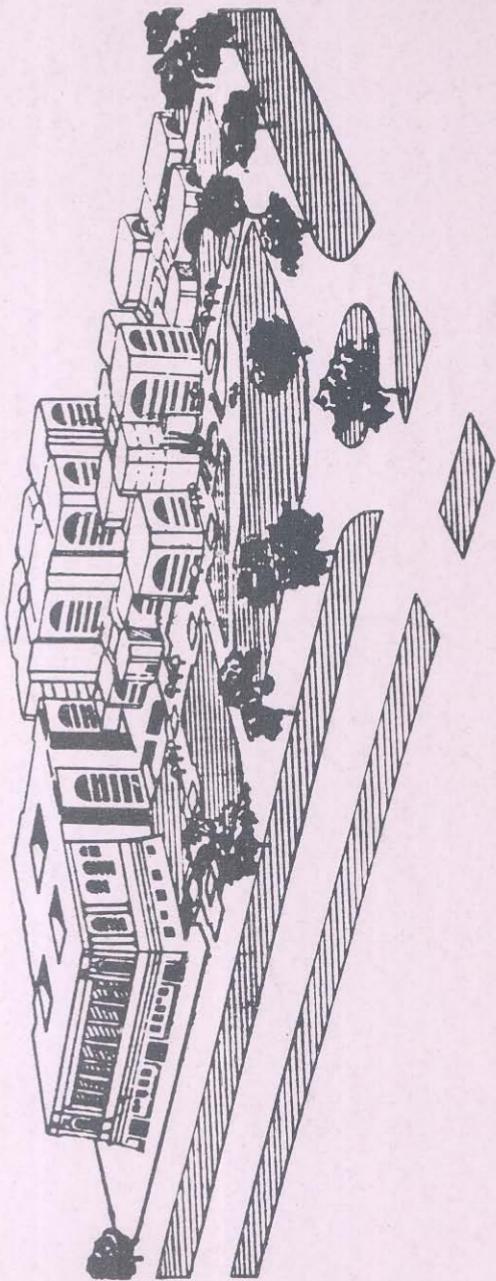


COLLECTION
OF
PRIVATE PAPERS
IN
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF
INDIA



National Archives and its proposed annexe

COLLECTION

OF

PRIVATE PAPERS

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES

OF

INDIA

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P R E F A C E

The National Archives of India is primarily a repository of non-current records of the Government of India and it is holding them in trust for the use of administrators and historians. However, in view of the increasing importance of private papers and documents as source material for historical research, this Department has been acquiring old documents and private papers of eminent persons, who have made a signal contribution in our history. This vast and rich collection of documents and papers dating back to 17th century has been acquired mainly through donations, and gifts from a variety of sources.

The major collections of private papers are those of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dadabhai Naoroji, Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa, P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, M. R. Jayakar and Purushottam Das Tandon. These papers offer insight into different phases of our freedom struggle, besides providing information on our customs, habits, rituals and social practices. Of the old documents the brochure includes only two collections, namely the Haldiya and the Inayat Jang Collections, which are indeed useful to scholars working on the political, social and economic scenario of the 17th to 19th centuries.

Kept and preserved in a scientific manner and provided with a suitable reference media, all these papers and documents are available for consultation by the bona fide research scholars, as per the National Archives of India Historical Research Rules. These papers have been arranged in an alphabetical order under three separate headings : (i) Private Papers of Eminent Persons, (ii) Documents in Persian and Rajasthani and (iii) Newspapers and Press cuttings. Their inclusive years have also been indicated in brackets against each entry.

I should like to express my thanks to Shri K. L. Arora, Deputy Director of Archives and my colleagues in the Private Archives Section for the assistance they have rendered in the preparation of this brochure.

R. K. PERTI
Director General of Archives
Government of India

December 1990

Rajgraha

Sader

Bam bay-14

17.1.34

my dear Dattoba,

many thanks for your letter. I am glad to know that you appreciate my work and that you still entertain the same sentiments of friendship and regard.

I shall be in Kolhapur on the morning of the 8th and will be there probably for three days. I wish to have time to talk over many things. I wish you keep my date of arrival in Kolhapur a secret because I do not want a crowd at the station.

Please give my best regards to Rao Saheb

Ramnavre.

yours sincerely

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

AMBEDKAR PAPERS (1920—1954)

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was born on 14 April 1891 at Mhow; received his higher education in the U.S.A. and U.K.; started legal practice at Bombay High Court in June 1924; appointed Professor in the Government Law College, Bombay, 1928; started political career with his entry into the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1926; founded the Independent Labour Party of India in October 1936, and in April 1942 formed the Scheduled Castes Federation as an All-India Political Party; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, July 1942—March 1946; Member, Constituent Assembly, and also Chairman, Drafting Committee to frame the Constitution of India; first Law Minister in the Central Cabinet (1947—1951); resigned in October 1951; died on 6 December 1956; Publications include **The Problem of the Rupee** and **Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah**.

The Collection comprises 123 letters with 65 in English, 57 in Marathi and one in Hindi—All these letters are bound in one volume.

Principal Correspondents : S. N. Shrivarkar, Dattoba Pawar, R. Srinivasan, Sitaram Bhasar, Khase Saheb, B. G. Bhotankar, Tulsidas Acharya, Bhaskar Kadrekar, Devrao Naik, Baldeo Prasad, Subhedar Savadarkar, Kamalakant V. Chitre, K.A. Jaipal, Jamsingh M. Patil and K.V. Godbole.

Subjects Discussed : The letters throw light on Dr. Ambedkar's literary activities, his pursuit of professional legal work and his efforts to secure political and social rights for the Depressed Classes. Some of these letters also refer to the activities of the Scheduled Castes Federation, disturbances in Delhi during August 1947 Hindu Code Bill, etc. There are as well a few papers relating to Dr. Ambedkar's resignation from the Cabinet, his campaigns in the first general election, alliance between the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Socialist Party and electoral understanding between the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Workers and Peasants Party.

BADRUDDIN TYABJI PAPERS (1871—1919)

Badruddin Tyabji was born on 10 October 1844 in Bombay; joined the Middle Temple, London and was called to the Bar in 1867; was the first Indian barrister at the Bombay High Court, and became a Judge of this Court in 1895; acted as Chief Justice in 1902; entered public life after three years at the Bar; became a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1882; presided over the Third Session of the Indian National Congress in Madras, 1887; earlier in 1876 along with his brother Camruddin, was responsible for establishing the **Anjuman-i-Islam** in Bombay for the uplift of the Muslims; a social reformer; campaigned against the **pardah** all his life; died in London on 19 September 1906.

The collection contains 1122 items/letters comprising mainly Badruddin Tyabji's correspondence. There are also some reports, invitation cards, speeches, notes, etc.

Principal Correspondents: Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Amir Ali, A.O. Hume, Madhav Rao, Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, M. A. Rogay, Vijiaraghavachariar, Lord Reay and D. E. Wacha.

Subjects Discussed : Affairs of **Anjuman-i-Islam**, **Anjuman** Schools, Indian National Congress, uplift of Muslims, reservation of seats for Muslims, nomination of Badruddin Tyabji to the Legislative Council, Bombay, Morrison's scheme regarding Aligarh Muslim University, Tyabji's views on the Ilbert Bill.

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI PAPERS (1900-1968)

Benarsidas Chaturvedi was born on 24 December 1892 at Ferozabad in Agra district, a writer and a journalist, he was interested in the study of the problems of Indian settlers abroad; Member of the Rajya Sabha (1952—1964); espoused the cause of Hindi as **Rashtra Bhasha**; sent to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganayika and Zanzibar in 1924 by the Indian National Congress; his writings in **The Modern Review** and **Vishal Bharat** highlighted the sad plight of the Indian settlers in those countries; also produced biographical literature on the revolutionaries and took up the problems facing the families of Indian martyrs.

नेश्वर
प्रधान
मि. भादों सूरी १९७५
प्रथम सहायता!

“एक भारतीय हृदय” लीनत
“प्रवासी भारत वासी” नामक ग्रन्थ प्राप्तुजा,
यद्यपि ग्रन्थ को मैंने पूर्णतमा न पढ़ भर मन
तत्र ही देखा है तौभी मह कह सका हूँ किंहैदी
साहित्य में यह एक मुख्य ग्रन्थ ज्ञाना है और
साहित्य के एक उपदेशी ज़ंग की पूर्ति करेगा
मुझे विश्वास है कि हिन्दी संसार में प्राप्त
ग्रन्थ, मुख्य, प्रादर प्राप्त करेगा।

ग्रन्थ भेजने के लिये मैं जावके
बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

साहित्य
पुस्तकालय

The collection contains 8,444 items comprising correspondence, articles, photographs, press clippings, books and periodicals.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, Munshi Ram, H. S. Polak, N. B. Mitter, D. N. Tagore, C. A. Dobson, John Griffith, G. L. Corbett, R. Eubank, Jamini Mehta, L. W. Ritch, Manilal, Rabindra Nath Tagore, C. Y. Chintamani, G. S. Vidyarthi, Romain Rolland, Ramananda Chatterjee, Dr. Sampurnanand, Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Huq, Sri Prakasa, Padam Singh Sharma, Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, Prem Chand, Vasudev Sharan Agrawala and Maithili Sharan Gupt.

Subjects Discussed : Indian Overseas, problems of Indians in Africa and Fiji, military training for the Indian youth, Gurukul Kangari affairs, **Anjuman-i-Islam**, establishment of Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress, publication of **Vishal Bharat**, articles of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, C. F. Andrews, Rabindra Nath Tagore for publication in **Modern Review**, Non-Co-operation Movement, National Education, Racial problems.

BHULABHAI DESAI PAPERS (1899—1965)

Bhulabhai Desai was born on 13 October 1877; started career as a Professor of English and history at the Gujarat College in Ahmedabad; simultaneously passed the LL.B. Examination; was enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court on 22 December 1905; called upon by Mahatma Gandhi to assist in the Bardoli Enquiry conducted in connection with the 'No Tax' Satyagraha campaign, 1922; associated with Annie Besant's Home Rule League; also a member of the Liberal Party for many years; joined the Indian National Congress in 1930, and served the Party in various capacities; his last memorable achievement was his defence of the Indian National Army personnel at the Red Fort Trial towards the end of 1945.

The collection contains about 200 items comprising letters, extracts from books, speeches, diary and press clippings.

Principal Correspondents : Raman Desai, A. G. Mulgaonkar, M. C. Setaivad, P. S. Cripps and Sri Prakasa.

Subjects Discussed : Life sketch of Bhulabhai Desai and his political and legal career.

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA PAPERS (1917)

These papers relate to the **Satyagraha**, which Gandhiji launched in Champaran in 1917, to redress the grievances of the Indigo cultivators. The papers include statements of the peasants of Champaran recorded by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi. The collection contains 19 items.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, Heycock, W. G. Irwin, McPherson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

C. F. ANDREWS PAPERS (1913—1919)

Charles Freer Andrews was born on 12 February 1871 at Newcastle-on-Tyne (England); came to India on 20 March 1904 to join the Cambridge Brotherhood and teach at St. Stephen's College, Delhi; intimately associated with important aspects of our country's life; advocated complete independence for India, but insisted that action should be peaceful and constitutional; his concern for the poor earned him the title of 'Dinabandhu' from Mahatama Gandhi; toured the United States, U.K., Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), South Africa and other places and took up the cause of the Indians settled there; died in Calcutta on 5 April 1940.

The collection comprises 187 items primarily correspondence.

Principal Correspondents : Munshi Ram (Swami Shradhanand), Rabindranath Tagore, Ganga Ram, S. K. Rudra, R. C. Hobert and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Subjects Discussed : Implementation of a policy to control plague epidemic in Punjab, Inter-caste marriages, activities at Santiniketan, Tragedies of World War I, Hindu population in Fiji Island, precarious condition of the Indians in Fiji Island and South Africa, literary activities of Rabindranath Tagore in Japan.

DADABHAI NAOROJI PAPERS (1852—1917)

Dadabhai Naoroji was born on 4 September 1825 in Bombay; graduated in 1845; joined the Elphinstone Institute, Bombay as

Head Assistant; became an Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural philosophy in this very College in 1850 and a Professor in 1854; left for London in 1855 to join the Parsi firm, Cama & co., of which he was a partner; nominated as Professor of Gujarati in the University College, London 1856—1866; appointed as **Dewan** of Baroda State in 1874; offered a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1885; first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons, 1892—1895; appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure (Welby Commission) in 1897; took a leading part in the founding of the Indian National Congress, and became its President thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906. Author of **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**.

The collection contains about 31000 items comprising Dadabhai Naoroji's correspondence with his eminent contemporaries, both English and the Indian, and members of his family; press clippings; his notes and notices for meetings; posters and circular letters pertaining to several clubs and organisations with which he was associated.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, D.A. Khare, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjee, R. C. Dutt, M.M. Bhownagree, B. R. Cama, William Digby, W. Wedderburn, W. M. Wood, H A. Wadya, S. B. Wagle, C. Y. Chintamani, A. Godley, Alfred Webb, Moti Lal Ghose, W. W. Hunter, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Badruddin Tyabji, R. M. H. Griffith, W. S. Caine and W. D. Hall.

Subjects Discussed : Dadabhai Naoroji's election campaigns in England, Agitation for simultaneous examination in England and in India, and admission of Indians to Public Services. The papers are useful for a study of social, political and economic aspects of British administration in India and the contemporary Indian political situation.

DELHI COURT PAPERS (1914, 1929—1943)

These papers comprising 6 volumes relate to the trials of Indian revolutionaries, and are as follows :

1. Delhi Explosive case, Crown v/s Amir Chand and others, 1914.

2. Papers of Delhi conspiracy Case, Crown vs Basant Kumar Biswas and others, 1914.
3. Papers of Assembly Bomb Case, Crown vs Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Datta, 1929.
4. Papers of Trial of Harbandhu Samajdar, Ganpatlal and Bhagwan Sahai, 1933.
5. Case of Crown vs. Manohar Lal and Mohd. Sultan, 1933-1934.
6. Case of Crown vs. Jagat Singh, Ferozuddin and Hazara Singh, 1942-1943.

This collection was received from the Records Room of the District and Sessions Judge, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi.

EDWARD HALL PAPERS (1720—1921)

Edward Hall collection comprises 117 items including correspondence, historical manuscripts of Indian interest, water colour paintings of Taj Mahal, Sikandra and Qutab Minar, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Max Muller, R. Godfrey, Charles Floyer, James Karr, Sir William Jones, William Cobell, Alexander Shank, Henry Wellesley, Ibrahim Khan, Lord Hardinge I, Henry Havlock, Colin Cambell (C-in-C, India), John Lawrence, J. A. Moore, Henry Yule and Sandhurst.

Subjects Discussed : Legal Code for Administration of British territories, Appointment of Lt. Governors, Liberty of Press in India, Matters regarding East India Company, Missionaries' Activities in India, Indian Antiquities and Culture.

EK NADIR ROZNAMCHA (YADGAR-I-MAZHARI) (1867—1911)

Ek Nadir Roznamcha (Yadgar-i-Mazhari) in print is a compressed version (208 pages) of the monumental daily diary in Urdu (eighteen volumes comprising 7799 pages) of Maulawi Sayyid Mazhar Ali of Sandila from 21 January 1867 till his death on 24 December 1911.

Besides personal matters, the diary records local, national and also international events that appeared significant to its author. It was abridged by Nurul Hasan Hashimi and printed and published by **Idara-i-Furogh-i-Urdu**, Lucknow in November 1954.

G. S. KHAPARDE PAPERS (1879—1938)

Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde was born on 27 August 1854 at Ingoli (Berar); a close associate of Tilak and belonged to the extremist group in the Congress; took active part in civic and social affairs of Amraoti; President of the Amraoti District Council, 1890—1907; Member, Congress deputation to Viceroy on Constitutional Reforms, 1917; elected member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1920 and remained so till 1925; a social reformer; campaigned against untouchability; died on 1 July 1938.

The collection contains about 320 items primarily correspondence and diaries, and also extracts from diaries.

Principal Correspondents : Lokmanya B.G. Tilak, J. M. Parikh, M. M. Bhowmaggree; Ramsay Macdonald, W. S. Blunt, Motilal Ghosh, Dr. Annie Besant, B. S. Moonje, J. Keir Hardie and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Subjects Discussed : India's case for self determination before the Peace Conference at Paris, Tilak's case for defamation against Valentine Chirol, Indian Constitutional Reforms, Punjab Affairs, British reaction to treatment of Indians as a result of Rowlatt Act, Conciliation of Moderate Group of the Indian National Congress, Home Rule.

GIAN SINGH RAREWALA PAPERS (1901—1977)

Gian Singh Rarewala was born in 1901; graduated from Mahendra College, Patiala in 1924; joined as a 1st Class Magistrate in the Patiala State Service; later attached to Patiala State Foreign Office and worked with K. M. Panikkar; became Revenue Minister of Patiala State, 1947; Chief Minister of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), 1948—1952; became Irrigation and Power Minister in 1957 after PEPSU's merger with Punjab and continued

till 1967; associated with several social and educational institutions in Patiala; President of Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Patiala, for nine years. The collection contains about 900 items primarily correspondence, press statements, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Col. Abdul Majid Khan, Captain F. Popham Young, Col. S. Raghbir Singh, Brish Bhan, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar Sital Singh, Baba Kharak Singh, V. P. Menon, Lord Kitchener, K. N. Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Subjects Discussed : Akali Politics in PEPSU, Amir of Afghanistan's visit to India, Kharif campaign, 1960, Assembly papers, Punjab University Papers, correspondence regarding Khalsa College, Amritsar; Punjabi Suba Problems, Punjab Boundary Commission, correspondence of Punjab Congress Legislative Party, correspondence with Lal Bahadur Shastri, Land ceiling, Press statements, etc.

GOOROODAS BANERJEE PAPERS (1877—1918)

Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, lawyer and educationist; born on 26 July 1844 in Calcutta; elected to the Calcutta University Senate 1879 and remained its Member throughout his life; also a Member of the Syndicate from 1885 to 1889; appointed as officiating Judge of the Calcutta High Court on 19 November 1888 and a permanent Judge on 16 January 1889; became the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in 1890; became Member, Managing Committee of the Banaras Hindu University on its establishment in 1915; Author of **The Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhan**.

The collection consists of 303 letters.

Principal Correspondents : Lord Lansdowne, Mahendra Lal Sircar, J. C. Ardagh, A. M. Nash, Lord Curzon, B. Seal, N. G. Chandarvarkar, Earle Richards, Sir Andrew Fraser, G. C. Mookerjee, L. Jenkins, Gourlay, Lord Carmichael, R. C. Dutt and P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Subjects Discussed : Educational problems, note on Civil Procedure Code, views on constitutional reforms and religious

and moral teaching in government schools and colleges, activities of the Indian Association for promotion of Science.

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE PAPERS (1889—1915)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born on 9 May 1866 at Katluk in Ratnagiri district; started career as a teacher in Fergusson College, Poona in 1885; joined the Indian National Congress in 1889; became its Joint Secretary in 1895; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure (Welby Commission) in 1897; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899 and the Imperial Legislative Council, 1902; founded the Servants of India Society at Poona in 1905 to develop in the people a sense of service and devotion to the country; visited U. K. seven times between 1905 and 1914 to mobilise public opinion in favour of reforms in India; a social reformer; encouraged female education and vehemently opposed caste system and untouchability.

The collection contains 3493 items comprising mainly Gokhale's correspondence with his eminent contemporaries.

Principal Correspondents : Sir William Wedderburn, D. E. Wacha, Dadabhai Naoroji, Lajpat Rai, Annie Besant, C. Y. Chintamani, R. C. Dutt, Sister Nivedita, V. Krishnaswami Aiyer, H.S.L. Polak, John Morley and Martin Wood.

Subjects Discussed : Apology Incident, Congress Compromise, Elementary Education Bill (of Gokhale), Indian Struggle in South Africa, Hindu Punch Vs Gokhale, Political Testament, Islington Commission.

GOVIND BALLABH PANT PAPERS (1908, 1910—1961)

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was born on 10 September 1887 in village Khoont in Almora district; educated at Muir Central College Allahabad and School of Law, Allahabad University; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1923—1930; participated in the Non-Co-operation and the Civil Disobedience Movements; took part in Anti-Simon Commission demonstrations; elected unopposed as leader of the Congress Party in U. P. after the 1937 elections and became Premier of U.P. under the Government of India Act, 1935; detained in Ahmednagar Fort from 9 August

1942 to 31 March 1945 for his role in the 'Quit India Movement' took over as Chief Minister of U.P. in April 1946; inducted into the Central Cabinet as Home Minister on 10 January 1955 and held this portfolio till his death on 7 March 1961.

The collection contains 732 items comprising correspondence, photo albums, diaries, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, J. B. Kripalani, S. C. Banerjee, Ram Prasad Bismal, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. Sampurnanand, Charan Singh, C. Y. Chintamani, K. N. Katju, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, K. D. Malaviya, K. M. Munshi, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, P. D. Tandon, Kamalapati Tripathi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, K. K. Birla, K. C. Pant, C. B. Gupta, S. K. Patel, Sir Maurice Hallett and Lord Wavell.

Subjects Discussed : Govind Ballabh Pant's plan for Kumaon Relief Trust, Almora's opposition to policy of repression, Ram Prasad Bismal's memorials to Governor of U.P.—release of Bengal detenus, treatment of political prisoners in U.P. Jails etc., organisation of Congress Committees in Garhwal, discussion in U. P. Assembly on War Resolution, All India Congress Committee Meeting at Bombay, views of Govind Ballabh Pant regarding abolition of **Zamindari**, food problem, law and order in U. P. etc.

HEFFERICH PAPERS (1956, 1967)

Dr. Emil Helfferich, an agent of the German espionage system, was in touch with a number of Indian revolutionaries during World War I.

The collection consists of 9 items comprising photocopy of Dr. Helfferich's report on the Indo-German collaboration on South-East Asia during World War I, copies of letters exchanged between Dr. Helfferich, Mr. Sen Gupta and A. C. Bose and a note on Dr. Helfferich.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE PAPERS (1942—1945)

The collection relates to the activities of the various branches of the Indian Independence League in Thailand, Shanghai, Malaya,

Singapore, etc. It throws light on the role played by the League in securing help of individuals and organisations in South-East Asia for the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) and the Independence Movement during the years 1942—1945. It includes papers on such events as the opening ceremony of the Indian Independence Conference held in Bangkok on 15 June 1942, the first meeting of the Council of Action of the League held on 24 June 1942 and the Syanon Conference held in April 1943. There are also a number of letters exchanged between Rash Behari Bose and General Mohan Singh, J. K. Gilani and others on a variety of subjects. Some letters also passed between Rash Behari Bose and the representatives of Germany, Italy, Thailand etc., who took keen interest in the activities of the League. There are also documents relating to the Military Bureau of the League and Selection of volunteers for the Indian National Army and its reorganisation.

The collection runs into about 130 items of letters, pamphlets, news bulletins, newspaper cuttings, photographs, notes, etc. Most of these papers are in English. However, there are some in Japanese, Thai and Indian languages, like Tamil, Malyalam, Bengali, Urdu and Punjabi.

Principal Correspondents : Rash Behari Bose, Subhas Chandra Bose, General Mohan Singh, K. P. K. Menon, J. K. Gilani, N. Raghavan, Col. Iwakuro of the Japanese Army, J. A. Thivy, Sardar Atma Singh, Giani Pritam Singh and Gurbachan Singh.

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY PAPERS (1943—1949)

The collection throws light on the Indian National Army's activities in Malaya during 1943—1944. It consists of 95 items primarily newspapers like **Voice of India, Young India, Nationalist Tamil Daily, The Syanon Shimbun, Malai Sinpo and Azad Hind**. It also contains some important papers relating to proclamation of establishment of Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Netaji's inspiring address in Syanon and Captain Thaoar's address to Rani Jhansi Volunteers (Regiment).

INDRA VIDYA VACHASPATI PAPERS (1900—1963)

Indra Vidya Vachaspati was born on 8 November 1889 in Nawanshahr in Jullundur district; second son of Lala Munshi

Ram (Swami Shraddhanand); educated at Gurukul Vishvavidyalaya, Kangri; joined the Indian National Congress in 1920—1921 and became a leading figure in Delhi; changed over to Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha in the later phase of life; edited the **Vijaya** (1920), first Hindi Weekly from Delhi; started the **Vir Arjun** and edited it for 25 years; also edited the **Satyavadi** and the **Jansatta**; Member, Provisional Parliament, 1950-1951 and later elected to the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

The collection consists of about 1100 items comprising correspondence, magazines, poems, newspapers, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Swami Shraddhanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Feroze Gandhi, Dr. Sampurnanand, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Pratap Singh Kairon, Rai Saheb Ganga Ram, Chand Karan Sharda, G. B. Pant, Sarojini Naidu, B. D. Chaturvedi, Madan Mohan Malaviya, P. D. Tandon, Desh Bandhu Gupta, Jugal Kishore Birla, G. V. Subha Rao, Jagjiwan Ram, Vallabhbhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai, Shayama Prasad Mukherjee, Gurmukh Nihal Singh and Harish Chandra.

Subjects Discussed : Satyagraha in Punjab and Delhi, use of Hindi in the Council of States, Hindi Agitation in Punjab, Municipal Election of Delhi, Education Management of Gurukul Kangri, Education of Women, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; Hindu Sabha, Swarajya Party, Khilafat Conference, Arya Swadeshik Sabha, **Shuddhi** campaign, Re-marriage of widows, and Non-Co-operation Movement.

JEHANGIR C. COYAJEE PAPERS (1902—1946)

Sir Jehangir Cooverjee Coyajee was born on 11 September 1875; educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay and at Cambridge; Professor, Political Economy and Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta for several years; Member, Royal Commission on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency, 1925; Member, Council of State, 1930; Government of India Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1930; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-1931; retired, 1931; took interest in the socio-religious activities of the Parsi Community; Author of **The Indian Fiscal Problem, Indian Currency and Exchange** and **The Indian Currency System**.

The collection contains 1202 items comprising correspondence, press clippings, articles, book reviews, diaries, photographs, invitation cards, etc.

Principal Correspondents : W. H. Sharp Pherozeshah M. Mehta, B. Priestley, D. E. Wacha, J. M. Keynes, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Phiroze C. Sethna, A.V.V. Aiyer, Basil P. Blackett, J. Swan, B. L. Mitter, G. H. Spence, Samuel Hoare and Shyama Prasad Mookherjee.

Subjects Discussed : Coyajee's activities as member of various Committees, Associations and Cultural organisations.

JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE FULLER PAPERS (1930—1948)

Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller was born on 20 March 1854 educated at Marlborough College, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875; appointed Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces (C. P.), 1885; Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, 1901-1902; Chief Commissioner of Assam, 1902—1905; took over as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1905; retired in 1906; became Temporary Major Army Ordnance Department, 1915; Director of Timber Supplies, 1917; Publications include **The Empire of India, Life and Human Nature, Some Personal Experiences** and **The Tyranny of the Mind**; died on 29 November 1935.

The collection consists of 51 letters in all.

Subjects Discussed : Written by Sir J. B. Fuller and Lady Gabrielle Fuller to Girja Prasad Mathur and his daughter, these personal and private letters pertain to a variety of subjects, such as Democracy and discipline, opinion about the best form of Government, customs in India and Europe, condition of women in India, Hindu-Muslim Unity, events in India after the partition.

K. M. PANIKKAR PAPERS (1938—1963)

Sardar Kavalam Madhava Panikkar was born on 3 June 1895; educated at Madras and at Oxford; Professor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1919—1921, joined the Non-Co-operation Movement; first editor of **The Hindustan Times**, Delhi, 1925; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1930—1933; Minister, Patiala State, 1933—1938; Minister, Bikaner State, 1939—1944 and Prime Minister 1944—1948; Member, Indian Delegation to the U. N. General Assembly Session, 1947; Ambassador to China, 1948—1952; Ambassador to Egypt and Minister for India accredited to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Libya, 1952-1953; Member, States Re-organisation Commission, 1954-1955; Ambassador to France, 1956—1959; nominated to the Rajya Sabha in September, 1959 and again in April, 1960;- Publications include, **Indian States and Government of India** and **India and the Indian Ocean**; died on 10 December 1963.

The collection contains about 1350 items comprising letters, articles and press clippings.

Principal Correspondents : Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ali Yavar Jung and Rushbrook Williams.

Subjects Discussed : Rajkot Award, Civil Disobedience Movement, correspondence regarding his travels abroad, arrangements, booking, etc.; correspondence on various University matters during the period of his Vice-Chancellorship of Jammu and Kashmir University, correspondence relating to his publications etc.

K. M. CARIAPPA PAPERS (1912—1981)

Field Marshal Kodendera Madappa Cariappa was born on 28 January 1899; commissioned from Daly College, Indore, 1919; entered the Staff college, Quetta, 1933; served on the 10th

Indian Division in Iraq, Syria and Iran, April 1940—March 1942; Member, Army Re-organisation Committee, 1945; Member, Army Re-construction Committee during partition; Deputy Chief of the General Staff at Army Headquarters on 15th August 1947 in the rank of Major—General; General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Eastern Command, December 1947—January 1948 in the rank of Lieutenant General; headed the Western Command during Kashmir Operation, 1948; Commander-in-Chief, 15 January 1949—14 January 1953; honoured with the 'Legion of Merit' in 1950 by the American President Harry Truman as Chief Commander in the U. S. A. and with the Honorary rank of a General in the Nepalese Army in 1952 by His Majesty king Thribhuvan of Nepal; Indian High Commissioner in Australia and in New Zealand, July 1953—April 1956; awarded the rank of Field-Marshal by the Government of India on 15 January 1986.

This collection of about 11000 items comprises correspondence, press cuttings, photographs, reports, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Maharaja Hari Singh, Dr. Karan Singh, Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahavir Tyagi, Dr. K. N. Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru, V. V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, S. Nijalingappa, Jagjivan Ram, K. Hanumanthaiya, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Uma Shankar Dikshit, P. V. Cherian, Govind Narain, Dharma Vira, Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachari, Y. B. Chavan, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Zakir Husain, Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad and Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Subjects Discussed : Correspondence with Army Officers, Ex-Servicemen's grievances and pension cases, Indo-Pakistan Affairs, Kashmir Affairs, correspondence with former Indian rulers letters from Embassies, foreigners and Indians living abroad on a variety of subjects; papers relating to Asiafrican Goodwill Society; K. M. Cariappa's appointment as the High Commissioner for India to Australia, Lok Sabha Elections etc.

KOMMERZIALRAT OTTO FALTIS PAPERS (1934—1955)

This is a small collection of 29 items comprising letters, pamphlets and photographs. Written in German and English languages, these papers relate mainly to the activities of Netaji

Subhas Chandra Bose in Central Europe during the period 1934—1942. Some of the papers also throw light on the activities of the Indian Central European Society Vienna; co-operation between India and Central European countries and cultural and commercial exchange between India and Austria during the years 1935-1936.

K. SANTHANAM PAPERS (1947—1965)

Kumattithidal Santhanam was born on 14 July 1895 in Tanjore district; enrolled as an Advocate, Madras High Court, 1919; gave up his practice to join the Non-Co-operation Movement; Manager, Gandhi Ashram at Tiruchengode, 1923—1930; edited the **Indian Express**, 1931—1940; joined the **Hindustan Times** as Joint Editor in 1943 and served on that paper till 1948 when he was inducted into the Central Cabinet as Minister of State for Railways; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Vindhya Pradesh, 1952; Chairman, Second Finance Commission, 1956; elected to the Rajya Sabha, 1960; a staunch Gandhian, he campaigned against untouchability throughout his life and also worked for the promotion of **Khadi** and **village industries**.

The collection contains 455 items comprising Santhanam's correspondence, articles, notes, editorials, book reviews, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Gopalaswami, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, G. B. Pant and Devdas Gandhi.

Subjects Discussed : The papers throw light on the life and works of K. Santhanam in the various capacities in which he served the nation.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE PAPERS (1930—1931)

These papers having 17 items are mainly the proceedings and copies of Judgement of the Lahore Conspiracy Case and contain comments made in Sukhdev's own handwriting. Sukhdev, an accused in this case, was hanged along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru on 23 March 1931.

The collection also contains three letters in original, written by Sukhdev from Borstal Jail, Lahore. One of the letters is

addressed to his uncle, Chint Ram Thapar, a freedom fighter. The other two letters are to his friends advising them to continue their revolutionary activities. There are also photo copies of a letter to Gandhiji and his reply to Sukhdev. Besides, there are a few family photographs including one showing the actual spot on the banks of the river Sutlej where the three revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were cremated.

LALA HARDAYAL PAPERS (1910)

Lala Hardayal was born on 14 October 1884 in Delhi; educated at the Punjab University, Lahore and later at Oxford; developed strong anti-British ideas while in U.K.; preached revolutionary doctrines on return to India in 1908; moved to Paris and became editor of **The Bande Mataram**, a revolutionary journal inaugurated in September 1909; went over to the U.S.A. in 1913; elected General Secretary of the Hindustan Association (the Hindustan Ghadar Party) and carried on anti-British propaganda through the party's journal, **Ghadar** and books and pamphlets; arrested in March 1914 for undesirable activities, jumped his bail and reached Switzerland; set up an Oriental Bureau in Germany for the production of revolutionary literature; died in the U.S.A. on 4 March 1939.

This small collection contains 15 letters addressed by Lala Hardayal from Algiers to Sardar Singh Rana and Mrs. Rana in Paris—They are written in English and cover the period 7 May—15 June 1910. They throw light on Lala Hardayal's philosophy of life and also his efforts to create an atmosphere of awakening among the Indians abroad and arousing the world opinion in support of India's claim to freedom.

LALA LAJPAT RAI PAPERS (Diary) (1914—1917)

Lala Lajpat Rai was born on 28 January 1865 in village Dhundhike in Ludhiana district; joined the Indian National Congress in 1888; visited England in 1905 to mobilise public opinion in favour of the Indian national movement; deported to Mandalay in 1907 for organising agrarian movement in Punjab; went to England, Japan and the U.S.A. on a lecture tour, 1913—1920; presided over the special session of the Congress at Calcutta,

1920 and the Punjab Provincial Political Conference, 1921; joined the Swarajya Party founded by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru; editor of **Bande Mataram** and **The People**; Publications include **The History of My Deportation, The Arya Samaj, England's Debt in India** and **Unhappy India**; received **Iathi** blows while leading a citizens' demonstration in Lahore against the Simon Commission on 30 October 1928 and died on 17 November 1928.

The diary records Lala Lajpat Rai's movements during his visit to the U.S.A. and Japan from 1914 to 1917. It throws light on his meetings with foreign dignitaries from different walks of life and also Indian revolutionaries like Prof. B.K. Sarkar, H.L. Gupta, Ram Chandra, Harish Chandra, Bhagwan Singh, M.N. Roy and others. It also tells us of Lala Lajpat Rai's unfavourable reaction to the views of several Indian revolutionaries who were out to seek foreign help, especially from Germany, for Indian liberation.

MAHATMA GANDHI PAPERS (1880-1948)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 at Porbandar in Kathiawad; Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, London; sailed for South Africa in 1893 as a legal counsel to Abdullah and Company; stayed in South Africa for over two decades; led the immigrant Indian community against the tyranny of the 'White Government' applying his unique method of non-violent **satyagraha**; returned to India in 1915; drawn into intense nationalist activity; became a major guiding force in shaping the nationalist movement with his philosophy of non-violence and universal love; launched the Champaran **Satyagraha** in 1917; led the struggle for freedom through the Non-Co-operation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement apart from other minor agitations till the country attained Independence in 1947; died a martyr in 1948.

The collection includes the papers/microfilms received from the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Central Record Office, Porbandar, Servants of India Society, Private archives of Edmond Privat, Switzerland as well as the papers received from the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Defence and the Prime Minister's Office. It also contains the papers donated by various personalities including Shri Pyare Lal, Private Secretary to Mahatma

Gandhi. The Gandhi murder trial papers are as well available in this collection. Further, the recently acquired Gandhi-Kallenbach correspondence and Gandhi-Polak correspondence throwing light on Mahatma Gandhi's early life and activities in South Africa also form part of this collection. Approximately the collection covers 40,000 items/papers and 400 microfilm rolls.

MANI LAL B. NANAVATI PAPERS (1944-1945)

Numbering 23 in all, these papers relate to Bengal Famine Enquiry Commission (1944-1945) and contain evidence given by Mr. J.P. Srivastava (The Food Member), Mr. M.A. Ispahani and Mr. Pannell before the Commission. They also include a Report by Mr. G.E.C. Price, C.I.E. on the investigations into the purchase of foodgrains by the Government of Bengal, some correspondence of Mr. N.N. Sircar (The retired Law Member of the Government of India) with Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, in connection with the famine situation in Bengal, etc.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD PAPERS (1953—1955)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was born in Mecca in 1888; the family returned to India and settled in Calcutta in 1890; completed the traditional course of higher Islamic education at home; entered politics about the year 1908; started an Urdu Weekly, the **Al-Hilal**, 1912, and, on its being banned by the Government, founded the **Al-Balagh**, 1915; came in close contact with Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Co-operation Movement; elected President, All-India Khilafat Committee (Calcutta Session), 1920; presided over the Nationalist Muslim Conference, 1928; President, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again from 1940 to 1946; conducted talks with Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Congress, 1942 and with the Cabinet Mission, 1946; sole spokesman of the Congress when Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference, 1945; first Education Minister of free India and held that portfolio till his death on 22 February 1958.

The collection contains 218 letters, notes etc. (drafts) in Urdu written by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as Education Minister.

Principal Correspondents: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Ajit Prasad Jain, K.N. Katju, G.B. Pant,

B.G. Kher, Mohammed Ali (Prime Minister of Pakistan), G.L. Nanda, R.R. Diwakar, T.T. Krishnamachari, K.M. Munshi, B.R. Ambedkar, C. Rajagopalachari, B.C. Roy, Sardar Swaran Singh and Sheikh Abdullah.

Subjects Discussed : Improvement of the economic condition of the people, Foreign Christian Missionaries and preaching of Christianity in India, Employment for the educated unemployed, Reforming of Devnagari script, Establishment of friendly relations between India and Pakistan.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE PAPERS (1929—1933)

The trial of 1929 has been regarded as one of the longest political trials in history. It was a sequel to the Peshawar Conspiracy Case of 1922-1923 and Kanpur Conspiracy case of 1924. It started on 15th March 1929, and ended in 1933, involving prosecution against thirty one persons, namely: Philip A. Spratt, B.F. Bradley, H.L. Hutchinson, S.V. Ghate, S.S. Mirajkar, K.M. Joglekar, R.S. Nimbkar, S.A. Dange, A.A. Alwe, G.R. Kasle, D.R. Thengdi, G.M. Adhikari, M.G. Desai, Lakshman Rao Kadam, Dharni K. Goswami, G. Chakravarti, Gopal Basak, Radha Raman Mitra, Kishori Lal Ghosh, Shiv Nath Bannerjee, Vishwa Nath Mukherji, Kidar Nath Sehgal, Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Shamsul Huda, Mir Abdul Majid, S.H. Jhabwala, P.C. Joshi, Sohan Singh Josh, Ajudhya Prasad and Gauri Shankar.

The collection throws light on the history and growth of communism and trade union movement in India, international communism and its impact on India. It consists of 4226 items, including the prosecution exhibits and defence exhibits—being the original correspondence between the various trade union leaders or those connected with the trade union movement, reports of trade unions and peasants organisations, pamphlets, books etc. The collection as well includes printed volumes containing judgements of the Courts of District Magistrate, Meerut, Sessions Judge, Meerut, and High Court, Allahabad. There are also statements made by the accused, prosecution witnesses and defence witnesses.

M. R. JAYAKAR PAPERS (1829—1958)

Dr. Mukund Ramarao Jayakar was born in Bombay on 13 November 1873; entered public life in 1916; leader of the

WINTER ROAD,
MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY, 6.

24. 6. 44.

Dear Mr. Pyarelal.

This is just a line to inform you that I ~~expect~~^{shall} be in Poona from the 27th of June to the 2nd of July. I am staying ~~at~~^{Resort} ~~near~~ ^{Deenbaghla} Bhandarkar ~~Resort~~ ^{Deenbaghla} Poona, Bhandarkar ~~Resort~~ ^{Deenbaghla} ~~Resort~~ ^{Deenbaghla} Poona 772.

I am glad to know that ~~your~~ ^{Dear Mr. Jayakar} health has considerably improved since ~~his~~ ^{your} ~~recent~~ ^{last} ~~visit~~ ^{visit}.

Yours Sincerely
M. R. Jayakar

Swarajya Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, 1923–1925; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1926–1930; Deputy leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, 1927–1930; represented India three times at the Round Table Conference and took a prominent part in the negotiations between the Indian leaders and the British Government; Judge, Federal Court of India, 1937; Member, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, January 1939—March 1942; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; first vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona and held that office for two terms, 1948—1956; died on 10 March 1959.

The collection contains about 7000 items comprising correspondence, diaries, press cuttings and miscellaneous papers.

Principal Correspondents : C. R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Annie Besant, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M. A. Jinnah, Sir Zafarullah Khan, Lord Irwin, Lord Linlithgow, Ramsay Macdonald, C. Rajagopalachari, Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, B. S. Moonje, S. Visvesvaraya, Samuel Hoare, Satyamurti, D. Graham Pole, C. R. Reddy, Sarojini Naidu, B. G. Kher and C. Vijayaraghavachariar.

Subjects Discussed : All Parties Conference, Bombay Legislative Council, Civil Disobedience Movement, Communal Award, Indian National Congress, Depressed Classes and the question of Untouchability, Hindu Mahasabha, Hindu-Muslim question, Indians overseas, Indian Reforms, Indian States, Non-Party Conference, Punjab disturbances, Round Table Conference, Sapru Committee, Simon Commission, Swaraj Party.

MUNSHI DAYA NARAIN NIGAM PAPERS (1907—1942)

Munshi Daya Narain Nigam was born on 22 March 1882 at Kanpur; graduated from the University of Allahabad in 1903; edited **Zamana**, a Monthly in Urdu from 1903 to 1942; also started an Urdu Weekly, the **Azad** in 1912; a social reformer, he wrote against the prevailing social evils, like Dowry and Child marriage; advocated inter-caste and inter-community marriages, widow-marriage and female education; associated with several academic bodies both of school and university levels; taught Urdu for a few years in the Christ Church College, Kanpur.

The collection comprises 264 issues of **Zamana** from the year 1907 to 1942, a photograph of Munshi Daya Narain Nigam and some typed material. There is also a commemorative volume brought out in 1982 in celebration of Munshi Daya Narain Nigam's Birth Centenary.

The **Zamana** covered a wide spectrum of topical issues, literary, social, cultural and political. It attracted a variety of prose writers, poets and literatures like Maulana Shibli Nu'mani Pandit Anand Narayan Mulla, Akbar Allahabadi, Pandit Brij Narayan Chakbast, Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, Munshi Prem Chand, Khwaja Altaf Husayn Hali, Lala Lajpat Rai and Josh Malihabadi. Some of the articles published in this Journal laid particular emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity. In addition to arousing the general consciousness of its readers, this popular Monthly served the cause of Urdu language.

"MUTINY PAPERS" (1857)

The collection comprises 56 telegrams and letters exchanged among different army officers of the East India Company on various events and developments that took place in Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Gwalior, Mhow and some other parts of the country in the course of the great uprising of 1857. Some of these papers also afford an insight into the strains and stresses which the British had to experience and the strategy they adopted to re-establish their hold over this country.

Principal Correspondents: David Briggs, A. Wilson, J.A. Becher, Munshie Reza Ali, W.H.S. Earle, Col. Macpherson, H. Havelock, Gorerta, H. Cotton, J.P. Macford, J.H. Sherer, F. Gordon and M.H. Garet.

N.B. KHARE PAPERS (1935—1968)

Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare was born on 18 March 1884 (?) in Kolaba district; started public life as editor of **Tarun Bharat**, a Weekly in Marathi; joined the Indian National Congress in 1919 and remained in it till 1938; Member, Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council, 1923—1929; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1935—1937 as a Congress representative; Premier, Central Provinces and Berar, 1937—1938; expelled from

the Congress in July 1938; accepted office in the Viceroy's Executive Council (1943—1946) and acted as Member for Overseas Affairs; Prime Minister of Alwar State, 1947-1948; President, All India Hindu Mahasabha, 1949—1952; Member of the House of People (Lok Sabha), 1952—1957; Publications include **Nehru as I Knew him** and **Khare vs Nehru**.

The Collection contains 179 items comprising Khare's correspondence, books and press clippings.

Principal Correspondents : Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, Sir Shafat Ahmad, Maxwell, Lord Wavell, H.S.L. Polak, Sardar Vailabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Subjects Discussed : His appointment as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Indians in South Africa, Secondary Education Bill in Bengal, Constitutional Reforms, Starting of a newspaper supporting Hindu Mahasabha Policy, Meos in Gurgaon, Satyagraha Movement in Goa, Samyukta Maharashtra, Indian Military action in Goa, Punjabi Suba and Sikh grievances.

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE PAPERS (1909—1970)

Prof. Nirmal Kumar Bose was born on 22 January 1901; studied at the Calcutta University and specialised in Cultural Anthropology; Lecturer in Human Geography, 1945 and later a Reader in Science College, Calcutta; Mahatma Gandhi's interpreter during the Noakhali March, 1946-1947; Director, Anthropological Survey of India and Advisor on Tribal Affairs, 1959—1964; visiting Scholar at the University of California, Chicago, 1957-1958 and visiting Professor at the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, 1966; associated with several academic institutions and societies; awarded Padma Shri in 1966; died on 14 October, 1972.

The collection contains about 1020 items comprising correspondence, speeches, press clippings, articles, books, reports, leaflets, photographs, cartoons etc.

Principal Correspondents: Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, C.H. Philips, Nandlal Bose, H. Kallenbale, Francis A. Gadger,

Jawaharlal Nehru, Manuben Gandhi, S.M. Usman, Amulaya Prasad Chawla, Gopi Bandhu Chaudhary, Shankar Rao Deo, Bimal Chandra Sinha, Rai Bahadur Bhola Nath Banerjee, Nirmal C. Sinha, Nalini Kanta Das, Manilal Chakrabarty, Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, C. Narendra, H.R. Pardiwala, Dennis Walton, A.K. Das Gupta, J.B. Kripalani and Mrs. H.J. Moos.

Subjects Discussed: Social relations between the Hindus and Muslims, Congress and the Muslim League, Women and their problems, Christianity and non-violence, Gandhian concept of social welfare, village uplift and power of the spinning wheel, Boycott of foreign goods, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Bengal, Famine in Bengal, Civil Disobedience Movement, Hunger strike by the Andaman Prisoners, Congress and the War, 'Quit India' Resolution, America's entry in the War, Partition of India, Economic problems and Indian Independence, etc.

P.K. MALAVIYA PAPERS (1907—1969)

Padmakant Malaviya was born in 1908; a Hindi poet and journalist; editor of **Abhyudaya**, a Hindi Weekly started by Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1907; died in 1981.

The collection contains 3,720 items comprising correspondence of Padmakant Malaviya and of his father, Krishnakant Malaviya with their eminent contemporaries. It also includes 44 volumes of the **Abhyudaya** and a large number of press clippings, etc.

Principal Correspondents: Mahatma Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari Subhas Chandra Bose, Purushottam Das Tandon, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.S. Aney, Sri Prakasa, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr Rajendra Prasad.

Subjects Discussed: Activities of Forward Block, Madan Mohan Malaviya Centenary, Indo-Japanese Friendship, Subhas Chandra Bose's death controversy, Akbar Allahabadi Memorial Committee, Indo-Pakistan Relations, Simplification and propagation of Hindi, literary works of P.K. Malaviya and K.K. Malaviya.

P.S. SIVASWAMY AIYER PAPERS (1889—1946)

Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Sivaswamy Aiyer was born on 7 February 1864 in a village near Tanjore; educated at the Presidency

College, Madras; entered the Bar, 1885; Assistant Professor at the Law College, Madras for six years; elected to the Madras University Senate, 1898 and as its representative in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904; Advocate General, Madras, 1907—1912; Member, Governor's Executive Council, 1912—1917; India's delegate at the 3rd Session of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Member, Indian Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Madras and Banaras Hindu Universities for short terms; championed the cause of women's emancipation all his life; died on 6 November 1946.

The collection contains about 10,000 items primarily correspondence. It also includes press clippings, addresses, speeches, extracts from Gazetteers, administrative reports, legislative proceedings, books and journals, etc.

Principal Correspondents: P.K. Sundaram, N.G. Chandavarker, Dr. Annie Besant, M. Visvesvaraya, C. Sankaran Nair, N.S. Subba Rao, Pentland, C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, M.M. Malaviya, G.A. Natesan, L.A. Natesan, D.E. Wacha, Harcourt Butler, Bhagwandas, Prof. O. Geddes, M.B. Chaubal, C.Y. Chintamani, V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.S. Sitaram Aiyar, S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Dr. H.N. Kunzru, A.S. Santhanam, C.A. Hamilton Townsend, C. Ramanujachari, P.V. Cherian, M. Govinda Rao, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Shayam Prasad Mookherjee and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Subjects Discussed: Indian Defence Force, Military Education in Indian States, League of Nations, National Liberal Federation of India and of the U.K., Hindu Women's rights to property, Hindu marriage, Indian reforms, Indians in Kenya, Public Service in India, Indianisation of Army, Establishment of Banaras Hindu University and its affairs, Hindu Maha Sabha, "Besant Memorial Lectures" on Ahimsa and Asanga, Indian Red Cross Society, activities of National Girls High School, Mylapore and S.S. High School, Tirukkattupalli, World War II, Partition of the Country, etc.

PHOOL CHAND JAIN PAPERS (1929—1931)

Phool Chand Jain was born on 7 December 1907; a resident of Delhi; his patriotic feelings were roused by the Home Rule Agitation and the Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy; took part in the Salt

Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930—1934, and the Quit India Movement, 1942; underwent imprisonment a number of times for political activities.

This collection of 114 items contains mainly xerox copies of documents on the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and Delhi Satyagraha. It also includes a Hindi translation of the Leaflet ('Red Pamphlet') dropped by Bhagat Singh and B.K. Datta after throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi, a typed copy of the Judgement on the trial of Bhagat Singh and B.K. Datta, a letter of Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy Lord Irwin and a few pages (PP 148—161) of the book entitled "Smritivan" by Shiv Verma.

PURUSHOTTAM DAS TANDON PAPERS (1926—1960)

Purushottam Das Tandon was born on 1 August 1882 at Allahabad; studied Law at the Allahabad University and started legal practice at the Allahabad High Court, 1908; joined the Indian National Congress in 1899 and represented Allahabad at the All India Congress Committee in 1906; organised the Allahabad District Peasants' Committee, 1918; took active part in the Non-Co-operation and the Civil Disobedience Movements; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923 and Servants of the People Society, 1929; Speaker, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937-38 and 1946—50; elected President of the All India Congress Committee in 1950; resigned in 1951; elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946, House of the People (Lok Sabha), 1952 and Rajya Sabha, 1956; a staunch advocate of Hindi and cow protection; awarded the 'Bharat Ratna' in 1961.

The collection contains 28,738 items comprising correspondence of Purushottam Das Tandon; newspaper clippings; pamphlets; booklets, personal accounts, etc.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sir Sita Ram, K.M. Munshi, Morarji Desai, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Jairamdas Daulatram, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Dr. Sampurnanand, Sri Prakasa, K.N. Katju, Kaka Kalelkar, Vallabhbhai Patel, Sadiq Ali and Balwant Rai Mehta.

Subjects Discussed: All India Congress Committee, Bhoodan Movement, Acceptance of Office by the Congress, Congress in

U.P., Peasants' Movement, Congress Agrarian Enquiry Report, Hind Rakshak Dal, Servants of the People Society, Partition of India, Refugee Problem, Constituent Assembly Proceedings 1947, and Propagation of Hindi.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP PAPERS (1915—1970)

Raja Mahendra Pratap was born on 1 December 1886 at Mursan in Aligarh district; joined the freedom struggle early in life; lived abroad from 1914 to 1945 working all the time for the country's liberation with the help of foreign powers; set up a Provisional government of Free India in Kabul in 1915 with himself as the President and Maulana Barkatullah as the Prime Minister; believed in the unity of all religions and also conceived the idea of "World Federation".

The collection contains 1148 items comprising correspondence, photographs, books, pamphlets, journals and press cuttings.

Principal Correspondents: Amir of Afghanistan, Chancellor of Germany, Mahatma Gandhi, George Lansbury, Dr. Sampurnanand, Jawaharlal Nehru, A.M. Sahay, W.O.V. Henty, R.B. Bose, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Bertrand Russell.

Subjects Discussed: Raja Mahendra Pratap's efforts for the liberation of India and his scheme of "World Federation" based on the equality of all races and nations.

RAJENDRA PRASAD PAPERS (1935—1962)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was born on 3 December 1884 in village Zeradei in Saran district; studied at the Presidency College, Calcutta; started legal practice in Calcutta, August 1911; joined the Indian National Congress in 1911 and elected to the All India Congress Committee; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; came under Gandhiji's influence during the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917; rendered valuable services for the relief of the Bihar earthquake victims in 1934; President, Indian National Congress, 1934, 1939 and 1947-1948; included in the Interim Government, 1946, and given the Portfolio of Food and Agriculture; President, Constituent

Assembly, December 1946; first President of the Republic of India, 1950; duly elected as President in 1952 and re-elected to this Office for the second time in 1957 and held it till 8 May 1962; died on 28 February 1963.

The collection contains about 34,900 items comprising Dr. Rajendra Prasad's correspondence with his contemporaries; press clippings; MSS of '**India Divided**' speeches, articles, notes, books, pamphlets, etc. Also included in the collection are volumes of the records of grievances of peasants of Champaran in 1917.

Principal Correspondents: Jamnalal Bajaj, C. Rajagopalachari, Mahatma Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, A.N. Sinha, Satya Narain Sinha, Sri Prakasa, K.B. Sahai, Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, M.S. Aney, M.C. Chagla, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and G.V. Mavalankar.

Subjects Discussed: All India Congress Committee, Labour Problems, Abolition of Zamindari, Village Industries, Bihar Affairs Cabinet Mission, Constituent Assembly of India, Boundary Commission, India's Food Policy, Problems confronting the Interim Government, Partition of India, Amendments to the Draft Constitution, Refugee Problem, Hindu Code Bill, Formation of Provinces on Linguistic basis.

R.C. DUTT PAPERS (1901—1909)

Romesh Chunder Dutt was born in Calcutta on 13 August 1848; member of the Indian Civil Service, 1871-1897; devoted his time to public activities and writing after retirement; President of the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, 1899; Revenue Minister of Baroda State, August 1904—July 1907; Member, Royal Commission on Decentralisation, 1907; Prime Minister of Baroda State from 1 June 1909 till his death on 30 November 1909; Publications include **Peasantry of Bengal**, **Famines in India, India under Early British Rule, 1757—1837**, **Economic History of India in the Victorian Age**.

This small collection comprises some 40 letters and a note book containing newspaper cuttings and quotations collected by Shri R.C. Dutt.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીનાનું લિખાયું હતું કે
અને આ કાર્યાલયની પણ કાર્યાલય
નાના જી. ગાંધીનાનું હતું
તાત્ત્વાચાર્ય. જીના
લિખાયું હતું કે
એ કાર્યાલયની પણ કાર્યાલય
નાના જી. ગાંધીનાનું હતું
અને આ કાર્યાલયની પણ કાર્યાલય
નાના જી. ગાંધીનાનું હતું
તાત્ત્વાચાર્ય. જીના
લિખાયું હતું કે
એ કાર્યાલયની પણ કાર્યાલય
નાના જી. ગાંધીનાનું હતું
અને આ કાર્યાલયની પણ કાર્યાલય
નાના જી. ગાંધીનાનું હતું

Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated 29-2-1940 addressed to Sampurnanand.

Principal Correspondents : Susama Sen, Dadabhai Naoroji, N.N. Ghose, Sarojini Naidu, Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar III of Baroda, A.M. Bose, Sister Nivedita (Miss Margaret Noble) and two Secretaries of State for India, Lord George Hamilton and Lord John Morley.

Subjects Discussed : Land Revenue reforms, Indianisation of Services, Comments of R.C. Dutt on the debates in the House of Lords, Partition of Bengal and assurance of Lord Morley for real and substantial reforms in the administration of India. Some of the papers throw light on Dutt's personality, including his literary acumen, administrative ability and nationalistic outlook.

R.L. CHOPRA PAPERS (1846—1907)

This collection of 17 items contains original letters exchanged between E. Maclegan of Punjab Civil Secretariat and J.J. Cotton, Collector, Madras, 1904, furnishing information about the Europeans in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. One issue dated 16-4-1870 of a Weekly journal, **The Punjabi Akhbar** is also available in this collection.

These papers were donated by Major General R.L. Chopra, P.V.S.M. (Retd.). They are said to have been collected by his late father, Dr. G.L. Chopra.

SAMPURNANAND PAPERS (1922—1968)

Dr. Sampurnanand was born on 1 January 1889 at Benares; began his career as a teacher, but left teaching in 1921 to join the Non-Co-operation Movement; edited **Maryada**, a Hindi Monthly started by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in Benares; also a frequent contributor to the **National Herald** and the **Congress Socialist**; elected to the All India Congress Committee in 1922 and subsequently was thrice the Secretary, U.P. Congress Committee; Minister for Education in the U.P. Cabinet, 1938-1939; again a Minister from 1946 to 1951 and from 1951 to 1954, holding the portfolios of Education, Finance, Home Labour, etc.; Chief Minister of U.P., January 1955-Decemeber 1960; Governor of Rajasthan, April 1962—May 1967; Publications include **Dharmvir Gandhi**, **Maharaj Chhatrasal**, **Samajvad** and **The Individual and the State**.

The papers of Dr. Sampurnanand consist of 1907 items primarily correspondence. There are also manuscripts of some of his literary works.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Sri Prakasa, C.Y. Chintamani, Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jai Prakash Narayan, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, G.B. Pant, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Benarsidas Chaturvedi.

Subjects Discussed : Congress affairs in U.P., Kashi Vidyapith affairs, Language problem, Hindu-Muslim question, Adult education, U.P. Politics, Abolition of **Zamindari** and comments on Sampurnanand's books.

SAROJINI NAIDU PAPERS (1896—1911)

Sarojini Naidu was born on 13 February 1879 in Hyderabad; started writing poems at a very tender age; matriculated at the age of twelve standing first in the Madras Presidency; went to England in 1895 for further studies but came back owing to ill-health; joined politics in 1906 under Gokhale's influence; associated with the Home Rule Movement; worked for women's emancipation and Hindu-Muslim unity; became a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru; President, Indian National Congress Session, Kanpur, 1925; presided over the East African Indians Congress at Mombassa in 1924 and 1929; played a leading role in the Salt Satyagraha at Dharasana; attended the Round Table Conference in London in 1931 with Mahatma Gandhi; detained during the Quit India Movement and confined along with Mahatma Gandhi, Mahadev Desai and Kasturba at Agha Khan Palace in Poona; became Governor of Uttar Pradesh on 15 August, 1947 and held that office till her death on 2 March 1949.

Subjects discussed : The collection containing 34 items consists mainly of Sarojini Naidu's poems and songs such as "The Queen's Rival", "Indian Dancers", "My Dead Dream", "Nightfall in the City of Hyderabad" "The Tomb of Golconda", "The Pardah Nashin", "The Call to Evening Prayer", "In a Balcony", "Lulla-by" etc. There are also a few letters written by Sarojini Naidu to Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mrs. Gosse in connection

A dream. Song. To Teresa Goss.

Once on a night in a dream I stood
Dene in the light of a magical wood,
Soul, deep in visions that poppy-like Spring:
And Spirits of Truth are the birds that sing,
And Spirits of love are the stars that glow,
And Spirits of Peace are the streams that flow
In that magical wood in the land of sleep.

II
Dene in the glades of the magical grove,
I felt the stars of the Spirits of love
Gather and gleam round my delicate youth,
And I heard the song of the Spirits of Truth.
To much my longing I bent me low
By the streams of the Spirits of Peace that flow
In that magical wood in the land of sleep.

Sarojini Chattopadhyay.

27th September 1896.

Hampstead

with her poems. The collection also includes a booklet, entitled "Gokhale, The Man" written by Sarojini Naidu and a letter regarding her involvement in Indian politics.

SAYYID AHMAD KHAN PAPERS (1875—1887)

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on 17 October 1817; received traditional education at home; started career as a **Sarishtadar** under the East India Company in 1838 and rose to be a Subordinate Judge; retired from Government service in 1876; Honorary Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1864; conferred honorary doctorate by the University of Edinburgh, 1889; advocated progressive change in Muslim thought and behaviour and championed the cause of modern liberal education; established in 1875 the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (raised in 1920 to the present Aligarh Muslim University); Published works include **Asarus-sanadid** (a graphic study of Delhi's monuments), **Khutbat-i-Ahmadiyah** (essays on the life of Prophet Muhammad) and **Risala-i-Asbab-i-baghawat-i-Hind**, analysing the causes of the revolt of 1857; died on 27th March 1898.

This collection of ten letters relates mainly to the affairs of the **Madrasatul-Ulum-i-Musalmanan** at Aligarh (now Aligarh Muslim University) and covers the period 11 July 1875—4 April 1887 A.D. The first nine letters are in Urdu and are addressed by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan to Nawwab Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan, ruler of the erstwhile State of Rampur. The last letter (letter No. 10) which is in Persian is addressed to late Nawwab Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan's son on the sad demise of his father.

S.S. BHATNAGAR PAPERS (1942—1954)

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar was born on 21 February 1894 in Bhera, a town in Shahpur district of Punjab; educated at Lahore, London and Berlin; Professor of Chemistry, Banaras Hindu University, 1921—1924; Professor of Chemistry and Director of University Chemical Laboratories, University of Punjab, Lahore, 1924—1940; Director, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1940; Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, 1951 and Education 1952; held a number of honorary positions and awarded honorary

degrees by several Indian and foreign universities for his scientific achievements; Publications include **Principles and Application of Magneto-Chemistry** and **Ilm ul-Barq**, a treatise on electricity in Urdu.

The collection comprises 21 items in all.

Subjects Discussed : The papers relate to reports and proceedings of National and International meetings on various aspects of scientific developments. There are also a few booklets and pamphlets on different scientific themes.

S.C. DIXIT PAPERS (1869, 1934—1975)

This collection of 100 items comprises Newspapers and Periodicals, such as **Socialist India**, New Delhi, **Weekly Link**, New Delhi, **Pradeep**, Rampur, **Mahakaushal**, Nagpur, **Braj-Bharati**, **Bharatvani**, **Mangal Prabhat** etc. There are also some books like **Chronicles of France**, **Russia in Travail**, **Swadhinta Ke Pujari**. The collection also includes two letters from Mahatma Gandhi—one addressed to S.C. Dixit (Sita Charan Dixit) and the other to his wife.

SITA RAM PAPERS (1906—1967)

Sir Sita Ram was born on 12 January 1885 at Meerut in U.P.; educated at the Allahabad University; Member, Indian National Congress, 1905—1919; left the organisation in 1920; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1921; elected President of the Council, 1925 and held this position for about 25 years; appointed India's High Commissioner to Pakistan in March 1949 and on return in November 1950 became Chairman, U.P. University Grants Commission; associated with several educational institutions; retired from public life in 1956.

The collection comprises 56 files in all.

Principal Correspondents : Jawaharlal Nehru, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai, K.P.S. Menon, Sri Prakasa, Sir Maharaj Singh, P.N. Sapru, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Sir Maurice Hallet, Sir Francis Mudie, C.Y. Chintamani,

Chetpet 77
12-1-20

R. R. No. 1201
6/20

To The Chief Accountant
Madras Port Trust

Sir, With the reference to your Memo.
no. 7728A of 23-10-19 I request
you to be good enough to send
by the bearer of this letter the sum
(Rs 103 - 12 - 8) Rupees One hundred
and three, annas twelve and
pies eight being my Provident
Fund contribution and subscrip-
tion.

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

S. Ramanujan

S. Ramanujan's letter dated 12-1-1920 addressed to the Chief Accountant, Madras Port Trust.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan, H. N. Kunzru, R. G. Pim and S. H. Fremantle.

Subjects Discussed : Simon Commission, treatment of Political prisoners in jails, Kakori train dacoity case, Indian National Congress, internment of Annie Besant, Provincial Autonomy, Communal Award, plight of Minorities in East Pakistan, views of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on transfer of power to India and Sir Sita Ram's criticism of Non-Co-operation Movement, establishment of Board of High School and Intermediate Education in U.P., Allahabad University Bill, Meerut problems.

SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN PAPERS (1912—1920)

Srinivasa Ramanujan was born on 22 December 1887 at Erode; matriculated in 1904 and won the Subrahmanyam Scholarship; joined the Government College at Kumbakonam and began to concentrate entirely on the study of Mathematics, neglecting other subjects; failed to get promotion to the next higher class, lost his scholarship and thus had to discontinue further studies; became a clerk in the office of the Madras Port Trust, 1911; continued his independent work in Mathematics by now a passion with him; his first article on "Some properties of Bernoulli's numbers" was published in December, 1911; went over to Cambridge in 1914 with the help of Professor G.H. Hardy for research on the theories of numbers, partitions and continued fractions; elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London and also Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1918; returned to India in 1919 for reasons of health; died in Madras on 26 April 1920.

The collection consists of the personal file of Ramanujan and a few photostat copies.

Principal Correspondents : E.W. Middlemast, Chief Accountant, Madras Port Trust, C.L.T. Griffith, M.J.M. Hill, G.H. Hardy, Dr. G.T. Walker, Sir Francis Spring, Francis Dewsbury, B. Hanumanta Rao and P.S. Aiyer.

Subjects Discussed : The papers throw light on his life and work both in India and abroad. (There are also some press clippings containing tributes paid to him during the period 1920—1949).

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, JAMSHEDPUR PAPERS (1928—1961)

These papers throw light on various problems of Tata Workers and growth of Labour Movement in Tata Nagar, Jamshedpur. The collection contains only ten files.

Principal Correspondents : Dr. Rajendra Prasad, A.R. Dalal, Chakradhar Saran, M. John, G. Seth, F.C. Temple, S.C. Bose, S.K. Gupta, F.G. Pettifer, M.K. Ghosh, B.K. Banerjee, C.A. Alexander, Maitreyee Bose, Deven Sen, Harihar Nath Shastri, Kali Mukherjee, N.K. Bhatt, Khandubhai K. Desai, Nirmal Sen, R.C. Kartha, J.J. Ghandy, Anil K. Chanda, K.D. Malaviya, Z.S. Bains, G.B. Pant, Swaran Singh, Humayun Kabir, D.P. Karmarkar, H.S. Gill, P. Subbarayan, W.V. Oak, R.N. Gupta, A. Krishna Murthi, Morarji Desai, P.C. Sharma, S.K. Patil, C.V. Cunningham, N.J. Haley and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Subjects Discussed : Differences between the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Tata Workers Union, Sweepers Strike, Re-organisation Schemes, allegations against Public Safety Department, arrangements to start a Co-operative Store, payment of Allowances to the Employees, various problems and demands of Labour Association, Tata Workers Union, British Trade Union Congress Delegation, conditions for the grant of licences to electrical contractors and certificates of competency to supervisors and permits to wiremen, reduction of staff and Bonus and compensation for accidents, etc.

UDHAM SINGH TRIAL PAPERS (1940)

Udham Singh was born on 28 December 1899 at Sunam in Sangrur district; second son of Sardar Tehl Singh Kamboj; witnessed the Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy and was one of the wounded; shot dead Sir Michael O'Dwyer on 13 March 1940 in a meeting organised jointly by the Royal Central Asian Society and the East India Association in the Tudor Room of the Caxton Hall, London, was tried, sentenced to death and hanged on 31 July 1940 at Pentonville prison, London.

These papers containing 4 items are in the form of photostat copies. They are as follows:

1. Copies of depositions taken at Bow Street Police Court during March and April 1940.
2. List of exhibits and copy of plan and statement of Udham Singh.
3. Copy of Indictment laid before the Central Criminal Court.
4. Copy of Newspaper extracts from **The Times** dated 15 March 1940.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB PAPERS (1870—1961)

The membership of the United Service Club of Simla was open to the Members of the Supreme Council, Commissioned Officers of the Army and Navy, Chaplains, Members of the covenanted India Civil Service and the retired officers from these Services.

The collection consists of 115 items comprising Rules and Regulations of the Club, registers and minute books, balance sheets, liquidation papers, title deeds and other legal documents relating to the club.

VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA PAPERS (1917—1921, 1955)

Virendranath Chattopadhyaya was born on 31 October 1881; educated at the Hyderabad University; proceeded to England for higher studies, 1903; expelled from the Middle Temple Inns, London, for his revolutionary activities; drawn towards Shyamaji Krishnavarma and assisted him in publishing the revolutionary journal, **The Indian Sociologist**; went over to Paris in 1909 to join the 'Bande Mataram' group of Madam Cama; joined the 'Berlin Committee' when it was founded in 1914 and was elected its Secretary; went over to Russia in 1922 to get the support of the U.S.S.R. Government for the Indian liberation movement; though his later activities are somewhat shrouded in mystery, he is believed to have taken Russian citizenship and a teaching assignment in the University of Moscow.

The collection comprises only one volume containing photostat copies of letters, press clippings and articles, etc. in Swedish

and English languages and a photograph of Virendranath Chattopadhyaya. They throw light on his revolutionary activities abroad.

V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYER PAPERS (1898—1911)

V. Krishnaswami Aiyer was born in June 1863 at Tiruvadamaruthur in Tanjore district; started career as a lawyer; one of the founder contributors of the **Madras Law Journal** which started functioning in 1890; was early drawn towards the Indian National Congress; presided over the 14th Madras Provincial Congress held at Tirunelveli in 1906; elected to the Madras University Senate in 1906 and as its representative in the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1907; Judge, Madras High Court, 1909 and Member, Governor's Executive Council, 1911; a social reformer; advocated female education and was against caste restrictions and other such evils; died on 28 December 1911.

The collection contains 350 items primarily V. Krishnaswami Aiyer's correspondence.

Principal Correspondents : P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, N. Subramaniam Aiyer, G.K. Gokhale, D.E. Wacha, B.N. Mudholkar, Dadabhai Naoroji, William Wedderburn, C.Y. Chintamani, N. Subba Rao, Dr. T.M. Nair, Harold Stuart, Chief Secretary, Government of Madras.

Subjects Discussed : Views on the age limit for the High Court Judges, selection of Members for the Servants of India Society, political situation in Bengal and relations between Hindus and Muslims, partition of Bengal, affairs of the Indian National Congress. The collection also throws light on the rift in the Congress Party leading to its split into 'Extremists' and 'Moderates'.

V.S. SRINIVASA SASTRI PAPERS (1889—1946)

V.S. Srinivasa Sastri was born on 22 September 1869 in a village near Kumbakonam; started career as a teacher, but was soon attracted towards the Servants of India Society and became its member in 1907; Secretary, Madras Session of the Indian National Congress, 1908; nominated to the Madras Legislative

Council, 1913 and elected by it to the Imperial Legislative Council, 1915; Government of India's delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1921; Member of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference between India and South Africa, 1926 and 1932; deputed to Malaya to enquire into the condition of Indian labour, 1936; opposed Jinnah's Two-nation Theory and his demand for partition of India; died on 17 April 1946.

The collection contains 1354 items comprising mainly the correspondence, articles and addresses/speeches of Srinivasa Sastri. Also included in the collection are press clippings, extracts from various journals and Legislative Proceedings.

Principal Correspondents : Mahatma Gandhi, G.K. Gokhale, A.V. Patwardhan, Dr. H.N. Kunzru, S.G. Vaze, Sir William Wedderburn, H.S.L. Polak, C.Y. Chintamani, Dr. Annie Besant, V. Krishnaswami Aiyer, S.R. Naidoo, P. Kodanda Rao, A.V. Thakkar, D.V. Ambedkar, Dr. H.S. Deva, Lord Irwin and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Subjects Discussed : Activities of the Servants of India Society, Indian National Congress, Home Rule League, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, India and the War, National Education, The Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy, Liberals and the British Government, Indians Overseas, Mahatma Gandhi and his activities, Round Table Conferences, etc.

"WOODS COLLECTION" (1931—1946)

This collection of 69 items includes 42 letters written by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Emilie Schenkl (wife of Subhas Chandra Bose), V.J. Patel and Mme. C. Despard to Mrs. Woods, Hon. Secretary, Indian-Irish Independence League. It also contains a resolution passed by the Indian-Irish Independence League; fourteen newspaper cuttings and eleven photographs of V.J. Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, Emilie Schenkl and Anita Bose.

The collection reflects Ireland's sympathy and support for India's struggle for Independence.

HALDIYA PAPERS (18th and 19th Centuries)

The papers constitute the regular family archives of the Haldiyas of Jaipur who played a significant role in the diplomatic and military history of Rajputana, Malwa, Delhi and Lucknow during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Haldiya family belongs to Khandelwal Vaishyas of Udaipur. The founder of the family Sah Chhaju Ram had three sons, Rao Khushhali Ram, Rao Bahadur Daulat Ram and Bakhshi Nand Ram. Rao Khushhali Ram was a **Wakil** at Delhi on Behalf of the Nawwabs of Oudh, as well as the rulers of Jaipur, Bharatpur and Alwar. Rao Chaturbhuj, a son of Rao Khushhali Ram, conquered a number of forts for the Jaipur State. He also signed a treaty with the East India Company in 1818 on behalf of Maharaja Jagat Singh of Jaipur. Likewise, Bakhshi Balmukand, another son of Rao Khushhali Ram held an important position and was respected by the Mughal princes and also the officials of the East India Company. But perhaps the most important among the Haldiya family was Rao Bahadur Daulat Ram who was the Commander-in-Chief of Jaipur during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh (1778–1803 A.D.).

The collection comprises about 1450 documents with 770 in Persian and 680 in Rajasthani. These papers pertain mainly to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and contain the correspondence of the Princely States of Rajputana (Rajasthan), such as Jaipur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Tonk, etc. with the Mughal rulers, the Nawwabs of Oudh and the officials of the East India Company on affairs principally political. Some of these papers also throw light on the internal conflicts among the various rulers of Rajasthan, besides giving us an idea of the influence which the East India Company was rapidly gaining in that part of the country in the beginning of the 19th century.

INAYAT JANG COLLECTION (1685–1774)

Nawwab Inayat Jang of Hyderabad was the great grandson of Mir Musa, Rukn al-daulah, the renowned **Diwan** of Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II. Rukn al-daulah was appointed **Diwan** on 12 **Rajab**, 1177 A.H./16 January 1764 A.D. and held that post

till his assassination on 26 **Safar**, 1189 A.H./27 April 1775 A.D. He played an important part in his master's negotiations with the English and the Marathas. It was during this period of his ministership that Rukn al-daulah is reported to have salvaged a huge mass of Mughal records from the fort of Bahadurgarh, **Sarkar** Mahur in the State of Hyderabad. After his death these records continued to be in the custody of his descendants until the year 1961 when they were acquired by the National Archives of India. They are kept here under the title 'Inayat Jang Collection.'

The Inayat Jang Collection comprises more than 1,37,000 documents in Persian relating to the Provincial Mughal Administration in the Deccan from 1685 to 1774 A.D. The collection as such is of considerable value to the students of the history of Mughal Administration. It also contains adequate material for reconstructing the agrarian history of the Deccan during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

ABDUL QADEER AZAD COLLECTION (NEWSPAPERS) (1912-1946)

Abdul Qadeer Azad was born in 1891; son of Muhammad Mir Khan, a **Mustajir** of the erstwhile Bhopal State; worked in the Education Department of the State; author of three books entitled, **Taj Mahal**, **Falsafa-i-pasti** and **Rahbar-i-Atfal**; also edited **Zarnigar**, an Urdu Monthly magazine of Bhopal.

The collection comprises 943 issues of old newspapers (939 issues of Urdu newspapers and 4 issues of English newspapers) covering the period 1912-1946. Some of these newspapers are, **Ahl-i-Hadis**, **Hamdard**, **Al-Asr**, **Tarjuman**, **Muslim Gazette**, **The Muslim Chronicle**, **The Independent** and **The Statesman**. They were collected by the Anees Library founded by Abdul Qadeer Azad at Bhopal.

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS ON HYDERABAD AFFAIRS ETC. (1875-1888) (1961, 1968, 1972)

These Newspapers clippings bound in one volume throw light on the political, social and economic conditions in the region of Hyderabad during the period 1875-1888. The news clippings

are from **The Bombay Gazette**, **The Statesman**, **The Daily Post**, **The Deccan Times**, **The Times of India**, **The Pioneer**, **The Advocate** and **The Poona Observer**. Also available in the collection are three issues of **The Free Press Bulletin** (1961), **The Sunday Standard** (1968) and **The Deccan Herald** (1972).

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