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E. & P. H. (194 7) Department.

Mis. SERIES.

G.O. NO. Ms. 1372 Edn.,

Dated the 30th June 1947

Order at p. 55

[Despatch Abstract.]

LIBRARIES - Tanjore Maharaja Sefoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library - Grant for publication of Manuscripts - Sanctioned.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
MS	1938	Edn.	14-6-49.				

FROM

The Honorary Secretary,
The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's
Saraswathi Mahal Library,
TANJORE.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
5 AUG 1946
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TO

P.S. Viswanathan, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary, Education & Health Department,

Government of Madras,

MADRAS.

D43459

I am emboldened by the new spirit that prevails in our midst to-day consequent on the advent of a popular ministry to address you on a subject of great importance viz., the Tanjore Maharajah Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library. This library occupies a foremost place among the great libraries of the world from the point of view of its historical associations, of the priceless worth of the treasures it contains, of the popular regard it has evoked and of its unique antiquarian interest. Eminent men like Dr. Buhler and Dr. Burnell have described it to be "perhaps the largest and most important in the world", well-known to scholars for the very rare and unique collections it contains "many of which are quite unknown or procurable only with great trouble and expense". In fact Dr. Burnell who was appointed by the Government of Madras in G.O No. 71 dated 16th March 1871 to prepare a catalogue of the manuscripts in the library has estimated that at least £ 50,000 would be required to form a collection similar to this library. Since the days of Dr. Burnell a number of private collections preserved by certain learned families have also been added to the library.

The palm leaf and paper manuscripts in this library number very nearly 35,000. These collections date from the Nayak kings of Tanjore (1550 A.D.) and have been added to from time to time during the days of the Mahratta kings of Tanjore, for instance Sahaji Rajah (1711) Tulajaji Rajah (1735) and the last Serfoji (1800-1830 A.D.) It was Rajah Serfoji that devoted all his time and resources to add substantially to the manuscripts and printed books in the library. This library is not merely a treasure house of manuscripts of first rate literary and historical importance but also contains manuscripts of great value in medicine and Science. It is not as well-known to-day, as it shonld be at least in this province, that Rajah Serfoji had established an institution called "Dhanvantari Mahal" in which great physicians of the East worked together and pooled their knowledge and recorded the results of their researches in the manuscripts enshrined in our library. The medical manuscripts in this library provide great scope for research and for the resuscitation of indigenous formulae and prescriptions, peculiarly suited to our country. Many of these prescriptions are found to be efficacious. Similarly our manuscripts in science which lay down the methods of preparing many valuable chemicals provide equal scope for research.

Besides manuscripts on the above subjects our library covers a wide range indeed in subjects like Art, Architecture, Philosophy, History, Religion, Astrology, Music, Military Science, Natural History, Law, Culinary science, Sociology, Botany etc. These manuscripts are in many languages like Sanskrit

Telugu, Tamil and Mahratti. A more detailed description of the principal sections of the library is given below in Appendix A.

This library is managed by a Committee which was appointed by the Government of Madras in the year 1918. In the said year it was endowed with a sum of Rupees One Lakh which remains invested in 3½ per cent non-terminable Government Paper and the annual interest accruing on this principal amount is utilised to meet the establishment charges of the library. It is needless to state that with this slender income which has to be wholly expended on the routine administration of the library we have not been able either to undertake any organised scheme of publication of rare manuscripts or to carry on any research work. It was only recently that we launched on a scheme of publication with a small fund collected locally. A rare and remarkable work in culinary science entitled BHOJANAKUTHUHALAM had to be handed over to the Travancore Government for publication in view of our financial incapacity to publish it ourselves. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramasami Ayyar has directed the publication of this work in the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series and the presentation to this library of a few copies of the book so published. Thus the successful prosecution of our scheme of research and publication has been impeded by lack of funds. We find that even during the time of Rajah Sivaji (1833-1855 A. D.) the son of Serfoji, whose resources were limited, the yearly budget for the Saraswathi Mahal Library was Rs. 21,589/-. Our scheme of publication and research including proper cataloguing and preservation of manuscripts will entail an annual expenditure of Rs. **14,000** for which figures are given below.

While we have been struggling to carry on this good work with difficulty and appealing for funds from time to time, a new problem is facing us to-day and threatens to put an end to all the beneficent activities carried on in this institution. The Government of India have announced that the non-terminable 3½ per cent Government Paper in which our Endowment amount of One Lakh is invested will be terminated, and the result is that if the amount is invested in any other securities the interest it fetches will be far less and our annual income will thus be rendered too inadequate to meet even the establishment charges. It is in this crisis that I make bold to appeal to you to help us to continue our work in this great institution by granting an annual subsidy of Rs. **11,000**/- (Vide App. B). A comparative estimate of expenditure of similar institutions in this country will show that this is a very modest estimate, especially in view of the greater results that will inevitably flow from the successful prosecution of our research and publication scheme in medicine and science.

A detailed description of important aspects of the principal sections is given in Appendix 'A' below. The figures relating to the annual expenditure and financial requirements are detailed in Appendix 'B'. Opinions of renowned scholars and distinguished men on this library are set out in Appendix 'C' below.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,

S. Gopalan
Hony. Secretary.

Tanjore,
Dated 20-7-1946.

APPENDIX A

The importance of the several sections of the Manuscripts.

I MEDICINE

The **304** Sanskrit manuscripts with Tamil and Telugu commentaries for many of them and **195** Tamil manuscripts of this section contain valuable material whose analysis and publication is urgently necessary and useful for furthering the cause of indigenous medicine and enriching our knowledge of pharmacopoeia and treatment. Apart from the publication of these manuscripts as they are by this library, a special staff of Indian medical licentiates will have to work for the purpose of analysing the contents of Mss. and publishing them in the form of cheap bulletins in all our vernaculars. Among the rare and valuable manuscripts with Tamil and Telugu commentaries for many of them that await publication must be mentioned :—

I Sanskrit

a) the ancient samhitas of :—
   1) Kasyapa (2) Bharadwaja (3) Vararuchi (4) Bhela (5) Vyasa (of which Aswayurveda alone is found here and 6) Siddhanagarjuna which gives prescriptions for diseases and miscellaneous recipes for keeping off mosquitoes, bugs etc.

b) the rare commentaries on the classics :—
   1) the Ashtangahrdayadipika of Hatakanka.
   2) the commentary of Veni Datta on Satasloki of Bopadeva.

c) the works on Rasaprakriya :—
   1) Anandakanda—This is an encyclopaedic medical work in the form of a dialogue betwen Siva and Parvati dealing with metallic preparations and rare oshadhis.
   2) Rasaratnasamuccaya—Author Nityanatha siddha—descriptive medical treatise dealing with Indian drugs and medical preparations mainly metallic.
   3) Siddhayogaratnavali.

d) treatises on horses, elephants and their diseases.

e) elaborate special treatises on :—
   1) the diseases of the eye by Nandikeswara and Kaupalika.
   2) Fevers, delirium and nervous debility.
   3) dietetics and culinary science.
      i) Ayurvedamahodadhi by Sukha—a work dealing with the properties of articles of food.
      ii) Bhojanakutuhalam dealing with several dietetic preparations written by one Raghunatha—an encyclopaedic author.

f) complete treatises on medicine like

Dhanvantarivilasa—Author Tulajaraja—This is the work of one of the Ruling Rajas of Tanjore a versatile author who wrote works on Natya, Alamkara and various other subjects. This work contains medical preparations for various diseases.

g) more than 20 manuscripts containing numerous prescriptions with Tamil and Telugu translations,

h) a number of medical lexicons with Tamil and Telugu equivalents.

II Tamil.

The Tamil manuscripts on medicine which number **195** are equally if not more valuable than the Sanskrit collection. They comprise:—

1) rare and unpublished samhitas in the names of the siddhas Agastya, Konganar, Maccha Muni, yoohi Muni, Bhogar, Yakoob etc.

These give valuable yet simple prescriptions for Bhasmas, sinduras etc. and for the synthetic preparation of chemicals.

Chief amongst them are:—

1) Machha Muni Peru Nool Ennooru–This manuscript gives details of various kinds of spells and incantations, besides the preparation of camphor. The author is Machha Muni.

2) Konganar Sarakku Vaippu Nooru-Author is saint Konganar. This manuscript gives detailed information about the preparation of various salts, asafoetida etc.

2) The special treatises composed by the experts of the "Dhanvantari Mahal" of Serfoji Maharajah covering the whole range of medicine in about **20** treatises each dealing with a particular topic. Among the manuscripts are found valuable prescriptions for the more obstinate diseases like cancer, leprosy, diabetes, Asthma and Tuberculosis. A prescription for softening cancer found in one of these manuscripts involving the use of rat's excreta was curiously enough supported by an Indian I. M. S. Officer who had studied in Edinburgh who cited his own experiments in injection of rat's extracts for the treatment of cancer.

3. Manuscripts containing miscellaneous recipes, about sixty in number, chief amongst them being :—

1) Anubhoga Vaidya Attavanai–This manuscript gives a description of medical preparations from indigenous drugs for various diseases.

1) Vishavaidya Attavanai–This manuscript gives a description of all kinds of poison and their treatment.

3) Vaidya Attavanai-Besides describing various prescriptions for various diseases, the manuscript deals with alchemy also.

II. The SANGITA and NATYA sections come next with their stock of about 400 manuscripts, the largest collection in any library on the subject. The manuscripts many of which have Telugu or marathi commentaries contain full versions of the Sangita and Natya sampradayas of various periods of our country collected and composed during the days of King Raghunatha Naik (1633) and King Sahaji (1711) the greatest patron of arts and sciences of Tanjore, and their succcssors. The musical pieces in these Mss that await publication will be about 5000 in number. The most noteworthy amongst the manuscripts are :—

1) Nrttaratnavali—The author according to the colophon seems to be Jayasena pati. He was one of the generals under Ganapati of Kakati family who ruled in Warangal and so should have flourished in the 13th century A. D. The work is not available in print.

2) Sangitadarpana. By Chaturadamodara. The author is also called Hari Bhatta. The work contains 7 adhyayas of which the first two only are up to now printed and even that is not available.

3) Sangitamakaranda. By Veda. Shahaji was otherwise called Makaranda Bhupa and the author says that he was teaching singing to his son Sambhu when he wrote this and named it after his patron. This Sahaji is no other than the father of the famous Sivaji, and Sambhaji the disciple of Veda is his elder brother. So this author should have flourished in the early part of the 17th century A. D. The work is not available in print.

4) Sangitaraghavam. This is a work like Gita-Govinda written by one Chinnabommabhupala son of Nalabommabhupala. The story of Ramayana is depicted in this work. The work is not available in print.

5) Kirtanani. This work contains a set of songs dedicated to Nataraja in Sanskrit by one Ambi Sastri. The whereabouts and other particulars about the author are not known.

III. The JYOTISHA section contains a large number of unpublished treatises on Gnana, Jatakaphala and Prasnaphala including "Poorvaparasarya'; an ancient classic, "Subodhini" a rare commentary on Brhajjataka and Bhrigu Samhita a nadi grantha very useful for the inductive study of Astrology. A remarkable work in this section is—Inakularajatejonidhi—composed by King Tulajaraja of Tanjore the author of Sangita Saramrta and several other works. It is said that this work was composed after consulting some standard works on Astrology. The work contains 1-12 adhyayas and is not available in print.

IV. The MANTRA section is an immense collection with about **8000** manuscripts gathered from all over India at very great trouble and expense, and one can easily find here the detailed rules of every known vidhana of every mantra. There are at least a dozen cyclopaedic works on all the subjects like the "Prapanchasarasangraha" of Girvanendrasaraswathi containing **16000** granthas which await publication. There is a remarkable treatise in this section on the arts to be learnt by an Emperor and it is called "Samrajyalakshmipithika". The manuscript bears the name of Tulaja Maharajah.

V. The DHARMA SASTRA section contains a good number of digests not to be found elsewhere in our country and also original smrties with more than one recension. The Karma vipaka section is uniquely rich and varied. The following are among the important works in this section.

(1) Stridharma Paddhati. This is a rare work of Tryambaka Raya Makhin not found elsewhere. This work it is said is written by the author at the request of his mother who wanted her son to compose a work exclusively on the duties of women.

(2) Acharanavaneetam. Author Appadhvarin. This is a famous work on Dharma Sastra by one Appadhvarin a native of Mayavaram. It is said that the author when he came to witness a sacrifice performed by Tryambaka Makhin was requested by King Shahaji—the ruler of Tanjore to write a work on Dharma Sastra. The author's son had also a hand in the composition of the work.

(3) Rajadharmasarasangraha of Tulaja Maharajah. This is a work on Niti sastra by King Tulaja of Tanjore. This work is a compilation from various works.

VI. The SILPA section contains all the ancient samhitas on architecture, sculpture and painting some of which are to be found only in this library. Chief amongst them are:—

(1) Visvakarmasilpam—This is a work on Architecture and is attributed to the divine architect Visvakarman.

(2) Sarasvatiyachitrakarma Sastram. This is a Samhita work on sculpture and painting accompanied by Tamil meaning. The work is not available in print.

(3) Vimana vidya or Parasara Samhita an ancient work on the structure of towers and canopies found only in this library.

VII. The KAVYA section contains rare commentaries on the classics. The Gita Govinda for instance has five or six unpublished commentaries including one which gives the Abhinaya for every phrase of all the verses and songs. The Kavya section contains also the rich fruition of the poetic genius of our country in Sanskrit, Telugu and Tamil under the liberal patronage of the Naik and Mahratta kings. It is a fact not generally known that Telugu flourished with special state patronage in Tanjore for at least two centuries and a half during the days of the Naik kings as well as those of Mahratta kings who were all no mean scholars and poets in Telugu. The Telugu section here is so rich that the Andhra University has recently appointed two copyists to copy the manuscripts of Telugu poetry. The more important of the Kavyas that await publication are:—

(1) Kathatrayi. This is a slesha kavya dealing with the stories of Rama, Krishna and the Pandavas similar to the Yadavaraghavapandaviya. Each stanza is capable of three-fold interpretation applicable to Rama, Krishna and Pandavas respectively. The author of this work is called Chidambara Kavi. The commentary Arthapradipika is presumably by the son of Chidambara Kavi—Anantanarayana.

(2) Kusakumudvatiyam. The author of this work is one Atiratra yajvan the younger brother of the famous Nilakanta Dikshita, grandson of the brother of Appayya Dikshita. The work deals with the marriage of Kusa son of Rama with Kumudvati a naga princess. The work is not available in print.

(3) Viddhasalabhanjikavyakhya. By Sundari and Kamala. Sundari and Kamala were the wives of Ghanasyama. The work is otherwise called Chamatkararanjini or Sundari Kamaliyam. There is another commentary by Ghanasyama for the above called Pranapratishta.

(4) Navagrahacharitam. The author of this work is Ghanasyama. The work deals with the stories relating to Navagrahas.

(5) Alamkararatnakara. This is a work on Alamkara Sastra by Yagnanarayana Dikshita of Tanjore who was patronised by the Telugu

Naik king Raghunatha. The work is written after the model of Prataparudriya and almost all the stanzas praise the achievements of Raghunatha.

VIII. The VEDIC section contains valuable manuscripts pertaining to all the four vedas and the six angas gathered from various sources, both in South India and Northern India; and those pertaining to Sama Veda and Srauta manuals are specially rare and noteworthy.

IX. The PURANAS, RAMAYANA and MAHABHARATA sections contain a large number of recensions of the works and easily lend themselves to critical editions of works like the Ramayana and Skandapurana; there are rare commentaries on the Ramayana and on the more abstruse portions of the Mahabharata, and exhaustive collections from the Puranas and Mahabharata on particular topics like Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha, Siva, Lila, etc. etc. The section contains also very large number of sthalapuranas which are valuable as historical material and as the mythology cherished by the people of the locality concerned. An important commentary on Ramayana is DHARMAKUTAM by Tryambakaraya Makhin inclucating the moral and religious teachings contained in the epic. The author was a minister of Sarabhoji of Tanjore.

X. The VYAKARANA section is specially rich in as much as the private library of an eminent Vaiyakarana family has been presented to the library.

XI. The Vedanta, Mimamsa, Nyaya and Yoga sections contain many works, large and small of all the schools that are not to be found elsewhere. One rare work which this library contains is an ancient commentary called PHALAVATI on the Purva Mimamsa sutras of Jaimini. Dr. Burnell is of opinion that it is the vrtti of Upavarsha known to us only by name.

XII. The LEXICON section is a unique collection with about a hundred authors dealing with Sanskrit vocabulary in all its aspects and classifications. A noteworthy work is an exhaustive dictionary in palmleaf manuscript of the names of drugs in Sanskrit with Tamil and Telugu equivalents.

XIII. The AGAMA section contains almost all the samhitas of the Agamas both Saivite and Vaishnavite and also many unpublished manuals by later authors.

XIV. The Tamil section contains unpublished portions of classics like Perundevanar Bharatam, commentary on the classics like the Kamba Ramayana and several original compositions like Pillai, Tamizh, Ula, Pallu, Kuravanji, etc. There are also a number of works in prose and poetry pertaining to Christianity.

XV. The Marathi section contains innumerable Padas by saints and devotional poets and translations of classics and technical literature from Sanskrit.

We have thus a very large number of manuscripts that have to be analysed and published with critical notes.

—o—

APPENDIX B

The total staff required for the preservation, cataloguing, research and publication of the manuscripts and the yearly expenditure for their salary and other purposes are detailed below :—

Staff	No.	Grade	Average	Total Amount	Dearness Allowance
A. Permanent staff for the preservation and issue of Mss. and copies :—					
Librarian	1	60-100	80	80	15
Asst. Librarian	1	40- 60	50	50	15
Peons	4	15- 25	20	80	4x15-60
Copyists for the preservation of decaying Mss. and supplying copies to the public	5	25- 40	$32\frac{1}{2}$	$162\frac{1}{2}$	5x15-75
B. Staff for Publication, research and supplemental cataloguing :—					
Editor for the Publication and for the Journal	1	60-100	80	80	15
Copying Pandits for the publication and for cataloguing.	2	30- 50	40	80	2x15-30
Watchmen	3	12- 15	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{1}{2}$	3x15-45
Sweeper	1	5	5	5	3

Total Establishment charges per month		578 and 258
Total Establishment charges per year 836 × 12	Rs.	10032
Other Expenses :— Purchase of Books		400
Copies of Mss. from other libraries		200
Stationery and contingencies		400
Cost of printing and paper for publication		3000
Total Expenditure	Rs.	14032

The present income of the library is the interest received at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government Paper on the face value of Rs. 1,08,500/-	Rs.	3759
The above $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government Paper, if terminated will have to be invested in 3 per cent Govt. of India loan and then the net interest will be	Rs.	3222
So the amount of subsidy needed by the library annually	Rs.	11000

APPENDIX-C

Extracts from the Visitors' Book.

1. Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Govt. of India, New Delhi. (28—12—1945)	"It is the duty of every public-spirited Indian to see that these rare Mss. do not suffer for lack of funds."
2. Sri. B. V. Krishna Rao, M. A., B. L., Commissioner, H. R. E. Board, Madras. (23—10—1943)	"This is one of the world's magnificent collections of books. And particularly the Andhras are grateful to the custodians of this priceless treasure for preserving for them some of the rarest and choicest poetical works in their language."
3. Sri. M. M. Mehta. (3—4—1943)	"This is the most splendid library I have ever visited."
4. Sri. T. S. Tirumurti. Retd. Principal, Stanley Medical College, Madras. (28—3—1942)	"I hope medical research workers will utilise the rare Tamil works collected in this library."
5. Sri. R. Subba Rao, M. A., L. T., Vice-president, Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry. (27-12-1941)	"It behoves the higher authorities especially the Provincial Govt. and the three chief Universities of this Presidency to constitute sufficient funds to publish in *toto* the invaluable treasures kept here."
6. Sri. Kamalanayan Bajaj (13—12—1941)	"It is very satisfactory to see that such valuable Mss. in different languages are so well preserved.
7. Sri. K. Balasubramania Ayyar, B. A., B. L., Advocate, Mylapore. (6—6—1941)	"If more funds are endowed, the very valuable Mss. it contains may be brought to light in print. I wish the funds will be forthcoming.
8. C. R. Narayana Rao, Esq., Retd. Principal, Central College, Bangalore.	"South India must be proud of this library."
9. Sri. Jadunath Sircar, Kt., C. I. E. & party. (14—12—1940)	"The only suggestion we can make is:-the publication of the more precious Mss. in some Sanskrit Series or by the Madras Government."
10. Ganga Prasad, Esq., Retd., Chief Justice & Ex-Minister, Tehri, Garhwal State. (11—2—1940)	"In no other library have I seen such large number of Mss.....We hope it will receive greater attention both from the public and the Government."
11. Margaret E. Cousins. (19—10—1939)	"The whole library is a treasure house of ancient culture."
12. Sri. A. S. Sahajananda, M. L. A., (17—7—1939.)	"This is the most valuable treasure-house of the Tamil Land." (translated from Tamil.)

13.	P. Sambamurthi, Esq., Head of the Department of Music & President, Faculty of Fine Arts, Madras University. (31—12—1938)	"I long for the day when all the valuable Mss. on Music will be published for the benefit of the world at large."
14.	George S. Arundale, Esq., President, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras. (15—12—1938)	"We were deeply impressed with its wealth and value. We hope that in due course much of its lore may be made available to the World."
15.	Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. (5-12-1937)	"Now is the time for the Madras Ministry to take on hand the task of conserving this noble collection, this rich heritage of the nation, by making its exploration a charge on the Educational Department. The Ministry that revives and protects Khaddar must make Indian renaissance many-sided and full by reviving the knowledge of medicine, Astrology, the science of Horses and all the Chatusshasti (64) kalas of this sacred land embedded in this library."
16.	G. F. Rogers, Esq., Caius College, Cambridge. (22—11—1935)	"A wonderful collection which should be better known."
17.	Sri. P.V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., Advocate, Bombay. (29—5—1934)	"I am glad I had an opportunity of visiting the far-famed Saraswathi Mahal Library of Tanjore. The library contains a very varied and unique collection of Sanskrit Mss. both in palm leaf and in paper. It contains many Mss. in Marathi and Telugu.....There is hardly any other library which contains such a collection of Mss. in several languages....Many works require to be published as early as possible. More money must be forthcoming in order to increase the utility of the library by enabling the trustees of the library to undertake publication on a large scale. Such patronage can only come from the Government or some of the states interested in Oriental Culture, or from merchant princes. I earnestly hope that this will happen in the near future."
18.	L. Morin, 5 Rue Marie Davy, PARIS. 14. (14—5—1934)	"It is with the greatest interest that I visited this library. I cannot help regretting that so many treasures still remain hidden to many scholars who could appreciate them and make full use of them for the benefit of Indian Culture. I sincerely hope that more will be done in future to publish critical editions of the Mss.

19.	Prof. Otto Stein, Ph. D., German University, Prague, Czechoslovakia. (25—4—1932)	"I wish the library may be able to proceed in her wonderful work in making accessible the treasures of this Saraswathi Mahal to the learned World."
20.	K. S. Mhaskar, Esq., M. D., M. A., B. Sc., Haffkine Institute, Bombay. (3—1—1931)	"I wish I could afford a month or two to sit down in this pleasant library and attempt to decipher some ancient works on Ayurveda which are preserved here with such great care."
21.	T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Esq., President, District Board, Trichinopoly. (30—12—1928)	"Efforts must be made to make it more useful and to see that the rich heritage of our country is not lost."
22.	M.A. Manickavelu, M.L.C., (17—12—1928)	"Useful collection of ancient literature, dealing with varied topics from high philosophy to veterinary and other subjects. Some of them will be useful if translated."
23.	Sri Tej Bahadur Sapru. (27—9—1928)	"I have no doubt a research scholar in Indian Culture will find in this library a good deal which he will not find elsewhere."
24.	Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, B. A., B. L., (21-1-1928)	"The laborious work of making copies from old Mss. deserves all praise. May I humbly suggest that means should be found to carry on the work of publication of these rare and ancient works alongside of their preservation."
25.	Sri C.P. Ramaswami Ayyar. (1—12—1928)	".....The library is a rare heritage which deserves to be widely known and lovingly cherished."
26.	D. N. Pal, Late Hony. Secretary, Ram Mohan Library, Calcutta. (13—12—1924)	"I think the authorities ought to print some of the most useful and rare books for the benefit of the readers and scholars."

(True copy)

S. Gopalan

Hony. Secretary,
T. M. S. S. M. Library Committee, Tanjore.

Don Bosco Press, Pookara Street, Tanjore P. I. C No. TE 42. C. 50 20—7—46.

12 10

Edn. No. Edn dated

Libraries.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks. 9/46 8

To
The D.P.I.
Copy to the Hony. Secy.
T.M.S.S.M.L.
Tanjore.

ARK
6/8

13

Edn. No. 4345/46 – 1 Edn dated 10.8.46.

Libraries. Grant –

The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library – Tanjore.

From the Hony. Secy. d 20.4.46.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks.

ARK
6/8

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To
The D.P.I (with cr to be retd)
~~Copy to the Hony. Secy.~~
~~T.M.S.S.M.L.~~
~~Tanjore~~

R after remarks.

6.8.46

9/8/46

(for information)

10.8.46

15

R. C. No. 114/46-47. 22nd August 194 6

Enc. Two.

From S. GOPALAN B.A., B.L.,
Member and Hony. Secretary,
Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library,
Tanjore.

To Sri.K. Natarajan, B.A.,B.L., M.L.A.,
Advocate, TANJORE.

S1154

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. 4 - SEP 1946 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION SEP 1946 GOVT. OF MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 5 - SEP 1946

Dear Sir

~~Dear Mr.K. Natarajan~~,
Sir,

I send herewith our Memorials to the Hon'ble Ministers for Education and Public Health. May I request you to forward them with your commendation of the objects set forth in our Memorials? No one knows better than you do how invaluable this Library is and what great purpose it could be made to serve if adequate resources are placed at its disposal. I shall be greatly indebted to you if you stress the importance of the institution from the point of view of Medicine and Science and of general educational importance. You may know that we had to hand over a great work BHOJANAKUTUHALAM to the Travancore Government for publication ~~xx~~ thanks to our financial position. With great difficulty we have just succeeded in publishing a literary work so that it might be prescribed as a text-book and a little income might be derived therefrom. I would like you in general to point out that this library is one of the wonders of the world.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,
S. Gopalan
Hony. Secretary,
T.M.S.S.M. Library Committee.

V.S.

To The Hon'ble the Minister for Education
Fort St. George

Honoured Sir, I was for some time a member of the Palace Library Committee. The value of the Library was so much appreciated that about twelve

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Call the rival parties in the Tanjore Palace Estate Suit) set apart one lakh of Rupees for the Library out of the total properties comprised in the suit. irrespective of whoever may succeed in the suit to the rest of the properties. The institution has been working very well also in the field of research. I sincerely cant support the proposal in the memorandum of the Secretary

Yours obediently
K Natarajan
2.9.1946

E. & P.H. (C2).

The memorials referred to on page 15 ante, presumably relate to the one at pp. 3-14 ante requesting for an annual subsidy of Rs. 11,000/- for the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvathi Mahal Library. The papers have been referred to the D.P.I. for remarks. Please see the endt. on page 1 ante. His reply may be awaited.

'X' on p. 4 ante.

17/9/46.

E. & P.H.
C2

Memo. No. 43459-2C2. Edn., S., 16-9-'46.

Libraries — Grant — The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvathi Mahal Library — Tanjore.

Ref: Govt. Endt. No. 43459C2/46-1. Edn., d., 10-8-46.

P.1d.7.

The D.P.I. is requested to say when his reply to the reference mentioned above may be expected.

To The D.P.I.

16/9/46

16/9/46

90/13/11 18

E. & P.H.(C2).

Memo.No. 43459-3-C2.Edn., dated, 13-11-'46.

Libraries – Public – The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarabwathi Mahal Library – Request for a grant.

Ref: From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 3078 G4/46, d., 5-10-'46. P.19 inft

The D.P.I. is requested to say when his reply to the reference mentioned on the subject mentioned in his letter cited above may be expected.

11/11/46.

12.XI.46

12.11.46.

To

The D.P.I.

R.C.No. 3078 G4/46. Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 5-10-46.

From

Dr.S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras,

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

Sir,

Sub:-Libraries - Grant - The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library - Tanjore.

Ref:- Government Memo No.43459 -2C2 Edn., dated 16-9-46. P.17 inft

The matter is under correspondence with the subordinate officers. As soon as their replies are recieved the reply will be submitted to Government.

for Director of Public Instruction.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 6010 1 OCT 1946 EDN. AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

E.H.P.H.(C2)

The D.P.I.'s reply may be awaited till 10-11-'46.

pkr. 7/10

11.10.46

12.11.46

20

Education Department. 21

From

Dr. S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
7855
24 NOV 1946

Rc.No.3078 G4/46 dated 20-11-1946.

Sir,

Sub: Libraries - Public - The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library - request for grant.

P.Baute

Ref: Govt. Memo No.43459-3-C-2 Edn., dated 13-11-1946.

I have the honour to state that the matter is under consideration and the papers will be resubmitted to Government shortly with my remarks.

for Director of Public Instruction.

k.h.21-11.

22/11

22

E.&P.H.
C2

The Deputy D.P.I.'s reply referred to overleaf may be awaited till 20-12-46.

26/11/46.

26.11.46

28/11/46

R.C.No.3748-G.4/46

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, Dated 21-11-1946.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
From 29 NOV 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr.S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

Sub: Grant -The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.
Ref: Govt. Endt No.43459-C.2/46-1 Edn dated 10-8-1946.

In resubmitting herewith the appeal of the Hony Secretary dated 20-4-46 referred for my remarks I have the honour to state as follows:

73523

2 This Library is one of the oldest libraries occupying a unique position and in their order No.1122 Misc L (E) dated 28-5-1927 Government had also recognised that this deserves exceptional treatment. Again in G.O.No.Ms.2019 Edn dated 18-10-1940 a special grant of Rs.1500/- was given to tide over the financial crisis temporarily.

3 Considering the value of the manucripts and the usefulness to the public it is necessary that special consideration is given to this library till the whole of its old manuscripts are brought out to conform to modern conditions and the earlier this work is finished the better.

4 The Dt.Edl.Officer, Tanjore who was requested to send a special report states that if the work is delayed more valuable manuscripts may perish. I therefore consider that there is a fit case for Government to sanction a special grant and I recommend a sum of Rs.10,000/- for the purchase.

5 I enclose for the perusal of Government a copy of the District Educational Officer's report.

for Director of Public Instruction.

Copy of the report of the Dt.Edl.Officer, Tanjore , RC.No.2190-/46 dated 22-9-46.

...

1 Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras through the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madura with the following report.

2 Constitution and management. The library is managed by a committee appointed by Government in 1918. The Secretary is however nominated by Government once in five years.

3 Contents of the Library: The Saraswathi Mahal Library contains about 35,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Telugu Mahratti and Tamil. The manuscripts are in palm-leaf and in paper. Besides these manuscripts there are about 6000 books magazines and reviews in English, Tamil, Telugu and Mahratti. Many of these books are said to be collections of maharaja Serfoji and are original books of great authors. The manuscripts contain matter of great interest on all topics. such as History, Medicine, Archeology, Astrology, Dietetics etc. which if published will prove of great interest.

4 The work of cataloging the manuscripts was undertaken during the years 1929-1931 and Government sanctioned special grants for the catalouging work by employing special staff- Vide Government letter 2556-6-29-1 dated 28-1-1929. 401 C/32 dated 1-3-1930 G.O.No.481 Edn dated 4-3-30 and G.O.No.Ms.861 Edn dated 12-5-1930. The work of catalouging took several years, the catalogue ran into 17 big volumes.

pto

5 Financial position of the Library: The library has an endowment invested in Government of India loans to the face value of Rs.1,08,500/- . Besides this, there is no other income either by way of fees, donations, contributions etc. This endowment was fetching an annual interest of Rs.5000/- when the interest was 5 percent but now the rate of interest has been reduced to 3 percent. The income of the library has been reduced to about Rs.3000/- per annum. This income is barely sufficient to maintain the minimum establishment only.

6 Establishment: The original establishment of the library consisted of the following:

Manager	Rs.	35	0 0
Senior Pandit	Rs.	46	8 0
Junior Pandit	Rs.	38	0 0
Junior Pandit	Rs.	30	0 0
Accountant	Rs.	22	0 0
Vernacular Assistant	Rs.	22	0 0
Copyists 3 at 17	Rs.	51	0 0
d-o- 3 at 16	Rs.	48	0 0
Peons 2 at 17	Rs.	34	0 0
-do- 1 at 14	Rs.	14	0 0
-do- 1 at 13	Rs.	13	0 0
Sweeper	Rs.	4	0 0
Waterman	Rs.	2	0 0
	Rs.	359	8 0
Honorarium to Secretary	Rs.	50	0 0
	Rs.	409	8 0

But when Government of India reduced the interest from 5 percent to 3½ percentin 1940, the library coudd not meet the expenditure . So Government sanctioned a grant of Rs.1,500/- in G.O.No.2019 Edn and Public Health dated 18-10-1940 to enable them to balance the budget. Thereafter the committee effected some retrenchment in their establishments to limit their expenditure tothe income.

Librarian	Rs.	61	0 0
Pandit	Rs.	46	0 0
Pandit	Rs.	18	0 0
Copist 2 and 17	Rs.	34	0 0
Copiest 2 x 16	Rs.	32	0 0
Peons	Rs.	17	0 0
,,	Rs.	14	0 0
,,	Rs.	10	0 0
Waterman 3 x 7	Rs.	21	0 0
Sweeper	Rs.	4	8 0
		257	8 0

The establishment is now paid a Dearness allowance of Rs.9/- and 8 only. The secretary is now working without any Honorarium.

7 The necessity for extra staff: It is stated that the present staff is most inadequate even to look after the routine work of the library such as preservation and care of the library. At present only manuscripts which can no longer be preserved are copied. The work of copying one manuscript takes, it is stated, about 6 months. In the same way the work of dusting by the present menial staff takes 3 months for one round. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, it may not be possible to preserve many valuable documents which are on the verge of decay.

8 The Committee now wants to take up the work of publication of all manuscripts, their preservation and regular catalogging etc. in an organised manner. Considering the number and nature of the manuscripts to be copied and published, it is quite essential to employ a staff of well qualified pandits, one pandit in each language of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Mahratti and an editorial staff. Besides these there should be a librarian and clerical staff for the management and routine administration of the library. The secretary considers that considering the nature and magnitude of the work to be undertaken the staff required by them and Appendix B of the memorandum is the absolute minimum and that the scale proposed for them cannot be still reduced. It is very doubtful whether well qualified pandits for copying work will come for the low pay offered to them.

9 The work of copying and publication of all manuscripts or at least the more important and valuable manuscripts may take at least 10 years and it may be necessary to employ the undermentioned staff for this period besides the permanent staff:

Permanent staff:
1. Librarian.
2. Accountant-Clerk.
3. 4 Copying P-andits for preservation of manuscripts.
4. Peons, Watchman etc.
5. Contingent expenditure

Editorial staff:
1. Editor.
2. 4 Pandits for copying and publication
3. Charges for printing etc.

Even granting the minimum salary as prevalent in the Govt Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras the annual expenditure on the library may not be less than Rs. 15,000/-. Against this, there is an income of about Rs.3000/- (Rs. Three thousand) from the annual interest and a probable income which will be varying from the sale of books and publications to other libraries and general public

10 Under the circumstances stated above, and considering the importance and the usefulness of the work proposed to be done by the Committee, it is recommended that the Government should aid the library to the extent of the full amount of Rs.11,000/- needed and requested for.

(TRUE COPY)

for Director of Public Instruction.

E. & P. H. (C 2).

The G.O's. quoted on pages 23-24 ante have been called for from the M.R.O. May lie over till 4-12-46.

H.11.(Edn.)

I inspected this Library Sir at Tanjore on the 31st ultimo. It is an excellent Library & deserves help from Govt. {Please see that can be done} R.R.K 5.7.47.

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FROM

The Honorary Secretary,
The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's
Saraswathi Mahal Library,
TANJORE.

TO

The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar,
Minister for Education, Government of Madras,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

I am emboldened by the new spirit that prevails in our midst to-day consequent on the advent of a popular ministry to address you on a subject of great importance viz., the Tanjore Maharajah Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library. This library occupies a foremost place among the great libraries of the world from the point of view of its historical associations, of the priceless worth of the treasures it contains, of the popular regard it has evoked and of its unique antiquarian interest. Eminent men like Dr. Buhler and Dr. Burnell have described it to be "perhaps the largest and most important in the world", well-known to scholars for the very rare and unique collections it contains "many of which are quite unknown or procurable only with great trouble and expense". In fact Dr. Burnell who was appointed by the Government of Madras in G. O No. 71 dated 16th March 1871 to prepare a catalogue of the manuscripts in the library has estimated that at least £ 50,000 would be required to form a collection similar to this library. Since the days of Dr. Burnell a number of private collections preserved by certain learned families have also been added to the library.

The palm leaf and paper manuscripts in this library number very nearly 35,000. These collections date from the Nayak kings of Tanjore (1550 A.D.) and have been added to from time to time during the days of the Mahratta kings of Tanjore, for instance Sahaji Rajah (1711) Tulajaji Rajah (1735) and the last Serfoji (1800-1830 A.D.) It was Rajah Serfoji that devoted all his time and resources to add substantially to the manuscripts and printed books in the library. This library is not merely a treasure house of manuscripts of first rate literary and historical importance but also contains manuscripts of great value in medicine and Science. It is not as well-known to-day, as it should be at least in this province, that Rajah Serfoji had established an institution called "Dhanvantari Mahal" in which great physicians of the East worked together and pooled their knowledge and recorded the results of their researches in the manuscripts enshrined in our library. The medical manuscripts in this library provide great scope for research and for the resuscitation of indigenous formulae and prescriptions, peculiarly suited to our country. Many of these prescriptions are found to be efficacious. Similarly our manuscripts in science which lay down the methods of preparing many valuable chemicals provide equal scope for research.

Besides manuscripts on the above subjects our library covers a wide range indeed in subjects like Art, Architecture, Philosophy, History, Religion, Astrology, Music, Military Science, Natural History, Law, Culinary science, Sociology, Botany etc. These manuscripts are in many languages like Sanskrit

Telugu, Tamil and Mahratti. A more detailed description of the principal sections of the library is given below in Appendix A.

This library is managed by a Committee which was appointed by the Government of Madras in the year 1918. In the said year it was endowed with a sum of Rupees One Lakh which remains invested in 3½ per cent non-terminable Government Paper and the annual interest accruing on this principal amount is utilised to meet the establishment charges of the library. It is needless to state that with this slender income which has to be wholly expended on the routine administration of the library we have not been able either to undertake any organised scheme of publication of rare manuscripts or to carry on any research work. It was only recently that we launched on a scheme of publication with a small fund collected locally. A rare and remarkable work in culinary science entitled BHOJANAKUTHUHALAM had to be handed over to the Travancore Government for publication in view of our financial incapacity to publish it ourselves. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramasami Ayyar has directed the publication of this work in the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series and the presentation to this library of a few copies of the book so published. Thus the successful prosecution of our scheme of research and publication has been impeded by lack of funds. We find that even during the time of Rajah Sivaji (1833-1855 A. D.) the son of Serfoji, whose resources were limited, the yearly budget for the Saraswathi Mahal Library was Rs. 21,589/-. Our scheme of publication and research including proper cataloguing and preservation of manuscripts will entail an annual expenditure of Rs. **14,000** for which figures are given below.

While we have been struggling to carry on this good work with difficulty and appealing for funds from time to time, a new problem is facing us to-day and threatens to put an end to all the beneficent activities carried on in this institution. The Government of India have announced that the non-terminable 3½ per cent Government Paper in which our Endowment amount of One Lakh is invested will be terminated, and the result is that if the amount is invested in any other securities the interest it fetches will be far less and our annual income will thus be rendered too inadequate to meet even the establishment charges. It is in this crisis that I make bold to appeal to you to help us to continue our work in this great institution by granting an annual subsidy of Rs. **11,000**/- (Vide App. B). A comparative estimate of expenditure of similar institutions in this country will show that this is a very modest estimate, especially in view of the greater results that will inevitably flow from the successful prosecution of our research and publication scheme in medicine and science.

A detailed description of important aspects of the principal sections is given in Appendix 'A' below. The figures relating to the annual expenditure and financial requirements are detailed in Appendix 'B'. Opinions of renowned scholars and distinguished men on this library are set out in Appendix 'C' below.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,

Tanjore,
Dated 20-7-1946.

Hony. Secretary.

S. Gopalan

APPENDIX A

The importance of the several sections of the Manuscripts.

I MEDICINE

The **304** Sanskrit manuscripts with Tamil and Telugu commentaries for many of them and **195** Tamil manuscripts of this section contain valuable material whose analysis and publication is urgently necessary and useful for furthering the cause of indigenous medicine and enriching our knowledge of pharmacopoeia and treatment. Apart from the publication of these manuscripts as they are by this library, a special staff of Indian medical licentiates will have to work for the purpose of analysing the contents of Mss. and publishing them in the form of cheap bulletins in all our vernaculars. Among the rare and valuable manuscripts with Tamil and Telugu commentaries for many of them that await publication must be mentioned :—

I Sanskrit

a) the ancient samhitas of :—

1) Kasyapa (2) Bharadwaja (3) Vararuchi (4) Bhela (5) Vyasa (of which Aswayurveda alone is found here and 6) Siddhanagarjuna which gives prescriptions for diseases and miscellaneous recipes for keeping off mosquitoes, bugs etc.

b) the rare commentaries on the classics :—

1) the Ashtangahrdayadipika of Hatakanka.
2) the commentary of Veni Datta on Sataslcki of Bopadeva.

c) the works on Rasaprakriya :—

1) Anandakanda—This is an encyclopaedic medical work in the form of a dialogue betwen Siva and Parvati dealing with metallic preparations and rare oshadhis.

2) Rasaratnasamuccaya—Author Nityanatha siddha—descriptive medical treatise dealing with Indian drugs and medical preparations mainly metallic.

3) Siddhayogaratnavali.

d) treatises on horses, elephants and their diseases.

e) elaborate special treatises on :—

1) the diseases of the eye by Nandikeswara and Kaupalika.
2) Fevers, delirium and nervous debility.
3) dietetics and culinary science.

i) Ayurvedamahodadhi by Sukha—a work dealing with the properties of articles of food.

ii) Bhojanakutuhalam dealing with several dietetic preparations written by one Raghunatha—an encyclopaedic author.

f) complete treatises on medicine like

Dhanvantarivilasa—Author Tulajaraja—This is the work of one of the Ruling Rajas of Tanjore a versatile author who wrote works on Natya, Alamkara and various other subjects. This work contains medical preparations for various diseases.

g) more than 20 manuscripts containing numerous prescriptions with Tamil and Telugu translations,

h) a number of medical lexicons with Tamil and Telugu equivalents.

II Tamil.

The Tamil manuscripts on medicine which number **195** are equally if not more valuable than the Sanskrit collection. They comprise:—

1) rare and unpublished sambitas in the names of the siddhas Agastya, Konganar, Maccha Muni, yoohi Muni, Bhogar, Yakoob etc.

These give valuable yet simple prescriptions for Bhasmas, sinduras etc. and for the synthetic preparation of chemicals.

Chief amongst them are:—

1) Machha Muni Peru Nool Ennooru–This manuscript gives details of various kinds of spells and incantations, besides the preparation of camphor. The author is Machha Muni.

2) Konganar Sarakku Vaippu Nooru-Author is saint Konganar. This manuscript gives detailed information about the preparation of various salts, asafoetida etc.

2) The special treatises composed by the experts of the "Dhanvantari Mahal" of Serfoji Maharajah covering the whole range of medicine in about **20** treatises each dealing with a particular topic. Among the manuscripts are found valuable prescriptions for the more obstinate diseases like cancer, leprosy, diabetes, Asthma and Tuberculosis. A prescription for softening cancer found in one of these manuscripts involving the use of rat's excreta was curiously enough supported by an Indian I. M. S. Officer who had studied in Edinburgh who cited his own experiments in injection of rat's extracts for the treatment of cancer.

3. Manuscripts containing miscellaneous recipes, about sixty in number, chief amongst them being:—

1) Anubhoga Vaidya Attavanai–This manuscript gives a description of medical preparations from indigenous drugs for various diseases.

1) Vishavaidya Attavanai–This manuscript gives a description of all kinds of poison and their treatment.

3) Vaidya Attavanai–Besides describing various prescriptions for various diseases, the manuscript deals with alchemy also.

II. The SANGITA and NATYA sections come next with their stock of about 400 manuscripts, the largest collection in any library on the subject. The manuscripts many of which have Telugu or marathi commentaries contain full versions of the Sangita and Natya sampradayas of various periods of our country collected and composed during the days of King Raghunatha Naik (1633) and King Sahaji (1711) the greatest patron of arts and sciences of Tanjore. and their succcssors. The musical pieces in these Mss. that await publication will be about 5000 in number. The most noteworthy amongst the manuscripts are:—

1) Nrttaratnavali—The author according to the colophon seems to be Jayasena pati. He was one of the generals under Ganapati of Kakati family who ruled in Warangal and so should have flourished in the 13th century A. D. The work is not available in print.

2) Sangitadarpana. By Chaturadamodara. The author is also called Hari Bhatta. The work contains 7 adhyayas of which the first two only are up to now printed and even that is not available.

3) Sangitamakaranda. By Veda. Shahaji was otherwise called Makaranda Bhupa and the author says that he was teaching singing to his son Sambhu when he wrote this and named it after his patron. This Sahaji is no other than the father of the famous Sivaji, and Sambhaji the disciple of Veda is his elder brother. So this author should have flourished in the early part of the 17th century A. D. The work is not available in print.

4) Sangitaraghavam. This is a work like Gita-Govinda written by one Chinnabommabhupala son of Nalabommabhupala. The story of Ramayana is depicted in this work. The work is not available in print.

5) Kirtanani. This work contains a set of songs dedicated to Nataraja in Sanskrit by one Ambi Sastri. The whereabouts and other particulars about the author are not known.

III. The JYOTISHA section contains a large number of unpublished treatises on Gnana, Jatakaphala and Prasnaphala including "Poorvaparasarya'; an ancient classic, "Subodhini" a rare commentary on Brhajjataka and Bhrigu Sambita a nadi grantha very useful for the inductive study of Astrology. A remarkable work in this section is—Inakularajatejonidhi—composed by King Tulajaraja of Tanjore the author of Sangita Saramrta and several other works. It is said that this work was composed after consulting some standard works on Astrology. The work contains 1-12 adhyayas and is not available in print.

IV. The MANTRA section is an immense collection with about 8000 manuscripts gathered from all over India at very great trouble and expense, and one can easily find here the detailed rules of every known vidhana of every mantra. There are at least a dozen cyclopaedic works on all the subjects like the "Prapanchasarasangraha" of Girvanendrasaraswathi containing **16000** granthas which await publication. There is a remarkable treatise in this section on the arts to be learnt by an Emperor and it is called "Samrajyalakshmipithika". The manuscript bears the name of Tulaja Maharajah.

V. The DHARMA SASTRA section contains a good number of digests not to be found elsewhere in our country and also original smrties with more than one recension. The Karma vipaka section is uniquely rich and varied. The following are among the important works in this section.

(1) Stridharma Paddhati. This is a rare work of Tryambaka Raya Makhin not found elsewhere. This work it is said is written by the author at the request of his mother who wanted her son to compose a work exclusively on the duties of women.

(2) Acharanavaneetam. Author Appadhvarin. This is a famous work on Dharma Sastra by one Appadhvarin a native of Mayavaram. It is said that the author when he came to witness a sacrifice performed by Tryambaka Makhin was requested by King Shahaji—the ruler of Tanjore to write a work on Dharma Sastra. The author's son had also a hand in the composition of the work.

(3) Rajadharmasarasangraha of Tulaja Maharajah. This is a work on Niti sastra by King Tulaja of Tanjore. This work is a compilation from various works.

VI. The SILPA section contains all the ancient samhitas on architecture, sculpture and painting some of which are to be found only in this library. Chief amongst them are:—

(1) Visvakarmasilpam—This is a work on Architecture and is attributed to the divine architect Visvakarman.

(2) Sarasvatiyachitrakarma Sastram. This is a Samhita work on sculpture and painting accompanied by Tamil meaning. The work is not available in print.

(3) Vimana vidya or Parasara Samhita an ancient work on the structure of towers and canopies found only in this library.

VII. The KAVYA section contains rare commentaries on the classics. The Gita Govinda for instance has five or six unpublished commentaries including one which gives the Abhinaya for every phrase of all the verses and songs. The Kavya section contains also the rich fruition of the poetic genius of our country in Sanskrit, Telugu and Tamil under the liberal patronage of the Naik and Mahratta kings. It is a fact not generally known that Telugu flourished with special state patronage in Tanjore for at least two centuries and a half during the days of the Naik kings as well as those of Mahratta kings who were all no mean scholars and poets in Telugu. The Telugu section here is so rich that the Andhra University has recently appointed two copyists to copy the manuscripts of Telugu poetry. The more important of the Kavyas that await publication are:—

(1) Kathatrayi. This is a slesha kavya dealing with the stories of Rama, Krishna and the Pandavas similar to the Yadavaraghavapandaviya. Each stanza is capable of three-fold interpretation applicable to Rama, Krishna and Pandavas respectively. The author of this work is called Chidambara Kavi. The commentary Arthapradipika is presumably by the son of Chidambara Kavi—Anantanarayana.

(2) Kusakumudvatiyam. The author of this work is one Atiratra yajvan the younger brother of the famous Nilakanta Dikshita, grandson of the brother of Appayya Dikshita. The work deals with the marriage of Kusa son of Rama with Kumudvati a naga princess. The work is not available in print.

(3) Viddhasalabhanjikavyakhya. By Sundari and Kamala. Sundari and Kamala were the wives of Ghanasyama. The work is otherwise called Chamatkararanjini or Sundari Kamaliyam. There is another commentary by Ghanasyama for the above called Pranapratishta.

(4) Navagrahacharitam. The author of this work is Ghanasyama. The work deals with the stories relating to Navagrahas.

(5) Alamkararatnakara. This is a work on Alamkara Sastra by Yagnanarayana Dikshita of Tanjore who was patronised by the Telugu

Naik king Raghunatha. The work is written after the model of Prataparudriya and almost all the stanzas praise the achievements of Raghunatha.

VIII. The VEDIC section contains valuable manuscripts pertaining to all the four vedas and the six angas gathered from various sources, both in South India and Northern India; and those pertaining to Sama Veda and Srauta manuals are specially rare and noteworthy.

IX. The PURANAS, RAMAYANA and MAHABHARATA sections contain a large number of recensions of the works and easily lend themselves to critical editions of works like the Ramayana and Skandapurana; there are rare commentaries on the Ramayana and on the more abstruse portions of the Mahabharata, and exhaustive collections from the Puranas and Mahabharata on particular topics like Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha, Siva, Lila, etc. etc. The section contains also very large number of sthalapuranas which are valuable as historical material and as the mythology cherished by the people of the locality concerned. An important commentary on Ramayana is DHARMAKUTAM by Tryambakaraya Makhin inclucating the moral and religious teachings contained in the epic. The author was a minister of Sarabhoji of Tanjore.

X. The VYAKARANA section is specially rich in as much as the private library of an eminent Vaiyakarana family has been presented to the library.

XI. The Vedanta, Mimamsa, Nyaya and Yoga sections contain many works, large and small of all the schools that are not to be found elsewhere. One rare work which this library contains is an ancient commentary called PHALAVATI on the Purva Mimamsa sutras of Jaimini. Dr. Burnell is of opinion that it is the vrtti of Upavarsha known to us only by name.

XII. The LEXICON section is a unique collection with about a hundred authors dealing with Sanskrit vocabulary in all its aspects and classifications. A noteworthy work is an exhaustive dictionary in palmleaf manuscript of the names of drugs in Sanskrit with Tamil and Telugu equivalents.

XIII. The AGAMA section contains almost all the samhitas of the Agamas both Saivite and Vaishnavite and also many unpublished manuals by later authors.

XIV. The Tamil section contains unpublished portions of classics like Perundevanar Bharatam, commentary on the classics like the Kamba Ramayana and several original compositions like Pillai, Tamizh, Ula, Pallu, Kuravanji, etc. There are also a number of works in prose and poetry pertaining to Christianity.

XV. The Marathi section contains innumerable Padas by saints and devotional poets and translations of classics and technical literature from Sanskrit.

We have thus a very large number of manuscripts that have to be analysed and published with critical notes.

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APPENDIX B

The total staff required for the preservation, cataloguing, research and publication of the manuscripts and the yearly expenditure for their salary and other purposes are detailed below :—

Staff	No.	Grade	Average	Total Amount	Dearness Allowance
A. Permanent staff for the preservation and issue of Mss. and copies :—					
Librarian	1	60-100	80	80	15
Asst. Librarian	1	40- 60	50	50	15
Peons	4	15- 25	20	80	4x15-60
Copyists for the preservation of decaying Mss. and supplying copies to the public	5	25- 40	32½	162½	5x15-75
B. Staff for Publication, research and supplemental cataloguing :—					
Editor for the Publication and for the Journal	1	60-100	80	80	15
Copying Pandits for the publication and for cataloguing.	2	30- 50	40	80	2x15-30
Watchmen	3	12- 15	13½	40½	3x15-45
Sweeper	1	5	5	5	3

Total Establishment charges per month		578 and 258
Total Establishment charges per year 836 × 12		Rs. 10032
Other Expenses :— Purchase of Books		400
Copies of Mss. from other libraries		200
Stationery and contingencies		400
Cost of printing and paper for publication		3000
Total Expenditure	Rs.	14032
The present income of the library is the interest received at 3½ per cent Government Paper on the face value of Rs. 1,08,500/-	Rs.	3759
The above 3½ per cent Government Paper, if terminated will have to be invested in 3 per cent Govt. of India loan and then the net interest will be	Rs.	3222
So the amount of subsidy needed by the library annually	Rs.	11000

APPENDIX C

Extracts from the Visitors' Book.

1. Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Govt. of India, New Delhi. (28—12—1945)	"It is the duty of every public-spirited Indian to see that these rare Mss. do not suffer for lack of funds."
2. Sri. B. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., B. L., Commissioner, H. R. E. Board, Madras. (23—10—1943)	"This is one of the world's magnificent collections of books. And particularly the Andhras are grateful to the custodians of this priceless treasure for preserving for them some of the rarest and choicest poetical works in their language."
3. Sri. M. M. Mehta. (3—4—1943)	"This is the most splendid library I have ever visited."
4. Sri. T. S. Tirumurti. Retd. Principal, Stanley Medical College, Madras. (28—3—1942)	"I hope medical research workers will utilise the rare Tamil works collected in this library."
5. Sri. R. Subba Rao, M.A., L.T., Vice-president, Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry. (27-12-1941)	"It behoves the higher authorities especially the Provincial Govt. and the three chief Universities of this Presidency to constitute sufficient funds to publish in *toto* the invaluable treasures kept here."
6. Sri. Kamalanayan Bajaj (13—12—1941)	"It is very satisfactory to see that such valuable Mss. in different languages are so well preserved.
7. Sri. K. Balasubramania Ayyar, B. A., B. L., Advocate, Mylapore. (6—6—1941)	"If more funds are endowed, the very valuable Mss. it contains may be brought to light in print. I wish the funds will be forthcoming.
8. C. R. Narayana Rao, Esq., Retd. Principal, Central College, Bangalore.	"South India must be proud of this library."
9. Sri. Jadunath Sircar, Kt., C. I. E. & party. (14—12—1940)	"The only suggestion we can make is:-the publication of the more precious Mss. in some Sanskrit Series or by the Madras Government."
10. Ganga Prasad, Esq., Retd., Chief Justice & Ex-Minister, Tehri, Garhwal State. (11—2—1940)	"In no other library have I seen such large number of Mss.....We hope it will receive greater attention both from the public and the Government."
11. Margaret E. Cousins. (19—10—1939)	"The whole library is a treasure house of ancient culture."
12. Sri. A. S. Sahajananda, M. L. A. (17—7—1939.)	"This is the most valuable treasure-house of the Tamil Land." (translated from Tamil.)

13. P. Sambamurthi, Esq., Head of the Department of Music & President, Faculty of Fine Arts, Madras University. **(31—12—1938)**	"I long for the day when all the valuable Mss. on Music will be published for the benefit of the world at large."
14. George S. Arundale, Esq., President, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras. (15—12—1938)	"We were deeply impressed with its wealth and value. We hope that in due course much of its lore may be made available to the World."
15. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. **(5-12-1937)**	"Now is the time for the Madras Ministry to take on hand the task of conserving this noble collection, this rich heritage of the nation, by making its exploration a charge on the Educational Department. The Ministry that revives and protects Khaddar must make Indian renaissance many-sided and full by reviving the knowledge of medicine, Astrology, the science of Horses and all the Chatusshasti (64) kalas of this sacred land embedded in this library."
16. G. F. Rogers, Esq., Caius College, Cambridge. (22—11—1935)	"A wonderful collection which should be better known."
17. Sri. P.V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., Advocate, Bombay. (29—5—1934)	"I am glad I had an opportunity of visiting the far-famed Saraswathi Mahal Library of Tanjore. The library contains a very varied and unique collection of Sanskrit Mss. both in palm leaf and in paper. It contains many Mss. in Marathi and Telugu.....There is hardly any other library which contains such a collection of Mss. in several languages....Many works require to be published as early as possible. More money must be forthcoming in order to increase the utility of the library by enabling the trustees of the library to undertake publication on a large scale. Such patronage can only come from the Government or some of the states interested in Oriental Culture, or from merchant princes. I earnestly hope that this will happen in the near future."
18. L. Morin, 5 Rue Marie Davy, PARIS. 14. (14—5—1934)	"It is with the greatest interest that I visited this library. I cannot help regretting that so many treasures still remain hidden to many scholars who could appreciate them and make full use of them for the benefit of Indian Culture. I sincerely hope that more will be done in future to publish critical editions of the Mss.

19. Prof. Otto Stein, Ph. D., German University, Prague, Czechoslovakia. **(25—4—1932)**	"I wish the library may be able to proceed in her wonderful work in making accessible the treasures of this Saraswathi Mahal to the learned World."
20. K. S. Mhaskar, Esq., M. D., M. A., B. Sc., Haffkine Institute, Bombay. (3—1—1931)	"I wish I could afford a month or two to sit down in this pleasant library and attempt to decipher some ancient works on Ayurveda which are preserved here with such great care."
21. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Esq., President, District Board, Trichinopoly. (30—12—1928)	"Efforts must be made to make it more useful and to see that the rich heritage of our country is not lost."
22. M.A. Manickavelu, M.L.C., (17—12—1928)	"Useful collection of ancient literature, dealing with varied topics from high philosophy to veterinary and other subjects. Some of them will be useful if translated."
23. Sri Tej Bahadur Sapru. (27—9—1928)	"I have no doubt a research scholar in Indian Culture will find in this library a good deal which he will not find elsewhere."
24. Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, B. A., B. L., **(21-1-1928)**	"The laborious work of making copies from old Mss. deserves all praise. May I humbly suggest that means should be found to carry on the work of publication of these rare and ancient works alongside of their preservation."
25. Sri C.P. Ramaswami Ayyar. (1—12—1928)	"....The library is a rare heritage which deserves to be widely known and lovingly cherished."
26. D. N. Pal, Late Hony. Secretary, Ram Mohan Library, Calcutta. (13—12—1924)	"I think the authorities ought to print some of the most useful and rare books for the benefit of the readers and scholars."

(True copy)

S. Gopalan

Hony. Secretary,
T. M. S. S. M. Library Committee, Tanjore.

Don Bosco Press, Pookara Street, Tanjore. P. I. C. No. TE. 42. C. 50 20—7—46.

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R. C. No. 5 /47-48.

Tanjore 10th April 1947

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Enc.

From

S. GOPALAN B.A., B.L.,

Member and Hony. Secretary,

Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library,

Tanjore.

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ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 APR 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George,
M A D R A S.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that the appointment of the Committee to make suggestions for the improvement of this library may be confirmed and that the terms of the same and details of personnel communicated to us.

S. Gopalan

Hony, Secretary,
T.M.S.S.M. Library Committee.

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Education and Public Health Department.

Cabinet

NOTE FOR THE ~~STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE~~ CABINET.

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Subject: Grant-in-aid--Libraries--The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

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The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, occupies a foremost place among the great libraries of the world. The library contains about 35,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Telugu, Mahratti and Tamil both in palm leaf and in paper, besides 6,000 books, magazines and reviews. Many of these books are said to be collections of Maharaja Serfoji and are original books of great authors. The manuscripts contain matter of great interest on topics such as History, Medicine, Archaeology, Astrology, Dietetics, etc which if published will prove of great interest.

2. Government have been taking interest in this library and aiding it on various occassions as shown below:-

(1) In 1871, Mr. A. Burnell, Sub-Collector of Nellore was deputed to make a thorough examination of the Sanskrit manuscripts of the library and prepare a catalogue of such of the manuscripts as are of real value.

(ii) A grant of Rs 250/- was made to this library as part of the scheme of library grants in 1926.

(iii) A grant of Rs 9,000/- was made to this library in 1929-30 for provision of closed steel-racks for the library.

(iv) In 1927, the Government undertook to finance the scheme of cataloguing the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library and sanctioned a grant of Rs 21,560/- to the library committee spread over a period of 3 years from 1927-1930. When the work of cataloguing was not even half finished by the end of that triennium, Government again sanctioned another sum of Rs. 22125 in 1930 for continuing the work during the next triennium beginning from 1930.

(v) A grant of Rs 1,250/- was paid to the library in 1940 to tide over the drop in their income from endowments i.e. from Rs 5,232, to Rs 3,759. The endowment was first invested in the 5% Government of India loan and when that loan was terminated it was reinvested in 3½% Government securities.

3. The library has an endowment of Rs 1 lakh vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Practically the only fund available for the up-keep of the library is derived from the interest accruing from the endowment referred to above. The Secretary of the Library states that the investment of the endowment of the library of the face value of Rs 1,08,500 in non-terminable 3½% Government paper is now likely to be terminated by the Government of India /loan. This will result in a further fall of income to the library from Rs 3,759 to Rs 3,222. As the interest from the endowment is the only source of income to the library the committee are hard pressed to run even the routine administration of the library. Hence they are not able to undertake any organised scheme of publication of rare manuscripts or to carry on any research work. In view of their financial position a rare work in culinary science entitled BHOJANAKUTHUHALAM was handed over to the Travancore Government for publication. It is reported that at present with the meagre staff at the disposal of the library only manuscripts which can longer be preserved are copied. To copy out and publish the invaluable manuscripts in the library, the Honorary Secretary of the library has come

/in which case it will have to be invested in 3% Govt. of India/

P.T.O.

up to Government for an annual subsidy of Rs 11,000 for which he has given full details.

4. The District Educational Officer, Tanjore, has reported that the work of copying and publication of all manuscripts or at least the more important and valuable manuscripts may take at least ten years. He recommends a grant of Rs 11,000 to the library asked for by its Honorary Secretary. The Director of Public Instruction considers that it is necessary that the entire old manuscripts of the library should be brought to conform to modern conditions and the earlier this work is finished the better. He however recommends a sum of Rs 10,000/- only.

5. The Honorary Secretary of the library has brought to notice the existence of an institution called "Dhanvantari Mahal" in the time of Raja Serfoji, in which great physicians of the East worked together and pooled their knowledge and recorded the results of their researches in the manuscripts enshrined in the library. He states that the medical manuscripts of the library provide great scope for research and for the resuscitation of indigenous formulae and prescriptions peculiarly suited to our country, especially as many of these prescriptions are found to be efficacious. Similarly, the manuscripts in Science which lay down the methods of preparing many valuable chemicals are reported to provide equal scope for research. The following extracts from the visitors' book have been furnished in this connection:-

1. Dr. S.N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi, (28-12-1945)	"It is the duty of every public spirited Indian to see that these rare Mss. do not suffer for lack of funds."
9. Sir Jadunath Sircar Kt., C.I.E. & Party (14-12-1940)	"The only suggestion we can make is: the publication of the more precious Manuscripts in some Sanskrit Series or by the Madras Government".
15. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (5-12-1937)	"Now is the time for the Madras Ministry to take on hand the task of conserving this noble collection, this rich heritage of the nation, by making its exploration a charge on the Educational department. The Ministry that revives and protects Khaddar must make Indian renaissance many sided and full by reviving the knowledge of medicine, Astrology, the Science of Horses and all the Chattussahsti (64) Kalas of this sacred land embedded in this library".

Government have now on hand the reorganisation of the system of Indian Medicine and are proposing to open colleges of Indian Medicine and a research department in this Province. The manuscripts on medicine in the library will prove a priceless treasure for the purpose. In the same way, the preservation and publication of the other manuscripts on various branches will exhibit to the learned public and the world at large the ancient culture and Art of India.

6. As no useful purpose will be served by giving a grant of Rs 10,000 only for one year, Education and Public Health Department recommended an annual recurring grant of Rs 10,000/- for a period of 10 years, or till the work was finished whichever was earlier, and suggested that the proposal should be treated as a scheme for introduction in the current year in view of its urgency. Finance

P.T.O.

agreed to the proposal but suggested that the scheme should be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1948-49 as there was no urgency to sanction it during the current year and the Government could not undertake any further expenditure in view of the retrenchment that was being introduced to cover the large deficit anticipated in provincial revenues.

Since many valuable documents in the Library are on the verge of decay, unless the work is taken on hand immediately it is likely to result in irreparable loss. On these grounds, Education and Public Health pressed the proposal for introduction in the current year itself.

7. The minutes of Hon'ble Ministers on the subject are extracted below:-

"It is a very deserving subject. This matter has been continuously brought to my notice by various scholars. H.M.(Rev.) who had been there recently had also sent me a note saying that this must be treated as urgent especially in view of the fact that many of the books are getting worn out and are on the verge of decay. I understand that this library contains many eminent books on Indian Medicine and such other subjects and it will be a great loss if these are allowed to decay. We cannot accept that the provision of this amount may be necessary continuously for many long years. For the present we may accept the scheme being extended to five years and contribute Rs 10,000/- for getting those books printed. This may be referred to the Finance Committee of the Cabinet."

T.S.A(VINASHILINGAM)

H.M.(Education) 23/1/1947.

"These yearly grants will not help in the long run. The responsibility for the maintenance of this great library mostly unpublished manuscripts must be taken up by the Government. The Government should take over the Library. In the meanwhile adequate grants for preservation, copying, publication and research in various subjects dealt with in the manuscripts must be made. The grant asked for may be sanctioned as a special case, even in this year as the urgency of the matter cannot be exaggerated. Regarding medical manuscripts the proposed Research Institute in Indian Medicine may deputesome staff for study and research".

R.(Lakshimipathi)
(H.M. P.H.&M.)

9-2-1947.

This may be placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

V.V.G(iri) 24-2-47
for H.P.M.

H.M.(Revenue) has recorded the following minute on a copy of the application from the Honorary Secretary which he had received.

" H.M.(EDNUCATION)

I inspected this Library whilst at Tanjore on the 31st ultimo. It is an excellent Library and deserves help from Government . . . . . .

K.R.K(aranth)
H.M.(Revenue) 5-1-47.

On his being informed of the proposals(as above)

P.T.O.

On his being informed of the proposals (as above) which were under consideration, he recorded the following minute:-

"1948-49 is too far off. Rs 10,000 per annum for one library may also be too much and we need not commit ourselves for 10 years in advance. Three years may be enough for the present. Hence Rs 5000/- may be given for the next year 1947/48 and the matter be brought up before the Standing Finance Committee".

K.R.K(aranth)
H.M.(Rev. 2-3-47.

8/ The matter was placed before the Standing Finance ~~8. The points for decision are:~~ Committee for a decision on the following points:-

(1) whether an annual grant should be given to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore;

(2) If so; (a) what the amount of grant per annum should be; (b) from what year payment should commence; and (c) for how many years payment should continue.

(3) whether the library will be ultimately taken over by Government for maintenance.

M.V. SUBRAMANIAM,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.
14-8-1947.

The Committee consider that a grant of Rs.10,000/ should be made for the year 1947-48 and that the Scheme shoul be drawn up for future expenditure. As regards the scheme fo future expenditure, it may be pointed out that H.M.(Edn.) has proposed the constitution of a committee to suggest ways and means for the improvement of the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, and the Committee is expec ted to send its reports at an early date. On receipt of its report, future scheme for future expenditure may be drawn up. The points for orders before the Cabinet are -

(1) whether a grant of Rs.10,000 may be sanctione for publishing the rare works in the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore for 1947-48; and

(2) whether the scheme for future expenditure ma be drawn up after the receipt of the report from the proposed committee mentioned at "A" above.

File Bill to Rs

A

24/4/47

Education and Public Health Deptt.

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

Subject: Grant-in-aid - Libraries - The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

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The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, occupies a foremost place among the great libraries of the world. The library contains about 35,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Telugu, Mahratti and Tamil both in palm/~~xxxx~~ and in paper, besides 6,000 books, magazines and reviews. Many of these books are said to be collections of Maharaja Serfoji and are original books of great authors. The manuscripts contain matter of great interest on topics such as History, Medicine, Archaeology, Astrology, ~~Dramatics~~ etc which if published will prove of great interest.

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4. The District Educational Officer, Tanjore, has reported that the work of copying and publication of all manuscripts or at least the more important and valuable manuscripts may take at least ten years.

P.T.O.

He recommends a grant of Rs 11,000 to the library asked for by its Honrary Secretary. The Director of Public Instruction considers that it is necessary that the entire old manuscripts of the library should be brought to conform to modern conditions and the earlier this work is finished the better. He however recommends a sum of Rs 10,000 only.

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6. As no useful purpose will be served by giving a grant of Rs 10,000 only for one year, Education and Public Health Department recommended an annual recurring grant of Rs 10,000/- for a period of 10 years, or till the work was finished whichever was earlier, and suggested that the proposal should be treated as a scheme for introduction in the current year in view of its urgency. Finance agreed to the proposal but suggested that the scheme should be treated as a Part II scheme for 1946-49 as there was no urgency to sanction it during the current year and the Government could not undertake any further expenditure in view of the retrenchment that was being introduced to cover the large deficit anticipated in provincial revenues.

Since many valuable documents in the library are on the verge of decay, unless the work is taken on hand immediately it is likely to result in irreparable loss. On these grounds, Education and Public Health pressed the proposal for introduction in the current year itself.

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"It is a very deserving subject. This matter has been continuously brought to my notice by various scholars. H.M.(Rev.) who had been there recently had also sent me a note saying that this must be treated as urgent especially in

P.T.O.

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T.S.A(vinashilingam)

H.M.(Education) 23-1-1947.

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R. Lakshimipathi,
H.M.(P.H.&.M.) 9-2-47.

This may be placed before the Standing Finance Committee,
V.V.G(iri) 24-2-47 for H.P.M.

H.M.(Rev.) has recorded the following minute on a copy of the application from the Honorary Secretary which he had received.

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K.R.K(aranth)
H.M.(Revenue) 5-1-47.

On this being informed of the proposals (as above) . which were under consideration, he recorded the following minute:-

"1948-49 is too far off. Rs 10,000 per annum for one library may also be too much and we need not commit ourselves for 10 years in advance. Three years may be enough for the present. Hence Rs 5000/- may be given for the next year 1947-48 and the matter be brought up before the Standing Finance Committee".

K.R.K(aranth) H.M.(Rev.)2-3-47

8. The matter was placed before the Standing Finance Committee for a decision on the following points:-

(i) whether an annual grant should be given to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore;

(ii) if so; (a) what the amount of grant per annum should be; (b) from what your payment should commence; and (c) for how many years payment should continue.

(iii) whether the library will be ultimately taken over by Government for maintenance.

The Committee consider that a grant of Rs 10,000/- should be made for the year 1947-48 and that a scheme should be drawn up for future expenditure. As regards the scheme for future expenditure, it may be pointed out that H.M.(Edn.) has proposed the constitution of a committee to suggest ways and means for the improvement of the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore; the committee is expected to send its report at an early date. On receipt of its report, a scheme for future expenditure may be drawn up. The points for orders before the Cabinet are -

"A"

(1) whether a grant of Rs 10,000 may be sanctioned for publishing the rare works in the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore for 1947-48; and

(2) whether the scheme for future expenditure may be drawn up after the receipt of the report from the proposed committee mentioned at "A" above.

M.V. SUBRAMANIAN,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Post copy of Telephonic Message dated 8th May, 1947.

From

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, M a d r a s.

39421

Subject:-Grant--The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore

Please see Government Endorsement No.43459-C2/46-1 Education dated 10.8.1946 and this office endorsement R.C.No.3748-C4/46 dated 21.11.1946 and kindly let me know whether final orders have been passed in the matter. If so a copy of the same may kindly be furnished.

8547

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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51

93 16/5

26

T.M. (by post) D/ 16.5.47 E & P.H. (C2)

From The Assistant Secretary to Govt.

Edn & P.H. Dept

To The D.P.I.

Grant – The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore

Ref: Your P.C of T.M dated 8.5.47

p49 ante

The matter is under the consideration of Govt. ~~and their orders will be issued soon.~~

Rc 14.5.47 15/5/47

16.5.47

p12 n.f.

Note: The ~~matter~~ file has been sent to Pub (Spl) Dept for inclusion in the next meeting of the Cabinet.

Rc 14.5.47 14/5/47

16.5

CH-28

52

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT :—

READ AGAIN ....., dated ..... 19.....

" " ..... " ..... 19.....

READ *ALSO* :—

No. ..... From the ....., No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

" ..... " ..... " ..... " ..... 19.....

" ..... " ..... " ..... " ..... 19.....

Order / Resolution — Ms. / Rout. No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

53

Meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Fort St.George on Tuesday 3rd June '47.

His Excellency the Governor Presided.

Present:

The Hon'ble Sri O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiar.
The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan.
The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S. Rajan.
The Hon'ble Sri S. Muthavathalam.
The Hon'ble Mr Daniel Thomas.
The Hon'ble Sri V. Kumaraya.
The Hon'ble Sri T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
The Hon'ble Sri M. Sitarama Reddy.
The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao.
The Hon'ble Sri K.Madhava Menon.
The Hon'ble Sri K.Chandramouli.
The Hon'ble Sri A.R. Shetty.
The Hon'ble Sri B.Gopal Reddi.

AGENDA	ORDER.
1. Buildings-King George Hospital, Visagapatam-Improvements to mosque Sanctioned to compound wall.	
2. Grant-in-aid-Libraries-The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.	Sanctioned.
3. Medical Institutions-Government General Hospital, Madras-Infantile paralysis & Orthopaedic cases-Workshop and leather shop for the manufacture of splints, etc., Opening of.	Sanctioned.
4. Malaria-Krishnadevipeta(Visagapatam District)-Extension of anti-malarial measures-Continuance of the scheme.	Sanctioned.
5. Malaria-Polavaram Agency(East Godavary District) Scheme of anti-malarial operations for Godavaram.	Sanctioned.
6. College-Government Brennen, Tellicherry-Raising to First Grade.	Sanctioned.
7. Medical Institutions-District Headquarters Hospitals-Appointment of Anaesthetists.	Sanctioned.
8. Grant-Private Medical Institutions-Victoria Hospital for Women and children, Visagapatam-Appointment of two Medical officers.	Sanctioned.
9. Nursing staff-Reduction in the cadre of nurse pupils and the consequent increase in the cadre of nurses.	Sanctioned.

Sd/- ARCHIBALD NYE

Secy., Adn. & Pub.Health Department.

Education and P.H.(C.2)Deptt.

LIBRARIES - Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library - Grant for publication of Manuscripts - Sanctioned.

C.No. 43459 C2/46 From the Honorary Secretary, The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library dated 20-7-46

C.No. 73523 C2/46 From the D.P.I. RC No. 3748-G4/46 dated 21-11-46.

Order/Ms. 1372 Education dated 30.6.47

The Honorary Secretary of the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, has applied for an annual subsidy of Rs 11,000/- to enable the institution to copy out and publish the invaluable manuscripts of the library. The Govt. have examined the proposal and sanction a single grant of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand only) for the current year for publishing the rare works of the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

2. The expenditure will be debited to the head "37 - Education General - Miscellaneous - B - Non - European - 4 other grants - voted - Other grants".

3. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Honorary Secretary of the Library pending provision of funds. The Honorary Secretary should present the necessary bill at the Treasury for obtaining payment of the amount or for getting it adjusted.

4. The D.P.I. is requested to state in due course whether the amount could be met by reappropriation or whether a supplementary grant is necessary for the purpose.

To the Honorary Secretary,
Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's
Saraswathi Mahal Library,
Tanjore.
" the D.P.I.
" the A.G. thro' Finance
" the Finance Dptt.
" 2 S/e.

C.No.43459. From the Hony. Secretary, the Tanjore Maharaja, Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore dated 5-8-46.

C.No.73523. From the D.P.I. letter No.Rc.3748-G4/46 dated 21-11-46.

Grant-in-aid - Libraries - The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, occupies a foremost place among the great libraries of the world from the point of view of its historical Associations, of the priceless worth of the treasures it contains, of the popular regard it has evoked and of its unique antiquarian interest. ~~It is a private library which together with~~ It has an endowment of Rs. 1 lakh is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable endowments. The library is managed by a committee appointed by Government in 1918. The Secretary of the committee is however nominated by Government once in five years. The only funds available for the upkeep of the library are practically derived from the interest accruing from the endowments referred to above. The library contains about 35,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Telugu, Mahratti and Tamil both in palm leaf and in paper, besides 6,000 books, magazines and reviews. Many of these books are said to be collections of Maharaja Serfoji and are original books of great authors. The manuscripts contain matter of great interest on all topics such as History, Medicine, Archaeology, Astrology, Dietetics, etc. which if published will prove of great interest.

2. Government have been taking interest in this library and aiding it on various occassions as shown below:-

(1) In 1871, Mr.A.Burnell, Sub-Collector of Nellore was deputed to make a thorough examination of the Sanskrit manuscripts of the library and prepare a catalogue of such of the manuscripts as are of real value.

(2) A grant of Rs.250/- was made to this library as part of the scheme of library grants in 1926.

(3) A grant of Rs.9,000/- was made to the library in 1929-30 for provision of closed steel racks for the library.

(4) In 1927, the Govt. undertook to finance the scheme of cataloguing the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library and sanctioned a grant of Rs.21,560/- to the library committee spread over a period of 3 years from 1927 to 1930. When the work of cataloguing was not even half finished by the end of that triennium, Govt. again sanctioned another sum of Rs. 22,125 in 1930 for continuing the work during the next triennium.

beginning from 1930.

(5) A grant of Rs.1,250/ was paid to the library in 1940 to tide over the drop in their income from endowments from Rs.5,232 to Rs.3,759. The ~~endowment amount~~ was first invested in the 5% Govt. of India loan and when that loan was terminated it was reinvested in 3½% Govt securities.

3. The Secretary of the library states that the investment of the endowment of the library of the face value of Rs.1,08,500 in non-terminable 3½% Govt. paper is now likely to be terminated by the Govt. of India in which case it will have to be invested in 3% Govt. of India loan. This will result in a further fall of income to the library from Rs.3,759 to Rs.3,222. As the interest from the endowment is the only source of income to the library the committee are hard pressed to run even the routine administration of the library. Hence they are not able to undertake any organised scheme of publication of rare manuscripts or to carry on any research work. In view of the financial ~~incapacity~~ poverty, a rare ~~and remarkable~~ work in culinary science entitled BHOJANAKUTHUHALAM was handed over to the Travancore Govt. for publication. It is reported that at present with the meagre staff at the disposal of the library only manuscripts which can no longer be preserved are copied. ~~The work of copying one manuscript takes, it is stated about six months. In the same way, the work of dusting the library by its present menial staff takes 3 months for one round. It is also stated that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue it may not be possible to preserve many valuable documents which are on the verge of decay.~~ To copy out and publish the invaluable manuscripts in the library, the Hony. Secretary of the library has come up to Govt. for an annual subsidy of Rs.11,000. The details for this amount are furnished by the Secretary in Appendix B on p. 8 c.f.

4. The D.E.O., Tanjore, ~~in submitting~~ has reported a report to the D.P.I. on the ~~request of the Hony. Secretary of the Library mentioned in para 3 above, states~~ that the work of copying and publication of all manuscripts or at least the more important and valuable manuscripts may take at least ten years. The recommended ~~to the D.P.I.~~ a grant of Rs.11,000 to the library asked for by its Hony. Secretary. The D.P.I. considers that it is necessary that the entire old manuscripts of the library should be brought to conform to modern conditions and earlier this work is finished the better. He however recommends a sum of Rs.10,000/- only. The D.P.I. has not stated whether this grant of Rs.10,000 is to be only for this year or should be a recurring annual grant till the work of copying and publication of the entire manuscripts of the library is finished.

5. The contents of the library under various headings are given in appendix A on pp. 3-7 c.f. The Hony. Secretary of the Library has brought to notice the existence of an institution called "Dhanvantari Mahal" in the time of Raja Serfoji, in which great physicians of the East worked together and pooled their knowledge and recorded the results of their researches in the manuscripts enshrined in the library. He states that the medical manuscripts of the library provide great scope for research and for the resuscitation of indigenous formulae and prescriptions peculiarly suited to ~~over~~ our country, especially as many of these prescriptions are found to be efficacious. Similarly, the manuscripts in Science which lay down the methods of preparing many valuable chemicals are reported to provide equal scope for research. The following extracts from the visitor's book of the library are important in this connection:-

1.	Dr.S.N.Sen, Director of Archives, Govt. of India, New Delhi (28-12-1945)	"It is the duty of every public-spirited Indian to see that these rare Mss. do not suffer for lack of funds."
9.	Sir Jadunath Sircar Kt., C.I.E. & party. (14-12-1940)	"The only suggestion we can make is: the publication of the more precious Mss. in some Sanskrit Series or by the Madras Government."
15.	Dr.B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya (5-12-1937)	"Now is the time for the Madras Ministry to take on hand the task of conserving this noble collection, this rich heritage of the nation, by making its exploration a charge on the Educational Department. The Ministry that revives and protects Khadi must make Indian renaissance many-sided and full by reviving the knowledge of medicine, Astrology, the science of Horses and all the Chattussahsti (64) kalas of this sacred land embedded in this library".

Government have now on hand the reorganisation of the system of Indian Medicine and are proposing to open colleges of Indian Medicine in this province. The manuscripts on medicine in the library referred to on pp.3-4 c.f. will prove a priceless treasure for the purpose. In the same way, the preservation and publication of the other manuscripts on various branches will exhibit to the learned public and the world at large the ancient culture and Art of India. The object is a most laudable one and deserves aid at the hands of Govt. No useful purposes will be served by giving a grant of Rs.10,000 only for one year. The grant should be a recurring one till the work of preservation and publication of all the manuscripts in the library is ~~finished~~ finished. In the circumstances, it is for consideration whether Govt. will undertake to give an annual grant of Rs. ~~10~~ 10,000 for the library for the period required.

P.T.O.

6. The remarks of the D.P.I. have only been received by the end of November and it was therefore too late to consider the proposal as a Part II Scheme for 1947-48. The criterion laid down for Part II schemes for 1947-48, cannot it appears, be rigidly applied to this proposal, as it should be viewed only from the larger interests of the needs of the renaissance of Indian Medicine in this Province undertaken by Government. The remarks of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the Visitors book extracted in para 5 ~~above~~ on p 3 ante are very relevant ~~at the present time~~. It is therefore for consideration whether the proposal may be ~~taken~~ treated as a scheme for introduction in the current year itself.

7. Finance may see the case for remarks before circulation to Hon Edn and HM (P. HM)

20/12/46

22.12.46

D.S.T. 23/12/46

J.S. 4.1.47

S 6/1/47

Fin

E.&P.H. U.O. No. 43459-4 C2. 6-1-'47.

Finance (Expn)

Please see the notes from p1 above.

The proposal is to sanction a grant of Rs 10,000/- p.a. to the Sarfojis Saraswathi Mahal Library, ~~Madura~~ Tanjore, for a period of ten years for the work of ~~preservation~~ copying and publication of all manuscripts in the library. The object for which the grant is to be sanctioned is no doubt a laudable one. But the proposal does not ~~satisfy~~ (any one of) the criteria laid down in Fin ~~Memo~~ U.O. Note no. 34495 BS-1 Dt 7.10.46 to sanction it ~~proposal~~ in the current year itself as proposed by the E&P.H. Dept. The scheme involving a new service. This Dept may therefore suggest that the scheme may be brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1948-9, as there is no urgency to sanction the scheme in the current year itself and as the Govt cannot undertake any further expr. in view of the retrenchment that is being introduced to cover the large deficit anticipated in the revenues.

13.1.47

DS

EPH 14/1/47

EPH

C2 834 Expn. A.U.O. 13/1

The notes from p.1 ante may be perused. This Dept recommended that the proposal to sanction an annual recurring grant of Rs 10,000/- to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, for a period of ten years or till the work of copying out the more important and valuable manuscripts in the library may be treated as a scheme for introduction in the current year itself. This Dept also suggested that the criteria laid down for Part II schemes should not be rigidly applied to the proposal and that it should be viewed only from the larger interests of the needs of the renaissance of Indian Medicine in this Province undertaken by Govt. Fin however suggests that the scheme may be brought forward as a Part II scheme for 1948-49, (1) as it does not satisfy any of the criteria laid down in the Fin U.O. Note at (1), (2) as it involves a "New Service", (3) as there is no urgency to sanction the scheme in the current year itself and (4) as the Govt cannot undertake any further expenditure in view of the retrenchment that is being introduced to cover the large deficit anticipated in the revenues.

2. The urgency of the scheme for introduction in the current year itself lies in the fact that it goes hand in hand with the scheme of Govt for the reorganisation of the system of Indian Medicine. If the work of copying and

42359-C2
22/1/47

the manuscripts on medicine in the library is taken on hand in the degree itself, all the medical books will be available at an early date for the Colleges of Indian Medicine and the Research Dept proposed to be opened by Govt. If on the other hands the proposal is treated as a Part II scheme for 1948-49 orders on the scheme can only issue in April 1949 and it may take a year or more thereafter for the work of copying out all the medical manuscripts in the library to be finished. It is also stated that many valuable documents in the library are on the verge of decay. It may therefore be not advisable to postpone the scheme for 1948-49. ~~if it can be helped otherwise~~. ~~The proposal may therefore be pressed in circulation before referring it to the standing finance committee~~

This is a very strong ground for not postponing the proposal
[signature] 21.1.47

(18)
15/1/47 The proposal is to copy out and publish the invaluable manuscripts in the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore and to pay a grant of Rs 10000 per annum towards its expenditure for a period of ten years or till the work is finished. Finance agree that the proposal is laudable but suggest that it may be treated as a Part II scheme for 1948-49 for want of funds instead of a scheme for introduction during the current year. Attention is invited to paras 3 and 4 of the D.P.I.'s letter on p 23 c.f.; unless the work is taken on hand immediately, it is likely to result in irreparable loss. In the circumstances the proposal may be pressed for introduction during the current year. ~~Hon Edn~~ May be circulated to Hon (Edn) H.M. (P.H.M) and H.P.M before the matter is referred to the Standing Finance Committee.

H.M. (Edn)
H.M. (P.H.M)
H.P.M

[signature] 17.1.47 DS 20/1/47 ASI [illegible] S [signature] 21/1/47 [signature] 21.1.47

[signature] 21.1.47

H.M. (Edn)
H.M. (P.H.M)
H.P.M
H.M. (Edn)
H.M. (P.H.M)
H.P.M

This is a very deserving subject. This matter has been continuously brought to my notice by various scholars. H.M. (Revenue) who had been there recently

7

32

had also sent me a note saying that this must be treated as urgent especially in view of the fact that many of the books are getting worn out and are on the verge of decay. I understand that this library contains many eminent books on Indian medicine and such other subjects and it will be a great loss if these are allowed to decay. We cannot accept that the provision of this amount may be necessary continuously for many long years. For the present we may accept the scheme being extended to five years and contribute Rs 10,000/- for getting those books printed. This may be referred to the Finance Committee of the Cabinet.

TSA
23-1-47

~~H.M.(P.H.M)~~
H.P.M.

These yearly grants will not help in the long run. The responsibility for the maintenance of this great library mostly unpublished manuscripts must be taken up by the Govt.
(1) The Govt should take over the library. In the meanwhile adequate grants for preservation, copying, publication & research in various subjects dealt with in the manuscripts must be made.
(2) The grant asked for may be sanctioned as a special case even in this year as the urgency of the matter cannot be exaggerated.
(3) Regarding medical manuscripts the proposed Research Institute in Indian medicine may depute some staff for study & research.

R.L.
9.2.47

This may be placed before S.F.C.
[signature]
24/2

24 FEB 1947 GOVERNMENT OF [illegible]

VR

7883

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. 1 - FEB 1947 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Secretary, E. & P.H.

33

Please see herewith a representation from the Secretary of the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore and the endorsement of H.M. Revenue. I think I have already recommended that some provision may be made in the matter and the matter may be treated as urgent in view of the fact that books are being destroyed. I would like to know what action is taken on that note.

TSA 31.1.47

H.M. Education.

Ex Dept C2

The main file on the subject was circulated to H.M.(Edn.), H.M.(P.H.&.M) and H.P.M. on 7-1-1947. The proposal in that file is to give a grant of Rs.10,000/- per annum for a period of 10 years to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, for catalbging and publishing the old valuable manuscripts in the library. This department suggested that the proposal may be treated as a scheme for introduction in the current year. Finance suggested that the proposal might be brought forward as a part II scheme for 1948-49. The file has not yet been received back from circulation.

May be ~~sent~~ circulated to H.M.(Edn.) and H.M. (Rev.).

15.2.47

TSA 27.2.47

1948-49 is too far off. Rs 10,000 p.a. for a library may also be too much and we need not commit ourselves to 10 yrs in advance 3 years may be enough for the present. Since Rs 5000/- may be given for the next year 1947-48 & the matter be brought before the 87. Fin. Comtee.

K.R.K 2.3.47

P.T.O

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. 0 - MAR 1947 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

* Col 4-1817 on 10/2/47

15/2/47

E & PH Dept
C2

A note for the Standing Finance Committee of the Cabinet is submitted. It may be sent to Fin Edn for acceptance before circulation.

13/3/47

13.3.47. S 14/3/47 Fin

Fin. (Exp. A)

(Please see the previous Fin. note on pp. 4—5 above and orders in Circulation on pp. 6—9 above.)

The draft note may be accepted and the case returned to E. P. H.

15/3.47 A.O. 15.3.47 A.S. 15/3

E - PH

E & P.H U.O No 43459 C2/46-5 Edn 14.3.47

Fin. u.o. 15026 Exp A-1 /47

May be circulated to Hon (Edn) before issue.

17.3.47 S 17/3/47 Hon (Fin) (Edn)

Draft approved. The note may be placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

18/3/47

Copies of the Note for the Standing Finance Committee have been sent to all Hon's Cabinet.

2 Two copies of the Note are placed below. Case may be sent to Fin Edn.

21.3.47 Fin

Edn. & P.H U.O. No. 43459-C2/46-6 Edn dated 21.3.47.

(Boxes)

Standing Finance Committee.

The Committee considered that a grant of Rs 10,000 should be made for the year 1947-8, and that the Education Department should draw up a scheme for future expenditure.

3/4/47

E - PH 34

V.E.

Fin u.o. 17591 SFC-1 /47

C2

The proposal in this case was originally for a recurring annual grant of Rs 10,000/- to the library. Finance considered that as the scheme involves a "New Service" it may be brought forward as a Part II scheme for 48-49. This dept pressed for the introduction of the proposal in the current year itself. It was decided in circulation that the matter may be placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

The Standing Finance Committee have recommended a grant of Rs 10,000/- for 47-48. In addition they have recommended that the Education department should draw up a scheme for future expenditure. Taking the recommendation of the Finance Committee as one involving a recurring expenditure the scheme should be treated as "New Service", the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs 2000/- per annum (Vide item I of para 1 of Fin. U.O note no. 65500 BG-2 dated 27.12.46). According to para 2 of the Fin U.O note, the proposal should be referred to the cabinet before it is sanctioned.

If the future scheme of expenditure proposed to be drawn up does not provide for an expenditure exceeding Rs 2000/- a note for the cabinet may not be necessary under the terms of the U.O note at (Y).

25186 Exp A.

2. A draft note for the Cabinet is kept below. May be sent to Finance and the Chief Secy for ~~Secretariat for remarks or~~ acceptance before circulation.

24.4.47 S 24/4/47 Fin. C.S.

24/4/47

25/4

E & P H U.O No. 43459 C2/47-7 Edn 25.4.47

12

C.2

Finance (Exp A)

(Previous Finance note on p 10 above.)

Please see the further notes of the E & P.H. Dept on p 11 above. The draft note may be perused and the file passed on to the Chief Secretary.

26.4.47

28.4.47

C.S. 28.4.47 28.4.47

Addl Secy / E & P.H

C.S.

Thro' B.S

28 may

E & P.H

Fin U.O. No 25186 Exp A1
28 - 4 - 47

C2

The Case may now be circulated to H.M (Edn) for approval of the draft note for the cabinet kept below.

RC 6.5.47

6/5/47

7.5.47

S 7/5/47

H.M. (Edn)

circulated

TSA 9.5.47

Re

Please see the orders in circulation above. copies of the note as corrected have been circulated to H.Ms, C.S and to the Private Secretary to H.E. The file may now be sent to Pub (Spl) Dept. and that Dept may be requested to include this item in the agenda of the next meeting of the cabinet.

RC 12.5.47

13/5/47

13-5-47 Public (B)

E & P.H U.O.M
H3459 C2/46 - 8 Edn
14.5.47

14/5

CV

E & P.H (C2)

Please see the decision arrived at by the Cabinet (item 2 on p. 53 c.f.) sanctioning the grant to the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore. A draft order is submitted for approval. Finance may see before issue.

Re 14.6.47

15.6.47 Fin

14/6/47

35

E & P.H U.O. No.
H3459 C2/46-9 Edn
16-6-47

36213
EA

Fin (Exp A)

(Previous Finance notes on p 12 above.)

Please see the further notes on pp 12-13 above and the decision of the Cabinet (item 2 on pp 53 c.f.). The draft order below may be ~~perused~~ altered as indicated in pencil and the case returned to E & P.H. (As the grant is treated as non-recurring and as it does not exceed Rs 10000 the expense is not a new service and no supplementary grant will be necessary)

17.6.47 17.6.47

18.6.47

18/6/47

A.D.S

E & P.H

C2

Fin U.O. 36213 EA
18/6/47

The draft as altered by Fin may now issue (A typed copy of the draft is put up)

27/6/47

27.6.47 S 27/6/47

Re 19/6.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1 MAY 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
MAY 1947

DEPUTY SECRETARY
16 MAY 1947
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
16 JUN 1947

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 JUN 1947
50988
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

F. No.

Enc.

From S. GOPALA[illegible] B.L.,
Member and Hony. Secretary
Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library,
Tanjore.

To The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

66686

36

Sir,

The Administrative Committee of the Tanjore Mahara
Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, at its meeting
31-7-47 placed on record its gratitude to the Government f
sanction of grant of Rs.10,000/- made this year. I am au
to communicate to you our grateful feelings for the timely
to pray that the sum of Rs.11,000/- will be ordered in due
be paid to the Library as a recurring grant every year, as
already in the memorandum submitted.

S. Gopala

Hony. secretary
T.M.S.S.A. Library Com

G.O.No 1372 Edn 30.6.47

May be taken with G.O.No. 1372 Edn E&P(Ec2)

V.S.

