



LIBRARY OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

AN INTRODUCTION



NEW DELHI
JULY 2009

**LIBRARY OF
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA**



AN INTRODUCTION

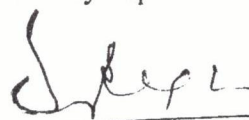
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PREFACE

The National Archives of India was set up in 1891 at Calcutta as the Imperial Record Department and shifted to New Delhi in 1911. As the principal archival institution in the country, it is the custodian of permanent records of the Government of India and performs numerous functions in an advisory capacity. Its record holdings have been acknowledged as being among the richest in the world for the study of modern Indian history and are consulted by hundreds of scholars every year. One can find records in various languages including English, Hindi, Persian, Arabic, Modi, Tamil, Telegu, French etc. There is also a rich collection of Private Papers as well as Oriental records which contain valuable material for research scholars. Equally significant are the Library holdings of the Department. The Library which has been functioning unobtrusively since the inception of the Imperial Record Department as an integral part of the National Archives and has in its custody a remarkable collection of material which no serious scholar can afford to ignore.

This small booklet is an attempt to provide an overview into the rich and varied Collections in the Library for the benefit of scholars and interested users. It is by no means exhaustive, but it is hoped that this would help in facilitating access to many lesser known but valuable Collections which can be tapped by potential users.

I am grateful to my colleagues in the Library for the dedicated and sincere efforts in bringing out this small publication and have every hope that it would serve as a useful reference tool for all concerned. .



(S.M.R.BAQAR)

DIRECTOR. GENERAL. OF ARCHIVES

New Delhi
Dated: 9 July 2009

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INTRODUCTION

The National Archives of India was set up in 1891 at Calcutta as the Imperial Record Department to act as the Central Record Office of the Government of India. At the time of its establishment, it was felt that a Central Library may also be set up as an adjunct of the Imperial Record Department and also act as the apex body to different Departmental Libraries. The proposal was accepted and a large number of Books, Periodicals and other government publications were transferred to the Central Library from various offices. However in 1903, an Imperial Library (later redesignated National Library) was set up and most of the holdings of the Central Library were transferred to it, leaving behind duplicate copies. The Central Library which hereafter functioned as a "Spare Copy Room", became the Library of the Imperial Record Department.

Following the decision to transfer the Imperial Record Department to Delhi, the books and publications in the Central Library were sorted out and classified into three groups viz: (i) those to be transferred to the Imperial Record Department in New Delhi, (ii) those to be transferred to the Imperial Secretariat Library (later Central Secretariat Library), and (iii) those which were to be disposed off. Accordingly, transfer of the material to the Imperial Record Department was completed in 1937 and the Library settled down in its new home.

Over the years, the the Library has developed into a rich research oriented Library providing a wide range of services to scholars, trainees, government agencies, and other interested users. It presently has in its custody over 1,70,000 publications comprising Rare books, Reports, Parliamentary Papers and Debates, Monographs, Gazettes, Gazetteers, Travelogues, Native Newspapers, Journals etc which constitute a most valuable supplementary source of information to the material contained among official records. These publications cover a variety of subjects like modern history and politics,

culture, demography, archives, economics, social science, gender studies, tribal studies etc. With the rapid strides being made in information technology, the Library is gearing itself to adopt modern technology to facilitate the task of scholars and make its services more user friendly.

MAJOR HOLDINGS.*

GAZETTES

- i. **India Gazette (1864 onwards)**:- One of the most important holdings of the Library, is the India Gazette which is a unique document containing information about various Acts, Rules, Legislations passed by the Parliament, in addition to information about key appointments, and Orders of the Government.
- ii. **Calcutta Gazette (1792-1863)**:- The Calcutta Gazette began publication in 1784 and was not initially a government publication, but was owned and managed by an official of the East India Company. The volumes contain important information about the history, polity and society during the Imperial days in Calcutta and subsequently about Government orders, rules relating to Bengal.
- iii. **London Gazette (1810-1954)**:- It is one of the most respected and important journals of record of the British Government which began publication in 1665. It contains valuable information about Royal Assent to Bills, Appointments, Awards, Honors etc.
- iv. **Provincial Gazettes**: Provincial Gazettes containing information about Acts, Rules, Orders pertaining to different States are housed in the NAI Regional Office Bhopal. (For list please see Annexure I.)

CENSUS OF INDIA REPORTS

The Census Reports (1871 onwards) are a valuable and basic source on demographic studies and contain data about the population, castes, tribes, occupation etc for the use of scholars and other users. (For list of India Census Reports and Provincial Census Reports please see Annexures II & III).

*N.B. The inclusive years of the holdings indicated are with gaps.

GAZETTEERS

Gazetteers are another valuable reference tool providing information about the people, their culture, customs, geographical, linguistic, ethnic data, etc. The Gazetteers in the Department are of three categories viz:

- a. **Imperial Gazetteer of India (India Series) :-** The Department has 26 Volumes (including index) of the Imperial Gazetteer in its custody. The first edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published in 1881 under the stewardship of Sir W.W.Hunter and contains valuable information about the peoples of India..
- b. **Imperial Gazetteer of India (Provincial Series):-** This series focuses on information in respect of various Provinces.
- c. **District Gazetteers :-** The District Gazetteers were started privately under the auspices of Government agencies and contain information about each district.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

This Collection consists of recorded proceedings of the British Parliament, which includes Questions, Proceedings relating to India as well as White Papers, Reports of Parliamentary Committees, Reports of Commissioners, Trade and Tariff relating to India etc. Some of the important Volumes in the Collection are:

- a. Cobett's Parliamentary History of England(1688-1785)
- b. The Mirror of Parliament (1829-39)
- c. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates(1841-91)
- d. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates relating to Indian Affairs(1886-1925)
- e. Parliamentary Debates(House of Commons)-(1934-1948)
- f. Parliamentary Debates(House of Lords)- (1909-1935)
- g. Sessional Papers-(1899-1912)
- h. Parliamentary Debates,(1892-1935)
- i. Indian Parliamentary Debates(1892-1898)
- j. Indian Debates(1898-1908)
- k. Debates on Indian Affairs(1909-35).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

This Series Comprises the following Volumes:

- a.. Proceedings of the Legislative Council of India,(1857-1920)
- b. Legislative Assembly Debates of Indian Legislatures(1921-49)
- c. Constituent Assembly Debates(1947-50)
- d. Parliamentary Debates(1950-53)
- e. Rajya Sabha Debates(1952 onwards)
- f. Lok Sabha Debates(1954 onwards)

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

These volumes cover the following States:

- a. Bengal.....(1862-1932)
- b. Bombay..... (1862-1936)
- c. Burma.....(1923-35)
- d. Central Provinces.....(1916- 32)
- e. Madras.....(1922-36)
- f. Punjab.....(1926-36)
- g. United Provinces.....(1896-1936)

SELECTIONS OF VERNACULAR NATIVE NEWSPAPERS

These are abstracts or summaries of Vernacular Newspapers compiled by the erstwhile Home Department to enable the Government to keep itself informed about activities in various provinces and are a very useful source material relating to public opinion in various States on issues of general interest. Prior to Independence, these Selections were classified as confidential documents and were not meant for public access. Some of the major Reports in the Series are:-

- a. Report on Native Newspapers, Bengal Presidency.....(1863-1931)
 - b. Report on Native Newspapers, Bombay Presidency.....(1868-1932)
 - c. Report on Native Newspapers, Central Provinces
Central India etc... (1896-1927)
 - d. Report on Native Newspapers, Eastern Bengal & Assam.....(1907-11)
 - e. Report on Native Newspapers Madras.....(1872-1911)
 - f. Report on Native Newspapers, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.....(1890-1937)
- (For complete list please see Annexure IV)

SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS

These volumes contain Selections from important activities and decisions of the British Government and were published for the information and use by the public. They provide useful information about the British administration in India. Notable volumes among the Selections are:

- (a) Govt. of India..... 1853-1900
- (b) Bengal Govt..... 1851-1890
- © Bombay Govt.....1852-1907
- (d) Punjab Govt..... 1852-79
- (e) Madras Govt..... 1853-96

ALMANACS

Another valuable Collection are the Almanacs containing information on statistical accounts, astronomical data, events, civil and military appointments, rules and regulations about the Govt. of India etc. The four volume series comprises of the following:

- (a) Bengal Almanac.....1803-54
- (b) Bombay Calendar and Almanac.....1836-68
- © Madras Almanac.....1817-58
- (d) Asylum Press Almanac.....1862-1958

COLLECTION OF TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS RELATING TO INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

This Collection compiled by C.U.Aitchison, Under Secretary to the Government of India, was published originally in 1909. The 14 volumes cover treaties with various states and countries including Punjab, Rajputana, Bundelkhand, Hyderabad, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Persia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Turkistan, Muscat, Baluchistan etc.

INDIA OFFICE LIST

Published in 1933, it is a comprehensive Directory compiled from the Civil Lists of the Government of India and includes service records of officers who served in India and Burma. It also has information about military officers, recipients of medals and awards, rates of pay, pensions.etc..

CIVIL LIST

This is an exhaustive list containing information about the officers of the Indian Civil Service as well as the Indian Administrative Service from 1886.

INDIA ARMY LIST

This document provides the names, rank, postings and service details of Army officers who served in India. There are separate lists for Bombay Bengal and Madras, viz:

- (i) Bombay Army List.....1826-1895
- (ii) Bengal Army List.....1825-1889
- (iii) Madras Army List..... .1826-1894

EAST INDIA REGISTER AND DIRECTORY

These are useful documents containing information about the employees of the East India Company who served in the Civil, Military, Marine establishments, births, marriages and deaths in India, etc.

ANNUAL REGISTER- GREAT BRITAIN

These volumes covering the period (1877-1988) deal with the history, politics, literature and chronological events in England and other British colonies.

INDIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

These volumes deal with public activities, social, cultural, industrial, educational events concerning India during the period (1919-47)

. TIMES OF INDIA DIRECTORY(1865-1983)

Another useful reference aid, it contains information about India's population, commerce, trade, commercial organizations as well as biographical data of important persons.

THACKERS INDIAN DIRECTORY

This is another valuable publication containing information about various items ,persons and events specially related to Calcutta. from 1885-1957.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE

This unique collection comprises publications in prose and verse as also pamphlets and posters. in various languages including Hindi, English, Urdu, Tamil, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kannada, Bengali These were written during the freedom movement and reflected the strong passions among the freedom fighters which were aimed at arousing patriotic feelings among the public. Consequently, these were banned by the British Government, to prevent them from reaching the people. Some of the significant articles\poems in the Collection are:

- (a) Azadi ka Bigul(Hindi) ed. by K.C.Rastogi
- (b) Azadi Ka Bomb (Hindi), ed. by Jagannath Prasad Arora
- (c) Kanavu (Tamil), by Subramaniam Bharati
- (d) Yug Bani(Bengali), by Qazi Nazrul Islam
- (e) Bijli di Karak(Punjabi),by Darshan Singh Daljit
- (f) Azadi ki Garaj(Punjabi), by Sajjan Singh
- (g) Golibarachi(Marathi), by Shahiv Rav Kokate
- (h) Appeal to my countrymen(English),by S.N.Sanyal
- (i) Azadina Geet(Gujarati),by R.N.Parikh
- (j) Dard-e-Wattan(Urdu),by Om Prakash Sahni
- (k) Angrezon ki bolti band(Urdu),by Babu Ram Doneria
- (l) Bhagat Singh Keerthanamitram (Tamil),by V.R.Elumalai Pillai

Based on the material relating to the patriotic fervour portrayed in this Collection, the Department has brought out the following publications:

- (a) Patriotic Poetry banned by the Raj
- (b) Patriotic Writings banned by the Raj
- (c) Deshbhakti ke Geet(Hindi)
- (d) Azadi ke Tarane(Hindi and Urdu)
- (e) Dharti ki Pukar(Hindi)

TRAVEL ACCOUNTS

These are a series of first hand accounts of foreign travellers who came to India from different countries. Many narratives have been published by the Hakluyt Society which depict the lifestyle, customs, social practices, religious beliefs etc of the people in different parts of the country and are a valuable source material for study of contemporary history. Some important volumes containing such accounts are:

- (a) Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab, in Ladakh, Peshawar, Kabul, by William Moorcroft(1841)
- (b) Journals kept in Hyderabad., Kashmir, Sikkim and Nepal, by Richard Temple(1887).
- (c) India in the Fifteenth Century (translated and edited by Richard Henry Major)
- (d) The Voyage of Sir James Lancaster to the East Indies.
- (d) A new Account of East India and Persia , by John Fryer
- (e) The Travels of Peter Mundy
- (f) Peter Flories, his voyage to the East Indies (1611-15)
- (g) The Original Writings and Correspondence of the two Richard Hakluyts
- (h) The Desert Route to India (1745-51)
- (i) Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrims
- (j) The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Travels and Discoveries of the English Nation, by Richard Hakluyt.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES/COMMISSIONS

This Collection comprises Reports of about 450 Commissions\Committees appointed by the Government on various subjects from time to time, and provide valuable source material for research. Starting with the Indian Police(Bird) Committee-(Minute of Evidence,1833) , the Collection contains many Reports of far reaching significance, among which mention may be made of the following:

- (a) Report of the Prison Discipline Committee,1836-38
- (b) Report(Simms) on the Survey of Calcutta,1850
- (c) Indian Police Commission Report,1860
- (d) Indigo Commission Report,1860
- (e) Report of the Deccan Riots Commission, 1876
- (f) Indian Education Commission Report,1882
- (g) Bombay Akbaree Commission Report,1885
- (h) Report on Jail Administration in India 1888-89
- (i) Indian Famine Commission Report ,1901
- (j) Report of the Public Service Commission 1888
- (k) Report of Indian Factory Commission,1890
- (l) Komagata Maru Committee Enquiry Report,1914(Vol 1)
- (m) Burma Reform Committee Report,1921
- (n) Burma Crime Enquiry Report,1923
- (o) Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms,1924
- (p) Indian Sandhurst Committee Report 1925-26
- (q) Report of the Riots Enquiry Committee,1939
- (r) Scavenging Enquiry Committee Report ,1961
- (s) Madras Agricultural Committee Report(1888-89)

PAMPHLETS

These are a Collection of rare and valuable Articles, Reports, Notes prepared by various organizations and experts, on a wide range of subjects like Education, Agriculture, Medicine, History, Trade, Railways, Religion etc and cover the period 1851-1929. Some important Pamphlets in the Collection are:

- a) Rabies and anti rabic treatment in India ,by Hugh Seton and R.Knowles(1914)
- (b) Review of Forest Administation in several provinces of British India (1873-77),by D.Brandis
- (c) Catalogue of Mandalay Manuscripts in India Office Library, by V.Faushill.
- (d) Travels in Central Asia in the year 1812-13 ,by Meer Izzat Ollah
- (e) Official key to the Civil Service of the Crown and Guide for candidates seeking appointments by J.C.Parkinson (1859)
- (f) Russian Commercial Mission in Central Asia by V.Christian Sarauv (1872)
- (g) Pukhto or Pushto Manual for use of Surveyors,by G.B.Scott(1896)
- (h) Notes on etymologies of Hindi rural words,by Paul Whalley(1904)
- (i) Classified Catalogue of Sanskrit works in the Saraswati Bhandaram Library of His Highness,Maharaja of Mysore(1870)
- (j) Founding of Fort St., George Madras by William Foster(1902)
- (k) Iranian Art, by Von Spiegel (1886)
- (l) Truth about the Indian Army and its Officers,By Hydaspes(1861)
- (m) Khana: A handbook of resources of India by G.T. Hugh(1870)

JOURNALS

These provide very useful material for the study of the history, culture and traditions of the Indian people, apart from carrying world wide news about activities and events. Prominent among the holdings are:-

(a)	Calcutta Review.....	1944-1957
(b)	Asiatic Researches.....	1788-1839
(c)	Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal.....	1836-1905
(d)	Bengal Past and Present.....	1907 onwards
(e)	Ephigraphica Indica.....	1897-1975
(f)	Bulletin of Institute of Historical Research.....	1926 onwards
(g)	Bulletin of School of African & Oriental Studies.	1944 onwards
(g)	Indian Antiquary.....	1873-74, 1943-44

FORT WILLIAM -INDIA HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

The series covers the correspondence between the Court of Directors in London and the Fort William Council from 1748 to 1800. These are published **in-extenso** in 21 volumes Edited by an eminent historian, each volume contains the text of the correspondence together with a comprehensive introduction, copious notes, select bibliography and an exhaustive index besides a number of illustrations.

Vol. I	(Public 1748-56)	Editor Dr. K.K. Datta
Vol. II	(Public 1757-59)	Editor Dr. H.N. Sinha
Vol. III	(Public 1760-63)	Editor Dr. R.R. Sethi
Vol. IV	(Public 1764-66)	Editor Prof. C.S. Srinivasachari
Vol. V	(Public 1767-69)	Editor Dr. N.K. Sinha
Vol.	(Public 1770-72)	Editor Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad

VI		
Vol. VII	(Public 1773-76)	Editor Prof. R.P. Patwardhan
Vol. VIII	(Public 1777-1781)	Editor Dr. H.L. Gupta
Vol. IX	(Public 1782-85)	Editor Dr. B.A Saletore
Vol. X	(Public 1786-88)	Editor Dr. Raghubir Singh
Vol. XI	(Public 1789-92)	Editor Dr. I.B Banerjee
Vol. XII	(Public 1793-95)	Editor Dr. A. Tripathi
Vol. XIII	(Public 1796-95)	Editor Dr. P.C Gupta
Vol. XIV	(Secret & Select Committee 1752-86)	Editor Prof. Amba Prasad
Vol. XV	(Foreign and Secret Political, 1787-91)	Editor Prof. C.H Phillips and Dr. B.B Mishra
Vol. XVI	(Foreign Secret and Political, 1787-91)	Editor Prof. S.H. Askari
Vol. XVII	(Foreign Political and Secret, 1792-95)	Editor Prof. Y.J Taraporewalla
Vol. XVIII	(Foreign Political and Secret, 1798-1800)	Editor Rev. Fr, H. Heras
Vol. XIX	(Military, 1787-91)	Editor Dr Bisheshwar Prasad
Vol. XX	(Military, 1792-96)	Editor Dr. A.C Banerjee
Vol. XXI	(Military, 1797-1800)	Editor Prof. S.R. Kohli

CONTEMPORARY BOOKS ON INDIAN HISTORY

A most significant Collection in the Library are rare and contemporary works on India and its history going back to the 17th century, which are valuable sources for research Some of the titles are listed below:

- (a) The life of Dom John De Castro the Fourth Viceroy of India, by Sr. K. Peter Wyche & Jacinto F.DeAndrada(1664)
- (b) Voyage from England to India in the year MDDCLIV(1754),by Edward and Charles Dilly,(1773)
- (c) Official documents relating to the Negotiations carried out by Tippoo Sultan, (1799)
- (d) Interesting historical events ,relating to the provinces of Bengal and the Empire of Indostan by J.Z.Holwell (1766)
- (e) British Empire in the East,by Count Bjornstjern (1840)
- (f) A view of English interests in India , by William Fullerton (1787)
- (g) History of India,by John Marshman (1807)
- (h) India ,by John Strachey (1888)
- (i) Studies Manual of the History of India,by Taylor Meadows (1870)
- (j) Sepoy Revolt by Innes Mcleod (1897)
- (k) Indian Rebellion-its causes and results , by Alexander Duff (1858)
- (l) Brief history of the Indian people,by W.W.Hunter(1897)
- (m) Great Mutiny-India 1857,by Cristopher Hibbert (1878)
- (n) Histories of Non Cooperation and Khilafat Movements, by P.C.Bamford(1925)
- (o) Press list of Mutiny Papers (1921)
- (p) History of Indian Mutiny by GW.Forrest(1893)
- (q) India old and new, by Valentine Chirol(1921)

JANAK DULARI COLLECTION

This is a unique Collection comprising the Inaugural issues of as many as 300 magazines and journals going back to the late 19th and 20th centuries. A brainchild of late Sh. Annapurnanad, a resident of Varanasi., the Collection was gifted to the National Archives by his wife Smt. Janak Dulari. These journals were published from different places including Delhi, Bombay, Lahore, Varanasi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Patna etc, and are primarily in Hindi with a few being in Sanskrit and Urdu. They contain articles and features on issues like social ills, women emancipation, world history, national movement, patriotism, politics, etc. *Naari*, *Agrasar*, *Achoot*, *Janmat*, *Rashtrapati*, *Asha*, *Hans*, *Tapobhoomi*, *Adarsh Bharat*, *Harischandra*, *Hunter* are some of the titles found in the Collection. Many notable personalities like Premchand, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Banarsidas Chaturvedi, D.P. Mishra, Madame Cama were associated with these journals.

ANNEXURE 1Provincial Gazettes in National Archives of India Regional Office,
Bhopal

1. Agra.....	1841-1858
2. Andaman & Nicobar.....	1876-1970
3. Andhra Pradesh.....	1954-1970
4. Assam.....	1889-1970
5. Bihar & Orissa.....	1912-1935
6. Bihar.....	1936-1970
7. Bombay.....	1873-1960
8. Burma.....	1869-1941
9. Calcutta.....	1862-1975
10. Central Provinces.....	1870-1949
11. Ceylon.....	1913-1922
12. Coorg.....	1925-1956
13. Delhi.....	1952-1970
14. Goa.....	1962-1970
15. Gujarat.....	1960-1970
16. Haryana.....	1966-1970
17. Himachal Pradesh.....	1956-1970
18. Hyderabad.....	1868-1953
19. Jammu & Kashmir.....	1952-1970
20. K.A.G.Kathiawar Pol.Agency.....	1863-1923
21. Kerala.....	1958-1970
22. Kutch.....	1952-1956
23. Laccadives.....	1965-1970

24. Madras.....	1864-1969
25. Madhya Pradesh.....	1950-1970
26. Maharashtra.....	1962-1970
27. Manipur.....	1952-1970
28. Mysore State.....	1877-1908
29. Nagaland.....	1964-1970
30. N.W.P.....	1867-1902
31. North West Frontier Province.....	1923-1947
32. Oudh.....	1868-1877
33. Orissa.....	1936-1970
34. Pondicherry.....	1964-1970
35. Punjab.....	1965-1970
36. Rajputana.....	1876-1880
37. Rajasthan.....	1952-1970
38. Sindh.....	1899-1951
39. Sikkim.....	1967-1968
40. Tripura.....	1952-1970
41. Western India States Agency(W.I.S.A).....	1924-1945
42. Uttar Pradesh.....	1903-1971

ANNEXURE II

Census of India Reports in National Archives of India

Pre 1947 period

1881

1891

1901

1911

1921

1931

1941

Post 1947 period

1951

1961

1971

1981

1999

ANNEXURE III

Reports of Regional Census in National Archives of India

1.	Bengal.....	1881
2.	Bihar & Orissa.....	1911-1971
3.	Assam.....	1881-1971
4.	Ajmer\Rajputana\Rajasthan.....	1881-1971
5.	Delhi.....	1931, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981
6.	Gujarat.....	1961-1971
7.	Haryana.....	1971
8.	Bombay.....	1971-1971
9.	Andhra Pradesh.....	1901-1961
10.	Kerala.....	1961-1971
11.	Himachal Pradesh.....	1961-1971
12.	Madras.....	1871-1971
13.	Jammu & Kashmir.....	1901,1911,1921, 1931,1961, 1971
14.	Mysore.....	1881-1971
15.	Kerala.....	1961-1971
16.	Hyderabad.....	1901-1951
17.	Travancore.....	1891-1951
18.	CPM.P.....	1881-1971
19.	U.P, Agra, and Awadh.....	1865-1971

ANNEXURE IV

SELECTIONS OF VERNACULAR NATIVE NEWS PAPERS

1. Bengal Presidency..... 1863-70,1873-1911,1920-27
2. Bombay Presidency..... 1868-82, Supplementary
Vol:1882-98,1883-91,
1895-1911,1920,1922-
23,1925-27.
3. Madras Presidency,..... 1872-81,1881-91,1882-1911
4. Central Provinces,Ajmer-Merwara,
Central India,Burma etc..... 1896-97,1899-1911,1921-
26,1927
5. Punjab..... 1864-71,1871-
91(Supplementary vol),
1872-75,1880-
81,1883,1886,1888-1894,
1896-97,1899,1889-
98(Supplementary vol),
1900-04,1906-11,1920-
21,1923,1926.
6. N.W.F.P,Oudh & Central Provinces.....1864-65,1867-68,1871,1876-
79,1882,1884,
1887-1895,1898-1900,1902-
03,1905-1911.
7. Ajmer-Merwara,Rajputana.....1895-96
8. U.P.Agra, &Oudh..... 1903-11,1923-26,1928,1930-
35.
9. Thagi & Dacaitt Deptt(Spl.Branch)..... .1899-1900.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA LIBRARY

GUIDELINES FOR USERS

1. The National Archives of India Library is a Research\Reference Library, which caters to the needs of Ministries \Departments, in connection with official work, bonafide Research Scholars, Trainees, Universities and other Institutions and individuals engaged in historical research.
2. The Library is open on all weekdays. It remains closed on Saturdays, Sundays and Government holidays.
3. All material available in the Library is available for consultation only in the Reading Room of the Library.
4. All users are requested to sign the Attendance Register on their arrival.
5. Each scholar is normally permitted to requisition upto four books at a time.
6. Requests for Xerox/photocopies may be made as per prescribed charges and rules upto 4.30 p.m. on all working days.
7. Ministries\Departments and other Government agencies desirous of obtaining Gazettes\ books from the Library on loan should send their requisitions through the Librarians or Departmental Heads as the case may be. In all other respects, the General Rules of the Library will apply.
8. Damaged books and publications in a bad state of preservation are not normally issued.
9. The borrowers will be personally responsible for the custody and safe return of the books borrowed by them. A book lost or damaged in any way by a borrower shall have to replace the same or meet the cost of the book. The evaluation of the cost will rest with the Director General of Archives.
10. Books should be returned to the Counter Staff by 5.00 p.m.

11. No scholar will have direct access to the shelves.
12. Use of Mobile phones is prohibited in the Library.
13. Personal books and belongings are not permitted in the Library Reading Room. These may kindly be kept in the lockers provided for the purpose.
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25

SARDAR BHAGAT SINGH

(A SHORT LIFE-SKETCH)

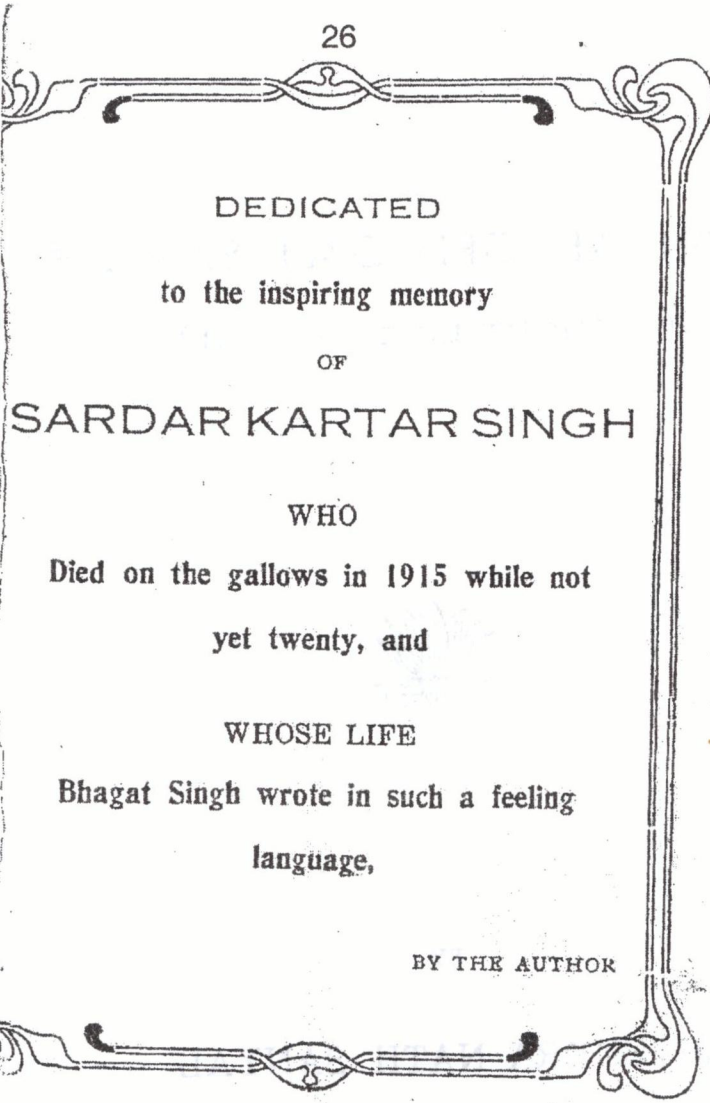


BY

JITENDRA NATH SANYAL

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Rs. 2 only*



DEDICATED
to the inspiring memory
OF
SARDAR KARTAR SINGH
WHO
Died on the gallows in 1915 while not
yet twenty, and
WHOSE LIFE
Bhagat Singh wrote in such a feeling
language,
BY THE AUTHOR

SARDAR BHAGAT SINGH

CHAPTER I

THE FAMILY AND THE BOY

Sardar Bhagat Singh comes of a well-known Sikh family from the district of Lyallpur. His ancestors were Khalsa Sardars who, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, helped in the spread of the Sikh Kingdom against the turbulent Pathans on the west and the dangerous English on the east. For helping the Sikh rulers with life and blood, this family was rewarded with considerable land.

Bhagat Singh's grandfather, Sardar Arjun Singh was a big landlord. Though more than 80 years old, he is still strong and used to take keen interest in the

and Sardar Swarna Singh. All the three brothers are known throughout the Punjab for their sincere love of country. Their patriotism has stood the severest test of imprisonment, banishment and poverty.

It was Sardar Ajit Singh who is reputed to have drawn Lala Lajpat Rai to the field of political service for the motherland. Though quite rich, Sardar Ajit Singh foresook the comforts of a home-life and began to organize the Punjab for political emancipation. At this time, *i.e.*, about 1904 and 1905, the partition of Bengal came as Godsend. The violent and continued agitation in Bengal over this act of Lord Curzon had reverberations in the distant Punjab where Lala Lajpat Rai, Sardar Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Prasad—a great friend of Ajit Singh—began to rouse up the country by eloquent speeches.

THE
L I F E
 OF
DOM JOHN
 DE
CASTRO,

The Fourth Vice-Roy of
INDIA.

BY
JACINTO FREIRE DE ANDRADA,
 Written in PORTUGUESE,

AND
 By *ST PETER WYCHE K^t.*
 Translated into English.

Φίμν δ' ἔτις παρσεν ἀπόλλυται, ἢ τινά πολλὰ
 Λαί φημίζου. Οὐδ' νί τῖς ἐστὶ κί αὐτῆς.

Hesio. ἔργα κ' ἡμεῶν.

LONDON,

Printed for *Henry Herringman*, and are to be sold at his Shop
 at the Sign of the *Anchor* on the Lower walk in the
 New Exchange. 1664.





W. Faithorne sculp.





TO THE
QUEENS

Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

EVery Man's way of paying his
Reverence and Devotion, be-
ing particularly his own, and
as peculiar as any thing he
derives from his Temper; and
the Splendor of Your Majesties Vertues
and Perfections (of which to name any
first were to fail in Ceremony to the rest)
being as Glorious and Unquestionable as
Light in the Sun, who, daily Prodical of
his Benign Aspects, is yet above being the
Theame and Subject of Praises; I have
thought it suitable to my Zeal, and first
Employment had in *Portugall*, to tell my
Fellow-Subjects in plain English, the
Greatness and Glory of that Crown and
Kingdome, which are Contractedly drawn
in the Life of one particular *Portuguese*,
since

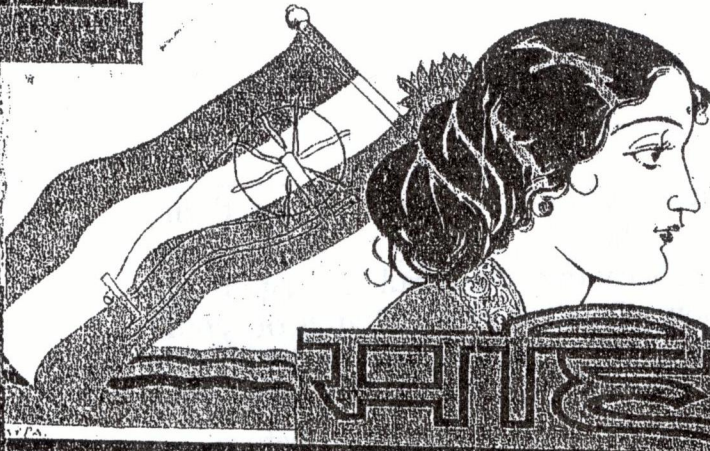
Since the Ministers Actions have their
 Spring in the King's Instructions, and the
 Prince's Zeal makes the Subjects Apostles.
 And now *Madam*, the Praises of your
 Native Country, will come with advan-
 tage to the Eyes and Ears of the *English*,
 since your Majesty, so Endear'd before, as
 to make them Hope in Despair, and
 Joyn (such is the Miracle of your Good-
 ness) in one *Form of Common-Prayer*
 for your Happy Recovery, (when so
 many thousands so Sacrifice to their own
 Opinions as to be willing with their Lives
 and Fortunes to pay for their Non-confor-
 mity) will be now look't upon as the
 Queen of every particular Man's choice.
 The Life of the great *Portuguese Dom*
John de Castro, Dedicated in the Original
 to Prince *Theodosius* of Happy Memory,
 Your Royal Brother, hath Suggested the
 presumption of Begging for the Transla-
 tion, your Sacred and Auspicious Patro-
 nage, which only (in so Censorious an
 Age) can protect in Print, and in Safety,

I am, *Madam*,

Your Majesties most Loyal Subject,
 and most Obedient Servant,

PETER WYCHE.

MAHILA
HINDI
MONTHLY



१) अक्टूबर, १९४८ [अंक १]

विष्णु-विष्णुनि, महात्मा गांधी

पत्रिका:-

साहिदा मासिक

मासिक पत्रिका:- ४)

पत्रिका प्रकाशक:-

13/37/8 १/८

एक मासिक-साहिदा अपने पुराने पत्रों को
पुनः प्रकाशित करेगा, सब तरह का सुझाव म. लोभी।
मैंने अपने पुराने पत्रों को छोड़ दिया है।
मैंने अपने पुराने पत्रों को छोड़ दिया है।
मैंने अपने पुराने पत्रों को छोड़ दिया है।

— महात्मा गांधी



आपकी ७० वीं जयन्ती बड़े उत्साह के साथ
स्वागत है।

साहिदा

विजये !

[रचयित्री—श्रीमती सूर्यदेवी दीक्षित, “उषा”]

हे विजये ! स्वागत करती वन्दना तुम्हारी,
तुम अतीत की ले आईं सुस्मृतियां प्यारी ।

था वसुधा पर कभी एक दस शीश कुचाली,
कभी न पृथ्वी रही पापियों से हा । खाली ।

उसे राम ने आज, आज ही रण में मारा,
उस पापी से सती जानकी को उद्धारा ।

दोगा हां वह समय कहीं कितना सुखकारी,
है जिसका इतिहास आज इतना हियहारी ।

शोक ! किन्तु वे दिन न रहे न रहीं वे बातें,
भारत आरत हुआ सहन कर दुःखकी घातें ।

पर भारत आरत, कैसे भारत बड़ भागी,
जहां हुए उत्पन्न राम सीता से त्यागी ।

कहां राम से पुरुष, कहां सीता-सी नारी,
कहाँ लछमन से अनुज वीर त्यागी व्रतधारी ?

कहां भरत वे धरनि-धरम-धुर धरनेवाले,
कहाँ दशरथ से भूप सत्य पर मरनेवाले ?

कहाँ कर्तव्यशील कौशल्या-सी अब रानी,
गुरु वशिष्ठ से कहां परम तेजस्वी ज्ञानी ।

कहां उमिला घूंट व्यथाका पीनेवाली,
चौदह वर्ष विरह में जल-जल जीनेवाली ।

स्वराज्य की गूँज—

मुल्की तथा कौमी
नज़्मों का संग्रह



कविवर "अकसौर स्यालकोटी"

गुलामी से जकड़ा हमारा वतन है ।

अनोखा निराला हमारा वतन है ।

हमें जानो दिल से प्यारा वतन है ॥

मुर्साबत भी, आफत भी, जुलमो सितम भी ।

तेरे वास्ते सब गवारा वतन है ॥

हमें हों तमन्नाये जन्नत की क्यों कर ।

कि जन्नत से बढ़ कर हमारा वतन है ॥

निगाहों में रहता है मञ्ज़र वतन का ।

सफर में भी हमराह प्यारा वतन है ॥

करो पहिले आज़ाद अपने वतन को ।

गुलामी से जकड़ा हमारा वतन है ॥

न आलम से मतलब, न दुनिया से मतलब ।

हमारे लिये बस हमारा वतन है ॥

सर फरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है ।

सर फरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है ।

देखना है ज़ोर कितना बाजुये कातिल में है ॥

राहरवे राहे मुहब्बत रह न जाना राह में ।

लड़ते सहरा नजरदी दूरिये मंज़िल में है ॥

वक्त आने दे वता देंगे तुझे ऐ आस्मां ।

हम अभी से क्या बतायें क्या हमारे दिल में है ॥

आके मकतल में यह कातिल कह रहा है बार बार ।

क्या तमन्नाये शहादत भी किसी के दिल में है ॥

ऐ शहीदे मुल्को मिलत तेरे कदमों पर निसार ।

तेरी कुरबानी का चर्चा गैर की महफिल में है ॥

अब न अगले बलबले हैं और न अरमाशों की भीड़ ।

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR

1888.

BY

A. HILSON, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.



Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1889.

Not printed for Sale.



REPORT
OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1888.

No. 5942.

FROM A. HILSON, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd July 1889.

SIR,

In submitting the Annual Report of the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1888, I have the honour to inform you that, having only taken charge of my office on the 30th April, I have not had time to look very carefully into all the returns, and as it is desirable that no further delay should occur in submitting them, I hope I may be excused if the remarks made upon them appear somewhat brief and imperfectly considered.

2. *Population.*—Statement I shows the population of the five provincial asylums with the exception of that at Bhowanipore, which, containing European and Eurasian lunatics only, will be dealt with separately. It will be seen that there were—

		1887.	1888.
Remaining on 1st January	...	956	922
Admitted during the year	...	181	238
Total population	...	1,137	1,160
Discharged cured	...	88	67
" improved	...	37	45
" not improved	...	2	13
" otherwise (escapes)	...	2	4
Died	...	86	74
Total	...	215	203
Remaining on 31st December	...	922	957

3. In the above figures no account is taken of the transfers of lunatics from one asylum to another as is done in the official statement No. I, and they show that the admissions exceeded those of the previous year by 57, while the discharges and deaths together were less by 12; the result being that the number in confinement on the 31st December last was greater by 35 than on the corresponding day of 1887.

4. Dullunda, Berhampore, and Patna were chiefly instrumental in swelling the number of admissions, while these remained nearly stationary at the

other asylums. A diminution in the number discharged is chiefly observable at Patna. There has been a general decrease in the number of recoveries during the year as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Daily average strength.	Number of recoveries.	Percentage of recoveries on daily average strength.
Dullunda	1887	265.39	40	15.07
	1888	216.02	34	15.67
Dacca	1887	221.56	19	8.57
	1888	217.52	15	6.89
Patna	1887	234.73	9	3.83
	1888	245.98	7	2.84
Outlack	1887	52.38	9	17.18
	1888	46.38	5	10.78
Berhampore	1887	169.05	11	6.5
	1888	206	6	2.91

5. *Accommodation.*—At some of the asylums there is sufficient accommodation for the inmates, but it is rather deficient at others. At Patna there was some overcrowding, and the verandahs are still used at night for sleeping in. Although this practice is certainly objectionable, the inmates enjoy very good health, and while this is so, I hesitate to recommend the erection of any expensive additional buildings. At Berhampore there was also some overcrowding of the male lunatics, but the females had ample room, as the central hall of the asylum was apparently used for their accommodation. The same state of things is found in the Dacca Asylum, where additional buildings for the male lunatics are about to be provided. At Dullunda there was no overcrowding among the males, while among the females the transfer of seven women to Berhampore ordered by Government gave much relief. The women in the Outlack Asylum are not overcrowded, but the men being in excess of the available accommodation, some of them have to sleep in the verandahs. A plan is at present under consideration for increasing the accommodation at this asylum.

6. In connection with the limited accommodation and the annually increasing admissions into the asylums, I think it would be well if the attention of Magistrates and Civil Surgeons were called to Home Department No. 179 of 25th March 1876, enjoining that quiet and inoffensive lunatics should not be sent to asylums unless there is some very good reason for doing so. From a reference to statement III it will be seen that there is generally a tendency on the part of the Magistrates of those localities in which the asylums are situated to put lunatics in confinement in much larger numbers than there is in outlying districts. This is particularly observable at Calcutta, Alipore and Dacca, from which the number of admissions is out of all proportion to what occurs at other places. For instance, it is inconceivable that it should have been necessary to send to the Dullunda Asylum 80 insane persons from Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs, while only one came from Tipperah, one from Pubna, and one from Nuddea. Similarly there were admitted into the Dacca Asylum 19 insanes from that town, while only two came from Noakholly and six from Mymensingh.

7. *Criminal Lunatics.*—There has been a very large increase in the criminal population of the asylums, 384 individuals constituting this class having been in confinement at the beginning of the year, and 418 at the end of it. The daily average strength was 392.5 against 390.8 in 1887. The admissions increased from 80 in 1887 to 99 in 1888, while the readmissions also increased from 10 to 20. The number discharged in the latter year showed a diminution of 14, while the deaths were less by 4.

8. The returns for the last ten years show that the criminal class of lunatics is annually becoming larger, and it remains to be seen whether the new system of discharging them after recovery, which was recommended by a special Committee last year and approved of by Government, will have the effect of reducing it. The large number of re-admissions in 1888 is noticeable, and is probably due to the system of dealing with such cases, which appears to

उग्र-व. श्री का हिन्दी पा

आजादी

(वार्षिक मूल्य १)

(समाचार—कायिकर शाही)

{ एक प्रति का दो पैसा

आपका न जानि कब जपाना अपना ।
बहरो को सुनाए ना तराना अपना ॥

अंक १]

काशी, धनिवार २२ जुलाई १९३९

[अंक १

साम्राज्यवाद का नाश

(रचयिता—सुमित्रानन्दन पंत)

परिवर्तन ही जग-जीवन का नियम चिरंतन, दुर्जय,
साक्षी है इतिहासः युगों का प्रत्यावर्तन अभिनय ।
मुखियों के कुलपति, सामंत, महंतों के वैभव-भण
बिला गये बहु राज-राज-सागर में ज्यों पुनर्जन्म-कण ।

रजत स्वर्ण साम्राज्यवाद का ले नयनों में शोभन,
गुलामी-बन्धन भी है दोनों की आज समापन ।
विविध धर्म, विज्ञान, कला-वंशों का अद्भुत कोश,
जग को दे बहु जीवन-साधन, वाष्प, रश्मि, विद्युत्-बल ।
मरणोन्मुख साम्राज्यवाद, कब बलि और विष वर्षण,
अंतिम रण को है सचेष्ट, रच निज विनाश-प्रयोजन ।

विश्व-प्रतिष्ठ में विरे पराभव के हैं मेघ-सुरकार,
नव-युग का सूचक है निश्चय यह तांडव-प्रलयकर ।
जग-युग की स्वस्तिम किरणों से होगी भू-आलोकित,
नव-संस्कृति के नव प्रराह होंगे शोणित से सिंचित ॥

46 36/84 105

शनिवार, २२ जुलाई, १९३९

आजादी

आजादी

कासी, शनिवार २२ जुलाई १९३९

हम

(१)

कांग्रेस में ताकत आने और देश में जेतना के बढ़ने के साथ साथ कई तरह की प्रवृत्तियों की कसमकस शुरू हो गई है। अब स्वराज्य दूर होने के कारण खुशता आ तब वस्यें सभी को अपना अपना हिस्सा देना था। अब जब यह अपने स्वयं रूप में सामने आ रहा है तो बहुत से लोग उसकी कीमत चुकाने से भागने लगे हैं। बाहर है कि सच्चा स्वराज्य बहु-संस्कृत जनता का स्वराज्य होगा। किन्तु इससे उन लोगों के स्वार्थ को नज़िरे होगी जो जनता के शोषण पर बरकरार हैं। विदेशी शासन से सभी लुटे हुए हैं, इसलिये एक हद तक जनता का साथ देकर साम्राज्यशाही पर दबाव डालकर उससे अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना तो ठीक ही था, पर जब जनता के हक का दावा आगे बढ़कर साम्राज्यशाही के साथ-साथ स्थिर स्वार्थों के भी खिलाफ बढ़ने लगा, उस समय इन दोनों का हित एक हो जाता है। ऐसी साझ्य में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भिन्न-भिन्न तबकों की खरगर्मी का अग्रणीतर आलग-अलग भावार्थ बताने लगता है। कुछ लोग जनता का साथ देने में ढीले हो पड़ जाते हैं, तो कुछ अधिक सचेत लोग उसके साथ रह कर भी प्रकारान्तर से उसकी प्रगति को रोकने लगते हैं। इन प्रकारों में एक मुख्य प्रकार यह है कि जनता के अज्ञान और अज्ञा से फायदा उठाकर उसकी विचार धारा को तरह-तरह के रहस्यमय सिद्धांतों द्वारा प्रभावित किया जाय जिससे उसकी भावनाओं पर कब्जा करके उसी से उसके हितों के विरुद्ध तरीके अविचार कराये जायें। यह दूसरी बात है कि बाव हीर पर लोग जानबूझकर ऐसा नहीं करते। हितों के विरोध में स्वयं बन्दें भी मतिभ्रम हो जाता है। मगर नतीजा दोनों हालतों में एक ही होता है। कभी जनता के सामने तो उसी के सूर में सुर मिला लिया जाता है, पर जहाँ नीतियों, विधित्त होती हैं वहाँ समाजवाद का भिन्ना जगाकर भी शसल और अधिकार का ही समर्थन किया जाता है। कहीं अपनी शोर से ही अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिये संगठन किया जाता है, तो कहीं ऊपर से आग्रामी बने रहकर भी

तरह-तरह की सामप्रदायिकता, जातीयता और परम्परागत तथा स्थितिगत ऊँच नीच की भावनाओं के आधार पर अपना महत्त्व स्थापित किया जाता है और अग्रगामी ताकतों को दबाया जाता है। और जब इनसे काम नहीं चलता तो तरह-तरह की धोखलियों और वैधानिक हथकण्डों का सहारा लेकर गुण्डे-शाही के जोर पर जनता को सके प्रतिनिधियों को चुनने में कार्य करने तथा वयुक्त रूप से अपनी राय बाहर करने के अधिकार से वञ्चित रक्खा जाता है। प्रचार के साधनों को अपने हाथ में रखकर जनता एकतरफा प्रयोग किया जाता है और जनता की आवाज को लटने नहीं दिया जाता। इस प्रकार के नेतृत्व और तादात्म्यता का सच्चारूप आदिर करना और जनता के सके हितों के प्रति उसे जगाने की कोशिश होना लाजिमी है चाहे प्रारम्भ में यह प्रयत्न साधनाभाव से कितना ही कमजोर क्यों न हो। हमारा क्याल है कि अब वह आगया है कि ऐसी कोशिशें आगे बढ़ें और साधारण जनता इस बातको समझे कि अब बड़े-बड़े साधन सम्पत्तियों के भरोसे रहकर अपने हित की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती, बल्कि अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के लिये ताबनों की कमीकी अपनी कर्तव्य भावना और बहुसंख्यक संघर्ष से पूरा करना ही होगा। इसी आग्रह पर हम खड़े हो रहे हैं और सर्वसाधारण जनता, किसान, मजदूर तथा सम्पन्न वर्ग के बुद्धिजीवी और व्यापारियों से हमारी अपील है कि हमें अपना समर्थन अपनी यथारहित सहायता प्रदान करें।

(२)

हमें स्वराज्य के लिये लड़ना है, और जनता के स्वराज्य के लिये। हमें न अफि देश की राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता चाहिये बल्कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता भी। जब हम एक बार इस प्रश्न देश की पूर्ति के लिये प्रश्न कर चुके हैं तो फिर किसी अप्रासंगिक प्रतिपक्ष से हम अपने साथ से निवृत्त नहीं हो सकते संसर्जन हमारे सामने यह संभावना ही निरर्थक है कि हम हिंसा से आजादी हासिल करें या अहिंसा से। हमारा सद्दिष्ट यही ही हमारा रास्ता तय कर देता है। हमें आजादी तक पहुँचने के लिए जिस रास्ते जानना होगा, हम जानेंगे। और हमारे रास्ते में जो भी रोड़े आवेंगे, हम उनका मुकाबला करेंगे, चाहे वह अपने देश का ही बर्ग कभी न हो। जब बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति, भूमिपति, राजे महाराजों का द्वि विदेशी साम्राज्यशाही के साथ एक हो गया है, तो बाहिर है कि बिना इन प्रतिगामी शक्तियों का विरोध किये साम्राज्यशाही का सारिफा नहीं हो सकता। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि एक हद के बाद ये शक्तियाँ बिना दृढ़ शक्ति के प्रयोग के हमें आगे नहीं बढ़ने दे सकती। अन्य प्रकार से इनकी हृदय परिवर्तन करना असम्भव है अतः हमें जनतन्त्रात्मक क्रांति की आवश्यकता है और रहस्यवादी नेतृत्व के स्थान में इस

सर्वदेश के प्रति पूर्ण रूप से सचेत नेतृत्व स्थापित करने की जरूरत है। तथा जनता की एकमात्र संस्था कांग्रेस का रूप और सङ्गठन इसके अनुकूल बनाना होगा। इस सफर को हासिल करने के लिये जब तक देशी राज्यों और जमींदारियों का अन्त नहीं होता और जनतन्त्रात्मक सरकार की सहायता और नियन्त्रण में देश का शोषणमयी औद्योगीकरण नहीं होता, तब तक दालकालिक रूप से साम्राज्यवादी द्वारा प्रस्तावित संय योजना का पूर्ण बहिष्कार करने और देशी राज्यों में जनतन्त्रात्मक शासन की स्थापना का आन्दोलन कांग्रेस द्वारा संचालित होने की आवश्यकता है। कांग्रेसी मन्त्रियों द्वारा किसानों और मजदूरों की आर्थिक दशा में दोष सुधार होना चाहिये। नेकारों की सहायता होनी चाहिये, राजबन्धियों की रिहाई, बोलने, मिलने और लिखने की आजादी तथा दमनकारी कानूनों का अन्त होना जरूरी है। और जब तक विद्यान निर्मात्री परिषद् द्वारा आर्य संस्कृतों की स्वरूप रक्षा का उनकी रजामन्दी से कोई दूसरा प्रयत्न नहीं होता तब तक उनके लिये हम पृथक् निर्वाचन तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व होने के कायल हैं क्योंकि साम्प्रदायिकता का सकल विरोध करने और अल्पसंख्यक जनता का विरवाच प्राप्त करने तथा उनके अन्वेष्टों को दूर करने का शुद्ध असांमप्रदायिक बयाय हमें इस समय यही दिशाई देता है।

बनारस जिले के किसानों का विराट प्रदर्शन

प्रेस कर्मचारी संघ की ओर से स्वागत।

गत २२ जुलाई को बनारस जिले के किसानों के प्रदर्शन के अवसर पर स्थानीय प्रेस कर्मचारी संघ के सङ्गठन संत्री श्री विश्वारथ शर्मा ने संघ की ओर से किसानों का स्वागत किया और कहा—

मजदूरों और किसानों की लड़ाई एक है। ये दोनों ही शोषित वर्ग हैं जिन्हें बूझ कर देशी और विदेशी पूँजीपति और साम्राज्यवादी ठिके हुए हैं। जब तक ये दोनों शोषित वर्ग एक होकर अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई करेंगे तब तक किसानों का लड़ने का अपना आजादी की लड़ाई नहीं हो सकती। कांग्रेस ही एकमात्र ऐसी संस्था है जिसके द्वारा आजादी की लड़ाई जारों से संगठित तरीके से लड़ी जा सकती है। आज किसानों में सुधारवादियों का नेतृत्व है। यह नेतृत्व अपने अन्दिम अवस्था पर पहुँच चुका है और आज सारी शक्ति से अपनी नेतागिरी कायम रखना चाहता है। इनका नेतृत्व अब हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई के लिए बाधक साबित हो रहा है। इसीलिए अन्त जरूरत है

जाव की है कि तमाम शोषित वर्गों की से यही संख्या में कांग्रेस में शामिल हो और कांग्रेस से वर्तमान सुधारवादी नेतृत्व को हटाकर एक ऐसा क्रान्तिकारी नेतृत्व कायम करें जो हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई को सफलता पूर्वक चलाकर शोषित वर्गों की आजादी हासिल करा सके।

पुण्यभूमि काशीजी

में

ठहरने का सबसे उत्तम और सस्ता स्थान

न्यू प्रेस हिन्दू होटल

बुलानाला

(काशी टाकी के सामने, बनारस)

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WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE

MUTINY OF THE BENGAL ARMY; OF THE INSURRECTION IN WESTERN INDIA; AND AN EXPOSITION OF THE ALLIED CAUSES.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN,
AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE EASTERN COLONIES," ETC.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, PORTRAITS, AND VIEWS.

VOL. II.

THE MUTINY OF THE BENGAL ARMY; INSURRECTION IN WESTERN INDIA; AND AN EXPOSITION OF THE ALLIED CAUSES.

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INDIAN EMPIRE.

HISTORY OF

THE MUTINY OF THE SEPOY TROOPS.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF DISCONTENT—OPPRESSIVE AND PAUPERISING TENURE OF LAND—INEFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—EXCLUSION OF NATIVES FROM ALL SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT—IGNORANCE OF THE LANGUAGES, AND AVERSION EVINCED TOWARDS THE NATIVES—EDUCATION, RELIGION, AND MISSIONARY OPERATIONS—CASTE—FREE PRESS—DEFECTIVE CURRENCY—OPIUM MONOPOLY—NEGLECT OF PUBLIC WORKS—REPRESSION OF BRITISH ENTERPRISE—RECENT ANNEXATIONS—INFRACTION OF THE HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE—EXTINCTION OF NATIVE STATES—SATTARA, NAGPOOR, CARNATIC, TANJORE, JHANSI, OUDE, ETC.—STATE OF THE BENGAL ARMY; RELAXED DISCIPLINE; REMOVAL OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS TO STAFF AND CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS; PAUCITY OF EUROPEAN TROOPS; SEPOY GRIEVANCES; GREASED CARTRIDGES—MOHAMMEDAN CONSPIRACY—FOREIGN INTRIGUES; PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN.

NEVER, perhaps, was the condition of British India deemed more fair and promising than at the conclusion of 1856. The new governor-general, Lord Canning, who arrived in the spring of that year, had seen no reason to question the parting declaration of his predecessor, Lord Dalhousie—that India was “in peace without and within,” and that there appeared to be “no quarter from which formidable war could reasonably be expected at present.”*

The British and Anglo-Indian press, adopting the same tone, declared “the whole of India” to be “profoundly tranquil.”† The conviction seems to have been general amid all ranks and classes, from the viceregal palace at Calcutta, to the smallest and most distant English post; and thus it happened that the vessel of the state pursued her course with all sail set, in the full tide of prosperity, till a series of shocks, slight at first, but rapidly increasing in strength and frequency, taught a terrible lesson of the necessity for careful steering amid the sunken rocks, the shoals, and quicksands,

heretofore so feebly and faintly traced in those famous charts and log-books—the voluminous minutes and correspondence of the East India Company.

The sky had been carefully watched for any indication of the storms of foreign invasion; but the calm waters of our “strong internal administration,” and the full current of our “unparalleled native army,” had so long borne the stately ship in triumph on their bosom, that few attempts were made to sound their depths. Those few excited little attention, and were, for the most part, decidedly discouraged by the authorities both in England and in India. The consequence has been, that at every step of the revolt, we have encountered fresh proofs of our ignorance of the first conditions on which rested the general security of the empire, and the individual safety of every European in India.

Our heaviest calamities, and our greatest advantages, have come on us by surprise: we have been met by foulest treachery in the very class we deemed bound to us by every tie of gratitude and self-interest, and we have found help and fidelity among those whom we most distrusted. We have failed where we confidently looked for

* Minute by the Marquis of Dalhousie, 28th February, 1856.—Parliamentary Papers (Commons), 18th June, 1856; pp. 6—8.

† The Times, 9th December, 1856.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

triumph; we have succeeded where we anticipated failure. Dangers we never dreamed of, have risen suddenly to paralyse our arms; and obstacles which seemed well-nigh insurmountable, have vanished into thin air before us. Our trusted weapons have proved worthless; or worse—been turned against us; and, at the outset of the struggle, we were like men whose pistols had been stolen from their holsters, and swords from their scabbards, while they lay sleeping; and who, starting up amazed and bewildered, seized the first missiles that came to hand to defend themselves against a foe whose numbers and power, whose objects and character, were alike involved in midnight darkness.

Very marvellous was the presence of mind, the self-reliance, the enduring courage displayed by English men and women, and many native adherents, in their terrible and unlooked-for trial; and very comforting the instances of Christian heroism which adorn this sad and thrilling page of Anglo-Indian history: yet none will venture to deny, that it was the absence of efficient leaders on the part of the mutineers, and not our energy and foresight, which, under Providence, was the means of enabling us to surmount the first overwhelming tide of disaster. Nothing can be more contradictory than the opinions held by public men regarding the immediate object of the mutineers. Some deny that the sepoys acted on any "prearranged plan," and declare, that "their primary and prevailing motive was a panic-terror for their religion."* Others regard the revolt as the issue of a systematic plot, which must have taken months, if not years, to organise; and compare the outbreak to the springing of a mine, for which the ground must have been hollowed, the barrels filled, the train laid, and the match fired, before the explosion.† A third party assert, that our own impolicy had gathered together masses of combustibles, and that our heedlessness (in the matter of the greased cartridges) set them on fire.

It is quite certain that the people of India labour under many political and social evils, resulting from inefficient administration. Human governments are, at best,

fallible and weak instruments. In Christian England, after so many centuries of freedom, kept and strengthened by unceasing effort, we all acknowledge how far the condition of the masses falls short, in reality, of what in theory we might have hoped for. How, then, can we doubt, that there must be in India much greater scope for oppression, much greater need for watchfulness. We have seen, in Ireland, a notable example of the effects of absentee proprietorship; but here is a case of absentee sovereignty, in which the whole agency is systematically vested in the foreign delegates of a foreign power, few of whom have ever acquired any satisfactory insight into the habits, customs, or languages of the people they were sent to govern.

It is easier to account for the errors committed by the Company than for the culpable neglect of Parliament. We know that an Indian question continued to be the "dinner-bell" of the House of Commons, notwithstanding the revelations of the Torture Committee at Madras, until the massacres of Meerut and Cawnpore showed that the government of India was a subject which affected not only the welfare of the dark-coloured millions from whom we exacted tribute, but also the lives of Englishmen, and the honour of Englishwomen—the friends or relatives, it might be, of the heretofore ignorant and listless legislators.

A right understanding of the causes of the revolt would materially assist all engaged in framing measures for the restoration of tranquillity, and for a sounder system of administration. The following enumeration of the various causes, distant and proximate, which are asserted by different authorities to have been concerned in bringing about the present state of affairs, is therefore offered, with a view of enabling the reader to judge, in the course of the narrative, how far events have tended to confirm or nullify these allegations.

Land-tenure.—The irregular, oppressive, and generally pauperising tenure of land, has been set forth in a preceding section: and since every sepoy looks forward to the time when he shall retire on his pension to live in his own cottage, under his own fig-tree, the question is one in which he has a clear and personal interest. Irrespective of this, the manner in which the proprietary rights of the inhabitants of the Ceded and Conquered provinces have been dealt with,

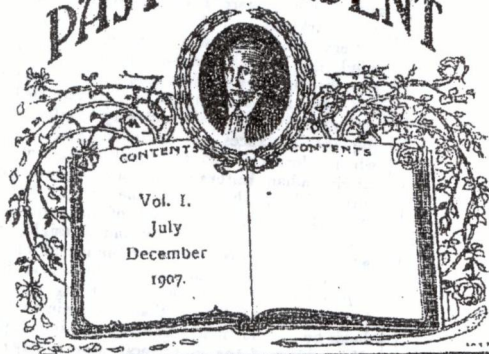
* See *Indophilus* (Sir Charles Trevelyan's) Letter to the *Times*. Republished by Longman as a pamphlet: p. 37.

† See Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's speech at the Herts Agricultural Society, October, 1857.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. K. FIRMINGER, B.D., F.R.G.S.



BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



JOURNAL OF THE CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A Short History of Old Fort William in Bengal.

[Editorial Preface.—We venture to reprint here the first of a series of articles by the late Dr. C. R. Wilson. They were written for *Indian Church Review* of 1901 and 1902 which has long since been out of print and which cannot be found in any public library. These articles were intended by Dr. Wilson as a forecast of his introduction to his *Old Fort William* in the *Indian Record Series* which he did not live to write. The copyright of these articles is most strictly reserved. The student will, of course, read these articles side by side with the authorities cited by Dr. Wilson in his *English in Bengal* and in his *Old Fort William*.]

How Fort William Came to be.

IN the present article, and in others to follow, I hope to trace briefly the history of the first Fort William in Bengal, and of the early defences of Calcutta, a subject of more than usual interest at the present time when His Excellency the Viceroy is proposing to restore the monument erected by Holwell to the memory of those who perished in the Black Hole. Part of what I have to say is quite new, extracted for the first time from the archives in the India Office; other parts of my story are old. I have myself already written at length elsewhere about the coming of the English to Bengal, and the building of old Fort William; but so much misconception still prevails on these points, that it is quite worth while going over the history again. If the common opinion about these matters were true, if old Fort William was the work of thoughtless, worthless adventurers, and the Indian Empire the outcome of chance and accident, I, for my part, do not see how such views can be reconciled with scientific theories of history, much less with a belief in an over-ruling Providence rewarding men according to their works. But the truth is far otherwise. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the English settlement at Calcutta was fortuitous and ill-considered. Nothing can be further from the facts than the generally accepted picture of "the mid-day halt of Charnock" growing to be a city, "chance-directed, chance-erected" "spreading chaotic like the fungus." Had the English confined themselves to "mere trade," had the merchant remained "meek and tame, where the timid foot first halted," there would have been no Calcutta and no British India.* On the contrary, the final settlement of the English on the east bank of the

* The lines to which Dr. Wilson refers occur in "A Tale of Two Cities" in *Departmental Ditties*:—

"Once two hundred years ago, meek and tame

Where his timid foot first halted there he stayed,

Till mere trade

Grew to Empire and he sent his armies forth,

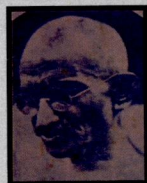
South and North;

Till the country from Peshawar to Ceylon

Was his own.



क्षत्रियकुलावतंस श्रीछत्रपति शाहमहाराज,
जी. सी. एस्. आयु.; जी. सी. धायु. ई.; जी. सी. व्ही. ओ.; एलएल्. बी.; इ. इ.
करवीर-संस्थानाधिपति.



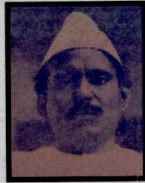
महात्मा गांधी



श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस



श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत



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