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## MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| G.O. No. 2678              | Press<br><del>Mis.</del> |
| 14.115<br>Dated 5-10-1860. |                          |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
5th October 1866.*

No. 114. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, (Financial,) to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 23rd August 1866, No. 69 :—

1. I have to acquaint you that a work on the Textile Manufactures of India, which has been for some time in preparation under the supervision of Dr. J. Forbes Watson, Reporter on the Products of India, is now completed, and that one copy of the same will shortly be transmitted to your Government, via the Overland route.

2. The work consists of eighteen volumes, containing seven hundred working samples of cotton, silk, and woollen textiles of Native manufacture.

3. I have to request that you will make such arrangements, with reference to this volume, as may seem best calculated to promote the objects set forth in the accompanying Memorandum and in the introduction to the work by Dr. Watson

on the subject, copies\* of which are herewith forwarded.

\* Three.

No. 115. ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1866, No. 2,678.

Miscellaneous.

The requisition in paragraph 3 will be attended to, on receipt of the work in question. Meanwhile, this Despatch, with its enclosures, will be communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trade Association, and will also be placed on the Editor's table.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.  
„ the Chamber of Commerce.  
„ the Trade Association.  
„ the Editor's Table.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No 3

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Madras

Financial

Sealed Packet contains One Receipt of the P.D.A.  
(with Key attached) for One case (specimens of  
the textile manufactures of India)  
Sent per Southern Mail Steamer of  
11<sup>th</sup> October 1866.

INDIA OFFICE.

Vide Financial despatch to Madras  
No 69, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug. 1866.



W. de J. 1815. Part 1.  
The Textile Manufactures of  
Andhra  
Parcel ticket for case despatched  
to Madras by Southampton  
Steamer of 1<sup>st</sup> in Island.

No. 35 Received in good order and well-conditioned from Dr. Forbes Watson  
to be forwarded per Railway to SOUTHAMPTON for Shipment per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's  
Steam Ship Jayore whereof is Commander for the present Voyage Bloote and now riding  
at Anchor in the Port of SOUTHAMPTON and bound for ALEXANDRIA the undermentioned Packages:—

| MARK OR ADDRESS.                            | DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGE. | DECLARED CONTENTS.   | VALUE. | WEIGHT. |    | MEASUREMENT. |         | VALUE upon which an ad valorem Franchise has been paid, whereby the Company lose five upon themselves. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|----|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                             |                         |                      |        | Rs.     | P. | Feet.        | Inches. |                                                                                                        |
| To the<br>Rt Hon the Governor<br>in Council | One case<br>fine        | Cabinet &<br>pattern | £200   |         |    | 15           | 2       | Two hundred<br>and fifty pounds                                                                        |

Being *measured* valued as above and are to be landed at the Port of ALEXANDRIA and forwarded to SUEZ at the Company's expense and to be re-shipped *also* at the Company's expense into one of the Company's Steam Ships bound for MADRAS and are to be delivered subject to the conditions at the foot of this Parcel Receipt but not to any other exceptions in the like good order and well-conditioned at the aforesaid Port unto *as above* or to his or their Assigns Freight and Additional Freight for the above Goods being paid in LONDON by the Shippers Steam Ship lost or not lost. In Witness whereof the Agent of the said Steam Ship hath approved to this Parcel Receipt.

Dated in LONDON 29<sup>th</sup> Sept 1952 186 6

This Parcel Receipt is issued subject to the following conditions and exceptions:—

[illegible]

The following Charges have, *to be* paid in England:—

THE WITHIN  
WILL NOT BE DELIVERED  
EXCEPT  
ON PRODUCTION OF THIS  
PARCEL TICKET.

Freight *per order*  
Additional Freight ..... *£10.10.10* *or freight*

Memorandum on the Distribution in Britain and India of the  
Collections of Specimens of the Textile Manufactures of India.

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1. The collections in question consist of twenty sets of eighteen volumes. Each set contains seven hundred *working samples* of cotton, silk, and woollen textiles of native manufacture, obtained from various places in India. The corresponding specimens in the different sets bear the same number, and all are accompanied by details respecting the length, breadth, and weight, &c., of the *pieces* of which they originally formed a part.

2. This collection of samples affords a guide to a large class of manufactures suited to the Indian market which has as yet received but little attention in this country; and it illustrates the principles which must be observed in the attempt to introduce designs which will please the tastes of a people whose appreciation of art, as applied to textile decoration, is of a high order.

3. With reference to the disposal of the work, the following remarks are submitted:—  
The original intention was that the whole of the twenty sets should be distributed in this country. Further consideration, however, points to the expediency of placing a certain number of them in India: 1st, because this course will facilitate those trade operations between the two countries which it is the object of the work to promote and encourage; and 2ndly, because it is possible that the collection may be of direct use to the Indian manufacturer. Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding the expediency of fostering the mill-system in India, there can be no doubt as to the *right* which the Indian manufacturer has to participate in a measure like the present, so that he may at least be placed on an equal footing with the manufacturers of this country.

4. It seems to be clearly for the advantage of India that every facility should be given to the introduction, from this country, of such manufactures as can be supplied to the people there more cheaply than by hand labour on the spot. The *many* will thus be benefited, and the hardship which may possibly fall upon the *few* will not be serious or long felt, since their labour will soon be diverted into new and, in all probability, more profitable channels.

5. The chief advantage, however, which is likely to attend the distribution in India of a certain number of the sets of textile specimens will, it is believed, arise from the opportunity which will thereby be afforded to the agent in India of directing the attention of his correspondent here to the articles suited to the requirements of his constituents. It will facilitate the giving of orders in a manner which will constitute a safer trade operation than if the manufacturer were of his own accord to imitate certain examples, and then send the goods to India *on speculation*. For instance, the agent in India may call his Home Correspondent's attention to a certain number in a certain volume, and ask him to send out something as like it as possible, or with such alterations as he may see fit to suggest.

6. So also by the aid of this collection an agent in this country may easily order from India such goods as he may think would suit this market. Still further, the collection will show the manufacturer or merchant in one part of India the classes of goods produced elsewhere in India, and in the way just described give him facilities for making purchases.

7. Another advantage likely to accrue from the work in question and other similar efforts to impart a practical knowledge of our Indian manufactures, is that we shall be able to determine what productions can and what cannot be made most cheaply by machinery. This is a point which it is important to decide. It will probably be found that many of the more elaborate India patterns will have still to be produced by hand.

8. It is, therefore, recommended that of the twenty sets of volumes, thirteen remain in this country and that seven be sent to India.

9. In deciding what places in this country should be chosen, those seats of commerce more immediately interested in Textile Manufactures naturally come first, and after these come such places as possess Industrial Museums or other institutions calculated to afford the necessary protection, facilities of access, &c.

10. The proposed distribution, as will be observed from the following list, will still leave some important places unsupplied. These are, however, in almost every instance situated near to one or other of the selected localities, and as the conditions attached to the gift should secure free access to the work to all persons practically interested, the disadvantage here alluded to will not prove serious.

11. The places referred to are Belfast; Bradford\*; Dublin; Edinburgh\*; Glasgow; Halifax\*; Huddersfield\*; Liverpool; Macclesfield\*; Manchester; Preston\*; and Salford\*—in all.

\* The places marked with an asterisk are those for presentation to which sanction has already been obtained through the application of their authorities.

12. In India I have to recommend that a set be placed in each of the following places, viz.: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, the North-western Provinces, the Punjab, and lastly in Berar.

13. With respect to the three last-named divisions either Allahabad, Mirzapore, or Agra in the North-western Provinces, Unrisur or Lahore in the Punjab, and Oomrawutte or Nagpore in Berar, will probably be found the most suitable, but it may be left to the respective Governments of the divisions in question to decide on the exact locality.

14. Regarding the conditions on which the gift should be presented,—the first should be that due provision be made for its permanent protection, and that freedom of access be afforded to all properly recommended and practically interested persons.

15. The sets should be assigned in trust to the chief commercial authorities in the selected places, for the use not only of those connected with the district in which they are deposited, but of non-residents also, who can show a practical interest in Textile manufactures. The proposed plan of sending seven of the sets to India, diminishes the number of commercial centres in this country which will receive a copy, and it therefore becomes the more necessary that those which do get one should be required to make it easy of access to agents, merchants, and manufacturers who reside in those which do not.

16. This should apply also to the foreign manufacturer or agent who may wish to consult the collection. The interests of India require that nothing should be done to prevent her from receiving the benefits which may arise from competition between different sources of supply, or to interfere with the extension to other countries of the knowledge of the manufactures and products she is prepared to sell.

17. It is admitted to be for the mutual advantage of India and of this kingdom that the most intimate commercial relations should exist between them. Nothing will conduce to this more certainly than a full and correct knowledge of what India can produce and what her people want. The means of acquiring this knowledge these volumes furnish, so far at least as Textile Manufactures are concerned. The twenty sets may be regarded as twenty Industrial or Trade Museums, placed here and there in the two countries, and it is but a reasonable expectation that they will be extensively studied and consulted by the manufacturers of both. The result of this will assuredly be an increased interchange of commodities. The British manufacturer will learn what goods are likely to prove saleable in India, and what he can produce more cheaply than the native can; while the British merchant may find among some of the delicate fabrics of India, or of those which are elaborately decorated, articles which it will be profitable to import, because they can be made more cheaply in the East. In addition to this, in consequence of each set being as much as possible an exact counterpart of all the others, these Museums will facilitate trade operations in the way already described, and will enable merchants to give, and manufacturers to execute, orders more readily and more accurately than they otherwise could.

18. In conclusion, I have now to suggest that the authorities in the selected districts should, previously to the actual presentation of the work, undertake as follows:—

- 1st. To provide for the permanent protection of the work by placing it in the charge of a proper and responsible person, or persons, in a suitable building.
- 2nd. To afford the requisite facilities for consulting the work; subject, however, to the condition that under no circumstances shall any of the volumes be removed for purposes of exhibition or reference.
- 3rd. That access to the work be given to any person bearing an order to that effect signed by the President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the Society of Arts; the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, or Secretaries of the Chambers of Commerce; the Chairman or Secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce; the President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association; the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary of the Cotton Brokers Association; the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary of the Liverpool East India and China Association; by the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, or Secretaries of such other Associations for the promotion of Commerce as now exist, or may hereafter be formed; and by the Reporter on the Products of India.

(Signed)

J. FORBES WATSON,

Reporter on the Products of India to the  
Secretary of State for India in Council.

INDIA MUSEUM, July 1866.

P.S. In order to aid the manufacturer and merchant in studying the collection, a work has also been prepared which analyzes and classifies the whole of the 700 specimens according to function, material, quality, and style of ornamentation. The same work explains and gives illustrations of the modes of wearing the different garments which constitute the clothing of the people of India. The Introduction to it also enters into the consideration of the various ways in which it is believed the series of collections will prove beneficial to India and to Britain. It is therefore appended to this memorandum.—J. F. W.

## TEXTILE MANUFACTURES AND COSTUMES

OF THE

## PEOPLE OF INDIA.

### INTRODUCTION.

SPECIMENS of all the important Textile Manufactures of India existing in the stores of the India Museum have been collected in eighteen large volumes, of which twenty sets have been prepared, each set being, as nearly as possible, an exact counterpart of all the others. The eighteen volumes, forming one set, contain 700 specimens, illustrating, in a complete and convenient manner, this branch of Indian Manufactures. The twenty sets are to be distributed in Great Britain and India—thirteen in the former and seven in the latter—so that there will be twenty places, each provided with a collection exactly like all the others, and so arranged as to admit of the interchange of references when desired.

Each sample has been prepared in such a way as to indicate the character of the whole piece from which it was cut, and thus enable the manufacturer to reproduce the article if he wishes to do so. In other words, the eighteen volumes contain 700 *working samples or specimens*.

The twenty sets of volumes may thus be regarded as *Twenty Industrial Museums*, illustrating the Textile Manufactures of India, and promoting trade operations between the East and West, in so far as these are concerned.

To make this series of Museums, however, accomplish more fully and properly the end in view, it was felt that *something* was needed beyond the mere bringing together of specimens, and this something the present volume is intended to supply.

The interests of the people in India, as well as those of the people at Home, are concerned in this matter, and *both interests must be considered*. Our remarks in the first instance, however, will apply more particularly to the latter.

About two hundred millions of souls form the population of what we commonly speak of as India; and, scant though the garments of the vast majority may be, an order to clothe them all would try the resources of the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. It is clear, therefore, that India is in a position to become a magnificent customer. She may still be this, and yet continue to seek her supplies in part from herself; for to clothe but a mere per-centage of such a vast population would double the looms of Lancashire.

This is what might and may be; but *that which is*, is greatly otherwise, for, in point of fact, India buys but sparingly of our manufactures.

Many things probably combine to bring about this result, and it is not our purpose here to inquire into them all. But there are some which are important and apparent, and to these allusion should be made.

If we attempt to induce an individual or a nation to become a customer, we endeavour to make the articles which we know to be liked and needed, and these we offer for sale. We do not make an effort to impose on others *our own tastes and needs*, but we produce what will please the customer and what he wants. The British manufacturer follows this rule generally; but he seems to have failed to do so in the case of India, or to have done it with so little success, that it would almost appear as if he were incapable of *appreciating* Oriental tastes and habits.

There are probably few things beyond the understanding of our manufacturers, but it will be admitted that some education in the matter is necessary, and that without it the value of certain characteristics of Indian ornament and form will not be properly realized. This supposes the means of such education to be readily accessible, which hitherto has not been the case, simply because manufacturers have not known with any certainty what goods were

suitable.\* To attain to skill in meeting Eastern tastes and Eastern wants will require study and much consideration even when the means of study are supplied; but up to the present time the manufacturer has had no *ready opportunity* of acquiring a full and correct knowledge of what was wanted.

The deficiency here alluded to will, we believe, be supplied by these local Museums, and the object of the present work is to give further aid to those who consult them. If the manufacturer should still encounter difficulties, when exceptional points are in question, these can be got over by reference to the parent and more elaborate collection in the India Museum; and there also full information on doubtful matters can be obtained. In fact, it is but reasonable to expect that this will occasionally be necessary.

The 700 specimens (and we again point out that they are all what is called *working samples*) show what the people of India affect and deem suitable in the way of textile fabrics, and if the supply of these is to come from Britain, they must be *imitated* there. *What is wanted, and what is to be copied to meet that want*, is thus accessible for study in these Museums.

It was thought, however, that something more than mere specimens was needed to enable the manufacturer to do this intelligibly. It was necessary that he should know how the garment was worn, by which sex, and for what purpose—how, in short, the people were clothed, as well as the qualities of the fabrics they used. It was further necessary that he should know why certain arrangements of ornamentation were adopted, as well as the styles of ornamentation and the materials employed.† Information on these points, and on many other similar ones, the present volume is also intended to supply.

\* We are quite aware of the efforts which of late years have been made, more particularly by Glasgow and Manchester, to manufacture *Sarees* and some similar loom-made articles of clothing; the result, however, has been insignificant when we remember the extent of the consumption of such articles.

† The steadiness of Indian taste and fashion is a point to which the manufacturers' attention should be directed. Among the people of India there is not that constant desire for change in the material and style of their costume which is so noticeable in Europe. Some patterns which are now favourites, have been so for centuries, and certain articles of dress were ages ago very much what they now are. It is not, however, to be understood from this that new styles of ornamentation have not been occasionally introduced by the native manufacturer in recent times. What this note is intended to convey is simply that there is a much greater fixity of fashion in India than in Europe, and it is not necessary to point out that this has a very direct bearing on the operations of trade.

It is shown that a very large proportion of the clothing of the people of India, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, consists of articles which are untouched by needle or scissors. These articles leave the loom in a state ready to be worn, and have their analogues in our Shawls, Plaids, and Scarfs. The principal of these are the Turbans, Loongees, and Dhotees worn by men, and the Sarees worn by women.

The Dhotee is nothing but a scarf folded round the loins and brought up between the legs, and this constitutes the whole clothing of a large number of the lower and poorer classes. The Loongee, again, is a similar but larger scarf or plaid, worn over the shoulders and upper part of the body. The Turban is a longer and narrower scarf, which is folded round the head to form a head-dress. The Sarree, or woman's plaid, is used to cover both the body and the head.

Loongees, Dhotees, Sarees, and Turbans have each different functions, and the quality of the fabric must fulfil these; they have appropriate lengths and breadths, and these must be considered; they have suitable modes or styles of ornamentation, and these too must be kept in view.

In order to enable the manufacturer to do this easily and successfully, the 700 specimens have in the present work been arranged in groups—thus Turbans have been considered separately, and then Loongees, and so on. These large groups have been again subdivided, and the basis of this subdivision has been the quality of the body of the garment, the material of which it is made, the mode of ornamentation, &c. Thus Loongees made of cotton are not associated with those made of silk; nor are those in which gold thread is used for their decoration conjoined with those in which coloured cotton or silk is so employed.

This work, therefore, may be regarded as an analysis of the contents of the eighteen volumes, and a classification of them according to function, quality, material, and decoration.

Many important facts stand saliently out as the result of this analysis; such, for instance, as that by far the larger proportion of the clothing of the people of India is made of cotton; that there are certain colours or tones of colour which are favorites; that gold is largely used in the ornamentation of all sorts of fabrics—cotton as well as silk—and that in the decoration of every garment regard is always had to the special purpose which that garment is intended to fulfil.

Indeed, the modes of ornamentation are so peculiar and so characteristic, that it will often be found that nothing beyond a difference in this respect separates one group from another. Too much attention cannot be given to this point. A piece of cloth may be offered for sale whose length and breadth and quality may fit it admirably for a Turban or a Loongee, yet it may prove utterly unsaleable because its decoration is unsuitable and injures its usefulness; or because it is not in good taste from the Indian's point of view; or, farther, because its colours are not fast and will not admit of the constant and rough washing to which his clothing is subjected.

It must not be thought that the Taste of India takes delight in what is gaudy and glaring.

No one will study the contents of these volumes and come to that conclusion. On the contrary, there will be found there good evidence that Indian taste in decoration is, in the highest degree, refined. Such combinations of form and colour as many of these specimens exhibit *everyone will call beautiful*; and this beauty has one constant feature—a quietness and harmony which never fail to fascinate. This also can be said of it—there is no waste of ornamentation, which is present where it should be, and absent where it should not be. The portions which are concealed when the garment is on the wearer are rarely decorated; nor is there any of that lavish expenditure of ornament which so often purchases *show* at the expense of *comfort*. It is in obedience to this principle that the decoration of those loom-made garments is nearly always confined to one or both ends, or to one or both borders, according to circumstances.

We trust that the importance of this class of Indian garments has been made as clear as it should be. We refer to *those garments which leave the loom ready for wear*—the Turbans, Loongees, Dhotees, and Sarees, which bear a certain resemblance to our Shawls, Plaids, and Scarfs, though they by no means serve the same purposes. The photographs interspersed throughout the work illustrate fully the various modes of wearing them. It cannot be too often repeated that they constitute a large portion of the whole clothing of the people;

and it is clear that the nation which desires to supply that clothing can only be successful in doing so by offering garments of this character for sale.

But while they constitute a large portion they by no means constitute the whole. In all times—past and present—Mahomedans have worn vestments made out of Piece-goods by the aid of scissors and needles, and Hindus have long and increasingly been following them in this respect. Jackets and Coats and Trousers are worn by men, and Bodices, Trousers, and Skirts or petticoats, by women. These are not made as they are with us in Europe, but, nevertheless, they may appropriately enough go by these names.

Many of the photographs are inserted to show the various styles of these vestments, and the volumes contain numerous specimens of the piece-goods out of which they are made.

Like the loom-made garments, these also consist chiefly of cotton, and among them appear the beautiful muslins of Dacca. They are so exquisitely fine that we have dwelt at considerable length on the mode of their manufacture, and on the question of comparative fineness as raised between them and the most delicate muslins hitherto produced in Europe. A careful consideration of all the evidence which has yet been brought to bear on this question leads clearly to the conclusion, that the weavers of Dacca can and do produce a fabric which, *for fineness, as well as for all other good qualities, has nowhere been equalled.* While on this subject we have taken occasion to speak of the character and extent of Sizing used by the native weaver. This is a point of great practical importance, as it has been thought, and probably correctly so, that the Size often used by the British manufacturer is the cause of that *mildewing* which is so destructive to the cotton goods sent from this country to India.

Among the piece-goods also occur a number of specimens of the loom-made Brocades and of the Hand-Embroideries of India. There may be little hope of Europe ever being able to make these cheaper than India herself can; but, as a mere lesson in taste, the study of them may prove useful to the Home manufacturer.\*

\* Those who may wish to acquire an extended knowledge of the variety and beauty of these exquisite productions will have to consult the collection at the India Museum as now attached to the Department of the Reporter on the Products of India.

This leads us to remark that there are certain fabrics which will probably always be best and most cheaply manufactured by hand. It is found to be so even in this country, where the powers of machinery have been pushed to their utmost. The hand-loom weaver still exists amongst us, nor is it likely that he will ever cease to do so. Less likely still is it that machinery will ever be able to drive him from the field in India. The very fine and the richly decorated fabrics of that country will probably always require the delicate manipulation of human fingers for their production.

In such manufactures the foremost place will be taken by that country which can most cheaply supply labour, intelligence, and refined taste—all three combined. This being the case, it is not probable that England will ever be able to compete successfully with the native manufacturer in the production of fabrics of this sort. The reverse, indeed, is in every sense probable, and the native looms will continue to yield the Embroideries, the Shawls, and the Carpets, for which they are already so famous. They will continue to do this for the customer in India, and it is quite possible, when the beauty of some of their productions is better known and appreciated, that they will find profitable customers in the far West as well. Such a hope is not without something to rest on, and it may be the sooner realized now that these collections have been made.

In the meantime the British manufacturer must not look for his customers to the upper ten millions of India, but to the hundreds of millions in the lower grades. The plainer and cheaper stuffs of cotton, or of cotton and wool together, are those which he has the best chance of selling, and those which he would be able to sell largely, if in their manufacture he would keep well in view the requirements and tastes of the people to whom he offers them.

This naturally brings us to the more special consideration of the manner in which the interests of India are concerned in the matter.

We know India now-a-days as a country whose Raw Products we largely receive. We pay for these partly in *kind* and partly in *money*; but India never buys from us what will repay our purchases from her, and the consequence is that we have always to send out the large difference in bullion, which never comes back to us, disappearing there as if it had been dropped into the ocean.

We buy her Cotton, Indigo, Coffee, and Spices; and we sell her what we can in the shape of Textile and other Manufactures. It must not be forgotten, however, that there was a time when India supplied us largely with Textiles. It was she who sent us the famous Longcloths, and the very term *Calico* is derived from *Calicut* where they were made. She may never resume her position as an exporting manufacturer of goods of this sort,—though what the extension of the mill-system in India may eventually lead to it is difficult to say, and her friends would most unwillingly see its development fettered by restrictions of any sort. This is clear, however, that it will be a benefit to the masses of the people of India to be supplied with their clothing at the cheapest possible rate—let this be done by whom it may. If Great Britain can give Loongees, Dhoties, Sarees, and Calicoes to India which cost less than those made by her own weavers, *both* countries will be benefited. In a great productive country like India it is certain that *she* will gain; for if supplies from Britain set labour free there, it will only be to divert it at once into other and perhaps more profitable channels. It might be otherwise if India were not a country whose strength in raw products is great and far from developed; but as it is, her resources in this direction are known to be capable of a vast expansion and to be sufficient to occupy the energies of her whole people.

The machinery and skill of Britain may thus do a present service to India, by supplying her with material for clothing her people at a cheap rate—an end to which these *collections* must certainly lead by showing the home manufacturer what it is that the natives require. But they may also show that certain fabrics can be produced at a lower cost than in Europe, and make India *both buy and sell* her textiles. Those which she would offer for sale would in all probability be her Carpets and Embroideries, which, as already stated, can be made by hand with a greater perfection and beauty than by any machinery hitherto invented.

There are other reasons which make it desirable that a few of these twenty sets should be placed in India. For instance, as each set is a copy of all the others, they may prove useful in *facilitating* trade operations. They will enable the agent in India to refer the merchant or the manufacturer at home to a certain specimen, and ask him to produce an article as like it as possible, or with such alterations as he may see fit to suggest. And so, in like manner, they may enable the merchant of one part of India to deal with the merchant of another, when,

through an examination of these volumes, he learns that an article is made there which will suit his customers. This aspect of their usefulness gives these collections a title to be called *Trade Museums* in a fuller and broader sense than belongs to any which have yet been established.

It is not desirable, however, that the *scheme* should stop with the textile manufactures. It is hoped, indeed, that it may yet be greatly extended and in various directions, to the advantage alike of Britain and of India, whose common interest it certainly is in every way to cultivate intimate commercial relations. A large amount of information has been drawn together regarding all classes of Indian manufactures and of Indian products, and it is clearly of immense advantage to this country and to India that this knowledge should be so disseminated as to prove *practically* useful—in other words, so as to influence directly the interchange of commodities. No way, we think, could so effectually accomplish this as the one which, with the sanction and support of the Secretary of State for India in Council, has been chosen in the case of the Textile Manufactures; and it is satisfactory to know that the resources of the Department would enable future efforts in the same direction, with regard to other manufactures or products, to be made with less labour and with increased economy.

Recd. 5-10-1861  
L. H. M.

Dec. 31 59

Com.  
H. M. S. P.  
H. M. S. P.

India Office  
London, 28<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1861

Financial

No. 69

My Lord,

1. I have to acquaint you that a Work on the Textile Manufactures of India, which has been for some time in preparation under the supervision of Mr. J. Forbes Watson, Reporter on the Products of India, is now completed, and that one copy of the same will shortly be transmitted to your Government, via the Overland Route.
2. The Work consists of eighteen volumes containing

N.

W. M.

This Excellency  
The Right Honorable  
The Governor in Council  
Fort St. George

Seven hundred work-  
samples of cotton, silk  
and woollen textiles of  
native manufacture.

I have to request  
that you will make such  
arrangements with reference  
to this volume as may  
seem best calculated to  
promote the objects set  
forth in the accompanying  
Memorandum and in the  
introduction to the Work  
by Dr Watson on the  
subject copies of which  
~~are herewith~~  
~~also~~ forwarded.

I have the honor to be  
My Lord  
your Lordship's most obedient  
humble servant

Clarendon

The requisition in form 3 will be attended to, on receipt of the work in question. Meanwhile, this despatch, with like enclosure, will be communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Association, and will also be placed on the Editors' table.

Replied to by 11th Dec. 1866

3-6-55-

5-6-55-108

14 copies to the 10th Nov. 1866  
1 - Chamber of Commerce  
1 - Trade Association

N. 114 & 115

No 5  
Financial,  
Pro: of Govt. for October  
20th August 1866  
The  
Landed Gentl. St. George's  
No 69

Regarding the work on the Textile Manufactures of India will shortly be transmitted via the Overland Route, and forwarding 3 copies of a Memo. and of the Introduction to the work with the request to do the best to promote the objects set forth in the latter papers -

N. 2078. 5th Oct.

With an order

Done on the 22nd Sept. 1866  
M. J. L.