

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES

**GUIDE TO THE SOURCES
OF ASIAN HISTORY**



INDIA

3.3

States Union Territories

**National Archives of India
New Delhi-110001
1995**

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PREFACE

In the six volume series of the "Guide to the Sources of Asian History", two volumes published so far contain information on records of 19 Ministries of the Government of India. The Directory (Volume 3.6) of custodial institutions in India having in their custody manuscripts, rare books, newspapers, etc. has also been published.

It has been proposed to bring out 'Guides' of the record holdings of repositories of States/Union Territory Administrations in three volumes. The present volume is the first among these covering the records holdings in State Archives of Assam, Delhi, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Description of the record holdings of each State Archives has been presented in six separate chapters.

The description includes profile of the State concerned and also of its archival repository, growth of its secretariat, research facilities, etc. Bulk of records under each record series in the custody of the concerned State Archives has as well been indicated so as to give the user an idea about the quantum of records of the concerned State. A list of significant documents alongwith their reference details have also been appended.

We are thankful to the Directors and officials of the State Archives for their co-operation in providing information about their respective record holdings. In National Archives of India my colleagues Dr. S. Sengupta, Officer on Special Duty, Dr. P. C. Pradhan and Shri P. S. M. Moideen both Assistant Director of Archives, Dr. Pramod Mehra, S/Shri Navrattan Singh and Syed Farid Ahmad, Archivists and Smt. Sangita Tawakley and Shri Rajib Lochan Sahoo both Assistant Archivists have compiled the volume and prepared the press copy. We hope that this volume would be useful to scholars.

Sukumar Sarkar,
National Archives of India.

New Delhi,
3 May 1995

INTRODUCTION

Origin of the Project

'Guide to the Sources of Asian History' is a part of UNESCO's comprehensive project "Guide to the Sources of the History of Nations" initiated in 1959 in collaboration with the International Council on Archives. The Asian Chapter of the project was, however, inaugurated at a Planning Meeting held at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) during 2-6 July, 1979 where modalities of compiling National Guides were discussed. After having participated in the Kuala Lumpur meeting, India launched the project in June 1984 with the constitution of an Advisory Committee, which deliberated and set the guidelines for preparing the Indian Chapter of the "Guide to the Sources of Asian History". Of the twelve Asian countries participating in the project, India has been allocated number "3" for its Guides.

Plan of the Volumes

The National Archives of India has programmed to bring out six volumes of Guides under the project, which may hopefully serve as a useful reference media for holdings of archival repositories and other custodial institutions in India. The volumes were planned as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Volume 3.1—3.2 | Guide to Records and other material in the National Archives of India. |
| Volume 3.3—3.5 | Guide to Records in the State/ Union Territory Administrations. |
| Volume 3.6 | Directory of Custodial Institutions in India, having records and manuscripts. |

The first two volumes have already been published. The Directory of Custodial Institutions (Volume 3.6) has been, meanwhile, brought out.

The present Volume 3.3 covering the record holdings of the State Archives of Assam, Delhi, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been compiled and is being presented to the scholars. Work on fourth and fifth volumes envisaged in the series covering the records in remaining States/Union Territories is under progress and these would be published soon.

Method of Implementation

Like its predecessor volumes, i.e. Volumes 3.1 and 3.2, the cut-off date for this Volume has been at 1960 as most of the State/Union Territory Archives and States/Union Territory Administrations follow the 30 year access rule in respect of record holdings in their custody, barring few exceptions.

While compiling this Volume we solicited the co-operation of the States/Union Territory Administrations for information on their holdings. After careful examination of the information received, we also deputed officials to the concerned State Archives for collecting additional information and for resolving specific queries. Information thus received and collected has been compiled per State Archives. We have attempted in the following chapters to give information on :

- (a) Brief history of the concerned State.
- (b) Introduction to State Archives.
- (c) Chart indicating the major records groups in the custody of the concerned State Archives.
- (d) Statement showing bulk of records of the series with the break up in accordance with its organisation components (Departments, Branches, Sections, etc.), physical form (bundles, files, volumes, etc.) alongwith chronological limits in each case and indication of available finding aids.
- (e) Description of collections of private papers, wherever applicable.
- (f) Some significant documents available in the concerned State Archives.

The Guide is designed to aid research scholars, officials and other users of archives in identifying easily and quickly the series groups of record of their interest.

ASSAM

ASSAM

Assam—Brief History

Assam became an integral part of the British Indian territory and a Division of Bengal Presidency at the close of the First Burmese War (1824-1826) and conclusion of the Treaty of Yandaboo with the King of Ava on February 1826. In 1828, David Scott was designated the Commissioner of Assam in addition to his own duties as the Civil Commissioner of North-East Rangpur. He also performed duties and functions of the Office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Assam. In 1874, Assam was separated from Bengal and a separate administrative unit under a Chief Commissioner was created. After the partition of Bengal in 1905 Assam became a part of the new province Eastern Bengal and Assam under Lieutenant Governor. In 1912 Assam again became a Chief Commissionership and in 1921 a Governorship was created. The district of Sylhet of undivided Assam was merged with East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) after partition of India in 1947.

Assam State Archives

The Assam State Archives had its origins in the Assam Civil Secretariat Record Office established in February 1874 at Shillong under the overall supervision of a Registrar. In 1929, a separate building was constructed at Shillong for ensuring better preservation of records and in 1953 a qualified and trained person was appointed as Keeper of Records. Later, in 1978 the Government of Assam decided to set up a State Archives Organisation (Central Record Office) with a view to centralising the non-current records of the Secretariat, Directorates and Divisions in Assam. Consequently, State Archives was established in March 1980 at Guwahati as an Attached Office of the General Administration Department of the Government of Assam. It is housed in a functional building in the precincts of the Secretariat complex, with a total floor space of 1275 square meters and 5085 linear meters shelf space for records.

The holdings of the State Archives are broadly divided into two distinct series, viz. Old Records and Secretariat Records. The Old Records comprise of manuscript volumes and proceedings from 1823 to 1874. They also contain copies of letters issued by several agencies such as Government of Bengal, Board of Revenue, District Officers, etc. The Secretariat Records, comprise of proceedings and files from 1874-1950. All records, which are 40 years old are open

for consultation for bonafide researchers*. Foreigners are required to produce a letter of accreditation from their sponsoring institution as also from their respective Diplomatic Mission in India. All such applications for permission to consult records are to be addressed to the Director, Assam State Archives, Dispur, Guwahati-781 006.

Research Room of the Assam State Archives remains open between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all days excepting Sundays and other gazetted holidays. For the benefit of scholars, facilities for xeroxing documents are available on payment within the State Archives. The Library of the State Archives has in its custody more than 35,000 publications, including gazettes, gazetteers, administrative reports and rare books relating to Assam and North-Eastern India.

Growth of Secretariat

The Assam Secretariat passed through a number of stages in its evolution till 1950, each stage reflecting the political and constitutional growth of Assam. In 1874, with the constitution of Chief Commissionership, the Assam Secretariat had three Departments, viz. General, Judicial and Revenue, and there was only one Secretary to supervise the entire set up of these Departments. The Public Works Department was not a part of the Secretariat but was headed by Superintending Engineer, Assam Circle who was directly under the Chief Commissioner. In 1891, a fourth Department, viz. Accounts and Statistics Department was added. The subjects dealt within each Department were as follows :

1. *General Department :*

Public service, medical and sanitation, public instruction (education) and local boards.

2. *Revenue Department :*

Forests, emigration, finance and commerce, survey and agriculture.

3. *Judicial and Political Department :*

(a) *Judicial :* Jail, police, law and regulations, registration, municipality, military.

(b) *Political :* Foreign affairs, especially ruling chiefs, *darbars*, external matters, political detenus, etc.

4. *Accounts and Statistics Department :*

Provincial accounts, budget, financial returns to the Government of India.

*For details see 'Rules Regulating Public Access for purpose of Research to the Assam State Archives' in Appendix 'A'.

After the formation of the new State of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1906, some administrative changes were effected in the organisation of the Secretariat Departments. The Appointment Department and Municipal Department were created. The functions of these Departments were hitherto looked after by General and Judicial Departments respectively. The Accounts and Statistics Department which was created in 1891 came to be known as Finance and Municipal Department in 1906. In 1908 the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat had the following Departments, viz. Appointment, Finance, General, Revenue.

In 1912, Legislative Department was created and was assigned the work relating to Bills introduced in Provincial Legislative Councils and Bills received for scrutiny from the Government of India.

In April 1912, Assam again became a Chief Commissionership with 4 (four) Departments in its Secretariat, i.e. Appointment, Judicial, Finance and Revenue.

1. *Appointment Department* : dealt with appointment, political and education.
2. *Judicial Department* : dealt with judicial, police, legislative, jail, general, registration and military.
3. *Revenue Department* : dealt with revenue, immigration and agriculture.
4. *Finance Department* : dealt with finance, local self-government, public works, municipal, sanitation and separate revenue.

The distribution of subjects among the aforementioned departments did not prove satisfactory. The need, therefore, was felt by the Government to carry out the exercise of redistribution of subjects among the existing Departments in 1915. The changes which took place were as follows :—

1. *Municipal and Education Department* : dealt with education, local self government, municipalities, sanitation, general education, revenue.
2. *Revenue and Agriculture Department* : dealt with revenue, revenue miscellaneous, agriculture.
3. *General Department* : dealt with jail, general registration and medical.
4. *Appointment and Financial Department* : dealt with finance, public works and appointment.
5. *Judicial and Political Department* : dealt with political, judicial, police, legislative, immigration.

After the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms of 1919 in 1921, Assam Secretariat was further reorganised and comprised of six Departments. They were : 1. Appointment and Political 2. Judicial and General 3. Revenue 4. Financial 5. Local Self Government and Industries 6. Education.

The reallocation of subjects effected amongst the Departments were as follows :—

1. *Appointment and Political Department* : dealt with appointment, political, military, passport, certificates of identity, etc.
2. *Judicial and General Department* : dealt with administration of justice, appointment, transfer and powers of judges and magistrates, civil police, jails, arms act, explosives, excise, wild animals, holidays, newspapers and printing presses.
3. *Revenue Department* : dealt with revenue matters including statement, forests, Government estates, mines and minerals, fisheries, books and maps.
4. *Finance Departments* : Accounts, budget, reappropriation, loan, pension, local audit, income tax, stamp, salt and customs.
5. *Local Self Government and Industries Department* : dealt with municipalities, local board, agriculture, veterinary, industries, cooperative societies, trade and statistics.

With the introduction of dyarchy in Assam a proposal was put forth for creation of Department to deal with the work relating to "reserved" and "transferred" subjects for the efficient control and management of various Departments in the Assam Secretariat. Accordingly, in 1927 and a new Department called the Transferred Department was created under a Chief Secretary with Departments, i.e. Education, Medical, Local Self-Government, Excise, Agriculture and Industries. However, these Departments functioned independently under the overall charge of the Chief Secretary of the Transferred Department.

The Assam Secretariat was re-organised in pursuance of the decisions arrived at the meeting of Secretaries on 27 July 1936 to cope up with the situation arising out of introduction of provincial autonomy by the Government of India Act, 1935. The Secretariat of the Government of Assam was to be divided into Departments, Branches and Offices. The Excluded Areas Department was formed under the charge of the Secretary to the Governor. However, the

Governor's Secretary in charge of the Excluded Areas was kept outside the purview of the Assam Secretariat. In order to enable the Governor to discharge his special responsibilities under the Government of India Act, 1935, a separate Secretariat (Governor's Secretariat) independent of the Assam State Civil Secretariat was constituted. Besides, the Political Department was designated as the Home Department and was assigned subjects pertaining to appointment and law and order. Earlier, the Judicial and Appointment Departments performed the functions assigned to Home Department. In April 1937, the Transferred Department created in 1927, under Chief Secretary was abolished.

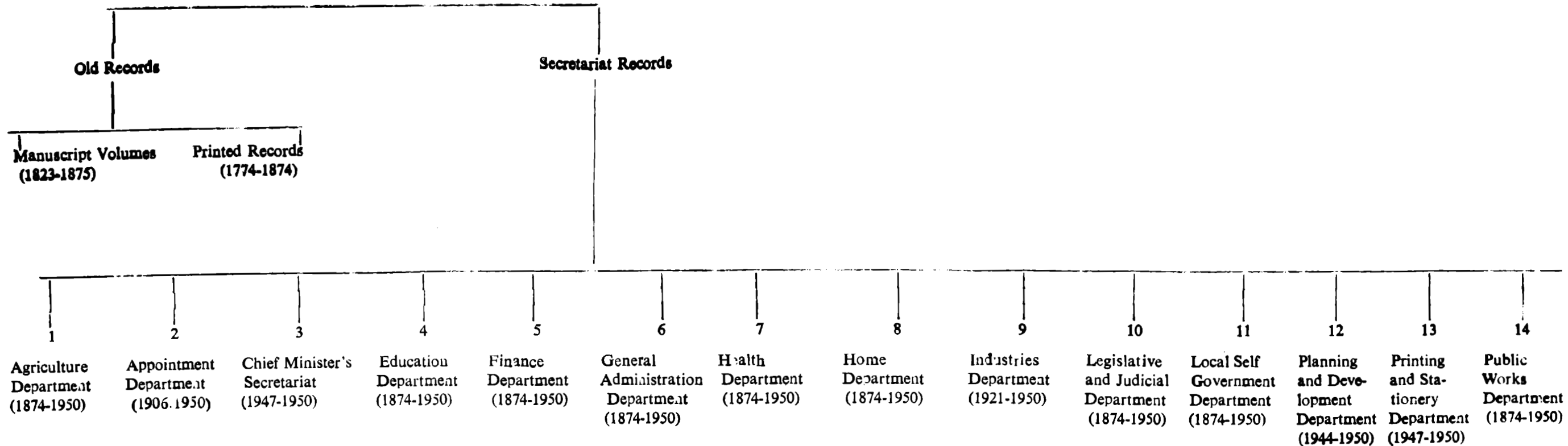
In order to deal with the growing scarcity of essential commodities arising out of World War II, a Supply Department was created in 1943. This Department was entrusted with the functions connected with enforcement of control measures to meet the situation following the outbreak of the war on the frontiers of Assam. In 1944 in order to control the export of raw cotton and market the cotton textiles, an office of Textile Commissioner was created. The Post-War Reconstruction Department was created in 1944 on the lines of a Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council constituted by the Government of India in 1941 for organising and coordinating post-war reconstruction and planning work. However, this Department was reconstituted as Planning and Development Department in 1947.

With the achievement of freedom in 1947 opportunities for rapid economic development arrived and it also witnessed spurt in industrial activity in the State. The Transport Department and Industries Department were accordingly created in October 1947.

Besides, the following Departments were created to meet the demands of development especially in the economic sphere. The Departments which were constituted during the period 1947—1950 were : Chief Minister's Secretariat, General Administration Department, Medical Department, Planning and Development Department, Printing and Stationary Department, Rural Development Department, Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Secretariat Administration Department, Town and Country Planning Department, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department.

In 1874, there were only three Departments for the entire Assam Secretariat and in 1950 the number of Departments in Assam Secretariat increased to 22.

RECORD HOLDINGS IN ASSAM STATE ARCHIVES



8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Home Department (1874-1950)	Industries Department (1921-1950)	Legislative and Judicial Department (1874-1950)	Local Self Government Department (1874-1950)	Planning and Deve- lopment Department (1944-1950)	Printing and Sta- tionery Department (1947-1950)	Public Works Department (1874-1950)	Relief and Rehabilitation Department (1947-1950)	Revenue Depart- ment (1874-1950)	Rural Development Department (1927-1950)	Secretariat Administra- tion Depart- ment (1942-1950)	Supply Department (1943-1950)	Transport Department (1943-1950)	Town and Country Planning Department (1948-1950)	Tribal and Wel- fare of Back- ward Classes Departm.ent (1935-1950)

I. OLD RECORDS*

A. Manuscript Volumes	1823—1874
B. Printed Records	1774—1874

Reference media available are : (i) *Handbook to the Old Records of the Assam Secretariat* (ii) Press List of pre-1874 records (iii) Index to the pre-1874 records in Assam Secretariat.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	5
A. Manuscript Volumes				
1.	Letters received from Government of Bengal.	1823—1874	—	73
2.	Letters issued to Government of Bengal	1834—1874	—	70
3.	Letters received from Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces	1834—1874	—	21
4.	Letters issued to Board of Revenue	1836—1860	—	38
5.	Letters received from District Officers	1836—1865	—	62
6.	Letters issued to District Officers.	1836—1865	—	46

*Old Records in Assam State Archives covering the years from 1823 to 1874 comprise the correspondence inter-exchanged between the Agent to the Governor General of India on the North-East Frontier and the Government of India, the Government of Bengal including the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, the District Officers of Assam and various other officials and authorities. These correspondence necessarily form part of the Political proceedings and Secret proceedings of Government of Bengal and Government of India and were transferred to Assam to facilitate administrative work after the creation of Chief Commissionership for Assam in 1874. These records deal with administration of the province, its topography, its flora and fauna, mineral resources, its political and administrative background, its trade routes and commercial possibilities and its problems and political significance as part of the British Empire in India.

1	2	3	4	5
B. Printed Records				
1. Records of the Government of Bengal				
Agriculture	. . .	1788—1874	10	—
Appointment	. . .	"	40	—
Education	. . .	"	4	—
Emigration	. . .	"	18	—
Finance	. . .	"	10	—
Foreign	. . .	"	6	—
Forest	. . .	"	7	—
General	. . .	"	71	—
Judic	. . .	"	31	—
Marine	. . .	"	20	—
Medical	. . .	"	6	—
Political	. . .	"	33	—
Registration	. . .	"	9	—
Statistics	. . .	"	7	—
2. Records of the Bengal Board of				
Revenue	. . .	1824—1874	110	—
3. Records of the Commissioner of				
Cooch Behar relating to Goalpara				
Foreign	. . .	1867—1874	10	—
General	. . .	"	16	—
Judicial	. . .	"	32	—
Medical	. . .	"	3	—
Political	. . .	"	3	—
P.W.D.	. . .	"	10	—
Revenue	. . .	"	26	—
4. Records of the Commissioner				
of Dacca				
General	. . .	1867—1874	2	—
Judicial	. . .	"	17	—
Political	. . .	"	1	—
Revenue	. . .	"	32	—
5. Records of the Assam				
Commissioner				
General	. . .	1828—1874	35	—
Foreign	. . .	"	14	—
Judicial	. . .	"	22	—
Medical	. . .	"	2	—
Military	. . .	"	2	—
Political	. . .	"	14	—
Revenue	. . .	"	59	—

II. SECRETARIAT RECORDS

Reference media available : (i) **Amalgamated Index to the proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1874-1919** of all the Departments are available (ii) **Amalgamated Annual Indexes, 1890-1950** of all the Departments are available.

This reference media is applicable to all the Departments described hereafter.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Revenue Department	1874—1915	671	—
2.	Revenue and Agriculture Department	1915—1921	135	—
3.	Local Self Government and Industries Department	1921—1927	12	—
4.	Agriculture Department	1927—1950	87	—

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Appointment Department	1906—1915	114	—
2.	Appointment and Financial Department	1915—1921	225	—
3.	Appointment and Political Department	1921—1937	144	—
4.	Appointment Department	1937—1950	213	—

CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Chief Minister's Secretariat	1947—1950	13	—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	General Department	1874—1912	173	—
2.	Appointment Department	1912—1915	114	—
3.	Municipal and Education Department	1915—1921	153	—
4.	Education Department	1921—1950	329	—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Revenue Department	1874—1891	207	—
2.	Accounts and Statistics Department	1891—1906	312	—
3.	Finance and Municipal Department	1906—1912	232	—
4.	Finance Department	1912—1950	788	—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	General Department	1874—1921	173	—
2.	Judicial and General Department	1921—1947	391	—
3.	General Administration Department	1947—1950	127	—

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	General Department	1874 -1912	173	—
2.	Finance Department	1912 -1915	124	—
3.	General Department	1915 -1921	218	—
4.	Education and Sanitation Department	1921 -1947	221	—
5.	Medical Department	1927 -1947	326	—
6.	Health Department	1947-1950	156	—

HOME DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	General Department	1874-1891	37	—
2.	Judicial and Political Department	1891-1908	42	—
3.	General Department	1908-1912	34	—
4.	Judicial Department	1912-1915	22	—
5.	Judicial and Political Department	1915-1921	48	—
6.	Appointment and Political Department	1921-1937	144	—
7.	Home Department	1937-1950	340	—

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk			
			Bundles	Volumes		
1.	Local Self Government and Industries Department	1921-1947	192	—		
2.	Industries Department }	1947-1950	27	—		
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>					
	Industry				25	—
	Medium Industry				15	—
	Cottage Industry	1947-1950	61	—		

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Judicial Department	1874—1891	91	—
2.	Judicial and Political Department	1891—1912	50	—
3.	Legislative Department	1912—1915	70	—
4.	Judicial and Political Department	1915—1921	192	—
5.	Judicial and General Department	1921—1947	188	—
6.	Legislative and Judicial Department	1947—1950	65	—

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	General Department	1874—1906	151	—
2.	Finance and Municipal Department	1906—1915	106	—
3.	Municipal and Education Department	1915—1921	107	—
4.	Local Self Government and Industries Department	1921—1927	117	—
5.	Local Self Government Department	1927—1950	321	—

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Post-War Reconstruction Department	1944—1947	114	—
2.	Planning and Development Department	1947—1950	54	—

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Printing and Stationery Department	1947—1950	95	—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Public Works Department . . .	1874—1950	871	—

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	1947—1950	157	—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Revenue Department . . .	1874—1915	671	—
2.	Revenue and Agriculture Department	1915—1921	135	—
3.	Revenue Department . . .	1921—1950	1276	—

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Industries Department (Cottage Industry)	1927—1947	61	—
2.	Rural Development Department . . .	1947—1950	13	—

SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Establishment (Nazarat)	1942—1950	77	—
	Accounts	1942—1950	104	—

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Supply A	1943—1950	310	—
	Supply B	1946—1950	192	—

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Transport Department	1947—1950	77	—

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Town and Country Planning Department	1948—1950	81	—

**TRIBAL AREAS AND WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES
DEPARTMENT**

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Governor's Secretariat Tribal Areas Development (Confidential)	1935—1949	604	--
2.	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department.	1949—1950	110	—

SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE ASSAM STATE ARCHIVES

1. **Abolition of the practice of sale or purchase of persons as slaves.**
Board of Revenue, 1774, No. 1.
1—17.
2. **Description of the Khasis' habitat and habits.**
Bengal Board of Revenue, 1787, F. No. 23-24, Serial
1—17.
3. **Captain Fisher's account of Manipur.**
Assam Commissioner, 1824, No. 477.
4. **Report of the Revenue Survey of Sylhet (1828) by
Lieutenant Fisher.**
Dacca Commissioner, 1828, No. 100, Serial 1.
5. **Major White's Report on British relations with the chiefs
of Upper Assam.**
Assam Commissioner, 1938, No. 419.
6. **Steamer communication between Calcutta, Dacca and
Assam, 1854.**
Government of Bengal Papers, Nos. 279/606.
7. **Papers relating to mutineers in Assam.**
Bengal Board of Revenue, 1858, F. No. 109, Serial
1—3.
8. **Insurrection of Jaintias.**
Assam Commissioner, 1860, No. 399.
9. **Opium cultivation in Assam.**
Letter issued to Government, Volume 23, 1860,
No. 16
10. **Introduction of Assamese language in the courts and
schools.**
Assam Commissioner, 1862, No. 471, A.C.
11. **Exchange of land with the Raja of Cherra for the establish-
ment of a sanatorium at Cherrapunji.**
Dacca Commissioner, 1863, File No. 114, No. 1/42.

12. Proposed shifting of headquarters of the **Khasi and Jaintia Hills** from Cherra to **Shillong**.
Letter issued to Government, Volume 32. 1865-66, No. 113.
13. Naga and Kuki uprising.
Assam Commissioner, 1871, No. 670, Nos. 1—3.
14. Correspondence connected with census work in Assam.
Government of Bengal, 1872, 142/262, Serial No. 1—5.
15. Experimental rubber plantation in Kamrup.
Government of Bengal, 1872, 143/262, Serial No. 1—15.
16. Boundary dispute between Sylhet and Jaintia Hills.
Dacca Commissioner, 1874, No. 110, Serial No. 1—20.
17. Declaration of certain forests in Kamrup as Reserved Forest.
Revenue, November, 1879, No. 177.
18. Development of Political Associations in Assam and history of press in Assam and its attitude towards **Swadeshi** movement and terrorist activities.
Political, 1880, Political History of Assam, F. No. 297.
19. Remedial measures to check the spread of Kala Azar in Assam.
Judicial, April 1893, Nos. 156—208.
20. Grant of permission to the Assam Oil Company Limited to carry out a geological survey in the North-East frontier.
Revenue, November 1915, Nos. 19—26.
21. Enquiry regarding barristers and *Vakils* practising in Assam who have suspended their practice for joining non-cooperation movement.
Judicial, March 1921, Nos. 69—85.
22. Development of weaving institute at Gauhati.
Industry, June, 1927 Nos. 75—79.

23. Preservation of ancient ruins on the hills near Numaligarh in the Golaghat Subdivision, Assam.
Education (M) June, 1935, Nos. 4—16.
24. Post-War Reconstruction Plan for the tribal areas in Assam.
Governor's Secretariat, Confidential, 1945, No. 25/C-45.
25. Relief measures for flood and earthquake in Assam.
Agriculture, 1950, A 6 A/139/50.
26. Cotton control policy and measures for increase in cotton production.
Agriculture, 1950, AGA/102/50.
27. Introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in Assam Secondary schools.
Education, 1950, ESS/62/50.
28. Proposals for the spread of education in tea garden areas in Assam.
Education, 1950, EPS/26/50.
29. Ordinance for controlling prices of essential commodities and its hoarding and profiteering.
Supply, 1950, 401/SDB/50.
30. Boundary dispute between the Rengmas of Phenshungn and Lhotas of Phiso villages in the Nagaland.
Tribal Areas Development, 1950, F. No. 44/7AD RBV/50.

DELHI

DELHI

Delhi—Brief History

Delhi became a part of British Indian territory in 1803 when Lord Lake defeated the Marathas and captured Delhi. The administration of Delhi and the neighbouring areas of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Karnal, was subsequently placed under a British officer designated as the Resident and Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

In 1819, Delhi was called a district, which had Northern and the Southern *Parganas*. With the promulgation of the Regulation V of 1832, the Office of Resident and Chief Commissioner was abolished. The Delhi Territory became part of the North-Western Provinces and its administration was entrusted to a Commissioner.

During the period 1848-1853 the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr were added to Delhi. This newly acquired territory known as Eastern *Pargana* continued to form part of Delhi till 1858 when Delhi was added to the newly formed Lt. Governorship of the Punjab. The Eastern *Pargana*, however, reverted to the North-Western Provinces.

In 1912, the Delhi Province was established by a proclamation issued by Governor-General-in-Council by which the Governor-General-in-Council took over the management of Delhi and Mehrauli from 1 October 1912. Later, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, Delhi was administered as a separate local administration under the Chief Commissioner. This arrangement continued till 1950.

In 1951, by a further enactment in the Government of India's Part (C) States Act, Delhi came to be administered by a regularly constituted Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature comprising of 48 members. Thereafter, as per the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, Delhi was constituted as Union Territory. The Legislative Assembly was abolished. The Delhi Administration became the direct responsibility of the President of India through an Administrator. Delhi continued to be governed by the Chief Commissioner till 1966, when under the provisions of Delhi Administration Act, a Lt. Governor, a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council was provided.

Delhi State Archives

The Delhi State Archives was established in 1972 as an independent Department on the recommendations of the 40th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission held at Madras in 1970.

The Archives was located at 5, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-110054 since its establishment in 1972 till August 1981. In August 1981, the Archives was shifted to Inter-State Bus Terminus Building and remained there till October 1985. It was finally shifted to its own building at 18-A, Satsang Vihar Marg, Special Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 067. Its new building has two blocks, viz. Stack Block and Administrative Block with a total plinth area of 3146 square metres. Stack Block is a six-storeyed centrally air-conditioned building—the shelf space being 3,000 linear metres. The Administrative Block is a five storeyed building having an Exhibition Hall a Research Room, a Reference Library, a Conservation Workshop and a Reprographic Unit.

The Delhi State Archives has also accessioned the stray collection of records of Resident/Commissioner (1829—1955), Delhi District Jail (1899—1955), etc. The Department has also accessioned records of the trial of Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837—1877). A rich collection of maps, private papers, reports, etc. have also been acquired.

Records, which are 30 years old, are open for consultation for bonafide researchers.* Foreigners are required to produce a letter of accreditation from their sponsoring institution as also from their respective Diplomatic Mission in India. All such applications for permission to consult records are to be addressed to the Assistant Director, Delhi State Archives, 18-A, Satsang Marg, Special Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 067.

Research Room of the Delhi State Archives remains open between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all working days, Monday to Friday. Xerox facilities are available on payment for the research scholars. The Library of the Archives has in its custody more than 5,000 publications, including reports and rare books relating to Delhi.

Growth of Secretariat

The Secretariat of Delhi Administration passed through many stages in its evolution till 1955. In 1913, with the constitution of Chief Commissionership, the Delhi Secretariat had 11 (eleven) Departments. The subjects dealt within each Department and its administrative developments effected are as hereunder :—

1. *Home Department* : It dealt with the jails, police, hospitals, lunatic asylums, appointments, leave, transfers, resignations,

*For details see 'Rules Regulating Public Access for purpose of Research to the Delhi State Archives' in Appenix 'B'

pensions, constitution of Imperial Delhi Committee, demarcation of boundaries, missionaries and grant of licences to the clubs. In 1937, these functions were taken over by the General Department and continued till 1946 when Home Department was revived again. Subjects pertaining to evacuees, revenue and judicial, registration of foreigners, fire service, broadcasting, cinematography, census, etc. were also brought under the control of Home Department in 1946.

2. *Foreign Department* : It dealt with the correspondence of the Chief Commissioner's Office with the ruling chiefs, problems of foreigners in Delhi, rules regulating the employment of Europeans in princely states, investiture of medals such as *Kaiser-i-Hind*, immigration laws, passports and visas, and purchase of lands by princely states. In 1937, the functions of this Department were taken over by the General Department and continued till 1947 when its functions were taken over by the Government of India.
3. *Finance Department* : It dealt with accounts and treasury, reports and returns of income tax, provincial revenues, etc. The work of reorganisation of the Chief Commissioner's Office and salaries of the staff also came within the purview of this Department.
4. *Confidential Department* : It dealt with the confidential matters pertaining to military, revenue, home, judicial, etc. The Department continued to be in existence till 1955.
5. *Commerce and Industries Department* : The Department was created for ensuring uniform weights and measures, preparation of excise statistics and issuing of excise licenses. It was also associated with the import of cocaine into Delhi province, working of the Factory Act and orders relating to strikes and trade unions. In 1921, this Department was bifurcated into two Departments, i.e. Department of Commerce and Department of Industry. Again, in 1937, the work of Commerce and Industry was taken over by Local Self Government Department and continued there till 1953, when a separate Industries and Labour Department was created.
6. *Education Department* : This Department dealt with matters relating to grants-in-aid to the orphanage and framing of rules and regulations regarding the vernacular examinations from 1913 to 1937. Besides education, it also looked after

some areas relating to health administration, viz. appointment of health officers for malaria survey, grant-in-aid to city hospitals, etc. It was also entrusted with the task of maintenance of gardens, parks and protection of trees, etc. In 1937, the work of Education Department was taken over by the Local Self Government Department and it remained there till 1946. However, from 1946 to 1952 this subject was taken over by Health and Public Works Departments. In 1952, a separate Education Department was created.

7. *Railway Department* : From 1913 to 1937, the Railway Department dealt with subject relating to land acquired by the Great India Peninsula Railway, railway accidents, etc. In 1937, the work of Railway Department was transferred to two newly created Departments, i.e. Local Self Government Department and General Department. In 1947, its functions were taken over by the Government of India.
8. *Public Works Department* : It dealt with subjects relating to government accommodation in Delhi, land agreements, security bonds and construction of bridges. In 1937, Local Self Government Department took over its assigned functions. In 1946, its nomenclature was again changed to Health and Public Works Department.
9. *Military Department* : It dealt with matters relating to cantonment, viz. acquisition of land for new cantonment at Delhi and extension of Cantonment Act to Delhi. The work relating to military transport, presentation of war medals to demobilised soldiers, policy and procedures regarding forfeiture of military pension also came under the purview of this Department. In 1937, the work was taken over by General Department and in 1947, its functions were taken over by the Government of India.
10. *Revenue and Agriculture Department* : This Department was entrusted with the functions relating to Cooperative Credit Societies, preparation of Revenue Survey Map of Delhi, preparation of lists of agricultural tribes in Delhi and programme of veterinary development, etc. In 1937, its functions were taken over by the Local Self Government Department. Later in 1949, judicial functions were also included and its nomenclature was changed to Judicial and Revenue Department. In 1952, it was designated General Administration and Revenue Department.

11. *Legislative Department* : This Department was created to deal with the work relating to the enactment of various Acts and Bills. This Department ceased to exist from 1938 onwards.

With the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935 and its implementation in 1937, there was a major reorganisation of Chief Commissioner's Office. In 1937, it comprised of the following five (5) Departments, viz. General Department, Local Self Government Department, Finance Department, Confidential Department, Record and Routine Department.

1. *Local Self Government Department* : This Department took over the work pertaining to commerce and industry, education, railway, public works, revenue and agriculture. Besides, it was entrusted with the work connected with all local bodies of Delhi viz. municipalities, Delhi Water and Sewage Board.
2. *Record and Routine Department* : The Department was entrusted with the work of upkeep and maintenance of records, library, stationery, central diarising of receipts, despatch and routine matters.

In 1942, rationing was introduced and a Commodity Control Organisation was, therefore, established. Simultaneously, a separate organisation for the enforcement of various control orders and measures, a Civil Supplies Department was set up. As the functions of both these Departments were complementary to each other they were placed under Food and Civil Supplies Department in 1944. Rationing was abolished in 1954, consequently this Department was also abolished in 1955.

In 1946, two new Departments were created viz. Passport and Permit Department, and Health and Public Works Department. Besides, the Home Department was revived again.

1. *Passport and Permit Department* : It dealt with the grant, removal and extension of passport, visas, administration of Foreigners Act (especially Pakistani nationals attestation of documents) etc.
2. *Health and Public Works Department* : The subjects relating to health, education, archaeology, schools and colleges and public works were transferred from Local Self Government Department to this Department.

In 1948, Department of Relief and Rehabilitation was set up in order to deal with the problems of persons displaced during partition, viz. allotment of accommodation, grant of land, and settlement of their claim against the properties left behind in Pakistan.

In 1949, General Administration Department was created to look into service matters, viz. appointment of ministerial and executive staff, delegation of powers to the heads of Departments. The Department remained in existence till 1955.

From 1949 to 1952, the judicial functions were dealt under the Revenue and Judicial Department. This Department dealt with areas like land and land tenures, land revenue and its administration, agriculture loans, famine relief and post-war reconstruction scheme. The Judicial Wing of this Department looked after the work relating to drafting of bills and statutory rules and orders, charitable endowments, appointments of public notaries and judicial magistrates, etc.

In 1950, Medical, Labour and Transport Department was established to deal with the medical institutions, dispensaries, enforcement of Boilers and Electricity Act, settlement of labour disputes, enforcement of labour laws, etc. The Transport Wing of this Department looked after the enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act.

With the expansion of administration, new Departments were created in 1952, viz. Judicial Department, General Administration and Revenue Department, Education Department, Legislative Assembly Department and Medical, Transport, Charitable Endowment Department. The changes effected in these Departments are detailed as hereunder :—

1. *Judicial Department* : In 1952, revenue functions were separated from Revenue and Judicial Department and a separate Judicial Department was created, which continued till 1955.
2. *General Administration and Revenue Department* : As a result of separation of Revenue from Judicial Department, a separate Department with the nomenclature of General Administration and Revenue Department was created to look after land and land revenue tenures, agriculture loans, land administration, famine relief, etc.
3. *Legislative Assembly Department* : In 1952 under the Government of India Part (C) States Act, 1951, the Delhi State was provided with a Legislative Assembly and the following subjects were excluded from the purview of the

Legislative Assembly like public orders, water supply, drainage, electricity, transport, and other public utility service in Delhi or New Delhi. The authority of Legislative Assembly of Delhi extended over administration of justice, prisons, public health, agriculture and industries, etc.

4. *Medical, Transport and Charitable Endowment Department* : These subjects were dealt within Home Department since 1913 but in 1937 they were taken over by the Local Self Government Department till 1950, when a separate Department entitled Medical Labour and Transport Department was created dealing with medical institutions, dispensaries, settlement of labour disputes, and enforcement of labour laws and enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act. In 1952, subject relating to Charitable Endowment was also added to Medical and Transport Department. It also looked after religious institutions and conservation of monuments. The subject relating to labour was transferred to the newly created Industries and Labour Department in 1953.

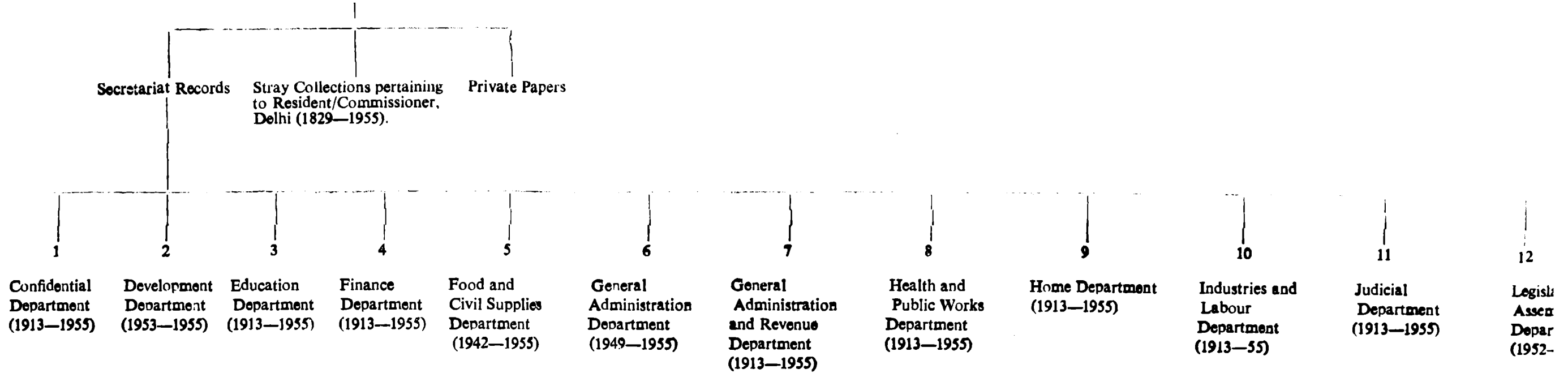
In 1953, Industries and Labour Department and Development Department were created and their functions are detailed as hereunder:

1. *Industries and Labour Department* : It dealt with the industrial strikes and took over the functions of Labour Department which was hitherto known as Medical, Labour and Transport Department.
2. *Development Department* : The Department coordinated development activities in rural areas. Agriculture Wing was separated from Revenue Department in 1953 and was taken over by the Development Department.

A post of Development Commissioner was created in 1953 and entrusted with the responsibility relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, afforestation, etc. The incumbent also coordinated the development activities in the field of industries, education, health, sanitation, etc. in the rural areas of Delhi.

In 1913, when the Chief Commissioner of Delhi was constituted, there were 11 Departments in its Secretariat and in 1955 the number of Departments in the Secretariat increased to 17 with alterations from time to time.

RECORD HOLDINGS IN DELHI ARCHIVES



7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
General Administration and Revenue Department (1913—1955)	Health and Public Works Department (1913—1955)	Home Department (1913—1955)	Industries and Labour Department (1913—55)	Judicial Department (1913—1955)	Legislative Assembly Department (1952—55)	Local Self Government Department (1937—55)	Medical, Transport and Charitable Endowment Department (1913—1955)	Passport and Permit Department (1946—1955)	Record and Routine Department (1937—1955)	Relief and Rehabilitation Department (1948—1955)

I. SECRETARIAT RECORDS

Reference media available : (i) Printed combined Annual Indexes 1913-1940 (ii) Cyclostyled combined Annual Indexes, 1941-44, (iii) Annual Accession Registers, 1945-1955 (iv) Cyclostyled Indexes of Confidential Department, 1941-50.

This reference media is applicable to all the Departments described hereafter :—

CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Confidential Department	1913—1955	250	—

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Development Department	1953—1955	45	—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Education Department	1913—1937	240	—
2.	Local Self Government Department	1937—1946	300	—
3.	Health and Public Works Department	1946—1952	200	—
4.	Education Department	1952—1955	175	—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Finance Department	1913—1955	530	—

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Commodity Control Organisation .	1942—1944	170	—
2.	Food and Civil Supplies Department .	1944—1955	280	—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	General Administration Department .	1949—1955	195	—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Revenue and Agriculture Department .	1913—1937	100	—
2.	Local Self Government Department .	1937—1949	300	—
3.	Revenue and Judicial Department .	1949—1952	60	—
4.	General Administration and Revenue Department	1952—1955	70	—

HEALTH AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Home Department	1913—1937	1200	—
2.	Local Self Government Department .	1937—1946	300	—
3.	Health and Public Works Department .	1946—1955	200	—

HOME DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Home Department	1913—1937	1200	—
2.	General Department	1937—1946	1200	—
3.	Home Department	1946—1955	1200	—

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Commerce and Industry Department	1913—1921	70	—
2.	Commerce Department	1921—1937	90	—
3.	Industry Department	1921—1937	85	—
4.	Local Self Government Department	1937—1952	300	—
5.	Industries and Labour Department	1953—1955	85	—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Home Department	1913—1948	1200	—
2.	Revenue and Judicial Department	1949—1952	60	—
3.	Judicial Department	1952—1955	55	—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Legislative Assembly Department	1952—1955	20	—

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Local Self Government Department	1937—1955	300	—

MEDICAL, TRANSPORT AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Home Department	1913—1937	1200	—
2.	Local Self Government Department	1937—1950	300	—
3.	Medical Labour and Transport Department	1950—1952	65	—
4.	Medical, Transport and Charitable Endowment Department	1952—1955	60	—

PASSPORT AND PERMIT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Passport and Permit Department	1946—1955	200	—

RECORD AND ROUTINE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Record and Routine Department	1937—1955	156	—

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volume
	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	1948—1955	120	—

II. STRAY COLLECTIONS PERTAINING TO RESIDENT/COMMISSIONER, DELHI. ACCESSIONED BY DELHI ARCHIVES (1829—1955).

1. **The Mutiny of 1857 and Mutineers** : The documents in this Collection deal with events connected with Revolt of 1857, viz. telegraphic messages, list of prisoners detained at the Red Fort and policy followed for the trial of rebels and insurgents.
2. **Ex-king of Delhi (1837-77)** : This Collection contains documents on the last Mughal King Bahadur Shah Zafar and his family and Revolt of 1857. The trial of Bahadur Shah, his deportment to Burma, etc., are few of the important subjects of this Collection.
3. **Ellenborough Tank (1859-1860)** : This Collection consists of 8 documents dealing with the construction of bungalows for the European garrison.
4. **Nawwab Hamid Ali Khan (1857-1860)** : This Collection reflects the relations between Hamid Ali Khan, an attendant of Bahadur Shah Zafar and the British.
5. **Delhi College (1837-1894)** : It was established in 1792 as Oriental College in a *sarai* near the tomb of Ghaziuddin outside Ajmeri Gate. The monetary support to the College was provided from subscriptions raised by the dignitaries of the Imperial Court, and large sum was donated by Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh. This collection contains administrative records of the College alongwith a list of principal donors of Delhi College.
6. **Dyce Sombre Case (1864-1867)** : This Collection consists of documents regarding a suit of claim, filed by the representatives of late Dyce Sombre (adopted son of Begum Samru) in 1836 for the possession of the estate in Badshahpur.
7. **Lock Hospital (1864-1896)** : Lock Hospitals were established at many places to prevent occurrence of venereal diseases amongst the British troops in India. This Collection comprises of documents pertaining to activities of the Lock Hospital.
8. **Ballabgarh (1860-1867)** : The documents in this Collection relate to overall condition of the cultivators in the villages in Ballabgarh.

9. **Mirza Ilahi Baksh Jagir Papers (1858-1904)** : These *jagir* papers relate to Mirza Ilahi Baksh, a cousin of Bahadur Shah II.
10. **Khwajanissa Begum Jagir Papers (1877)** : This Collection consists of documents regarding the grant of six villages by Alamgir II to his daughter Zamini Begum as *jagir*.
11. **Delhi District Jail Records (1899-1955)** : This Collection consists of 1454 registers relating to records of jail administration.

III. PRIVATE PAPERS

The Department has a systematic programme of acquisition of rare documents, manuscripts, paintings, books, etc. relating to Delhi lying with individuals, religious organisations, business houses, and freedom fighters. The Department has been able to acquire more than 50,000 such documents. Some of the significant collections are as follows :

1. **K. P. Shankra Collection (1930-1954)** : Shri K. P. Shankra was a freedom fighter and an advocate of the Supreme Court. This Collection of 250 papers consists of letters, articles, paper clippings and his correspondence with eminent personalities, viz. Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Shri Prem Narayan Bhargava, Smt. Sucheta Kriplani, Shri Chander Lal K. Jaisingani, etc.
2. **D. R. Handa Collection** : Shri D. R. Handa was a freedom fighter and associated with Punjab Conspiracy Case, 1929. The Collection consists of the statements of the accused and the witnesses of the Police Officer and the approvers, papers of revolutionary movements in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar. It also contains photostat copies of the manifesto of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and written statement of Bhagat Singh, B. K. Dutt, etc. Some of the material is in Urdu. The Collection comprises of 290 papers.
3. **M. C. Daver Collection (1930-1974)** : Dr. M. C. Daver was President of various Committees and member of All India National Congress Committee. The Collection consists of 120 papers including speeches of Dr. Daver on Chinese attack.
4. **Chaman Lal Azad Collection (1933-1973)** : Shri Chaman Lal was freedom fighter and Editor of *Pratap*. The Collection includes a book entitled *Revolutionary Movements in India* edited by Shri Chaman Lal, newspaper clippings (1942), photographs of Rash Behari Bose, Raj Guru, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqullah Khan, Hanumant Sahai, Anir Chand, etc. The collection consists of 26 papers, 2 pamphlets and 57 photographs.
5. **Lala Hanumant Sahai Collection (1930-1973)** : Lala Hanumant Sahai was accused in the Hardinge Bomb Case in 1912. His Collection consists of 490 papers including letters, articles, press clippings, etc. They are in Urdu, Hindi and English. These letters are addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Gulab Chand. Few articles written by Lalaji on Ghadr Movement, his diaries, biography of Lala Hardayal, and judgement papers on Delhi Bomb Case are also preserved in this Collection.

6. **Sheel Bhadr Yajee Collection (1939-1945)** : The Collection consists of 19 papers, viz. letters, pamphlets, and telegrams dealings with the activities of INA. Shri Yajee was associated with Subhash Chandra Bose and took active part during the World War II.
7. **Sri Ram (Bar-at-Law) Collection (1916-1968)** : Shri Sri Ram was associated with many social, religious, academic and medical institutions. The Collection consists of 78 papers including a few photographs.
8. **Lala Hardhiyan Singh Collection (1863-1978)** : Lala Hardhiyan Singh was a member of Municipal Committee, Delhi District appointed in the year 1891. His Collection is in Urdu and English. It contains : Lala Madho Gopal's reports on the development of education amongst Hindus and Muslims in Delhi, functions of Delhi Municipal Committee, etc.
9. **Collection of Mahant Charan Dass Sect (18th to 20th century)** : Mahant Charan Dass was a religious saint and was popular during the time of Nadir Shah's invasion. This Collection consists of 1400 papers, which are mostly in Urdu and Persian. The Collection including papers dealing with the properties donated by *Rajas* in Gurgaon and Jhajjar Districts to this sect.
10. **Lala Meena Mal Somani Collection (1950-1960)** : Lala Meena Mal Somani was a social worker and founder of an orphanage at Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi. The Collection consists of 34 volumes and 2 files and is in Urdu and English. It includes press clippings, photographs and family papers.
11. **Yash Pal Jain Collection (1938-1891)** : He was a great Hindi writer. His Collection contains 466 books and 1822 letters and papers. These books/papers deal with social, economic and political aspects.
12. **Mir Mustaq Ahmed Collection (1937-1981)** : Mir Mustaq Ahmed was a freedom fighter and executive member of Delhi Pradesh Congress. The Collection consists of approximately 200 papers in the form of person letters, photographs, press-clippings and a volume of *Harijan* covering the year 1955-1952 and 2 volumes of *Asia*.
13. **Azir-ur-Rehman Collection** : The Collection consists of 234 papers in Urdu. It contains private letters and family papers. Azir-ur-Rehman was associated with political activities of Delhi.

**SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES**

1. Note regarding policy for the trials of rebels and insurgents who participated in the Revolt of 1857.
Mutineers, 5A/1857.
2. Treatment of the King of Delhi and his family.
Ex-King, 19/1857.
3. List of prisoners detained in the Fort, dated November 15, 1855.
Mutineers, 14/1858.
4. Statistics of education in the city of Delhi by the Delhi College, dated 22 March, 1875.
Delhi College, 5/1875.
5. Introduction of electric tramways in Delhi.
Commissioner and Chief Commissioner, Delhi Division, 12/1902.
6. Proposed measures for the improvement in the conditions of Haj pilgrims.
Education, 7/1914.
7. Provision for acquisition of lands at Shahadara-Delhi for Shahadara-Saharanpur Light Railway.
Railway, 2/1920.
8. Enhancement of duty on *charas* in Delhi province.
Commerce and Industries, 18/1921.
9. Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to legal practitioners in India.
Legislative, 1/4/1923.
10. Amendment of the rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and to the Indian Stamp Rules, 1914.
Financial, 19/1925.
11. Development of Co-operative Societies in Delhi Province.
Revenue and Agriculture, 1/1925.
12. Bill to amend Special Marriage Act, 1872.
Legislative, 1/1925.

13. **Establishment of Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Daryaganj, Delhi.**
Education, 12/1926.
14. **Apprehension of deserters from the Indian Army.**
Military, 36/1927.
15. **Grant of liquor licences in the Delhi Province.**
Commerce, 15/1930.
16. **Proposals relating to the construction of new *Kutchery* buildings.**
Home, 3/67/1932.
17. **Inauguration of Reserve Bank of India.**
Financial, 76/1935.
18. **Establishment of railway warehouse for agricultural produce.**
Railway, 10/1936.
19. **Rural Public Health Organisation Scheme.**
Revenue and Agriculture, 155/1937.
20. **Activities of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.**
Education, 3/101/1937.
21. **Powers of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi under the Government of India Act, 1935.**
General, 1/39/1939.
22. **Establishment of an Imperial Research Institute at the old sewage farm at Kilokri.**
Local Self Government, 14/54/1940.
23. **Protection of ancient monuments in Delhi Province under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.**
Local Self Government, 18/5/1945.
24. **Recommendations for the award of the King's Police and Fire Service Medal.**
Confidential, 14/1946.
25. **Resettlement and rehabilitation of Muslim evacuees in Delhi Province.**
Relief and Rehabilitation, 2/1/1948.

26. Allotment of land at concessional rates to educational cultural and charitable institutions.
Local Self Government, 2/106/1951.
27. Rules and regulations regarding auction of fishery rights in Delhi.
Development, 7/1/1953.
28. Policy regarding lease deeds of lands in Delhi.
Relief and Rehabilitation, 30/1/1953.
29. Expenditure in connection with the Circuit Bench of Punjab High Court at Delhi
Judicial, 2/53/1954.
30. Printing of extraordinary gazettes of Delhi State in Hindi and Urdu.
General Administration, 3/5/55 (Apptt.)

GOA

GOA

Goa—Brief History

The discovery of the sea-route to India by Vasco da Gama after landing at Calicut in the west coast of India in May 1498 was followed by many Portuguese expeditions to India. The Portuguese occupied the island of Goa in 1510 by defeating the rulers of Bijapur. This was followed by the conquest of Diu in 1534 and Daman in 1559 from the Sultans of Gujarat. Thereafter, Goa remained the seat of Portuguese Government in India and South-East Asia.

The administration of the Portuguese Empire in India (*Estado da India Portuguesa*) synchronises with three broad phases of administration in Portugal, i.e. Monarchy (1505—1820, Constitutional Rule 1821—1910) and Republic Era (1910—1961). The head of the Portuguese Indian Empire was Viceroy or Governor who acted as the representative of the King of Portugal usually appointed for five years. The Secretary or Secretary General assisted the Viceroy on the administration of the Empire.

By the middle of the 16th century the jurisdiction of Goa extended from Sofala on the coast of East Africa to Hormuz in the Persian Gulf and from Diu to Macao in China. The Viceroy exercised direct control over this vast empire and appointed Governors/Captains/Captains-in-Chief at important towns and areas who were issued specific orders or Charters (*Alvaras*), administrative orders (*Cartas, Portarias*), etc. for administering their respective areas under their jurisdiction.

Under the Constitutional Regime (1821—1910), many reforms were introduced in the Portuguese colonies. Since 1821, the *Estado da India* was given political rights and was represented in the Parliament in Portugal by its Deputies. In 1935, the designation of the Viceroy was changed to that of Governor General. The Governor General was aided by Government Councils, viz. the General Council of the Province (*Junta Gera da Provincia*), Council of the Province (*Conselho da Provincia*) and Council of Public Revenue (*Junta da Fazenda Publica*).

The era of decentralisation in the colonial administration began during the Republic Era (1910—1961). In 1917, provincial autonomy was granted to the Portuguese State of India and accordingly the Governor General became the chief executive authority. The Chief Secretary presided over the Secretariat in Goa.

With the decline of the Portuguese power, however, their territorial jurisdiction in India was confined to Goa, Daman and Diu. The Portuguese territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was finally liberated militarily by India on 19 December 1961 and became a Union Territory in the Republic of India. Goa became a State of the Indian Union on 30 May 1987, while Daman and Diu remained an Union Territory.

Historical Archives of Goa

The Historical Archives of Goa is one of the oldest Archives in India and it was formerly known as the *Torre de Tombo do Estado da India* (literally meaning Tower of Registers of the Portuguese State in India). The Historical Archives of Goa was established in 1595 A.D. in the Viceregal Palace at Old Goa. Diogo De Couto, the learned Portuguese historian, was the first Chief Record Keeper who organised the Historical Archives of Goa on the pattern of the Portuguese Archives Office in Lisbon.

Initially, the Archives Office was attached to the Office of the Portuguese Viceroy of India and formed part of the Secretariat. The nomenclature of the Archives was changed to *Arquivo Gerale Historico do Estado da India* in 1930 and in 1937 to *Arcartorio do Governo Geral do Estado da India*. By 1952, it had developed into a separate Directorate known as *Arquivo Historico do Estado da India*. After liberation of Goa in 1961, it was renamed as *Purabhi-lekh Sangrahalaya* or Historical Archives of Goa. The records of the Archives are housed in the three storeyed functional archives building at Panaji.

The records holdings of the Historical Archives of Goa are mainly in Portuguese, apart from a few documents in Marathi, Kanarese and Persian languages. The major record holdings are Mansoon Correspondence from Portugal, Books of Peace Treaties in India, Correspondence with the Metropolitan Government, Proceedings of the State Councils, Customs, Military, Judicial, Village Communities, Civil Administration, Correspondence with the neighbouring kingdoms of Goa, i.e. the Vijayanagar Empire, the Deccan Sultanates, Maratha Empire, etc.

All records, which are 30 years old are open for consultation for bonafide researchers*. Foreigners are required to produce a letter of accreditation from their sponsoring institution as also from their respective Diplomatic Mission in India. All such applications for permission to consult records are to be addressed to the Director, Directorate of Archives, Archaeology and Museum, Government of Goa, Panaji-403001. The Research Room of the Historical Archives of Goa remains open from 10 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. on all working days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays).

*For details see 'Rules Regulating Historical Research among the records in the custody of the Directorate of Historical Archives of Goa' in Appendix 'C'

RECORD HOLDINGS OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF GOA

Records series in the custody of the Historical Archives under the Portuguese Government (1513—1914)

Other Collections in the custody of the Historical Archives under the Portuguese Government (1677—1901)

Records accessioned by the Historical Archives from various government agencies after liberation, 1962 onwards (1605—1961)

I. RECORD SERIES IN THE CUSTODY OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES UNDER PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

Reference media available are : (i) *Roteiro dos Arquivos da India Portuguesa* (Guide Book of the Archives of Portuguese India) (ii) *A Guide to the Collections of Records from the Goa Archives*, (iii) Transfer Lists.

The reference media is applicable to all the record groups described hereafter :

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
1.	Accordaos e Assentos da Camara de Goa (Resolutions and records of the meetings of the Municipal Council of Goa)	1535—1836	—	14
2.	Administracao Fiscal (Administration Fiscal)	1847—1848	—	24
3.	Bardoz — Administration Fiscal	1851—1880	—	11
4.	Ilhas — Administration Fiscal (Island of Goa)	1851—1880	—	10
5.	Salcate — Administration Fiscal	1851—1860	—	9
6.	Aforamentos (Quit-Rent-Lands)	1616—1889	—	73
7.	Agencia Portugueso em Bombaim (Portuguese Agency at Bombay)	1841—1864	—	3
8.	Agriculture	1782	—	1
9.	Alfandegas (Customs)	1593—1887 1902	—	2450
10.	Alvaras e Provisoes de sua Magestade (Orders and provisions of His Majesty)	1593—1781	—	7
11.	Almotacaria (Regulation of prices of goods)	1787—1849	—	1
12.	Assentos e Juramentos da Camara de Goa (Records of the meeting and oaths of Goa Municipal Council)	1640—1648 1674—1675 1683—1693 1765—1793	—	4
13.	Arsenal of Goa	1779—1798 1805—1853 1869—1870	—	19

1	2	3	4
14.	Bacajm (Bassein)	1610—1739	12
15.	Bambolim	1731—1759	2
16.	Bandora	1622—1735	2
17.	Bengal (Registration of the baptisms of the Mission of Bengal)	1665—1791	1
18.	Bens Nacionajs (National properties)	1844—1879	11
19.	Botiquejos (Chemists, druggists, (merchants))	1736—1738	2
20.	Camaras (Municipalities)	1765—1767	1
	Bardez	1851—1859	1
	Cacora	1842	1
	Daman	1851	1
	Diu	1851	1
	Embarbacom	1766—1843	2
	Islands of Goa	1851—1879	3
	Salcete	1691—1720 } 1780—1810 } 1851—1879 }	4
	Anais Historicos da Camara de Goa (Historical Annals of Goa Municipal Council)	1787—1849	1
	Orders of the Secretary General to the Presidents of the Municipal Camaras	1847—1848	1
21.	Camara correspondence	1698—1720 } 1747—1769 }	2
22.	Capelas (Chapels)	1715 } 1723—1832 }	4
23.	Carta Constitucional (Constitutional Charter)	1842	1
24.	Cartase Ordens (Letters and orders of Secretary General about payments)	1609—1731	131
25.	Cartas Patentes (Letters Patents)	1550—1562	1
26.	Cartas Patentes a Provisoes (Letters Patents and Provisions)	1561—1562 } 1565—1567 } 1569—1582 }	3
27.	Cartas Patentee Alvaras (Letters Patents and Charters)	1611, 1557—1568 } 1613—1614 } 1616—1622 } 1629—1875 }	272

1	2	3	4
28.	Cartas Patentes, Provisoes e Alvaras (Letters, Patents, Provisions and Charters)	1593—1743 } 1753—1754 } 1775—1797 } 1799—1834 }	38
29.	Carta Regias e Provisoes (Royal Orders and Provisions)	1726—1752	1
30.	Cartazes (Placards, safe conducts)	1704—1782 } 1792—1817 }	8
31.	Casa da Moeda (Mint)	1830	1
32.	Castigos (Register of Punishments inflicted on the soldiers of the 2nd Batta- lion of Cacadores).	1843—1860 } 1864—1871 }	6
33.	Catecumenas (Catechumenists-converts under pre- Baptismal instructions of Be-im)	1701—1861	146
34.	Ceilao (Ceylon) Mission offers	1807—1838	1
35.	Certidoes (Certificates	1602—1828 } 1857—1884 }	8
36.	Chancelaria (Chancery)	1656—1854	30
37.	Chaul	1591—1612 } 1663—1673 } 1734—1740 }	3
38.	City of Goa	1777—1782	2
38A.	Colegios (Colleges) S. Agostinho, Bom Jesus, Sam Boaventura, Choro, S. Domingos, S. Jose, S. Paulo, Populo, Rachol, S. Tomas.	1553—1876	110
39.	Comunidades das Novas Conquis- tas (Village Communities of the new conquests districts)	1595—1880	19
40.	Comunidade de Cotigao (Community of Cotigao)	1858—1880	1
41.	Comunidades das Ilhas de Goa (Village communities of the Island of Goa)	1582—1828	255
42.	Comunidades de Salcete (Village communities of Salcete)	1631—1800	100
43.	Conciliacoes (Conciliations)	1864—1870	38
44.	Condecoracoes (Badges and insignias of orders of knighthood)	1845—1877	1
45.	Confidenciais (Confidential Secretary General)	1844—1870	1
46.	Confisco (Confiscations)	1705—1892	245

1	2	3	4
47.	Confrarias (Brotherhoods)	1682—1725 1778—1844 1854—1871	7
48.	Congregacao (Brotherhood) dos Agostinianos, S. Domingos Oratorianos, India Oriental	1605—1682	24
49	Conselho de Distrito (District Council)	1845—1853	1
50.	Conselho do Estado (State Council)	1618—1624 1629—1696 1699—1740 1770—1785	11
51	Conselho de Fardamento (Council of Uniform)	1855—1857	1
52.	Conselho de Fazenda (Council of Revenue and Taxes)	1613—1781	59
53	Conselho do Governo (Governor's Council)	1822—1877	12
54.	Conselho de Guerra (War Council)	1867—1872	1
55.	Conselho de Justica (Council of Justice)	1845—1858	1
56.	Consultas do servico das Partes (Consultations regarding the service in the division)	1614—1680 1688—1701 1717—1732 1736—1742	12
57	Contas Diversas (Miscellaneous accounts)	1655—1857	8
58	Contaduria Geral (Accountant General)	1821—1844 1847—1863	5
54.	Contrato de (convents); Santo Agosti Jesus (Other schools/colleges.)	1560—1885	177
60.	Conventos Extintos (Extinct convents)	1560—1885	1
61.	Christandade (Christianity)	1513—1840	1
	Laws	1562—1843	1
	Provisions	1513—1840	1
	(These codes contain a register of the various laws for the purpose of propagating the Catholic religion in parts of India (Indexed Roteiro, pp. 61—95).		
62.	Correspondencia Para o Reino (Correspondence with Metropolitan Government)	1763 1765—1769	124

1	2	3	4
63.	Cumbarjua (Factory)	1734—1751 1785—1796 1800	20
64.	Damao (Daman)	1592 1770—1885	80
65.	Damao, Diu and Macau Correspondence	1838	1
66.	Degradados (Exiles) (To Mozambique, Timor, Diu, Royal Arsenal of Goa, Power Battery of Goa, also exiles from Goa to Mozambique)	1828—1834 1881—1892	5
66A.	Diu	1591—1597 1698—1888	163
67.	Diplomas de Nomacau (Appointment diplomas)	1847—1873	5
68.	Dizimos (Tithes)	1683—1685 1683—1685 1752—1754 1758—1763 1768	4
69.	'Historical memorial on the establish- ment of agrarian tithes-Goa, Bardez and Salcete'. Of great interest to the economic history of Goa. (Indexed Roteiro, pp. 101-102).	1793	1
70.	Efeitos (Terms of receipts of effects)	1744—1750	1
71.	Embaixada a China (Embassy in China)	1669	1
72.	Erario Real (Royal purse)	1765—1770 1817—1829	3
73.	Escravos (Slaves)	1682—1759 1855	10
74.	Escrituras Publicas (Public contracts) Public contracts in Marathi	1753—1898 1776—1867	542 359
75.	Estanco Real (Royal Tobacco Vendor)	1686—1693	1
76.	Estrangeiros (Foreigners)	1815—1881	23
77.	Fazenda (Revenue and treasury)	1712—1902	139
78.	Feitorias (Factories) : (Indexed, Roteiro, pp. 112—114)	1667—1684	1
	Bacaim	1701 1722—1725 1728—1729	3
	Chaul	1680—1736	1

1	2	3	4
	Diu	1686—1704 } 1763—1773 } 1781—1796 } 1798 } 1807—1810 } 1842—1885 }	16
	Goa	1722 } 1735—1852 }	13
	Mangalore	1741; 1763 } 1769; 1770 } 1740 }	4
	Sofala	1740	1
	Surrate (Surat)	1740	1
79.	Feitores (Factories agents)	1710; 1764 } 1771; 1773 } 1879—1880 }	5
80.	Fianças (Securities)	1626—1630 } 1635—1660 } 1761 }	4
81.	Forais (Registers of taxes paid to the King)		
	Island of Goa	1517; 1567	8
	Bardez	1647; 1771 } 1800 }	7
	Salcete	1567 } 1622—1694 } 1800 }	9
82.	Foros (Quit-rents)	1682—1723 } 1770—1792 } 1819 } 1868—1888 }	11
83.	Fortalezas (Fortresses)	1545—1694	4
84.	Gerais (General volumes)	1843—1879	12
85.	Gaocares (Gaonkars)	1770	1
85A.	Homenagens (Respects, homages)	1638—1640 } 1656—1737 } 1744—1805 } 1842—1877 }	8
86.	Hospital Real Militar (Royal Military Hospital)	1777—1830 } 1835; 1838 } 1886 }	6
87.	Imprensa Nacional (National Press)	1835—1839 } 1849—1862 }	3
88.	Inquisition	1782—1832	4
89.	Inventories	1759—1862	2
90.	Japan	1576—1769	4

1	2	3	4
91. Jesuits		1664 1684—1760 1762—1806 1845—1846	46
92. Juntas (Boards)		1762—1770 1874—1886	11
93. Justice		1779—1837 1874	15
94. Licencas (Licenses-liquor and tobacco)		1845—1846	3
95. Livros-Azul, Morato, Vermelho, Verde (Blue mulberry, red and green books)		1544—1873	10
96. Macao		1667—1861	119
97. Majm		1835	1
98. Malabar		1759—1760	4
99. Marata (Examination in the Marathi language)		1875	1
100. Mercês, Mercês Gerais (Wills)		1607—1883	61
101. Militia		1763—1894	1063
102. Missoes (Missions)		1665—1791	7
103. Mozambique		1675—1679 1709—1740 1749—1884	22
104. Moncoes do Reino (Correspondence from Lisbon)		1557—1914	456
105. Nagar-Haveli		1783	1
106. Namoxins (Assignment of landed property)		1630; 1646 1737—1740 1759; 1762—1857	10
107. Norte provincia (Province of North i.e. Bassein)		1686—1696 1715—1720	3
108. Noviciado de Choraõ (Noviciates of Choraõ)		1714—1842	11
109. Ordens Regias (Royal orders)		1630—1645 1660—1666 1676—1868	26
110. Paco (Mesa do) (Palace table)		1774—1778	1
111. Padroado (Royal patronage)		1845—1846	1

1	2	3	4
112.	Passaportes (Passports)	1783—1803 1817—1908	9
113.	Pensoes (Pensions)	1698—1908	21
114.	Pensoes de Sendi (Tax of shendi or toll charges)	1758; 1768	2
115.	Pernem	1749—1765 1852	5
116.	Porta (Inward Books)	1809—1880	153
117.	Portarias (Grants, Government orders, etc.)	1735—1738	55
118.	Posses (Possession reporting for, etc.)	1710—1720 1733—1746 1788—1844 1877—1887	5
119.	Prases da Coroa (Appointments by Crown)	1774—1830 1857	11
120.	Perfeitura (Prefects)	1835	1
121.	Processos Judiciais (Judicial processes)	1592 1722—1852	17
122.	Professores Primarios (Principal teachers)	1835	1
123.	Provedoria (Proveditor) (Listed Roteiro, pp. 157—160)	1720—1839	101
124.	Provisoes, Alvarase Regimentos (Provisions, charters and regulations) (Listed Roteiro, pp. 161-188)	1515	2
125.	Provisoes (Provisions)		
	Cristandade (Christianity)	1515—1843	2
	Vice-Reis (Viceroy)	1600—1612 1621	3
	Estanco do Tabaco (Tobacco Vendor)	1686—1693	1
	Fazenda (Treasury)	1688—1699 1757—1759	2 14
	Diu	1731—1740 1780—1801 1806—1819 1830—1833 1841—1861 1867	36

1	2	3	4
	Regias (Royal)	1766—1825	— 1
	Damao, Diu, Macau,	1769—1846	— 10
	Mozambique, Solar and Timor, etc. Erario Real (Royal Exchequer)	1765—1770 } 1791—1829 }	— 5
	Governo Provincial (Provincial Governor)	1786—1837	— 1
	Casa de Moeda (Mint)	1834—1841	— 1
	Others	1626—1669 } 1687—1691 } 1718; } 1726—1752 }	— 5
126.	Provisoes, Alvaras e cartas Patentes (Provisions, Charters and Patents)	1558—1593 } 1716—1729 } 1768—1771 }	— 4
127.	Quilimane	1742	— 1
128.	Rachol	1793—1853	— 1
129.	Ranes de Sanquelim (<i>Rajas</i>)	1746—1797 } 1856—1859 }	— 2
130.	Relacao de Goa (Report on Goa)	1526—1835 } 1869—1884 }	— 5
131.	Regedorias (Civil Magistracies).	1847—1898	— 1
132.	Regimentos (Rules of the office of Accounts; Listed Roteiro, pp. 191-192)	1554—1731	— 1
133.	Regimentos (Regulations)	1568; 1589 } 1595; 1626 } 1675; } 1746—1764 } 1804; 1833 }	— 10
134.	Regimentos e Instrucoes (Regulations and instructions)	1564—1666 } 1684—1869 }	— 25
135.	(Indexed)	1830—1839	— 1
136.	Reisvisinhos (Neighbouring Kings)	1619—1753 } 1770—1842 }	— 22
137.	Vice-Reis e Governadores (Viceroys and Governors; Listed Roteiro, pp. 195—199)	1604—1837	— 1
138.	Rendas do Estado (Revenues of the State)	1591—1838 } 1882—1887 }	— 20

1	2	3	4
139.	Registos Gerais (General registers) Senado de Goa (Senate of Goa)	1570—1592 } 1609—1623 } 1629—1631 } 1640—1659 } 1675—1680 } 1688—1697 } 1708—1716 } 1724—1733 } 1741—1754 } 1765—1775 } 1777—1804 } 1816—1876 }	31
	Senate of Diu	1606—1643 } 1715—1743 } 1758—1828 }	12
	Fazenda (Revenue and Taxes)	1769—1786	33
	Secretaria Geral (Secretary General)	1802—1904	53
140.	Requerimentos (Requisitions)	1729—1772 } 1775—1780 } 1783—1904 }	72
141.	Saguates (Gifts)	1598; 1688	2
142.	Sale Abcari (Salt and Excise)	1880	1
143.	Spais de Chorao (Marshes of Chorao)	1843—1849	1
144.	Secretaria-Geral (Secretary General)	1688—1904	204
145.	Segredo (Secret)	1635—1647 } 1711—1715 }	2
146.	Selo (Stamp)	1815—1888 } 1841—1849 }	2
147.	Seminary of Chorao	1685—1715 } 1738—1762 } 1772; 1784 } 1793 } 1796—1845 }	15
148.	Seminary of Rachol	1790 } 1796—1855 }	12
149.	Senado de Goa Acordacsoe Assentos (Senate of Goa, decisions and records of meetings)	1535—1537 } 1572—1583 } 1592—1723 } 1765—1793 } 1823—1836 }	15
150.	Senado de Goa Almotacaria (Board of Control of Prices)	1768; 1791 } 1797; 1799 } 1806—1849 } 1851—1854 }	19

1	2	3	4	
151.	Senado de Goa Alvaras e Provisoes (Charters and provisions of His Majesty)	1593—1781	—	3
152.	Senado de Goa Anais (Annals)	1787—1849	—	1
153.	Senado de Goa— Assentos e Juramentos (Records of meetings and oaths)	1640—1648 } 1674—1693 } 1765—1793 }	—	4
154.	Senado de Goa-Bandos (Edicts)	1707—1769 } 1777—1829 }	—	2
155.	Senado de Goa Cartas, Alvaras e Provisoes (Letters, Charters and Provisions)	1623—1654 } 1733—1740 }	—	7
156.	Senado de Goa-Cartas do Governo (Orders of the Governor)	1668—1675 } 1713—1871 }	—	13
157.	Senado de Goa Cartas Patentes (Letters, Patents)	1596—1603 } 1612—1622 } 1644—1646 } 1660—1664 } 1680—1688 }	—	8
158.	Senado de Goa Cartas Regias (Royal charters)	1529—1611 } 1630—1756 }	—	5
159.	Senado de Goa-Capela de Santa Catarina (Chapel of St. Catherine)	1740—1743 } 1810—1866 }	—	
160.	Senado de Goa Chancelaria (Chancery)	1772—1834	—	3
161.	Senado de Goa-Termos de Conciliacoes (Conditions of conciliations)	1838	—	1
162.	Senado de Goa Correspondencia Diversa (Miscellaneous correspondence)	1676—1708 } 1859—1909 }	—	3
163.	Senado de Goa-Fiancas (Guarantees)	1643—1645 } 1695—1721 } 1770—1779 } 1817—1818 }	—	4
164.	Senado de Goa-Juizes (Judgements)	1803—1838 } 1854—1899 }	—	5
165.	Senado de Goa-Marcas de Ourives (Gold and silversmith marks)	1777—1834	—	1
166.	Senado de Goa-Termos das Obras (Terms of works)	1654—1655 } 1770—1773 } 1791—1854 }	—	6

1	2	3	4	
167.	Senado de Goa-Termos Gerais (General registers)	1570—1592 1609—1623 1629—1631 1640—1659 1675—1680 1688—1697 1708—1716 1724—1733 1741—1754 1765—1775 1777—1804 1814—1876	—	31
168.	Senado de Goa Arremetacao das Rendas (auctions to collect revenues)	1650—1756 1766—1816 1836—1879	—	12
169.	Senado de Goa-Bens (Municipal properties)	1764—1787	—	1
170.	Senado de Goa-Diversos Officiors (Various offices)	1776—1790 1822—1854	—	5
171.	Senado de Goa-Venda do papel selado (Sale of sealed documents)	1742—1813 1820—1838	—	3
172.	Senado de Goa Varia (Miscellaneous)	1565—1572 1623—1626 1773—1877	—	23
173.	Sermoes (Sermons)	1695	—	1
174.	Servicos (Duties) Sul (Naval Division)	1751—1838 1760	—	5 2
175.	Sundem (Negotiations of the House of the King of Sundem)	1838	—	1
176.	Telegrams (in English)	1859—1861	—	1
177.	Tesouraria Geral (Treasury General)	1777—1793 1825—1826	—	4
178.	Testamentos (Wills)	1709—1835	—	44
179.	Timor	1769—1831 1838 1857—1866	—	12
180.	Tombos (Archival registers)	1553—1562 1566—1568 1572—1591 1835	—	24
181.	Tratados da India (Treaties of India)	1571—1865	—	5
182.	Vassalgem (Vassalage)	1746—1797	—	1
183.	Vencimentos (Salaries of ecclesiastical and civil functionaries)	1770—1771 1775—1804 1844—1846	—	4
184.	Vias de Sucessao (Manner of succession)	1742—1845	—	2

II. OTHER COLLECTIONS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES UNDER THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

Sl No	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
1. Records of the Directorate of Civil Administration				
	Caminho de Ferro (Railways)	1886—1889	--	2
	Cartas Patentes e Alvaras (Patents, charters and briefs)	1844—1896	—	2
	Comissao de Inquerito Aduaneiro (Commission of Inquiry into customs)	1895—1896	—	1 ⁴
	Conselho do Governo (Governor's Council)	1877—1901	—	2
	Conselho de Provincia (Provincial Council)	1856—1891	—	8
	Correspondencia Entrada (Inward correspondence)	1879—1900	—	43
	Correspondencia Saida (Outward correspondence)	1851—1901	5	13
	Correspondencia	1882—1900	—	5
	Confidential Diplomas	1883—1900	—	8
	Estatistica (Register of correspondence of statistics)	1800—1882	—	2
	Estrangeiro (Foreigners)	1856—1900	—	2
	Junta General of the Province Justice	1887—1896	—	1
	Justice	1884—1900	—	3
	Licencas de Brincos (Cachery's licenses)	1852—1900	—	1
	Ports	1881—1900	—	37
	Portarias (Government orders)	1881—1900	22	2
	Requerimentos (Requisitions)	1880—1899	50	—
	Termos de Passe (Terms of authority)	1878—1901	—	1
2. Records of the Directorate of Fazenda (Revenue and Accounts)				
	Alardo (Review of forces of Daman)	1759—1775	—	8
	Alfandegas (Customs Houses)	1749; 1793	—	5

1	2	3	4
	Almoxarifados (Customs Receiver)	1787—1799	— 2
	Arsenal	1775—1870	— 31
	Assentamentos (Registrations)		
	Priests	1860—1888	— 27
	Missionaries	1851—1857	— 30
	British India		
	Barcos (Ships of Mozambique) .	1762; 1785 } 1789	— 4
	Bens Confiscados (Confiscated goods)	1771—1793	— 8
	Cabedal de Giro (Working capital)	1755	— 1
	Carreira de Vapores (Capital accounts for the establishment of a steamer line on the rivers of Goa)	1850	— 1
	Casade Moeda (Mint)	1834—1858	— 8
	Contas Correntes (Current accounts)	1761—1799 } 1834—1844	— 15
	Corvetas, Fragatas e Brigues (Corvettes frigates and brigs)	1783—1791 } 1808; 1825 } 1841; 1842 } 1862—1863 } 1865—1866 }	— 10
	Estanco Real (Royal Tobacco Vendor)	1770—1797	— 2
	Impostos (Excise)—Brandy	1778	— 1
	Palm tree juice	1782—1785	— 10
	Literary subsidies	1787—1799	— 3
	Imprensa Nacional (National press)	1853	— 1
	Petrechos de Guerra (War armanents)	1799	— 1
	Receitas e Despesas (Receipts and charges)	1737; 1749 } 1756—1799 } 1833; 1852 } 1856—1861 }	— 59
	Registos (Registers)	1775; } 1786—1794 } 1834—1840 }	— 7
	Rendas Resis (Royal revenue)	1787—1799	— 6
	Tobacco	1677—1815	— 154
	Termos (Terms of State revenue auctions)	1771—1815	— 4

III. RECORDS ACCESSIONED BY THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AFTER LIBERATION (1962 ONWARDS)

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
1.	Tribunal Administrativo (Administrative Tribunal)			
	Recursos (Appeals)	1944—1954	—	1315
	Registos (Registers)	1933—1961	—	205
2.	Administracao Comunidades (Administration of the Village Communities)			
	Bardez	1812—1957	—	3770
	Sacete	1735—1961	—	7000
	Ponda	1828—1957	44	832
	Ilhas	1882—1961	29	266
	Pernem	1835—1918	—	692
	Canacona	1844—1900	—	497
3.	Procuradoria de Republics (Advocate General's Office)			
	Different files and books	1862—1949	—	296
4.	Escols de Artes e Officios Valopi (Arts and Professional School Valopi)			
	Different Registers	1935—1961	—	21
5.	Captain of Ports, Mormugao	1916—1961	—	148
6.	Registo Civil (Civil Registration)			
	Birth, baptism, death, marriages and adoption in different <i>Talukas</i>	1605—1957	—	9000
7.	Commissao Parmanente de Argueologac (Permanent Committee of Archaeology)			
	Correspondence and other books files	1931—1959 1932—1939	— —	45 7
8.	Commissioner of Excise	1946—1961	—	13
9.	Directorate of Accounts	1703—1961	—	7879

1	2	3	4
10. Processos Judiciais (Judicial Files)			
	Julgado Municipal, Diu Civil and criminal cases.	1900—1932	— 1595
	Judcial Court, Salcete-Inventarios or fanologicos (Orphan inventories)	1865—1933	— 7500
	Processos Civeis (Civil cases)	1905—1933	— 11800
	Processos Criminais (Criminal cases)	1877—1933	— 13800
	Policia Correccional (Police cases)	1877—1933	— 1800
	Ouvidoria (Court files)	1748—1934	— 3914
	Chancelaria (Office of Diplomatic business)	1751—1833	— 636
11. Land Registration			
	Bardez	1833—1961	— 530
	Iilhas	1872—1961	— 215
	Iilhas (Indexes)	1844—1960 (with gaps)	— 104
	Bicholim and Bardez	—	— 71
	Index (Bicholim and Bardez)	—	— 137
12. Mamlatdar of Taluka Revenue			
	Canacona	1884—1957	— 2285
	Canacona Devasthan Section	1882—1961	— 1480
	Tiswadi	1927—1957	— 175
13. Military Records			
	Military Records (Macao, Timor, Guinea, Mozambique, etc Goa, Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli)	1898—1961 1812—1961 (with gaps)	— 9804 382 8977
	Military and Miscellaneous	1812—1961	2864 52991
14. Mormugao Port Trust			
		1841—1961	— 5185
15. Documentos Notarias (Notarial Records)			
	Escrituras publicas (Notarial Deeds)		
	Bardez	1837—1957	— 1937
	Iilhas	1836—1955	— 595
	Pernem	1895—1931	— 78
	Quepem	1865—1959	— 76
	Salcete	1837—1958	— 2318
	Indices de Escrituras Publicas (Indices of notarial deeds)		
	Bardez	1864—1957 1900—1957	— 23 — 17
	Iilhas	1879—1920	— 9
	Salcete	1843—1877	— 11
	Quepem	1879—1920 1829—1958	— 22 — 40

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Outros documentos notarias (Other notarial records)			
	Livros de Averbamentos (Register of marginal notes)	1927—1956	—	10
	Registo de protesto de letras (Bills of Exchange, their protestations)	1904—1951	—	21
	Livros de registo de Procuracoes (Registers of Powers of Attorney)		—	34
	Registo de emolumentos (Registers of fees)	1931—1951	—	8
	Livros de apresentacao de documentos (Registers of filed documents)	1931—1956	—	4
	Indices de autografos (Indices of specimen signatures)	1864—1921	—	3
	Nota de aprovacao de (Approval of testaments)	1878—1946	—	2
	Abertura de Sinais (Specimen signatures)	1864	—	2
	Registo de Sinais (Register of specimen signatures)	1867—1800	—	1
	Registo de Procuracao e outros actos (Registers of Powers of Attorney and other acts)	1867—1878	—	1
	Inventario do cartorio (Inventory of the Notarial Office)	—	—	1
	Livros de Registo de Correspondencia (Registers of correspondence)	1901—1955	—	2
	Indice de testamentos cerrados (Index of testaments privately made)	1878—1936	—	1
	Relacao de procuracoes (Lists of Power of Attorney)	—	—	2
	Indice de Actos (Indices of Notarial Acts)	1842—1855 } 1903—1908 }	—	2
	Inventariode escrituras (Lists of deeds)	1892—1903	—	1
17.	Documents Para Viagem (Passport Records)	1954—1961	—	233
18.	Relacao dos Processos do Tribunal Military de Goa (TMT) (Territorial Military Tribunal of Goa/ Freedom Fighters, records)	1895—1959	—	1766
19.	Secretariat Records :			
	Governo Geral do Est-ado de India Reparticao do Gabinete, Secretariat do Conselho do Governo and Secretariat do Conselho do Legislativo.	1932—1960	—	3760

NOTES ON THE RECORD HOLDINGS OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF GOA (MAJOR GROUPS)

1. **Alfandegas (Customs)** : The Customs records contain information on entry and departures of ship, customs, levies, receipts, correspondence, terms of various customs houses, imports, exports, regulation, despatches, orders, accounts, map, letters, registers, etc.
2. **Assentos do Conselho da Fazenda : (Proceedings and Assents of the Council of Revenue and Taxes) 1613—1781** : These are the proceedings of the Revenue Council of the Portuguese Government of Goa.
3. **Assentos do Conselho do Estado (Proceedings and Assents of the State of Goa) 1618—1750** : These proceedings and minutes of the Council of the Government of Goa are in 9 volumes covering the period from 1618 to 1750. These documents included the policy decisions and matters of the then Government of Goa.
4. **Cartas Patentes e Alvaras (Letters of Patent and Charters) 1593—1810** : It comprises correspondence with various military officials regarding instructions on various administrative matters.
5. **Cartazes (Cards for safe conduct) 1704—1870** : Cartazes were the certificates issued by the Portuguese authorities to the ships of alien nations for ensuring their safe navigation.
6. **Comunidades (Village Communities) 1582—1961** : The records pertain to the administration of the villages in Goa during the Portuguese rule.
7. **Correspondencia Para o Reino (Correspondence with the Metropolitan Government) 1763—1769** : This series comprises correspondence pertaining to the letters sent to Portugal for seeking specific instructions on various issues concerning relations with neighbouring kingdoms, situation in India, etc.
8. **Feitorias (Factories) 1667—1885** : The documents of this series are letters, charters, accounts, inventories, provisions, correspondence, etc. pertaining to the factories of the Portuguese at Bassein Chaul, Diu, Goa, Mangalore, Siam, Sofala and Surat.

9. **Livros das pazes e Iratados de India (Books of Peace Treaties in India) 1575—1875** : This series of five books contain treaties signed by the Portuguese with neighbouring states in India, East Africa, Asia with other European powers during 1575—1875.
10. **Military records 1812—1861** : The records of the military services are the largest collection available at Goa Archives. These records cover the period from 1812—1861. They deal with correspondence on the activities of Supreme War Council on Uniforms, transfer of personnel, movement of troops, decisions of the Military Justice Council registration of the Prisoners, daily orders, regimental orders, general recruitment of civilian troops, military personnel, correspondence regarding military conduct and affairs, etc.
11. **Moncoes do Reino (Monsoon Correspondence from Portugal) 1560—1914** : The Moncoes do Reino series of records comprise of correspondences sent from Portugal during the Monsoon season. It contains instructions, letters, reports, etc. received at Goa every year from Portugal and Spain in the Monsoon Season, i.e. from June to September, with enclosures containing copies of replies despatched from Goa during the period from December to March. These books contain only despatches from Portugal to Goa. They do not include original correspondence sent to Lisbon though in many cases relevant extracts of these correspondence are quoted in them. The collections comprise of direct correspondence from Lisbon to Goa which has great importance for study of Portuguese expansion in Asia, their trade rivalries with Arabs and European powers and relations with neighbouring states in South Asia and East Africa.
12. **Ordens Regias (Royal Orders) 1630—1868** : This Collection comprise of Royal orders issued from Portugal and Brazil during the period 1630 to 1868 with the signatures of the rulers appended on it.
13. **Regimentos e Instrucoes (Regulations and Instructions) 1564—1869** : This Collection contains the bye-laws and instructions received from time to time from the Royalty and Viceroys to the military officials about the strategies to be adopted with regard to strategy and plans of defence in Indian Ocean and military bases.

14. **Reis Visinhos (Neighbouring Kings) 1691—1842** : This series comprising of 22 volumes includes the correspondence from Goa with the neighbouring rulers and princes of India.
15. **Miscellaneous Collection** : Miscellaneous collection of Archives include documents pertaining to foreign countries such as Sri Lanka, Japan, Mozambique, Siam, Sotola, Timor and Macao.

**SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE
HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF GOA**

1. **Creation of Torre do Tombo (Records Office) in Goa.**
Monoes do Reino, Lisbon, 13 February, 1602, No. 5,
F. No. 60.
2. **Decision of the King of Portugal regarding aid and patronage of the construction of ships in the shipyards of India.**
Moncoes do Reino, Libson, 15 February 1603, No. 7,
F. Nos. 136-137.
3. **Order of the King of Portugal that the people of Goa should not make use of palanquin while travelling.**
Orders Regions, Madrid, 31 March 1631, No. 2, F. No.
8 V.
4. **Instructions of the King of Portugal to the Viceroy at Goa to maintain friendly relations with Shahjahan, the Mughal King.**
Orders Regias, Lisbon, 28 February 1632, No. 2, F,
No. 17.
5. **Conversion of the people to Christianity in Goa.**
Moncoes do Reino, 23 February 1691, No. 55 B, F.
No. 499.
6. **Chart showing details of troops of the Portuguese India.**
Moncoes do Reino, 20 January 1758, No. 130 A, F.
Nos. 193-198.
7. **Royal order on ecclesiastical matters in Spain and Portugal.**
Moncoes do Reino, Ajuda, 27 May, 1759, No. 132 A,
F. Nos. 217-273.
8. **Letter of the Viceroy to Portuguese envoy in Mughal Court to protect Portuguese interests.**
Reis Vizinhos, Goa, 15 May 1715, No. 8, F. Nos. 19-
19 V.
9. **Decision of the Viceroy to punish the soldiers for trespassing and creating disturbances in the Chandranath Temple.**
Cartas e Orders, Portarias, Panclim, 22 January 1746,
No. 875, F. No. 60 V.
10. **Plans of reconstruction of the Church of Agra as per the plans drawn in Goa.**
Canara, Goa 16 March 1747, No. 2, F. No. 5 V.

11. Establishment of Arsenal and Marine Navy at Goa.

Regimentos e Instrucoes, Palacio de Ajuda, 10 February 1774, No. 1438, F. No. 25-38.

12. Report from the Governor of Portuguese India regarding the revival of agriculture in Goa.

Moncoes do Reino, Panaji, 13 June 1776, No. 158 A, F. Nos. 151-152 V.

13. List of medicinal plants usually found in the region of River Sena in Africa and in Goa.

Moncoes do Reino, Goa, 27 April 1779, No. 178 B, F. No. 645-648.

14. Petitions to the Portuguese Crown by businessmen and other inhabitants of Goa and Daman seeking permission for the performance of religious ceremonies in their houses.

Moncoes do Reino, Palace of Ajuda, 24 March, 1781, No. 162-A, F. No. 109.

15. Royal concurrence for the establishment of rope factory and cultivation of hemp plants.

Moncoes do Reino, Lisbon, 12 March 1784, No. 168.

16. Chart showing village-wise survey of plantations and productions of crops like black pepper, coffee, cereals, etc., in Ilhas for the year 1788.

Moncoes do Reino, Ilhas, December, 1788, No. 170-C, F. No. 688 V.

17. Rules regarding duties imposed on textiles shipped from Goa and other ports of the Malabar coast for promoting commerce.

Moncoes do Reino, Ajuda, 27 May 1789, No. 171-B, F. No. 497-498.

18. Account of various designs of Bhonsales of Sawantwadi against the Portuguese.

Moncoes do Reino, Goa, 21 April 1791, No. 172-B, F. Nos. 501-502.

19. Request of Nana Farnavis to the Portuguese Governor for negotiations regarding return of Sadashivgad fort to the Marathas.

Modi (Marathi) Documents, Poona, 1791, No. 128.

20. **Statistical chart showing inhabitants in villages under Salcete taluka.**

Moncoes do Reino, Salcete, 1806, F. No. 146.

21. **New Political Constitution of Portuguese monarchy.**

Moncoes do Reino, Lisbon, 4 April 1838, No. 212, F. Nos. 275-292.

22. **Treaty of commerce and navigation between the Queen of Portugal and Emperor of France.**

Moncoes do Reino, Lisbon, March 1854, No. 228, F. No. 189-197.

23. **Royal decrees for general elections of the members of the Assembly.**

Moncoes do Reino, Lisbon, 26 March 1856, No. 232, F. Nos. 136-141.

24. **Communication of the Portuguese Governor General regarding revolt of troops on British India during 1857.**

Correspondencia Para O Reino, Panjim, 2 June 1857, No. 1690, F. No. 176.

25. **Governor General's note on the measures for protecting and defending Portuguese assets in India.**

Correspondencia Para O Reino, Goa, 12 April 1859, No. 67, F. No. 218-218 V.

26. **Documents regarding the discovery of medicine on Zambesian fever by Dr. Livingstone.**

Moncoes do Reino, Tete, 28 November 1861, No. 235, F. Nos. 333-335.

27. **Act passed by the British Parliament regarding suppression of slavery.**

Moncoes do Reino, London, 12 August 1872, No. 215-A, F. No. 243.

28. **Agreement signed between the Maratha Railway Company and Portuguese Railway Company for regulating and co-ordinating the arrival and loading of cargo at Mormugao Port.**

Moncoes do Reino, Goa, 9 November 1882, No. 9201, F. No. 1109.

29. Chart showing the different semaphoric (signalling) stations in Goa.

Moncoes do Reino, Agenda, 25 May 1891, No. 9210 A, F. No. 229.

30. Levy of new cesses by Portuguese Government on tobacco to make up the monetary losses due to the war with Sambhaji Raje.

Moncoes do Reino, Goa, 10 December 1891, No. 49, F. No. 273.

TAMIL NADU

75—76

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TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu—Brief History

Modern Tamil Nadu has emerged from Madras Presidency of the British administration. The beginning of the English settlements in Madras started with acquisition of lands in 1639 for construction of a fort in Madraspatnam. A year later, on 23 April 1640 foundation was laid for a small fort later to become Fort St. George. In 1653, Fort St. George was made a separate Presidency and a year later it became the headquarters of the English settlements on the Coromandel coast, which later on, included areas from Northern Circars to Cape Comorin (with the exception of certain French and Danish settlements).

At the time of Indian independence on 15 August 1947, Madras State comprised of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and some territorial areas of present Kerala. In 1953, however, the Madras State bifurcated into two states, viz. Andhra Pradesh, comprising of Telugu speaking areas and Madras State, comprising Tamil speaking areas. The old capital city of Madras was retained in the Madras State.

Under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the Madras State was further divided into the states of Kerala, Mysore and Madras. Later, on 1 April 1960, territories comprising of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh was transferred to Madras State in exchange of territories from the Chingleput and Salem Districts. In August 1968, Madras State was renamed as Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu State Archives

Tamil Nadu State Archives formerly known as Madras Record Office was established in 1909. Prior to the creation of the Madras Record Office, the records in the various Secretariat Departments at Fort. St. George were organised in the Council Room in 1805. In that year, Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras, gave instructions for centralising the work of record keeping from different departments by separating important records and placing them in charge of a Record Keeper. A separate building to house these records was constructed between the period 1909—1938. It comprised of an administrative block and 9 records blocks. In 1911, a Curator was appointed in the Madras Record Office which was placed under the administrative control of the Public Department.

In June 1971, the nomenclature of the Madras Record Office was changed to Tamil Nadu State Archives and its Curator was re-designated as the Director of Archives. In 1973, the post of the

Director of Archives was upgraded to that of Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research.

The holdings of the Tamil Nadu State Archives are broadly divided into the following series :

1. Secretariat Records (1670—1960).
2. Other Series (1657—1960).

All records which are 30 years old are open for consultation for bonafide researchers.* Foreign scholars are required to produce a letter of accreditation from their respective sponsoring institutions as also from their respective Diplomatic Mission in India. All such applications for permission to consult records are to be addressed to the Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research, Gandhi-Irwin Road, Egmore, Madras-600008.

The Research Hall of the Tamil Nadu State Archives and Historical Research remains open on all working days from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. excepting Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays when the Research Hall remains open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The State Archives Research Hall, however, remains closed on national holidays, i.e. Republic Day (26 January), Independence Day (15 August) and Gandhi Jayanti (2 October).

The Library attached to the State Archives has in its custody more than 3,00,000 (three lakhs) publications including gazettes, gazetteers, manuals, administrative reports and rare books.

Growth of Madras Secretariat

The Tamil Nadu Secretariat started with the Public Department, which was created in 1670. During that period, there was a provision of one Secretary in the Public Department, who dealt with all the business of the Government. This Department was also called the Chief Secretariat of the Madras Presidency.

During the French Wars and consequent alliance with the Nawab of Arcot, English East India Company emerged as a political power in India and its territories were also extended. Consequently, the administrative activities of various branches under the control of the Council (Government) also expanded, and new departments were created. Accordingly, Military Department was established in 1752. The newly created Military Department continued till 1895. Later, another Department called the Revenue Department was established in 1774, and all the revenue matters were withdrawn from the Public Department and entrusted to the Revenue Department. The system of two Secretaries came into existence soon after the creation of

*For details see 'Rules for Regulating Access to Records in Tamil Nadu State Archives' in Appendix 'D'

Military department. One Secretary was made responsible to deal with the Military, political and secret matters, while the other was associated with the public and revenue matters. This arrangement continued till 1797.

In 1786, four Boards were constituted for the revenue administration, viz. the Board of Revenue, the Board of Trade, the Military Board, the Hospital (Medical) Board, and the Marine Board. Besides this arrangement, other subordinate Departments were also placed under the control of these Boards.

In May 1796, a Secret Department was set up in the Secretariat and all the secret matters were entrusted to it. In 1798, Judicial Department was also established.

In 1800, the constitution of the Secretariat was further modified with the creation of a post of Chief Secretary and three posts of Secretaries. The charge of the Political and Secret Departments was handed over to the Chief Secretary, while Military Department was assigned to one Secretary. Commercial matters in the Public Department was entrusted to another Secretary and the third Secretary was given the charge of the Revenue and Judicial Departments. An independent Political Department was also created in the Secretariat in 1800. This Department was made responsible to deal with matters relating to political nature.

During the period between 1811 to 1818, the following Departments were established to transact the business in the Madras Secretariat :

- (1) Finance (Financial) Department (1811);
- (2) Commercial Department (1815);
- (3) Law Department (1815);
- (4) Foreign Department (1816);
- (5) Ecclesiastical Department (1818).

In 1831, the Secretariat was reorganised once again. The Chief Secretary was given the additional charge of Public Department which comprised of Financial, Law, Commercial, Ecclesiastical and General Branches. Besides, the Secretaries were also made subordinate to the Chief Secretary. However, no change was effected in the Departments allotted to them.

During the period 1838—1853, the following three new Departments were created in the Secretariat to facilitate the work of administration :

- (1) Marine Department (1838);
- (2) Public Works Department (1843);
- (3) Railway Department (1853);

In 1855, the functions of the Departments of the Secretariat were further re-organised for administrative convenience. As a result of this re-arrangement the Political Judicial and Public Departments were placed under the immediate administrative charge of the Chief Secretary. Similarly, the administration of Revenue, Public Works and Road Departments was entrusted to the Revenue Secretary. This arrangement, however, continued till 1857.

After 1857, when the entire administration of the Madras Presidency was transferred from the East India Company to the direct control of the Crown in England, the Madras Secretariat underwent few changes in its set up. The Chief Secretary was made incharge of Revenue, Financial, Political and Legislative Departments. The Military Department was abolished in 1895 and Madras Army was brought under the immediate control of the Governor General of India.

In 1914, the following changes were effected to deal with the functions of Departments of the Secretariat :

1. Some subjects allocated to Public Department relating to the Indian Civil Service and 'listed' appointments, the Government Press, the Madras Record Office, garrisons, movement of troops, volunteers and the military staff of the His Excellency the Governor; and some functions of Judicial Department relating to C.I.D. and the Press Act, were placed under the charge of the Chief Secretary to the Government.
2. All the municipal matters excluding the lunatics and lunatic asylums were entrusted to the Revenue Secretary.
3. Medical matters connected with the lunatics and lunatic asylums were allocated to the Judicial Secretary.

A revised nomenclature for the various Departments was adopted with effect from 1 August 1916, and the work re-allocation among the Secretaries followed. The Chief Secretary and other Secretaries were made responsible to deal with the functions of the following Departments :

1. *Finance (Financial) Department* : It comprised of Financial Pensions, and Separate Revenue Branches, and was entrusted the Chief Secretary.
2. *Public Department* : It comprised of Public, Marine Political, and Ecclesiastical branches, and also placed under the charge of the Chief Secretary.

3. *Revenue Department* : It was put under the control of Revenue Secretary.
4. *Local and Municipal Department* : It comprised of Local, Municipal and Plague, Medical and Legislative Branches was placed under the control of the Secretary, Local and Municipal Department.
5. *Home Department* : All the branches of the Home Department, viz. Judicial, Education, and Miscellaneous, etc. were allocated to the Secretary, Home Department.
6. *Public Works Department* : Administration of the Public Works Department was entrusted to the Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Public Works Department, respectively.

In 1918, Revenue (Special) Department was created within the Revenue Department to deal with the functions of ship building in the Marine Fund accounts, and also the subjects relating to Indian Defence Force (Indian Branch). However, subjects dealt within the Marine Branch relating to ship building were transferred to the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department. This Department continued till 1920.

The business of the Secretariat Departments was further revised with effect from 1 April 1921. Accordingly, the Political and Ecclesiastical branches of the Public Department were made into separate Departments. As a result of this measure, a new Development Department came into existence to deal with the following subjects : agriculture, co-operation, civil supplies, factories, fisheries; forests (including cinchona) industries, mines, trade and veterinary, etc.

On the 1 July 1926, the distribution of work in various Departments of the Secretariat, was revised again and the following arrangements were made for the sake of administrative convenience :

1. Public, Judicial, Political and Ecclesiastical Departments continued to be under the charge of the Chief Secretary.
2. Law and Education Departments were combined to function as a single Department under the charge of a Secretary.
3. Irrigation and Railway Departments were merged with Public Works Department and Labour Department and placed under the charge of a Secretary.
4. Similarly, other Departments, viz., Finance, Development, Local Self Government, etc. continued to function under their respective Secretaries.

On 1 April 1936, the Secretariat was re-organised comprising of the following nine departments :

1. Public Department.
2. Home Department.
3. Finance Department.
4. Development Department.
5. Revenue Department.
6. Local Self Government Department.
7. Education and Public Health Department.
8. Public Works Department.
9. Legal Department.

However, this re-organisation was effected from 1 August 1936 in the Secretariat Departments.

In 1946, the Civil Supplies Branch of the Board of Revenue (which was created on 20 June 1786) was designated as a separate independent Department, viz. Food Department and all related subjects were transferred to this new Department.

In 1949, functions relating to agriculture was transferred from Development Department to the Food Department and the nomenclature was changed to that of Food and Agriculture Department. Besides this, another Department called Agriculture (Food Production) Department was also established in 1949 and it continued till 1956.

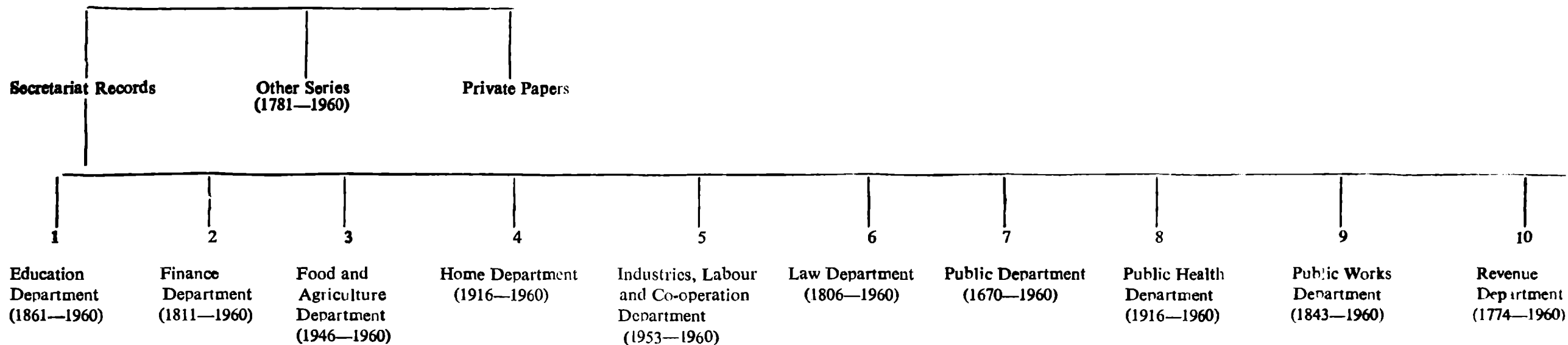
In 1953, with the formation of the Andhra Pradesh and the transfer of seven *talukas* of the Bellary district to the Mysore State (now Karnataka), the Secretariat was re-organised again. The nomenclature of the Legal Department was changed to Law Department in 1953. In order to deal with the functions of the Government, the following nine Departments were in existence in 1953 :

1. Agriculture Department.
2. Finance Department.
3. Health, Education and Local Administration Department.
4. Home Department.
5. Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.
6. Law Department.
7. Public Department.
8. Public Works Department.
9. Revenue Department.

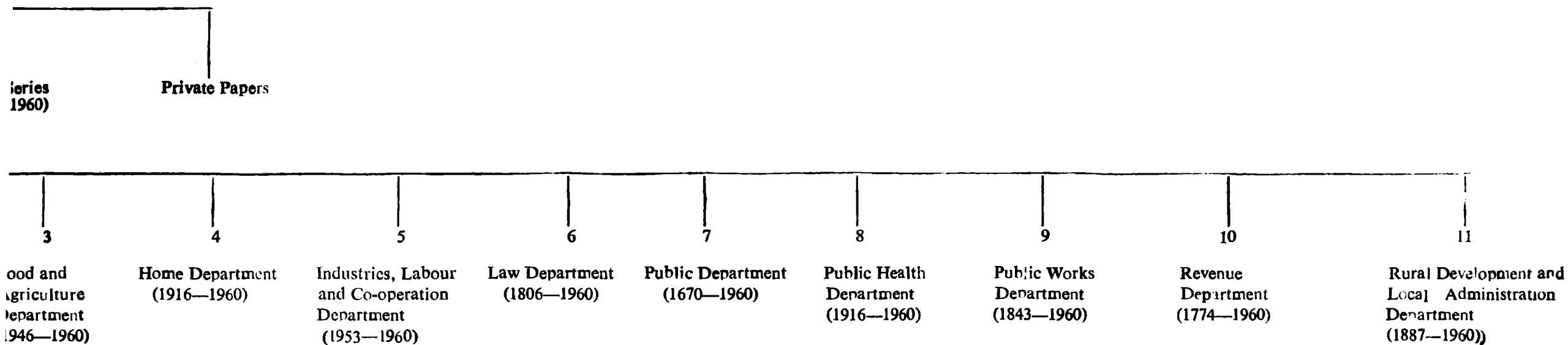
After 1953, some new Departments were established to deal with Government business. In 1960, the following eleven Departments were functioning in the Madras (now Tamil Nadu) Secretariat :

1. Education Department.
2. Finance Department.
3. Food and Agriculture Department.
4. Home Department.
5. Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.
6. Law Department.
7. Public Department.
8. Public Health Department.
9. Public Works Department.
10. Revenue Department.
11. Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

RECORD HOLDINGS IN TAMIL NADU STATE ARCHIVES



NADU STATE ARCHIVES



I. SECRETARIAT RECORDS

Reference media available : (i) Manuscript and Printed Indexes, 1801—1856 (ii) Printed Indexes to Secretariat Records. (1857—1950), Press Lists (iii) (1670—1800), Printed Catalogues of Records are also available.

This reference media is applicable to all categories of records in Tamil Nadu State Archives.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Education Department	1861—1915	381	—
2.	Home (Education)	1916—1920	65	—
3.	Law (Education)	1921—1935	287	—
4.	Education, Public Health (Education)	1936—1952	376	—
5.	Health, Education and Local Administration (Education)	1953—1955	50	—
6.	Education and Public Health (Education)	1956—1959	62	—
7.	Education Department	1959—1960	19	—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Financial Consultations	1811—1856	—	229
2.	Financial Despatches from England	1815—1884	—	28
3.	Financial Despatches to England.	1807—1857	—	9
4.	Finance Department (Pre-Mutiny records)	1807—1856	150	303
5.	Finance (Pension)-Proceedings and Government Orders files.	1857—1942	1285	—
6.	Financial Department	1857—1960	1453	—
7.	Finance (Railway)—Proceedings and Government Orders files.	1853—1865	85	—
8.	Financial (Local Funds) Branch	1885—1886	28	—
9.	Financial (Municipal) Branch	1885—1886	28	—
10.	Finance (Book-Branch)—Proceedings and Government Orders files.	1901—1906	24	—
11.	Finance (Separate Revenue) Branch—Government Orders files.	1915—1925	101	—

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Food Department	1946—1949	44	—
2.	Agriculture (Food Production) Department	1949—1956	36	—
3.	Food and Agriculture Department	1952—1953	26	—
4.	Agriculture Department	1954—1955	67	—
5.	Food and Agriculture Department	1956—1960	199	—

HOME DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
I. Judicial Department				
1.	Judicial Consultations	1798—1856	—	677
2.	(a) Despatches from the Court of Directors	1805—1859	}	28
	(b) Despatches from the Secretary of State	1858—1893		
3.	(a) Despatches from the Court of Directors	1800—1857	}	49
	(b) Despatches from the Secretary of State	1858—1877		
4.	Judicial Miscellaneous	1828—1839	—	12
5.	Judicial Sundries	1795—1840	—	27
6.	General Letters from Court	1812—1857	—	17
7.	Letters from the Secretary of State	1858—1877	—	15
8.	Despatches to Court of Directors	1802—1808	—	1
9.	Despatches to Court of Directors (Miscellaneous)	1811	—	1
10.	Letters to Court of Directors	1837—1857	—	14
11.	Letters to the Secretary of State	1858—1877	—	18
12.	Judicial Government Orders/Proceedings	1857—1928	1557	—

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	
II. Home Department				
13.	Home (Miscellaneous)—Government Orders files	1916—1921	44	—
14.	Home (Judicial)—Government Orders files	1916—1921	174	—
15.	Law (General)—Government Orders files	1921—1936	475	—
16.	Judicial (Magisterial)— Government Orders files	1923—1924	11	—
17.	Judicial (Police)	1923—1925	18	—
18.	Public (Police)	1926—1936	43	—
19.	Home Department—Government Orders files	1936—1960	900	—
20.	Home (Passport) Passport Orders, etc.	1946—1960	417	—

INDUSTRIES, LABOUR AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Government Orders files	1953—1955	261	—
2.	Special Section	1956—1960	39	—

LAW DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Law Department (Pre-Mutiny records) :			
	(i) General Letters to England	1906—1813	—	1
	(ii) General Letters from England (Despatches from England)	1807—1831	—	5
	(iii) Law Consultations with Index	1815—1856	—	44
	(iv) Register of General Letters from England	1822—1840	—	1
2.	Legislative Department (Proceedings and Government Orders files)	1862—1936	226	—
3.	Legislative Council (Presidential Orders)	1921—1936	51	—
4.	Legal Department (Proceedings and Government Orders files)	1936—1953	52	—
5.	Law Department (Government Orders files)	1953—1960	37	—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	(i) Public Despatches from England	1670—1884	—	180
	(ii) Public Despatches to England	1694—1877	—	77
2.	(i) Public Sundries	1672—1862	—	175
	(ii) Public Sundries (Supplementary Catalogue)	1791—1871	—	103
3.	(i) Public Consultations	1672—1856	—	986
	(ii) Public Consultations (Supplementary Catalogue)	1767—1877	—	122
4.	Country Correspondence	1739—1751	—	4
5.	Miscellany	1754—1792	—	20
6.	General Letters from England	1807—1827	—	15
7.	Government Orders Files	1857—1960	1867	21

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Medical Section under the Local and Municipal Department	1916—1920	19	—
2.	Medical and Public Health matters under Local Self Government Department	1921—1935	410	—
3.	Education and Public Health Department	1936—1952	376	—
4.	Health, Education and Local Administration (Health).	1953—1955	57	—
5.	Education and Public Health (Public Health)	1956—1959	61	—
6.	Public Health Department	1960	22	—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Sundries (Public Works)	1834—1862	—	27
2.	Consultations with Indexes	1843—1856	—	89
3.	Despatches from England	1843—1861	—	7
4.	Despatches to England	1843—1857	—	13
5.	Madras Public Works—Volumes of records as per Supplementary Catalogue			
	(i) Madras Public Works Letters from Court.	1857—1865	—	11
	(ii) Madras Public Works Letters to and from the Secretary of State	1867—1871	—	4
6.	Register of Despatches from Home Government	1874—1875	—	1
7.	Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch)	1877—1926	376	—
8.	Public Works (Railways)	1857—1924	306	—
9.	Public Works Department (Government Orders Files, etc.)	1857—1960	2451	24

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Sundries	1764—1853	—	63
2.	Sundries Registers of Grants as per supplementary catalogues	1774—1811	—	1
3.	Consultations with Indexes	1774—1855	—	843
4.	Despatches			
	(i) General letters from England	1785—1855	—	36
	(ii) Despatches from England	1787—1884	—	53
	(iii) Despatches to England	1775—1892	—	70
5.	Revenue Proceedings	1781—1799	—	11
6.	Assigned Revenue Proceedings	1785	—	1
7.	Revenue Letters from Court	1817—1823	—	2
8.	Miscellany	1828—1839	—	15
9.	Index to Revenue Letters from Court	1835—1853	—	1
10.	Abstract of Revenue Proceedings	1835—1855	—	22
11.	Revenue Letters to India House	1841—1842	—	2
12.	Separate Revenue Proceedings	1844—1855	—	1
13.	Separate Revenue Abstract of Proceedings	1856	—	1
14.	Revenue Proceedings	1856	—	4
15.	Proceedings /Government Orders files of Revenue matters	1857—1960	436	—
16.	Separate Revenue Section—Government Orders files.	1915—1925	38	—
17.	Revenue (Special) Section	1918—1920	60	—
18.	Revenue (Special-War) Section	1919—1920	114	—
19.	Routine Revenue Section—Government Orders files	1949—1950	37	—

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Local and Municipal Department	1887-1920	1389	—
2.	Local Self Government Department— Government Orders Files	1921-1936	732	—
3.	Local Administration Department— Government Orders Files	1937-1953	775	—
4.	Health, Education and Local Adminis- tration	1954-1959		
5.	Rural Development Project	1957-1959	74	—
6.	Rural Development and Local Administration Department			
	Local Administration Branch— Government Orders Files	1959-1960	21	—
	Rural Development Branch— Government Orders Files	1959-1960	25	—

II. OTHER SERIES

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	5
1. Board of Revenue				
(Pre-Mutiny period)				
	Assigned Revenues	1781-1785	6350	3484
	Board's Consultations	1786-1856		
	Circuit Committee	1783-1788		
	Northern Circars Commissioner's Proceedings	1849-1856		
	Miscellaneous Records	1765-1856		
	Permanent Settlement	1802-1803		
Board of Revenue				
	Post—Mutiny period	1857-1951	14156	1324
	Chief Conservator of Forests	1956-1960	41	—
	Civil Supplies	1956-1959	3	441
	Commercial Taxes	1956-1960	26	—
	Court of Wards	1956-1960	12	—
	Food Production	1956-1960	14	—
	Inam Records	1858-1945	858	—
	Land Complaints Files	Prior to 1920	161	—
	Land Revenue	1956-1960	113	—
	Settlement of Estates	1956-1960	65	—
2.	Church Records	1739-1882	—	37
3.	Collectorate Records including Bellary Collectorate	1767-1904	—	10000
4. (a)	Dutch and Danish Records	{ 1657-1845	—	1763
		{ 1960		1018
(b)	Danish Government of Tranquebar	{ 1777-1845	9	200
5.	Electoral Rolls	1951-1953	1000	—
6. Extinct Departments				
	Madras Mint Records	{ 1744-1856	—	712
		{ 1857-1876	—	193
(i)	Sinking and Native Pension Fund Records	1799-1836	—	63
(ii)	Native Pension Fund Records	1810-1831	—	24
	Coroner's Records	{ 1818-1856	—	146
		{ 1857-1889	—	283
	General, Territorial and Political Ledgers and Journals of Fort St. George	{ 1678-1856	—	247
		{ 1857-1858	—	3

1	2	3	4	5
	Adjutant General's Records (Army Records)	{ 1761-1856 1857-1898	— —	255 102
	Mayor's Court Records	1689-1813	—	541
	Surgeon General's Records	{ 1787-1856 1857-1858	— —	33 2
7	High Court Session and its predecessor Courts records			
	High Court Session (Pre-Mutiny period)	1840-1856	—	135
	High Court Session	1857	—	10
	High Court and other records and registers	1800-1862	—	1092
	Records of the Administrative General and Official Trustee, Supreme Court of Judicature, Madras	1829-1905	81	155
	Supreme Court Records	1801-1862	666	541
8	Merged State Records	1787-1857	4	—
9	Persian Records	1749-1802	455	384
10.	Records of the Receiver of the Carnatic Property	1857-1877	—	82
11.	Records created by Committee	1947-1960	46	—
12.	Registration Department	{ 1760-1856 1857-1876	— —	550 221
13.	Sheriff's Records	{ 1799-1856 1857-1920	— —	191 305
14.	Strong Room Documents	1765-1960	300	—
15.	(a) Survey Records	1859-1960	15773	—
	(b) Settlement Registers	1855-1903	—	3000
	(c) Maps and Plans	1765-1960	2838	—
16.	(a) Tanjore Raj Records (Modi and Marathi Records)	{ 1738-1856 1857-1960	320 80	— —
	(b) Tanjore Raj Records (Loose papers)	—	1050	—

III. PRIVATE PAPERS

A description of private papers available in Tamil Nadu State Archives is given below :

1. **C. A. Reddy Collection (1918—1951)** : This Collection comprises letters and correspondence with national leaders.
2. **Cuddalore Collection** : This Collection comprises copper-plate inscriptions relating to the grants during the period of Harikoda, Chola King.
3. **Kanchi Sankara Madan Collection (1111—1951)** : This collection comprises facsimile copies of inscriptions, gift deeds, *Inam* title deeds, Court judgement, *firman*s, Government orders, and correspondence.
4. **Krishnagiri Collection (1782—1799)** : This Collection comprises title deeds and maps relating to the Bogalur Palayakars regarding religious dealings of Tipu Sultan.
5. **Melapaniyour Collection** : This Collection comprises details relating to the grant of land to a *Devadasi* on a palm-leaf and copper plate.
6. **Nammakkal Collection** : This Collection comprises letters written by Ramalinga Pillai, Poet, on freedom movement.
7. **Ramanujam Collection (1918)** : This Collection comprises letters written by S. Ramanujam, a great mathematician.
8. **Salem Collection (1846—1916)*** : This Collection comprises loan deeds, lease deeds, petitions, summons, details of minor *Inam* lands, etc.
9. **Salem Collection*** : This Collection comprises letters addressed to Dr. Vijaya Ragavachariar of Salem by the prominent political leaders.
10. **Singampatti Samasthanam Collection (1890—1905)** : This Collection comprises applications, petitions, correspondence, *sanads* granted by the East India Company and historical details of Ettiyapuram, Uthumalai, Singampatti *Zamindaris*.
11. **Sivagiri Collection (1789—1804)** : This Collection comprises of documents relating to the land disputes, copies of judgement, lease deeds, taxes, orders of Collectors, mortgage deeds, etc.

*These are two distinct collections.

12. **Tanjore Collection (1785—1813)*** : This Collection comprises of treaties, Government regulations, Tamil inscriptions, genealogical trees of the *Zamindars* of Munagals; Nazvid and Uthumalai, title deeds, etc.
13. **Tanjore Collection (1700—1913)*** : The Collection comprises East India Company's correspondence with Raja Serfoji pertaining to military affairs.
14. **Tinnevelly Uthumalai Collection (1841—1905)** : This Collection comprises correspondence of the Manager, Uthumalai Estate to the Collector of Tinnevelly.
15. **T. M. Mahadevan Collection (1965—1970)** : This Collection comprises Church records, diaries and letters of statements and leading personalities in Madras region in French, English and Tamil languages.

*These are two distinct collections

**SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE
TAMIL NADU STATE ARCHIVES**

1. A note on the dispute between the Dutch and Shivaji.
Public Consultations, 26 September 1678, pp. 154-156
2. Diamond Trade by the English East India Company in Madras, Public Despatches from Court, 5 January 1680, Volume-II, pp. 31-33.
3. Report on the boundary disputes between Tipu Sultan and English East India Company.
Military Consultations, 3 April 1797 and 20 April 1797.
4. Establishment of a Government Press at Fort St. George.
Public Despatches to England, 9 October, 1800, Volume No. XXXV.
5. Proclamation against the forcible conversion of Indians into Christianity.
Secret Consultations, December 1806, p. 3794.
6. Ban on the export of opium.
Commercial Consultations, 20 July 1816.
7. Note on the liberty of the Indian Press.
Minutes of Thomas Munro, 12 April 1822, pp. 107—135.
8. Report on the Female Education in Presidency.
Education 12 April 1868, Government Proceedings Nos. 37, 38 and 42.
9. Formation of an All India Marine Service Called "Indian Marine".
Marine, 17 July 1877, Government Order (Misc.) Nos. 37-38.
10. Narrative on the Cauvery Delta System.
Irrigation 8 September 1882, Government Order Nos. 712-713.
11. Report on the Pallava temples of Kanchipuram.
Finance (Book-Branch) 27 January 1902, Government Order Nos. 16-17 (Press).
12. Recognition of Hindustani as one of the vernacular languages of Madras Presidency.
Public, 16 December 1908, Government Order No. 996, Press (N.P.).

13. Position, powers, duties and establishment of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Revenue (Special), 11 April 1919, Government Order No. 692 (Press).

14. Observance of the *satyagraha* in the Madras Presidency.

Public, 25 April 1919, (Satyagraha), Government Order (Misc) No. 223.

15. Establishment of Sericulture Farm at Coonoor.

Revenue (Special), 19 September 1920, Government Order No. No. 1627.

16. Report on the marriages conducted under the Malabar Marriage Act IV of 1896.

Law (Registration), 16 July 1921, Government Order No. 48.

17. Conversion of Police Hospital, Coimbatore into a General Hospital.

Public Health, 7 July 1923, Government Order (Misc) No. 1130.

18. Agreement between Mysore and Madras Government on the Cauvery dispute.

Irrigation, 16 June 1924, Government Order (Press) Nos. 202-203 (Confidential).

19. The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923.

Law (Legislative), 27 January 1925, Government Order No. 29.

20. Introduction of a Legislative Bill to prevent the dedication of women as *devadasis* in Hindu temples in Madras.

Law (General), 20 December 1927, Government Order (Misc). No. 4079.

21. Report on the prayer book of songs compiled by Mahatma Gandhi.

Local and Municipal, 17 June 1930, Government Order No. 2414.

22. Report on the activities of students in the civil disobedience movement

Law (Education), 29 August 1932, Government Order (Misc) No. 1254.

23. Policy on acquisition of land for houses for depressed classes.

Development, 27 May 1936, Government Order (Misc) No. 859.

24. Conviction of V. V. Giri for an offence under the Defence of India Rules for 15 months for his anti-war slogans in November 1940.

Home, 7 December 1940, Government Order (Misc) No. 4938.

25. Conviction of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the Ex-Premier of the Madras Presidency.

Home, 7 December 1940, Government Order (Misc) No. 4944.

26. Report of the Inspector General of Police on Civil Disobedience Movement.

Public, 12 May 1932, Government Order (Misc) No. 936 (Confidential).

27. Introduction of Regional Language as medium of instruction.

Education and Public Health (Education), 16 October 1946, Government Order (Misc) No. 1986.

28. The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947 Madras Act—XXXI of 1947.

Firka Development, 9 February 1948, Government Order (Misc) No. 57.

29. Report on the appointment of Backward Class Commission.

Education, 23 March 1953, Government Order (Misc) No. 626.

30. *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* Movement in Tamil Nadu State.

Home, 20 March 1958, Government Order (Misc) No. 714.

UTTAR PRADESH

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh : Brief History

In 1775, as per treaty agreement between the English East India Company and Nawab Vazir of Awadh, an English Resident was appointed at Varanasi. Later in 1801, the Nawab Vazir of Awadh ceded to the Company the area comprising Moradabad Bareilly, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Basti districts which were combined together and known as 'Ceded Provinces'. In order to exercise administrative control, a Board of Commissioners was appointed under a Lieutenant Governor. This Board was, however, abolished in 1803. Some of the districts were designated 'Divisions'. They were Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur. Subsequently, with the conclusion of Treaty of Arjungaon in 1803, after defeat of Daulat Rao Sindhia at Laswari by Lord Lake, the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and major portion of the districts of Agra and Mathura were ceded to the East India Company and were designated as 'Conquered Provinces'.

In 1816, the Board of Commissioners of Banaras and Bihar was appointed. However, the powers and authority of the Board of Commissioners for Banaras and Bihar were withdrawn in May 1822 and transferred to Board of Revenue, which was now designated as Board of Revenue for Lower Provinces. The 'Ceded Districts' and the 'Conquered Provinces' acquired the nomenclature of 'Upper Provinces,' and continued to be administered by Bengal Presidency.

The most important development in the history of Uttar Pradesh was the constitution of Agra Presidency in 1834 by separating the 'Upper Provinces' from the Bengal Presidency. Its headquarters were at Allahabad Fort.

In 1836, Lt. Governor of North-Western Provinces was appointed with headquarters at Agra. After the annexation of Awadh, the administration of North-Western Provinces was placed under the jurisdiction of Lt. Governor and the entire territory came to be known as North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In 1902, this territory became United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. In 1937, it became United Provinces and on 26 January 1950 it got the present nomenclature of Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh State Archives

The Government of Uttar Pradesh (then United Provinces) established a Central Record Office at Allahabad in June 1947 to centralise its record holdings for proper use and preservation. Two years later, a Keeper of Records was appointed who assumed his office from 2 May 1949. The nomenclature of the office of the Keeper of Records was changed from February 1980 to that of Director, Uttar Pradesh State Archives. The Uttar Pradesh State Archives comes under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Cultural Affairs, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Initially in 1949, the Uttar Pradesh State Archives was housed in the office of the Director, Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad. However, later in April 1951 it was shifted to 53, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad. In July 1973, it was finally shifted to its present premises at B-44, Mahanagar Extension, Lucknow. This building is equipped with all the facilities required for the scientific maintenance and preservation of records.

The holdings of the State Archives comprise of Pre-Mutiny records (1810—1829); Mutiny records (1858-1859); Secretariat records, (1833—1955); and records of Other Miscellaneous Groups (1859—1952).

The State Archives has also in its custody private papers comprising of more than 2000 documents and manuscripts in its custody.

The records available in the Uttar Pradesh Archives which are more than 30 years old are open for consultation to bonafide researchers*. Foreigners are required to produce a letter of accreditation from their sponsoring institutions as also from their respective Diplomatic Mission in India. Such applications for permission to consult records are to be addressed to the Director, U.P. State Archives, B-44, Mahanagar Extension, Lucknow. The Research Room of the State Archives remains open on all working days (except Second Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays) from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Library of the State Archives has in its custody more than 30,000 publications, including reports, gazettes, gazetteers, etc.

Growth of Secretariat

The Secretariat in Uttar Pradesh has its origins in the appointment of Lt. Governor in 1801 who was provided with a Secretary to oversee

*For details see Research Rules for the State Archives Uttar Pradesh in Appendix 'E'

the administrative functions. In 1834, another Secretary was also appointed. In 1831, Revenue Department started functioning and dealt with subjects relating to land revenue. Later in 1833, Judicial Department was established which dealt with work relating to judicial matters.

During the period between 1831—1860, the following 8 Departments were created : Revenue (1831), Judicial (1833), General (1860), Political (1860) Judicial (Criminal) (1860), Judicial (Civil) (1860), Police (1860), and Financial and Separate Revenue (1860). This was followed by the creation of 11 additional Departments, i.e. during 1862—1895 Medical (1862), Education (1871), Municipal (1873), Revenue (Forest) (1876), Sanitation (1878), Miscellaneous (1884), Local Self Government (1884), Infanticide (1884), Appointment (1885), Legislative (1895) and Scarcity (1895).

The implementation of Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1919 brought about further reorganisation of the Secretariat in 1921. With the introduction of the Dyarchy in 1921, arising out of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report of 1919, the Provincial Government was vested with additional powers and numerous subjects such as Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Local Self Government, Public Health, Medical, Excise, etc. This resulted in strengthening of the Secretariat and the number of Secretaries was increased to six. The other important change which was enforced in 1921 was that the post of the Judicial Secretary was abolished due to the financial stringency and his functions were transferred to the Revenue Department. The implementation of the Government of India Act, 1935, further brought out expansion of Secretariat and new Departments were created. After independence, the State took on itself the paramount task of the development of its economic resources. Due to the increase in the activities of the Government, several new Departments and its branches were created and some were abolished.

A brief history of the Secretariat Departments which existed in 1960 are described as hereunder :

1. *Agriculture Department* (1912—1950) : The Department of Agriculture was established in the year 1875. At the outset, activities of the Department were confined to the collection of agricultural statistics. The Department of Agriculture was merged in 1880 with Department Land Records and renamed the Department of Agriculture and Land Records. The Agriculture Department was made an independent Department in December 1919 after being separated from Land Records Department.

2. *Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department (1944—1952)* : The Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department came into existence in 1944 and was concerned with the following subjects : activities relating to livestock, cattle breeding, cattle diseases, etc.
3. *Appointment Department (1885—1951)* : In 1885, the Appointment Department was established. Before its formation, the subjects relating to the Appointment Department were looked after by the General Department. The subjects dealt by the Appointment Department included personnel matters including the grievances of staff of all the Departments. The Appointment Department was also entrusted with the responsibility of policy matters for appointment
4. *Co-operative Department (1919—1951)* : After the enactment of the Co-operative Credit Society Act, 1904, the Co-operative Department was established in 1904. It dealt with the co-operative dairies, distribution of seeds, agriculture credit and sugarcane development.
5. *Education Department (1871—1952)* : The Department was established in 1871. In 1923, the Secretariat of the Department was amalgamated with the Directorate of Public Instruction and its Director was designated Deputy Secretary to the Government. However, in 1940 the aforementioned posts were abolished and the Department of Education became an independent entity.
6. *Excise Department (1896—1951)* : The Excise Department was created in 1862 with the creation of the post of Excise Commissioner under the Revenue Department, who was responsible for looking after its activities at the Secretariat level. However, in 1885 it was transferred to the Finance Department. In 1938, it was transferred to the Rural Development and in 1943, the Excise Department became an independent Department.
7. *Finance Department (1860—1956)* : In the year 1860, the Finance Department was created and entrusted with the work pertaining to financial matters of the State. In the beginning, these functions were looked after by the Chief Secretary. However, in 1884 an independent Secretary for Finance Department was appointed. From 1921 onwards, the Department functioned with three independent branches. Another branch, i.e. Finance (Supply) was created in 1943

and it dealt with the problems of procuring supply of essential commodities during the World War II. The Department was reorganised in 1949 and it dealt with subjects like scrutiny of expenditure, expenditure control, supply, financial services, sales tax, reorganisation, planning and resources.

8. *Food and Civil Supplies Department (1946—1952)* : In order to control the price rise of essential commodities during World War II, the Government appointed a Price Controller in 1941. In 1946, Food and Civil Supplies Department was constituted to look after supply of essential commodities and its procurement.
9. *Forest Department (1859—1955)* : In 1859, for the conservation of the forests in the State, a separate Forest Department was created. The forests in the State are governed by the Forest Act of 1927. The important subjects being dealt by this Department are : survey, demarcation, settlement, and classification of forests and vegetation.
10. *General Department (1871—1951)* : The General Department was established in 1860. The Department dealt with subjects like arbitration, army, archaeology, circulars and notices, district offices, examinations, important occurrences, office papers, opium settlements, appointment and personnel matters, factories, holidays, newspapers, wild animals, foreigners and their movement.
11. *Harijan Sahayak Department (1949—51)* : In 1949, the Harijan Sahayak Department was created and it dealt with economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other depressed classes.
12. *Home Department (1878—1952)* : The Home Department has its origins in the General Department in 1860 and from 1883 to 1921 it remained attached to the Judicial Department. In 1921, it became an independent Department. The Home Department dealt with the following subjects, i.e. laws relating to criminal matters, appointment of honorary magistrates, grant of political pensions to the freedom fighters, schemes for the prevention of the ticketless travels, organisation of the Chemical Examiner to the Government, Forensic Science Laboratory, demarcation of boundaries, jails, police, etc.
13. *Irrigation Department (1940—1952)* : In 1823, an Irrigation Office was established at Saharanpur for coordinating

the work of the construction of canals. Later, with the recommendations of the First and Second Famine Commission(s) of 1880 and 1903 respectively, a canal network was planned in the State. For giving effect to this programme, an independent Irrigation Department was created in 1940.

14. *Judicial Department* (1833—1955) : Judicial Department was created in 1833. It dealt with the following items of work : administration of civil and criminal justice, application in revision for enhancement of sentence, establishment of High Courts, mercy petitions, appointment of Notaries and Oath Commissioners, Acts and Bills pertaining to civil matters, creation of Civil and Sessions Courts, Inter-State property, High Court Rules, legal practitioners, High Court buildings, Marriage and Dowry Acts. Muslims Waqfs; Judicial Reforms Committee, legal aid to poor, appeal against acquittals, appointment of Special Council in Supreme Court, High Court and subordinate courts, audit of bills of fees and allowances of law officers, defence of government servants in criminal cases, writ petitions, *nazul* litigations, suits instituted by the State of Uttar Pradesh, etc.
15. *Labour Department* (1945—1951) : In the initial stages the grievances relating to the labourers were looked after by the Employees and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1860. From 1929, the labour disputes and labour welfare were taken care of by the provisions of Trade Disputes Act (1929). Later, in 1946 an independent Labour Department was created. The subjects dealt by this Department are : Central and State Labour Laws, settlement of industrial disputes, implementation of the awards of Labour Court and Tribunals, labour welfare, old age pension, the Employees State Insurance and Employees Provident Fund.
16. *Legislative Department* (1895—1952) : Legislative Department was created in 1895 and it dealt with matters relating to State Legislative Councils. It also looked after the work relating to promulgation of Bills and of framing rules and regulations for election of members, election and appointments of the members of Legislative Councils.
17. *Local Self Government Department* (1884—1948) : Local Self Government had its origins in the formation of municipalities in the districts of Awadh and towns of North-Western Provinces during 1867-68 under the North-Western Provinces, Awadh Municipality Act, 1883. Additional Boards were appointed and consequently, Local Self Government Department was created in 1884. The subjects

dealt are as follows : policy decisions relating to all local bodies, Central Council of Local Self Government and provincial fairs, administration of Municipal Boards, administrative work relating to Local Self Government, Engineering Department, municipal properties, municipal taxation, delegation of powers to Commissioners and District Magistrates, matters relating to education, animal husbandry and public health, etc.

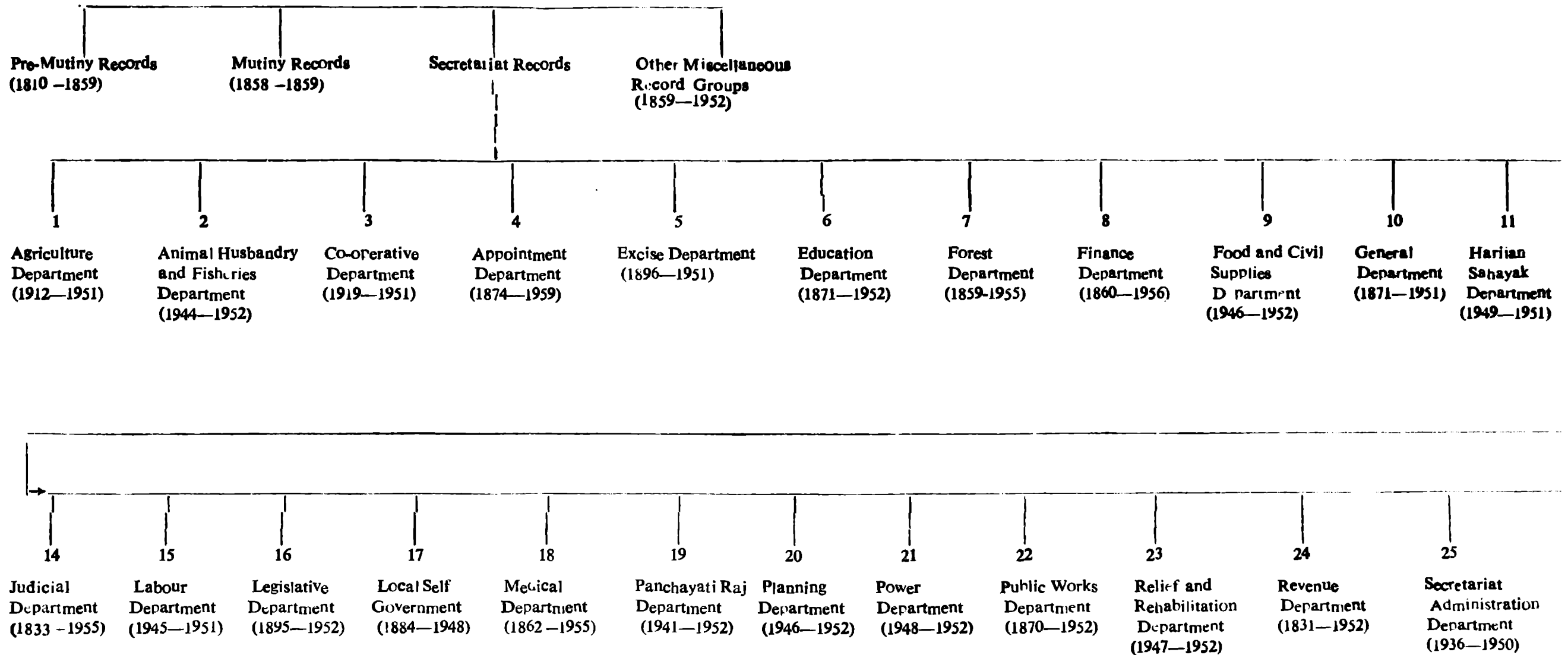
18. *Medical Department* (1862—1955) : Medical Department was created in 1862 for the improvement in the sanitary system and to control the spread of epidemics in the provinces. In 1914, a Quasi-Provincial Service of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitation was established and it was entrusted with the responsibility of management of hospitals. In 1921, the Medical Department was also to look after public health in rural areas. In 1926, a Board of Indian Medicine was established within this Department to control and manage the practitioners of indigenous systems.
19. *Panchayati Raj Department* (1941—1952) : The Panchayati Raj Department was created in 1941. The Department looked after establishment matters relating to employees of Panchayat Raj Organisation including Forest Panchayat, Zilla Parishad and Samiti, grants and loans to Zilla Parishad, etc.
20. *Planning Department* (1946—1952) : The Planning Department was established in 1946 and looked after developmental projects of Varanasi, Faizabad and Pratapgarh districts of the State. The administration of National Extension Service and private minor irrigation works were also entrusted to this Department.
21. *Power Department* (1948—1952) : In 1903, the generation of electricity and its distribution to the general public began in Uttar Pradesh. Consequently, hydel power stations were also constructed. In 1928, large scale development of electrical resources commenced and a number of power stations were constructed. This development work was being co-ordinated by the Hydel Branch of the Irrigation Department. In 1948 an independent Power Department was created. However, with the formation of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board in 1959, the work assigned to Power Department was entrusted to this Board.
22. *Public Works Department* (1870—1952) : The Public Works Department was established in 1844 but the systematic functioning of the Department commenced from

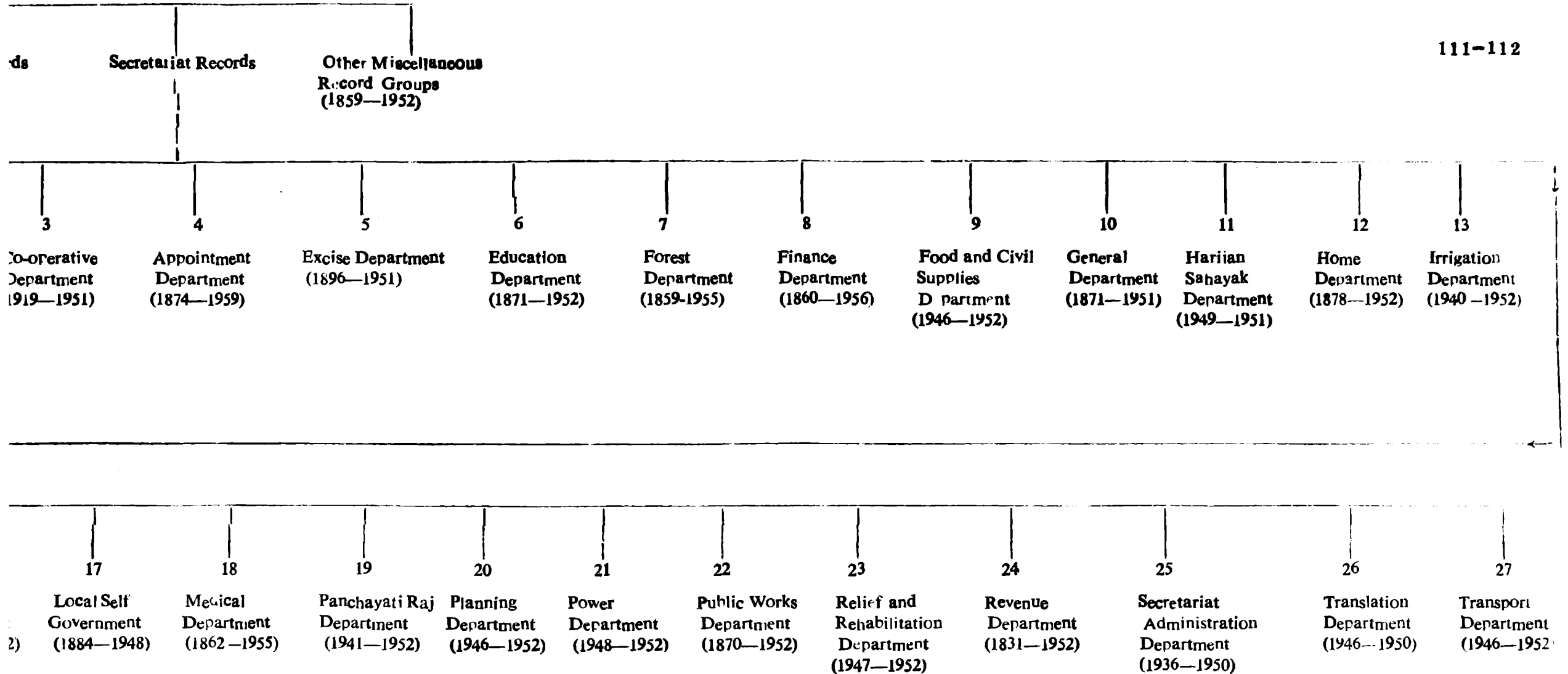
1854. In 1872, the Public Works Department was to co-ordinate all the engineering operations of the State. In 1881, only the work of provincial interest remained under this Department and other works were entrusted to the local bodies. In 1927, the Public Works Department was also assigned the responsibility of constructing the roads within the province.

23. *Relief and Rehabilitation* (1947—1952) : The Department of Relief and Rehabilitation was created in September 1947 to look after relief and rehabilitation arising out of the influx of refugees from Pakistan. The subjects dealt by the Department were : organisation of relief camps construction of dwelling units shops and grant of loans for agriculture industrial, educational and commercial purposes to the refugees.
24. *Revenue Department* (1831—1952) : The Revenue Department was established in 1831. The Department dealt with the matters relating to income tax, excise, stamps and land revenue. It was also entrusted with the responsibility of collecting revenues accruing out of Government forests.
25. *Secretariat Administration Department* (1936—1950) : The Secretariat Administration Department was constituted in 1936. It dealt with the subjects like stationery Record Room, library, accounts and other house-keeping activities.
26. *Translation Department* (1946—1951) : The increase in the translation work in Hindi and Urdu for the legislators resulted in the creation of a Translation Department in 1938. After the passing of the U.P. Official Language Acts, 1951, the Department was abolished. However, in 1958 the Department was recreated under the nomenclature of Language Department.
27. *Transport Department* (1946—1952) : In April 1945, the Transport Department was established with the objective of ensuring co-ordination of rail and road transport. The Department looked after the following subjects control over the sale of motor vehicles and their spare parts civil aviation U. P. Government Roadways Organisation, transport authorities, tourism, etc.

In 1801, when the Lt. Governor was appointed in Uttar Pradesh there was only one Secretary to oversee administrative functions and in 1960 the number of Departments in the secretariat increased to 27 with administrative changes effected from time to time.

RECORD HOLDINGS IN UTTAR PRADESH STATE ARCHIVES





I. A PRE-MUTINY RECORDS

1810—1829

B MUTINY RECORDS

1858—1859

Reference media for consulting pre-mutiny records and mutiny records are available in indices.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes

A. PRE-MUTINY RECORDS

1. Correspondence of general nature between Government and the Board of Commissioners of the Board of Revenue.

Letters from Government to the Board	1810—1829	7	—
Letters from the Board to the Government	1812—1829	5	—

2. Correspondence of a general nature between the Board of Commissioners of the Revenue and officers other than the Secretary to Government. Letters received by the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue

1812—1829	2	—
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3. Minutes of various members of the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue

1821—1828	1	—
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B. MUTINY RECORDS

1. Original telegrams sent to Board of Commissioners

1858—1859	2	—
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2. Authenticated copies of telegrams sent to Board of Commissioners

1858—1859	1	—
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3. Copies of telegrams sent by Board of Commissioners

1858—1859	1	—
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4. Originals of daily bulletins issued by Board of Commissioners

(March—July 1858)	1	—
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5. Printed copies of daily bulletins issued by the Board of Commissioners

(May—July 1858)	1	—
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II. SECRETARIAT RECORDS

Reference media available : Two types of reference and research aids are available at the State Archives. One is exclusively for administrative purpose and the other for both administrative and research purposes. The former includes Check Lists, Accession Registers, Group Lists, etc. and the latter consists of Transfer Lists and Inventories for facilitating research and reference.

This reference media is applicable to all the Departments described hereafter.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Appointment Department	1885—1947	367	331
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Appointment (A)	1885—1951	380	—
	Appointment (B)	1924—1951	26	—
	Appointment (C)	1949	5	—

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Agriculture Department	1912—1950	280	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Agriculture (A)	1922—1951	2	—
	Agriculture (4)	1944	1	—
	Agriculture (B)	1948—1951	4	—
	Agriculture (Food Production)	1949	9	—

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1.	Animal Husbandry Department	1944—1952	67	—
2.	Fisheries Department	1947—1951	5	—

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Co-operative Department	1919—1951	29	43

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Education Department	1871—1950	39A	174
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Education (A)	1907—1952	462	—
	Education (B)	1940—1947	179	—

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Excise Department	1896—1951	121	—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Finance Department	1860—1956	1960	567
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Finance (A)	1860—1952	539	493
	Finance (B)	1887—1951	565	29
	Finance (E-I)	1948—1950	9	—
	Finance (E-II)	1949—1950	11	—
	Finance (G)	1926—1947	64	6
	Finance (G-I)	1947—1952	19	—
	Finance (M)	1920—1950	78	—
	Finance (S)	1910—1952	105	—
	Finance (AST)	1889—1952	27	—
	Finance (Accounts)	1951—1952	2	—
	Finance (P&R)	1953—1954	2	—
	Finance (ST)	1934—1956	6	—

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Food and Civil Supplies Department	1946—1952	72	—
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Food and Civil Supplies (A)	1947—1950	2	—
	Food and Civil Supplies (B)	1950	4	—

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Forest Department	1859—1955	676	338
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Forest (A)	1950—1952	105	—
	Forest (B)	1898—1952	25	—
	Forest (C)	1881—1903	39	—
	Revenue Forest	1881—1903	4	—
	Revenue Forest (A)	1881—1903	45	—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	General Department	1871—1951	1070	—

HARIJAN SAHAYAK DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Harijan Sahayak Department	1949—1951	15	—

HOME DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Home Department	1978—1952	—	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Home (Criminal)	1941—1952	59	—
	Home (General)	1950	28	—
	Home (Forest)	1881—1886	11	—
	Home (Jails)	1934—1952	149	—
	Home (Jails II)	1950	1	—
	Home (Police-VI)	1948—1950	497	—
	Home (Police V)	1949	1	—
	Home (Police IX)	1948	1	—

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

S. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Irrigation Department	1940—1952	15	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Irrigation (A)	1948—1951	3	—
	Irrigation (B)	1951	6	—
	Irrigation (Estt)	1940—1952	7	—
	Irrigation (Works)	1949	1	—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Judicial Department	1833—1955	23	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Judicial (Civil)	1860—1946	554	—
	Judicial (Criminal)	1860—1941	238	433
	Judicial (Criminal) Block A	1885—1912	129	—
	Judicial (Criminal) Block B	1885—1912	1	—
	Judicial (Criminal) Block C	1885—1912	1	—
	Judicial (Criminal) Block D	1885—1912	1	—
	Judicial (A)	1939—1955	48	—
	Judicial (A-II)	1942—1952	4	—
	Judicial (Criminal) (B-II)	1937—1944	1	—
	Judicial (Jails)	1858—1876	3	—
	Judicial (Writs)	1936	2	—

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Labour Department	1945—1951	17	—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Legislative Department	1895—1952	280	172

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Local Self Government Department	1884 --1948	523	248
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Local Self Government (A)	1928 --1948	7	—
	Local Self Government (B)	1947 --1948	2	—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Medical Department	1862-- 1952	217	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Medical (A)	1884—1955	74	—
	Medical (A-I)	1927 --1946	6	—
	Medical (A-II)	1946—1948	3	—
	Medical (C)	1945—1948	6	—
	Medical (Sanitation)	1884--1927	—	212

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Panchayati Raj Department	1941 --1952	36	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Panchayati Raj (II)	1941—1947	4	—

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Planning Department	1946—1952	4	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Planning (A)	1946—1950	4	—

POWER DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Power Department	1948—1952	13	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Power (B)	1952	4	—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Public Works Department	1870—1952	1069	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Public Works (A)	1942—1951	21	—
	Public (Accounts)	1947—1952	22	—
	Public Works (B)	1943—1952	31	—
	Public Works (C)	1943—1951	161	—
	Public Works (D)	1944—1951	17	—
	Public Works (E)	1951—1952	9	—

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	1947—1952	61	—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Revenue Department	1831—1952	1538	—
	<i>Name of the Branch</i>			
	Revenue (A)	1879—1951	179	—
	Revenue (B)	1923—1952	300	—
	Revenue (C)	1941—1951	161	—
	Revenue (D)	1904	23	—
	Revenue (E)	1900—1906	11	—
	Revenue (F)	1924	17	—
	Revenue (Forest)	1876—1903	45	—
	Revenue (Scarcity)	1860—1940	4	—
	Revenue (Excise)	1905—1909	84	—
	Revenue (Income Tax)	1860—1865	218	—
	Revenue (G)	1902—1905	5	—
	Revenue (H)	1903—1909	4	—

SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Secretariat Administration Department.	1936—1950	9	—

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Translation Department	1946—1950	5	—

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
	Transport Department	1946—1952	59	—

II. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECORD GROUPS

Reference Media available : Transfer List and Accession Registers.

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Department</i>				
1.	Estate Department	1947—1951	9	--
2.	Ecclesiastical Department	1922—1952	36	--
3.	Executive Department	1924—1937	15	--
4.	Housing Department	1928—1952	65	--
5.	Infanticide Department	1884—1867	2	--
6.	Nazul Department	1889—1927	4	--
7.	Miscellaneous Department	1889—1927	215	222
8.	Public Health Department	1893—1952	106	--
9.	Reforms Department	1920—1937	27	--
10.	Rural Development Department	1939—1949	14	--
11.	Reorganisation Department	1923—1938	20	--
12.	War Production Department	1942—1946	7	--
13.	Foreign Department	1859—1861	2	--
14.	Industries Department	1907—1952	496	--
15.	Election Department	1927	2	--

**SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE UTTAR
PRADESH STATE ARCHIVES**

1. Improvement of secondary education in Uttar Pradesh.
Education, F. No. 824A/1908.
2. Deputation of Royal Engineers and Indian Army officers
for famine duty.
Appointment, F. No. 100/1908.
3. Installation of Queen Victoria's statue at Agra.
General, F. No. 40/1908.
4. Monetary provision for University Education.
Education, F. No. 117/1914.
5. Establishment of the Chemical Research Laboratory in
U. P.
Agriculture, File 530/1920.
6. Report on agrarian disturbances in Bareilly.
Revenue, 753/1920.
7. Report on the Royal Commission on Agriculture.
Agriculture, F. No. 18(i)/1926.
8. Measures for prevention of embezzlements and frauds in
forests.
Forest, F. No. 316/1927.
9. Measures taken for education of Anglo-Indians and Euro-
peans.
Education, F. No. 212/1933.
10. Reorganisation of Engineering Services.
P.W.D., F. No. E/1933.
11. Rules relating to the requisition of lands for the use of
Railways.
P.W.D., F. No. 16R/1934.
12. Grant of the King's Police Medal for 1937.
Home, F. No. 303/1937.
13. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission—Regulations.
Secretariat Administration, F. No. 241/1940.

14. **The Federal Court Bill (Supplementary Powers).**
Judicial, F. No. 614/1941.
15. **Communal Representation in the services in U. P.**
Home, F. No. 1252/1946.
16. **Amendment of Election Rules in connection with general election of District Boards during 1947-48.**
Local Self Government, F. No. 25/1946.
17. **Establishment of Central State Library at Allahabad.**
Education, F. No. 879/1946.
18. **Measures to be adopted for checking nuisance and damage to the crops caused by the cattle and wild animals in U. P.**
Animal Husbandry, F. No. 572/1948.
19. **Declaration of Hindi as the State Language of U. P.**
Public Health, F. No. 186/1948.
20. **Formation of Refugee Standing Committees.**
Relief and Rehabilitation, F. No. 341/1948.
21. **Fixation of rent for shops-cum-residences for refugees.**
Relief and Rehabilitation, F. No. 391/1948.
22. **Project for 150 tube wells in the eastern districts of U.P.**
Irrigation, F. No. 189-W/1949.
23. **Employment of German Technicians for industries in U. P.**
Excise, F. No. 208/1949.
24. **Report on the working of the Power Alcohol Scheme, 1949.**
Excise, F. No. 5-P/1950.
25. **Integration of the Rampur State.**
Excise, F. No. 5-P/1950.
26. **Establishment of State Planning Board.**
Planning, F. No. 5-P/1950.

27. **U. P. Official Language Bill, 1950.**
Legislative, F. No. 416/1950.
28. **Bill on the Uttar Pradesh Jute Goods Control.**
Legislative, F. No. 184/1950.
29. **Application of Financial Rules to personnel of the merged
and integrated States.**
Animal Husbandry, F. No. 140/1951.
30. **Construction of Fisheries Laboratory at Lucknow.**
Animal Husbandry, F. No. 140/1951.

WEST BENGAL

127-128

18—632 Dte of Archives/94

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal—Brief History

The Bengal *Subah* comprising of Bengal proper, Bihar and Orissa was a part of the Mughal Government, till it came under the control of the East India Company in 1765 with the grant of *Diwani* by the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam. Later, with the enactment of the Regulating Act of 1773, Fort William in Calcutta became the seat of the Supreme Government of East India Company in India having administrative control over the other Presidencies of Fort St. George in Madras and Bombay as well.

In 1836, Bengal Presidency was divided into two units—Fort William in Bengal and Agra. The former included the whole of Bengal and Assam, and placed under the control of the Governor-General. This arrangement continued till 1854, when a permanent Lt. Governor was appointed for Bengal.

In 1874, Assam was separated from Bengal and was placed under a Chief Commissioner. In 1905, with the partition of Bengal, a new province, viz province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was created with its capital in Dacca. The remaining territory together with Bihar and part of Orissa formed Bengal. In 1912, a new Presidency of Bengal was established re-uniting all Bengali speaking districts. When India became independent in 1947, the Chittagong, Dacca, Rajshahi divisions of Bengal together with Sylhet district of Assam were apportioned to the Dominion of Pakistan to become East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). In 1950, the princely state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal. In 1954, the former French enclave of Chandernagore merged with West Bengal. Under the States/Reorganisation Act, 1956 some parts of Bihar, viz. areas under Purnea and Manbhum districts, were also transferred to West Bengal.

West Bengal State Archives

The West Bengal State Archives has its origins in the establishment of a General Record Office at the General Treasury Building under the charge of Chief Secretary. In 1909, the Secretariat Record Room was organised under the administrative control of the Home Department and in 1910, the permanent post of Keeper of Records was created. The pre-mutiny records of the Local Government were amalgamated with that of the records of the Boards of Revenue up to 1858 to form the Historical Record Room. In 1951, the control of the Record Office passed from the Home (Political) Department to

the Education Department. By 1962, all historical and current records of the State Government were accommodated in the Secretariat Record Room at Writers' Building. In order to provide better facilities for their preservation and use, a building was acquired at 6, Bhawani Dutta Lane, Calcutta. In 1962, records up to 1900 were shifted from Writers' Building to this newly acquired premises.

The records of the State Archives are housed at two places, i.e. 6, Bhawani Dutta Lane, where records up to 1900 are housed and at Writers' Building where the records from 1901 onwards are being preserved.

The holdings of State Archives include the revenue records since 1771 and judicial records since 1793. From the mid-19th century the records preserved in the State Archives comprise chiefly the policy files of the Lt. Governors and Governors of Bengal and since 1947, those of the Government of West Bengal. The holdings of the State Archives occupy 19 kilometres of shelf-space. Its earliest records consist of some Persian *sanads* and *parwanas* dating back to 1624 A.D. It also has some Dutch and Danish records. The State Archives has also acquired microfilms from the British Museum Library relating to French activities in India.

All records, which are 30 years old, are open for consultation for bonafide researchers.* Foreigners are required to produce letter of introduction from their embassies and from the universities/institutions. All such applications for permission to consult records are to be made in the prescribed form addressed to the Director of Archives, Government of West Bengal, 6, Bhawani Dutta Lane Calcutta-700 073. Research Room of State Archives remains open between 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. on all working days.

Growth of Secretariat

The growth of Secretariat in West Bengal has its origins in 1771, when Comptrolling Council of Revenue was formed in 1771. This Council was succeeded by the President and Council of Revenue in the same year and continued till 1775, when the Revenue Department took over the functions of that agency. Due to the increase of work in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, the Department of Revenue, Financial and Separate Revenue (i.e. salt and opium) were grouped together in one Departments, i.e. Territorial Department in 1815. This arrangement continued till 1834, when under the Charter Act of 1833 the Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India, and began to exercise administrative

*For details see 'State Archives of West Bengal Research Ruks' in Appendix 'F'.

control over Bengal as Governor. The Revenue Proceedings of the Governor General in that capacity commenced in 1834 and continued till 1854. The India Act of 1853 placed the province of Bengal in charge of a Lieutenant Governor, and these records continued till 1858. During the redistribution of Secretariat Departments in 1859, Revenue, General and Finance Departments were placed under one Secretary. In 1873, Revenue Department and General Department were placed under the charge of one Secretary and in 1898, the Revenue Department was renamed Land Revenue Department. In 1945, on the recommendations of Rowland Committee, its nomenclature was changed to that of Land and Land Revenue Department. It dealt with subjects like land revenue administration, Ward's attached estates, Bengal Tenancy Act, agricultural loans, rent control, etc.

The management of the East India Company's mercantile business in Bengal was entrusted to the Board of Trade in 1774. It was superseded by another Board in 1786. It mainly dealt with matters relating to Company's commerce. In 1793, separate proceedings were opened for Salt, Opium and Customs, as these subjects were transferred to this Board from Board of Revenue. In 1835, the Board of Trade was abolished. In 1786, the Board of Revenue was created to deal with administration, settlement, collections and receipts of each Branch of Revenue, Customs, Excise, Salt, Opium, etc. By Regulation III of 1822, the division of revenue administration was revised and three Boards of Revenue were constituted each for the Lower Provinces, the Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. In 1829, the three Boards of Revenue were replaced by Sadar Board of Revenue. In 1850, by the Act XLIV of that year, the Sadar Board of Revenue became Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Thus, all the sources of revenue were united under one statutory body.

The judicial affairs of the Government were at first dealt within the Revenue Department of the Governor-General-in-Council. In 1793, a separate Judicial Department was established. From 1816—1834, it was divided into Civil and Criminal Sections and each Section was further divided into Lower and Western Provinces. In 1834, the division of Lower and Western Provinces was done away and it became Bengal Civil Section and Bengal Criminal Section. In 1841, these were amalgamated under the nomenclature Judicial Consultations which continued till 1858. The Judicial and Legislative Departments were amalgamated in 1937. It dealt with subjects pertaining to judicial matters, cantonments, boundaries, expeditions, etc. These subjects were taken over by Political, Jails, General Departments till Judicial Department was left with administration of justice, legal advice to government, etc.

In 1819, a new Board known as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium was created. It got customs from Board of Revenue and salt and opium from Board of Trade. It was abolished in 1850 and its functions were taken over by Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Finance Department of the Government of India formed part of the Revenue, i.e. Territorial Department from 1815—1830. From 1830—1843, it remained under Public Department. In 1843, when the district office of Financial Secretary to Government of India was formed and when the records of Government of India and Bengal were separated, the records of Finance Department and Government of Bengal were allowed to remain with the Supreme Government. From 1859—1878, Finance Branch formed a part of the Revenue Department. In 1877, the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the post of Secretary for Finance Department. From 1878 till 1947, and subsequently a number of branches were transferred to the Finance Department.

The General Department, which was originally known as Public Department came into existence in 1818. The records of this Department relating to Bengal up to 1834 are with Government of India. Beginning from 1834, transactions were recorded separately from that of Government of India. The subjects dealt with were : education, emigration, post-office, medical, vaccination and political. In 1921, General Department was abolished and the subjects dealt by it were taken over by Education Department. The Ecclesiastical Proceedings of the Bengal Government, as distinct from those of Government of India, commenced from 1834 and continued till 1858. From 1859 to 1920, these were dealt as a separate Branch of the General Department. From 1921 to 1945, it ceased to be a Branch and its proceedings were amalgamated with those of Appointment Department. It was placed under the Political Branch during 1945—1947. The subjects dealt under them relate to the origin and development of missionary activities in and around Calcutta, churches and burial grounds of the Christian community, marriages of the *Brahmo* community, etc.

The Political Proceedings of the Bengal Government dates back to 1834, and are recorded till 1844. During 1844—1869, it was under General Department. From 1870, it came under Judicial Department and after 1905, it formed part of the Chief Secretary's Department. In 1937, with the creation of Home Department, it became a Branch of Home Department. It dealt with ceremonial work, relations with foreign powers, pension to the dispossessed rulers, etc. passport, arms control, extradition, etc.

With the establishment of Committee of Public Instruction in 1823, matters relating to education were dealt by this Committee till 1841.

During 1841—1853, Council of Education looked after the subject. It was taken over by General Department during 1854—1920, and in 1921 an independent Education Department was created. The Department looked after the establishment of schools, colleges, financial control of the educational institutions, matters relating to the growth and development of education, etc.

A Marine Department was established for Bengal in 1838. Prior to this, the marine affairs were recorded in the Public Department. From 1838 to 1858 Marine was a separate Department with distinct proceedings, but from 1859 onwards it was dealt within different departments and finally in 1945 it came under the Transport Branch of Home Department.

Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal was created in 1854 and dealt with canals, railways, construction and repair of jails, police stations, etc.

Legislative Department was constituted by the Lt. Governor of Bengal by a proclamation of Government of India in 1862 for making laws and regulations. In 1938, Legislative and Judicial Departments were amalgamated and this arrangement continued till 1947.

The municipal affairs were dealt in Judicial Department till 1872, when in 1873 a separate Municipal Branch was created under Judicial Department. From 1873—1920, it was placed under different departments. In 1921, its nomenclature was changed to Local Self Government Department.

The confidential records of the Political Departments date back to 1874. From 1874 to 1900, the records relate to relations with neighbouring states such as Sikkim, Bhutan, Tibet, etc. From 1901 onwards, the records reflect the growth of freedom movement, riots and disturbances, judicial cases, communal disturbances, terrorists, etc. It covers the period upto 1947.

By the Government of India Act of 1919, Public Health was made provincial subject. Till 1921 matters relating to health were dealt within Sanitation Branch, which was created in 1868 and was attached to different Departments. But in 1921, Health became an independent Department. The Department dealt with matters like food adulteration, smoke pollution, sanitation, medical education, pilgrimages, mental health, etc.

Till 1921, Agriculture as a Branch was dealt within various Departments of the secretariat. In 1921, Agriculture and Industries Department was created to deal with matters relating to agriculture. During 1937—1947, the nomenclature of the Department changed

according to its amalgamation with various other departments and in 1947, it came to be known as Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests.

In 1937, Commerce Department was redesignated as Commerce and Labour Department. In 1943, when industries was transferred from Agriculture Department, it became Commerce, Labour and Industries Department and continued till 1947. The Department dealt with promotion and regulation of trade, cottage and small scale industries, gas, electricity, weights and measures, etc.

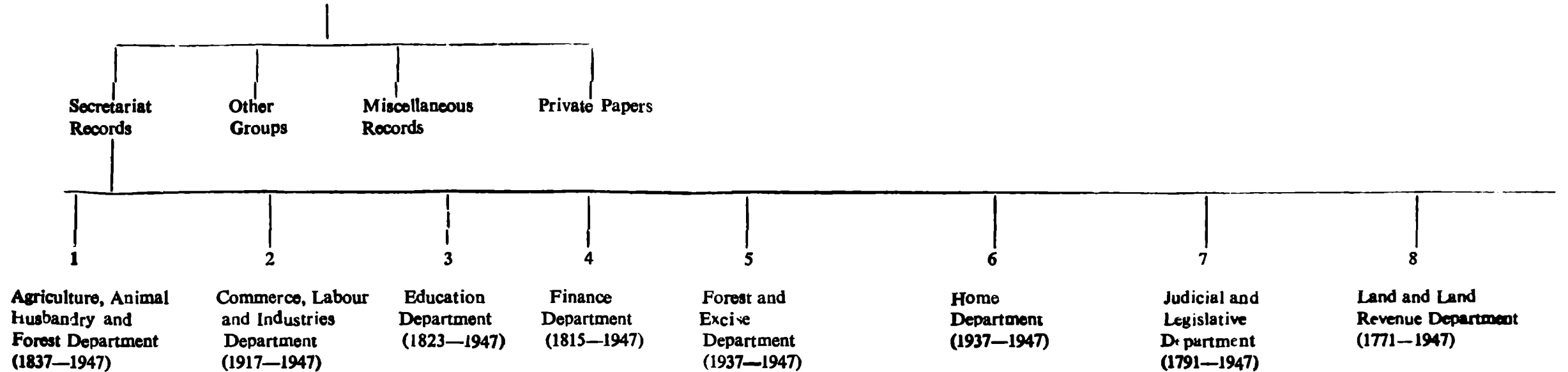
In 1937, both Forest Branch (which since 1864 remained under various departments) and Excise Branch (which was created in 1856), were combined to form the Forest and Excise Department. It dealt with matters like preservation of forests, wild animals, regulations regarding intoxicating liquors, duties on alcohol, opium, hemp, etc.

In 1937, Home Department was created. Various branches like Political, Police, Jails, Information and Public Relations, Press, Passport, etc. which were till then attached to various other Departments were placed under Home Department. It had under its purview, defence, Constitution and elections, Commonwealth relations, general administration, recruitment, transport, etc.

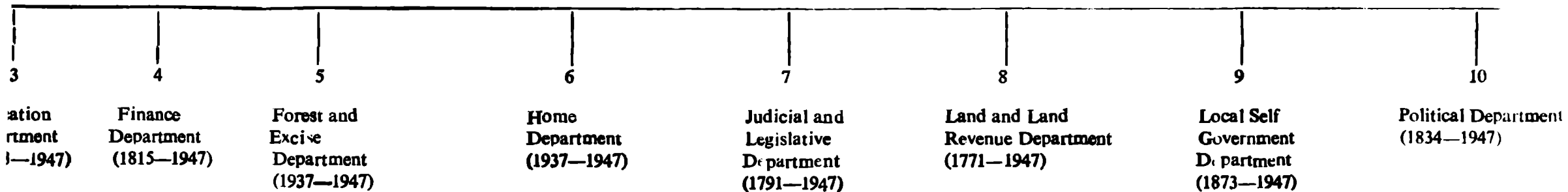
It may be mentioned here that after independence in 1947, the secretariat of the Government of West Bengal consisted of 10 Departments as mentioned hereunder :

1. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Department.
2. Commerce, Labour and Industries Department.
3. Education Department.
4. Finance Department.
5. Forest and Excise Department.
6. Home Department.
7. Judicial and Legislative Department.
8. Land and Land Revenue Department.
9. Local Self Government Department.
10. Political Department.

RECORD HOLDINGS IN WEST BENGAL STATE ARCHIVES



ous Private Papers



I. SECRETARIAT RECORDS

Reference media available : (i) Alphabetical (Manuscript) Indexes to Records, 1771—1858. (ii) Annual Indexes, 1858—1947. (iii) Bi-Annual and Quarterly Indexes, 1858—1947. Besides, Calendars, Diary and Issue Registers are also available.

This reference media is applicable to all the Departments/Groups described hereafter.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Agriculture	1873—1874	259	419
	Botanical Garden	1919—1947	8	189
	Civil Veterinary	1921—1947	34	117
	Co-operative	1921—1947	57	145
	Development	1945—1947	2	2
	Fisheries	1919—1947	6	92
	Forest	1873—1874 } 1934—1937 }	7	40
	Marketing	1945—1947	2	2
	Miscellaneous	1921—1947	42	121
	Tank Improvement	1947	3	—
	Zoological Garden	1924—1947	3	127

COMMERCE LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Commerce	1937—1947	206	629
	Emigration	1917—1921	133	289
	Industries	1921—1945	53	156
	Labour	1948	3	12
	Marine	1937—1945	414	1026
	Port Trust	1870—1892	139	41

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Education Miscellaneous	1921—1947	51	211
	Registration	1921—1945	105	288

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Agriculture	1874—1884	259	386
	Book Depot	1925—1934	7	220
	Commerce	1914—1917	206	606
	Customs	1885—1891 } 1911—1926 }	73	167
	Emigration	1913—1917	133	289
	Excise	1878—1891	107	377
	Famine	1877—1878	17	—
	Ferry	1879	8	12
	Finance	1878—1947	669	1031
	Finance (Audit)	1951—1960	—	10
	Finance (Excise)	1951—1955	—	30
	Finance (Excise)	1873—1960	—	209
	Finance (Taxation)	1946—1960	—	67
	Forest	1874—1878	166	351
	Income Tax	1866—1891 } 1911—1947 }	27	234
	Industry and Science	1874—1877	20	—
	Medical	1913—1920	506	—
	Miscellaneous	1880—1945	116	432
	Municipal	1878—1879	629	950
	Opium	1911—1933	17	196
	Salt	1911—1938	—	256
	Separate Revenue	1891—1910	—	80
	Stamp	1911—1943	48	280
	Stationery	1878—1891	16	11
	Statistics	1878—1885	34	—

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Cinchona	1937—1943	15	154
	Excise	1937—1947	107	337
	Forest	1937—1947	166	351

HOME DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	General Administration/ : Appointment	1937—1945 } 1947 }	523	1257
	Jail	1937—1947	410	403
	Police	1937—1947	1091	505

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Administrator General	1901—1917	23	—
	Jail	1859—1910	410	403
	Judicial (Appointment)	1869—1870 } 1878—1905 }	523	1275
	Judicial	1791—1947	884	900
	Jurisdiction and Boundaries	1885—1905	32	294
	Municipal	1874—1877	629	950
	Police	1859—1906	1019	505
	Registration	1873—1888 } 1945—1947 }	105	228

LAND AND LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Emigration	1921—1940	433	289
	Forest	1864—1873	7	40
	Jurisdiction and Boundaries	1874—1885 } 1905—1941 }	32	294
	Land Revenue	1859—1947	1882	—
	Miscellaneous	1873—1945	128	342
	Public Works	1873—1910	27	29
	Scarcity and Relief	1873—1877	57	—
	Statistics	1886—1891	34	—

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Ferry	1880—1891	8	12
	Local Board	1886—1947	293	321
	Medical	1921—1947	506	541
	Municipal	1921—1947	629	950
	Municipal Miscellaneous	1883—1889	3	3
	Public Health	1921—1947	113	264
	Sanitation	1868—1921	162	173

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
<i>Name of the Branch</i>				
	Ecclesiastical	1945—1947	41	120
	Jails	1910—1920 } 1927—1937 }	410	403
	Police	1906—1910	1091	505
	Registration	1888—1907	105	228

II. OTHER GROUPS

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Resident at the Durbar	1769—1770 } 1772—1774 }	—	4
2.	Controlling Council of Revenue at Murshidabad.	1770—1772	4	31
3.	Chief and Council of Patna and Controlling Council of Revenue at Patna.	1765—1766	—	1
4.	Controlling Council of Revenue at Patna.	1770—1773	—	15
5.	Provincial Council of Revenue	1773—1785	2	217
6.	Committee of Revenue	1781—1786	1	89
7.	Board of Revenue at Fort William	1786—1822	946	699
8.	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	1822—1829	130	166
9.	The Sadar Board of Revenue at Fort William.	1829—1850	750	583
10.	The Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	1851—1856	387	230
11.	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue	1788—1942	—	1072
12.	Board of Revenue	1786—1858	2203	1138
13.	Board of Trade	1774—1835	1107	547
14.	Board of Customs, Salt and Opium	1819—1850	1472	916
15.	Board of Commissioners (Ceded Provinces)	1802—1803	1	—
16.	Board of Revenue (Ceded and Conquered Provinces)	1803—1810	6	5
17.	Commissioner in Bihar and Benares	1816—1817	—	31
18.	Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares	1818—1822	—	73
19.	Board of Revenue, Central Provinces	1822—1829	1	115
20.	Committee of Grain	1783—1785	11	—
21.	Inspector of Public Granaries	1795—1803	15	31
22.	Superintendent of Khalisa	1772—1793	2	62
23.	Presidency Commissioner, Sunderbans Records	1829—1858	39	66

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Special Commissioners under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828	1829—1853	—	33
25.	Superintendent of Salt Chauki, Calcutta.	1831—1858	—	190
26.	Comptroller of Salt and Collector of Salt Districts.	1781—1793	1	18
27.	Controller of Surveys	1851—1855	—	33
28.	Revenue Department, Government of India—Correspondence with the Tea Committee.	1839—1840	2	—
29.	Tea Committee	1834—1840	8	—
30.	Presidency Committee of Records	1820—1829	49	7
31.	Railway Commissioner	1850—1857	—	13
32.	Reporter of External Commerce	1802—1819	—	11
33.	Calcutta Exchange, Price Current	1820—1858	—	10
34.	General Committee of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvement	1835—1847	—	10
35.	Council of Education	1853	—	2

III. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Sl. No.	Description	Inclusive Years	Bulk	
			Bundles	Volumes
1	2	3	4	5
A. Records of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.				
1.	Appointment Department	1905—1912	19	78
2.	Appointment (Deposit) Department	1906—1912	3	—
3.	Appointment (Examination) Department.	1911—1912	—	12
4.	Appointment (Miscellaneous) Department	1905—1912	1	—
5.	Court Buildings Branch	1910—1911	2	—
6.	Education Department	1905—1912	39	89
7.	Education (Miscellaneous) Department	1908—1912	2	—
8.	Finance Department	1905—1912	37	78
9.	Finance (Separate Revenue) Department	1905—1912	7	78
10.	Finance (Emigration) Department	1906—1910	2	—
11.	General Department	1905—1912	13	—
12.	General (Archaeology) Department	1905—1912	3	—
13.	General (Miscellaneous) Department	1905—1912	6	—
14.	General (Military) Department	1905—1912	4	—
15.	Jails Branch	1905—1912	13	—
16.	Judicial Department	1905—1912	14	78
17.	Land Revenue Department	1905—1912	56	78
18.	Legislative Department	1907—1912	6	78
19.	Local Self Government (Local Board) Department	1905—1911	9	—
20.	Marine Department	1905—1912	28	—
21.	Medical Department	1905—1912	11	—
22.	Municipal Department	1905—1912	7	58
23.	Municipal (Miscellaneous) Department	1905—1912	12	—
24.	Political Department	1905—1912	3	77
25.	Police Department	1905—1912	21	78
26.	Public Health Department	1905—1912	6	—
27.	Public Works Department	1905—1912	10	—
28.	Revenue (Agriculture) Department.	1908—1912	15	—
29.	Revenue (Eastern Bengal and Assam)	1907—1912	5	—
30.	Revenue (Forest) Department	1905—1912	9	—

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Revenue (Misc.) Department . . .	1905—1912	5	—
32.	Registration Branch	1905—1912	13	—
33.	Political (Confidential) Department	1905—1912	5	—
B.	Character Book	Year not mentioned	—	22
C.	Covenants of the Civilians . . .	1860—1944	699	—
D.	Agreements	1924—1938	45	—
E.	Establishment Registers	1859	75	—
F.	Convention for the maintenance of the Grand Trunk Road	—	—	12
G.	Confidential Reports of Native Newspapers	1873—1937	—	11
H.	Calcutta Gazette	1874—1947	425	—
I.	Papers on Goa Negotiations . . .	1878		7
J.	Stray files of Excise Department .	1874—1905		3
K.	Stray Deposit Records on Writers' Building.	1862—1935		212

IV. PRIVATE PAPERS

In 1980, the State Archives of West Bengal started an ambitious programme of acquiring records of historical importance from private individuals and institutions. The details of the Collection are as under:—

1. **Basu Mallick Collection (1858—1900)** : It contains papers relating to the business activities of Basu Mallick family in the 19th century Bengal, including deeds.
2. **Seal Collection (1859—1874)** : The Collection relate to the Seal family of Serampore and contains *pattas*, *parchas*, deeds, photographs, etc. including a picture of Rabindra-nath Tagore.
3. **Shib Ratan Mitra Collection (1908—1938)** : This Collection comprises private correspondence of some eminent educationists and litterateurs, viz. Shayama Prasad Mookherjee, Rakhai Das Bandopadhyay.
4. **Naren Das Collection (1920—1945)** : This Collection comprises reports and bulletins relating to Midnapore Freedom Movement.
5. **Dinesh Mazumdar Collection (1830—1934)** : The Collection comprises letters and reports relating to political activities of Dinesh Mazumdar, a revolutionary.
6. **Iswar Pramanik Collection (1942)** : This Collection contains information relating to activities of the Union No. 6—a component wing of the Tamruk National Government, Midnapore District.
7. **Tamralipta Swadhinta Sangram It has Samity Collection (1942)** : This Microfilm Collection contains papers relating to the activities of the National Government established in November 1942 at Tamruk.
8. **Diary of Chandrabhushan Paul (1887—1920)** : Chandrabhushan Paul was a draftman with P.W.D. in Krishnanagar. The Collection is in the form of photocopies of his diary consisting of his family matters and daily official work.
9. **Photographs of Salt Campaign (1930)** : The photographs in this Collection were taken by Panchulal Ghosh at Pichabani, Midnapore.

**SOME SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE
WEST BENGAL STATE ARCHIVES**

1. Report of Amini Commission relating to the Revenue Settlement in Bengal.
Revenue Proceedings, 3 April 1778.
2. Petition of rent-free tenure holders of Bihar against resumption of rent-free lands by the East India Company.
Revenue (Territorial) 19 May 1829, No. 5.
3. Autograph Minute of Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, recommending the abolition of the practice of 'Sati'.
Judicial (Criminal), December 1829, No. 10.
4. Causes and character of Barasat disturbances.
Judicial (Criminal), 3 April 1832, No. 5.
5. Dwarkanath Tagore's opposition to the English salt trade monopoly in Rajshahi.
Revenue (Separate Revenue), 10 February 1836, No. 6.
6. Trial of Kanu Santhal, the Leader of the Santhal Rebellion.
Judicial, 20 December 1885, Nos. 131-132.
7. Petition by Raja Radhakanta Deb against the raising of school fees in the Hindu and Colootollah schools.
General (Education), 7 April 1859, No. 6.
8. Opinions of the District Judges on the Widow Remarriage Bill.
General (General), 7 August 1856, No. 16.
9. Aims and requirements for the establishment of the University of Calcutta.
General, April 1857, No. 69.
10. Proposals for desilting Hooghly River for facilitating free navigation at Calcutta.
General, 2 April 1857, No. 38.
11. Establishment of Female Teacher's Training School.
General (Education), July 1863, Nos. 444-446.
12. Establishment of a Lock Hospital in Calcutta.
Judicial Proceedings, June 1865, Nos. 182-184.

13. Measures for checking crime against women in Bengal.
Judicial April 1872, No. 70.
14. Petition of the Bengal Temperance Society regarding the evils of excess drinking.
Financial (Excise), February 1875, Nos. 10—27.
15. Permission for education sought by children of prostitutes in Calcutta.
General (Education), Proceedings, April 1879.
16. Measures for checking opium smuggling from Nepal.
Financial/Excise, September 1890, Nos. 1—6.
17. Constitution of Indian Hemp Drug Commission.
Financial (Separate Revenue), November 1893, Nos. 27—64.
18. Munda Disturbances.
Judicial, 1901, No. 2/1901.
19. Acts on assimilation of Bengal and Eastern Bengal.
Judicial (Judicial), 1909, A-11 of 1909, 'B'.
20. Education of the children of tea garden labourers in the district of Darjeeling.
General (Education), August 1910, Nos. 24—29.
21. Introduction of trial by jury in the non-jury district.
Judicial (Judicial), December 1913, Nos. 32-33.
22. Measures adopted by the Government to provide for education for children working in factories.
General (Education), January 1914, Nos. 31—36.
23. Boy Scout Movement in India.
Education, January 1920, Proceedings A 8-9, No. S-1 of 1919.
24. Partition of the districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts boundary into two sub-divisions under the Act of 1898.
Political, Proceedings B, February 1924, No. 30.
25. Dalhsie Square Bomb Case.
Political, 139 B, 1911.
26. Establishment of a chair in memory of Sir Asutosh Mukherjee in the Calcutta University.
Education, May 1929, 14—85 of 1928, Proceedings Nos. 386—393.

27. **Education of untouchables and depressed classes.**
Education, December 1930, Nos. 256-257.
28. **Rules for catching elephants by private persons in Bengal.**
Forest and Excise April 1938 and Proceedings No. 1-3
No. 18 R-58 of 1936.
29. **The Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1937.**
Forest and Excise September 1938, Proceedings A,
Nos. 22—53, 4A-5.
30. **Description of the boundaries of the Soom Reserve Forest of the Darjeeling Forest Division.**
Forest and Excise, May 1942 10 R-23 of 1941, Proceedings B. Nos. 342—345.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 'A'

RULES REGULATING PUBLIC ACCESS FOR PURPOSE OF RESEARCH TO THE ASSAM STATE ARCHIVES

1. Subject to the succeeding rules, the Assam State Archives will be open to all persons permitted to consult records on all working days, during working hours as notified by Government from time to time.
2. Persons wishing to examine the records for purposes of research or similar objects shall apply for permission in writing to the Director, Assam State Archives, Dispur, stating their occupation, title and other qualifications and the object for which they want to examine the records. In case of a research student, a recommendation from the Head of the Institution shall be appended to the application. Applicants who are aliens must produce introduction from their representatives, embassies or legations or otherwise satisfy the Government that they are genuine research students.
3. Government may grant permission with such conditions or restrictions as may be considered necessary, or refuse permission without assigning any reasons thereof.
4. Permission to consult records shall remain valid only for three months from the date on which it is granted, but may be renewed at the expiry of that period at the discretion of the Director, Assam State Archives.
5. The following categories of records are open for research purposes :—
 - (i) All non-confidential records which are forty years old.
 - (ii) All non-confidential records which are thirty years old, with the special permission of the Secretaries to the Departments concerned.
 - (iii) All non-confidential records relating to the freedom movement and partition of India upto 1947.
6. Records may be inspected only within the Archives itself in the presence of a selected assistant of the Research Room.
7. No copies, extracts, notes made from the records should be taken out, nor any use be made of the information or particulars collected therefrom without first submitting them to

the Director, Assam State Archives for scrutiny and approval. However, the excerpts taken from records prior to 1912 may not be subjected to scrutiny.

8. All persons utilising records for purposes of research are required to deposit with the Director, Assam State Archives, two copies of their work immediately after publication free of charge.
9. Persons unable to examine the records themselves may apply for search to be made by the Record staff. In such cases, the applicant is required to deposit a search fee of Rs. 8/- per diem to be deposited in advance to the Director, Assam State Archives who will, after adjustment of the final bill, deposit the amount to the S.A. (Accounts) Department. Any balance will be refunded to the applicant.
10. In case of transcription of records either by typing or photostat the applicant is required to deposit in advance to the Director, Assam State Archives @ Rs. 0.50 paise per photostat or typed page. In the case of a duplicate typed copy, the fee would be 0.25 paise per page.
11. Documents in fragile condition shall be produced for inspection but handling of these shall not be allowed.
12. For borrowing records, requisitions in the approved form should be filled in their entirety and submitted to the assistant concerned. Entry into the stack area for consulting/requisitioning records is not allowed.
13. Normally, not more than two volumes or three collections shall be issued at a time. It will be the responsibility of the persons to return records issued to him/her and to get back his/her requisition slip and only after these are returned to the Record Room, further records will be supplied on requisition.
14. Large folio volumes shall be kept on book-rests during use. Leaning on volumes or collections, piling them on one another and placing on them, the paper in which notes or extracts are taken, taking notes, extracts, etc, from the records, are strictly prohibited.
15. No mark of any description shall be made on any record. Only fountain pen and pencil shall be allowed for taking notes, extracts, etc. from the records.

16. No tracing should be made of any records issued for examination without the permission of the Director, Assam State Archives. Permission will not be given if it appears that the process of tracing is likely to damage the documents.
17. Smoking, spitting, chewing betel nuts, etc. in the Research Room are strictly prohibited.
18. Complete silence will be maintained in the Research Room.
19. The Director, Assam State Archives subject to the approval of the Government, may withdraw the facilities for inspection of the records for any of the following reasons :—
 - (i) wilful breach of the above regulations ;
 - (ii) disregard of the instructions of the Director, Assam State Archives ;
 - (iii) causing damage to any record or any article in the Research Room ;
 - (iv) conduct or behaviour which, in the opinion of the Director, Assam State Archives is offensive or likely to cause offence to any other person in the Research Room.

APPENDIX 'B'**RULES REGULATING PUBLIC ACCESS FOR PURPOSE OF RESEARCH TO THE DELHI STATE ARCHIVES**

1. Records may be inspected only within Records Department and in the presence of a member of the staff of the Department. Copies of extracts from records shall not be taken out of the Records Department nor shall any use be made of any information from the records without the written permission of this Administration.
2. The Records Department will remain open to the consultations on every day except closed holidays observed by the Delhi Administration, Delhi. The hours of attendance will be 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. only on all working days.
3. All extracts taken from the records must be submitted ^{photo-} to the Administration through the Incharge of the Records Department with a list of the documents. He will be responsible for the accuracy and authenticity of the excerpts taken from the records. Such of them as the Administration considers unobjectionable will be released.
4. No note or transcription shall be removed from the Records Department without the express permission of this Administration.
5. He/she will not be allowed more than three documents at a time except by a special permission. Records and documents, when no longer required shall forthwith be returned to the authority and get his/her requisition slips.
6. To obtain any record or document he/she will handover a requisition slip (on ordinary paper, clearly written and duly signed by him/her) to the Incharge, Records Department or any other person authorised by him in this behalf. A separate requisition slip is required for each records or document. Complaints, if any, regarding non-supply and late supply of records and documents will be made to the Assistant Director (Archives), Delhi State Archives, Delhi in writing.
7. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Records Department and eatable articles are not allowed likewise.
8. No photographic reproduction or tracing of records or documents shall be made without the written permission of this

Administration and in the manner approved by this Administration.

9. All belongings like brief-cases, books, bags, etc. will be deposited with the Incharge, Records Department while entering the Records Room.
10. She/he is allowed to use her typewriter for taking notes from the records, if so desired.
11. The concession of personal inspection in the Records Department may at the discretion of the Administration be withheld, for any sufficient reason such as, wilful breach of any foregoing conditions, persistent disregard of the authority of the Records Department, danger of any sort to any records or any material belonging to the Delhi Administration, conduct, language, habits, unsocial dress or any other matter offensive or likely to be offensive to the member of the Records Department of Administration.
12. She/he is required to deposit two copies of each work free of charge immediately after publication of the documents released by the Delhi Administration for purpose of Historical Research and published work based on material supplied by the records of this Administration.
13. There are arrangements for the supply of photostat copies of the record material on payment to the Research Scholars on demand. The charge are Re. 1 per copy for the first copy and Re.0.50 per copy for subsequent copy.

APPENDIX 'C'**RULES REGULATING HISTORICAL RESEARCH AMONG THE RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF GOA**

1. These rules Govern access to all records up to 1916 in the custody of directorate of Historical Archives of Goa and will come into force forthwith. A student desiring to consult records may apply through the Director of Archives to Government for permission to inspect them.
2. The Records Office is open weekdays, excepting Saturdays and holidays. Hours of admission are from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2.15 P.M. to 5.15 P.M.
3. A person wishing to examine records should fill in the form prescribed for the purpose giving the necessary particulars. The Director of Archives may at his direction require a researcher to produce any satisfactory proof of the bonafides of the researcher that may be considered necessary.
4. Government reserve to itself the right to refuse or modify any application.
5. Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself.
6. Detailed list of excerpts taken from records should be filled up by the researcher from time to time in the prescribed form.
7. All extracts taken from the records must be submitted to the Director through the Historical Archivist, on the same day they are taken with a list of documents from which excerpts have been taken, in the form mentioned in Rule 6 above. Such of them as the Director considers unobjectionable will be released. No note or transcription shall be removed from the Record Office without the permission of the Director.
8. It is a condition of the grant of permission to examine records, that any person who publishes a work based on those records shall deposit one copy of his work in the Record Office as soon as it is published.
9. Permission to inspect the records shall remain valid for two months from the date from which it is granted. If the permission is not availed of or if the inspection of records is not completed within this period, a further application shall

be necessary for permission to inspect the records as the case may be.

10. A separate slip shall clearly be written and signed by every person for such paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. The slip will be returned when records are handed over to an official of the Record Office. So long as a borrower's slip remain in the possession of the Office staff, the research worker concerned will be held responsible for the volume indicated on the slip.
11. No person may, without the Director's permission, have more than two volumes of records in his possession at one time.
12. No person may lean on any of the volumes or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he or she is writing. To avoid ink being spilt on records, the use of an ink-stand will not be allowed. A research student may use his own typewriter, in taking notes from records if others working in the Research Room do not object to this. Research students are requested to take every care of the records in their possession and to see that they are not damaged in any way. They are further requested to bring to the immediate notice of the Record Office staff fragile documents, so that prompt repairs can be done.
13. No sort of mark by pen, pencil, etc. may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.
14. Silence shall be maintained in the Research Room. Smoking is prohibited, and no person may chew pan or other like substances while working in the Research Room nor place any articles of food on table meant for keeping records, documents or other papers. No umbrellas, sticks or bags shall be taken into the Record Office.
15. The Director of Archives is empowered to exclude person from the Record Office for :—
 - (i) Wilful breach of the foregoing rules and regulations;
 - (ii) Persistent disregard of the Officers' authority;
 - (iii) Damage of any sort to any records belonging to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu;
 - (iv) Language, conduct, habits, dress or any thing also offensive, or likely to cause offence to other occupants of the Record Office.

APPENDIX 'D'**RULES FOR REGULATING ACCESS TO RECORDS IN TAMIL NADU STATE ARCHIVES**

1. All applications for access to records should be addressed in the prescribed form to the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research. As per provisions of the Research Rules, the following are eligible to consider as *bonafide* Research Ssholars :
 - (i) Ordinary and corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission;
 - (ii) Vice-Chancellors, Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Professors and Researchers of recognised universities in India;
 - (iii) Post-graduate research worker of a recognised university, who produces a certificate from the Vice-Chancellor or the competent authority such as Professor, Reader of his/her university or the Professor of an autonomous college who is research guide or supervisor or the Principal of a post-graduate college or who produces any further evidence that the Commissioner may consider necessary.
 - (iv) Post-graduate research scholar should submit a documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research about the purpose of his/her research.
 - (v) In case of employed persons, a "No Objection Certificate" from the Head of the Department/Educational Institutions should be submitted with a view to see that the research would in no way be prejudicial to the discharge of his/her duties.
 - (vi) Any other person may be accepted by the Commissioner on special grounds.
2. Applications from aliens must be accompanied by Certificates from the Government of India's diplomatic or consular representatives in their countries of origin to show that they are *bonafide* research students. Secondly, proof of their having been permitted access to the records in the National Archives of India, New Delhi during the preceding six months or whose research project is cleared by the Government of India.

3. All applications will be disposed of by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research in accordance with the rules drawn up from time to time by the Government unless he considers that any particular application should be referred to Government for orders.
4. Permission to consult the records for historical research is valid only for six months from the date on which it is granted. It may be renewed within the date of expiry. If the application for the renewal of permission is made after the date of expiry of the previous permission, it will be treated as fresh and the production of necessary certificate will be insisted on such applications.
5. The Government reserves to themselves the right to refuse or modify any application.
6. Inspection of records will be allowed only in the Tamil Nadu State Archives.
7. The Research Hall of Tamil Nadu State Archives is open on all days of the year except on holidays, which shall be notified by the Tamil Nadu Archives well in advance, the number of such notified holidays shall not exceed 15 in a year.
8. The opening hours of the Research Hall are from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. on all working days except on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays which are not notified as closed holidays to the Research Hall under Rule 7 above, when the Hall will remain open from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
9. Persons not wishing or being unable to examine the records themselves should apply to the Commissioner who will arrange for a search to be undertaken on payment of the fee.
10. Reference media such as indexes, press lists and other findings aids are available in the "Research Hall" for ready reference and easy consultation. The following arrangements are made in the "Research Hall" to facilitate the research work.
 - (i) To requisition a document, the scholar has to fill in a requisition form.
 - (ii) These requisitions will be cleared by the staff concerned thrice in a day at 10.30 A.M., 12.30 P.M. and 3.30 P.M. on all Working Days and the records will be supplied in the research hall.

- (iii) A card called "Record Issue Card" will be supplied to each scholar admitted to the Research Hall. This card would show the number of records issued to him/her. This card should be shown to the staff at the time of receiving and returning of records by scholars so that the staff may be able to make necessary entries in the card.
 - (iv) Since the stacks remain closed on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays, however, scholars are advised to get their documents well in advance.
 - (v) When a scholar has consulted a document, he/she could hand it over to the staff.
 - (vi) Those wishing to have documents kept out for their use should inform the Assistant of the Research Hall so that a separate shelf could be provided for purpose of storage.
 - (vii) No person may have more than ten documents out at any point of time. This Rule can be relaxed, when there is no rush or heavy attendance in the Research Hall. Brittle/fragile documents will be supplied to the scholar only after its proper repair.
12. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Research Hall. The books and other material shall be handled with great care and caution.
- (i) No any scholar shall tear or write on documents or put one document on top of another or lay note books or paper on them.
 - (ii) Any defect in or damage to a document or book should be pointed out to the officer on duty in the Research Hall at the time of receiving it.
 - (iii) Big folio volumes should be kept on book rests and handled carefully.
 - (iv) No any marking should be made with pen or pencil on a document/book.
 - (v) Notes are allowed to be taken only with a pencil or ball point pen.
 - (vi) Absolute silence will be maintained in the Research Hall.
 - (vii) Across the table discussion with fellow Research Scholars is totally prohibited.

- (viii) No photographic reproduction or microfilming or tracing of records shall be made by any scholar without the prior written permission of the Commissioner.
13. Users of Tamil Nadu State Archives are advised to deposit one copy of his/her work as soon as it submitted to University or soon as it is published, in the Tamil Nadu State Archives, free of charge.
14. A security deposit of Rs. 200/- (Rupees two hundred only) will be collected from the applicants before permission is granted. The security amount is refundable in full after receiving one copy of the work from the scholar. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research has full powers to exempt any scholar from the payment of security deposit.
15. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is also empowered to utilize his discretion power to withdraw the permission to consult the records on the following sufficient reasons :
- (i) Wilful breach of any of the foregoing rules.
 - (ii) Damage of any sort to any record or article belonging to the Tamil Nadu State Archives.
 - (iii) Persistent disregard of officer's authority.
 - (iv) Scholar's conduct, language, habits or any other matter offensive or likely to be offensive to the staff or to other research scholars. It will be open to the scholar aggrieved by such order to represent his case to the Government of Tamil Nadu.
16. In case of any doubt or dispute concerning the Research Rules and their interpretations, the decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu should be final and binding.
17. No any separate Rules have been prescribed to access the Library books. The Research Rules applicable to the Research Hall will apply to Library also.

APPENDIX 'E'**RESEARCH RULES FOR THE STATE ARCHIVES, UTTAR PRADESH**

1. The Research Room of the State Archives, U.P., Lucknow, is open on all the working days except on certain public holidays of which advance intimation is given in the Research Room. The hours of admission are from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all days, except Sundays, Second Saturdays and other holidays (excluding important holidays and festivals) when Research Room will remain open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
2. All applications for the inspection of records shall be addressed to the Director, State Archives of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. The prescribed forms are available from the State Archives, U.P. All such applications must contain full details. Inaccurate or false statements, are liable to debar applicants from further access to Government archives. Foreign students shall apply through the Government of India's diplomatic and consular representatives in their respective countries, testifying to their bonafides as research workers. In special cases, the Director of Archives may accept the introduction letter from their diplomatic representative, embassy or legations in India.
3. The Director of Archives reserves to himself the right to refuse or modify an application for conducting research.
4. All bonafide research students shall be allowed to inspect the records in the Research Room in the presence of a member of the supervisory staff. Records will be supplied to them between 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Bonafide research students include any one of the following categories :
 - (a) Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.
 - (b) Members of the Regional Records Survey Committee, Uttar Pradesh.
 - (c) Vice-Chancellors, Professors, Readers and Lecturers of an Indian University.
 - (d) Post-graduate research workers of an Indian University who must satisfy the Director of Archives as to their bonafides by furnishing a certificate from their appropriate University Professor or Vice-Chancellor or any other evidence which is considered necessary.

Note :—Indian scholars working in foreign university do not all within purview of Rule 4(d) above.

- (e) **Officers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh who conduct research on a subject with the approval of the Head of their Departments.**
 - (f) **Officers of the Government of India and other State who conduct research on a subject with the approval of the Head of their Departments.**
 - (g) **Any other person accepted by the Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh as a research worker on the recommendation of the Director of Archives, Uttar Pradesh or the Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Department of Cultural Affairs, Lucknow, U.P.**
5. **Admission for inspection of the records shall be regulated by research students' permission which is valid for six months in the first instance, but renewable on fresh application at the discretion of the Director of Archives.**
6. **The following categories of records are open for research subject to the conditions specified below :**
- (a) **All records are open to inspection after thirty years of their creation.**
 - (b) **Any research worker desiring access to records which are not open may apply for permission to the Department concerned through the Director of Archives.**
 - (c) **Requests for consulting maps, plans and charts in the custody of State Archives should be addressed in writing to the Director of Archives stating therein the purpose, subject and period of research.**
 - (d) **Information from the confidential records of the various Departments will be released only with the permission of the Government.**
 - (e) **In the case of purely historical records of the Board of Revenue, copies of unobjectionable documents may be obtained by bonafide research students under the usual regulations. But the attested copies of the administrative and legal records of the Board of Revenue shall be issued only if they are required for litigation purposes to establish claims to property, etc., subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue, U.P., provided always that the documents so released shall cause no embarrassment to Government.**
 - (f) **Papers of the various courts relating to criminal cases shall not be consulted until they are 40 years old and**

those of a personal nature which have been donated or deposited in the State Archives, cannot be used for research purposes until after 50 years of their accession. But under special circumstances, these restrictions can be relaxed by the Director of Archives with the consent of the Department or the donor as the case may be.

- (g) Documents relating to the limits and boundaries of States, State defences, fortifications and topography can not be consulted without the special permission of the Secretary to Government, Cultural Affairs Department, Lucknow.
7. Research workers are advised to avoid the duplication of research work on the same subject as far as possible.
 8. All persons utilising records of the State Archives, U.P. for purposes of historical research must deposit gratis 2 copies of their works within sixty days of their publication.
 9. Manuscript records or copies, extracts, notes and references thereof, shall not be taken out of the State Archives, without the permission of the Director of Archives.
 10. All copies, extracts, notes and tracings must be written legibly for the inspection of the Director of Archives, who may get these materials typed for his own inspection at the expense of the student concerned, if they are illegible.
 11. In case of transcription of records, the applicant will be required to remit in advance half of the transcription charges, etc. the balance to be paid by the applicant on the completion of the transcription and before the release of his excerpts. Photography of the records is undertaken by the State Archives in its own Photographic Section for the bonafide research students on payment. The fees collected for the typing, etc. will be credited to Government under the Head "XXXII Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisation-Miscellaneous Receipt of Scientific Department" provided that if the typing work is done after office hours, an amount not exceeding 60 per cent of the fees realised shall be distributed among the transcribers and comparers and the balance of 40 per cent credited to Government to cover the cost of stationery, etc.
 12. If any person other than a bonafide research scholar desires some information from the records preserved in the State Archives, he will have to deposit a non-refundable search fees of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only). The search will then

be undertaken by the staff of this office. If the information is available, the same will be released to him after obtaining the permission of the owning Department.

13. The person concerned will also have to bear the typing, comparing charges, etc. In such cases, the person concerned will have to give an application in writing to the Director of Archives, U.P. clearly mentioning the purpose for which the copy of the document is required. The Government, however, reserves the right to withhold the issue of copies of documents to any person if it is detrimental or prejudicial to government interest.
14. For borrowing records students shall submit single requisitions filled in their entirety to the Assistant incharge of the Research Room. Entry into the stack room for consulting or requisitioning records is prohibited.
15. The student shall not be allowed to have at a time more than 5 documents and 2 volumes, except by the special permission of the Director of Archives. All records which are no more required should be returned to the Assistant of the Research Room. The requisition slip of records shall be returned to the student when they are restored. The student shall be held responsible for the loss or damage of the records as long as they are not restored. If there are printed or typed copies of documents, the original may not be given for consultation, unless justified by sufficient reasons.
16. Research students shall exercise due care in handling records, manuscripts and books issued to them :—
 - (a) Documents of exceptional value and those in a decayed or fragile condition shall be examined in such manner as the Director of Archives may prescribe for their preservation and integrity.
 - (b) No documents shall be damaged in any manner. Imperfections or damages to records and books shall be shown to the Assistant incharge of the Research Room at the time of borrowing.
 - (c) Large folio volumes and tomes shall be kept on book rests during use. Frequent handling of such documents should be avoided as far as possible. Leaning on documents or volumes causing pressure on them through elbow, piling them on one another and copying the excerpts by placing them on the original shall not be allowed.

- (d) The defacing of records by pencil or ink marking is prohibited. Students are allowed to take only fountain pens or pencils in the Research Room.
17. Handbags, hats, overcoats, umbrellas, sticks, pets, etc. shall not be taken into the Research Room.
 18. Eating food, chewing betel, spitting, smoking, etc. in the Research Room are strictly prohibited.
 19. None shall receive visitors to transact private business in the Research Room.
 20. Silence shall be maintained in the Research Room.
 21. The facilities granted for the inspection of records in the Research Room may be withdrawn at the discretion of the Director of Archives, for committing the following acts of indiscipline : causing disturbance in the State Archives, constant disregard of the authority of the Assistant incharge of the Research Room or any other officer of the State Archives, damage of any sort to records, books and furniture in the State Archives, language, habits, dress or anything else which is offensive or likely to cause offence to the staff or other research workers of the State Archives.

APPENDIX 'F'**STATE ARCHIVES OF WEST BENGAL RESEARCH RULES**

1. These rules may be called the State Archives of West Bengal Research Rules. They shall govern access to all records in the custody of the State Archives of West Bengal.
2. The following persons are accepted as **bonafide readers/researchers** :

Indian :

- (i) Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission/ National Committee of Archivists/Regional Records Survey Committees/Indian Council of Historical Research;
- (ii) Vice-Chancellors, Pro-Vice Chancellors, Professors, Readers and Lecturers of recognised universities; Heads of research centres/institutes of higher education;
- (iii) Any Central/State Government official, provided his/her work is undertaken for public purposes on behalf of his/her Ministry/Department/Office and with the prior approval of Government;
- (iv) Any Central/State Government official undertaking research in his/her personal capacity, provided his/her work has the approval of the immediate superior officer;
- (v) Any member of the teaching/research staff of a Central/State Government college/research centre;
- (vi) Any post-graduate research worker of a recognised University/Institution/Research Centre/College, who produces a certificate from the Head of the Institution/Research Supervisor or any other evidence as the Director of Archives may consider necessary in support of his/her bonafides;
- (vii) Any other person who is recommended by the Director of Archives on production of satisfactory evidence.

Non-Indians :

- (viii) Aliens who produce letter of introduction from their Embassies/Legations in New Delhi/Calcutta and from their universities/institutions. Foreign scholars submitting their research projects through Indian Missions abroad or through foreign institutions in India will require clearance from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

3. (a) Admission to the Research Rooms will be regulated by tickets. An admission ticket will hold good for the period for which it has been issued but may be renewed at the expiry of that period, at the discretion of the Director of Archives.
- (b) All applications for admission tickets should be made in the prescribed form and addressed to the Director of Archives, Government of West Bengal. The prescribed form is available at the office of the State Archives either at 6, Bhawani Datta Lane, Calcutta-700073 or at Block 2, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta-700001.
4. (a) The Research Rooms are open throughout the year except on Sundays, Government holidays, and the second and fourth Saturday of every month. The hours of admission are from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.
- (b) Tables in the Research Rooms may not be reserved.
5. (a) The Government reserve to themselves the sole right to decide whether any particular record or document shall be issued for inspection to the scholars. No reason will be assigned for the refusal. The final decision for such refusal shall rest with the Director of Archives.
- (b) All records, confidential and non-confidential of the Government of West Bengal, which are in the custody of the State Archives and which are more than thirty years old are 'open' for inspection by bonafide readers/researchers.
- (c) Excerpts and notes taken from the confidential records are to be deposited in the Archives (with a list of sources) before they are released to the scholar after scrutiny by the Department concerned. Excerpts and notes taken from the non-confidential records of the 'open' period are released without scrutiny.
- (d) Access to records which do not belong to the 'open' period, the release of excerpts/notes taken therefrom are subject to prior permission of the Department concerned.
- (e) Excerpts from the Excise Department records which are beyond thirty years but not more than sixty years old should be released only after scrutiny by the Excise Department. Permission of that Department would also be required for publication of such records or of any work based on them.

- (f) Maps and records relating to the boundaries between India and Nepal, India and Sikkam, India and Tibet, India and Bhutan and also papers relating to the activities of living persons are not open.
6. (a) Records may be inspected only within the Research Rooms and in the presence of a member of the supervisory staff.
- (b) Records which are of exceptional value or are unwelded or fragile shall be examined on such conditions as the Director of Archives may impose for their safety and integrity. No such records in original shall be issued for consultation where duplicate copies exist.
- (c) Not more than five documents including reference media will be issued at a time to a reader-researcher.
- (d) Records and documents, as soon as done with, shall be returned to the officer-in-charge of the Research Rooms in person by the individual to whom they have been issued.
7. (a) Silence is to be maintained in the Research Rooms. Spitting and smoking are strictly prohibited and in no circumstances it is permitted to light a fire in any of the Research Rooms. No person shall chew *pan* or take any food/drinks while working in the Research Room.
- (b) No umbrellas, sticks or bags shall be taken inside any of the Research Rooms.
- (c) No typewriter shall be permitted in the Research Rooms. Transcription work can only be undertaken by the State Archives staff on behalf of the scholar on payment of prescribed fees.
- (d) No tracing shall be made of any record or document issued to the scholar without the written permission of the Director of Archives. Microfilming is allowed with prior permission of the Director of Archives. Ordinarily, copyists are not allowed except as a very special case; the copyists should otherwise be eligible for admission to the Research Rooms.
- (e) Records, documents and books must be handled with great care and should not be damaged in any way. Large folio volumes shall be placed on book-rests. No one shall lean on any of the documents or put one document on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he/she is writing. No mark of any

description shall be made on any records. Any defect or damage to the records as detected by the scholar should at once be pointed out to the officer on duty in the Research Rooms at the time of borrowings. The scholar will be responsible for the records issued to him/her.

8. The officer-in-charge of the Research Rooms are empowered to exclude persons from the Research Room for :—

- (i) breach of any of the foregoing rules and regulations ;
- (ii) damage of any sort to any record or article belonging to the Government of West Bengal ;
- (iii) languages, conduct, habits, dress or anything else offensive or likely to cause offence, to other occupants of the Research Rooms ;

provided always that the exclusion of any person shall be notified in writing to the Director of Archives, Government of West Bengal, whose orders shall be final.

9. (a) Those who do not possess admission tickets have no right to see or have copies of the records of the Government of West Bengal in the custody of the State Archives. But persons requiring any information from the 'open' records or wishing to have any copies therefrom may apply in writing to the Director of Archives, Government of West Bengal, 6, Bhawani Dutta Lane, Calcutta-700073, stating in full their occupation and the purpose for which the information is sought for or the copy of the record required.
- (b) The Director of Archives may at his discretion supply such information to persons applying for information from 'open' records on payment of the prescribed fees.
- (c) Information from, or copies of, the records required by the Government in connection with official business will be supplied free of charge.
10. (a) No use may be made of any information from the records without the written permission of the Director of Archives and without proper acknowledgement.
- (b) One complimentary copy of publication based on materials—collected and consulted at the State Archives must be presented to the State Archives soon after publication.
- (c) A complimentary copy of unpublished thesis based on materials collected and consulted at the State Archives must be deposited in the State Archives.
11. In case of doubt or dispute concerning these rules and their interpretation, the decision of the Director of Archives, Government of West Bengal, shall be final and binding.

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