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<i>Public</i> DEPARTMENT.	
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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Epigraphical
publication*

File No. 14.

Serial No. 4.

1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

No. $\frac{190}{14-4}$ Arch.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th January 1891.

SUBJECT.

Asks for Dr. Hultzsch's views in connection with Epigraphical publications.

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4. As at present advised,—the Government of India is disposed to consider that, if any arrangement such as that suggested is desirable, the grant for the limited term ending November 1892, of which after paying Dr. Burgess's claims Rs. 500 will remain, should be cancelled, and a smaller annual but permanent contribution, in the form of a subscription for a limited number of copies, should be substituted.

5. I am to ask that, with the permission of the Madras Government, Dr. Hultzsch may be called upon to submit an early report on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM
SIR E. C. BUCK, Kt.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Revenue & Agricultural Dept.
Archæology.

CALCUTTA, the 24th January 1891.

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In forwarding the accompanying copy of letters from Mr. Fleet and Dr. Burgess, I am directed to state that, before coming to a decision on the subject, the Government of India desire to learn the views of Dr. Hultzsch on the course which should be pursued in future in connection with epigraphical publications, and to request that when transmitting Dr. Hultzsch's reply the Government of Madras will favour the Government of India with their opinion.

2. A reference to paragraph 9 of Resolution No. 2—5-60, dated 5th May 1890, will show that the sum set aside for epigraphical publication on the reorganisation of the Archæological Department last year was Rs 4,000 a year. The Government of India are not aware whether Dr. Hultzsch receives any assistance from the Madras Government towards the publication of the inscriptions collected or deciphered by himself, but the sum above mentioned is intended to cover all expenditure chargeable to Imperial revenues for publications in this branch of Archæology, and the immediate question for consideration is how the grant may be utilized to the best advantage in the interests of Linguistic and Historical research.

3. During the current year the grant has been placed entirely at the disposal of Dr. Burgess for the publication of the *Epigraphia Indica*, a quarterly Journal started by Dr. Burgess in 1888, which, on his retirement, he offered to edit free of cost till completion of the first volume. He now asks to be allowed to continue the publication into another volume for which he would require Rs 6,500. This would involve the appropriation of the Imperial grant for one and-a-half years, leaving no funds to Dr. Hultzsch for any other publications. Dr. Burgess was allowed from 1886-87 to 1889-90 a grant of Rs 6,000 a year for translations of inscriptions by European scholars. A considerable amount of material has accumulated in his hands, and it is to secure its publication that his proposals are framed.

Mr. Fleet represents that the publication of the *Epigraphia* seriously interferes with the circulation of the *Indian Antiquary*, a periodical devoted to the

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2. As a preliminary, I would request a perusal of my letter to the Government of India, No. 13, dated the 15th February 1886—a printed copy of which is annexed for reference—in which I indicated the nature and importance of the work in this line that had to be provided for, the qualifications that are necessary for the proper control of it, and the only useful system of publication, in a final form, that can be adopted.

3. My remarks then were directed chiefly to the object of continuing the series of separate volumes of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, in which there have been published, by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, Volume I, "the Asoka inscriptions," and by myself Volume III; "the Gupta inscriptions." And I beg to draw attention specially to paragraph 7 of that letter, in which I pointed out that, without efficient management, the result would be to adopt, on behalf of Government, the inconvenient and inadvisable system of publishing in joint volumes detached contributions which are only subservient to the publication of connected series of inscriptions, each in its own separate volume.

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5. Setting aside its editorial shortcomings, which are conspicuous, this journal illustrates most pointedly the state of things that I foresaw. It groups together a number of detached inscriptions, most of which have not the slightest connection with each other. And there is the most absolute want of uniformity in the manner in which these inscriptions are treated, particularly in the fact that in the first two parts some of the texts have been romanised—a system which is the only proper one in the present day—whereas in Parts III and IV, all the contributors have been allowed to fall back into the Devanagari characters, the day of which has now gone by, and the use of which, from a printing point of view, is far more troublesome and consequently far more expensive.

6. Again, if this new journal were to be carried out to its full advertised scope, it would interfere most seriously with the continuance of the Journals of the various Asiatic Societies and other publications of the same kind of long standing. They have done excellent work in all the miscellaneous departments which it was intended to include in this new journal. There is no just reason why their sphere of usefulness should be destroyed by a rival which is bound to have that effect, because it is supported out of public money. And on the other hand there is no reason why any public money should be spent on matters which they are prepared to provide for.

7. As a matter of fact, however, nothing has as yet been published in the *Epigraphia Indica* except texts and translations of inscriptions. But in connection with this branch of the work, the starting of this journal has introduced a new element that has to be considered. Previous to its existence, epigraphical researches were pursued gratuitously, from pure love of the subject. Now, by the starting of the *Epigraphia Indica* the system of payment has been introduced. To this I raise no objection; for the work is such as to deserve the highest

remuneration that Government can afford to give, whether it is devoted to the final preparation of entire volumes, or to *ad interim* publications of this kind. But the attendant arrangements have entailed upon Government an expenditure that might have been avoided. Had Government done me the honour of consulting me then, if placed in command of the epigraphical materials that were collected for publication, I was at that time prepared to undertake the editorial control, and, in conjunction with Captain R. C. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, to publish the results in our journal the *Indian Antiquary* at our own expense, thus saving the Government all printing charges, and all miscellaneous expenditure over and above the payment of scholars for their work and the cost of lithographic plates to accompany their papers in selected cases. The *Indian Antiquary* of which I beg leave to submit, as a sample, copies of the parts for January, February, and March of this year, furnishes a pointed instance of what I have indicated in paragraph 6 above. It deals with all the subjects intended to be included in the *Epigraphia Indica*, except, of course, such purely departmental matters as lists of inscriptions and progress reports. All the best writers have contributed papers to it. But it is maintained at the expense of Captain Temple and myself. It does not yield, and it is not intended to yield, a profit. And consequently, as we are not in a position to spend more on it than we do at present, and to compete with Government in giving payment for the work that is done for it, epigraphical contributions have almost entirely ceased to be sent in to it; some of the writers of such papers having intimated that, as they receive payment for the results of their work if published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, they see no reason why they should not receive payment for similar work done for the *Indian Antiquary*.

8. The *Epigraphia Indica*, however, has been started. The fact of its existence has to be accepted. And, if Government intend to continue it, I certainly have no desire to oppose or compete with it. My only object is to do all that I can to help on the publication of Indian epigraphical materials. One most important point is to keep them as far as possible in some one journal whether the *Epigraphia Indica*, or any other; so that students of this special line of research and of those connected with it may know exactly where to find what they want; and I myself am prepared to write papers for the *Epigraphia Indica*, if it is continued; and I should have done so long before now, but that Dr. Burgess has avoided sending to me for disposal any of the materials that have been collected for publication in it.

9. I understand the present position to be, that Dr. Burgess, though now retired, continues to edit the *Epigraphia Indica*, up to September next, and that nothing has been yet decided as to what course is to be followed after that date.

10. What funds may be then available, and what the future intentions of Government may be, of course I do not know. But I take it for granted that Government will continue to provide as much money as can be spared for the collection and publication of epigraphical remains, which is by far the more important of the two branches of the work of the Survey—Epigraphy and Architecture. And I beg most respectfully to urge that, when the matter comes up for consideration, Government will be pleased to consult me, and, by giving me information as to the funds available and other details, to place me in a position to give a full opinion as to what can best be done.

11. Meanwhile I beg leave to submit the following preliminary remarks.

12. There is no necessity for Dr. Burgess to have any further connection with publication of inscriptions on behalf of Government. It is not as if he himself were a scholar. He can do nothing except distribute the materials that are obtained, collect the papers that are written and transmit them to the printers, and see that they are carried through the Press by the authors of them. And these details can, of course, at least as well be superintended by a properly qualified editor who can himself understand, appreciate, and, when necessary, criticise, papers that are to be published.

13. Of the names which appear on the cover of the *Epigraphia Indica* as those of assistant editors, three are of no importance whatever from the epigraphical point of view. Mr. Cousens and Mr. Rea are architectural surveyors and, incidentally, collectors of inscriptions; but they are nothing more. Dr. Führer is said to have a knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian, but he has given no public proof of this. He has done good work in the direction of exploration and collection, and is likely to do more. But he is quite unknown in the field of epigraphy. From no point of view is he a proper person to be the editor or assistant editor of an epigraphical journal. And I am in a position to say that, if, being employed as the editor of such a journal, he were to assume editorial functions, scholars, whose papers are worth having, would cease to write for it. With Dr. Hultzsch, Epigraphist to the Archaeological Survey of Madras, the case is different. He is a scholar, thoroughly well qualified for the work that has been entrusted to him and full of energy in carrying it out; and he is of good

position by birth, which is a point that cannot be disregarded in this matter. If the entire control of the *Epigraphia Indica* were made over to him as sole editor, and if it would not interfere too much with his own original work, he could certainly carry the journal on at least as well as has been the case hitherto; and he would, I believe, have the confidence of all the scholars who are prepared to write for it.

14. The last point that I have to urge at present is, that, under no circumstances is it necessary to place the editing of inscriptions for the Government of India in Continental hands, or to dispose of the materials in such a way that any portion of them would be published in Continental journals and in other languages than English. Though I say it myself, I am qualified to conduct all the editorial arrangements. If proper encouragement were only given to British scholars, and especially to the members of the Civil Service of India, to pursue the same lines of research, I have not the slightest doubt that, when the time comes for me to give them up, some one else of British nationality, equally competent, will be available to take my place. And I am willing to take up the work, on any terms on which any one else, properly qualified, will accept it, either now, in such leisure time as I have, or as an occupation when I retire from the Government service about two years hence, and to carry it on in a proper manner. Should the work be entrusted to me now, Dr. Hultzsch will co-operate, as joint editor with myself, as long as he holds his present official post.

15. I hope that the Government of India will excuse my addressing them on this subject. I have done so because the matter is one in which I am greatly interested, and because I am anxious to do everything possible to help on the objects of Government, whatever they may be. On the last occasion when epigraphical arrangements were made I had no opportunity of submitting any remarks. I hope that on the present occasion the Government will be pleased to give me the opportunity of adding anything that may be necessary to the remarks which I now beg leave to submit.

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remuneration that Government can afford to give, whether it is devoted to the final preparation of entire volumes, or to *ad interim* publications of this kind. But the attendant arrangements have entailed upon Government an expenditure that might have been avoided. Had Government done me the honour of consulting me then, if placed in command of the epigraphical materials that were collected for publication, I was at that time prepared to undertake the editorial control, and, in conjunction with Captain R. C. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, to publish the results in our journal the *Indian Antiquary* at our own expense, thus saving the Government all printing charges, and all miscellaneous expenditure over and above the payment of scholars for their work and the cost of lithographic plates to accompany their papers in selected cases. The *Indian Antiquary* of which I beg leave to submit, as a sample, copies of the parts for January, February, and March of this year, furnishes a pointed instance of what I have indicated in paragraph 6 above. It deals with all the subjects intended to be included in the *Epigraphia Indica*, except, of course, such purely departmental matters as lists of inscriptions and progress reports. All the best writers have contributed papers to it. But it is maintained at the expense of Captain Temple and myself. It does not yield, and it is not intended to yield, a profit. And consequently, as we are not in a position to spend more on it than we do at present, and to compete with Government in giving payment for the work that is done for it, epigraphical contributions have almost entirely ceased to be sent in to it; some of the writers of such papers having intimated that, as they receive payment for the results of their work if published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, they see no reason why they should not receive payment for similar work done for the *Indian Antiquary*.

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An early and favourable consideration of this will be esteemed a favour.

No. 163, dated Edinburgh, the 26th June 1890.

From—DR. J. BURGESS, C.I.E.,

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Testimony from foreign and English Orientalists proves that the *Epigraphia* supplies a felt want and when the publication is better known it will command an increasing sale, so that in a few years it may be difficult to procure. One serious drawback to it is the irregularity of issue: the printer, perhaps, for sufficient office reasons, is very slow in revising and forwarding proofs, and copies do not reach Europe for very long after they are due, so that subscribers have more than once believed the publication had stopped. Promptitude in printing would favourably influence the sales.

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5. The cost of translations, comments, &c., has not hitherto exceeded Rs7 per page all over. Of facsimile plates, I have perhaps been too sparing, but the cost of them has been about Rs800 for the year. The Asoka plates, now being begun, will raise this average; but if these are carried over to another volume, the complete volume formed by the first eight parts, of about 480 pages, will cost not more than Rs5,000 in *two* years, *i.e.*, Rs7-8 per copy and will sell to the trade at double this.

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File No. 14.

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1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

No. $\frac{190}{14-4}$ Arch.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th January 1891.

Despatched 28th January 1891

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SUBJECT.

Asks for Dr. Hultzsch's views in connection with Epigraphical publications.

17/6 February 91

Referred to Dr. Hultzsch

for favor of early report.

H. Hultzsch

Chief Secretary

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Dated Bijapur, Bombay Presidency, the 7th July 1890.

From—J. F. FLEET, Esq., C.I.E., Civil Service of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I UNDERSTAND that Dr. Burgess, who held the post of Director of the Archaeological Survey of India, has now retired; and that considerable alterations have been made in the constitution and scope of the Department. I am greatly interested in one branch of the work of the Department, viz., the collection and publication of the ancient inscriptions. I have been engaged in this line of research for the last twenty years, during which period I held for three and-a-half years (1883 to 1886) the special post of Epigraphist to the Government of India. And in addressing you on the subject of continuing the prosecution of these important historical researches, I venture to hope that my remarks may receive consideration.

2. As a preliminary, I would request a perusal of my letter to the Government of India, No. 13, dated the 15th February 1886—a printed copy of which is annexed for reference—in which I indicated the nature and importance of the work in this line that had to be provided for, the qualifications that are necessary for the proper control of it, and the only useful system of publication, in a final form, that can be adopted.

3. My remarks then were directed chiefly to the object of continuing the series of separate volumes of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, in which there have been published, by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, Volume I, "the Asoka inscriptions," and by myself Volume III, "the Gupta inscriptions." And I beg to draw attention specially to paragraph 7 of that letter, in which I pointed out that, without efficient management, the result would be to adopt, on behalf of Government, the inconvenient and inadvisable system of publishing in joint volumes detached contributions which are only subservient to the publication of connected series of inscriptions, each in its own separate volume.

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To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to recent arrangements respecting my drawings on the Comptroller of India Treasuries on account of epigraphical work, I have the honour to submit the following.

2. The *Epigraphia Indica* is supplying, at a minimum of cost, what has been pressed upon Government by scholars for the last forty years—the publication of ancient inscriptions. After some previous futile attempts by others, General Sir A. Cunningham in 1877 issued the first volume of a *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* containing lithographs of early Indian inscriptions, but without translations. An earnest effort was made soon after to have this important work carried out on better lines, and in 1882, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Bom.C.S., was appointed to the task, and after three and-a-half-years' labour and large expenditure one volume was produced. It is a most valuable contribution worthy of the author's reputation. But Government did not deem it desirable to continue the necessary expenditure of nearly R20,000 per annum and Mr. Fleet returned to his revenue duties in June 1886, and issued his volume last year.

3. It seemed feasible, with the materials I had collected or could easily obtain through the Provincial Surveys, that a periodical publication which would cost Government only the printing and a small honorarium to able scholars for translations would supply a great want and relieve the Architectural Reports of much matter that had better appear elsewhere; and in the interests of science I undertook to edit it gratuitously. After some delays Government was pleased to allow me to start the *Epigraphia Indica and Archaeological Survey Record*, of which the first part was prepared in October 1888, and publication was promised quarterly. The grant at my disposal was R6,000 per annum.

Testimony from foreign and English Orientalists proves that the *Epigraphia* supplies a felt want and when the publication is better known it will command an increasing sale, so that in a few years it may be difficult to procure. One serious drawback to it is the irregularity of issue: the printer, perhaps, for sufficient office reasons, is very slow in revising and forwarding proofs, and copies do not reach Europe for very long after they are due, so that subscribers have more than once believed the publication had stopped. Promptitude in printing would favourably influence the sales.

4. Uncertain at first as to the materials I might be able to secure, I offered to edit eight parts (to form a volume of about 480 pages, besides Index) free of editor's charge. These eight parts I hoped would be completed in October next. But, from the delays alluded to, only four parts have yet been received—the fifth ought to have been issued about two months ago,—and the remaining three are partly in type. These will form a collection of important historical inscriptions, in a volume of about the extent of Mr. Fleet's. But the materials on hand are by no means exhausted, and the great body of Asoka inscriptions undertaken early last year by Professor Bühler, not yet sent to press, will form one of the most important contribution to Indian Epigraphy made for forty years. It is partly with special reference to these, which have already been the subject of correspondence that I now ask the instructions of Government.

5. The cost of translations, comments, &c., has not hitherto exceeded R7 per page all over. Of facsimile plates, I have perhaps been too sparing, but the cost of them has been about R800 for the year. The Asoka plates, now being begun, will raise this average; but if these are carried over to another volume, the complete volume formed by the first eight parts, of about 480 pages, will cost not more than R5,000 in two years, i.e., R7-8 per copy and will sell to the trade at double this.

6. If Government agrees to continue the work for another complete volume, I am willing to give my services free as editor, the necessary outlay for translations, facsimiles and postage being provided by Government. This I do because it is so important that the Asoka inscriptions should be issued and that other matter in hand is more than sufficient to complete the present volume. For the second volume, besides the Asoka inscriptions, I have a good deal of other matter; and if Mr. Cousens, Dr. Führer, Mr. Garrick and others, are encouraged to obtain and send me facsimiles of important inscriptions (to which I could direct them) it will be easy to complete it. There would then be added to the *Corpus Inscriptionum* two volumes of very important documents at a very trifling outlay, and which would ultimately be largely

recouped by sales. If the very moderate amount I request is agreed to, I undertake that it will be economically employed. The expenditure necessary for the Asoka inscriptions included, I consider that Rs. 6,500 spread over two years, or according to the expedition of the printing, will be sufficient, say Rs. 4,000 for next year to cover the Asoka inscriptions and any unexpended balance with Rs. 2,500, or an equivalent fresh grant for the following year.

7. If Government refuse this, which I trust they will not, since I offer to give freely much laborious service to aid in its accomplishment, then the only alternative is to increase the size of the volume now printing so as to include all the papers arranged for, and lay aside many important inscriptions that it is most desirable should be published, a course to be deprecated, as three extra parts or thereabouts will be required to include the matter arranged for and only five more to complete a second volume.

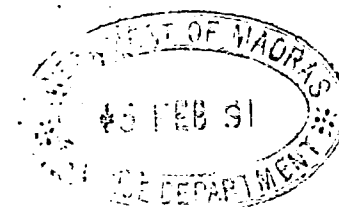
An early and favourable consideration of this will be esteemed a favour.

No. $\frac{190}{14-1}$ Arch.

FROM

SIR E. C. BUCK, Kt.,

Secretary to the Government of India,



TO

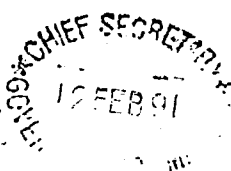
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Revenue & Agricultural Dept.
Archæology.

CALCUTTA, the 24th January 1891.

SIR,

Despatch 28th January 1891.



In forwarding the accompanying copy of letters from Mr. Fleet and Dr. Burgess, I am directed to state that, before coming to a decision on the subject, the Government of India desire to learn the views of Dr. Hultzsch on the course which should be pursued in future in connection with epigraphical publications, and to request that when transmitting Dr. Hultzsch's reply the Government of Madras will favour the Government of India with their opinion.

2. A reference to paragraph 9 of Resolution No. 2-5-60, dated 5th May 1890, will show that the sum set aside for epigraphical publication on the reorganisation of the Archæological Department last year was Rs. 4,000 a year. The Government of India are not aware whether Dr. Hultzsch receives any assistance from the Madras Government towards the publication of the inscriptions collected or deciphered by himself, but the sum above mentioned is intended to cover all expenditure chargeable to Imperial revenues for publications in this branch of Archæology, and the immediate question for consideration is how the grant may be utilized to the best advantage in the interests of Linguistic and Historical research.

3. During the current year the grant has been placed entirely at the disposal of Dr. Burgess for the publication of the *Epigraphia Indica*, a quarterly Journal started by Dr. Burgess in 1888, which, on his retirement, he offered to edit free of cost till completion of the first volume. He now asks to be allowed to continue the publication into another volume for which he would require Rs. 6,500. This would involve the appropriation of the Imperial grant for one and-a-half years, leaving no funds to Dr. Hultzsch for any other publications. Dr. Burgess was allowed from 1886-87 to 1889-90 a grant of Rs. 6,000 a year for translations of inscriptions by European scholars. A considerable amount of material has accumulated in his hands, and it is to secure its publication that his proposals are framed.

Mr. Fleet represents that the publication of the *Epigraphia* seriously interferes with the circulation of the *Indian Antiquary*, a periodical devoted to the

2
L. P. 10.0. 322/91.

80. 395
2.6.90
485/6
29.4.8
255
27.3.9

Bangalore,
10th February 1891.

No. 42.

From

Dr. E. Kultrsch,

Government Epigraphist,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Madras.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. Buck.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to Submit the following remarks on the Subject of epigraphical publications:

2. It is an acknowledged fact that, — India having failed to produce historians of her own, — epigraphy has been and continues to be the only true guide in our attempts to clear up her history. The decipherment of inscriptions has also enabled us to assign safe dates to ancient monuments and to literary records and has thrown considerable light on the development of Indian languages and alphabets. Thus epigraphy fully deserves the support which it has hitherto received from Government and which, I trust, will not be withdrawn from it.

3. There are two ways in which documents

on Stone and Copper may be grouped together. They may be published in the order in which they are discovered and copied, or ²¹those locally, dynastically or chronologically connected with each other may be published in separate volumes. Each of these two methods of publication is important in its own way. The second presupposes the first and will, as far as we can see now, be applicable only in a limited number of cases where abundance of materials necessitates their collection for final treatment and easy reference. The most perfect specimen of the second kind is Mr Fleet's Gupta volume which will never be surpassed in its thoroughness of scholarship and accuracy of detail. It is to be hoped that Professor Bühler will have an opportunity for publishing in a similar final volume the inscriptions of Kōka which he has already deciphered and interpreted in various learned periodicals. In due course the Valabhi, Kāshtrakūta and Chalukeya inscriptions which have been made accessible through the researches of Professor Bühler and Mr Fleet, will have to form the subject of special volumes.

4. At the same time the first mentioned kind of epigraphical publications deserves the warmest support of Government. The chief

21
 8/10/84
 12/3/80

exponents of this method are the Indian Antiquary, thirteen volumes of which were edited by Dr Burgess and ~~for~~^{now} by Mr Fleet, and recently, the Epigraphia Indica. The importance for Indian history of the labours of various scholars which have been made known through these mediums since 1873, cannot be overrated. The fact that the Indian Antiquary encompasses the same subjects as the Epigraphia Indica, need not, I think, induce Government to discontinue the latter. There are ample materials left for both, and the immediate publication by European scholars in an official journal of the epigraphical finds made by the Archaeological Surveyors is an arrangement which has met with general approval. As the Government of Madras have most liberally undertaken to provide the cost of the printing of my own volumes from provincial funds, the whole imperial grant of Rs 4000 would be available for the Epigraphia. I am not in a position to say if Professors Bühler and Kielhorn would be willing to continue their contributions if this grant were cancelled and the payments to authors stopped. As regards myself I beg to state my willingness to act gratuitously as joint editor.

5. If Government should be pleased to sanction the continuance of the Epigraphia Indica, I suggest that the following rules might be adopted

to ensure its success:

a. The Archaeological Surveyors in the Northern presidencies might be directed to forward all facsimiles of inscriptions to the editors.

b. It might be left to the choice of the author if he wants the text printed in the Devanagari or in the Roman character. As this question still is and will perhaps ever remain sub judice, the exclusive adoption of one of the two methods might prevent those scholars who hold the opposite view, from participation.

c. Much space might be saved in future by following the Indian Antiquary in printing the text of poetical inscriptions according to the lines of the originals and not, as done hitherto in the Epigraphia, in half and even in quarter verses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. Hultzsch
Epigraphist.

Public C. No. 422.

From,

Dr. E. Hultzsch.

Govt. Epigraphist.

Bombay.

No 42.

D/ 10-2-91.

Rd 12-2-91.

C No 322 nt 2.

Submitting remarks
on the subject of epigraphical
publications.

Public Dept

C. No. 322+
422.

For orders as to what remarks
are to be made to the Govt. of India
when forwarding Dr. Hultzsch's letter.

With reference to para 2 of
the G. of I. Letter No. 190 Archaeological
17/4
of 24th January it is observed that this
Govt. has already published one volume
of the inscriptions collected by Dr.
Hultzsch and that others are in
preparation.

There is evidently a considerable
amount of scholarly jealousy in opera-
tion here. But as to the merit and
qualification of the two men, Fleet
& Burgess, there can be no doubt
of the superiority of the former; and
I think it was a great mistake of
the Govt. of India to place of narrow-
minded ~~conscience~~ stringiness to take
him off the special work. As he says
himself - though it would doubtless
have been better for any one else -
he is a scholar & Burgess is not. I
think the Govt. of India themselves
advised to put the whole work in
Mr Fleet's hands as proposed by him
of the materials which Dr. Burgess Col-
l. has got hold of can be recovered. 18/2
As for Dr. Hultzsch's work, there
need be no difficulty. He is working
in this Presidency and we print
or publish everything he turns out.

19 Feb.
19 Feb.
Dr. Fleet may be ^{right} in saying this
it is of importance to have a gentleman
as well as a scholar as editor of the
Epigraphia, but ~~that~~ that Burgess
Hultzsch is ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~superior~~ ^{superior} to Burgess
but it implies that W. B. is no
gentleman.

agree in the proposals set out above.

W
20/2/91

Epigraphical Publications

E

Circulars

C.18/2
R.27/2

Public DEPARTMENT.

[5]

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No. 322 of 1891, dated 24.1.91 from C of I.

Current No. 422 of 1891, dated 10.2.91 from D. Hultzsch.

Order 26. Feb 91 N° 148.

D. Hultzsch's letter will be forwarded to the Government of India

RECEIVED
27 FEB 91
IN MS

N° 149.

Letter to the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Rev. Olegue! Dept.

RECEIVED
27 FEB 91
IN MS

MS
25 Feb

Sir,
In reply to your No 190 Archaeological
7.24. January last on the subject of
epigraphical publications, I am
directed to forward the accompanying
copy of a letter from D. Hultzsch
to whom, as requested, your letter
was referred for report.

* N° 42 of 10th Feb 91.

2. I am further to inform
you

you that this Govt. is of opinion
that, if the material now in
the possession of Dr. Buegar
can be secured, the interests
of linguistic and historical
research will be best served
by placing the entire work connected
with the editing of inscriptions
for the Govt. of India in the hands
of Mr. Fleet, as proposed by him.

3. In regard to Dr. Huthsch's
publications, I am to state that
this Govt. is prepared to publish
the inscriptions collected by him
as long as he is employed in
this Presidency. One volume
of these, I am to point out, has
already been published and others
are under preparation.

(from order)
M. H.

C. 24/2
R. 25/2

Epigraphical Papers

(From Order)

June
C. 24/2
R. 25/2

C. 24/2
R. 25/2

BACK PAPER, No.

or 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

or 18

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ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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