

**GUIDE TO THE RECORDS**  
IN THE  
**NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA**

**PART IX**

- (A) MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR BODIES/ARMY DEPARTMENT/DEFENCE DEPARTMENT/WAR DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.
- (B) OFFICE OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL
- (C) OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
- (D) BOARD OF ORDNANCE
- (E) MILITARY BOARD
- (F) OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
- (G) BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND/BENGAL MILITARY FUND
- (H) CLOTHING BOARD
- (I) DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY  
AND
- (J) MARINE DEPARTMENT/NAVY DEPARTMENT  
(1760-1951)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

1989



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The work was assigned to Shri V.N. Kohli, Archivist, and he completed it with great zeal. S/Shri Tassadaque Hussain, Archivist, Sanjay Garg and Shabiuddin Khan, both Assistant Archivists Grade I worked hard to prepare Abstract-Lists of the records. Shri Uttam Singh Bist has cut the stencils. Shri Jayanti Dass, Assistant Director of Archives, supervised the work and examined the draft.

It is hoped that this Volume would be useful to scholars and archivists alike. Their suggestions for improving this volume are welcome.

NEW DELHI,  
4th October, 1989.

R. K. PENTII  
Director of Archives,  
Government of India,

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(A) MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR  
BODIES/ARMY DEPARTMENT/DEFENCE DEPARTMENT/  
WAR DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF DEFENCE(1760-1951)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.



(A) MILITARY DEPARTMENT - ITS PREDECESSOR  
BODIES/ARMY DEPARTMENT/DEFENCE DEPART-  
MENT/WAR DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
(\* 1760 - 1951 ).

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

It is perhaps incontrovertible that the superstructure of the British Empire built in India was mainly the work of the British Army. The strength and efficiency of the British Army in India was demonstrated in an ample measure right from the Company Period to the end of the British Rule. History of the British India is replete with instances when a handful of the British Army defeated the massive native armies in pitched battles. This was attributed to the exemplary discipline and excellent organisation of the British Indian Army. Not only as a superior striking force but the superiority of the British Army was also exhibited in other spheres of British administration in India. There is an unending list of militia men providing outstanding administrators, prolific writers, archaeologists, cartographers, geologists and what not. The soldiers of the Indian Army fought in many campaigns overseas also where they won laurels.

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\* Miscellaneous records for the year 1756 and some stray records of the Old Madras Army for the year 1757 are also available.

The shape and size of the Military organisation in India, however, varied at different intervals. During the initial stages of the rule of the East India Company, there was required only a small army of soldiers for the defence of the Company's possession. But with the conquest of more and more territories, the size of the Army had to be increased and consequently due also to the changing trends of the methods of warfare, the Army administration underwent tremendous changes.

The genesis of the administrative history of the Military Department of the Government of India goes back to the early days of the East India Company in 1644, when Fort St. George was built to protect the Company's property in Madras. The original garrison of Fort St. George in 1645 consisted of a mixed body of Englishmen, French and Dutch deserters, Portuguese, and Negroes, numbering in all about hundred men. To this promising force may be traced the origin of what till 1895 was the Madras Army.

The next English Commercial Centre was the East India Company's factory at Hugli established in 1652 under an Agent who was permitted by a farman of the Mughal Emperor to have a small personal guard of honour of an "ensign and thirty men". Such was the origin of the celebrated Bengal

Army. For various reasons the chief centre of the Company's commercial activities in Bengal was transferred in 1689 to Calcutta and the Agent's guards were increased to 100 men. In 1696, however, the Agent, Mr. Charles Eyre applied to the local Nawab for permission to fortify his factory at Calcutta. He was granted permission to defend himself, and the fort thus constructed was named as the Fort William, in honour of King William III.

Bombay was the next foothold acquired by the British in India in their chronological order of possession. In 1662<sup>1</sup> the Island of Bombay became the property of King Charles-II ceded to him by the Crown of Portugal as a portion of the marriage settlement of the Queen Catherine of Braganza. A detachment of King's troops, subsequently augmented by a few Europeans of various nationalities collected locally was its garrison which became the embryo of what in course of time grew to be the Bombay Army. In 1668 the garrison of Bombay consisted of 5 officers, 139 commissioned officers and men, 54 Topasses, apart from 2 gunners and their 21 pieces of cannon. All the men were Europeans except the 54 Topasses, who were half-castes claiming descent from the Portuguese and were so called from the form of the headgear which they used. This was the largest of the military bodies at that time in India.

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1. The Army in India and its Evolution, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, 1924, p.3.

The Council set up at Fort William for the management of Company's affairs commenced recording the proceedings of the meetings **from** the year 1704. But the Council's proceedings prior to 1748 are not available in the National Archives of India.

The conflict between Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah of Bengal and the Council created a new situation for the English in Bengal. The Nawab captured Calcutta on 20 June 1756, and the members of the Council made their escape lower down the Hooghly river at Falta. There the members appointed from themselves a Secret Committee with Roger Drake Junior, as the President to conduct the political and military affairs of the Company in Bengal, and to maintain their secrecy. The sittings of the Secret Committee were held from 22 August to 10 December<sup>2</sup> 1756.

Meanwhile the impending war with France led the Court of Directors to appoint a Select Committee<sup>3</sup> to deal with Company's political and military affairs. Roger Drake was appointed its President and it replaced the Falta Secret Committee.

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2. Secret Committee Minute No.1, dated 22 August, 1756, on board of the Phoenix Schooner at Falta.
  3. Public General Letters from the Court of Directors, dated 11 February 1756, No.2, para 59.



The political eclipse of the English in Bengal was not much prolonged. They recovered Calcutta on 2 January 1757, concluded a treaty with Siraj-ud-daulah on 9 February 1757, and defeated his army at the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757. The Company's position in Bengal, henceforth, underwent a rapid change. The Select Committee held its meetings from 21 February 1757 to 28 December 1762, when the functions were taken over by the Council of Fort William.

The functions of the Council, so far, were not organised into regular departments. A single Secretary's Office was simply sufficient for the transaction of all business of administration of the Council. The Council's proceedings did not bear the heading of any department except "Fort William", till December 1763. But when armies were raised, and political relations established with the Princely States, it became necessary to establish new departments for the despatch of the business. Moreover, due to political instability prevailing at that time, and the exigencies of war with Mir Kasim, the official work of the Council for the first time was divided between two distinct departments - "Public", and "Secret", in accordance with the resolution of the President-in-Council, dated 3 November 1763 (see Appendix-I). The resolution, however,

was to take effect from 1 January 1764, but the records of the "Public" and "Secret" Departments were actually separated from 8 December 1763. This division of functions gave rise to two distinct series of records in the Council, each bearing the name of the respective department. The Public Department continued to deal with all affairs, except diplomatic and political and the Secret Department was entrusted with all military plans and operations and matters relating to diplomatic and political. The "Public" and "Secret" Departments though distinct and separate, however, continued to be held by a single Secretary named, John Graham.

The Secret Department operated for a little more than sixteen months when its functions were taken over by a new Select Committee constituted <sup>4</sup> on 7 May 1765 by Lord Clive on his arrival for the second time as the Governor of Bengal and the President of the Council. Clive's object of constituting the new Select Committee was in fact to centralise authority in the office of the Governor, and Select Committee held full powers to regulate the political and military affairs of the Company in relation to the Indian States.<sup>5</sup>

The East India Company secured the Diwani of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa <sup>6</sup> from the Mughal Emperor

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4. Select Committee Proceedings, 7 May - 27 December 1765, Volume No.10, pp.1-9.
  5. The Central Administration of the East India Company (1733-1834) by B.B. Misra, Bombay, 1959, p.67;
  6. Home (Public), 9 September 1765, No.2.

Shah Alam II in August 1765. A formal distribution of work between the Select Committee and the Council took place on 21 December 1765, Clive specified the powers exerciseable by them. The Select Committee was vested with wide powers to conduct the political and military affairs and collection of the revenue arising from the grant of Diwani. The Council, on the other hand was left with the management of the trade, the Zamindari of Calcutta and the assigned districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.

The relative position of the Select Committee and the Council, however, changed and the powers of former were curtailed after Clive left India in February 1767. The Secret Department in the period of interlude did not function from 7 May 1765 to August 1768, and was revived by a resolution of the Council, dated 22 August 1768 under the charge of the Secretary in the Public Department. The Secret Department, henceforth, was concerned with political and military matters generally as opposed to trade, revenue etc. and the secret matters which did not come under the purview of the Select Committee. The Select Committee was dissolved on 20 October 1774.

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7. Secret Proceedings Volume (22 August - 16 December 1768), No.4, pp.1-2.

The Public Department was also concerned with the military administration, such as conduct of warfares, discipline, executive control, maintenance etc., till a separate agency known as the "Controlling Military Committee" was formed<sup>8</sup> at Calcutta on 21 March 1771. John Gartier was appointed its President. The functions of the Committee were to inspect, control and regulate all affairs concerning the military activities of the Company. But the Committee was short-lived and abolished in 1774, perhaps due to the creation of the Offices of the Quartermaster General in Bengal in December 1773<sup>9</sup> and that of Adjutant General to the Bengal Army in February 1774.<sup>10</sup> In April 1775 a Board of Ordnance<sup>11</sup> was established with the object of regulating military expenses. But even so, the Public Department did not cease altogether to identify itself with the military affairs, particularly in respect of local matters and the internal defence of the country until 1786, when the military secretariat was reorganised.

<sup>12</sup>  
On 30 October 1776, Warren Hastings laid before the Council a plan by which the management and direction of all military affairs of the Company was to be in the hands

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8. Secret Proceedings Volume (March-December 1771), pp.41, 47-48.
  9. Public Letters from Court of Directors, dated 7 April 1773, para 60; Public Department, 6 December 1773, No.7-9.
  10. Public Department, 18 February, 1774, No.7.
  11. Public Department, Body Sheet, 3 April 1775, pp.117-118.
  12. Public Department, 30 October 1776, No.7-A.

of a new Military Department with the Town Major of Fort William as the Secretary. The duties of this new department were to include the recording of orders affecting the army passed in other departments, of all General Orders of whatever nature and of all memorials of officers respecting rank. The suggestion was given effect to two months later when a Military Board which was in fact the Military Department consisting of the Governor General and other members of the Council was formed. It met for the first time on 22 January 1777. This new department was considered as a part of the Public Department and continued as such till 1786 when it was merged in the newly created Secret and Military Department.

During the years that followed, the secret and political business in the Secret Department increased greatly on account of growing settlements and augmentation of the army and it became difficult for one Secretary in the Public Department to bestow proper attention on the double duties both in the "Public" and "Secret" Departments. By a resolution of the Council, dated 23 September, 1783,<sup>13</sup> Warren Hastings appointed a Secretary in each department. William Bruere and Edward Hay were made the Secretary in the "Public" and "Secret" Departments respectively. Edward Hay who was a civilian, took over the charge of the Secret Department on 3 December 1783.<sup>14</sup>

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13. Public Department, 23 September 1783, No.16.

14. Secret Department. 10 December 1783, No.2.

Certain other important changes were made both in the civil and the military administration of the country as a result of the orders contained in a despatch from the Court of Directors dated 21 September 1785 (received in May 1786). The Court ordered in the despatch that the Government should be carried on by the Governor General-in-Council through the medium of the following Boards:-

1. Board of Council,
2. Military Board
3. Board of Revenue, and
4. Board of Trade.

The Military Board was to act as an expert advisory and inspecting body of the Government on all military affairs, the supreme military authority being vested in the Board of Council. The Directors clearly defined the powers of the Military Board in the following words: "We mean them as a Board of reference and report for the purpose of inspection, and to prevent abuse and deficiencies". It held its first meeting on 25 May 1786.

The year 1786 saw some important alterations in the Secret Department. The business in that department had increased tremendously. Edward Hay, the Secretary, therefore, proposed that the functions of that department be

divided into four distinct departments (see Appendix-II).

- (i) Secret and Political Department - to deal with all subjects of a political nature,
- (ii) Secret and Military Department - to deal with all subjects of military affairs,
- (iii) Secret and Foreign Department - to deal with the European powers in India and other foreign nations, and
- (iv) Secret Department of Reforms - a temporary Department to deal with all matters relating to the general retrenchment of expenses, both civil and military.

This division took place with effect from 31 May 1786 and a new series "Secret and Military" were started. From 15 May 1789 the title "Secret" was dropped and henceforth the series came to be known simply as "Military". Thus a distinct Military Department came into existence on 15 May 1789, although the records were separated from the Secret Department only from January 1790. The Office of the Quarter Master General which was abolished on 28 September 1785 in order to curtail the military expenditure was reconstituted in May 1786.

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- 15. Secret Proceedings, 16 May-30 June 1786, Volume No.75, pp.2102-2113; Public Department, 2 May 1786, No.2, para 17; A Guide to the India Office Records (1600-1858), by William Foster, London, 1919, p.48.
  - 16. Public Department, 10 April 1789, Nos.22-22A.
  - 17. Public Department, B.S. Volume, 28 September 1785, p.19.
  - 18. Public Proceedings Volume, 11 May 1786, pp.1102-3 and 1127 Military General Letters from Court, No.3, dated 21 September 1785, para. 18.

In addition to the departments mentioned above, a separate "Military Department of Inspection" was formed <sup>19</sup> on 2 August 1786. The duties of the new Department were to include "all memorials laid before the Board respecting military rank; all appeals from the audits of the Commissary-General upon military accounts and charges, but which were still to be transmitted through the prescribed channel of the paymasters and Commissary-General; all military contracts and agencies; and all correspondence with the Military Board established by the Company's orders of 21 September 1785". Lieutenant Colonel Kyd was appointed the Secretary to this Department. The records of this Department are not available in the National Archives of India. However, the Military Department of Inspection was abolished <sup>20</sup> on 3 June 1793 as a result of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Kyd and its work was distributed among the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, the Adjutant General and the Town Major of Calcutta.

<sup>21</sup>  
A Hospital Board was constituted for the Bengal Presidency on 23 May 1786 for the direction, superintendence of the Company's military hospitals. It was superseded by a Medical Board <sup>22</sup> on 24 June 1796, which had the control of the

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19. Military Department, 2 August 1786, No.28.
  20. Military Department, 3 June 1793, No.41.
  21. Public General Letters from Court of Directors, 21 September 1785; Medical Board Proceedings, 29 May 1786.
  22. Military General Letters from Court of Directors, 15 January 1796, para. 57; Medical Board Proceedings, 27 June 1796.



medical affairs both in the civil and military lines. The Medical Board was abolished with the appointment of Surgeon J. Forsyth as the first Director General of Medical Department who took charge on 18 January 1858. <sup>23</sup>

A Marine Board was created <sup>24</sup> on 6 April 1795 under the control of Board of Trade for marine affairs of the 'Supreme Government' and the transactions of the Governor General-in-Council on marine business were recorded in the Public Department. A separate series of Marine consultations commenced <sup>25</sup> from 1 May 1838, but the marine administration was re-absorbed by the Home Department when it was constituted on 1 May 1843. The marine business was ultimately transferred <sup>26</sup> to the Military Department in 1867.

The Charter Act of 1813 provided for the appointment of a Bishop at Calcutta to meet the religious needs of the Europeans. Consequently on the appointment of the Bishop of Calcutta in May 1814, the matters relating to the duties or concerns of clergy came to be recorded separately as the "Ecclesiastical Proceedings" in the Public Department from 1 November 1815.

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23. Military General Orders by G.G. January-April 1858, No. 158.
  24. Fosters, Op.Cit , p.52.
  25. General Department, Marine, 23 May 1838, No.1.
  26. Home Department, Public 'A' October 1867, Nos.86-91.
  27. Public Department, Ecclesiastical, 1 November 1815, Nos.1-5.

The ecclesiastical matters were previously administered by the Public as well as the Military Departments. This was due to the fact that all the clergy at that time were considered as Military Chaplains, those attached to the Churches in Calcutta being under the control of the Governor General, and those stationed at other places received their orders directly from the Commander-in-Chief. By the appointment of the Bishop at Calcutta, the Military Department was relieved from all correspondence relative to the Clerical establishment of the Bengal Presidency, which henceforth became the responsibility of the newly created Ecclesiastical Department.

The mode of supplying the army with clothing by the contract system having proved inconvenient, the Court of Directors in their despatch dated 8 April 1807, ordered that the system of Agency might be adopted and the supply of clothing to the army be entrusted to an officer of the General Staff, namely, the Adjutant General, Quarter Master General or one of their deputies. Thus, the adoption of a system for victualling the European troops and supplying to the army studs by an agency led to the establishment of a Commissariat Department on an extended scale on 1 February 1810. It was placed under the direction and control of Commissary-General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel

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28. Military General orders dated 22 December 1809.

assisted by one Deputy Commissary-General holding the rank of Major. The main function of the Commissary Department was to supply provisions, for troops, cattles etc. and arrange for transportation of troops and stores at the Presidency. On 1 May 1816, a Clothing Board was constituted to conduct all the business connected with the clothing and half mounting of the army. The constitution of the Clothing Board comprised the General Officer Commanding at the Presidency, the Commandant of Artillery and Military Auditor General. On 10 March 1817 the constitution of the Board was revised and it was ordered that all General Officers in the Company's Army who had the rank of Colonel and who were posted in the Bengal Presidency should be considered as members of the Board. The Board was abolished on 1 June 1854 and its duties were entrusted to an officer styled as Superintendent of Army Clothing.

It would be worthwhile to mention here that mostly the office of the Secretary to the Military Department was held by the civilian officers till 1817 and the last civilian incumbent to the post was C.W. Gardiner. Captain James Young was the first military officer who was appointed as the Military Secretary in July 1817 and rank of Lieutenant Colonel was conferred on him. The post of Deputy Secretary

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29. Military Department, 29 March 1816, Nos.120-121.

30. Military **General Orders** dated 10 March 1817.

31. Military Department, 19 August 1817, No.3

was also created in the same year with the rank of a Major. In 1823 an order<sup>32</sup> was passed to the effect that the officer holding the office of the Secretary in the Military Department should vacate his seat on promotion to the rank of Major General and that the office of Deputy Secretary was to be vacated on promotion to Major General, Regimental Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel etc.

On 1 June 1818, the administration of the Surveyor General Department hitherto dealt in the Military Department was transferred<sup>33</sup> to the Public Department on 5 June 1818.

In consequence of the passing of the Charter Act of 1833, the Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal became the Governor General of India. But the Governor-General and his Council also acted for same time as the Governor and his Council at Fort William. With the termination of monopoly in trade enjoyed, so far, by the East India Company, it remained henceforth only as a governing body. Separate series of consultations were started for the Government of India while the existing series continued for the most part to record the proceedings of the Government of Bengal. As, however, the Military Department was transferred to the Government of India in November<sup>34</sup> 1834 and the Bengal Military Consultations ceased from that time.

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32. Military Department, 23 May 1823, No.171.

33. Public Department, 5 June 1818, No.1.

34. Foster, Op. Cit., p. 52.

The year 1843 provides a landmark in the organisational history of the Secretariat Departments. By a Resolution dated 29 April 1843, the Secretariat of the Government of India was completely separated from that of Bengal. The General Department was redesignated as the Home Department with effect from 1 May 1843. (See Appendix III). But no changes were made in the organisational set up of the Military Department.

The East India Company was extending its rule in every direction and it badly needed roads, bridges, embankments, barracks and cantonments etc., to facilitate the swift movement of its troops in order to consolidate its possession and further penetrate into the interior of the country. There were no doubt, some works called military works, which were executed exclusively for military purposes, but even the public or civil works were not only confined to the benefit of civil population only but were also used for military purposes. This rendered the distinction between military works and public works difficult. As such the subject was frequently transferred from the Military Department to the civil departments. The military works came under the purview of the Military Boards at the various Presidencies which were controlled by the Supreme Government. In order to streamline the public works

administration, the Public Works Department was created on 7 February 1855 which took over public works and the military works remained with the Military Board until its abolition<sup>36</sup> on 30 April 1855. From 1 May<sup>37</sup> 1855, the Military Works were also transferred to the Public Works Department.

The Government of India Act, 1858 changed the structure of the Government of India, and the control of the Government was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. The Governor General of India received the additional title of "Viceroy". The Act also abolished the "Board of Control" and the "Court of Directors" in London and in their place was created the Office of the Secretary of State for India. The Secretary of State for India exercised all the functions of the above two bodies, and was assisted in his work by a Council of fifteen members known as the "Council of India". It may be worthwhile to mention here that while the Secretary of State was supreme in matters concerning the administration of all Indian troops, British or Native, the decision<sup>38</sup> in certain matters, like terms of service and organisation of British troops were taken at the House Guards (the Army Headquarters in England) and the War Office and conveyed to the India Office and these decisions were communicated to the Military Department of the Government of India which proclaimed them in General Orders.

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35. Home (Public) 9 February 1855, No.45.

36. Military Department, 9 February 1855, No.2.

37. Ibid.

38. The Military system of India (1850-1900) by K.M.L. Saxena, pp.25-26.

On 1 October 1889, all the work relating to studs and all matters connected with the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle previously being dealt with in the Military Department was transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The work connected with "Kheddah" which was also previously dealt with in the Military Department was transferred to the charge of the Government of Burma in August 1902. In 1903, the work concerning the horse breeding was transferred back to the Military Department.

The Bengal and Bombay Government maintained separate fleets of vessels of war. The Bombay fleet was the more important of the two and was subsequent to 1830 denominated as "the Indian Navy", the other fleet being designated the "Bengal Marine". In 1863, the Indian Navy ceased to exist as a war force and the Naval defence of India became the responsibility of the Home Government for which India contributed annually in the naval estimates. Separate marines were, however, maintained by the Government of Bengal and Bombay whose functions were mainly, the transport of troops

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39. See Civil Veterinary Administrative Branch in Part IV of the Guide.
40. Revenue and Agricultural Department, Forests 'A' September, 1902, No.3.
41. "Royal Commission on Decentralization, General Memorandum on the development of British Administration in India and on the origin and functions of the India Governments" by W.S. Meyer, Simla, 1907,

and stores and carrying out the marine surveys. In 1877, these two marines were combined into the Indian Marine (in 1892 Royal Indian Marine) under the direct control of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The Afghan War of 1878-80,<sup>42</sup> involving the employment of a considerable army and a strain upon the military resources, proved a fruitful lesson in every branch of the art of war and that of the army **organisation**. Many defects were observed and the Army Organisation Commission was appointed in 1879 in compliance with Military Department Resolution No.201 S.B., dated 7 July 1879. Sir Ashley Eden was appointed as the President and Captain E.H.H. Collen, of Bengal Staff Corps, the Secretary of the Commission. The scope of the Commission was to suggest means for the reduction of the military expenditure and to test how far the existing system had been found adapted to the requirements of troops on active service. The Commission made a most exhaustive and comprehensive inquiry which eventually gave rise to many important reforms. Consequently, on 1 January<sup>43</sup> 1882, the execution of military works in connection with the Bengal Army was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Military Department and a separate Military Service consisting of Royal Engineer Officers was constituted for this purpose. In 1890, the same system was applied to



Another important recommendation of the Commission was the abolition of the system of Presidency Army and unification of the army under single authority of the Supreme Government. Thus, the Presidency Armies were abolished<sup>44</sup> with effect from 1 April 1895 by a General Order No.981, dated 26 October 1894 of the Government of India in Military Department (See Appendix IV). This order divided the Army of India into four following Commands:-

1. Punjab (including the North-West Frontier and the Punjab Frontier Force).
2. Bengal.
3. Madras (including Burma).
4. Bombay (including Sind, Quetta and Aden)

These were placed under the command of the Lieutenant Generals who were under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India.

Towards the close of 1905, the controversy which started between the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, and the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon, led to certain important changes in the administration of the army. Thus, in pursuance of Military Department Notification No.203, dated 16 March 1906, the Military Department was abolished<sup>45</sup> on 19 March 1906,

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44. Gazette of India, 27 October 1894 (Part-I), p.583.

45. Army Department 'A' July 1906, Nos.1357-1366.

and it was replaced by two separate departments, viz., the Army Department and the Military Supply Department (See Appendix V). The Commander-in-Chief was made the head of the Army Department and the Military Supply Department was given over to the Military Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Army Department was to conduct all business<sup>46</sup> connected with the army, except such functions as were allotted to the Military Supply Department. It was also given the charge of the Military cantonments. The Military Supply Department, on the other hand was given charge of all army contracts, the purchase of the army stores and ordnance, the custody of all army stores and ordnance etc., the management of military works, the clothing and manufacturing section, the Indian Medical Service, the Royal Indian Marine the Marine Survey and damages to navigation.

In consequence of the abolition of the Military Department, the Military Accounts Department, which was formerly under the Military Department was made subordinate to the Finance Department. Further, with the object of making financial control over military expenditure more efficacious, a special branch known as Military Finance<sup>47</sup> Branch was created on 13 April 1906.

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46. Home Department Public 'A', September 1907, Nos.213-218.

47. See also Military Finance Branch in Part-VI of the Guide.

However, the new division of functions was not found satisfactory and therefore, the Military Supply Department<sup>48</sup> was abolished on 1 April 1909 and its functions were taken over by the Army Department. On 1 October 1913, the Military Finance Branch<sup>49</sup> was also abolished and its work was transferred to the newly created Office of the Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

The first World War which lasted from 1914-1918 brought about several important changes in the Government of India. The Indian Munitions Board was created on 1 March 1917, especially for duration of the war. Its functions were to control and develop Indian industries with special reference to the needs created by the war, to regulate contracts, to limit and co-ordinate demands for articles not manufactured or produced in India, and to apply the manufacturing resources of India to war purposes. The Board also took over the administrative control of Ordnance Factories from the Army Department. The Great War also revealed many defects in the organisation of the army and the military administration in India. The lessons of the war were too clear to be ignored, and when the war came to an end, the military advisers

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48. Army and Marine Department, Summary of Important events and measures during the viceroyalty of Lord Minto from 1 June 1908 to 31 May 1909.
49. Finance Department, Salaries, Establishment, 'A' November 1913, Nos.161-66.

of the Government immediately embarked upon a definite policy of reorganisation and reforms of the army. Thus, in early 1919, a Committee was appointed<sup>50</sup> to look into the army administration and suggest measures for its reorganisation in order to make a strong army in India. Lord Escher was appointed its President. The terms of reference of the Committee were as enumerated below:-

1. To enquire into and report, with special reference to post-bellum conditions, upon the administration and, where necessary, the Organisation of the Army in India, including its relations with the War Office and the India Office, and the relations of the two offices to one another.
2. To consider the position of the Commander-in-Chief of his dual capacity as head of the Army and Member of the Executive Council, and to make recommendations.
3. To consider and report upon any other matters which they may decide are relevant to the enquiry.

The Committee presented their report on 22 June 1920. It may be worthwhile to point out here that the recommendations of Committee were largely responsible for improving the terms of service of the Indian ranks of the army in India, and these improvements were made on firm basis.

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50. Report of the Army in India Committee (1919-1920).

The process of the reorganisation was, in its more technical and specific aspect, complicated and laborious. It continued from 1921-1922 and at the close of 1922, the results thus achieved were subjected to the scrutiny of the Inchcape's Committee. The Inchcape or Retrenchment Committee recommended large reductions in the military expenditure. The Committee also suggested that in carrying out their proposals the military advisers to the Government should be given a certain discretion to ensure to retain the essential feature of the organisation of the modern army and the capacity of its expansion in case of war. The war also added the Royal Air Force to the defence service of the country which gave more striking power to the army.

The beginning of Air Force in India<sup>\*</sup> may, in fact be traced back to the formation of Flying School at Sitapur in 1914. On the outbreak of world war I, this school was broken up and its staff called "Indian Flying Corps" was devoted to active field service in Egypt and Mesopotamia. However, in 1915 the Indian Flying Corps was merged with the Royal Flying Corps which had been initially formed in England. This step was considered necessary as it was believed that with separate existence, the Indian Air Force would not be able to keep pace with the rapid technical

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51. The Army in India and its Evolution. Op. Cit.

\* The records of the Indian Air Force have not been transferred to the National Archives of India.

development which was then taking place in Europe. As was expected, during the following years the Indian Air Force marched from strength to strength with the addition of more and more squadrons. But on the termination of World War I, the Air Force in India had also to share the effects of the post-war financial stringency. As a result a few of its squadrons were dispensed with. In 1922 the Indian Air Force was re-organised and certain reforms were carried out as a result of an Inquiry conducted in the state of its functioning. The Royal Air Force in India was not affected by the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee (1922-23) due to the recognition of the importance of the Air Force as a part of the defence services of India.

Still another change on account of the World War, was that in February 1917, <sup>52</sup> the work relating to 'Acetone' dealt with in the Commerce and Industry was taken over by the Army Department.

Under the Reforms of 1919, the military expenditure was excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature but the representatives of the people could exercise an indirect influence on the military administration and army budget by taking prior permission of the Government for expressing their view on the matter.

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52. Commerce and Industry Department, Acetone, "Filed", February 1917, No.5.

The administrative control of the Ordnance **Factories** which was being dealt in the Indian Munition Board was transferred back to the Army Department with effect from 1 March 1920, when the Board was reconstituted as the Board of Industries and Munitions.

As a result of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee, certain regrouping of Secretariat Departments took place in 1923 for economy in expenditure. But no change was made in the functioning of the Army Department (for the functions allotted to Army Department, please see <sup>53</sup> Appendix VI).

The Indian **Air Force Act** (Act XIV of 1932) became effective from 8 October 1932 by which the Indian Air Force was created as a definite branch of Indian Army.<sup>54</sup>

The constitutional reforms introduced under the Government of India Act of 1935 necessitated several changes in the Secretariat of the Government of India. The name of the Army Department was changed to 'Defence Department'<sup>55</sup> with effect from 1 January 1936.

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53. Home Department, Public, File No.172 of 1923, Serial Nos.1-15.

54. Legislative Department, File No.303/31C&G .

55. Home Department, Public, File No.18/8 of 1935.

The ecclesiastical business on the abolition of the Industries and Labour Department was also transferred to the Defence Department on 8 November 1937.

The Second World war, which commenced on 3 September 1939, led to a tremendous increase in work, resulting in several changes in the Secretariat. A new department known as the Department of Defence Co-ordination was created on 22 February 1939, to coordinate the work of all departments concerned with war preparation. In particular, it was to deal with emergency legislation, problems relating to transport and arrangements for supply in time of war to meet the needs of the Defence Services and the civil population generally. This Department ceased to exist with effect from 20 July 1942 and its work was merged in the Defence Department.

During the war, the subject "Civil Defence" also assumed an importance and hence on 24 October 1941, Department of Civil Defence was created. This Department dealt with all the matters relating to Civil Defence of the country and control of the European manpower. But on 7 September 1943, this Department was also amalgamated with the Defence Department.

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56. Home Department, Public, File No.286 of 1937.

57. Home Department, Public, File No.96 of 1939.

58. Home Department, Public, File No.208 of 1941.

59. Home Department, Public(C), File No.151 of 1943.



As a result of the Cripps Mission, a new Defence Department was set up on 20 July 1942 under the Indian Defence Member, and the old Defence Department was redesignated as the War Department<sup>60</sup>. The new Defence Department dealt with the following items of work:-

1. All questions concerning Defence which involved Co-ordination of policy and action between the civil departments of the Government of India and the work of the War Member.
2. War legislation including the Defence of India Act and rules made thereunder.
3. Demobilisation and post-war reconstruction as far as the defence forces and labour forces were concerned.
4. Manpower, including the administration of the National Service (European British subjects) Act.
5. Amenities for and welfare of troops.
6. National Defence Council.
7. Local Self-Government in cantonments areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonments authorities, the regulation of house accommodation in such areas, and, within British India, the delimitation of such areas.

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60. Home Department, Public (C), File No.219 of 1942.

8. Acquisition, custody and relinquishment of land vested in the Crown for purposes of defence.
9. Co-ordination of the provision, storage, location, transport, etc., of petroleum products of all kinds including those required by the defence forces.
10. Prisoners of War.
11. War Resources Committee.
12. Estates of deceased military officers (Regimental Debt Act).
13. Control and Supply of printing stationery and forms.
14. Medal Section and Indian Army List.
15. Canteens organisations (Q.M.G.).
16. The Prince of Wales's Indian Military College, the King George's Indian Military Schools and the Lawrence Military Schools.

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The following subjects came under the purview of the War Department.

1. All questions which required the orders of the Government of India were submitted to the department for decision and issue of orders.
2. All matters requiring the orders of His Majesty's Government were submitted to this Department which referred them to the Secretary of State for India.

3. The Department was the sole official channel of communication between the Defence Services Headquarters on the one hand and Provincial Governments and Administrations on the other hand.
4. It also dealt with all political matters arising out of the administration of the defence Forces. It also defended the interest of the Forces in the Central Legislature.
5. The war Department was responsible for the substance of all regulations published in India for the Royal Indian Navy, the Army in India and the Indian Air Force.
6. The war Department exercised ultimate control over the entire clerical and subordinate establishments of the War Department itself, Naval Headquarters, General Headquarters and Air Headquarters.

A major reorganisation took place in the Central Government Secretariat soon after the war, when the Defence Department was abolished <sup>62</sup> on 16 January 1946 and major portion of its work was absorbed in the War Department (for the functions allotted to the War Department in September 1946, i.e., when the interim-Government was formed, before the transfer of power by the British, please see Appendix VII).

The name of the War Department was changed to Defence Department with effect from 15 October 1946 by a Resolution No. 2599-A, dated 12 October 1946 of the Government of India in the War Department.

With the attainment of Indian Independence on 15 August 1947, the British rule in India almost ended after two centuries, and a new era commenced in the history of the country. The Indian Independence Act of 1947, while recognising the Independence of India, divided the country into two dominions, viz. India and Pakistan. With the setting up of a popular government in India, the various "Departments" of the Central Government Secretariat were designated as "Ministries". Thus the Defence Department was designated as the "Ministry of Defence" with effect from 29 August 1947 (for functions allotted to the Ministry of Defence in 1948, i.e. soon after independence, please see Appendix VIII).

After independence, each Service was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief i.e. instead of a single Commander-in-Chief, there were three Commanders-in-Chief, one each for the Army, Navy and Air Force. Under the new Constitution, the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the Indian Republic vests in the President. In 1955 the title of "Commander-in-Chief" was abolished and the three Services

It may be mentioned here that the system of recording "Proceedings" which was adopted in 1860 was changed to the present "filing" system in the Central Government in 1923. However, the Home Department and Education, Health and Lands Department started the file system in 1921 and 1923 respectively. But it has been observed that this file system was not adopted by the Army/Defence/War Departments which continued the old "Proceedings" system and in addition to the Proceedings numbers, the files bear the case number, instead of the file number.

(i) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS (1760-1951)

The following records series are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND T.B.M. FINDING AIDS

A. COMPANY PERIOD (1760-1859)

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (2022 Volumes; Gaps: manuscript)	1779-1859 July 1779-April 1786, 1788 (March-April), 1797 (July), 1798 (October), 1807 (May), 1808 (February), 1853 (23 February, 6 May and 17 June), 1854 (8 December), 1855 (28 December), 1856 (15 February and 10 October), and 1858 (2 April)	235.50
2. Original Consultations (1198 Bundles and 35 Carton Boxes ; manuscript)	1786-1859	507.50
3. Index to Proceedings (324 Volumes; manuscript)	1786-1859 Gaps: 1814 (M-W), 1850 (January- June) and 1858 (July-September)	32.25
4. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (134 Volumes; manuscript)	1785-1859 (i) Gaps: 1786 and 1858 (Part I) (ii) Combined Volumes: 1790-94, 1795-97, 1798-1803, 1835-36, 1837-40, 1841-42, 1846-47, 1848-49, 1848-50, and 1851-53.	10.20

1.	2.	3.
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5. Letters from Court of Directors (41 Bundles; manuscript) 1804-1858  
 Gaps: 1815, 1817, 1821, 1848, 1851-52 and 1854  
 15.50

6. Index to Letters from Court of Directors (7 Volumes; manuscript) 1821-1858  
 Combined Volumes: 1811-47 and 1848-50  
 0.25

7. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (103 Volumes; manuscript) 1790-1859  
 Combined Volumes: 1792-93, 1794-95 and 1798-99  
 10.25

8. Drafts of Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (99 Volumes; manuscript) 1818-1859  
 Gaps: 1837 and 1845  
 5.20

9. Index to Letters to Court of Directors (7 Volumes; manuscript) 1809-1856  
 Gaps: 1810-18, 1820-24, 1826-38, 1841-46, and 1848-55  
 0.50

10. Letters from Court of Directors to Bengal (82 Volumes; manuscript) 1835-1854  
 5.00

1.	2.	3.
11. Letters from Court of Directors to Bengal. (25 Bundles; manuscript)	1835-1854	6.25
12. Index to Letters from Court of Directors to Bengal. (5 Volumes; manuscript)	(i) 1841-1854 Gaps: 1842-50 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1853-54	0.25
<p>These communications relate exclusively to the Bengal army and were addressed to the Governor of Bengal, who during the period stated above was the same person as the Governor General of India in his ex-officio capacity.</p>		
13. Drafts of Bengal Letters to Secretary India House (One Volume; manuscript)	1854-1865 Combined Volume	0.05
14. Body Sheets (170 Volumes; manuscript)	1805-1859 Gaps: 1805 (January-March) and July-December, 1806 (April-December), 1807-1824, 1834 (July-December), 1851-52, 1853 (January-September), 1857, 1858 (February-December) and 1859 (January-September).	10.50



1.	2.	3.
15. Body Sheets (41 Carton Boxes; manuscript)	1786-1852	20.50
16. Ootacamand Proceedings (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1834 These records relate to the Proceedings of Government while the Governor General with his Council was staying at Ootacamand	0.15
17. Ootacamand Original Consulta- tions.	1834-1855	2.75
18. Ootacamand Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1834	0.15
19. Ootacamand Abstract of Proceedings (One Volume; manuscript)	1855	0.05
20. Ootacamand Drafts of Letters (One Volume; manuscript)	1855	0.05
21. Java or Batavia Proceedings (10 Volumes; manuscript)	1813-1814	0.50

1.	2.	3.
22. Correspondence (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1812-1817 Combined Volumes: 1812-1814 and 1816-17	0.20
23. Letter-Book (One Volume; manuscript)	1812-1815 Combined Volume	0.05
<p>In 1602 the East India Company established a factory at Bantam, on the North-West Coast of Java. There were continuous conflicts between them and the Dutch and in 1758, after a chequered career, the English found themselves at Batavia, where they had fixed their seat more than once before. Java came into French possession on the beginning of nineteenth Century and as a sequel of the hostility between England and France it was annexed by the British Government in 1811. Although by a Convention of 13 August 1814, Java was restored to Holland, it was administered by the English until the end of 1816 before being formally handed over to the Dutch.</p>		
24. Up-Country Original Consulta- tions (153 Bundles; manuscript)	1837-1859 The Up-Country papers relate to the Correspondence of the Governor General during his tour.	74.00

1.	2.	3.
25. Up-Country Index to Proceedings (16 Volumes; manuscript)	1837-1859 (i) Gaps: 1841, 1844 and 1854-57  (ii) Combined Volumes: 1837-38, 1839-40, 1842-43, 1848-49, 1850-51, 1851-52 and 1858-59	1.50
26. Up-Country Body Sheets (One Volume; manuscript)	1843	0.05
27. Up-Country Rough Drafts (20 Volumes; manuscript)	1837-1859 Gaps: 1843-44 and 1855-57	4.00
28. Up-Country Diaries of Letters received (16 Volumes; manuscript)	1837-1858 Gaps: 1840-41 and 1852-54	
29. General Orders (Minutes of Council*) (113 Volumes; manuscript)	1776-1859 Combined Volumes: 1787-88, 1788-89, 1789-92, 1817-18, 1837-40 and 1839-42	8.0
30. Drafts of General Orders (26 Volumes; manuscript)	1822-1844	4.0
31. General Orders Rough Drafts (One Volume; manuscript)	1827	0.05

\* Up to 1820 these are known as Minutes of Council.

1.	2.	3.
32. Index to General Orders and Notifications (One Volume; manuscript)	1858	0.02
33. General Orders by Commander-in-Chief (108 Volumes; printed)	1816-1859 Combined Volume: 1816-17	20.00
34. General Orders and General orders by Commander-in-Chief (34 Volumes; printed)	1818-1859 Gaps: 1820, 1822, 1837, 1841-44, 1854 and 1857	4.0
35. General Orders by Commander-in-Chief (Adjutant General's Office) (46 Volumes; manuscript)	1774-1829 (i) Gaps: 1816-1827 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1774-77, 1777-78, 1779-82, 1780-81, 1781-83, 1783-85, 1786-87, 1787-88, 1788-89, 1789-90, 1793-94, 1794-95, 1796-97, 1797-98, 1798-99, 1799-1800, 1801-02, 1802-03, 1803-04, 1804-05, 1806-07, 1807-08, 1808-09, 1809-10, 1811-12, 1813-14, 1814-15 and 1828-29	3.0
36. General Orders by Commander-in-Chief (Home Department) (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1796-1822 (i) Gaps: 1802-1819 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1796-1801 and 1820-22	0.10

1.	2.	3.
37. General Orders by Commander- in-Chief (Finance Department) (37 Volumes; printed)	1831-1857 (i) Gaps: 1832-33 and 1839-41 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1833-38, 1839-41 and 1845-54	4.0
38. General Orders by Commander- in-Chief (Public Works Department) (25 Volumes; printed)	1831-1859 (i) Gap: 1851 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1831-41, 1855-57 and 1858-59	3.0
39. General Orders by Commander- in-Chief (Surgeon General's Office) (55 Volumes; printed)	1816-1858 Gaps: 1834-35 and 1838	4.0
40. Standing Orders and Regulations (4 volumes; printed)	1830-1852 (i) Gap: 1850 (ii) Combined volumes: 1830-39 and 1830-49	0.20
41. General Orders (King's Troops) (16 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1817-1837 (i) Gap: 1819 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1821-22, 1830-32 and 1833-35	1.0
42. General Orders (Queen's Troops) (15 Volumes; printed)	1838-1858 (i) Gap: 1846 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1838-39, 1841-42, 1843-44, 1847-48, 1849-50, 1850-51, 1853-54, 1853-55 and 1855-56	1.0

1.	2.	3.
43. General Orders (His Majesty's Forces) (2 Volumes; printed)	1858-1859 Combined Volume: 1858-59	0.08

In addition to the East India Company's troops, Crown troops also served in India. The authority of the Company in respect of the latter was largely confined to financial control. The War Office in England exercised administrative control through the Commander-in-Chief. These volumes contain orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to promotions, appointments, Court martial, etc. in the Crown army.

44. Diaries of Letters received (81 Volumes; manuscript)	1819-1850	5.20
45. Diary Sheets (One Bundle; manuscript)	1837-1855	0.25
46. Order Book (67 Volumes; manuscript)	1792-1813 Gaps: 1793-94 and 1802	5.00
	These volumes contain letters written by the Secretaries under the orders of the Board	

1.	2.	3.
47. Rough Drafts (824 Volumes; manuscript )	1813-1850 Gaps: 1813 (January-March) and 1836 (August)	44.00
	• This is a continuation of the foregoing series, the drafts representing the preliminary notes of the communications	
48. Bengal Annual Military Statements and returns (57 Volumes; manuscript)	1760-1858 Gaps: 1895 and 1802-10  The first five volumes represent the following viz., (i) General Military Registers, 1760-1793 and 1795-1810, (ii) General returns of the troops - 31 July 1770 - 31 August 1775; (iii) and (iv) Lists of the Army, 1772-78 and 1778-85. The rest of the volumes are annual military statements dating from 1792.	2.00
49. Medal Rolls		
(i) Arracan (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1831-1843  Combined Volumes: 1831-39 and 1840-43	0.15
(ii) Arracan, Ava and Assam (5 Volumes; manuscript)	1826-1834 (i) Gap : 1828-30 (ii) Combined Volume : 1826-27	0.75
(iii) Ava (One Volume; manuscript)	1831-1845  Combined Volume	0.05
(iv) Ava Prize Proceedings (One Volume; manuscript)	1832-1838  Combined Volume	0.50

1.	2.	3.
(iv) Garhatic and Mysore (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1794	0.15
(v) Egypt and Ceylon (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1811	0.05
(vi) Egypt and Seringapatam (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1807-1822 Combined Volumes	0.20
(vii) French Island (One Volume; manuscript)	1812-1814 Combined Volume	0.05
(viii) Java (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1816-1820 Combined Volumes: 1816-20, 1817-20 and 1818-20	0.25
(ix) Nepaul(Nepal) (One Volume; manuscript)	1816-1819 Combined Volume	0.10
(x) India (Nepaul) (Two Volumes; manuscript)	1824-1830 and 1854-1855 Combined Volumes	0.10
(xi) Accounts of Nepal Medals (One Volume; manuscript)	1817-1837 Combined Volume	0.05



1.	2.	3.
(xii) Seringapatam (One Volume; manuscript)	1808-1822 Combined Volume	0.15
(xiii) Medal Roll Drafts (7 Volumes; manuscript)	1843-1855 (i) Gaps: 1846-49 and 1852 (ii) Combined Volume: 1854-55	1.00
(xiv) Accounts of Medal Rolls (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1811-1844 (i) Gap: 1818 (ii) Combined Volume: 1811-17 and 1819-44	0.10
(xv) Medal Correspondence Book (One Volume; manuscript)	1811-1818 Combined Volume	0.05
(xvi) Bhurtpore Prize Rolls (One Volume; manuscript)	1826	0.15
(xvii) Assam and Arracan Medal Rolls Correspondence (One Volume; manuscript)	1835-1841	0.05
(xviii) Cabool Medal Account Book Correspondence (One Volume; manuscript)	6 November 1843- 11 January 1847 Combined Volume	0.20

1.	2.	3.
(xix) Kandhar, Gaznee and Kabool (One Volume; manuscript)	1844	0.05
(xx) Kandhar, Kabool, Ghaznee, Maharajpur and Punniar (One Volume; manuscript)	1846	0.10
(xxi) Medal Correspondence (One Volume; manuscript)	1847	0.10
(xxii) Medal Correspondence; Kandhar, Kabool, Ghaznee, China and Jalalabad (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1848-1849 Combined Volumes	0.15
(xxiii) Punjab Medal Correspondence (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1849-1852 Combined Volumes	0.15

1.	2.	3.
50. Death Reports and Promotions Rolls (16 Volumes; manuscript)	1836-1858 Gaps: 1844, 1847-49, 1854 and 1857  Two of these volumes contain only (i) Native Promotion Rolls 1841 and (ii) Rolls of Promotions, 1856-58	1.00

51. Passenger List Books (21 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1797-1850 Gaps: 1813-14, 1818-19, 1829-31 and 1839-40	1.00
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These volumes generally contain reports of the departure of officers and troops and men from Bengal to Europe and other places by sea; there are only a few reports of arrival during the period 1797-1826. The volumes from 1827 onwards are sometimes called Passenger and Pilot's Certificate Report Books and are printed.

52. Furlough Book (One Volume; manuscript)	1802-1825 Combined Volume  This volume contains names of military officers with the date of their departure and on return from furlough.	0.05
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53. Furlough Papers (51 Volumes; manuscript)	1832-1859 Gaps: 1833 and 1836	4.00
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These contain letters from the Adjutant General to Government recommending furlough to officers and Certificates permitting officers to return to duty on the expiry of their leave.

1.	2.	3.
54. Service Certificate Book (16 Volumes; manuscript)	1810-1856 Gaps: 1353-54	1.20
55. Proceedings of Medical Board on sick and wounded officers (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1858-1859	0.20

**B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1942)**

1. Proceedings (1653 Volumes; printed)	1860-1930 Gaps: 1866 (March), 1906 (April) and 1921 (October)	147.50
2. Proceedings (1309 Bundles; mostly printed)	1860-1942	459.00
3. Confidential Proceedings (14 Bundles; printed)	1914-1936 Gaps: 1933-34	3.50
4. Notes (24 Bundles; printed)	1884-1942 Gap : 1924	6.00

1.	2.	3.
5. Confidential Notes (One Bundle; printed)	1914-1924	0.25
6. Index to Proceedings (260 Volumes; printed)	1860-1940 Gaps: 1860 (April- June), 1866 (January-June), 1870 (A-B, C-E and S-Z), 1871 (A-B, F-L, P-R and November), 1874 (C-D), 1875 (Q-Z), 1876 (D-N), 1879 and 1890 (Q-Z)	20.00
7. Index to the important decisions etc. to the Military Department (One Volume; printed)	1881	0.05
8. Index to Questions, Resolutions, etc. in the Central Legislature Concerning Army/Defence Departments (18 Volumes; printed)	1921-1941 Combined Volumes: 1921-31 and 1932-36	1.00

1.	2.	3.
9. Index and Contents (65 Volumes; printed)	1860-1883 Gaps: Mostly Yearly Volumes 1860 (January-May,, August and December) 1861 (January-February, May, August-September and December), 1862 (April and July- October), 1863 (April, June-August and October-December), 1864-65, 1866 (January- August and October-December), 1867 (January, May-July and October-November), 1868 (February, May-July and September-December), 1869 (March-April and June-October), 1870 (February, April, July and September-October), 1871 (January, April-May and July-December), 1872 (April, June and August-December) 1873-1881, 1882 (March, May-October and December and 1883 (January-August and October-December)	2.75
10. Abstracts of Tabular Statements of Proceedings (89 Volumes; printed)	1879-1922 Gaps: 1879 (January-March), 1901 (January) and 1920 (January-June)	8.10
11. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (241 Volumes; printed)	1860-1929 Combined Volume: 1924-29	23.00

1.	2.	3.
12. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (19 Bundles; printed)	1890-1929  Gaps: 1895, 1912 and 1914-16	4.75
13. Military (Stores) Despatches from Secretary of State for India (7 Volumes; printed)	1888-1897  Gaps: 1890-92	0.50
14. Military (Stores) Despatches from Secretary of State for India (One Bundle; printed)	1908-1909	0.25
15. Military (Financial) Despatches from Secretary of State for India (26 Volumes; printed)	(i) 1862-1888 Gaps: 1863-65, 1877, 1878(May-December) and 1879-84  (ii) Combined Volume:1862-66	2.75

1.	2.	3.
16. Index to Despatches from Secretary of State for India (14 Volumes; printed)	1860-1905 Combined Volumes: 1864-66, 1866-68, 1867-70, 1870-72, 1871-76, 1877-85, 1884-90, 1891-95, 1896-1900 and 1901-05	1.25
17. Heading File of Despatches from Secretary of State for India (16 Volumes; printed).	1906-1926 Gaps: 1918, 1920 and 1922-23 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1907-09 and 1924-26	4.00
18. Countermark File of Despatches from Secretary of State for India (29 Volumes; printed)	1902-1920 Gaps: 1904, 1906, 1910 and 1919	10.00
19. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (247 Volumes; printed)	1860-1929 (i) Gaps: 1868 (Part I) and 1884 (January-June) (ii) Combined Volumes: 1924-25, 1926-27 and 1928-29	28.50



1.	2.	3.
20. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (65 Bundles; manuscript)	1886-1929 Gaps: 1912-13, 1914-15 and 1916	20.00
21. Drafts of Despatches to Secretary of State for India (30 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1874 Gaps: 1861-62, 1869, and 1873	2.50
22. Heading File of Despatches to Secretary of State for India (17 Volumes; printed)	1908-1926 (i) Gaps: 1909, 1918-19 and 1925 (ii) Combined Volume: 1911-15	4.00
23. Countermark File of Despatches to Secretary of State for India (24 Volumes; printed)	1903-1919 (i) Gap: 1918 (ii) Combined Volume: 1911-15	9.00
24. Index to Despatches to Secretary of State for India (21 Volumes; printed)	1862-1919 (i) Gap: 1907 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1864-66, 1867-69, 1870-72, 1874-76, 1877-83, 1884-91, 1891-95, 1896-1900 and 1909-19	1.25

1.	2.	3.
25. Despatches to Under Secretary of State for India (21 Volumes; printed)	(i) 1873-1911 Gap: 1899 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1878-84, 1885-90 and 1910-11	2.75
26. Despatches to Under Secretary of State for India (8 Bundles; printed)	1885-1911	2.00
27. Drafts of Bengal Letters to Military Secretary, India House	1868-1869 Combined Volume:	0.05
28. Body Sheets (14 Volumes; printed)	1861-1877 Gaps: 1862, 1804 and 1875	0.75
29. Up-Country Proceedings (9 Bundles; manuscript)	1860-1871	8.00
30. Up-Country Index to Proceedings (15 Volumes; manuscript)	(i) 1860-1870 Gap: 1862 (ii) Combined Volume: 1860-61	1.50

1.	2.	3.
31. Up-Country Despatches from Secretary of State for India (One Volume; manuscript)	1869	0.05
32. Up-Country Despatches to Secretary of State for India (One Volume; manuscript)	1869	0.05
33. Up-Country Body Sheets (11 Volumes; printed)	1867-1870	0.25
34. Up-Country Rough Drafts (58 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1870 Gaps: 1861-62	3.50
35. General Orders (70 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1860-1920 Gap: 1873	4.5
36. General Orders by Commander- in-Chief (86 Volumes; printed)	1866-1903	8.0

1.	2.	3.
37. General Orders (Queen's Troop) (6 Volumes; printed)	1860-1863	0.50
38. Standing Orders and Regulations (2 Volumes; printed)	1861-1863 Combined Volume	0.1
39. Standing General Orders (39 Volumes; printed)	1863-1892 Gap: 1891	2.1
40. Circulars and General Orders (5 Volumes; printed)	1860-1881 Gaps: 1863-79	0.20
41. Rough Drafts of Telegraphic Messages (10 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1863-1870	0.50
42. Death Reports and Promotions Rolls (One Volume; manuscript)	1864-1865 Combined Volume	0.05
43. Service Certificate Book (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1863	0.20
44. Furlough Papers	1861-1863 Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
45. Diary of Letters received (One Volume; manuscript)	1864	0.05
46. Report of the Committee on the obligations devolving on the Army in India, its strength and cost. (3 Volumes; printed)	1912 Volume I contains Minority Report, Volume III contains Minutes of Evidence and Volume VI contains Appendices I-VIII	0.15
47. Mutiny Medal Rolls (One Volume; manuscript)	1867-1868 Combined Volume	0.10
48. Mutiny Medal Receipts (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1863-1869 (i) Gaps: 1864-66 (ii) Combined Volume: 1867-68	0.20
49. 1914- Star Index to the Claims of the Supply and Transport Corps. (2 Volumes; printed)	1914	0.10
50. Annual Reports (Ordnance Department) (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1859-1865 (i) Gaps: 1862-63 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1859-61 and 1864-65	0.10
51. Register of Papers Recorded (One Volume; printed)	1875	0.05

1.	2.	3.
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C. POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1951)

1. Files (8 Bundles; manuscript and printed)	1947-1951 Gap:1948	2.00
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( These are not strictly according to the File System as adopted in 1923 in most of the departments. Most of these bear Proceedings numbers alongwith the Case numbers).

(ii) GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS RECORDS (1757-1895)

A. COMPANY PERIOD (1757-1859)

1. Abstract of Proceedings (6 Bundles; manuscript)	<del>1840-1855</del> Gaps: 1841-44 and 1846-49	1.50
2. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (67 Volumes; manuscript)	1787-1859 (i) Gaps: 1797 and 1798 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1787-88, 1788-96, 1798-99, 1801-02, and 1805-06	5.00
3. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (26 Bundles; manuscript)	1814-1859	6.50

1.	2.	3.
4. Index to Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (9 Volumes; manuscript)	1846-1859 Combined Volumes: 1853-55 and 1856-59	0.25
5. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (81 Volumes; mostly manuscript)	1796-1859 (i) Gap: 1799 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1796-98 and 1800 and 1827-28	2.50
6. Index to Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (12 Volumes; mostly manuscript)	1846-1858 Combined Volume: 1851-52	2.00
7. General Orders (32 Volumes; printed)	1820-1859 Combined Volumes: 1820-23, 1824-25, 1826-28, 1831-32 and 1833-34	4.00
8. Annual Military Statements (52 Volumes; manuscript)	1796-1857	5.00

1.	2.	3.
9. Records of the old Madras Army (In all 7 papers; manuscript)	1757-1759	0.05

B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1895)

1. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (21 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1860-1891 (i) Gap: 1884 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1867-68, 1869-70, 1870-71, 1872-73, 1874-75, 1876-77, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1882-83, 1886-87, 1888-89 and 1890-91	2.00
2. Index to Despatches from Secretary of State for India (16 Volumes; printed)	1862-1889 (i) Gaps: 1864, 1867, 1871-72, 1873, 1880-81 and 1888 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1862-63, 1865-66 and 1868-70	0.75
3. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (77 Volumes; printed)	1860-1894 Gaps: 1867 and 1869-71	6.20
4. Index to Despatches to Secretary of State for India (21 Volumes; printed)	1863-1895 Gaps: 1864, 1866-68, 1880, 1882-83 and 1889-93	1.20



1.	2.	3.
5. General Orders (26 Volumes; printed)	1861-1872	3.00
6. General Orders by Commander- in-Chief and General Orders Books (9 Volumes; printed)	1886-1894 Gaps: 1890 and 1892	0.25

(iii) GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY RECORDS (1797-1894)A. COMPANY PERIOD(1797-1859)

1. Abstract of Proceedings (26 Bundles; manuscript)	1835-1859	6.50
2. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (53 Volumes; manuscript)	1797-1859 Volume for 1797 also contains Letters to Madras.  (i)Gaps: 1793-1800 and 1804.  (ii)Combined Volumes:1802-03, 1805-06, 1803-09 and 1830-31	2.50
3. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (26 Bundles and 3 Carton Boxes; manuscript)	1810-1859	7.00

1.	2.	3.
4. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (51 Volumes; manuscript)	1805-1859 (i) Gap: 1813  (ii) Combined Volumes: 1805-07, 1808-9 and 1826-29	3.00
5. General Orders (53 Volumes; printed)	1820-1859 Combined Volumes: 1820-22, 1823-24, 1825-26, 1827-28, 1829-30, 1831-32, 1833-34, 1840-41, 1843-44 and 1845-46	3.20
6. Annual Military Statements (47 Volumes; manuscript)	1807-1859 Gaps: 1818 and 1826-27	0.50
7. Records of the Old Bombay Army		
(i) Adjutant General's Correspondence and Miscellaneous papers (102 Volumes; manuscript)	1810-1859	2.00
(ii) Quarter Master General's Correspondence (20 Volumes; manuscript)	1839-1859	0.50

1.	2.	3.
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B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1894)

1. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (22 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1891 Combined Volumes: 1873-75, 1876-77, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1882-84, 1885-87, 1888-89, and 1890-91	1.20
2. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (60 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1892	5.20
3. General Orders (31 Volumes; printed)	1860-1877 Gap: 1873	1.50
4. General Orders by Commander-in- Chief and General Orders Books (9 Volumes; printed)	1880-1894 Gaps: 1881-84 and 1892-93	0.50
5. Records of the Old Bombay Army		
(i) Adjutant General's Correspondence and Miscellaneous papers (94 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1893	1.50

1.	2.	3.
(ii) Quarter Master General's Correspondence (26 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1890	0.75
(iii) Correspondence relating to the Royal Artillery (8 Volumes; manuscript)	1864-1868	0.50
(iv) <u>GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB RECORDS (1854-1859)</u>		
1. Abstract of the Proceedings (15 Volumes; manuscript)	1854-1859	0.75

## III. Records created in the Branches/Sections.

1. ESTATES BRANCH (1824-1878)

The Estates Branch dealt with all the business connected with the estates of the deceased European Commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the East India Company's service in Bengal.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

Series	Years	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
	A. COMPANY PERIOD (1825-1859)	
1. Proceedings (38 Volumes; manuscript)	1846-1859 Gaps: 1847, 1852, 1854 (April) and 1859 (May-December)	2.00
2. Original Consultations (98 Bundles; manuscript)	1846-1859	24.50
3. Estates Correspondence (118 Bundles; manuscript)	1826-1859	29.50
4. Index to the Proceedings (One Volume; manuscript)	1846 (June-August)	0.05
5. Rough Draft Files (46 Volumes; manuscript)	1847-1859 Gaps: 1847 (January-June), 1848 (July-December), 1849, 1850 (July-December), 1851, 1853 1854 (April-December), 1855 (August-December), 1856 (January, March and September-December), 1857 (January-April), 1858 (January-May) and 1859 (January-April)	15.00

1.	2.	3.
6. Index to Letters of Administration obtained in respect of estates (One Volume; manuscript)	1847-1859 Combined Volume.	0.05
7. Deposit Number Book (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1851-1854 Volumes 11 and 111 These are indexes to Estate Correspondence.	0.10
8. Body Sheets (3 Bundles; manuscript)	1853-1858	0.75
9. Index to Register of Estate (One Volume; manuscript)	1824-1832 Combined Volume	0.05
10. Index to Register of Estates (Officers and Soldiers) (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1833-1851 Combined Volumes: 1833-40 1841-47 and 1848-51	0.15
11. Index to Register of Estates (Officers) (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1852-1860 Combined Volumes: 1852-54 1855-57 and 1858-60	0.15
12. Index to Register of Estates (Soldiers) (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1852-1859	0.20

1.	2.	3.
13. Officers Registers (6 Volumes; manuscript)	1841-1859 Combined Volumes: 1841-47, 1846-47, 1848-51, 1852-54, 1855-57 and 1858-59	0.75
14. Soldiers' Registers (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1852-1859 Combined Volumes: 1852-54, 1855-56 and 1857-58	0.20
15. Register of Officers' and Soldiers' Wills (One Volume; manuscript)	1824-1832	0.05
16. Register of Officers' Wills (One Volume; manuscript)	1833-1836	0.05
17. Register of Soldiers' Wills (13 Volumes; manuscript)	1836-1856 Combined Volumes: 1836-40, 1837-39, 1839-40, 1842-44, 1844-46, 1835-48, 1848-49, 1848-50, 1850-51, 1851-52, 1853-54 and 1854-56	1.75
18. Drafts Office Memos (One Volume; manuscript)	1853-1865 Combined Volume.	0.05
19. Drafts of letters to the Treasurer (One Volume; manuscript)	1855	0.05
20. Drafts of letters to the Sub- Treasurer (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1858-1859	0.15

1.	2.	3.
21. Diaries of Letters received (7 Volumes; manuscript)	1855-1859	0.50
22. General Distribution of Returns Register (9 Volumes; manuscript)	1826-1856 Gaps: 1831-32, 1840-41, 1844-47 and 1854	1.10
23. General Distribution Register (7 Volumes; manuscript)	1840-1860 Combined Volumes: 1840-41, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1848-49, 1849-50, 1856-57 and 1856-60	1.00
24. Number Book (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1851-1855 Combined Volumes: 1851-54 and 1852-54	0.20
25. Casualty List of Officers and Soldiers (One Volume; manuscript)	1852-57 Combined Volume	0.05
26. Transfer Bill (One Volume; manuscript)	1859-1860	0.05
B. <u>CROWN PERIOD (1960-1878)</u>		
1. Proceedings (11 Bundles; manuscript)	1860	2.75



1.	2.	3.
2. Estates Correspondence (13 Bundles; manuscript)	1860	3.75
3. Officers Registers (7 Volumes; manuscript)	1859-1874 Combined Volumes: 1859-60, 1861-62, 1863-64, 1865-67, 1867-69, 1868-69 and 1870-74	0.75
4. Soldiers Registers (6 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1878 Combined Volumes: 1863-64, 1865-76 and 1875-78	0.25
5. Register of Soldiers Wills (One Volume; manuscript)	1857-1874 One Combined Volume	0.05
6. Rough Drafts files (One Volume; manuscript)	1860 (May - August)	0.05
7. Diaries of letters received (9 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1875 Combined Volumes: 1863-64, 1865-66, 1867-72, 1870-72, and 1873-75	0.75

2. MILITARY WORKS BRANCH (1863-1909)

Military Works Department is an important wing of the army. When the troops are engaged in actual operation against the enemy, the engineers of the army are required to overcome any obstacle which might prevent its rapid march by constructing roads, bridges and other means of communications. In addition to this, the engineers are also required to impede the progress of the enemy by demolishing all the facilities that exist for his advance by placing every possible obstacle in his path. This department is also responsible for providing accommodation to the troops when in camp and to make all the arrangements for water supply, sanitation and other essential services required by them.

Prior to 1775, the subject 'Military Works' was dealt in the Public Department. It was transferred to the Board of Ordnance which was constituted<sup>1</sup> on 3 April 1775. The Board of Ordnance was replaced by the Military Board<sup>2</sup> which was formed in accordance with the Minute of Governor General in Council dated 27 May 1786. The subject 'Military Works'<sup>3</sup> became the responsibility of the Military Board until its

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\* See also Military Works Branch in Part VI of the Guide, pp.57-58.

1. Public Department, Body Sheet, 3 April 1775, pp.97-98.
2. Military Board Proceedings Volume May to August 1785, pp.1-2.
3. Home Department, Public, 9 February, 1885, No.45.

abolition on 30 April 1855. From 1 May 1855 the subject was transferred to the newly constituted Public Works Department.

On 18 September, 1865<sup>4</sup> an Inspector General of Military Works was appointed to act as the head of the Military Works Department. The Inspector General of military works was also to act as the consulting officer to the Commander-in-Chief in the matters relating to the military works.

On 17 September 1869,<sup>5</sup> the Military Works and the Civil Works Branches were amalgamated to form one Building and Road Branch. But this arrangement did not work satisfactorily and on 1 June 1874<sup>6</sup> again the Building and Road Branch was abolished and the designation Civil Works Branch was again restored.

In 1882,<sup>7</sup> the execution of military works in connection with Bengal Army was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Military Department. A separate Military Works Service consisting of the Royal Engineer Officers was constituted for this purpose. On 24 September 1886,

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4. Public Works Department, Circular No.93 of 1865.
  5. Public Works Department, General 'A', October 1869, Nos.21-24.
  6. Public Works Department, Office Order No.9 of 1874.
  7. "Royal Commission on Decentralization: General Memorandum on the Development of British Administration in India and on the origin and functions of the Indian Government" by W.S. Meyer, Simla, 1907, p.72.

Military Works Branches were constituted in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in 1890 the Military Works service was extended to these Presidencies also.

An other important development in the Military Works administration took place on 1 April 1899 when the term 'Military Works Department' was abolished. Employment upon Military Works Services was made the normal duty of the Royal Engineer Officers in India. Director General of Military Works was appointed at the Headquarters who was an adviser to the Government of India on all matters relating to military works. The Director General of Military Works was considered as on the staff of the Army in respect of all business relating to the corps of Royal Engineers. He was to perform the responsibility of Quartermaster General in regard to the distribution of troops and to advise the Commander-in-Chief on technical services connected with the military works. The work continued to be administered by the Secretary to the Government of India in Military Department.

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8. Military Department 'A', May 1888, Nos.238-47.

9. Military Department, Military Works 'A', April 1899, Nos.5-8.

On 19 March, 1906, the Military Department was abolished<sup>10</sup> and its place was taken over by two departments, viz., (i) the Army Department and (ii) the Department of Military Supply. The military works were transferred to the Department of Military Supply. But the Department of Military Supply was abolished<sup>11</sup> on 1 April, 1909 and all its duties were taken over by the Army Department.

The First World War revealed many defects in the organisation of the army and military administration. Thus in early 1919<sup>12</sup> a Committee was appointed to look into the army administration and suggest measures for its organisation. Lord Esher was appointed as its President. The Committee after going into detailed working of the military works administration suggested that the Director General of Military Works should become a Director of Works subordinate to the Quartermaster General and there should be a separate Inspector of Sappers and Miners and Pioneers under the Chief of the General Staff. This recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the Government and scheme was put in operation.

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10. Army Department, 'A' July 1906, Nos. 1357-1366.

11. Gazette of India, 27 March 1909, Part I, p.246.

12. Report on the Army in India Committee, 1919-1920, pp.30.

But in December, 1923 a major organisation of the corps Royal Engineer took place. Lord Rawlinson, the then Commander-in-Chief formulated a scheme which was approved by the Secretary of State. According to this, it was decided to abolish the post of Director of Military Works and in its place appointed Engineer-in-Chief who was made responsible for the Engineering Services in India and head of the corps of the Royal Engineers. The Military Works Services was designated as the Military Engineering Services. The Engineer-in-Chief was not a Staff Officer, but was a technical adviser to the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters. He was also responsible for the following items of works:-

1. Engineer operation and engineer services during war and peace.
2. The preparedness for war of engineering services.
3. Supply of engineer stores during war and peace.
4. The execution and maintenance of all military works.
5. The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him to the Government.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (74 Volumes; printed)	1882-1909  Gaps: 1893 (January-April) 1906 (January-June) and 1909 (April-December)	2.70
2. Proceedings (160 Bundles; printed)	1863-1906	40.00
3. Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes; printed)	1865-1871 and 1900-1901  Combined Volume: 1865-71  The volumes for 1900-01 also contain the records of military Department.	0.15
4. Abstract Tabular Statement of Proceedings (25 Volumes; printed)	1882-1909  Gaps: 1885-1888	1.05

3. TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY BRANCH (1879-1883)

The Transport and Supply Branch was responsible for the purchase and distribution of the army supplies such as ration for the British Indian troops in certain localities, grain and fodder for the animals excluding the animals of Silladar cavalry regiments, fuel for cooking purposes for British Indian troops and beddings and clothing for the troops and hospitals.

The records of this Branch are not indexed in the General indexes of the Military Department.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (13 Volumes; printed)	1879-1882 (i) Gaps: 1881 (December) and 1882 (August -December)	1.20
2. Proceedings (10 Bundles; printed)	1879-1882	2.50
3. Index to Proceedings (One Volume; printed)	1882-1883  Combined Volume	0.05



#### 4. WAR BRANCH (1914-1920)

The war Branch was entrusted with the functions of attending to all the emergency needs of the army during the war time. The matters concerning mobilisation, organisation of army, infantry, cavalry and stores were dealt with in this Branch.

The records of this Branch are mixed with the records of the Adjutant General's Branch, Quartermaster General's Branch and some other branches of the Army Department. These bear the nomenclature as the "War Proceedings" which have the running proceedings numbers without any indication as to their month and these are arranged accordingly.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (8 Bundles; printed)	1914-1917	2.00
2. Index to Proceedings (One Volume; printed)	1914-1915 Combined Volume	0.05
3. Contents, Volume I (One Volume; printed)	1916-1917 Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
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## 4. World War I, War Diaries

(a)	Army Headquarters (I) 'Aden' (137 Volumes; printed)	1914-19	2.0
(b)	Army Headquarters (I) 'Afghan' (14 Volumes; printed)	1919	0.50
(c)	Army Headquarters (I) 'Egypt' (11 Volumes; printed)	1918-19	0.25
(d)	Army Headquarters (I) 'Frontier Operations' (105 Volumes; printed) (F.O.)	1914-20	2.50
(e)	Army Headquarters (I) 'General' (65 Volumes; printed)	1914-16	1.50
(f)	Army Headquarters (I) T.E.F.*'A' (67 Volumes; printed)	1914-18	1.75
(g)	Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F.'B' (86 Volumes; printed)	1914-19	2.0
(h)	Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F.'C' (One Volume; printed)	1914	0.05
(i)	Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F. 'D' (147 Volumes; printed)	1914-19	9.0
(j)	Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F.'E'D' (81 Volumes; printed)	1914-19	2.0
(k)	Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F. 'E&G' (18 Volumes; printed)	1915-16	0.50
(l)	Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F. 'G' (25 Volumes; printed)	1915-17	0.50
(m)	Army Headquarters (I) 'East Africa' (2 Volumes; printed)	1918-19	0.05

\* I.E.F. = Indian Expeditionary Force

1.	2.	3.
(n) Synopsis of Events and Index of Important Correspondence for I.E.F. 'D' & 'E' (2 Volumes; printed)	1916	0.05
(o) Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F. 'E' & 'F' (4 Volumes; printed)	1914-15	0.05
(p) Army Headquarters (I) I.E.F. 'F' (2 Volumes; printed)	1914	0.05
(q) Army Headquarters (I) 'Masqat' (6 Volumes; printed)	1914-15	0.15
(r) Army Headquarters (I) 'Masqat & Persian Gulf' (8 Volumes; printed)	1915	0.15
(s) Army Headquarters (I) 'Miscellaneous' (99 Volumes; printed)	1915-19	2.0
(t) Army Headquarters(I) 'Mediterranean I.E.F.' (2 Volumes; printed)	1915	0.05
(u) Army Headquarters(I) 'Persia' (134 Volumes; printed)	1915-19	5.50
(v) Army Headquarters(I) Relief & Disturbances (4 Volumes; printed)	1915	0.15

1.	2.	3.
5. General Staff (Operations)		
(a) War Diaries of the 1st & 3rd Indian Army Corps. (4 Volumes; printed).	1916	0.20
(b) War Diaries of the 1st Indian Army Corps; General Staff (Operations) (59 Volumes; printed).	1916-19	0.50
(c) War Diaries of the 3rd Indian Army Corps, (The Tigris Corps) General Staff (Operations) (181 Volumes; printed)	1915-19	1.50
6. Collection of Army Department (General Staff Branch) Correspondence relating to European Crisis, 1914 (766 Volumes; printed)	1914-19	31.0
7. War Diaries Index to Correspondence		
(a) I.E.F. 'A' (2 Volumes; printed)	1914-15	0.10
(b) I.E.F. 'A' & 'B' (5 Volumes; printed)	1916-17	0.15
(c) 'Aden' (One Volume; printed)	1914-15 Combined Volume	0.05
(d) I.E.F. 'B' (One Volume; printed)	1914-15 Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
(e) I.E.F. 'D' (11 Volumes; printed)	1914-17	0.35
(f) I.E.F. 'E' (One Volume; printed)	1915	0.05
(g) I.E.F. 'E' & 'Aden' (8 Volumes; printed)	1916-17	1.60
(h) 'Frontier Operations' (2 Volumes; printed)	1914-15	0.10
(i) 'Mascat' (One Volume; printed)	1914-15	0.05
(j) 'Miscellaneous' (7 Volumes; printed)	1916-17	0.25
(k) 'Persia' (One Volume; printed)	1915	0.05
(l) 'Persia Masqat & Frontier Operations' (3 Volumes; printed)	1916	0.15
(m) I.E.F. 'F' & 'FO' (2 Volumes; printed)	1917	0.10
(n) I.E.F. 'E' (2 Volumes; printed)	1914	0.10
(o) Index to the Collection of Army Department (General Staff Branch) Correspondence relating to 'The European Crisis', 1914 (90 Volumes; printed)	1914-18	0.50

1.	2.	3.
8. Cairo Intelligence Summaries (8 Volumes; printed)	1916	0.25
9. Summary of Events in the Turkish Empire (6 Volumes; printed)	1915-18	0.25
10. Field Operations		
(a) Abor (3 Volumes; printed)	1911-12	0.15
(b) Mohmand (5 Volumes; printed)	1908	0.23
(c) Jakka Khel (5 Volumes; printed)	1908	0.25
11. British Consulate Diary 'Kashgar' (3 Volumes; printed)	1909-11	0.15
12. Operations of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, Force 'D' (5 Volumes; printed)	1914-18	0.20
13. Orders for the Organisation		
(a) Aden field force, GS, India (One Volume; printed)	1916	0.05
(b) Force to form the escort to the British mission in Southern Persia (One Volume; printed)	1916	0.05
14. Composition of Indian Expeditionary Forces (8 Volumes; printed)	1916-18	0.15

1.	2.	3.
15. Composition of Headquarters Units under	1919	0.15
(a) "Orders for the organisation for the field forces for the production of the NWF" & for certain internal security areas (Provisional) (7 Volumes; printed)		
(b) Waziristan force (Provisional) (One Volume; printed)	1920	0.05
16. Notes/Extracts from War Diaries		
(a) Indian Expeditionary force 'A' (One Volume; printed)	1916	0.05
(b) Baluchistan Force (2 Volumes; printed)	1919	0.05
(c) East Persian Forces (One Volume ; printed)	1919	0.05
(d) Internal Disturbances (India) (One Volume; printed)	1919	0.05
(e) Kuki Punitive Measures (2 Volumes; printed)	1919	0.05
(f) Force 'D' (18 Volumes; printed)	1915-16	0.50
(g) Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force (3 Volumes; printed)	1916	0.05
17. Miscellaneous Records (178 Volumes; printed)	1914-1919	1.50

### 5. LIBRARY BRANCH (1925-1951)

Library Branch dealt with the acquisition of books, periodicals, journals and the publications on rules and regulations pertaining to Defence Services and other Civil Departments of the Government of India. This Branch also looked after the maintenance and administration of the Records Room.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

S.No.	Series	Years	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Proceedings (One Bundle; manuscript)	1925-1951	0.25

Only a few files are available

### 6. NAVY SECTION (1935-1944)

The Marine Department was designated as the Navy Department on 4 October 1934 and consequently, the Navy Section was created to deal with all the business connected with the Royal Indian Navy Service, Marine Surveys and Marine administration.

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- Home Department, Public, File No.79 of 1934.



The following records of this Section are available:-

S.No.	Series	Years	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Proceedings (3 Bundles; manuscript and printed)	1936-1944	0.75
2.	Index to Proceedings (7 Volumes; printed)	1935-1940 Gaps: 1936 & 1939	0.30
	Volume for 1935 pertains to the Navy Department		

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#### 7. MANPOWER SECTION (1939-1945)

For write-up and records series, please see Part II of the Guide to the records in the National Archives of India, Pages 172-73.

8. WAR-8 SECTION (1942-1946)

The War-8 Section was created under the War Department which was constituted on 20 July 1942. This Section mostly dealt with all the work connected with the Special Police Establishment.

As the work in this Section increased tremendously it was decided in April 1945 to split it up into two sub-sections, viz. War-8(a) Section and War-8(b) Section.

War-8(a) Section dealt with all the work relating to Medical Service Branch, Medical Directorate and the Director General of Indian Medical Service. While the War-8(b) Section dealt with all the matters relating to the Special Police Staff and Special Tribunal.

As the work of War-8(b) Section was of an intricate and legal nature, it was transferred to the Home Department on 1 October 1946. The War-8(a) Section continued to function under the War Department. Indexes of these records are not available.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (10 Bundles; manuscript and printed)	1942-1946	2.50

\* See also "Special Police Establishments" (Police II) Section in Part II of the Guide, pp.132-33.

1. Home Department, Public(C), File No.219 of 1942
2. Home Department, Establishments(S), File No.1/165 of 1946, p.13.
3. Ibid.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS (1756-1940)

The miscellaneous records form a separate series of heterogenous records. These fall outside the regular series of the records and are not grouped with any particular Branch or Branches of the Military Department. These are of five Categories:-

- (a) Bound Volumes (1756-1939),
- (b) Bound Volumes (1809-1940), Dated
- (c) Bound Volumes, Undated
- (d) Expeditions (1871-1903), Bound Volumes and bundles, add
- (e) Digest of Services (1759-1936) Bound Volumes (mostly manuscripts).

The records are listed below :-

- (a) Bound Volumes (Manuscript and printed)

Shelf space occupied: 8.00 metres

S.No.	Volume No.	Series	Year
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	3	Proceedings of the Committee appointed to investigate certain claims preferred by Major General J.Garstan in the Town Hall Building, Calcutta.  (One Volume)	1813-1814
2.	4-6	Up Country Correspondence  (3 Volumes)	1817-1818

1.	2.	3.	4.
3.	7	List of Bombay and Madras pensioners allowed to reside and draw their pensions in Bengal. (One Volume).	1820-1847
4.	8-10	Certificate of Indemnity Bonds and their acknowledgement receipts. (5 Volumes).	1831-1862
5.	11	Mutiny at Barrackpore. Proceedings of a court of inquiry assembled to investigate the circumstances relating to a mutiny of Native Corps at Barrackpore. (One Volume)	1824
6.	12	Rangoon and Ava Intelligence reports by Major J.N. Jackson. (One Volume)	18124-1827
7.	13	Survey reports, astronomical observations and memoirs on the Districts of Assam by Captains J. Jones and J.W. Neufville. (One Volume)	1827-1829
8.	14	Medical Topographical report of the Military Stations occupied by H.M's Troops in the Presidency of Bengal. (One Volume)	1827-1860

1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	15-16	Up Country certificate, leave certificates granted to Military Officers and their returning reports.  (2 Volumes)	1828-1829
10.	17	Proceedings of the Military Finance Committee.  (One Volume)	1829 February- 1829 May
11.	18-23	Passenger and Pilot certificates. Report book regarding Embarkation.  (7 Volumes)	1829-1854
12.	25	Divisional orders issued by the Commanding Officers Presidency Division Bengal.  (One Volume)	1840-1857
13.	26-27	Draft Letters from the Secretary Fort William to Secretary India House.  (2 Volumes)	1841-1858
14.	28	Tables of pay and allowance of troops on the Bengal Establishment.  (10 Volumes)	1843-1844
15.	30	Major W. Anderson's report on the manufacture of gun-powder at Ishapore Mills.  (One Volume)	1849

1.	2.	3.	4.
16.	31	Madras Military Board Circular Orders (with incomplete Index)  (One Volume)	1851-1857
17.	32-33	Weekly vacancy report of the staff appointments.  (3 Volumes)	March 1852 - November 1867
18.	36	List of subscription to Patriotic Fund.  (One Volume)	1855-1856
19.	37	List of Europeans killed or wounded during the Mutiny.  (One Volume)	1857
20.	38	Index to Upcountry General Orders.  (One Volume)	1858
21.	39-40	Draft of Upcountry separate letters to the Court of Directors.  (2 Volumes)	February 1858 - January 1859
22.	41	Disembarkation and disposition of troops in Bengal.  (One Volume)	July 1858 - January 1859

1.	2.	3.	4.
23.	42	Military Board Consultations. Only four original consultations of the Military Board are available now. These relate to the years 1837 and 1854.	1837-1854
24.	43	Register of Letters received from Military, Foreign, Financial and Home Departments.  (One Volume)	May 1853- April 1854
25.	44-45	Register of letters received from subordinate offices (Viz., Adjutant General, Commissariat Department, Medical Board etc. Volume I and II.  (2 Volumes)	1852-1854
26.	48-49	Military and Board's Despatch Register (Letters Issued) Volume I and II.  (2 Volumes)	1852-1854
27.	50-51	Reference Book of Military Board Volume I and II. (2 Volumes)	1852-1854
28.	52-53	Register of Letters received from the Superintending Engineer; Grand Trunk Road (in the Military Board) Volume I and II.  (2 Volumes)	1852-1854

1.	2.	3.	4.
29.	54	Military Board Stores Accounts. (One Volume)	1787
30.	55-58	Annual Report of Bengal Military Board. (4 Volumes)	1843-1853
31.	1A	Digest of Services of the 63rd Palancotta Light Infantry. (One Volume).	1758-1922
32.	1B	Historical Records of the 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry. (One Volume)	1768-1893
33.	1C	Printed copy as above. (One Volume)	1768-1893
34.	1D	Historical records of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry. (One Volume)	1768-1887
35.	1E	Historical records of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry. (One Volume)	1768-1826
36.	1F	Historical records of the 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry Records Service Book. (One Volume)	1789-1875



1.	2.	3.	4.
37.	LJ	Digest of Services of 44th Merwara Infantry. (One Volume)	1818-1916
38.	IL	Historical records of the 18th (Alipore) Infantry 4th Battalion 8th Jat Regiment. (One Volume)	1795-1923
39.		History of the 18th Alipore Infantry Volume II. (One Volume)	1916-1922
40.	IM	Digest of Services of the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. (One Volume)	1775-1913
41.	IN	Regimental History of the 74th Punjabis. (One Volume)	1776-1939
42.	2A-D	Military Sundry Book. (4 Volume)	1756-1792
43.	2E	Copies of Papers respecting Commander-in-Chief's allowances. (One Volume)	April 1806- August 1807

1.	2.	3.	4.
44.	2F	Proceedings of the Embarkation Committee. (One Volume)	1808-1819
45.	2G	Pay Master General's Letters (One Volume)	1811
46.	28A	Tables of Pay and allowance of Troops on the Bengal Establishment. (10 Volumes)	1843-1844
47.	37A	Index to Volume No.37. (One Volume)	1857
48.	56A	Annual Report of the Military Board in the Civil Department. (One Volume)	1846-1847
49.	58A-B	Annual Reports of the Military Board in the Civil Department. (2 Volumes)	1846-1848
50.	62	The Military Orphan Society Consultation and Proceedings (Incomplete). (2 Volumes)	April to July 1818
51.	63	The Military Orphan Society Letter Book, Buildings (Incomplete). (One Volume)	April-December 1818
52.	64	Statement of Expenditure on Works (Buildings, Records, Establishment etc. in Military Department). (One Volume)	1836-1837

- |     |       |   |   |
|-----|-------|---|---|
| 53. | -     | State of Nepal Residency Escort<br>(One Volume)                                     | 1867-1878   |
| 54. | -     | Distribution of Troops in the<br>Three Presidencies<br>(One Volume)                 | 1870  |
| 55. |       | <u>Chunar Fortress Records</u>  |   |
|     | (i)   | General Orders<br>(12 Volumes)  | 1824-1857<br>Gaps: 1833-47  |
|     | (ii)  | Station Orders<br>(26 Volumes)  | 1808-1854<br>Gaps: 1811, 1816-23,<br>1825, 1828, 1830,<br>1832, 1834, 1836 and<br>1840-42 |
|     | (iii) | Letter issued by the Fort<br>Adjutant<br>(6 Volumes)                                | 1829-1859<br>Gaps: 1834-45  |
|     | (iv)  | Review Rolls and Accounts<br>(9 Volumes)  | 1837-1858   |
|     | (v)   | Letters issued by the<br>Officer-in-Charge of<br>European invalids.<br>(12 Volumes) | 1817-1859   |
|     | (vi)  | Letters Received by the<br>Officer-in-Charge of<br>European invalids<br>(2 Volumes) | 1817-1857   |
|     | (vii) | Establishment Rolls<br>(3 Volumes)  | 1849-1859   |

(b) Bound Volumes (Printed), Dated

Shelf space occupied: 0.50 metres

S.No.	Serial Number in the List.	Subject	Years
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	17	Division of the Chief of the staff, Army Headquarter Mobilisation branch case No.672.	31 January 1908 to 10 March 1908
2.	33	The Malakand Field Force and the Buner Field Force	1897-1898
3.	39	Report by His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson of Trent G.C.B. , G.C.V.O., K.C.M.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.	20 August 1921 to 25 February 1922
4.	42	Treaties and Agreements between the British Government and Certain Arab Rulers	1926
5.	46	Order of Battle of the British Forces in Iraq	April 1922
6.	47	Order of Battle of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force	4 February 1920
7.	50	Order of Battle of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force	1 January 1920
8.	56	Order of Battle of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force	1 December 1920

1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	64	Order of Battle of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force	1 October 1920
10.	65	Order of Battle of the British Forces in Iraq	January 1922
11.	66	Order of Battle of the British Forces in Iraq	February 1922
12.	67	Order of Battle of the British Forces in Iraq	May 1922
13.	68	Order of Battle of the British Forces in Iraq	March 1922
14.	69	Order of Battle of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and of Royal Airforce Middle East Area	January 1921
15.	70	Order of Battle of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and of Royal Air Force Middle East Area	July 1921
16.	71	Order of Battle India Provisional	1923
17.	74	Detail of Indian Units Serving out of India	1921
18.	89	Royal Indian Marine Estimate of the year	1910-1911

1.	2.	3.	4.
19.	93	No.16349/1-Q/7 Army Head Quarter, Quarter Master General Branch.	10 February 1930
20.	98	Proceedings of the third meeting of the Medical Stores Supply Committee to consider the question of the supply of Medical Stores	21 October 1940
21.	104	Detail of Indian Units Serving out of India corrected up to	1 November 1920
22.	105	War Diary of Adjutant General's Office at the base 20th Indian Infantry Brigade	28 January 1927. 31 August 1927
23.	106	9th (Late 20) Jhansi Infantry Brigade War Diary Volume V	June 1927
24.	112	9th (Late 20) Jhansi Infantry Brigade War Diary Volume VII	August 1927
25.	113	9th (Late 20) Jhansi Infantry Brigade War Diary Volume IV	May 1927
26.	114	9th (Late 20) Jhansi Infantry Brigade Appendices to War Diary Volume VI	July 1927
27.	122	Strength Return	1824
28.	123	Strength Return	1829

1.	2.	3.	4.
29.	124	Strength Return	1829
30.	125	Strength Return	1809
31.	126	Strength Return	1821
32.	131	Strength Return	1822
33.	132	Strength Return	1824
34.	133	Strength Return	1828
35.	134	Strength Return	1821
36.	135	Strength Return	1823
37.	136	No. 12 of 1921 Army Department	1921
38.	138	Despatch to the Secretary of State for India regarding the views of the Government of India on Parts III to IX of the report by the Army in India Committee 1919-20	Proceeding 'D' April 1921 No.3383
39.	139	Despatch of the Secretary of State for India regarding the organization and establishment of fighting units of the post war army in India	Proceedings 'B' February 1921 No.2809
40.	141	Memorandum on the size composition and organization of the Military Forces in India	April 1920

1.	2.	3.	4.
41.	142	1920 Simla Army Department No.2 Special	24 June 1920
42.	143	Future Organization of the Army in India and detailed composition of fighting units	Proceedings 'B' June 1920 No.2693
43.	144	Report of a Committee on Essential Minimum of British Officers, British other Ranks, Indian Officers and Indian other Ranks required on Mobilization	1924
44.	146	Tables Analyzing the distribution of line of Communication Troops Khibar line Communication	1879-1880
45.	147	Memorandum of Russian Affairs in General Asia	11 May 1887
46.	148	Orders for the Organization of the Khaibar Movable column	1913
47.	149	Conference of General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, commands held at Simla 1st to 5th August 1921	1921
48.	152	Preparation for War at Army Headquarter, India (Share of the General Staff) Extracts from Lecture	1 November 1913



1.	2.	3.	4.
49.	154	Military Operations in the Event of War with Russia with MAP	1 November 1890
50.	159	Memorandum on the Central Asian Question and our future policy by Major General E.H. Collen, CIE Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department	18 June 1892
51.	160	Wazirforce Tactical Notes. The following notes collected from memos etc. issued from time to time in Wazirforce commencing with the operations of 1919-20 are published for information.	29 August 1921
52.	161	General Notes for units joining Wazirforce. The following notes are published for information and guidance	Dera Ismail Khan- August 1921
53.	163	Statement of Books and Maps required on General Mobilization General Staff, India	1924
54.	166	Army in India Quartermaster General's Service. Detail of various ranks required to expand the Field Army and covering Force under the following categories:- (i) Reserve (ii) Special Recruitments (iii) Drafts from United Kingdom	1920

1.	2.	3.	4.
55.	170	Statements of Books and Maps required on General Mobilization General Staff, India	1923
56.	172	Memorandum on Certain points connected with the position of Russia in the Trans Caspian Province with reference to Herat	1883
57.	174	Statement showing Normal Sanctioned Garrisons of all Stations in India.	1 July 1913.
58.	175	Particulars of the trooping facilities existing at the various Indian Ports	1925
59.	176	Army Department Separate No.69 dated 30 November 1922 Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India	1922
60.	177	Army Department Separate No.43 dated 3rd August 1922 Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India	Reorganization of the Military Engineer Service in India 1922
61.	184	Position regarding reserves of material and supplies maintained for the Army in India.	February 1912
62.	185	GS Branch Imperial service troops detailed for employment with the field Army and Balance Remaining in India on Mobilization.	September 1912

1.	2.	3.	4.
63.	187	Military Reports on the Harbours of the Persian Gulf	1906
64.	188	Appreciation of the external and internal situation in India by the Chief of the General Staff.	1912
65.	189	Army Headquarters, GS Branch Instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of the General Officer Commanding Abor Expeditionary Force	15 September 1911
66.	190	Serial No.5 GS Branch Scheme for the occupation of Fao	1912
67.	191	Serial No.3 GS Branch Plan for the despatch of a force to Basidu	1912
68.	192	Army Department Separate No.77 dated 28th December 1922	1922
69.	193	S.D. General Staff Section Notice for information and guidance	1913
70.	194	Serial No.26 General Staff Branch railway schemes to be undertaken in the event of war across the North West Frontier of India.	1912

1.	2.	3.	4.
71.	196	Government of India Army Department General Staff Branch Notes Organization Information regarding the time estimated as necessary to take up and fit shipping for conveyance of troops oversea on filed service scale from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, at the various seasons of the year on the basis of a voyage of a week to 10 days duration also the approximate net tonnage of the ships estimated as likely to be available in stated periods.	1911
72.	198	Order of Battle of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force	31 December 1921
73.	203	Mobilisation Section Army Headquarters	1903
74.	205	Census of India 1921 Volume VIII Bombay Presidency Part III report and Tables ADEN	1923
75.	206	Formation of a General Staff in India. Explanatory note by the Chief of the Staff.	1910
76.	207	Composition of Headquarter Units Waziristan Force (Provisional) 15 February 1920	1 March 19 1920
77.	208	Composition of Headquarters Units Waziristan Force (Provisional)	15 February 1920

1.	2.	3.	4.
70.	209	Composition of the Headquarters British Forces in Iraq	January 1922
79.	210	Plan of Operations in the event of War with Afghanistan Part VI (Field Army Tables)	1 November 1920
80.	226	Memorandum on the contribution by India to the war in men, material and money	1923
81.	230	Summary of the Administration of Field Marshal Sir W.R.Bird- wood G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., as Commander- in-Chief in India	6 August 1925 to 29 November 1930

(C) Bound Volumes (Printed) Undated

Shelf space occupied: 0.25 metres

S.No.	Serial Number in the List	Subject	Date
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	13	The Turkish and Pan-Turkish Ideal by Tekin Alp Constantinople	Admiralty War Staff Intelli- gence (ID 1153)
2.	43	Note on Military Organization in Mesopotamia and North Persia	-

1.	2.	3.	4.
3.	150	Army Headquarter General Staff Branch Our Military responsibility in the Persian Gulf Area	Custody and disposal of secret documents issued by the General Staff Branch
4.	153	General Staff Branch Army Headquarter Orders for the Organization of the Tirah Field Force	Custody and disposal of secret documents issued by the Chief of the General Staff
5.	155	General Staff Branch Army Head Quarter War with Russia with MAP	Custody and disposal of secret documents issued by the Quarter Master General in India
6.	156	Case No.5331 No.3 General Staff Branch	Note by 'N' Sub section (M.O.3) on the camping space and water facilities of the several lines of advance into Afghanistan with reference to adequacy for the L of C transport animals it is proposed to utilize under the existing scheme
7.	164	Alternative Allotment for Minor Operations	-

1.	2.	3.	4.
8.	167	Personnel Arms, equipment etc. of two Divisions	-
9.	171	Memorandum on the advances of the two powers by their respective railway systems	Intelligence Branch June
10.	173	Quarter Master General Army Head Quarters Scheme for a Temporary Mobilization Rest Camp at Hyderabad (Sind)	-
11.	131	General Staff Branch an appreciation of the Naval and Military Situation at the entrance of the Persian Gulf	Custody and disposal of Secret documents issued by the General Staff Branch
12.	186	Report on the possible use of Tanks in India by Lieutenant Colonel P. Johnson, Tank Corps (Photographs not reproduced)	-
13.	231	Scheme for the despatch of a division for operation in North China. Case No.3991	-

(d) Expeditions, bound Volumes and bundles (Printed)

Shelf space occupied : 37 metres

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Years</u>
1.	2.	3.
1.	<u>BURMA</u>	
I.	Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1875-1886 Gaps: 1877-84 and
II.	Proceedings (5 Bundles)	1885-1886
III.	Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1885-1886
2.	<u>CHINA</u>	
I.	Proceedings (4 Volumes)	1900-1903
II.	Proceedings (4 Bundles)	1900-1903
III.	Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1900-1903
3.	<u>CHIN LUSHAI</u>	
I.	Proceedings (One Volume)	1889-1891
II.	Proceedings (One Bundle)	1889-1891
III.	Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1889-1891



1.	2.	3.
4.	<u>CHITRAL RELIEF-FORCE (C.R.F.)</u>	
I.	Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1895-1896
II.	Proceedings (3 Bundles)	1895
III.	Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1895-1896
5.	<u>DUFLA</u>	
I.	Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1874-1876
II.	Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1874-1875
III.	Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1874-1876
6.	<u>EGYPT</u>	
I.	Proceedings (18 Volumes)	1882-1883
II.	Proceedings (6 Bundles)	1882-1883
III.	Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1882-1883

1.	2.	3.
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7. HAZARA

- |      |                                     |                        |
|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| I.   | Proceedings<br>(5 Volumes)          | 1888-1892<br>Gap: 1890 |
| II.  | Proceedings<br>(4 Bundles)          | 1888-1892<br>Gap: 1890 |
| III. | Index to Proceedings<br>(2 Volumes) | 1888-1892<br>Gap: 1890 |

8. HUNZA NAGAR

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|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| I.   | Proceedings<br>(3 Volumes)          | 1892 |
| II.  | Proceedings<br>(One Bundle)         | 1892 |
| III. | Index to Proceedings<br>(4 Volumes) | 1892 |

9. ISAZAI

- |      |                                     |           |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| I.   | Proceedings<br>(3 Volumes)          | 1892-1893 |
| II.  | Proceedings<br>(One Bundle)         | 1892-1893 |
| III. | Index to Proceedings<br>(2 Volumes) | 1892-1893 |

1.	2.	3.
10.	<u>KABUL</u>	
I.	Proceedings (78 Volumes)	1878-1881
II.	Proceedings (32 Bundles)	1878-1881
11.	<u>LOO SHAI</u>	
I.	Proceedings (5 Volumes)	1871-1889 Gaps: 1873-88
II.	Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1889
III.	Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1889
12.	<u>MALTA</u>	
I.	Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1878-1879
II.	Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1878-1879
III.	Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1878-1879
13.	<u>MALAKAND</u>	
I.	Proceedings (4 Volumes)	1897-1898
II.	Proceedings (3 Bundles)	1897-1898
III.	Index to Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1897-1898

1.	2.	3.
14.	<u>MANIPUR</u>	
I.	Proceedings (5 Volumes)	1891-1892
II.	Proceedings (3 Bundles)	1891-1892
III.	Index to Proceedings (4 Volumes)	1891-1892
15.	<u>MIRANZAI</u>	
I.	Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1890-1892
II.	Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1890-1892
III.	Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1890-1892
16.	<u>NAGA</u>	
I.	Proceedings (5 Volumes)	1875-1881 Gap: 1879
II.	Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1875-1881
17.	<u>NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)</u>	
I.	Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1877-1878
II.	Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1877-1878
III.	Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1877-1878

1.	2.	3.
18.	<u>QUETTA</u>	
	I. Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1885
	II. Proceedings (4 Bundles)	1885
	III. Index to Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1885
19.	<u>STRAITS-SETTLEMENT</u>	
	I. Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1875-1876
	II. Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1875-1876
	III. Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1875-1876
20.	<u>SIKKIM</u>	
	I. Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1888-1890
	II. Proceedings (4 Bundles)	1888-1890
	III. Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1888-1890
21.	<u>SJAKIN</u>	
	I. Proceedings (6 Volumes)	1885-1897 Gaps: 1886-95
	II. Proceedings (3 Bundles)	1885-1897 Gaps: 1886-95
	III. Index to Proceedings (6 Volumes)	1885-1897

1.	2.	3.
22.	<u>TIRAH</u>	
	I. Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1897-1898
	II. Proceedings (7 Bundles)	1897-1898
	III. Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1897-1898
23.	<u>TOCHI</u>	
	I. Proceedings (2 Volumes)	1897-98
	II. Proceedings (2 Bundles)	1897-1898
	III. Index to Proceedings (3 Volumes)	1897-1898
24.	<u>WAZIRI</u>	
	I. Proceedings (One Volume)	1881
	II. Proceedings (One Bundle)	1881
	III. Index to Proceedings (One Volume)	1881

1.	2.	3.
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25. WAZIRISTAN

- |      |                                     |           |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| I.   | Proceedings<br>(3 Volumes)          | 1895-1896 |
| II.  | Proceedings<br>(2 Bundles)          | 1895      |
| III. | Index to Proceedings<br>(4 Volumes) | 1895-1896 |

26. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

- |    |                             |           |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------|
| I. | Proceedings<br>(One Bundle) | 1890-1902 |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------|

(e) Digest of Services, Bound Volumes (mostly manuscript)

Shelf space occupied: 2.70 metres

S.No.	Details	Years
1.	2.	3.
1.	Records of (109th Infantry 4th Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers (One Volume)	1917-1936
2.	Records of Burma Sappers and Miners	1922-1929
3.	Digest Services of 3rd Brahmins (2 Volumes)	1861-1922

1.	2.	3.
4.	Digest of Services of H.M. 1st Regiment Native Infantry. (One Volume)	1871-1917
5.	Regimental Records of 4th Pioneers. (One Volume)	1759-1925
6.	Regimental Records of 2nd Battalion, 1st Madras Pioneers. (One Volume)	1926-1932
7.	Report on the Contract work by 2nd Battalion, 1st Madras Pioneers-Kamaing-Shaduzup Road. (One Volume)	1927-1928
8.	Digest of Services of the 106th Hazara Pioneers. (One Volume)	1904-1933
9.	Digest of Services of 3rd Regiment Cavalry HC (One Volume)	1816-1902
10.	Digest of Services 61st K.G.O. Pioneer: Anniversary of the formation of the 61st Prince of Wales Own Pioneers held at Secundrabad. (One Volume)	1908
11.	Records of the 81st Pioneers (One Volume)	1791-1933



1.	2.	3.
12.	Digest of Services Marine Battalion (A Record Book of Marine Battalion (One Volume)	1812-1929
13.	Historical Records of the 7th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry (One Volume)	1796-1869
14.	Record Book of the Services of the 28th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry (One Volume)	1846-1913
15.	Record Book of the 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (One Volume)	1897-1929
16.	Digest of Services 1/12th Pioneers Mess Volume I. The 12th Regiment of Bengal Infantry. (One Volume)	1891-1918
17.	Digest of Services 2/2nd Bombay Pioneers(KIG) (One Volume)	1919-1929
18.	Digest of Services 3rd Battalion 2nd Bombay Pioneers (One Volume)	January 1920 to March 1929

1.	2.	3.
19.	Army Book Ist (Marine) Battalion Corps of Bombay Pioneers (One Volume)	1929-1932
20.	Digest of Services Corps Head Quarters Bombay Pioneers (One Volume)	1929-1933
21.	Digest of Service Ist Brahmans (One Volume)	1776-1931
22.	Statement Register of the movements of Troops (One Volume)	1820-1852
23.	Military Miscellaneous Minutes by Major General H. W. Norman (One Volume)	1863-1876
24.	Military Letters from Resident at Nepal: Lucknow Expedition (One Volume).	1857-1859
25.	Military Letters to Resident at Nepal: Lucknow Expedition. (One Volume)	1857-1859
26.	Work carried out by No.1 Company Ist (KGO) Battalion Madras Pioneers, the disturbed area of Burma (One Volume)	2 August 1931 to 12 January 1932

(B) OFFICE OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL (1809-1867)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES.

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.



(B). OFFICE OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL (1809-1867)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

The Office of the Quarter Master General for the Bengal Presidency was created<sup>1</sup> in December 1773 and Lieutenant Colonel Mathew Leslie was appointed as the first Quarter Master General (See Appendix IX). His duties, among other things, were to arrange for all kinds of supplies including victualling articles as well for the transport of men and stores, housing of troops and military stores both in time of peace and war and supervision of the roads intended for the march of the army, with a view to check the advance of foreign or an internal enemy. The Quarter Master General was required to have a perfect knowledge of the country he served in. This Office was abolished<sup>2</sup> on 28 September 1785 in order to curtail the<sup>3</sup> military expenditure but it was reconstituted in May 1786 under the orders of the Court of Directors. Consequently, both the Quarter Master General and Deputy Quarter Master General for Bengal and Madras were appointed whereas for the Bombay Presidency only the post of Deputy Quarter Master General was created. In March 1808, the Deputy<sup>4</sup> Quarter Master General was also designated as the

- 
1. Public Department, 6 December 1773, Nos.7-9.
  2. Military General orders dated 28 September 1785.
  3. Public Proceeding Volume, May 1786, pp.1076, 1102 and 1127.
  4. Military General orders dated 11 March 1808.

Superintendent of the Military Public Buildings, in which capacity he was to superintend the public buildings at stations above Allahabad. The future custody of and supervision of the public buildings at Kanpur and Mathura was committed to the charge of a Barrackmaster. The Deputy Quarter Master General as a superintendent of public buildings was to visit the different stations in the Upper Provinces under the orders of the Board or the Commander-in-Chief.

In December 1809 it was resolved<sup>5</sup> that the Offices of the Quarter Master General and that of Commissary General were to be held by a single person and the work of superintendence of military public buildings was separated from the Deputy Quarter Master General and allotted to the Military Board. Lieut. Colonel Paton was appointed as the Commissary General and the Quarter Master General from 1 February 1810. But in June 1812, the office of the Quarter Master General was again separated<sup>6</sup> from the office of the Commissary General.

In 1835, it was decided<sup>7</sup> that no person less than the rank of a Major in the army should hold the post of the Quarter Master General and for an appointment to the post

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5. Military General orders dated 22 December 1809, pp.436-437.

6. Military General orders dated 26 June 1812, page 127.

7. Military General orders dated 30 November 1835.

of the Deputy Quarter Master General a person should hold at least the rank of a Captain. The Staff of the Quarter Master General's office was considerably strengthened in 1837.<sup>8</sup>

In 1879, the Army Organisation Commission was set up and Sir Ashley Eden was appointed as its President. The Commission was asked to study the proposal of amalgamation of the Offices of the Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General.. But at that time the British Empire in India had extended vastly. Due to the varied character of the country and calls of active operations at any moment it was not easy for the Commander to obtain the requisite information without the help of the Quarter Master General who was an expert in the topography of the country. Moreover in time of war both the Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General were required to assist the Commander-in-Chief as the staff officers since one officer could not perform the combined duties of both. Besides, the functions of the offices of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General were widely different. Taking into account these points, the Commission observed, "there are extremely

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8. Military General orders dated 10 April 1837.

9. Appendix to the Report of the Special Commission to enquire into the Organisation and Expenditure of the Army in India, Volume I, p.121.

few points on which joint action of the departments is necessary; and these are so evident that it can seldom happen that the departments would fail to communicate with each other, and that Commander-in-Chief fail to see the necessity of bringing them together." Thus, the Commission recommended the retaining of the Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General as separate and distinct offices. But on 30 September 1888, the divisional and the district staff (excluding Musketry Staff) in the Quarter Master General's and Adjutant General's Offices were amalgamated<sup>10</sup> and the combined duties were performed by the Officers designated as "District Staff Officers, 1st Class" and "District Staff Officers 2nd Class" in lieu of existing designation of "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants General" and "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General" which were abolished. But this system did not work satisfactorily and it met with severe condemnation from top military officers.

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Consequently, a Committee was, appointed to report on the expediency of reconstituting the Quarter Master General's Office in districts in place of the amalgamated system. It was decided that the work of the offices of the

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10. Military Department, 'A' January 1889, Nos.151-94.

11. The Military System in India (1850-1900) by K.M.L. Saxena, pp.53-54.



Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General in district offices should be kept distinct under the respective designation of 'A' and 'B' Branches. It was also decided that the senior staff officer would exercise a general supervision over the work of the entire office and be regarded as the confidential adviser of the General Officer Commanding "who would, however, maintain principle that each officer is directly responsible for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to the branches in his charge."

In September 1889, the posts<sup>12</sup> of the Quarter Master General and Adjutant General were made Colonel's posts, i.e. only the persons holding the rank of Colonel were to be appointed to these posts. The status for appointment to these posts was further raised in 1917<sup>13</sup> and these were to be held by the Officers holding the rank of the Lieutenant General who had completed a tour of the command in a first class district, and by their great experience and authority were in a position to relieve the Commander-in-Chief of a considerable burden of work.

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12. Military Department, 'A' September 1889, Nos.1410-17.

13. The Army in India and its Evolution, Superintendent Government printing India, Calcutta 1924, p.53.

The First World War revealed many defects in the organisation of the army and the military administration. Thus, in early 1919, a Committee was appointed<sup>14</sup> to look into the army administration and to suggest measures for its organisation. Lord Esher was appointed its President. The Committee after going into the details of the working of the Quarter Master General's Office, allotted it the following duties:-

1. Co-ordination of the movements of personnel and all stores equipments.
2. Maintenance of the Forces, the specification, inspection, maintenance and issue of provisions, forage, clothing, armaments, ammunition, equipments, general stores and maintenance of stock of these supplies and their procurement from within India or overseas.
3. Arrangements of accommodation for the army and its stores.
4. Military forms, remount and veterinary services.
5. Administration of Quarter Master General's Branch.

15

It may be worthwhile to mention here that the term "staff" stands for the establishment of the officers employed

14. Report of the Army in India Committee, 1919-1920, p.28.

15. The Army in India and its Evaluation, 1924, Op.Cit., pp.56-57

at the headquarters of each higher military formation to assist the Commander in carrying out his duties of command and administration. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief is known as the Army Headquarters Staff which in 1924 was organised in three branches:-

- (i) General Staff Branch
- (ii) Adjutant General's Branch
- (iii) Quarter Master General's Branch.

But in 1948,<sup>16</sup> the staff at the Army Headquarters was divided into the following Branches:-

- (i) General Staff Branch
- (ii) Adjutant General's Branch
- (iii) Quarter Master General's Branch
- (iv) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch
- (v) Military Secretary's Branch.

The work of the Quarter Master General was dealt within the Quarter Master General's Branch.

The following duties were assigned to the office of the Quarter Master General in 1948:-

1. Questions of manpower, raising, organising and maintaining the Army and its reserves and distribution of officers and personnel other than officers above the rank of substantive Lieutenant Colonel.

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16. Ministry of Transport Reorganisation, File No.6 of 1948.

2. General policy regarding leave, repatriation, promotion, discipline, general welfare, morale and entertainment of troops.
3. All matters pertaining to demobilisation and re-settlement of personnel, personal and ceremonial questions and registration of graves in the war.
4. Regimental honours and titles and all matters affecting the health of the Army in India (The Director of Medical Services acted as adviser to the Adjutant General in this respect).
5. All matters affecting military law ( The Judge Advocate General acted as adviser to the Adjutant General in this respect.
6. Pay and allowances and pensions, maintenance of statistics.

The records of Quarter Master General are not indexed in the general indexes of the Public and Military Departments and as such their separate indexes are also not available.

The following records are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

S.No.	Series	Years	Space in metres
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Copies of letters Received (110 Volumes; manuscript)	1812-1858 Combined Volumes: 1812-20, 1817-18, 1817-21, 1817-22, 1817-57, 1818-51, 1818-57, 1821-24, 1821-25, 1822-24, 1822-25, 1822-26, 1822-57, 1823-28, 1823-39, 1823-42, 1823-50, 1823-52, 1824-57, 1825-35, 1826-35, 1827-28, 1827-45, 1828-41, 1828-42, 1829-30, 1829-43, 1829-52, 1830-32, 1831-36, 1833-35, 1836-39, 1836-40, 1836-55, 1837-40, 1837-43, 1837-47, 1837-51, 1840-41, 1841-44, 1841-50, 1842-50, 1843-47, 1843-56, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1845-49, 1847-49, 1848-51, 1849-50, 1850-51, 1850-52, 1850-55, 1852-53, 1852-57, 1852-58, 1853-56, 1853-57, 1854-55, 1854-57, 1855-57, 1855-58, 1856-57	8.0

The volumes are serially numbered. (Serial Nos. 1-46 are letters from Officers Commanding various regiments. The rest contain letters from establishments of the Military Department like Marine Department, Commissariat Department, Town Majors Military Board etc. Most of the volumes after serial No. 46, have their own inclusive years).

1.	2.	3.	4.
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2.	Copies of Letters issued (111 Volumes; manuscript)	1809-1860 Combined Volumes: 1809-15, 1812-20, 1815-20, 1818-52, 1821-25, 1821-28, 1822-25, 1823-29, 1824-25, 1825-27, 1825-29, 1825-35, 1826-29, 1829-36, 1829-40, 1829-41, 1829-57, 1830-34, 1835-41, 1837-38, 1840-44, 1840-57, 1841-42, 1841-50, 1843-50, 1844-45, 1845-48, 1846-47, 1848-49, 1849-50, 1849-54, 1850-51, 1851-52, 1851-56, 1852-60, 1853-56, 1853-57, and 1856-57	7.0
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(These are copies of letters issued from the Quarter Master General's Office. They contain letters addressed to different agencies. Serial Nos. 71-79 are titled as Adjutant General's letter Book; These contain letters issued by the Adjutant General mostly to Quarter Master General. Few volumes contains letters received by Q.M.G also. Last few volumes have their own titles like: Artillery Letter Book, Brigade Major Letter Book, Presidency Division Letter Book etc.)

3.	Statement of letters received in the Quarter Master General's Office and the Orders passed thereon  (26 Volumes; manuscript)	1835-1859 Gaps: 1841, 1853 Combined Volumes: 1835-37 and 1838-39	3.0
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(These statements also include a brief subject of the letters issued to the Quarter Master General's Office).

1.	2.	3.	4.
4.	Original Correspondence (Receipts and Issues) including charts, maps, and plans.  (215 Big Bundles; manuscript)	1821-1859	103.20
5.	Progress Reports and Letters from Officers Commanding Regiments and Miscellaneous Papers  (68 Big Bundles; manuscript)	1841-1859	32.64
(Miscellaneous papers contain papers relating to European and Native Sappers and Pioneers, Secretary to Government of India, Heads of Departments, Artillery and Horse and Foot Cavalry etc.)			
6.	Bill Books  (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1836-1841 and 1838-1842  Combined Volumes	0.20
7.	Miscellaneous Records  (15 Volumes; manuscript)	1817-1867 Combined Volumes: 1800-04, 1814-67, 1823-33, 1817-34, 1823-24, 1823-25, 1824-26, 1827-28, and 1827-40.	1.00

(These contains volumes of different nomenclatures like monthly Return Book; Letters and Accounts, Capt. Drumonds Intelligence Report in the Eastern Frontier, Movement of Corps, Quarter Master General's Memo Book, Punjab Correspondence; Quarter Master General's Office Diary; Army Drafts Bill Book etc.)

(C) OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL (1837-1865)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.



(C). OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL (1837-1865)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Office of the Adjutant General to the Bengal Army was constituted<sup>1</sup> in February 1774 and Major Hannay was appointed as the first incumbent to the post (see Appendix X). The Court of Directors, however, did not favour the appointment<sup>2</sup> of an Adjutant General for India and suggested that the duties of this office for Bengal be executed by an officer who might be given an additional pay of £ 100 per annum. Thus, on the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay in 1776;<sup>3</sup> the office of the Adjutant General remained dormant and it was revived in April 1779 when Lieutenant-Colonel, Owen<sup>4</sup> was appointed as the Adjutant General for the Bengal Army. In view of the reduction of staff in July 1783, it was ordered that the office of the Adjutant General be kept in suspense. However, Captain Peter Murray was permitted to act as an Adjutant General and draw the allowances admissible to the post. Subsequently on the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, the Court of Directors in their letter dated 21 September 1785 gave their approval for the establishment

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1. Public Department, 18 February 1774, No.7.
  2. Public General letters from Court of Directors dated 3 March, 1775, Para 87, pp.77-79.
  3. Letters to Court of Directors, dated 25 March 1785, p.61.
  4. Public Bodysheet, 12 April 1779, p.263; Public Department 21 June 1784, No.-A.

of an office of the Adjutant General. Consequently in May 1786, Captain Peter Murray was appointed<sup>5</sup> as the Adjutant General and Captain Scott as the Deputy Adjutant General for Bengal Presidency. Similarly the Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutant General for Madras Presidency were also appointed whereas for the Bombay Presidency only the post of the Deputy Adjutant General was created.

<sup>6</sup>  
The following duties were assigned to this office:

1. The Adjutant General was to be an official instrument of the Commander-in-Chief and a principal channel of Communication of all military orders between the Government and the army.
2. To receive and examine the monthly returns of every Corps comprising the army.
3. To keep up a list of the officers and surgeons of the Army and transmit the same to the Court of Directors.
4. To circulate all the orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief and to carry on all the correspondence on military details.

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5. Public Proceedings Volume, May, 1786, pp.1126-1127.

6. Public Department, 18 February 1774, Nos.5-6; Secret and Separate Proceedings Volume, 3 April 1788, pp.109-111.

5. To prepare warrant for the assembling of a Court martial and all matters affecting military law.
6. General Policy regarding leave, repatriation, promotion, discipline, general welfare, morale and entertainment of troops.
7. He was an ex-officio Member of the Military Board.

In 1811, the constitution of the office of the Adjutant General at the Presidency was revised.<sup>7</sup> The staff was to consist of an Adjutant General, a Deputy Adjutant General, and one Assistant Adjutant General exclusive of the Deputy Adjutant General attached to the General Officer Commanding the field army.

The Court of Directors in 1814 directed that no<sup>8</sup> person less than the rank of Major in the army should hold the post of the Adjutant General and for the appointment of the Deputy Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General a person should hold the rank of a Captain. In 1816 it was decided<sup>9</sup> that the office establishment of the Adjutant General was to be stationed at the headquarters of the army except on the occasion of the Commander-in-Chief leaving the Presidency, when one officer of this establishment was

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7. Military General Orders dated 17 December 1811, pp.249-50.
  8. Military General Letters from Court of Directors dated 16 February 1814, para 139.
  9. Military General Orders dated 27 January 1816, pp.8-9.

to be left **incharge** of the Presidency Division of the Office. A Provincial Assistant Adjutant General was also appointed<sup>10</sup> who was to be attached to the Officer Commanding in the field in place of the Deputy Adjutant General. In 1818, the Court of Directors also directed<sup>11</sup> that the practice of carrying on correspondence of great personal importance through the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief be discontinued and that such correspondence be carried on by the Adjutant General.

On 24 September 1834, it was decided<sup>12</sup> that no officer be considered eligible to succeed to the Office of the Adjutant General or Deputy Adjutant General unless he had obtained the rank of Major in the Army either Regimentally or by the operation of His Majesty's Brevet. But this arrangement was modified<sup>13</sup> in November 1835 and it was ordered that no person less than the rank of Major in the Army should hold the post of Adjutant General unless he had actually served twenty years in India. For the Deputy Adjutant General the incumbent must have attained the rank of Captain in the army or had served twelve years in India and for the Assistant Adjutant General if the rank of Captain had not been attained then the person who had served ten years in India was to be appointed to that post.

10. Military General Order, dated 27 January, 1816, pp.8-9.

11. General Letter from Court dated 19 August 1818,

12. Military General Orders dated 16 October 1834, No.196.

13. Military General Orders dated 30 November 1835, No.255.

In 1879, the Army Organisation Commission was set up and Sir Ashley Eden was appointed as its President. The Commission was asked to study the proposal of amalgamation of the offices of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General. As the functions of both the offices were widely different, the Commission recommended the retaining of the Adjutant-General and Quarter Master General as separate and distinct offices. But on 30 September 1888, the Divisional and the District Staff (excluding Musketry Staff) in the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Offices were amalgamated<sup>17</sup> and the combined duties were performed by the Officers designated as "District Staff Officers 1st Class" and "District Staff Officers 2nd Class" in lieu of existing designations of "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General" and "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General", which were abolished. But this system did not work satisfactorily and met with severe condemnation from the military officers.

Consequently, a Committee was appointed to report on the expediency of reconstituting the Adjutant General's Office in districts in place of the amalgamated system. It was decided that the work of the offices of the Adjutant-General and the Quarter Master General in district offices

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14. Military Department, 'A' January, 1889, Nos.151-194.

should be kept distinct under the respective designation of 'A' and 'B' Branches. It was also decided that the senior Staff Officer would exercise a general supervision over the work of the entire office and be regarded as the confidential adviser of the General Officer Commanding.

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In September 1889, the post of Adjutant General was made Colonel's post, i.e. only the person holding the rank of a Colonel was to be appointed to this post. The rank for the appointment was further raised in 1917 and it was decided that this post was to be held by the officer holding the rank of the Lieutenant-General who had completed a tour of the command in a first class district, and by his great experience and authority could relieve the Commander-in-Chief of a considerable burden of work.

The First World War revealed many defects in the organisation of the army and military administration. Thus in early 1919, a Committee was appointed to look into the army administration and suggest measures for its organisation. Lord Esher was appointed as its President. The Committee after going into the detailed working of the Adjutant General's office, allotted <sup>16</sup> the following duties:-

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15. Military Department, 'A' September 1889, Nos.1410-17.

16. Report of the Army in India Committee, 1919-1920,p.28.

1. Organising, recruiting, maintaining and mobilising the military forces and their reserves.
2. Pay, pensions, furlough and leave.
3. Discipline, military and martial law.
4. Medical Services and Sanitation.
5. Ceremonial salutes and precedence, Regimental colours and war medals.
6. Administration of the Adjutant-General's Branch.

The staff at Army Headquarters in 1924<sup>17</sup> was organised into three branches, viz. The Central Staff Branch, the Adjutant General's Branch and the Quarter Master General's Branch. But in 1948, the staff at Army Headquarters was divided<sup>18</sup> into the following Branches. :-

- (i) General Staff Branch.
- (ii) Adjutant General's Branch.
- (iii) Quarter Master General's Branch.
- (iv) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch.
- (v) Military Secretary's Branch.

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17. The Army in India and its Evaluation, page 57.

18. Ministry of Transport, Reorganisation, File No.6 of 1948.

The functions of the office of the Adjutant-General in 1948<sup>19</sup> were given as under. :-

1. Questions of manpower, raising, organising and maintaining the Army and its reserves and the distribution of officers and personnel other than officers above the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.
2. General policy regarding leave, repatriation, promotion, discipline, general welfare, morale and entertainment of troops.
3. Demobilisation and re-settlement of personnel, personal and ceremonial questions and registration of graves in war.
4. Regimental honours and titles and all matters affecting the health of the Army in India (Director of Medical services acted as adviser to the Adjutant General in this respect).
5. All matters affecting military Law (the Judge Advocate General acted as adviser to the Adjutant General in this regard).
6. Pay and allowances and pensions.

These records are not indexed in the indexes of the Military Department and their separate indexes are also not available.



The following records are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

A. COMPANY PERIOD

<u>Series</u> 1.	<u>Year</u> 2.	<u>Space (in metres)</u> 3.
1. Original Consultations (One Bundle; manuscript)	1837	0.25

B. CROWN PERIOD

1. Proceedings (2 Bundles; manuscript)	1863-1864	0.50
2. Adjutant General's Circulars (5 Volumes; printed)	1861-1865	0.30

(D) BOARD OF ORDNANCE (1775-1791)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.

(D). BOARD OF ORDNANCE (1775-1791)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

The Board of Ordnance was constituted<sup>1</sup> on 3 April 1775 under the Presidentship of the Governor General-in-Council for issuing of Military Stores, making contract for stores and to regulate the military expenses. The constitution of the Board also aimed at providing security of the country more effectually than ever before. The Commander of the Forces, the Members of the Supreme Council or whoever chose to attend, the Commissary General of Comptrol, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, the Chief Engineer, the Commissary of Stores and the Military Store Keeper were appointed as the members<sup>2</sup> of the Board. John Murray was made its first Secretary.

The Board was assigned the following duties:-<sup>3</sup>

1. Issue of military stores.
2. Provision of stores by contract,
3. Examination of military contract for supplying the Fort William with materials.
4. Inspection of the Engineer's reports and the Weekly accounts relating to various transactions.

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1. Public Department, Body Sheet, 3 April 1775, pp.97-98.
  2. Public Department, 13 March 1775, No.17(a).
  3. Home Miscellaneous Volume No.38 (copies of records from India Office Library and Records), pp.69-71.

5. All military indents were to pass through the Board.

The Board assembled for the first time in the Fort William on 8 April 1775 and it was agreed that it should meet regularly on every Saturday to transact the business of the Government.

In compliance with the orders contained in a Despatch from the Court of Directors dated 21 September 1785 (received in May 1786), the Board of Ordnance was dissolved by Minute of Council dated 28 May 1786 and all its functions were taken over by the newly created Military Board.

The following records are available. -

## II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

S.No.	Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Proceedings (25 Volumes; manuscript)	1775-1785 (i) Gaps: 1775 (January-October) 1776 (September-November) 1777 (January and October- December), 1778 (January and September- November), 1780 (November-December), 1783 (January-June), 1784 (August-December) and 1785 (August-December) (ii) Combined Volumes: 1775-76, 1778-79, 1779-80, 1781-82 and 1783-84	2.20

4. Public Department, Proceedings Volume, B-May 1786, p.1091, Military Department, 'A' November 1881, No.844.

1.	2.	3.	4.
2.	Letter Books (13 Volumes; manuscript)	1777-1791 (i) Gaps: 1777 (November-December), 1778 (January-August), 1779 (April-December), 1781 (January and August- December), 1782 (January-July), 1783 (February-December), 1784 (January-October), 1787 (May-November), 1788 (January-April) (June-October), 1789 (May-December), 1790 (January-April and November-December) and 1791 (January-April and November-December) (ii) Combined Volumes: 1778-79, 1782-83, 1784-86, 1786-87, 1787-88 and 1788-89.	1.20

(E) MILITARY BOARD (1786-1858)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.

(E) MILITARY BOARD (1786-1858)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

The Military Board was constituted in accordance with the Minute of the Governor General in Council dated 22 May 1786 replacing the Board of Ordnance. All the functions of the Board of Ordnance were taken over by the Military Board (See Appendix XI). The Board thus established, consisted of the Commander-in-Chief at the Presidency as the President, the Senior Officer at the Presidency, the Senior Officer of Artillery, the Chief Engineer, the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General and Commissary General as its Members. Lieutenant Isaac Humphrys took over as the Secretary of the Military Board.

The Board was assigned the following duties:-<sup>2</sup>

1. To examine into the state of musters of the troops and to see that the establishments were kept up to the full complement.
2. The Board was to be regularly informed of the number of men, of the quality and quantity of provisions, of ammunition and of stores of every kind in the forts, granaries and garrisons.

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1. Military Board Proceedings Volumes, May-August, 1786, pp.1-2.
  2. Military Department Proceedings 'A' November 1884, No.844.

3. To attend to the Artillery, to the proper arming of the forces and employment of engineers, so that ample provision could be made for the complete equipment of an army on the shortest warning.
4. The Military Board was to be consulted on all matters of military detail so far as every kind of expenditure was concerned.
5. The Military Board had considerable powers of inspection of all forts, public and military buildings, granaries and other institutions.

In short, the Military Board was to act as an expert advisory and inspecting body of the Government in all military affairs, the supreme military authority being vested in the Board of Council. The Court of Directors clearly defined the powers of the Board as "We mean them as a Board of reference and report, for the purposes of inspection and to prevent abuses and deficiency". It held its first meeting on 25 May 1786. The Commander-in-Chief presided over all the meetings of the Board, But during his absence, the Senior Officer at the Presidency acted as the Vice President of the Board.

On 20 December 1830, the Military Board at the Presidency was thoroughly re-organised. The Board consisted of the following members:-

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3. Military General Order dated 26 November 1830, No.241.



The Chief Engineer.

The Commander of Artillery.

The Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, or other selected Civil Officer as Government might determine.

AND

Two Stipendiary Military Members.

The office establishment of the Board consisted of one Secretary and Accountant and two Assistant Secretaries with clerical staff. The Board exercised its control over the following Departments:-

- (i) The Ordnance Department
  - (ii) The Department of Public Works, including Roads, Bridges, and other Public Civil and Military Buildings of every description.
  - (iii) The Canal and Embankment Departments.
  - (iv) The Commissariat Department
- AND
- (v) The Stud Department.

Lieutenant Colonels A. Galloway and J. Craigie were appointed Military Members of the Board. Captain G. Young of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry was appointed as the Secretary and Accountant and Captain Gowan of the Regiment of Artillery as an Assistant Secretary of the Board.

On 17 November 1843, the Office of the Commissary General was incorporated<sup>4</sup> with the Military Board and the functions of this office were taken over by the Board. The Commissary General was given a seat at the Military Board and in consequences of this the number of Stipendiary Members of the Board was reduced to one. From the same date the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta also ceased to be an ex-officio Member of the Board.

From 1850, the functions of the Board began to be curtailed. With the annexation of Sind in 1843 and the Punjab in 1849, the area for the construction of public works expanded very largely. But the working of the system of superintence and execution of public works by the Military Board was found unsatisfactory to cope with the magnitude of work. Thus in 1850, it was decided to withdraw the function relating to the public works from the Military Board and to transfer the same to the Public Branch of the Home Department. So far as the provinces under its direct administrative charge were concerned the Foreign Department was also to a certain extent responsible for this relief. On 4 February 1853, the work relating to Commissariat<sup>5</sup> Department was separated and placed under the sole

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4. Military General Order dated 17 November 1843, No.252.

5. Military General Order dated 11 February 1853, No.132.

control of the Commissary General who ceased to have a seat at the Military Board. On 1 June 1854, the work relating to the Stud Department was similarly transferred from the Board to the direct charge of an officer designated as "Superintendent of Studs". A distinct Civil Secretariat of the Government of India known as the Public Works Department came into existence on 7 February 1855 and from 30 April 1855, the superintendence of the Ordnance Department was entrusted to an Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines. The duties of the Military Board had thus become so thinned that it was decided to abolish it with effect from 30 April 1855, and its remaining functions were assigned to the newly constituted Public Works Department (See Appendix XII). It devolved upon the Secretary in that Department to wind up the affairs of the Military Board, which continued to function till the end of 1858. The proceedings relating to these transactions were recorded separately and formed part of the records of the Military Board.

The indexes of these records are not available.

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6. Military General Order dated 29 May 1854, No.544.
  7. Home Department, Public, 9 February 1855, No.45.
  8. Military General Order dated 9 February 1855, No.211.
  9. Military Board Proceedings, 1 May 1855, No.1;  
Military Department, 9 February 1855, No.2.

The following records are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (1554 Volumes; manuscript)	1786-1858 Gaps: 1786-(January-April), 1788 (August-October), 1796 (November-December), 1797 (January and November), and 1858 (October-December)	145.00
2. Letter Books (645 Volumes; manuscript)	1786-1858 Combined Volumes: 1786-87, 1791-92, 1792-93, 1794-95, 1795-96, 1798-99, 1799-1800, 1801-02, 1802-03, 1804-05, 1805-06, 1807-08, 1815-16, 1817-18, 1818-19 and 1820-21.	46.00
3. Bill Books (524 Volumes; manuscripts)	1822-1855 Gaps: F (Civil Department) 1844-45	42.50
4. Bill Book- Electric Telegraph (One Volume; manuscript)	1850-1852 Combined Volume	0.05
5. Bill Books - Office Establishment (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1821-1848 Combined Volumes: 1821-38 and 1839-48	0.20
6. Bill Books - Military Department (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1848-1853 Combined Volumes: 1848-50, 1850-51, 1851-52 and 1852-53	0.20

1.	2.	3.
7. Bill Books- Civil Department (4 Volumes; manuscript)	1848-1853 Combined Volumes: 1848-49, 1849-50, 1850-52 and 1852-53	0.20

The Bill-Books are divided into 15 Series. Broadly classified, they are devoted to the following departments, viz:-

- (i) Series A, B and C to the Military Department
- (ii) Series D to the Military, Commissariat and Stud Departments.
- (iii) Series I and K to the Commissariat and Stud Departments.
- (iv) Series L and M to the Stud Department.
- (v) Series E, F and H to the Civil Department.

The remaining four series are distinguished by the headings Civil, Military and Telegraph Departments and Office Establishments respectively.

8. Annual Reports (Military and Civil Depart- ments) (5 Volumes; manuscript)	(i) 1830-1854 Gaps: 1846-52 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1830-42 and 1853-54	0.30
9. Annual State- ments (Military Department) (2 Volumes; manuscript)	(i) 1842-1854 Gaps: 1849-52 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1842-48 and 1853-54	0.10

1.	2.	3.
10. Statement of Pension (Civil Department) (One Volume; manuscript)	May 1813	0.05
11. Annual Statement (Civil Department)	1842-1854 (i) Gaps: 1849-1852 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1842-48 and 1853-54	0.10
12. Pay Tables of the Company's Troops (22 Volumes; manuscript)	1843-1844	0.75

(F) OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (1805-1942)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.





(F). OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (1805-1942)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Prior to 1860 there was no unified system of audit and accounts in India. Each Presidency had its own system and its own staff for this purpose. Since the accounts of the Presidencies bore no classification, it was not possible to compile the general accounts of India as a whole. Fixed charges such as salary bills were audited by the Civil Paymasters before payments. The Collectors of Land revenue made the payments and they classified the accounts into "civil" as well as "military" and transmitted the same to the Accountant of the Revenue Board who forwarded them to the Accountant General, an officer who was incharge of ways and means and compiled the accounts of the whole Presidency. Some post-audit was done in respect of debt and deposit heads by the Accountant-General and in respect of expenditure by officers known as Civil Auditors. This system was prevalent in respect of the Civil departments of the Government and the military accounts had been the responsibility of an officer designated as the Military Auditor General in each Presidency.

The organisational history of the Military Auditor General can be traced to the creation of the office of Commissary General which was constituted in September 1760

when Mr. Hugh Watts was appointed as the first incumbent to the post. In 1766, the offices of the Commissary General and the Military Paymaster were amalgamated and the post of the Paymaster-General was created. In 1773, the office of Commissary General was revived again under the orders of the Court of Directors and Mr. Maclean was appointed the Commissary General and granted Brevet Commission with the rank of Colonel in the army. He was not to do any military duty. His main function was to control the supply of military stores and to regulate all Paymasters and contractors, to audit and certify all bills for military charges and to suggest measures for reduction in the military expenditure.

The duties of the Commissary General being inconsistent were separated in 1776 and henceforth it acted as an officer of checking only. The designation of the Commissary-General was changed to the Auditor General of Military Accounts in 1788. In this office all the military disbursements of the several Paymasters were examined and finally passed. In addition to this, there was a Military Paymaster-General through whom all advances for the military disbursements were made.

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2. Public Body Sheet, 6 January 1766, p.11.
  3. Public General Letters from Court of Directors, dated 7 April 1773, para 57-58.
  4. Public Body Sheet, 30 October 1773, pp.294-95.
  5. Secret and Separate Proceedings Volume dated 3 April 1788, pp.101-102.

The year 1860 is a landmark in the history of the audit and accounts of the country when a great many financial reforms were carried out. The accounts procedures prevailing in the different Presidencies were streamlined and a general Department of Audit and Accounts was formed for the whole of India under the newly created Accountant General to the Government of India. A budget system was introduced. In order to eliminate all the un-necessary military expenses and to enforce strict economy, Military Finance Department was constituted<sup>6</sup> on 6 July 1860. The duties of this Department included the examination of all items of military expenditure and the control of all permanent as well as contingent military expenses relating to pay of the staff throughout the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

For proper control of the government expenditure, a Board of Audit was constituted<sup>7</sup> in November 1860. This Board consisted of the (i) Accountant General (who was given the additional designation of Auditor General of India) as head of the Civil Expenditure and the (ii) Chief of the Military Finance Department, who was to act as the Auditor General for the military expenditure. While dealing separately with the matters relating to their respective departments, these two officers acted jointly in regard to all questions of

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6. Military Department, Accounts, 'A', July 1860, Nos.244-46.  
7. Financial Department, Accounts 'A', 16 November 1860, No.51.

general organisation, policy and economy as affecting budget-estimates, audit and accounts etc.

At each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay an officer under the control of the Military Finance Department was appointed<sup>8</sup> who was designated as the "Controller" of Military Finance. Under the Controller were the Examiner of the military accounts, and Compiling Officer. The Examiner scrutinized and compared all accounts to ensure their correctness before submitting to the Controller. The Compiling Officer at each Presidency under the supervision of the Controller, classified the accounts before submitting them to the Military Finance Department. The special duty of the Controller was to examine and control all the offices of examination within their respective Circles and to enforce the carrying out of orders under the established system. The Controller was also to inspect all offices of Accounts and Disbursement within his respective Circles and to examine the accounts received from the Examiners. In the Bengal Presidency, it was the duty of the Controllers to examine and submit to the Military Finance Department the detailed estimates of military expenditure, for incorporation in the General Budget of the Empire. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies

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8. Military General Orders dated 6 July 1860, No.702, pp.245-47.

the Controllers submitted such estimates to the Local Governments for incorporation in the General Estimates of the Presidency. The duties of examination and checking previously performed by the Military Auditor General and Auditors of Commissariat, Medical, Ordnance and Clothing accounts at the several Presidencies were transferred to the Examiners of Accounts appointed to these branches. The general powers exercised by the Military Auditor-General in each Presidency were merged in the enlarged powers entrusted to the Controllers. Thus in 1861, the cognizance and influence of the Controllers of Military Finance was extended to all affairs of the Military Financial Administration and it was necessary for the Governments of Madras and Bombay to refer these officers for report on every question affecting the military expenditure of the respective Presidencies before forwarding to the Military Finance Department. The Controller of Military Finance was consulted by the Military Finance Department on questions connected with military expenditure of Bengal.

On 1 April 1864 the Military Finance Department was abolished and the office of the Accountant General to the Military Department was constituted. The Accountant-General was the head of the system of the army accounts where the

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9. Military Department, Accounts 'A', September 1861, Nos. 242-43 (Bundle No. 440-41).
10. Military Department Accounts 'A', March 1864, Nos. 191-A-94 (Bundle No. 374-A-77).

estimates for the military expenditure of the whole of India were collected, carefully scrutinised and submitted to the Financial Department. The subordinate establishment of Controllers, Examiners and Compilers in every part of India remained as it was. On all matters relating to their conditions of appointments and promotions, the Accountant General was to advise the Military Department to secure the highest standard of qualifications. Colonel A. Broome of the Royal Artillery was appointed as the Accountant General to the Military Department.

On 15 April 1864, Controllers of Accounts of the three Presidencies were declared to qualify for the rank of Colonel.<sup>11</sup> By the Military Department General orders No.784, dated 14 August 1865, the Accountant General of the Military Department was designated<sup>12</sup> as the "Controller General of Military Expenditure".

Consequently on the abolition of the Military Finance Department, the Board of Audit<sup>13</sup> was also abolished on 6 October, 1865 and its functions were taken over by the Comptroller General of Accounts.

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11. Military Department, 'Rank' 'A', June 1864, No.582, (Bundle No.1836).
  12. Military Department, Accounts 'B', August 1865, No.590-92, (Bundle No.785-87).
  13. Financial Department, Expenditure 'A', October, 1865, Nos.45-51.

The designations<sup>14</sup> of Controller General and Assistant Controller General of Military Expenditure were changed to the Accountant General and Assistant Accountant General of Military Department by a Resolution No.4474 dated 21 October 1871 in the Financial Department. The audit on the charges of the Office of the Accountant General Military Department was assigned to the Comptroller General.

The Second Afghan war (1878-80) involved the employment of a considerable army and it put a strain upon the military resources. This experience served as a fruitful lesson in every branch of the art of war and army organisation. The Military Accounts Department had also had the impact of War. The Secretary of State for India appointed<sup>15</sup> a Committee on 2 July 1880 under the Chairmanship of Edmund Drummond to enquire into the system of military accounts and estimates in India and as to the relations existing between the Military Accounts Department and the Comptroller General. The Committee submitted its report on 22 December 1880. According to the recommendations of the Committee approved by the Secretary of State, the Comptroller General was recognised as the Chief authority in all matters of public accounts including the military accounts. The Military Accountant General sent the monthly statements

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14. Military Department, Appointments, 'B' November, 1871, Nos.843-49 (Bundle Nos.535-41)

15. Finance and Commerce Department, Accounts and Finance, 'A' July 1881, Nos.1152-61.

of the total issues from the civil treasuries for the military purposes and the expenditure incurred therein. The Military Accountant General was to maintain books and registers which would enable him to consolidate the accounts of the Military Controllers of each Presidency and compared the expenditure with the sanctioned grants. He was also the adviser of the Government on the financial aspects of the military measures, and on all questions of military accounts, economy and finance. The Controllers of Military Accounts were assigned the following duties:-

1. To see the correctness and sufficiency of the annual estimates, as submitted by them to the Military Accountant General.
2. In giving effect to the estimates as finally sanctioned by the Government, to issue warrants or assignments on revenue and civil treasuries for payment of the sanctioned services. Each Controller, through his own register of assignments, had the means of knowing the extent of his drafts at any time, and thus of keeping them with the sanctioned grants.
3. To see that the payments from the treasuries agree with his register of drafts, and with the sums acknowledged in the monthly accounts rendered to him by the recipients.



4. To see that the accounts of expenditure of all Military Paymasters and sub-accountants were duly audited and classified by the officers responsible for that duty.
5. To incorporate the audited expenditure for all Army services within the Presidency, under the respective heads of the sanctioned grants, in monthly returns, to the Military Accountant General.

Towards the end of 1905, the controversy which started between the then Governor General and Viceroy, Lord Curzon and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, led to certain important changes in the army administration. The Military Department was abolished <sup>16</sup> on 19 March 1906, and it was replaced by two separate departments; viz., the (i) Army Department and the (ii) Military Supply Department. The Commander-in-Chief was made the head of the Army Department and the Military Supply Department was given over to the military member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In consequence of the abolition of the Military Department, the Military Accounts Department, which was formerly under the Military Department was made subordinate to the Finance Department. Further, with the object of making financial control over military expenditure more constant and efficacious, a special branch styled as the "Military Finance" <sup>17</sup>

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16. Army Department, 'A', July, 1906, Nos.1357-1366.

17. Home Department, Public 'A', May 1906, No.58.

Branch was created on 13 April 1906. The Military Finance Branch dealt with all the financial rules and the proposals involving military expenditure which were beyond the powers of sanction of the Army and Military Supply Departments. The Military Accountant General was made ex-officio Deputy Secretary in the Military Finance Branch, and the Military Accounts Department was placed under its supervision.

On 1 October 1913, the Military Finance Branch was abolished<sup>18</sup> and an Office of the Financial Adviser, Military Finance was created in its place. The Military Accountant General ceased to be an ex-officio Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

After the First World War, the Government of India appointed a Committee in 1919 to look into the army administration and suggest measures for its reorganisation in order to make a strong army in India. The Committee recommended<sup>19</sup> that the Indian Marine should be placed under an officer to be designated as the Director with headquarters at Bombay. As far as financial assistance was concerned, a Controller to the Marine accounts was to be attached to that office. The accounting of Military Works which was hitherto under the Comptroller and Auditor

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18. Finance Department, Salaries, Establishment, 'A', November 1913, Nos.161-166.

19. Report of the Army in India Committee, 1919-1920, pp.20-21.

General was placed under the Military Accountant General and the sphere of Comptroller Auditor General was restricted only to audit in military accounts.

Thus, the accounting of Military Works expenditure was transferred<sup>20</sup> with effect from April 1920 to the Accountant General. The work was decentralised from April 1921 and entrusted to the Controllers of Military Accounts of the various districts. An Office of Controller of Marine Accounts was formed at Bombay in September 1920 and an Office of Controller of the Royal Air Force Accounts was formed at Ambala in December 1920.

The reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919, was a landmark in the history of Audit Department as the Comptroller and Auditor General was given a statutory position. The designation of the Comptroller and Auditor General was changed to the "Auditor General". The rules governing the appointment, pay, powers, duties and conditions of employment of the Auditor General were framed. Regarding the military accounts, it was decided that the Auditor General should have his own inspection staff working in the Military Accounts Offices for audit purposes. Subsequently, three Deputy Auditor Generals were appointed for the test audit of the Military Accounts. One of them was posted at the

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20. Indian Audit and Accounts Department, by M.S. Ramayyar; published by the Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi in May 1967, pp.159-60.

Army Headquarters, the second in the Southern and Western Commands and the third at the Northern and Eastern Commands. Later on in 1925, the post of Deputy Auditor General at Headquarters was raised to the status of an Accountant General and designated as Director of Army Audit. From 1 March 1928, the office of the Director was separated from that of the Auditor General.

The Government of India Act, 1935, changed the title of the Auditor General to that of the "Auditor General of India". A Draft Order in Council known as the "Audit and Accounts (India) Order in Council 1936", was issued which further elevated the position of the Auditor General of India, who also became the head of the accounts of Federation and Provinces. But there was no change in the position of the Military Accountant General.

As a result of the Cripps Mission, a new Defence Department was set up on 20 July 1942 under the Indian Defence Member, and the old Defence Department was redesignated<sup>21</sup> as the War Department. The Military Accountant<sup>22</sup> General remained as the head of the Military Accounts Department under the Financial Adviser, Military Finance,

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21. Home Department, Public (C), File No.219 of 1942.

22. Secretariat of the Governor General (Public), File No.176/42-G.G.(A).

He was the disbursing authority for all the Defence expenditure and made all payments. He had under his directions all the Controllers of Military Accounts including the Controllers of Naval and Air Force Accounts. The Military Accountant General could not make any payment on behalf of the Defence Services, unless it was either authorized under standing regulations, or covered by a specific sanction of the Government of India in the War or Defence Department, communicated through the office of Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

India achieved her Independence from the British rule on 15 August 1947, and two weeks later the Defence Department was designated as the Ministry of Defence on 29 August 1947. The designation of the Military Accountant General, however, remained unchanged.

The Military Accounts Department was redesignated as Defence Accounts Department with effect from 1 October 1951. In view of the scope of the Department which covered the three Services, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, the Controllers of Military Accounts were redesignated<sup>23</sup> as Controllers of the Defence Accounts and the designation of the Military Accountant General was changed to the Controller General of Defence Accounts.

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23. Ramayyar, Op.Cit.



B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1942)

1.	2.	3.
1. General Letters (883 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1942 Gaps:1934-35	63.00
2. General Orders (55 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1895 Gaps:1865, 1867-68, 1871-82 and 1888-89	3.00
3. Communications received from the Military Finance Department and Finance Depart- ment. (14 Volumes;manuscript)	1860-1927	1.50
4. Miscellaneous Records (20 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1927	1.50

(G) BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND/BĒNGAL MILITARY FUND(1806-1839)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.



(G). BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND/BENGAL MILITARY FUND (1806-1839)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

The Bengal Military Widows' Fund was instituted on <sup>1</sup>  
1 January 1806 for the support and maintenance of the widows  
of the officers and the subordinate staff of the Company's  
troops serving under the Presidency of Fort William, Major  
J.W. Taylor was its First President and H. Martindell and  
G. Ballard were appointed as the Secretary and Treasurer  
respectively. It was optional on the part of the Officers  
and the subordinate staff to subscribe to the Fund. For  
the management of this Fund, the following rules and  
regulations were brought into force:-<sup>2</sup>

1. All persons making donations to the Fund were considered as patrons and friends of this institution.
2. All the married Officers or who married before the commencement of this institution and contributed according to their rank could become the members.
3. Subscription to the Fund was fixed upon the basis of the rank of each officer in the army.

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1. The East India Register and Director, 1923, pp.135-140.  
2. Bengal Military Widows' Fund Proceedings Volume 1806, pp.10-20.

4. A member was permitted to contribute more than the proportion allotted to his superior rank, if he opted so.
5. All the personnel were entitled to become the members of the Fund after marriage provided they became members within one month of their marriage.
6. No member was admitted to the Fund whose wife was not staying in the Presidency of Bengal.
7. Subscribers for three years before the marriage were not obliged to pay any donation on their becoming member except if they wished to be placed in higher class than that to which they subscribed. In that case they had to pay the difference between the donation allotted to the class in which they had subscribed and the donation allotted to the class.
8. Members or subscribers rising to a higher rank were to pay the monthly subscription allotted to the new rank from the first day of the month subsequent to their promotion.
9. The benefits of this Fund were not extended to the widows of the members who had returned to Europe.

10. Members retiring from the service or returning to Europe could become permanent members on paying the amount of 5 years monthly subscription to the Fund.
11. Subscribers were not **required** to pay the monthly subscription in case of absence on furlough but they were required to recommence the subscription immediately on their arrival at Calcutta.
12. Monthly subscription was paid through the respective Paymasters within four months after it became due and the same was deducted from the salaries.
13. The property of the institution vested in the names of the then Trustees and thereafter in the names of the Managers elected by a majority vote of the members.
14. The widows of the members were granted pension from the day of the death of their husbands and they continued to receive this benefit during their widowhood.
15. In Bengal the pension was paid by the respective Paymasters where the widows resided and in England by the Agents appointed by the Managers.

16. The Managing Committee of the Fund consisted of seven Managers who were elected by the members, three from the His Majesty's and four from the Company's Services and they were empowered to transact all the business of this institution.
17. The accounts of the Fund were settled annually and published for information.
18. Printed copies of Rules and Regulations were sent to all the Commanding Officers at their stations for information.

On 1 November 1824 this organisation was incorporated with the Bengal Military Fund.

These records are not indexed in the indexes of the Military Department and their separate indexes are also not available.

The following records are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

Series 1.	Year 2.	Space (in metres) 3.
1. Proceedings (17 Volumes; manuscript)	1806-1826 Gaps: 1809-10, 1812-19 and 1825  From 1924 onwards the records pertain to the Bengal Military Fund.	1.10
2. Correspondence (30 Volumes; manuscript)	1818-1839 Gaps: 1824 (January-October), 1830 (January-June), 1831 (January-June), 1835, 1836 (January-February and July-December), 1837 (January-June), 1838 (January-June), and 1839 (January-June)	3.20

(H) CLOTHING BOARD (1816-1854)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.

(H). CLOTHING BOARD (1816-1854)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Prior to the creation of the Clothing Board, a system of supplying the army with clothing by contract system was prevalent. This system was found inconvenient and the Court of Directors in their Despatch dated 18th April 1807, ordered that for clothing and half mounting of the army, the system of Agency might be adopted and supply of clothing to the army be entrusted to an officer of the General Staff, namely the Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, or one of their deputies. Thus, it resulted in the constitution<sup>1</sup> of the Clothing Board on 1 May 1816, to conduct all the business connected with the clothing and half mounting of the army (See Appendix XIII). Major General Sir R. Blair, General Commanding Officer at the Bengal Presidency was appointed as the President of the Board with Captain H. Brownrigg as the Secretary, and Major General Sir I. Horsford, Commandant of Artillery and Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, Military Auditor General as the members. On 10 March 1817, the Constitution of the Board was revised<sup>2</sup> and it was ordered that all General Officers in the Company's Army who had the rank of a Colonel and who were posted in the Bengal Presidency should be considered as the members of the Board.

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1. Clothing Board Proceedings Volume, January-December 1816, pp.1-2; Military Department, 29 March 1816, Nos.120-121.
  2. Military General Orders dated 10 March 1817; Clothing Board Proceedings Volume, January-June 1817, pp.145-146.

The Board was assigned the following duties:-

1. To keep up extensive accounts for the due arrangement and adjustment of the Off-Reckoning Fund and Half Mounting Fund of the army.
2. To receive all the indent orders for the clothing and half mounting of the army. No indent for regular clothing was to be complied with until passed by the Board.
3. To prepare annual Off-Reckoning account of each Presidency and copy of the same was transmitted to the Court of Directors, accompanied by a comparative statement of the clothing of each year compared with the expenses of the preceding year and accounting for the differences.
4. To receive, examine and pass all the bills and demands against the Off-Reckoning Fund. No bill was admitted to the debit of that fund unless it had been passed by the Board.
5. The Board complied with all the orders and requisitions from the Commander-in-Chief.

In October 1852, the Government of India appointed  
a Commission<sup>3</sup> to enquire into the mode of clothing to the army  
by the Clothing Board. The Commission submitted its report

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3. Military Department, 10 June 1853, Nos.416-436.

on 12 March 1853 and recommended the abolition of the Clothing Board and the system of Off-Reckoning Fund. Thus, the Board was abolished on 1 June 1854<sup>4</sup> and its functions were taken over by an officer styled as "Superintendent of the Army Clothing" in each Presidency (See Appendix XIV). Major H.P. Burn of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry and Town Major of Fort William were appointed as the first Superintendent of the Army Clothing and auditor of Clothing Accounts in the Bengal Presidency.

These records are not indexed in the Military indexes and their separate indexes are also not available.

The following records are available:-

## II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

Series	Years	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (81 Volumes; manuscript)	1816-1850 Gaps: 1816 (January-April) 1818 (November-December) 1827 (July-December) 1829 (January-April) 1849 (July-December) and 1850 (July-December)	58.00
2. Letter Books (66 Volumes; manuscript)	1817-1854 Gaps: 1822, 1834 (July-December), 1838 (January-June), 1839 (January-June), 1848 (July-December), 1850 (January-June), and 1854 (July-December)	55.00

4. Military Department, 26 May 1854, Nos.23-32.



(I). DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY (1906-1909)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Towards the end of 1905, the controversy which started between the then Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army, Lord Kitchener, and the then Viceroy and Governor General, Lord Curzon, led to important changes in the administration of British Army in India. In order to give the Commander-in-Chief a larger share in the direct military administration, the Military Department was abolished<sup>1</sup> on 19 March 1906 and its place was taken over by two departments, viz., (i) The Army Department and (ii) The Department of Military Supply (see Appendix XV<sup>\*</sup>). The Army Department was placed under the charge of the Commander-in-Chief, who had direct control over the Army Head Quarters. The Department of Military Supply was controlled by the military member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lieutenant-Colonel W.S.K. Maconchy, D.S.O., Commandant of the 51st Sikh (Frontier Force) was appointed as a Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Supply Department, with the temporary rank of Colonel.

The Army Department was made responsible for all business connected with the Army, except such functions as were allotted to the Department of Military Supply. It was

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Army Department, 'A' July, 1906, Nos. 1357-1366.

For Constitution of Department of Military Supply, please see Appendix V.

(I) DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY (1906-1909)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.

also given the charge of Military cantonments. The Department of Supply on the other hand was entrusted<sup>2</sup> with looking after the following items of work:-

1. All the business connected with the control of the Army contracts
2. Purchase of stores, ordnance and remounts
3. Custody and control of all stores, ordnance and remounts
4. Management of the military works
5. Control of clothing and manufacturing departments
6. Indian Medical Service
7. Matters relating to the Royal Indian Marine
8. Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation  
(corresponding with the hydrographic section of the Admiralty).

However, the above division of functions was not found satisfactory and the Department of Military Supply was abolished<sup>3</sup> on 1 April 1909 and all its functions were taken over by the Army Department (See Appendix XVI).

The records of the Department of Military Supply are not indexed in the General indexes of the Military Department and their separate indexes are also not available.

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2. Home Department, Public 'A', September 1907, Nos.213-218.
  3. Gazette of India, 27 March 1909, Part I, p.245.

The following records series are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

Series 1.	Year 2.	Space (in metres) 3.
1. Proceedings (23 Bundles; printed)	1906-1909	5.75
2. Notes (One Bundle; printed)	1909	0.25
3. Abstract of Tabular Statements of Proceedings (One Volume; printed)	1907	0.05
4. Index to the Proceedings (3 Volumes; printed)	1908-1909 The volume for 1908 contains the records of Military Works Branch and that of 1909 contains the records of the Military Department and Military Works Branch	0.15
5. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (One Bundle; printed)	1906-1908	0.25
6. Despatches to Under Secretary of State for India (One Bundle; printed)	1906-1909	0.25
7. General Orders (One Volume; printed)	1907	0.05

(J) MARINE DEPARTMENT/NAVY DEPARTMENT (1824-1937)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS.



(J). MARINE DEPARTMENT/NAVY DEPARTMENT (1824-1937)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

During the early stages of the rule of East India Company in India, the Bengal and Bombay Governments maintained separate fleets which included vessels of war. The Bombay Marine was the more important of the two and it was denominated as the 'Indian Navy' with its headquarters at Bombay while the Bengal Marine had its headquarters at Calcutta. The Indian Navy was immediately under the Bombay Government subject to the general supervision of the Supreme Government. It was essentially a Military Marine, governed by the special Articles of War having for at its head a Post Captain of the Royal Navy, who was styled as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy and its officers had relative rank with those of the Army. Although it was essentially a Military Marine, its vessels were also used for other purposes such as surveys, transport of troops, stores and for maritime police.

The Bengal Marine had not the status of the Indian Navy. Its officers had no recognised rank and were not appointed from England and it was not a Military Marine. The Bengal Marine was controlled by an officer styled as the Superintendent of Marine.

2  
A Marine Board was created on 6 April 1795 under the control of the Board of Trade for Marine Affairs of the 'Supreme Government', and the transactions of the Governor-General-in-Council on marine business were recorded in the Public Consultations. A separate series called as the Marine Consultations commenced from 1 May 1838 when the Marine Department was constituted (See Appendix XVI ).  
3  
The Marine Administration continued to be dealt in the General Department.

4  
By a Resolution dated 29 April 1843, the secretariat of the Government of India was completely separated from that of the Government of Bengal. The Bengal Marine came under the administrative purview of the local government of that Presidency while the work relating to the Indian Navy was taken over by the newly constituted Home Department.

5  
The Marine Board was abolished on 12 August 1843, and its duties were entrusted to a Superintendent of Marine. Major Irvine was the first to be appointed to the post.

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2. A Guide to the India: Office Records, 1600-1858, by William Fosters, London, 1919, p.52.
  3. Marine Department, 23 May 1838, No.1.
  4. Home Department, Public, 3 May 1843, No.1.
  5. Military Department, 18 August 1843, No.254.



On 12 July 1861, the office of the Superintendent of Marine was abolished<sup>6</sup> and in its place a new post of Controller of Marine Affairs was created. The Controller of Marine Affairs was also to act as an ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department. He was held responsible to deal with the following duties:-

1. All references from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India in connection with the affairs of the Indian Navy.
2. All questions regarding the Bengal Marine and concerning the employment of Government Vessels or the engagement of hired transports for the conveyance of troops or for other purposes.
3. All references made to the Supreme Government by the several local Governments respecting the affairs of the Ports under these Governments.
4. And generally, all questions relating to marine affairs including river navigation.

Captain J. Rennie, C.B., was appointed as the Controller of Marine Affairs.

<sup>7</sup>  
From 1 May 1863, the Indian Navy ceased to exist as a war force and the naval defence of India was undertaken by the Home Government. The separate marines were, however still maintained by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay

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6. Marine Department 'A', 12 July 1861, Nos.16-31.

7. Marine Department 'A', May 1863, No.39.

whose functions were mainly restricted to the transport of troops, stores and carrying out marine surveys.

As the marine business was gradually assuming<sup>8</sup> military character, it was decided to transfer all the marine matters from the Home Department to the Military Department with effect from 1 June 1867.

The year 1877 provides a landmark in the organisational history of the Marine administration. By a Resolution dated 6 July 1877 in the Military (Marine) Department, all the marine establishments, afloat and on shore which were under the several Governments and provinces of India were amalgamated<sup>9</sup> into one Imperial Service, to be designated as "Her Majesty's Indian Marine". The officers employed therein had the same titles as officers of the Royal Navy and the same relative army ranks. The first appointments of the officers to Her Majesty's Indian Marine were made by the Secretary of State in Council, with their subsequent promotion, and the appointment and promotion of warrant and other subordinate officers without commission were made by the Governor General-in-Council. All the marine establishments including dockyards and vessels on the eastern and the western sides of the country were respectively placed under two "Superintendents of Marine" one of whom was to reside at Calcutta and the

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8. Marine Department, 'A', June 1867, Nos.1-6.

9. Marine Department, 'A', October 1877, Nos.24-25.

other at Bombay. The marine administration continued to be dealt in the Military Department.

An other important change in the marine administration took place in April 1882. By a Resolution of the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department, No.329 dated 27 February 1882, the posts of Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta and Bombay were abolished<sup>10</sup> with effect from 1 April 1882 and in their place Director and Deputy Director of Indian Marine were appointed. The whole of the marine establishments, afloat and ashore on the Eastern and the Western Divisions as well as the Department of Marine Surveys were placed under the charge of Director of the Indian Marine with his headquarters at Bombay. Captain H.W. Brent, R.N., was appointed to the post. The Deputy Director had his permanent residence at Calcutta.

On 9 September 1892, 'Her Majesty's Indian Marine'<sup>11</sup> was redesignated as the "Royal Indian Marine".

The Military Department was abolished<sup>12</sup> on 19 March 1906 and it was replaced by two separate departments. viz., The Army Department and the Military Supply Department. The Commander-in-Chief was made the head of the Army

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10. Marine Department 'A', March 1882, Nos.858-865.

11. Marine Department 'A', September 1892, No.1937.

12. Military Department, 'A' July 1906, Nos.1357-1366;  
Home Department, Public 'A' September 1907, Nos.213-218.

Department while Military Supply Department was given over to the Military Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The work relating to the Royal Indian Marine was taken over by the Military Supply Department. But the Military Supply Department was abolished<sup>13</sup> on 1 April 1909, and all its functions were transferred to the Army Department.

The First World War revealed many defects in the organisation of the army and military administration. Thus in early 1919, a Committee was appointed to look into the army administration and suggest measures for its organisation. Lord Esher was appointed as its President. The Committee after going into the detailed working of the marine administration suggested<sup>14</sup> among other recommendations that the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should have the status of a Secretary to the Government of India and that he should be assisted by a Deputy or Assistant Secretary to the Government who was to be posted at the headquarters of the Government of India.

As a result of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee (Retrenchment Committee) certain regrouping of Secretariat Departments took place in 1923 for economy in expenditure. While reorganising the Marine Department,<sup>15</sup> the Committee recommended drastic reduction in the expenditure

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13. Army and Marine Department, Summary of the important events and measures during the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto from 1 June 1908 to 31 May 1909.

14. Report of the Army in India Committee, p.81.

15. Marine Department, Organisation 'A', February 1925, Nos.328-39 with Appendix.

of Bombay Dockyard and in other marine establishments. The Committee also suggested the abolition of post of Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine as an economy measure. But the recommendations of the Committee were not fully implemented by the Government of India and it was subsequently decided to retain the post of Deputy Director of Royal Indian Marine for three years subject to its reconsideration after the expiry of that period.

The Marine Department was assigned the following duties.

1. Transport of troops and stores.
2. Guarding of the convict settlements and suppression of piracy.
3. Marine Surveys.
4. Protection and development of ports.
5. The relief of the distressed and wrecked vessels.
6. Visiting of light houses.

Consequent on the passing of the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act of 1934 (Act No. XXXIV of 1934) changing of the Royal 'Indian Marine Service' into the 'Royal Indian Navy', the designation of the Marine Department was changed to the "Navy Department" with effect from 4 October 1934.

On 1 January 1936 the Army Department was redesignated<sup>17</sup> as 'Defence Department'; The Navy Department also ceased to exist and its work was absorbed in the newly formed Navy Branch of the Defence Department.

As a result of the Cripps Mission, a new Defence Department was set up on 20 July 1942 under the Indian Defence Member, and the old Defence Department was renamed<sup>18</sup> as the War Department. The marine administration continued to be dealt under the War Department.

A major reorganisation took place in the Central Government Secretariat soon after the war, when the Defence Department was abolished<sup>19</sup> on 16 January 1946 and major portion of its work was absorbed in the War Department. The name of the War Department was also changed<sup>20</sup> to Defence Department with effect from 15 October 1946 by a Resolution of the Government of India in the War Department, No.2599-A, dated 12 October, 1946.

With the attainment of Indian Independence on 15 August 1947 the British rule in India ended after almost two centuries. With the setting up of a popular government in India, the various "Departments" of the Central Government Secretariat were designated as "Ministries". Thus the Defence Department was designated as "Ministry of Defence"

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17. Home Department, F.No.18-8/35-Public.

18. Home Department, F.No.219/47-Public (C)

19. Home Department, Public (C), F.No.320 of 1945.

20. Gazette of India, 12 October 1946, Part I, Section 3, p.1500.

with effect from 29 August 1947 and this Ministry controlled all the three Defence Headquarters, namely, the Army Headquarters, the Naval Headquarters, and the Air Headquarters.

After independence, each Service was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief and instead of a single Commander-in-Chief, there were three Commanders-in-Chief. Under the new constitution which came into force in 1950, the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the Indian Republic vests in the President. The designation of Royal Indian Navy was changed to Indian Navy and in 1955, the title of "Commander-in-Chief" was abolished and the three Service Chiefs were designated as the Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of Naval Staff and Chief of the Air Staff respectively.

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21. The Organisation of the Government of India, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, October 1958, Op.Cit.

The following records series of Marine Department  
are available:-

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR  
FINDING AIDS

(i) MARINE DEPARTMENT RECORDS (1824-1935)

<u>Series</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Space (in metres)</u>
1.	2.	3.

A. COMPANY PERIOD (1824-1859)

1. Proceedings (31 Volumes; manuscript)	1838-1859  Gaps: 1838 (January-April) and 1854 (December)	2.00
2. Original Consultations (41 Bundles and 2 Carton Boxes; manuscript)	1838-1859	11.75
3. Index to Proceedings (19 Volumes; manuscript)	1838-1859	0.25
4. Contents (One Volume; printed)	1858-1860  Combined volume	0.05
5. Body Sheets (14 Volumes; manuscript)	1842-1859  Combined Volumes: 1842-43 and 1856-59	0.50
6. Body Sheets (4 Big Boxes; manuscript)	1838-1857	2.50



1.	2.	3.
7. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (15 Volumes; manuscript)	1838-1859  Combined Volumes: 1838-39, 1838-41, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-46, 1847-48, 1849-51, and 1853-54	2.00
8. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (5 Bundles; manuscript)	1842-1859	1.25
9. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (20 Volumes; manuscript)	1838-1859  (i) Gap: 1856  (ii) Combined Volumes; 1838-40, 1841-43, 1842-43, 1844-46, 1847-49, 1850-52, 1853-55, 1854-55, 1857-58, and 1858-59	2.00
10. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (One Bundle; manuscript)	1843-1859	0.25
11. Index to letters to Court of Directors (One Volume; manuscript)	1845	0.05
12. Register of letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (One Volume; manuscript)	1858-1861  Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
13. Letters to Under Secre- tary of State for India (One Carton Box; printed)	1859	0.60
14. Governor General's Original Consulta- tions (One Bundle; manuscript)	1842-1858	0.25
15. Letters from Secretary Marine Board (One Volume; manuscript)	1824-1826 Combined Volume	0.05
16. Military Adju- tant General and Marine Board Diary (One Volume; manuscript)	1830	0.05
17. Draft of letters from Secretary, Marine Board (One Volume; manuscript)	1839-1841	0.05
18. Marine Table of Pay and Allowan- ces (2 Volumes; printed)	1844	0.10
19. List of Packets (One Volume; manuscript)	1842-1844 Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
20. Letters to Secretary, India House (One Volume; manuscript)	1857-1858 Combined Volume	0.05
B. <u>CROWN PERIOD (1860-1935)</u>		
1. Proceedings (73 Volumes; printed)	1860-1923 Gaps: 1861 (January-July), 1862 (January-February), 1901 (September-December) and 1923 (July-December)	5.00
2. Proceedings (111 Bundles; mostly printed)	1860-1935	27.75
3. Confidential Proceedings (22 Bundles; mostly printed)	1914-1935	5.50
4. Notes (3 Bundles; printed)	1914-1935 Gaps: 1913-1919	0.75
5. Confidential Notes (2 Bundles; printed)	1888-1920	0.50
6. Index to Proceedings (1 Volume; printed)	1857-1867 One Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
7. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (3 Volumes; manuscript)	1860-1866 (i) Gaps: 1861-1862 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1863-1864 and 1863-1866	0.15
8. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (1 Bundle; manuscript)	1860-1867	0.25
9. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (10 Volumes; mostly printed)	1866-1895 (i) Gap: 1877 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1866-67, 1867-71, 1872-74, 1874-76, 1878-80, 1880-81, 1882-87, 1888-90, 1890-91, and 1892-95	1.50
10. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (3 Bundles; printed)	1860-1923 Gaps 1868-1891	0.75
11. Index to Despatches to Secretary of State for India (22 Volumes; printed)	1867-1907 Combined Volumes: 1867-73, and 1884-95	1.20
12. Despatches to Under Secretary of State for India (1 Volume; manuscript)	1861-1867 One Combined Volume	0.05

1.	2.	3.
13. Despatches to Under Secretary of State for India (One Carton Box; printed)	1860-1864 Gaps: 1862-63	0.60
14. Receipts and Expenditure of the Royal Indian Marine (One Volume; printed)	1892-1893 Combined Volume	0.05
15. Royal Indian Marine Budget Estimates (3 Volumes; printed)	1907-1929 (i) Gaps: 1910-27 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1907-08; 1908-09 and 1928-29	0.15

(ii) Records created in the Branches.

1. NAVIGATION BRANCH (1909-1925)

The Navigation Branch dealt with all the matters concerning the navigation and administration of light houses in the Persian Gulf.

The following records of this Branch are available:-

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (2 Bundles; printed)	1909-1925	0.50

2. WAR BRANCH (1915-1919)

The War Branch dealt with all the matters relating to the maritime activities during the First World War. The work comprised the mobilisation of Royal Naval reserves, transfer of Royal Indian Marine ships under the command of Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies and management and Control of the Prize ships.

The following records of this Branch are available:

<u>Series</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Space (in metres)</u>
1. Proceedings (3 Bundles; printed)	1915-1919	0.75

3. SUAKIN, LUSHAI, CHIN-LUSHAI AND  
MANIPUR PROCEEDINGS (1885-1897)

The subjects dealt with in these records mostly relate to the arrangements and transport of troops and stores on military expeditions to Suakin, Lushai, Chin-Lushai and Manipur and consequently withdrawals of the troops after completion of the expeditions. These files have been opened under the heading "Transport".

The following records are available:-

Series:	Year	Space (in metres)
1. Proceedings (One Bundle; printed)	1885-1896	0.25
2. Index to Suakin Proceedings (One Volume; printed)	1896-1897 Combined Volume	0.05



(iii) GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL RECORDS (1838-1929)

A. COMPANY PERIOD (1838-1859)

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (One Volume; manuscript)	1858	0.05
2. Letters from Court of Directors (13 Volumes; manuscript)	1838-1858 (i) Gaps: 1852 and 1855-57 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1838-39, 1840-41, 1842-43 and 1848-49	0.50
3. Register of letters from Court of Directors (One Volume; manuscript)	1841-1852 Combined Volume. It also contains references relating to Public and Ecclesiastical.	0.05
4. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (11 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1841-1859 (i) Gaps: 1848-49 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1841-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1851-52, and 1853-59	0.60

B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1929)

1. Proceedings (24 Bundles; printed)	1908-1929	6.00
2. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (One Volume; manuscript and printed)	1861-1865 Combined Volume	0.05

( iv ) GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY RECORDS (1802-1924)A. COMPANY PERIOD (1802-1859)

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (One Volume; manuscript)	1802	0.05
2. Abstract of Proceedings (19 Volumes; manuscript)	1837-1858 (i) Gaps: 1838, 1841-42 and 1846-47  (ii) Combined Volume: 1839-40	0.25
3. Letters from Court of Directors (8 Volumes; manuscript)	1843-1858  Gaps: 1845-51 and 1853	0.25
4. Letters to Court of Directors (10 Volumes; manuscript)	1843-1857 Gaps: 1843 (January-August), 1844, 1845 (January- September), 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852 and 1854	1.00
5. General Standing and Squadron Orders (One Volume; manuscript)	1858	0.05
6. Annual Marine Statements (7 Volumes; manuscript)	1837-1855 (i) Gaps: 1839, 1846, 1850 and 1853  (ii) Combined Volumes: 1837-38, 1840-43, 1844-45, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1851-52 and 1854-55	0.25

B-CROWN PERIOD (1860-1924)

1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (11 Bundles; printed)	1920-1924 Gap: 1923	2.75
2. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (4 Volumes; manuscript and printed)	1861-1891 (i) Gaps: 1863, 1866-72 and 1874-90 Combined Volume (ii) 1861-62 and 1864-65	0.25
3. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (22 Volumes; manuscript and printed).	1860-1896 (i) Gaps: 1866-71, 1879, 1887 and 1894 (ii) Combined Volumes: 1860-63, 1864-65, 1875-76, 1884-86, 1890-91 and 1895-96	1.20

( v ) GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS RECORDS (1854-1937)A. COMPANY PERIOD (1854-1859)

1. Proceedings (3 Volumes; mostly manuscript)	1856-1859 Gap: 1858	0.20
2. Index to Proceedings (2 Volumes; manuscript)	1857-1858	0.10
3. Letters from Court of Directors (5 Volumes; manuscript)	1854-1858	0.25
4. Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (6 Volumes; manuscript)	1854-1859 Combined Volume 1858-59	0.30

B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1937)

Series	Year	Space (in metres)
1.	2.	3.
1. Proceedings (10 Bundles; printed)	1903-1937	2.50
2. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (One Volume; manuscript)	1861-1867 Combined Volume	0.05
3. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (7 Volumes; printed)	1860-1879 Combined Volumes:1861-63, 1872-73, 1872-79 and 1876-77	0.50

**(K) APPENDICES**



APPENDIX I

(Resolution Dated 3 November 1763, dividing the conduct of business into "Public" and "Secret Departments". \*

"...A plan proposed for the better regulating and transacting the Business of Council at the Residency of Fort William.

First - The Business shall be divided into two Departments the one to be termed the Public(sick)&the other the Secret Department.

2nd.ly. In the publick (sic)Department shall be carried on all Affairs relating to Shipping, Revenue, Fortifications, Accounts, Appointments of Servants etc.

3rd.ly. In the Secret Department shall be conducted all Military Plans & Operations, the Country Correspondence & all Transactions with the Country Government.

.....Agreed that it take place accordingly the 1st. of January 1764.....

....Mr. Graham to continue Secretary with a Sallary(sic) of 4000 Rupees a year, besides his granting all the fees of the officers."

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\*Extracts from Resolution of the President-in-Council, Fort William, dated 3 November 1763 (Home, Public, Proceedings volume, July-December 1763(pp.1311-1314).

APPENDIX II

(Functions of the Secret and Military Department in 1786\*)

SECRET AND MILITARY DEPARTMENT

All personal applications from persons in the Military service whether in His Majesty's or the Company's Troops, all military subjects not matters of accounts nor of a Political nature, all correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at the other Presidencies on such subjects as Military Commission &c. &c.

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\* Secret Proceedings, 16 May - 30 June 1786, Volume No.75, p.2091.



APPENDIX III

(Resolution dated 29 April 1843. Separation of the Secretariat of the Government of India from that of Bengal and redesignation of the General Department as the Home Department\*)

x                                    x                                    x                                    x

It has appeared to His Honour in Council desirable as a means of facilitating and improving the general administration and as a system perfectly in accordance with the intentions of the Imperial Legislature, that the Supreme Government of India separating itself as far as possible from all administrative details, should confine its attention to the consideration of important questions of Legislation, of Policy and of general principles of Government leaving the details to be exclusively conducted by the respective Local Administrations.

It is proper for this purpose and otherwise on general grounds expedient that the system should no longer exist under which in some Departments, the same officer is now at once secretary to the Supreme and to the Subordinate Government.

The office of the Secretary in the Military Department will remain upon its present footing. For the other branches of administration there shall be

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\* Home Department, Public Proceedings, 3rd May, 1843, No.1.

In regard to the marine His Honour in Council observes, that if it were determined to place it under the direct management of the Supreme Government it would fall most conveniently to the Department of the Home Secretary. But it can hardly be so placed, in consistence with the principles already declared. For if the Bengal Marine be taken into the management of the General Government of India so also for like reasons should the Bombay Marine. But the Marine Department requiring in an especial manner promptitude in its management and being for the most part quite local in its relations, ought always to be controlled at Calcutta as well as at Bombay by an authority on the spot. It has never been found practicable to bring the Marine Department of Bombay under the management of the authorities at Calcutta or to remove it from the immediate control of the Government of the Presidency to the Port of which it belongs. And thus the Marine of Bengal though it might be managed by the General Government so long as that Government was stationed in Calcutta, could not conveniently remain under its management if the General Government were for a time transferred to any distant inland station of the Indian Territory.

x                    x                    x                    x                    x                    x

29th April 1843

Sd/-T.R. DAVIDSON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX IV

(Changes in the administration and Organisation of the Army in India with effect from 1 April 1895\*)

ORGANIZATION

No.981. - In pursuance of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict. c. 62), under which the military control hitherto exercised by the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will cease, the Governor-General in Council hereby announces the changes in the administration and organization of the Army of India, which will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1895.

2. The Bengal Army will, for purposes of administration, be organized in two portions - the Bengal Command and the Punjab Command.

3. The Army of India will consist of the following Commands:

Punjab.

Bengal.

Madras.

Bombay.

These Commands will be under Lieutenant-Generals who will be styled the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces,

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\* Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Parts I-VI, Volume II, 1894, pp.583-590.

Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and will all be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India.

4. Each Lieutenant-General Commanding will be invested with the powers detailed in Special India Army Circular, of this date, and will be assisted by the Army and Departmental Staff specified in paragraph 9. The business now transacted by the Military Departments of the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be transacted by the Military Department of the Government of India, whenever, under the regulations in Special India Army Circular of this date, it cannot be disposed of by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

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COMMANDS

5. In accordance with these arrangements, the district commands as now sanctioned with existing staffs will be distributed as follows:-

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Head-Quarters\*

Ist class Districts	2nd class Districts
Lahore.	Peshawar
Punjab Frontier Force	Sirhind
Rawal Pindi.	

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\* Will be notified hereafter.

BENGAL COMMAND

Head-Quarters -

1st class Districts	2nd class Districts
Meerut.	Allahabad.
Oudh.	Assam.
	Bundelkhand.
	Narbudda.
	Presidency.
	Rohilkhand.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund.

1st class Districts	2nd class Districts.
Burma	Bangalore
Secunderabad	Belgaum
	Madras.
	Mandalay.
	Rangoon.
	Southern.

BOMBAY COMMAND

Head-Quarters, Poona.

1st class Districts	2nd class Districts
Mhow.	Aden
Poona.	Bombay
Quetta.	Deesa.
	Nagpore.
	Sindh.

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TROOPS

6. The composition of the several forces will be as follows:

BRITISH TROOPS

The regiments, batteries, battalions, and companies stationed within the Command.

NATIVE TROOPS

Punjab Command.

Cavalry. - 15 Regiments, viz., the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Bengal Cavalry; the four Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

Artillery.- 5 Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Infantry.- 37 Regiments (40 Battalions), viz., the 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th and 45th Bengal Infantry; the nine Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Guides Infantry, and the 1st, 4th, and 5th Regiments of Gurkhas.

Bengal Command.

Cavalry,- 9 Regiments, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

Artillery, = 2 Bengal Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.- Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Infantry. - 22 Regiments (24 Battalions), viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas.

Madras Command

Cavalry. - 3 Regiments.

Sappers.- Corps of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Company of Burma Sappers.

Infantry.- 32 Regiments.

Bombay Command.

Cavalry.- 7 Regiments.

Artillery.- 2 Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.- Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.- 26 Regiments.

LOCAL CORPS.

7. No change is made in the position of the Hyderabad Contingent or other corps under the Government of India.

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8. MILITARY (AND MARINE) DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary to the Government of India.

2 Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

3 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,

Military Works.

Accountant-General (ex-officio Deputy Secretary,  
Finance Branch).

Deputy Accountant-General (ex-officio Assistant  
Secretary, Finance Branch).

Assistant Accountant-General, (ex-officio Assistant  
Secretary, Finance Branch).

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Director-General of Ordnance.

Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.

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Director-General of Military Works.

Deputy Director-General of Military Works.

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Commissary-General-in-Chief.

Commissary-General for Transport.

Superintendents, Army Clothing Department.

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Director of the Army Remount Department.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Personal Staff.

Military Secretary.

Persian Interpreter.

Three Aides-de-Camp.



GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE  
ARMY IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General in India.

Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General - additional (temporary)

Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General (or Deputy Assistant  
Adjutant-General) for Royal Engineers.

Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Brigade-Major to Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

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Quartermaster-General in India.

Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.

Assistant Quartermaster-General - additional (temporary).

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence).

4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General (Intelligence).

4 Staff Captains or Staff Lieutenants (Intelligence).

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Director of Military Education in India.  
Judge Advocate-General in India.  
Assistant Judge Advocate-General.  
Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.  
Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer,  
Her Majesty's Forces in India.  
\*Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

9. COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Aide-de-Camp.

Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Inspector of Gymnasia.\*\*

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\* The Principal Veterinary Officer in India will also be Inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Bengal Command.

\*\* For the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

Inspector of Army Signalling.

Superintendent, British Army Schools.

Principal Medical Officer.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works  
Department.

Commissary-General.

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COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BENGAL.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Aide-de-Camp.

Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Principal Medical Officer.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer (Principal Veterinary Officer in India).

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.

Commissary-General.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF MADRAS

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Aide-de-Camp.

Native Aide-de-Camp

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Inspector of Gymnasia.\*

Inspector of Army Signalling.\*

Superintendent, British Army Schools.\*

Principal Medical Officer.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.

Commissary-General.

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COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

Aide-de-Camp.

Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

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\* For the Madras and Bombay Commands.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Principal Medical Officer.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.

Commissary-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

10. The appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the British service will be made under existing rules, these officers being appointed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India.

11. Appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the Indian service, to all 2nd class, district commands, and appointments of Colonels on the Staff, will be made under existing rules by the Governor-General in Council on the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

12. The Adjutant-General in India and Quartermaster-General in India will be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief in India; these nominations will be forwarded, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the Secretary of State for India for confirmation, and for the concurrence in the case of an officer of the British service, of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of all four Commands will be eligible for appointment to the Staff at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India.

13. Staff appointments which are not reserved for any particular branch of the service will, as far as possible, be equally divided between the British and Indian services, and an officer serving in one Command may be appointed to the Staff in any other. All appointments that may carry the rank of substantive Colonel will be made by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and, in the case of officers of the British service, with the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Other appointments to the General Staff will, as a rule, be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Station and other minor Staff appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals

Commanding. All regimental promotions of British Officers in Native corps will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General to whose Command the corps permanently belongs.

14. First appointments of British officers to native regiments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The first appointment or promotion of a Native commissioned officer will be made on the nomination of the Lieutenant-General, and be subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will be published in the General Orders of the Government of India.

15. All appointments in the -

Medical Department of the Army,

Judge Advocate-General's Department,

Veterinary Department,

Ordnance Department,

Military Works Department,

Military Accounts Department,

Commissariat-Transport Department,

Clothing Department,

Remount Department,

will be made under existing rules, except where otherwise specified. Departmental promotions will be notified in the Gazette of India or London Gazette in accordance with existing practice.



16. The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Principal Medical Officers of the several Commands and districts, if of the Army Medical Staff, as well as the Principal Veterinary Officer in India and Inspecting Veterinary Officers, will be appointed as at present by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India; officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service will be appointed by the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

17. Furlough or leave, other than privilege leave, will be granted to Lieutenant-Generals, General Officers Commanding Districts, Deputy Adjutants-General of Commands, and officers at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India, by the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of Lieutenant-Generals the approval of the Government of India is necessary. Furlough or leave to other officers will be sanctioned within the regulations by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces with which the applicant is serving. The grant of furlough or leave will be notified in the General Orders of the Government of India, the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or in the orders of the Command, as the case may be. Departmental officers, other than officers of the Military Accounts and Army Remount Departments, will submit their applications

through the local head of the Department to the Lieutenant-General, who will grant the leave with the previous concurrence of the head of the department with the Government of India. When the furlough or leave is not provided for by regulations, the application will be referred for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief or Government of India as the case requires. In urgent cases, the grant may be made in anticipation of sanction. Details of procedure for the grant of furlough and leave will be found in Appendix I of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

#### PENSIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

18. Pensions and retirements of commissioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army who may retire in India, will be granted by the Government of India.

#### DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS NOW PERFORMED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

19. Questions which have **hitherto** been referred by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies to the Military Departments of the Governments of those presidencies will, in future, be decided locally or referred, where necessary through the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Government of India. Business relating to estates of deceased commissioned and warrant officers, hitherto transacted by the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, will in future be conducted by the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

RELATIONS OF THE STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN  
INDIA TO LIEUTENANT-GENERALS AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

20. The Adjutant-General in India will issue to the Army in India all orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to the personnel, duties, training, discipline, equipment, and general efficiency of the troops. The Quartermaster-General in India will continue to issue circulars and executive orders on matters customarily dealt with in his department. All decisions and instructions of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding by the chief officer of the department concerned.

21. In all departmental matters affecting a department exclusively, which may necessitate reference to the Commander-in-Chief, the head of the department concerned will submit the matter to the Commander-in-Chief personally, or by minute paper or office note, and he will communicate the instructions received to the head of the department with the Command concerned, who will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, give effect to the same. Papers on which, the Commander-in-Chief may have passed decisions will be communicated to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer to be noted. All questions involving military as apart from departmental matters

should be discussed with the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer, as the case may be, in order that military considerations or those affecting general military policy may be fully weighed before submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

22. When the Commander-in-Chief is on tour, heads of departments will forward all papers for submission to His Excellency to the Adjutant-General, or the Quartermaster-General in India, according to the nature of the business, who will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's orders thereon to the head of the department concerned.

23. There will be a Controller of Military Accounts with each Command who will be the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, as well as of the Government of India in the Military Department. The Controller will not be under the orders of the Lieutenant-General as regards his departmental duties, but only in matters of military discipline.

24. All matters of primary importance, or which affect the Army at large or more than one Command, changes in regulations, in organization, or those in which a principle is involved, will be submitted by Lieutenant-Generals to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Other matters (which will be defined in the subsidiary orders of the Commander-in-Chief)

of particular application or of purely local concern, but which may require to be submitted to the Government of India, will be dealt with by Lieutenant-Generals in direct communication with the Government of India.

The procedure here indicated will be adopted in Madras and Bombay as regards original references, which do not concern individual officers, from the 1st March 1895.

25. The Deputy Adjutant-General will be the channel through which all orders of the Lieutenant-General will be issued to the forces under his command. Departmental questions affecting troops in the Command should be discussed with the Deputy Adjutant-General before submission to the Lieutenant-General Commanding. On all purely departmental matters on which local heads of departments have taken their orders direct from the Lieutenant-General, they will issue them to their departments. On questions relating to the troops and departments generally, orders will be issued through the Deputy Adjutant-General.

26. All departmental matters of purely local concern affecting the troops in the Command, that the Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot himself dispose of will, subject to the reservations in paragraph 24 above, be dealt with by the local head of the department, under the orders of the

Lieutenant-General, in direct communication with the head of the department with the Government of India, who will, if necessary, refer the question to the Government of India.

27. The heads of departments with the Lieutenant-General Commanding will, under regulations detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, communicate with the heads of their departments with the Government of India, or with the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may require.

Officers in charge of departments of military administration with each Command, except Controllers of Military Accounts, will act in regard to their executive duties in subordination to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

28. Subsidiary instructions relating to the changes introduced by the reorganization of the Army herein announced, are detailed in the Special Indian Army Circular and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

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Signed/- E.H.H. COLLEN,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX V

(Military Department Notification No.203 dated 16 March 1906  
separating Military Department into Army Department and  
Department of Military Supply\*)

MILITARY SECRETARIAT

No.203. - The Governor-General in Council is pleased  
that  
to notify/with the sanction of the Right Honourable the  
Secretary of State for India the Military Department of the  
Government of India as at present constituted will cease  
to exist from the 19th March 1906.

2. The Military administration of the Government of  
India will in future be controlled by the Government of  
India in two separate Departments, the Army Department and  
the Department of Military Supply, which are hereby  
constituted, with effect from the same date.

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\* Army Department 'A' July 1906, Nos.1357-66.

APPENDIX VI

(The functions of Army Department in 1923 Reorganisation) \*

ARMY DEPARTMENT

All business (except Finance) connected with -

- (i) The Army;
- (ii) Cantonments and the Cantonment Magistrates' Department throughout British India and, excepting Political matters in all places in Indian States administered by the Governor-General in Council;
- (iii) Indian Medical Service;
- (iv) The Royal Indian Marine; and
- (v) Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation (corresponding with the Hydrographic section of the Admiralty);
- (vi) Royal Air Force.

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\* Home Department (Public) File No.172 of 1923.



APPENDIX VII

(Function allotted to War Department in September 1946) \*

WAR DEPARTMENT

- I. Army (including the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces and the Indian Medical Service), the Royal Indian Navy, the Royal Indian Air Force (including their use in aid of the Civil power).
- II. Naval, Military or Air Force Works.
- III. Local Self-Government in cantonment areas (not being cantonment areas of Indian State Forces), the regulation of house accommodation within such areas, and within British India, the delimitation of such areas.
- IV. Acquisition, custody and relinquishment of land vested in the Crown for purposes of defence.
- V. Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation.
- VI. Ecclesiastical Affairs.
- VII. The Special Police Establishment.
- VIII. Vizagapatam Harbour:- Control; Administration, Pilotage; Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of vessels using the Harbour.

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\*Extracts from the "Administrative Directory of the Government of India". 1946.

- IX. Estates of deceased officers, warrant officers etc.
- X. Indian Sailors', soldiers' and Airmen's Board.
- XI. Medal Distribution.
- XII. Indian Army List.
- XIII. Control and Supply of printing, stationery and forms for the Armed Forces.
- XIV. Releases from the Armed Forces.

APPENDIX VIII

(The functions of the Ministry of Defence as in 1948 soon after Independence)\*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. The following is a brief list of subjects showing the main headings of work with which the Ministry of Defence is concerned:-

- 1) The Royal Indian Navy.
- 2) The Army (including the Territorial Army, the National Cadet Corps and the Indian Army Medical Corps).
- 3) The Royal Indian Air Force.
- 4) Naval, Military and Air Force Works.
- 5) Local Self-Government in cantonment areas (not being cantonment areas of Indian State Forces), the regulation of house accommodation within such areas and within provinces of India, the delimitation of such areas.
- 6) Acquisition, custody and relinquishment of land vested in the Crown for purposes of defence.
- 7) Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation.
- 8) Ecclesiastical Affairs.
- 9) Ordnance Factories
- 10) Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services.

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\*Ministry of Transport, Reorganisation, F.No.6/48-R.E.

2. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for obtaining policy decisions of Government in regard to all the matters mentioned above and for transmitting these decisions and ensuring their implementation by the executive organs of the Ministry, namely, the Naval Headquarters, the Army Headquarters and the Air Headquarters and for maintaining liaison with other Ministries. The Ministry has, therefore, to function in the closest relation and in continuous consultation with the Armed Forces Headquarters. The Armed Forces Headquarters consist of

- (a) the Naval Headquarters;
- (b) the Army Headquarters; and
- (c) the Air Headquarters

each under a Commander-in-Chief. The largest of these is Army Headquarters, (India).

I. Army Headquarters (India): This functions under the Chief of the Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, and is divided into the following Branches which are again subdivided into Directorates:-

II. Naval Headquarters: is the Headquarters of the Royal Indian Navy and functions under the Chief of the Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy.  
The two main Departments of Naval

Headquarters are the Naval Staff Department and the Naval Administration Department. The Naval Staff Department is responsible for operations, communications, intelligence and security planning, personnel matters, complements of ships and shore establishments, training and education, welfare and naval Law, while the Administration Department deals with medical arrangements, armaments, works, electrical and engineering questions, supplies and victualling, clothing and naval equipment. There are also technical branches dealing with gunnery, torpedo, mining, radar and navigation. Naval Headquarters maintain close liaison with Army and Air Headquarters.

III. Air Headquarters is the Headquarters of the Royal Indian Air Force and functions under the Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force. They are responsible for the operational and functional control and efficient administration of the Royal Indian Air Force.

Air Headquarters (India) are divided into two main Branches (a) the Air Branch and (b) the Administrative Branch. The Air Branch deals with the operation, training and planning of the Royal Indian Air Force, while the administrative Branch deals with the administrative side of the Air Force, e.g. equipment, organisation, personnel, manpower, etc.

3. In addition, the Ministry of Defence have the following items of work for which they are entirely responsible without the medium of the Armed Forces Headquarters:-

- (i) Ordnance Factories.
- (ii) Military Lands & Cantonments Organisation.
- (iii) Indian Sailors', Soldiers' & Airmen's Board.
- (iv) National Cadet Corps.
- (v) National Academy.
- (vi) Military Regulations & Forms.
- (vii) Ecclesiastical.
- (viii) Historical Section.
- (ix) Scientific Adviser and his organisation.
- (x) Joint Cipher Bureau.
- (xi) Public Relations Organisation.
- (xii) Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services.

Another activity is printing. The Defence Ministry is responsible not only for the accurate printing and distribution of such publications as the Army List but also for the preparation and distribution throughout India of all the printed forms and stationery required for Military use.

The Ministry of Defence is divided into various Sections. The activities of each of these Sections, with an indication as to which of such activities were in existence before 1939 and which of them came into existence during the war,

as also the supervisory and clerical staff and the officers through whom their work is passed, are shown in the attached statement.

The activities of the Ministry of Defence as constituted at present differ so markedly from those before and during the war as almost to amount to a radical transformation in its role. This is because before, as well as during the war, the Commander-in-Chief was the head of the three Services and also the Member for Defence, with the consequence that major proposals were considered by the Commander-in-Chief and the Principal Staff Officers together with the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, and the role of the Defence Department in policy-making was very restricted. The present position is that there is no single Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces but we have instead three Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy, Army and the Air Force. The whole question of conduct of policy, therefore, falls to be considered by the Ministry of Defence, with the Secretary of the Ministry as the pivot of activity. All major questions are now decided by the Ministry after considering the advice of the Service Chiefs. In addition, the expansion of the Navy and the Air Force of an Independent India has brought up major questions of policy for decision, and as the expansion is not a temporary phase but will continue with varying tempo for a considerable period

yet, till India has a Navy and an Air Force commensurate with the size and the requirements of the country, it is obvious that major problems relating to such expansion will be continually thrown up for a number of years. On the Army side, our activities have now expanded to training our young men in the use of arms and in giving them the necessary discipline by the formation of a territorial army and the starting of the National Cadet Corps. Another marked change in emphasis is the problem of producing India's requirements of military weapons and equipment within the country itself instead of depending on foreign sources of supply as hitherto. In consequence the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories which previously constituted a small part of the organisation of the Master General of Ordnance has now been directly taken over by the Ministry of Defence with a view to planning and increasing production of our requirements of Defence stores and equipment. Further, as in this age of Scientific Warfare, a nation which lags behind in this field cannot hope to increase its military strength, the development of our Scientific resources for application in the field of Defence forms a new and important feature of our activity. Such activities formed but a negligible part of the Defence Department's work in the pre-war and war period. It is obvious from what has been said above that as the question of defence has now been given so different a slant, there has



been a radical change and a great expansion in the functions and role of the Defence Ministry today as compared with the Defence Department of pre-war and war days.

4. There are no attached or subordinate offices under the control of this Ministry whose expenditure is met from the Civil Estimates.

APPENDIX IX

(Creation of the Office of the Quarter Master General in 1773\*)

The explanation given by the General of the Office and Duty of the Quarter Master General appears to the Board to be very accurate and explicit. They recommend it and leave it to the President to issue such part thereof in public Orders as he may at present think absolutely necessary.

Resolved that in conformity to the Orders of the Court of Directors contained in the 60th Para of their General Letter of the 7th April 1773, his pay and Batta be fixed as follows:

Pay according to the Custom of England and Batta as Lieutenant Colonel which is the highest rank that this office entitles the person to, who holds it but not to be drawn in a double capacity.

The present Quarter Master General of England stands on the List of Lieutenant Colonels in his Majesty's Army although they are only Captains in the Corps of Engineers. With respect to other allowances as this Office has already been executed for several years past on this establishment, the Board apprehend they are adequately provided for by the allowances granted to the late Quarter Master General at least whilst the country remains in tranquillity and army within the province.

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\* Public Department, 6 December 1773, No.9.

APPENDIX X

(Constitution of the Office of Adjutant General in 1774\*)

The Board approve and consent on the sentiments of the Commander in Chief as to the propriety of establishing the Office of Adjutant General to the Army, The President further remarks that in several Communications he had with the late Commander in Chief General Sir R. Barmer on this subject the utility of Necessity of the Office was often mutually urged by them and the appointment only suspended until the general Regulations now under the consideration of the Board should take place.

Resolved that the Office of Adjutant General be accordingly established with the same pay and allowances as are granted to the Quarter Master General appointed by the Company.

Resolved that this Office be executed by a Major.  
Major Hannay be appointed Adjutant General.

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\* Public Department, February 1774, No.7.

APPENDIX XI

(Formation of Military Board on 22 May 1786\*)

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to order in their separate General Letter to this Government bearing date the 21st September 1785, that a Military Board shall be constituted for the purposes there in stated. ....

By the orders it is to consist of the following members and by a Resolution of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of the 8th Instant these members are to take precedence in the order in which I have flanked them viz.,

1. The Commander-in-Chief- President
2. The Senior Officer at the Presidency
3. The Senior Officer of Artillery
4. The Chief Engineer
5. The Adjutant General
6. The Quarter Master General
7. The Commissary General.

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\* Extract from Military Board Proceeding Volume dated 25 May - 31 August 1786.

APPENDIX XII

(Abolition of the Military Board on 30 April 1855\*)

G.O.No.212 of 1855

9 February 1855 ! The whole of the public departments heretofore under superintendence of the Military Board, having been successively withdrawn therefrom, for the purpose of entrusting those departments, respectively, to the individual and personal responsibility of one head, the military Board will cease to exist from and after the 30th April 1855.

(Signed) F.D. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the  
Government of India,  
Military Department.

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\* Military Department, 9 February 1855, No.3.

APPENDIX XIII

(Constitution of the Clothing Board on 1 May 1816) \*

I am directed to acquaint you that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint you from the 1st of May next to be a Clothing Board at which the senior officer is to preside - the routine of Duties of your Department will be conducted by a permanent Secretary whose salary and Establishment are to be defrayed from the profits of the Off-Reckoning Fund.

Council of Chamber  
29th March 1816.

(Signed) C.W. GARDINER  
Secretary to Government

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\* Extract from Clothing Board Proceedings, 6 May 1816, pp.1-2 (Proceedings Volume January - December 1816).

APPENDIX XIV

(Abolition of the Clothing Board in each Presidency on  
1 June 1854\*)

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor  
General of India in Council.

—  
Fort William, 23rd May 1854.

No.563 of 1854 - The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to abolish the system of the Off-Reckoning Fund, and to direct that, from the 1st January next, the clothing of the Army at the three Presidencies shall be provided at the cost of the State, and that a fixed sum, calculated on the average of the Off-Reckoning Shares for the last 21 years, of which the accounts have been made up, after deducing from the same the amount of interest on unadjusted balances, as included therein, shall be payable to Colonels of Regiments and others entitled to Off-Reckoning Shares, under existing Rules, quarterly in England, and monthly in India, under the head of "Colonel's Allowance."

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\*Military Department, 26 May 1854, Nos.28-32 & K.W.

The amount of this allowance will be notified hereafter in General Orders.

2. The Clothing Boards and the Office of Secretary to the Clothing Boards at the three Presidencies will be abolished from the 1st June 1854, and the duties of the Board at each Presidency will be performed by a responsible Officer to be styled "Superintendent of Army Clothing".

3. The staff salary of the Superintendent in Bengal, who will also be Auditor of Clothing Accounts, is fixed at Company's Rupees One Thousand and Five Hundred (1,500) per mensem.

4. The amount of salary of the Superintendents at Madras and Bombay will be notified to the Governments of those Presidencies.

5. The clothing at the three Presidencies will continue to be made up under "Army Clothing Agents."

6. The staff salary of Army Clothing Agents, who may hereafter be appointed, is fixed at Company's Rupees (750) Seven Hundred and Fifty per mensem.

R.J.H.BIRCH, Lieut.- Colonel,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
in the Mily. Department.



APPENDIX XV

(Functions of the Department of Military Supply\*)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY

All business connected with -

- (i) the control of Army contracts;
- (ii) the purchase of stores, ordnance and remounts;
- (iii) the custody and control of all stores, ordnance and remounts, not expressly assigned by the Government of India to the Army Department;
- (iv) the management of military works;
- (v) the clothing and manufacturing departments;
- (vi) the Indian Medical Service;
- (vii) the Royal Indian Marine; and
- (viii) Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation (corresponding with the hydrographic section of the Admiralty).

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\* Extract from Home Department, Public 'A' September 1907, Nos. 213-218.

APPENDIX XVI

(Abolition of the Department of Military Supply on  
1 April 1909\*)

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 26th March 1909

ORGANISATION

No.264. - With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council hereby notified that the Department of Military Supply will cease to exist with effect from 1st April 1909.

The Military administration of the Government of India will from that date be controlled by the Government of India in the Army Department.

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\* Gazette of India, 27 March 1909, Part I, p.245.

APPENDIX XVII

(Constitution of the Marine Department on 1 May 1838\*)

RESOLUTION

Read letter No.1 of 1838 from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Marine Department dated 13th February.

Ordered, that from the 1st May 1838, the Proceedings of the Marine Department be recorded in separate Consultations as ordered by the Hon'ble Court in their letter abovementioned.

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\* Military Department, Marine 'A', 23 May 1838, No.1.

APPENDIX XVIII

Total bulk of Records and shelf-space occupied by them approximately in linear metres (As on 21 September 1989)

(A) Military Department and its predecessor Bodies/  
Army Department/Defence Department/War Department/  
Ministry of Defence

i.	Bound Volumes	:	12,440
ii.	Bundles	:	3,563
iii.	Carton Boxes	:	76

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 12102.25 metres

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(B) Office of the Quarter Master General

i.	Bound Volumes	:	310
ii.	Bundles	:	283

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 156.04 metres

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(C) Office of the Adjutant General

i.	Bound Volumes	:	201
ii.	Bundles	:	3

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 4.55 metres

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(D) Board of Ordnance

i. Bound Volumes : 37

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 3.30 metres

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(E) Military Board

i. Bound Volume s : 2741

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 231.73 metres

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(F) Office of the Military Accountant General

i. Bound Volume s : 1044

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 74.0 metres

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(G) Bengal Military Widows' Fund and Bengal Military Fund

i. Bound Volumes : 47

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 4.12 metres

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(H) Clothing Board

i. Bound Volumes : 147

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 105.0 metres

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(I) Department of Military Supply

i.	Bound Volumes	:	81
ii.	Bundles	:	26

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 8.58 metres

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(J) Marine Department/Navy Department

i.	Bound Volumes	:	340
ii.	Bundles	:	244
iii.	Carton Boxes	:	7

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Total: shelf-space occupied : 89.59 metres

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For measurements of Bound Volumes, Bundles, Carton Boxes and Steel Shelves, please see Appendix XVI of Part II and Appendix XXVI of Part III of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India.

