were sent to the Press, as also the Table of Contents, author, subject and General Indexes of Volume III of the Triennial Catalogue. The Index of Volume III of Descriptive Catalogue, 183 pages of Telugu Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, and the author, subject and general Indexes of Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, were printed.

The Descriptive Catalogue, Volume II, was issued from the Press. The Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, and Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, may be expected to be soon issued from the Press.

General Catalogue.—With a view to bringing up to date the alphabetical index of manuscripts in the Library, slips are under preparation for the Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu manuscripts. Owing to the absence on leave for long periods of the permanent Telugu and Tamil Pandit copyists and as a result of these members having had to devote a portion of their time to the transcription, restoration and comparison of certain important and difficult manuscripts in Telugu and Tamil, it was not found possible to do more work in connexion with the printing of the catalogues relating to these manuscripts. It may also be mentioned here that the Telugu Pandit copyist spent nearly a month on tour for the collection of manuscripts for the Library.

9. *Publication of manuscripts*.—The temporary Publication section organized under G.O. No. 801, Home (Education), dated 12th July 1920, was abolished from the 1st of April 1923 in G.O. No. 318, Law (Education), dated 1st March 1923, and the permanent section was directed to carry on the work of publication. During the triennium under report, the manuscript matter relating to Brahmasiddhi was sent to the Press, and the text of Brahmasiddhi has been completely printed. A large portion of the Press copy of Śaṅkhaṇi's commentary on the Brahmasiddhi was scrutinized and a portion of this commentary has been printed. The manuscript of Sringāraprakāśa was examined and the Press copy for a portion of it from the beginning was also prepared for critical examination; but, in obedience to G.O. No. 1257, Law (Education), dated 7th September 1923, the work relating to the publication of this manuscript was suspended as Sri Yadugiri Yatirāja Mutt, Melkote, represented that they were arranging to print and publish the same work. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that particular care was taken to scrupulously avoid duplication of work or expenditure by taking in hand for publication only such valuable works as were never printed elsewhere or were not proposed to be printed by any oriental institution or scholar.

The Library manuscript of Rāmacarita was compared with different manuscripts of that work obtained from the Central Library, Baroda, and the late Mr. Tripathi of Bombay. Arrangements were also made to obtain copies of Iṣṭasiddhi from different sources with a view to the publication of that work in due course.

10. *Preservation of manuscripts*.—As large pieces of chunam plasters were falling from the ceiling on the upper floor of the main hall of the Library, and the upper floor itself was found to be leaky in three or four places, the Executive Engineer was addressed and the necessary repairs were executed. In spite of several precautionary measures, the white ants began to appear here and there; but they were immediately found out and removed. The dusting and oiling of manuscripts was attended to as usual. Nearly all the Library manuscripts were dusted and as many as 377 manuscripts were coated with earth-oil. The abolition of the peripatetic and publication sections of the Library resulted in depriving the Library of three peons whose services were occasionally utilized in connexion with the oiling of manuscripts. The permanent peons had to attend more frequently to the requisitions of visitors who came in larger numbers to the Library during the triennium. These circumstances, together with the larger size of certain manuscripts oiled, account for the

comparatively smaller number of manuscripts coated with earth-oil during this triennium. About 344 paper manuscripts and printed books were got bound in the Government Press. Owing to the reduction of the allotment of the Library under transcription of manuscripts, only a smaller number of manuscripts was transcribed and so the paper manuscripts that had to be bound were not many. The restoration of injured Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and Kanarese manuscripts was attended to as far as possible.

11. *Printed books.*—Owing to want of funds, the purchase of printed books to the Library was suspended for several years. Some printed books in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese, were however, purchased during the last year of the triennium at a cost of Rs 214. The Secretary to the Trustees of Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar's charities, Triplicane, presented about 1,700 volumes of printed books to the Library. All these books are very old, having been printed and published more than a quarter of a century ago. Most of these books relate to history and religion, and particularly to Christianity. A few printed books were also received from other persons.

12. *General.*—One of the noteworthy events during the triennium is the appointment of an Advisory Committee for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library in G.O. No. 1666, Law (Education), dated 31st October 1924. This Committee consists of the following members:—

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- (3) , B. Rama Rao Avargal, Senior Translator to Government.
- (4) „ Joseph Mulyil Avargal, Professor, the Madras Christian College.
- (5) Muhammad Abdul Haq Sahib Bahadur, Professor of Arabic, Muhammadan College, Madras.
- (6) M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avargal, Professor, the Presidency College, Madras.
- (7) „ T. Rajagopala Rao Garu, Lecturer, the Madras Christian College.
- (8) „ Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, University Professor of Indian History and Archæology.

The Director of Public Instruction is the ex-officio President of the Committee and the Curator of the Library is the ex-officio Secretary.

The functions of the Committee will be purely advisory. The Committee is expected to advise the Director of Public Instruction on—

(1) the framing of rules for the working of the Library with a view to providing the greatest possible facilities for the utilization of the manuscripts in the Library by persons engaged or interested in advanced oriental studies and research; and

(2) the acquisition, preservation, restoration and publication of the manuscripts, including the sequence of and the agency for the publication.

The Committee will also consider all matters relating to the Library that may be referred to the Committee by the Director or that any member of the Committee may desire to be considered.

The Committee held its first meeting on Thursday, the 11th December 1924, at 5-30 p.m. in the Old College, Nungambakkam, with the Director of Public Instruction in the Chair and considered and passed the draft rules for the working of the Library, which were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925.

As the result of the abolition of the peripatetic party and the Publication section and the gradual reduction of the allotment of the Library, the work of the Library suffered considerably with respect to the collection and the acquisition of manuscripts in different languages and publication of important works. Only an allotment of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for this Library for the first year of the triennium (when the Publication section worked), and the allotment sanctioned during each of the next two years of the triennium was Rs. 11,000. I may mention here that the allotment sanctioned for the Library before the abolition of the two sections referred to above, in 1921-22, was Rs. 27,973. Nevertheless, within the limited resources placed at the disposal of this institution, every endeavour was made to turn out as much good work as possible in addition to maintaining the popularity and usefulness of the Library to a very great extent. It may be expected that if more funds could be placed at the disposal of this institution, it would become possible for me to do more and more useful work. The Library has grown immensely in all directions during the last 15 years and has become a very useful and important institution for scholars and students interested in the field of oriental research and learning. I have little hesitation in stating that it deserves to be placed soon in a much better state. Formal proposals for improving and strengthening the Library so as to enable it to cope with its present requirements and to carry on efficiently its activities in all directions will be submitted to the Director in consultation with the members of the Advisory Committee.

SUB-ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement No. I—Details of charges incurred in the collection and preservation of manuscripts and books.

	1922-23.	Total	1923-24.	Total	1924-25.	Total
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.						
Purchase of manuscripts ..	67 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	32 8 0	..
Transcription of manuscripts ..	2,500 11 8	2,567 11 8	2,202 2 4	2,227 2 4	2,251 10 4	2,284 2 4
PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.						
Prevention of damage by book worms.	24 0 0	..	22 12 0	..	93 6 0	..
Purchase of printed books ..	..	..	10 1 0	..	214 0 0	..
Honoraria ..	..	..	6 6 0	..	..	..
Minor contingencies, including Service Postage Stamps.	708 4 1	732 4 1	633 9 8	672 12 8	905 5 8	1,212 11 8

(2)

Statement No. II.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of visitors ..	856	1,160	1,459	2,004	2,365	2,198
Number of visitors who came to copy and compare manuscripts.	1,348	875	733	1,153	1,386	1,713
Number of visitors who came to assist persons engaged in comparing and also of others.	14	..	305	120	196	32
Total ..	2,218	2,035	2,497	3,277	3,947	3,943

(3)
Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts and books consulted.

	English.		Sanskrit.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Kanarese.		Malayalam.		Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.		Maharati.		Oriya.		Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	
1922-23.																			
Art ..	2	..	188	217	405	40	32	4	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490
Biography ..	4	..	7	6	13	42	8	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Drama ..	..	..	39	20	59	27	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Fiction ..	16	1	15	..	16	124	23	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
History ..	36	..	4	..	33	53	51	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Language ..	3	..	78	20	98	48	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Law ..	2	..	50	1	51	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Local Records ..	1	..	..	..	..	5	109	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Medicine ..	..	..	99	31	130	372	51	14	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577
Philosophy ..	14	..	67	503	570	103	..	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708
Poetry and Prose ..	20	..	149	45	194	601	10	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185
Politics ..	3	..	4	75	79	34	..	..	22	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Religion ..	7	..	285	154	439	183	5	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Science ..	27	..	63	86	149	257	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	459
Vedic Literature ..	5	..	47	225	272	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Miscellaneous ..	28	..	12	..	12	135	28	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Total ..	168	1	1,108	1,412	2,520	2,032	624	196	113	5	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	5,720

(4)
Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts and books consulted.

	English.		Sanskrit.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Kanarese.		Malayalam.		Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.		Maharati.		Oriya.		Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	
1923-24.																			
Art ..	5	..	163	355	518	84	41	218	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831
Biography ..	5	..	..	26	..	32	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Drama ..	1	..	63	18	89	39	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Fiction ..	15	..	18	..	36	156	29	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
History ..	17	..	4	..	4	70	62	124	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258
Language ..	17	3	104	..	169	115	27	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Law ..	..	..	52	25	77	24	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Local Records ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	67	127	2	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Medicine ..	8	..	54	121	175	257	84	106	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552
Philosophy ..	9	..	83	177	260	191	16	86	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	499
Poetry and Prose ..	36	1	245	53	298	376	216	272	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	989
Politics ..	1	..	31	15	51	3	6	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Religion ..	8	..	249	332	581	170	67	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
Science ..	16	..	80	89	169	358	65	73	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Vedic Literature ..	44	28	75	172	247	2	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Miscellaneous ..	20	..	29	7	36	27	81	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Total ..	198	70	1,234	1,456	2,690	1,934	790	1,930	51	15	66	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,452

(8)

Statement V—Manuscript works acquired during the years 1922-23 to 1924-25 arranged according to subject-matter.

Subject-matter.	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malaya- lam.	Kanarese.	Persian, Arabic and Hindu- stani.	Oriya.	Total.
1922-23.								
Art	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
Drama.. ..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	20
Biography ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fiction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
History	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Language ..	28	6	3	..	..	..	..	37
Law	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medicine ..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
Philosophy ..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	31
Poetry and Prose	47	16	6	1	5	..	2	77
Religion ..	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	44
Science ..	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	58
Vedic Literature	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	241	45	11	1	7	..	2	307
1923-24.								
Art	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drama	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fiction	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Language ..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
Medicine ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Philosophy ..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	30
Poetry and Prose	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	40
Religion ..	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	36
Science ..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	9
Vedic Literature	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	112	31	4	..	..	..	..	147
1924-25.								
Art	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	33
Drama	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
Fiction	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
History	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7
Language ..	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	38
Law	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Local Records ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Medicine ..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
Philosophy ..	190	2	3	..	..	..	..	195
Poetry and Prose	295	234	17	..	6	..	5	557
Religion ..	146	173	..	2	1	..	..	322
Science ..	24	2	..	1	..	..	..	27
Vedic Literature	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total ..	850	425	26	3	10	..	5	1,319

R.C. No. 786/E, dated 27th July 1925.

Recorded.

2. The report contains evidence of the growing popularity and usefulness of the Library. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of scholars who visited it, and in the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them. Several institutions and scholars received copies of manuscripts on loan.

3. There has been a fall in the number of manuscripts acquired. A collection of manuscripts and printed books was presented to the Library by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chetti Garu, Secretary to the Trustees of the Yogi Parthasarati Ayyangar's Charities. The Director tenders his thanks to him as well as to others who made valuable presentations to the Library.

4. The Director hopes that, with the appointment of an Advisory Committee, the field of usefulness of the Library will be further extended, and the greatest possible facilities under proper safeguards will be given to all interested in advanced oriental studies and research.

* * * * *

R. G. GRIEVE,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.
,, Principals of First Grade Colleges.
,, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry.
,, Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools for information.
,, other Directors of Public Instruction for information.
,, Government (with covering letter).

Order—No. 24, Law (Education), dated 6th January 1926.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

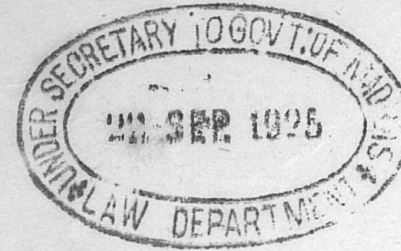
To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
,, Law (General) Department.
Editors' Table.

LAW (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT. (a)

Received 192 . Registered 1.1.29.79C 192 .
21/9/25

Subject.

Report on the working of the Government Oriental
Manuscripts Library, Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

R.O.C. No. 786 E/25 28

Spare copies.

Station Madras, Dated the 19th September 1925 192From (Name) R.G. Grieve Esq., M.A.,(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of
the report on the working of the Government Oriental
Manuscripts Library, Madras during the triennium 1922-23 to
1924-25 together with my review thereon. pp 13-14 infra

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Director of Public Instruction 21.9.25

P.R.K. 20/9

When received for Fair-copying.

Initials.

When copied . .

When examined

When signed

When despatched

Library - Government Oriental
Manuscripts Library - Report for the
triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25 - 1807
Recorded.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 192

” ” ” ” ” 192 .

C. No. 2979 C, From the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.C 786 E/25, No. 19-9-1925, dated 1925

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ORDER.

No. 24, dated 6-1-1926.

Press

R e c o r d e d.

in print
DESPATCHED

23 JAN 1926

To

The D. P. I.

" Assistant Archaeological
Superintendent for Epigraphy.
". Law (General) Deptt.
Editors' Table.

Done
4/1/26.

V. K. / 6-1

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

R.C. No. 786/E, 27th July 1925.

[Subject—Oriental Manuscripts Library—Report for 1922-23 to 1924-25.]

Letter from M.R.Ry. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRIYAR, Avargal, M.A., I.E.S., Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 6th July 1925, R.C. No. 386.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25.

2. *Staff.*—M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharya, B.A., L.T., the permanent Librarian who was on combined privilege leave and furlough from the 10th November 1921, retired from service from the 8th March 1924, and, with effect from that date, M.R.Ry. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., the permanent Assistant Librarian who had been acting as Librarian during the leave of M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharya, was confirmed as Librarian. M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamachariar, Sanskrit Pandit, and N. Venkatrama Sastri, Pandit copyist, reverted to their permanent posts as Junior Pandit and attender in the Library in consequence of the abolition, from the 1st of April 1923, of the publication section of the Library. During the triennium, the Telugu Pandit copyist, Mr. V. Prabhakara Sastri, was on leave on the whole for an aggregate period of a little over a year. The permanent Tamil Pandit copyist, Mr. T. Rangachariar, was on leave for 7 months and 8 days. The permanent Attender, N. Venkatrama Sastri, was granted leave for a period of 8 months. Mr. V. Krishnamachariar, the Junior Pandit, and Mr. E. R. Krishnamachariar, the Sanskrit Pandit copyist, were granted leave for 3 months and 15 days and 2 months and 27 days respectively. As far as possible, suitable persons were appointed in the places of the permanent incumbents who proceeded on leave, though it was not found possible to secure equally competent and capable persons for acting vacancies in the posts of the Tamil and Telugu Pandit copyists. Mr. T. Narayana Ayyar, the permanent clerk of the Library, took leave on average pay for 7 months and 11 days from 28th May 1924 and at the end of his leave was transferred as clerk in the office of the District Educational Officer, Chingleput. Mr. E. Subramania Pillai, who was posted as permanent clerk of the Library in the place of Mr. Narayana Ayyar, after a stay of a little more than a month in the Library, got an acting appointment in the Taluk Office, Tindivanam. He was therefore relieved from his post in the Library and Mr. V. Ramaswami, B.A., was appointed as acting clerk in the place of Mr. E. Subramania Pillai.

3. *Contingent expenses* (vide Statement 1).—Owing to the unfavourable financial situation of the Library, no tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the first two years of the triennium; and so the manuscripts available for purchase were not many. Consequently, the amount spent under purchase of manuscripts was very small. The expenditure under transcription of manuscripts amounted to more than Rs. 2,000 a year. It was found possible to purchase printed books to the value of Rs. 214 during the last year, of the triennium. As usual, the manuscripts and books of the Library were got bound at the Government Press, Madras, and no amount was spent under this item. A decrease in the total amount of the allotment of the Library naturally necessitated a proportionate decrease in the amount spent under contingencies as compared with the previous triennium.

4. *Visitors and manuscripts and books consulted by them* [vide Statements II and III(a) and III(b)].—The total number of visitors to the Library was 11,167 and the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them was 18,782 as against 6,750 visitors who consulted 13,283 manuscripts in the previous triennium. Thus it will be seen that there was noticeable increase both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them during the triennium under report. The steady increase observable in recent years both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them shows that the Library has been growing in popularity and usefulness. Among the

manuscripts and books consulted, those relating to poetry and religion form the largest in number. As in the previous triennium, the University research students in Sanskrit and the Archæological Assistant in the Museum frequently consulted the manuscripts and books in the Library in connexion with their work. The editors of "the Swadharmaprakasini" and of the "Bhārati" occasionally visited the Library, and made good use of the manuscripts and books kept therein. The Director of the Adyar Library deputed for more than a year his own copyists to copy for that institution certain important and valuable manuscripts in the Library. Scholars in foreign countries like Ananadacarya of Alvadal, Norway, Professor Sylvan Levi of Paris, Doctor Caland of Utrecht (Holland) derived as usual valuable assistance from the Library in connexion with their work. As usual, to several public institutions throughout India and to scholars and others engaged in oriental research in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajaputana, the native States of Kashmir and Jammu, the Library was giving all possible help by giving important information about manuscripts, by supplying transcripts of valuable works and in several other ways. In this connexion particular mention may be made of the authorities and scholars attached to the Post-Graduate department of the Calcutta University, Dr. Ganganatha Jha, the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the Jaina Institution and Library, Bombay, the Punjab Sanskrit Depot, Lahore, the Dayanand Vedic College, Lahore, the Oriental Publication departments of Travancore, the Lingayat Mutt at Dharwar, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Tanjore Palace Library, the Sanskrit College, Vizianagram, the Bhaskara Aushadhalaya, Bombay, the Bhrighu Astrological Society at Rajahmundry, the Oriental departments of the Madras University and the Presidency College, Madras, Professor Jadunath Sarkar of Calcutta, Dr. S. K. De of the Dacca University, Swami Vedananda Tirtha of Rawalpindi, Professor Hirianna of Mysore, Chinnaswami Sastri of the Hindu University Benares, S. K. Das, London, and Professor R. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., who was formerly Reader in the Calcutta University in Dravidian Philosophy. In addition to the copying work done in the Library by the visitors themselves, as many as 133 works, containing 256,030 Granthas, were supplied to scholars and institutions mentioned above, as against 142 works, containing 212,619 Granthas, in the previous triennium. The Library sent to the Historical Records Exhibition held in Madras in January 1924 select sample volumes of the Mackenzie collections, and Brown's Local Records and other manuscripts relating to the history of South India. Among the distinguished European visitors to the Library, I may mention here the names of Sir Charles Elliot, the British Ambassador in Japan, and Sir Charles Todhunter the retired Finance Member to the Government of Madras, and Doctor Winternitz of the University of Prague in Germany. Sir Charles Elliot, who once visited this Library about more than ten years ago and appreciated its contents, after giving previous intimation to me, met me in the Library and went through, for about two hours, the recent collections of rare works acquired for the Library since his previous visit. Doctor Winternitz of Prague met me at my house at Mylapore and had a long and interesting talk with me about several oriental subjects, one of them being the rare and valuable acquisition of manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, and afterwards visited the Manuscripts Library. Shortly after the closing of the Historical Records Exhibition, Sir Charles Todhunter visited the Library. In the course of the All-India Oriental Conference held in Madras in December last, several oriental scholars who came to the Conference, including Professor S. K. Belvalker of Poona, Bhagavad Datta, Superintendent, Research Department, Lahore, Doctor L. Sarup of Lahore, S. K. De of the Dacca University, V. P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law at Bombay, and Professor Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., I.E.S., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, attended the Oriental Manuscripts Library with a view to consulting the manuscripts on the different subjects in which they were interested. And to the same Oriental Conference in Madras, the Curator of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, contributed two important papers—(1) Further light on the Prabhākara problem in the history of Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā; and (2) Bōdhāyana and Drammiḍācārya, two old Vedantins presupposed by Sri Ramanujacarya—mainly on the basis of important materials collected from certain rare manuscripts in the Library. Professor Hirianna of Mysore visited the Library during

the summer vacation of his College and examined the manuscripts of Naiskarmaya-siddhi and its commentaries in the Library in connexion with his edition of that work.

5. *Loans of manuscripts.*—Under the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 242, Home (Education), dated 23rd February 1920, loans of manuscripts were given to certain oriental institutions and editors of oriental works. Four manuscripts of Ādi and Sābha Parvans of the Mahābhārata were lent to the Secretary to the Mahābhārata Committee of the Bhandarkar Research Institute at Poona. The Manager of the Balamanorama Press, Mylapore, borrowed two manuscripts of Nilakantha Vijaya Campu from this Library and made use of them in connexion with a critical edition of that work which was recently published by him. M.R.Ry. A. Gopala Ayyar, Pandit, National High School, Adyar, got from the Library the loan of the Perundēvanār Bhāratam, a rare Tamil work, and has succeeded in printing that work as far as available. M.R.Ry. Nageswara Rao Avargal, Proprietor of the "Andhra Patrika" office has taken on loan the Telugu manuscripts of Paṇḍitarādhyacarita with a view to bringing a critical edition of that work. The manuscript of Mimāṃsā Kāśikā was lent to M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Kavi of Rajahmundry.

With a view to give greater facilities and conveniences to scholars and others engaged in oriental studies and research, certain rules were framed for the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Library and these rules were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated the 2nd February 1925, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th February 1925. Thus it will be seen that every endeavour has been made to make this Library more useful and popular in all possible ways.

6. *Tours for the collection of manuscripts.*—Owing to financial stringency, no tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the first two years of the triennium, the peripatetic party having been abolished in the beginning of March 1922. During the third year of the triennium, two members of the staff were sent out on tour for the collection of manuscripts. One member visited Masulipatam, Chellapalli, Venkatagiri, and Kalahasti in the Telugu districts. His tour lasted for 29 days and the total number of manuscripts collected by him was 34. The other member of the staff toured in Malabar for 1 month and 8 days and visited about 35 manakkals or houses situated in as many different places. He brought with him from tour 159 manuscripts. It may be stated here that most of the manuscripts brought from these tours were received on loan for transcription, five manuscripts having been presented to the Library and one purchased by the Library.

7. *Collection and acquisition of manuscripts for the Library* (vide Statement IV).—For reasons already explained in the previous paragraph, no extensive tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the triennium. Most of the manuscripts acquired through the peripatetic party and available for price having already been purchased during the previous triennium, a few manuscripts alone remained for purchase and these were now purchased for the Library. Some manuscripts offered for sale to the Library were returned to the owners as they demanded a much higher price than might be reasonably offered for them. These reasons account for the comparatively smaller number of manuscripts purchased during the triennium under report. Eighteen collections of manuscripts containing Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese works were purchased and 8 collections containing Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu works were obtained on presentation. By far the largest collection of manuscripts received on presentation to the Library was that belonging to the late Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar of Triplicane. This collection consists of 488 manuscripts in Sanskrit, 239 manuscripts in Tamil and 6 manuscripts in Telugu, each manuscript containing inside several works, the total of all these works amounting to 1,142 in number. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganadham Chetti Garu, the Secretary to the trustees of the Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar's charities, offered this collection to the Library with the request that they might be placed in

12 infra

the Library with a label on each manuscript indicating the name of the donor, and accordingly the presentation was accepted by me with thanks. I may state here that a large number of printed books and four wooden racks were also presented to the Library along with the collection of manuscripts referred to above. This collection is considered as one of the oldest collections of manuscripts in South India and mentioned as the Sarasvati Bhandaram Committee manuscripts in Doctor Oppert's list of Sanskrit manuscripts printed in 1880. The majority of the manuscripts acquired for the Library during the triennium was by presentation, and this forms the characteristic feature of this triennium as compared with the previous trienniums. Within the limited funds available for this Library, a fairly large number of manuscripts was acquired by transcription, most of the manuscripts transcribed being those brought by the peripatetic party, which was abolished in March 1922. The total number of manuscripts acquired for the Library during the triennium was 1,773 as against 2,548 of the previous triennium. Of these, 246 works were acquired by transcription, 43 by restoration, 302 by purchase and 1,182 by presentation. The manuscripts acquired were 1,203 in Sanskrit, 501 in Tamil, 41 in Telugu, 17 in Kanarese, 4 in Malayalam, and 7 in Oriya. Among the works acquired, those relating to poetry and prose, religion and philosophy were the largest in number. In addition to the transcription of manuscripts referred to above, 38 manuscripts were compared with the originals of manuscripts and 29 manuscripts with second copies to note down corrections and variations in readings. The permanent copyists of the Library have copied 2,431 pages in Sanskrit, 640 pages in Tamil, 563 pages in Telugu in addition to comparing 4,953 pages in Sanskrit, 301 pages in Tamil, and 734 pages in Telugu.

8. *Catalogues—Descriptive and Triennial—Sanskrit Catalogues.*—During the triennium under report, 169 Descriptive catalogue slips and 850 Triennial catalogue slips were sent to the Press, as also the Table of Contents, General Indexes of Volumes XXV and XXVI of the Descriptive catalogue (supplemental). Of these, 220 pages of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXVI, and 1,347 pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were printed, as also the Table of Contents and General Index of Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXV. Thus the total number of pages of the Descriptive and Triennial catalogues printed was 1,567.

The Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, consisting of three bound books and the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXV, were issued from the Press.

Tamil Catalogues.—Forty-six slips of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume IV, and 28 slips of the Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, were sent to the Press, as also the Contents and Indexes of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, and the Triennial Catalogue, Volume III. Fifty-five pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, and 134 pages of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume IV, were printed, as also the Introduction, Indexes of Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, and Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III. The Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, was issued from the Press, and the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, will be issued soon.

Telugu Catalogues.—The Indexes of Volume III of the Descriptive Catalogue and 52 slips of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were sent to the Press, as also the Table of Contents, author subject and General Indexes of Volume III of the Triennial Catalogue. The Index of Volume III of Descriptive Catalogue, 183 pages of Telugu Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, and the author subject and general Indexes of Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, were printed.

The Descriptive Catalogue, Volume II, was issued from the Press. The Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, and Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, may be expected to be soon issued from the Press.

General Catalogue.—With a view to bringing up to date the alphabetical index of manuscripts in the Library, slips are under preparation for the Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu manuscripts. Owing to the absence on leave for long periods of the

permanent Telugu and Tamil Pandit copyists and as a result of these members having had to devote a portion of their time to the transcription, restoration and comparison of certain important and difficult manuscripts in Telugu and Tamil, it was not found possible to do more work in connexion with the printing of the catalogues relating to these manuscripts. It may also be mentioned here that the Telugu Pandit copyist spent nearly a month on tour for the collection of manuscripts for the Library.

9. *Publication of manuscripts.*—The temporary Publication section organized under G.O. No. 801, Home (Education), dated 12th July 1920, was abolished from the 1st of April 1923 in G.O. No. 318, Law (Education), dated 1st March 1923, and the permanent section was directed to carry on the work of publication. During the triennium under report, the manuscript matter relating to Brahmasiddhi was sent to the Press, and the text of Brahmasiddhi has been completely printed. A large portion of the Press copy of Śāṅkhaṇī's commentary on the Brahmasiddhi was scrutinized and a portion of this commentary has been printed. The manuscript of Śringāraprakāśa was examined and the Press copy for a portion of it from the beginning was also prepared for critical examination; but, in obedience to G.O. No. 1257, Miscellaneous, dated 7th September 1923, the work relating to the publication of this manuscript was suspended as Sri Yadugiri Yatirāja Mutt, Melkote, represented that they were arranging to print and publish the same work. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that particular care was taken to scrupulously avoid duplication of work or expenditure by taking in hand for publication only such valuable works as were never printed elsewhere or were not proposed to be printed by any oriental institution or scholar.

The Library manuscript of Rāmacarita was compared with different manuscripts of that work obtained from the Central Library, Baroda, and the late Mr. Tripathi of Bombay. Arrangements were also made to obtain copies of Iṣṭasiddhi from different sources with a view to the publication of that work in due course.

10. *Preservation of manuscripts.*—As large pieces of chunam plasters were falling from the ceiling on the upper floor of the main hall of the Library, and the upper floor itself was found to be leaky in three or four places, the Executive Engineer was addressed and the necessary repairs were executed. In spite of several precautionary measures, the white ants began to appear here and there; but they were immediately found out and removed. The dusting and oiling of manuscripts was attended to as usual. Nearly all the Library manuscripts were dusted and as many as 377 manuscripts were coated with earth-oil. The abolition of the peripatetic and publication sections of the Library resulted in depriving the Library of three peons whose services were occasionally utilized in connexion with the oiling of manuscripts. The permanent peons had to attend more frequently to the requisitions of visitors who came in larger numbers to the Library during the triennium. These circumstances, together with the larger size of certain manuscripts oiled, account for the comparatively smaller number of manuscripts coated with earth oil during this triennium. About 344 paper manuscripts and printed books were got bound in the Government Press. Owing to the reduction of the allotment of the Library under transcription of manuscripts, only a smaller number of manuscripts was transcribed and so the paper manuscripts that had to be bound were not many. The restoration of injured Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and Kanarese manuscripts was attended to as far as possible.

11. *Printed books.*—Owing to want of funds, the purchase of printed books to the Library was suspended for several years. Some printed books in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese, were however, purchased during the last year of the triennium at a cost of Rs 214. The Secretary to the Trustees of Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar's charities, Triplicane, presented about 1,700 volumes of printed books to the Library. All these books are very old, having been printed and published more than a quarter of a century ago. Most of these books relate to history and religion, and particularly to Christianity. A few printed books were also received from other persons.

12. *General.*—One of the noteworthy events during the triennium is the appointment of an Advisory Committee for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library in G.O. No. Mis. No. 1666, Law (Education), dated 31st October 1924. This Committee consists of the following members:—

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, i.s.o., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- (3) , B. Rama Rao Avargal, Senior Translator to Government.
- (4) „ Joseph Mulyil Avargal, Professor, the Madras Christian College.
- (5) Muhammad Abdul Haq Sahib Bahadur, Professor of Arabic, Muhammadan College, Madras.
- (6) M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avargal, Professor, the Presidency College, Madras.
- (7) „ T. Rajagopala Rao Garu, Lecturer, the Madras Christian College.
- (8) „ Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology.

The Director of Public Instruction is the ex officio President of the Committee and the Curator of the Library is the ex officio Secretary.

The functions of the Committee will be purely advisory. The Committee is expected to advise the Director of Public Instruction on—

(1) the framing of rules for the working of the Library with a view to providing the greatest possible possibilities for the utilization of the manuscripts in the Library by persons engaged or interested in advanced oriental studies and research; and

(2) the acquisition, preservation, restoration and publication of the manuscripts, including the sequence of and the agency for the publication.

The Committee will also consider all matters relating to the Library that may be referred to the Committee by the Director or that any member of the Committee may desire to be considered.

The Committee held its first meeting on Thursday, the 11th December 1924 at 5-30 p.m. in the Old College, Nungambakkam, with the Director of Public Instruction in the Chair and considered and passed the draft rules for the working of the Library, which were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925.

As the result of the abolition of the peripatetic party and the Publication section and the gradual reduction of the allotment of the Library, the work of the Library suffered considerably with respect to the collection and the acquisition of manuscripts in different languages and publication of important works. Only an allotment of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for this Library for the first year of the triennium (when the Publication section worked), and the allotment sanctioned during each of the next two years of the triennium was Rs. 11,000. I may mention here that the allotment sanctioned for the Library before the abolition of the two sections referred to above, in 1921-22, was Rs. 27,973. Nevertheless, within the limited resources placed at the disposal of this institution, every endeavour was made to turn out as much good work as possible in addition to maintaining the popularity and usefulness of the Library to a very great extent. It may be expected that if more funds could be placed at the disposal of this institution, it would become possible for me to do more and more useful work. The Library has grown immensely in all directions during the last 15 years and has become a very useful and important institution for scholars and students interested in the field of oriental research and learning. I have little hesitation in stating that it deserves to be placed soon in a much better state. Formal proposals for improving and strengthening the Library so as to enable it to cope with its present requirements and to carry on efficiently its activities in all directions will be submitted to the Director in consultation with the members of the Advisory Committee.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement No. I—Details of charges incurred in the collection and preservation of manuscripts and books.

	1922-23.	Total	1923-24.	Total.	1924-25.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	[RS. A. P.]
COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.						
Purchase of manuscripts ..	67 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	32 8 0	..
Transcription of manuscripts ..	2,500 11 8	2,567 11 8	2,202 2 4	2,227 2 4	2,251 10 4	2,284 2 4
PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.						
Prevention of damage by book worms.	24 0 0	..	22 12 0	..	93 6 0	..
Purchase of printed books ..	..	..	10 1 0	..	214 0 0	..
Honoraria ..	..	..	6 6 0	..	..	..
Minor contingencies, including Service Postage Stamps.	708 4 1	732 4 1	633 9 8	672 12 8	905 5 8	1,212 11 8

(2)

Statement No. II.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of visitors ..	856	1,160	1,459	2,004	2,365	2,198
Number of visitors who came to copy and compare manuscripts.	1,349	875	733	1,153	1,386	1,713
Number of visitors who came to assist persons engaged in comparing and also of others.	14	..	305	120	196	32
Total ..	2,218	2,035	2,497	3,277	3,947	3,943

(3)

Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts and books consulted.

1922-23.	English.		Sanskrit.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Kanarese.		Malayalam.		Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.		Maharati.		Oriya.		Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	
Art ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490
Biography ..	2	..	188	217	405	..	32	4	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Drama ..	4	..	7	6	13	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Fiction ..	16	1	39	20	59	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
History ..	36	..	15	..	128	..	23	8	5	2	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Language ..	..	..	4	29	53	..	51	6	19	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Law ..	..	..	78	20	98	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Local Records ..	2	..	50	1	51	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Medicine ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	109	83	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577
Philosophy ..	..	..	99	31	130	..	51	14	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708
Poetry and Prose ..	14	..	67	503	570	..	10	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185
Politics ..	20	..	149	45	194	..	256	73	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
Religion ..	3	..	4	75	79	..	2	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Science ..	7	..	285	154	439	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	459
Vedic Literature ..	27	..	63	86	149	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Miscellaneous ..	5	..	47	225	272	..	4	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Total ..	168	1	1,108	1,412	2,520	46	624	196	113	5	118	2	11	13	2	..	..	..	5,730

(4)

Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts and books consulted.

1923-24.	English.		Sanskrit.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Kanarese.		Malayalam.		Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.		Maharati.		Oriya.		Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	
Art ..	5	..	163	355	518	77	41	177	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831
Biography ..	5	..	..	..	..	31	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Drama ..	1	..	63	26	89	28	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Fiction ..	15	..	18	18	36	156	29	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
History ..	17	7	4	..	4	70	62	62	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258
Language ..	17	3	104	65	169	95	27	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Law ..	..	..	52	25	77	92	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Local Records ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	67	60	2	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Medicine ..	8	4	54	121	175	152	84	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552
Philosophy ..	9	..	83	177	260	186	16	20	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	499
Poetry and Prose ..	36	1	245	53	298	338	216	56	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	989
Politics ..	1	..	15	16	31	2	13	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Religion ..	16	3	19	332	581	140	67	19	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
Science ..	44	28	80	89	169	309	65	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Vedic Literature ..	4	..	75	172	247	2	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Miscellaneous ..	20	19	29	7	36	23	81	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Total ..	198	70	1,234	1,456	2,690	1,637	790	500	51	15	66	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,352

(5)

Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts consulted

1924-25.	English.		Sanskrit.		Tamil.		Telugu.		Kanarese.		Malayalam.		Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.		Maharathi.		Oriya.		Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	Reading.	Copying.	
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
Art	7	2	78	29	48	74	54	112	8	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
Biography	..	..	33	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Drama	..	..	322	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
Fiction	..	..	91	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
History	..	..	76	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
Language	..	..	246	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463
Law	..	..	116	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Local Records	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276
Medicine	..	..	354	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
Philosophy	..	..	269	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Poetry and Prose	..	..	259	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,790
Religion	..	..	54	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Science	..	..	293	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641
Vedic Literature	..	..	277	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342
Miscellaneous	..	..	68	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Total	295	149	2,345	969	752	1,665	920	1,778	282	215	437	18	29	19	2	8	10	..	6,810

(6)

Statement No. III (b)—Number of manuscripts consulted.

Languages.	1922-23.			1923-24.			1924-25.		
	Number of manuscripts and books read.	Number of manuscripts and books copied or compared.	Total.	Number of manuscripts and books read.	Number of manuscripts and books copied or compared.	Total.	Number of manuscripts and books read.	Number of manuscripts and books copied or compared.	Total.
Sanskrit	1,108	1,412	2,520	1,234	1,456	2,690	1,376	969	2,345
Telugu	624	196	820	790	500	1,290	920	858	1,778
Tamil	2,033	45	2,078	1,637	297	1,934	913	752	1,665
Persian, Arabic and Hindustani	2	..	2	..	..	..	29	19	48
Malayalam	2	11	13	4	..	4	18	5	23
Kanarese	113	5	118	51	15	66	282	215	497
Mahrathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	10
English	168	1	169	198	70	268	295	149	444
Total	4,950	1,670	6,620	3,914	2,338	6,252	3,385	2,975	6,360
Similar figures for the years	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	2,230	1,885	4,115	3,219	1,450	4,669	2,960	1,539	4,999

(7)

Statement No. (IV)—Manuscript works acquired and arranged according to the manner of acquisition.

	Sanskrit.	Tamil and Manipravalam	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.	Oriya.	Total.
1922-23								
Transcription	49	..	..	..	1	..	2	52
Restoration	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Purchase	179	32	7	5	..	..	..	223
Presentation	13	13	2	..	..	..	..	28
Total	241	45	11	7	1	..	2	307
1923-24								
Transcription	64	13	2	..	..	..	..	79
Restoration	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Purchase	42	16	..	..	..	..	..	58
Presentation	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Total	112	31	4	..	..	..	..	147
1924-25								
Transcription	91	10	6	..	3	..	5	115
Restoration	1	15	10	10	..	..	..	36
Purchase	12	8	1	..	..	..	..	21
Presentation	746	392	9	..	..	..	..	1,147
Total	850	425	26	10	3	..	5	1,319
Total for the triennium	1,203	501	41	17	4	..	7	1,773
Similar total for 1919-20	502	83	82	3	3	1	63	737
" 1920-21	526	43	74	12	4	..	11	670
" 1921-22	941	125	24	1	39	..	11	1,141
Total of the previous triennium	1,969	251	180	16	46	1	85	2,548

(8)

Statement V—Manuscript works acquired during the years 1922-23 to 1924-25 arranged according to subject-matter.

Subject-matter.	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malaya-lam.	Kanarese.	Persian, Arabic and Hindu-stani.	Oriya.	Total.
1922-23.								
Art	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
Drama.. ..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	20
Biography ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fiction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
History	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Language	28	6	3	..	..	..	..	37
Law	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medicine	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
Philosophy ..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	31
Poetry and Prose	47	16	6	1	5	..	2	77
Religion	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	44
Science	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	58
Vedic Literature	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	241	45	11	1	7	..	2	307
1923-24.								
Art	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drama	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fiction.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Language	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
Medicine	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Philosophy ..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	30
Poetry and Prose	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	40
Religion	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	36
Science	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	9
Vedic Literature	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	112	31	4	..	..	..	..	147
1924-25.								
Art	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	33
Drama	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
Fiction	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
History	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7
Language	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	38
Law	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Local Records ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Medicine	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
Philosophy	190	2	3	..	..	..	..	195
Poetry and Prose	295	234	17	..	6	..	5	557
Religion	146	173	..	2	1	..	..	322
Science	24	2	..	1	..	..	..	27
Vedic Literature	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total	850	425	26	3	10	..	5	1,319

R.C. No. 786/E, dated 27th July 1925.

Recorded.

2. The report contains evidence of the growing popularity and usefulness of the Library. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of scholars who visited it, and in the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them. Several institutions and scholars received copies of manuscripts on loan.

3. There has been a fall in the number of manuscripts acquired. A collection of manuscripts and printed books was presented to the Library by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chetti Garu, Secretary to the Trustees of the Yogi Parthasarathi Ayyangar's Charities. The Director tenders his thanks to him as well as to others who made valuable presentations to the Library.

4. The Director hopes that, with the appointment of an Advisory Committee, the field of usefulness of the Library will be further extended, and the greatest possible facilities under proper safeguards will be given to all interested in advanced oriental studies and research.

~~The Curator and his staff are to be congratulated on the work done.~~

R. G. GRIEVE,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.
" Principals of First Grade Colleges.
" Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry.
" Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools for information.
" other Directors of Public Instruction for information.
" Government (with covering letter).

[Signature]
for Director of Public Instruction.

C.No.2979 C - From the D.P.I., R.O.C. No. 786 E/25 dated 19-9-25.

Report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscript Library for the triennium ending 31st March 1925.

I am afraid I cannot join the D.P.I. in congratulating the Curator and the staff. The work done is little more than routine. It is not possible to judge from the figures the actual number of scholars and research workers. There is also no means of verifying the same. As regards visitors, this was the result of the Oriental Conference held in Madras and is not due to any special efforts put forward by the Curator or his staff. There is therefore very little information available in the report to justify the remarks.

It seems to me a serious anomaly that a full-time official, such as the Professor of Presidency College, should be Curator of this Manuscript Library. It is not understood what connection there is between the Presidency College and this Institute - a senior lecturer in Sanskrit has his whole time occupied with College work and, in addition, he is in so many other Committees to be able to spare time to organise this important library. The work of supervision is practically nil. The Librarian seems to do both duties. More effective guidance and supervision is necessary. The present Curator is not able to give necessary time and thought is evident from the triennial report. There is very little organisation to secure public aid. The endowment of Yogi Ayyagar's collection is a voluntary act of the Trustee. D.P.I. may therefore propose other arrangements to appoint another

q: para 5-p.14, v.f.

para 7-p.4+5, v.f.

2
qualified person who will give his full time
for this important institute.

A.P.P.
5-10-25

M.2's notes in previous pages are ex-
tracted and dealt with in the linked file. The
report on the library may be issued.

C.R.
14-10-25
V.T.K.
14-10-25

The report with the remarks of the D.P.I.
will go to the public and the remarks of Govt. will
be of no avail thereafter. The suggestion is not
reasonable.

A.P.P.
14-10-25.

Please see routine note on the linked
file. For orders as to issue of the report. It is
observed that the report with the D.P.I.'s review
has already been despatched to the persons noted on
page 14 c.f. and to ~~other~~ D.P.I.'s also. For orders
whether paragraph 5 of D.P.I.'s review may be omitted
when the report is reprinted with the G.O. D.P.I.
may that case see these papers.

C.R.
2-11-25

V.T.K.
3-11-25

For orders whether the D.P.I. should see
the notes U.O. or whether a D.O. should go to him
saying that the Govt. do not share the Director's
view as to the satisfactory working of the library, that
other arrangements are in contemplation for the
conduct of work in the library and that in the meantime
the report will be issued, omitting paragraph 5 of the

Omit please

A.P.P.
3-11-25

Law 34
-3-
(19)
Director's review.

C.R.
4-11-25

Will the copy with the review and the G.O.
go to any more officers or will it be recorded?

V.T.K.
5-11-25

The G.O. recording the report is usually
placed on the Editors' Table. Copies are also
communicated to the Assistant Archaeological Super-
intendent for Epigraphy.

C.R.
7-11-25

It is an unusual step to delete a remark made
by the D.P.I. Please put up a D.O. to him. I shall
take further orders with reference to rule 35 (f) of
the Business Rules, as "disapproval of the work of an
individual officer" is to be expressed. I believe the
Curator is in the I.E.S.

V.T.K.
16-11-25.

A draft D.O. is submitted. The Curator is in
the I.E.S.,

C.R.
17-11-25.

*I presume it is
merely suggested to
delete the remark &
not express disapproval.*

*There were complaints from
the public.
The link in the
satisfactory as far as I am
concerned. The Curator is not*

For orders whether the d.o. put up may
issue. (rule 35 (f) of the business
rules)

in the I.E.S. cadre - 9

mean the office of the Curator - M2

*The Sanskrit professor is not
in charge of the Curator & the H. & the Govt.
When is in the I.E.S. There
is no special pay for the Curator
in such. 27/11/25*



4

May be reintercalated to M₂ with

reference to H. E's note in the previous
page. For orders whether the D.O. may
be issued, omitting the second sentence
in paragraph 1.

24.11.25

24.11.25

M₂ Retype as revised

V.T.K.
4.12

D.O. as revised
is for approval

V.T.K.
5/12

M₂

W.M.

Retyped and subd.

now
4/12

le
ulr



Law (Education) Department.

D. O. No. 2479 C-1 11.12.25

My dear Littlehailes,

I am directed to invite attention to the report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, for the triennium ending the 31st March 1925, forwarded with your Proceedings No. R.O.C. 786 E/25 dated 19-9-25, and to say that the Government propose to delete paragraph 5 of your Proceedings.

2. In case the management of the Library is not to be taken up by the University within a reasonable time, the Government would like to consider the question of placing it under the Superintendent of Sanskrit schools or some other officer.

Yours sincerely,

To

R. Littlehailes Esq., M.A.,

D. P. I.,

Madras.

DESPATCHED

41 DEC 1925



Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
The Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras,
14th December 1925.

My dear Krishnamachari,

Your D.O.No.2979 C-1 dated 11th December 1925. You inform me that Government propose to delete para 5 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.No.786/E, dated 27th July 1925 which reads as follows:- "The Curator and his staff are to be congratulated on the work done".

These Proceedings have already issued as Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction and not as an order of Government. They are already in the hands of the Curator, the Principals of first-grade colleges, the Principals of Teachers' Colleges, the Superintendent of Sanskrit schools and other Directors of Public Instruction in India.

The proposal of Government raises a very large constitutional issue. It appears to me that while it is a duty of Government to issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction with regard to his executive action, it is beyond the scope of a Government to delete from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction a portion of an opinion which he has expressed upon the working of an institution which it is his duty to review. It is open of course for Government to differ from the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction and to issue a G.O. to that effect but that is rather different from Government taking the responsibility of altering the considered opinion of the Director of Public Instruction and making the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction appear to be something different from what it is.

I regret that I am unable to accept the suggestion of Government to delete para 5 of the Proceedings of this Department and if Government are unable to accept this view I request that I may be granted an interview with the Hon. the Minister for Education and if necessary with His Excellency on this subject.

Yours sincerely

M.R.Ry.Rao Bahadur
V.T.Krishnama Achariyar Avl.,
Secretary to Govt., L.E., Deptt.



p 6 ante

Lawrence report.

D.O. from the D.P.D. No 786 E/25
dated 14.12.1925.

Submitted for orders.

Bru
15/12.
L
15/12.
A
15/12
V.F.
16.12.

M2

D.P.D. may discuss
The matter with me, I
will be glad to know the result
8
7/12/25

A draft D.O. is subd.

Bru
17/12.
L
17/12.
A
17.12



p 20

D.O. No. 2979 C - 2 dated 18.12.25

My Dear Mr Littlehailes,

Refce. Your D.O. No. 786 E/25 dated the 14th December 1925 - Deletion of paragraph 5 of the Proceedings of the D. P. I., R.C. No. 786 E., dated the 27th July 1925 on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, for the triennium the 31st March 1925.

I am desired to say that the

Hon'ble the Minister ~~for~~ will be glad to discuss the matter with you on the above subject.

Yours sincerely

To

R. Littlehailes Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction.

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File with V.T.K. 24.12

284171C/2412

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 23rd December 1925.

My dear Krishnamachari,

In continuation of my D.O.No.786 E/25 dated 14th December 1925 I write to inform you that I have had an opportunity of discussing this matter with the Hon. the Minister and do not in consequence desire to see His Excellency on the subject.

I agreed to the deletion of para 5 from the Director's Proceedings its place being taken in the copies issued by Government by asterisks.

I am,
Yours sincerely,

M.R.Ry.Rao Bahadur
V.T.Krishnama Achariyar Avl.,
Secretary to Government,
Law (Education) Deptt.,
Fort St.George.



Law (Education) Deptt.

The D.P.I. agrees to the deletion of paragraph 5 of his proceedings. A draft order recording the report is submitted.

2. The Director has not offered any remarks on the suggestion in paragraph 2 of the D.O. on page 5 ante regarding the management of the library. The question of whether the University is to take over the management has not yet been finally decided. When a decision is arrived at, the question of transfer of the management of the Library to the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools may be taken up, if necessary.

or some other officer
V.T.K. 24.12

Extract of notes by the Hon'ble the Minister on the report ^{on the working of} of the Government Oriental Mss. Library for the triennium 1922-23. ^{- 1924-25} dated 5-10-28.

^{discussions with} I am afraid I cannot join the D.P.I in congratulating the Curator and the staff. The work done is little more than routine. It is not possible to judge from the figures the actual number of scholars and research workers. There is also no means of verifying the ^{figures. As regards visitors, this was the} result of the Oriental Conference held in Madras and is not due to any special efforts put forward by the Curator and his staff. There is therefore very little information available in the report to justify the remark.

It seems to me a serious anomaly that a full time official, such as the professor of the Presidency College, should be Curator of this manuscripts library. It is not understood what connection there is between the Presidency College and this institution. A senior lecturer in Sanskrit has his whole time occupied ^{with} ~~in~~ college work and in addition he is in so many other committees to be able to spare time to organise this important library. The work of supervision is practically nil. The librarian seems to do both ~~the~~ duties. More effective guidance and supervision are necessary. ^{That} The present Curator is not able to give ~~able~~ necessary time and thought is evident from the triennial report. There is very little organisation to secure public aid. The endowment of Yogi Ayyangar's collection is a voluntary act of the Trustee.

The D.P.I may therefore propose other arrangements to appoint another qualified person who will give his full time ~~and~~ for this important institution.

A. P. P. S. N. V.

The bulk of the statutory contribution of

Rs.85,500 payable to the University of Madras under section 44(2)(a) of the Madras University Act, 1923, represents the Imperial grant (Rs.65,000) sanctioned in 1913.

In the proposals for the utilisation of this grant it has been intended that the University should take over the Oriental Mss. Library. ^{The University} ~~It~~ has set apart for the maintenance of the library a sum of Rs.10,500: for the following objects:--

- (a) for a librarian (University and Oriental library) Rs.6000
- (b) for additional library staff, travelling allowance of pandits, costing of printing, publication and purchase of Mss. etc., — Rs.4,500

2. The Government have also practically committed ~~themselves~~ ^{as yet} to a grant of Rs.5000 to the University towards the upkeep of the Oriental Mss. Library after its transfer to the University. The sum of Rs.5000 was based on the expenditure incurred in 1913 on the staff of the library. It is true that the revision of the scale of pay of the library staff sanctioned in 1921 in connection with the general revision of pay of subordinate services has involved Government in some additional cost and the University may probably demand more than Rs.5000 ~~for~~ ^{when} the library comes to be ~~actually~~ handed over to it. If a full time Curator is to be appointed by Government now, it is likely that the grant to be given to the University for the maintenance of the Oriental Mss. Library may have to be raised by the amount required for the pay of the Curator. The present Curator is not in receipt of any special remuneration for the performance of the duties connected with the Library. Attention is also solicited to the question asked by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and the answer given thereto at the meeting of February the Legislative Council in ~~October~~ 1918. In answer

Paragraph 2 of
Letter No. 566 D.
(C) 14.6.13

Paragraph 4 of Memo
at page 4 of (C)
Para 2 of note to
Ltr. (C)

Ltr. 125 D. (X)
30.1.22



to the enquiry whether the Government would consider the advisability of appointing a full-time Curator for the library the Government stated as follows:--

"It has been arranged to transfer the library to the University when their new buildings are completed; meanwhile the Government consider it inadvisable to revise the permanent establishment."

3. The transfer of the library ^{is held over} ~~was kept~~ pending the construction of the new University buildings. Now that the University has taken a definite step ~~for~~ in this direction, it may be hoped that that body will be able to take over the library within a reasonable time. For orders whether the D.P.I should be asked to bring forward the question of the appointment of a fulltime officer as Curator for the Mss. Library as a ~~part~~ Part II scheme for next year's budget.

11.10.24

14.10.25
V.T.K.
14.10

M2

In the circumstances, but - but it is quite possible that an honorary officer, full-time could be more useful. The Superintendent Librarian may be a better qualified officer -

Routine Note.

The ~~present~~ Manuscripts Library was originally located in the ~~the~~ Old College Building, Nungamba kam + ^{was} under the general supervision of the Director of Public Instruction. The ^{immediate} charge of the manuscripts devolved on a Hindu ^{himself} on a pay of Rs. 40 a month. In 1869 it was reported to Government that the manuscripts had ~~xx~~ been considerably neglected and had been greatly -- injured. Early in that year the Government appointed a small committee to enquire into and report upon the best means of preventing further injury accruing ^{to} on the library. The committee expressed the opinion that the charge of a valuable library of Oriental Manuscripts should be assigned to a man of higher position and of superior intellectual caliber ^{than} ~~than could be found in the custody of the manuscripts at that time~~. The committee definitely recommended that the Professor of ~~the~~ Sanskrit ^{at} Presidency College was the most suitable person for the charge. The Government accepted the recommendation and entrusted the charge of the library to the Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, but declined to grant any special remuneration to the Professor as it appeared to them that the charge of the manuscripts naturally devolved on the officer.

2. Mr. Pickford, the first curator of the library and his two successors, M. R. Ry. Venkatasubba Sastriar and M. R. Ry. Seshagiri Sastriar had accordingly held charge of the library without any additional remuneration. When Dr. Oppert assumed charge of the library in November 1872 he raised ^{the} a question of a special remuneration to the curator and Government at first sanctioned a remuneration of Rs. 50. Later on, it was represented by Dr. Oppert that the work in the library had increased and that a remuneration of at least Rs. 150 a month should be allowed for the additional work imposed on the curator. The Director (Mr. Powell) said that

G.O. No. 8381 (2)
15.3.1869

4. para 2 of G.O. 8381.
(2) 15.3.1869

4. para 5 of Dr. Oppert's
letter pointed with
G.O. 3521 (W)
5.2.1875

25
remuneration of Rs. 100 would be adequate and the Government accordingly sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 100. (Vide G.O. No. 35 Education, dated 5th February, 1875) (W)

In 1886 the Secretary to the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India forwarded a statement of local allowances granted in the Madras Presidency. In 1886, the question of local allowances in the Madras Presidency formed the subject of an examination by the Finance Committee of the Government of India and the committee observed that the charge of the Oriental Manuscripts Library should properly be considered as part of the ordinary duties of the Professor of Sanskrit and doubted the need for an additional allowance. This Government while agreeing with the committee continued the payment of an allowance to Doctor Oppert as personal pay, but withdrew it from his successor. After Oppert's time no Curator has drawn any special allowance for holding charge of the library.

It is for orders whether the Director of Public Instruction may be consulted on the suggestion and transfer the work relating to the library to the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.

The Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools are not in a position to take the proper care of the library as the Curator is not much work for the Curator now for the supply of Sanskrit books, as a limited number of Sundry nature - The Superintendent has experience of Western methods also & as such may do better & save a more suitable person -

Law (Edu) Dept
Proof approved
Strike copies
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GOVERNMENT
18 JAN 1926

Government of Madras.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 24, 6th January 1926

Library—Government Oriental Manuscripts Library—Report for the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25—Recorded.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated the 19th September 1925, No. R.O.C. 786-E/25.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, during the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25 together with my review thereon.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, R.O. No. 786/E, dated 27th July 1925.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from M.R.Ry. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRIYAR AVARGAL, M.A., I.E.S., Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 6th July 1925, R.O. No. 386.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the triennium 1922-23 to 1924-25.

2. Staff.—M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharya, B.A., L.T., the permanent Librarian who was on combined privilege leave and furlough from the 10th November 1921, retired from service from the 8th March 1924, and, with effect from that date, M.R.Ry. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., the permanent Assistant Librarian who had been acting as Librarian during the leave of M.R.Ry. P. Varadacharya, was confirmed as Librarian. M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamachariar, Sanskrit Pandit, and N. Venkatrama Sastri, Pandit copyist, reverted to their permanent posts as Junior Pandit and attender in the Library in consequence of the abolition, from the 1st of April 1923, of the publication section of the Library. During the triennium, the Telugu Pandit copyist, Mr. V. Prabhakara Sastri, was on leave on the whole for an aggregate period of a little over a year. The permanent Tamil Pandit copyist, Mr. T. Rangachariar, was on leave for 7 months and 8 days. The permanent Attender, N. Venkatrama Sastri, was granted leave for a period of 8 months. Mr. V. Krishnamachariar, the Junior Pandit, and Mr. E. R. Krishnamachariar, the Sanskrit Pandit copyist, were granted leave for 3 months and 15 days and 2 months and 27 days respectively. As far as possible, suitable persons were appointed in the places of the permanent incumbents who proceeded on leave, though it was not found possible to secure equally competent and capable persons for acting vacancies in the posts of the Tamil and Telugu Pandit copyists. Mr. T. Narayana Ayyar, the permanent clerk of the Library, took leave on average pay for 7 months and 11 days from 28th May 1924 and at the end of his leave was transferred as clerk in the office of the District Educational Officer, Chingleput. Mr. E. Subramania Pillai, who was posted as permanent clerk of the Library in the place of Mr. Narayana Ayyar, after a stay of a little more than a month in the Library, got an acting appointment in the Taluk Office, Tindivanam. He was therefore relieved from his post in the Library and Mr. V. Ramaswami, B.A., was appointed as acting clerk in the place of Mr. E. Subramania Pillai.

3. *Contingent expenses* (vide Statement I).—Owing to the unfavourable financial situation of the Library, no tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the first two years of the triennium; and so the manuscripts available for purchase were not many. Consequently, the amount spent under purchase of manuscripts was very small. The expenditure under transcription of manuscripts amounted to more than Rs. 2,000 a year. It was found possible to purchase printed books to the value of Rs. 214 during the last year of the triennium. As usual, the manuscripts and books of the Library were got bound at the Government Press, Madras, and no amount was spent under this item. A decrease in the total amount of the allotment of the Library naturally necessitated a proportionate decrease in the amount spent under contingencies as compared with the previous triennium.

4. *Visitors and manuscripts and books consulted by them* [vide Statements II and III(a) and III(b)].—The total number of visitors to the Library was 11,167 and the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them was 18,782 as against 6,750 visitors who consulted 13,283 manuscripts in the previous triennium. Thus it will be seen that there was noticeable increase both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them during the triennium under report. The steady increase observable in recent years both in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted by them shows that the Library has been growing in popularity and usefulness. Among the manuscripts and books consulted, those relating to poetry and religion form the largest in number. As in the previous triennium, the University research students in Sanskrit and the Archaeological Assistant in the Museum frequently consulted the manuscripts and books in the Library in connexion with their work. The editors of "the Svādharmaprakasini" and of the "Bhārati" occasionally visited the Library, and made good use of the manuscripts and books kept therein. The Director of the Adyar Library deputed for more than a year his own copyists to copy for that institution certain important and valuable manuscripts in the Library. Scholars in foreign countries like Ananadacarya of Alvadal, Norway, Professor Sylvan Levi of Paris, Doctor Caland of Utrecht (Holland) derived as usual valuable assistance from the Library in connexion with their work. As usual, to several public institutions throughout India and to scholars and others engaged in oriental research in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, the native States of Kashmir and Jammu, the Library was giving all possible help by giving important information about manuscripts, by supplying transcripts of valuable works and in several other ways. In this connexion particular mention may be made of the authorities and scholars attached to the Post-Graduate department of the Calcutta University, Dr. Ganganatha Jha, the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the Jaina Institution and Library, Bombay, the Punjab Sanskrit Depot, Lahore, the Dayanand Vedic College, Lahore, the Oriental Publication departments of Travancore, the Lingayat Mutt at Dharwar, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Tanjore Palace Library, the Sanskrit College, Vizianagram, the Bhaskara Aushadalaya, Bombay, the Bhrighu Astrological Society at Rajahmundry, the Oriental departments of the Madras University and the Presidency College, Madras, Professor Jadunath Sarkar of Calcutta, Dr. S. K. De of the Dacca University, Swami Vedananda Tirtha of Rawalpindi, Professor Hiriyanna of Mysore, Chinnaśwami Sastri of the Hindu University, Benares, S. K. Das, London, and Professor R. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., who was formerly Reader in the Calcutta University in Dravidian Philosophy. In addition to the copying work done in the Library by the visitors themselves, as many as 133 works, containing 256,030 Granthas, were supplied to scholars and institutions mentioned above, as against 142 works, containing 212,619 Granthas, in the previous triennium. The Library sent to the Historical Records Exhibition held in Madras in January 1924 select sample volumes of the Mackenzie collections, and Brown's Local Records and other manuscripts relating to the history of South India. Among the distinguished European visitors to the Library, I may mention here the names of Sir Charles Elliot, the British Ambassador in Japan, and Sir Charles Todhunter the retired Finance Member to the Government of Madras, and Doctor Winternitz of the University of Prague in Germany. Sir Charles Elliot, who once visited this Library about more than ten years ago and appreciated its contents, after giving previous intimation to me, met me in the

Library and went through, for about two hours, the recent collection of rare works acquired for the Library since his previous visit. Doctor Winternitz of Prague met me at my house at Mylapore and had a long and interesting talk with me about several oriental subjects, one of them being the rare and valuable acquisition of manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, and afterwards visited the Manuscripts Library. Shortly after the closing of the Historical Records Exhibition, Sir Charles Todhunter visited the Library. In the course of the All-India Oriental Conference held in Madras in December last, several oriental scholars who came to the Conference, including Professor S. K. Belvalker of Poona, Bhagavad Datta, Superintendent, Research Department, Lahore, Doctor L. Sarup of Lahore, S. K. De of the Dacca University, V. P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law at Bombay, and Professor Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., I.E.S., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, attended the Oriental Manuscripts Library with a view to consulting the manuscripts on the different subjects in which they were interested. And to the same Oriental Conference in Madras, the Curator of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, contributed two important papers—(1) Further light on the Prabhākara problem in the history of Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā; and (2) Bōdhāyana and Dammidācārya, two old Vedāntins presupposed by Sri Ramanujacarya—mainly on the basis of important materials collected from certain rare manuscripts in the Library. Professor Hiriyanna of Mysore visited the Library during the summer vacation of his College and examined the manuscripts of Naiskarmaya-siddhi and its commentaries in the Library in connexion with his edition of that work.

5. *Loans of manuscripts*.—Under the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 242, Home (Education), dated 23rd February 1920, loans of manuscripts were given to certain oriental institutions and editors of oriental works. Four manuscripts of Ādi and Sabha Parvans of the Mahābhārata were lent to the Secretary to the Mahābhārata Committee of the Bhandarkar Research Institute at Poona. The Manager of the Balamanorama Press, Mylapore, borrowed two manuscripts of Nīlakantha Vijaya Campu from this Library and made use of them in connexion with a critical edition of that work which was recently published by him. M.R.Ry. A. Gopala Ayyar, Pandit, National High School, Adyar, got from the Library the loan of the Perundēvanār Bhāratam, a rare Tamil work, and has succeeded in printing that work as far as available. M.R.Ry. Nageswara Rao Avargal, Proprietor of the "Andhra Patrika" office has taken on loan the Telugu manuscripts of Pāṇḍitarādhyaacarita with a view to bringing a critical edition of that work. The manuscript of Mīmāṃsā Kāśikā was lent to M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Kavi of Rajahmundry.

With a view to give greater facilities and conveniences to scholars and others engaged in oriental studies and research, certain rules were framed for the working of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Library and these rules were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated the 2nd February 1925, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th February 1925. Thus it will be seen that every endeavour has been made to make this Library more useful and popular in all possible ways.

6. *Tours for the collection of manuscripts*.—Owing to financial stringency, no tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the first two years of the triennium, the peripatetic party having been abolished in the beginning of March 1922. During the third year of the triennium, two members of the staff were sent out on tour for the collection of manuscripts. One member visited Masulipatam, Chellapalli, Venkatagiri, and Kalahasti in the Telugu districts. His tour lasted for 29 days and the total number of manuscripts collected by him was 34. The other member of the staff toured in Malabar for 1 month and 8 days and visited about 35 manakkals or houses situated in as many different places. He brought with him from tour 159 manuscripts. It may be stated here that most of the manuscripts brought from these tours were received on loan for transcription, five manuscripts having been presented to the Library and one purchased by the Library.

7. *Collection and acquisition of manuscripts for the Library* (vide Statement IV).—For reasons already explained in the previous paragraph, no extensive tours were undertaken for the collection of manuscripts during the triennium. Most of the manuscripts acquired through the peripatetic party and available for price having already been purchased during the previous triennium, a few manuscripts alone remained for purchase and these were now purchased for the Library. Some manuscripts offered for sale to the Library were returned to the owners as they demanded a much higher price than might be reasonably offered for them. These reasons account for the comparatively smaller number of manuscripts purchased during the triennium under report. Eighteen collections of manuscripts containing Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese works were purchased and 8 collections containing Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu works were obtained on presentation. By far the largest collection of manuscripts received on presentation to the Library was that belonging to the late Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar of Triplicane. This collection consists of 488 manuscripts in Sanskrit, 239 manuscripts in Tamil and 6 manuscripts in Telugu, each manuscript containing inside several works, the total of all these works amounting to 1,142 in number. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganadham Chetti Garu, the Secretary to the trustees of the Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar's charities, offered this collection to the Library with the request that they might be placed in the Library with a label on each manuscript indicating the name of the donor, and accordingly the presentation was accepted by me with thanks. I may state here that a large number of printed books and four wooden racks were also presented to the Library along with the collection of manuscripts referred to above. This collection is considered as one of the oldest collections of manuscripts in South India and mentioned as the Sarasvati Bhandaram Committee manuscripts in Doctor Oppert's list of Sanskrit manuscripts printed in 1880. The majority of the manuscripts acquired for the Library during the triennium was by presentation, and this forms the characteristic feature of this triennium as compared with the previous trienniums. Within the limited funds available for this Library, a fairly large number of manuscripts was acquired by transcription, most of the manuscripts transcribed being those brought by the peripatetic party, which was abolished in March 1922. The total number of manuscripts acquired for the Library during the triennium was 1,773 as against 2,548 of the previous triennium. Of these, 246 works were acquired by transcription, 43 by restoration, 302 by purchase and 1,182 by presentation. The manuscripts acquired were 1,203 in Sanskrit, 501 in Tamil, 41 in Telugu, 17 in Kanarese, 4 in Malayalam, and 7 in Oriya. Among the works acquired, those relating to poetry and prose, religion and philosophy were the largest in number. In addition to the transcription of manuscripts referred to above, 38 manuscripts were compared with the originals of manuscripts and 29 manuscripts with second copies to note down corrections and variations in readings. The permanent copyists of the Library have copied 2,431 pages in Sanskrit, 640 pages in Tamil, 563 pages in Telugu in addition to comparing 4,953 pages in Sanskrit, 301 pages in Tamil, and 734 pages in Telugu.

8. *Catalogues—Descriptive and Triennial—Sanskrit Catalogues*.—During the triennium under report, 169 Descriptive catalogue slips and 850 Triennial catalogue slips were sent to the Press, as also the Table of Contents, General Indexes of Volumes XXV and XXVI of the Descriptive catalogue (supplemental). Of these, 220 pages of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXVI, and 1,347 pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were printed, as also the Table of Contents and General Index of Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXV. Thus the total number of pages of the Descriptive and Triennial catalogues printed was 1,567.

The Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, consisting of three bound books and the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume XXV, were issued from the Press.

Tamil Catalogues.—Forty-six slips of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume IV, and 28 slips of the Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, were sent to the Press, as also the Contents and Indexes of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, and the Triennial Catalogue, Volume III. Fifty-five pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, and 134 pages of the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume IV, were

printed, as also the Introduction, Indexes of Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, and Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III. The Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, was issued from the Press, and the Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, will be issued soon.

Telugu Catalogues.—The Indexes of Volume III of the Descriptive Catalogue and 52 slips of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were sent to the Press, as also the Table of Contents, author/subject and General Indexes of Volume III of the Triennial Catalogue. The Index of Volume III of Descriptive Catalogue, 183 pages of Telugu Triennial Catalogue, Volumes III and IV, and the author/subject and general Indexes of Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, were printed.

The Descriptive Catalogue, Volume II, was issued from the Press. The Descriptive Catalogue, Volume III, and Triennial Catalogue, Volume III, may be expected to be soon issued from the Press.

General Catalogue.—With a view to bringing up to date the alphabetical index of manuscripts in the Library, slips are under preparation for the Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu manuscripts. Owing to the absence on leave for long periods of the permanent Telugu and Tamil Pandit copyists and as a result of these members having had to devote a portion of their time to the transcription, restoration and comparison of certain important and difficult manuscripts in Telugu and Tamil, it was not found possible to do more work in connexion with the printing of the catalogues relating to these manuscripts. It may also be mentioned here that the Telugu Pandit copyist spent nearly a month on tour for the collection of manuscripts for the Library.

9. *Publication of manuscripts*.—The temporary Publication section organized under G.O. No. 801, Home (Education), dated 12th July 1920, was abolished from the 1st of April 1923 in G.O. No. 318, Law (Education), dated 1st March 1923, and the permanent section was directed to carry on the work of publication. During the triennium under report, the manuscript matter relating to Brahmasiddhi was sent to the Press, and the text of Brahmasiddhi has been completely printed. A large portion of the Press copy of Saṅkhaṇi's commentary on the Brahmasiddhi was scrutinized and a portion of this commentary has been printed. The manuscript of Śringāraprakāśa was examined and the Press copy for a portion of it from the beginning was also prepared for critical examination; but, in obedience to G.O. No. 1257, Miscellaneous, dated 7th September 1923, the work relating to the publication of this manuscript was suspended as Sri Yadugiri Yatirāja Mutt, Melkote, represented that they were arranging to print and publish the same work. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that particular care was taken to scrupulously avoid duplication of work or expenditure by taking in hand for publication only such valuable works as were never printed elsewhere or were not proposed to be printed by any oriental institution or scholar.

The Library manuscript of Rāmacarita was compared with different manuscripts of that work obtained from the Central Library, Baroda, and the late Mr. Tripathi of Bombay. Arrangements were also made to obtain copies of Iṣṭasiddhi from different sources with a view to the publication of that work in due course.

10. *Preservation of manuscripts*.—As large pieces of chunam plasters were falling from the ceiling on the upper floor of the main hall of the Library, and the upper floor itself was found to be leaky in three or four places, the Executive Engineer was addressed and the necessary repairs were executed. In spite of several precautionary measures, the white ants began to appear here and there; but they were immediately found out and removed. The dusting and oiling of manuscripts was attended to as usual. Nearly all the Library manuscripts were dusted and as many as 377 manuscripts were coated with earth-oil. The abolition of the peripatetic and publication sections of the Library resulted in depriving the Library of three peons whose services were occasionally utilized in connexion with the oiling of manuscripts. The permanent peons had to attend more frequently to the requisitions of visitors who came in larger numbers to the Library during the triennium. These circumstances, together with the larger size of certain manuscripts oiled, account for the

comparatively smaller number of manuscripts coated with earth-oil during this triennium. About 344 paper manuscripts and printed books were got bound in the Government Press. Owing to the reduction of the allotment of the Library under transcription of manuscripts, only a smaller number of manuscripts was transcribed and so the paper manuscripts that had to be bound were not many. The restoration of injured Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu and Kanarese manuscripts was attended to as far as possible.

11. *Printed books.*—Owing to want of funds, the purchase of printed books to the Library was suspended for several years. Some printed books in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese, were however, purchased during the last year of the triennium at a cost of Rs. 214. The Secretary to the Trustees of Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar's charities, Triplicane, presented about 1,700 volumes of printed books to the Library. All these books are very old, having been printed and published more than a quarter of a century ago. Most of these books relate to history and religion, and particularly to Christianity. A few printed books were also received from other persons.

12. *General.*—One of the noteworthy events during the triennium is the appointment of an Advisory Committee for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library in G.O. No. 1666, Law (Education), dated 31st October 1924. This Committee consists of the following members:—

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- (3) „ B. Rama Rao Avargal, Senior Translator to Government.
- (4) „ Joseph Mulyil Avargal, Professor, the Madras Christian College.
- (5) Muhammad Abdul Haq Sahib Bahadur, Professor of Arabic, Muhammadan College, Madras.
- (6) M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avargal, Professor, the Presidency College, Madras.
- (7) „ T. Rajagopala Rao Garu, Lecturer, the Madras Christian College.
- (8) „ Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, University Professor of Indian History and Archæology.

The Director of Public Instruction is the ex-officio President of the Committee and the Curator of the Library is the ex-officio Secretary.

The functions of the Committee will be purely advisory. The Committee is expected to advise the Director of Public Instruction on—

(1) the framing of rules for the working of the Library with a view to providing the greatest possible facilities for the utilization of the manuscripts in the Library by persons engaged or interested in advanced oriental studies and research; and

(2) the acquisition, preservation, restoration and publication of the manuscripts, including the sequence of and the agency for the publication.

The Committee will also consider all matters relating to the Library that may be referred to the Committee by the Director or that any member of the Committee may desire to be considered.

The Committee held its first meeting on Thursday, the 11th December 1924 at 5-30 p.m. in the Old College, Nungambakkam, with the Director of Public Instruction in the Chair and considered and passed the draft rules for the working of the Library, which were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925.

As the result of the abolition of the peripatetic party and the Publication section and the gradual reduction of the allotment of the Library, the work of the Library suffered considerably with respect to the collection and the acquisition of manuscripts in different languages and publication of important works. Only an allotment of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for this Library for the first year of the triennium (when the Publication section worked), and the allotment sanctioned during each of the next two years of the triennium was Rs. 11,000. I may mention here that the allotment sanctioned for the Library before the abolition of the two sections referred to above, in 1921-22, was Rs. 27,973. Nevertheless, within the limited resources placed at the disposal of this institution, every endeavour was made to turn out as much good work as possible in addition to maintaining the popularity and usefulness of the Library to a very great extent. It may be expected that if more funds could be placed at the disposal of this institution, it would become possible for me to do more and more useful work. The Library has grown immensely in all directions during the last 15 years and has become a very useful and important institution for scholars and students interested in the field of oriental research and learning. I have little hesitation in stating that it deserves to be placed soon in a much better state. Formal proposals for improving and strengthening the Library so as to enable it to cope with its present requirements and to carry on efficiently its activities in all directions will be submitted to the Director in consultation with the members of the Advisory Committee.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement No. I—Details of charges incurred in the collection and preservation of manuscripts and books.

	1922-23.	Total	1923-24.	Total	1924-25.	Total
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.						
Purchase of manuscripts ..	67 0 0		25 0 0		32 8 0	
Transcription of manuscripts ..	2,500 11 8	2,567 11 8	2,202 2 4	2,227 2 4	2,251 10 4	2,284 2 4
PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.						
Prevention of damage by book worms.	24 0 0	..	22 12 0	..	93 6 0	..
Purchase of printed books ..	..	..	10 1 0	..	214 0 0	..
Honoraria ..	..	..	6 6 0	..	..	..
Minor contingencies, including Service Postage Stamps.	708 4 1	732 4 1	633 9 8	672 12 8	905 5 8	1,212 11 8

(2)

Statement No. II.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Number of visitors ..	855	1,160	1,459	2,004	2,365	2,198
Number of visitors who came to copy and compare manuscripts.	1,343	875	733	1,153	1,386	1,713
Number of visitors who came to assist persons engaged in comparing and also of others.	14	..	305	120	196	32
Total ..	2,218	2,035	2,497	3,277	3,947	3,943

Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts and books consulted.

(3)

	English.			Sanskrit.			Tamil.			Telugu.			Kanarese.			Malayalam.			Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.			Maharati.			Oriya.			Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	
1922-23.																												
Art ..	2	..	2	188	217	405	40	..	40	32	8	40	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490
Biography ..	4	..	4	39	6	45	42	..	42	8	..	50	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Drama ..	1	..	1	16	20	36	27	..	27	9	..	36	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Fiction ..	1	..	1	36	..	36	124	..	124	31	..	155	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
History ..	3	..	3	78	20	98	53	..	53	61	..	114	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Language ..	2	..	2	50	..	50	48	..	48	14	..	62	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Law ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Local Records ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Medicine ..	..	..	..	89	31	120	372	..	372	51	..	423	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677
Philosophy ..	14	..	14	67	503	570	103	..	103	10	..	113	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708
Poetry and Prose ..	20	..	20	149	45	194	601	..	601	73	..	674	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185
Religion ..	3	..	3	4	75	79	34	..	34	2	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
Science ..	7	..	7	285	154	439	183	..	183	5	..	188	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Vedic Literature ..	27	..	27	63	86	149	257	..	257	19	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	459
Miscellaneous ..	5	..	5	47	225	272	8	..	263	6	..	269	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Total ..	168	1	169	1,108	1,412	2,520	2,032	46	2,078	624	196	820	113	5	118	2	11	13	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,720

Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts and books consulted.

(4)

	English.			Sanskrit.			Tamil.			Telugu.			Kanarese.			Malayalam.			Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.			Maharati.			Oriya.			Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	
1923-24.																												
Art ..	5	..	5	163	355	518	77	7	84	41	177	218	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831
Biography ..	1	..	1	63	26	89	31	1	32	4	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Drama ..	1	..	1	18	18	36	28	2	30	12	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Fiction ..	15	..	15	104	..	104	156	10	166	29	..	195	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
History ..	17	..	17	104	65	169	70	15	85	62	..	124	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Language ..	20	..	20	52	25	77	96	20	116	27	4	120	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Law ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	22	4	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Local Records ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	6	67	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Medicine ..	8	..	8	94	121	215	152	105	257	84	22	306	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	499
Philosophy ..	9	..	9	82	177	259	186	5	191	16	20	36	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Poetry and Prose ..	36	..	36	245	13	258	338	38	376	216	56	272	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
Religion ..	1	..	1	16	16	32	140	30	170	67	19	86	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Science ..	16	..	16	80	32	112	309	49	358	13	6	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Vedic Literature ..	44	..	44	72	80	152	247	..	247	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Miscellaneous ..	20	19	39	29	7	36	23	4	27	81	6	87	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Total ..	198	70	268	1,234	1,456	2,690	1,637	297	1,934	790	600	1,390	51	15	66	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,252

(5)
Statement No. III (a)—Number of manuscripts consulted

	English.			Sanskrit.			Tamil.			Telugu.			Kanarese.			Malayalam.			Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.			Maharathi.			Oriya.			Total.
	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	Reading.	Copying.	Total.	
1924-25.																												
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Biography	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Drama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
Fiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
Language	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Local Records	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
Philosophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Poetry and Prose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Politics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641
Religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	842
Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Vedic Literature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,810
Total	295	149	444	969	2,345	3,314	913	762	1,675	920	868	1,788	282	215	497	18	5	23	29	19	48	2	8	10	..	..	..	6,810

(6)

Statement No. III (b)—Number of manuscripts consulted.

Languages.	1922-23.			1923-24.			1924-25.		
	Number of manuscripts and books read.	Number of manuscripts and books copied or compared.	Total.	Number of manuscripts and books read.	Number of manuscripts and books copied or compared.	Total.	Number of manuscripts and books read.	Number of manuscripts and books copied or compared.	Total.
Sanskrit	1,108	1,412	2,520	1,234	1,456	2,690	1,376	969	2,345
Telugu	624	196	820	790	500	1,290	920	858	1,778
Tamil	2,033	45	2,078	1,637	297	1,934	913	752	1,665
Persian, Arabic and Hindustani ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	29	19	48
Malayalam	2	11	13	4	..	4	18	5	23
Kanarese	113	5	118	51	15	66	282	215	497
Mahrathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	10
English	168	1	169	198	70	268	295	149	444
Total	4,950	1,670	6,620	3,914	2,338	6,252	3,385	2,975	6,360
Similar figures for the years ..	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	2,230	1,885	4,115	3,219	1,450	4,669	2,960	1,539	4,499

(7)

Statement No. IV—Manuscript works acquired and arranged according to the manner of acquisition.

	Sanskrit.	Tamil and Manipravalam	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Persian, Arabic and Hindustani.	Oriya.	Total.
1922-23								
Transcription	49	..	..	..	1	..	2	52
Restoration	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Purchase	179	32	7	5	..	..	..	223
Presentation	13	13	2	..	..	..	..	28
Total	241	45	11	7	1	..	2	307
1923-24								
Transcription	64	13	2	..	..	..	..	79
Restoration	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Purchase	42	16	..	..	..	..	..	58
Presentation	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Total	112	31	4	..	..	..	..	147
1924-25								
Transcription	91	10	6	..	3	..	5	115
Restoration	1	15	10	10	..	..	..	36
Purchase	12	8	1	..	..	..	..	21
Presentation	746	392	9	..	..	..	..	1,147
Total	850	425	26	10	3	..	5	1,319
Total for the triennium ..	1,203	501	41	17	4	..	7	1,773
Similar total for 1919-20	502	83	82	8	3	1	63	737
" 1920-21	523	43	74	12	4	..	11	670
" 1921-22	941	125	24	1	39	..	11	1,141
Total of the previous triennium ..	1,969	251	180	16	46	1	85	2,548

(8)

Statement V—Manuscript works acquired during the years 1922-23 to 1924-25 arranged according to subject-matter.

Subject-matter.	Sanskrit.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malaya- lam.	Kanarese.	Persian, Arabic and Hindu- stani.	Oriya.	Total.
1922-23.								
Art	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
Drama.. ..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	20
Biography ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fiction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
History	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Language ..	28	6	3	..	..	..	..	37
Law	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medicine ..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
Philosophy ..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	31
Poetry and Prose	47	16	6	1	5	..	2	77
Religion ..	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	44
Science	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	58
Vedic Literature	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	241	45	11	1	7	..	2	307
1923-24.								
Art	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drama	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fiction.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Language ..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
Medicine ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Philosophy ..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	30
Poetry and Prose	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	40
Religion ..	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	36
Science	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	9
Vedic Literature	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	112	31	4	..	..	..	..	147
1924-25.								
Art	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	33
Drama	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
Fiction	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
History	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7
Language ..	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	38
Law	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Local Records ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Medicine ..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
Philosophy ..	190	2	3	..	..	..	..	195
Poetry and Prose	295	234	17	..	6	..	5	557
Religion ..	146	173	..	2	1	..	..	322
Science	24	2	..	1	..	..	..	27
Vedic Literature	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total ..	850	425	26	3	10	..	5	1,319

R.C. No. 786/E, dated 27th July 1925.

Recorded.

2. The report contains evidence of the growing popularity and usefulness of the Library. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of scholars who visited it, and in the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them. Several institutions and scholars received copies of manuscripts on loan.

3. There has been a fall in the number of manuscripts acquired. A collection of manuscripts and printed books was presented to the Library by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chetti Garu, Secretary to the Trustees of the Yogi Parthasarathi Ayyangar's Charities. The Director tenders his thanks to him as well as to others who made valuable presentations to the Library.

4. The Director hopes that, with the appointment of an Advisory Committee, the field of usefulness of the Library will be further extended, and the greatest possible facilities under proper safeguards will be given to all interested in advanced oriental studies and research.

R. G. GRIEVE,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Curator, Oriental Manuscripts Library.
" Principals of First Grade Colleges.
" Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry.
" Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools for information.
" other Directors of Public Instruction for information.
" Government (with covering letter).

Order—No. 24, Law (Education), dated 6th January 1926.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
" Law (General) Department.
Editors' Table.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT

DEPARTMENT.

6-JAN 1926

Current No. 29796 dated 22-8-1925

G.O. No. 14 dated 6-6-1926

Number of MS. pages sent {
 (b) Correspondence..... 14 pages
 (b¹) Notes..... and

Brief subject..... Original manuscript

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.			
Madras Records	4	25	
Ooty Records		6	
For filing with original		1	
Total		32	
FOR ISSUE.†			

Signature copies.....

Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O.	Notes.
		No. Papers.	
India Office.....	3		
Govt. of India..... Dept.			
Revenue Department.....			
Public Works Department.....			
Local and Municipal Department.....			
Educational Department..... Dept.			
Public Dept.....			
Judicial Dept.....			
Political.....			
Financial Dept.....			
Marine Dept.....			
Ecclesiastical Dept.....			
Total			

Spare copies.

The.....	4		
The.....	3		
The.....	4		
The.....	10		
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
The.....			
Total	24		

Copies distributed on ‡(Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on ‡(Press Despatcher).

† To be initialled and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

TO PRESS, MADRAS, OOTY.

A

Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supt.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supt.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Amma
Law
6/1/26
Referencer.
Clerk.
Supt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	
First proof furnished on.....	
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