BUREAU OF EDUCATION, INDIA

SELECTIONS
FROM
EDUCATIONAL RECORDS
PART I
1781-1839
H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1920
Price Rs. 2 As. 8.
HINDU COLLEGE, CALCUTTA, 1847.
CALCUTTA MADRASSA, 1847.
PREFACE.

THIS introduction may stand as a preface both to the present volume and to the series of those which it is trusted may follow it.

Requests have often reached me for educational documents which I have found it difficult immediately to supply owing to the document in question never having been printed or the volume in which it is contained being out of print. At the Conference of Directors of Public Instruction which met at Delhi in 1917 I enquired if a reprint of important educational records would be useful. The reply was in the affirmative.* The Bureau of Education has since that date been collecting and sifting such records. Other duties and frequent interruptions have prevented me from gathering them together and putting them into proper form. The first volume, with records extending from the earliest times to 1839, is now ready. It has been particularly difficult to prepare; and it is hoped that succeeding volumes may follow more rapidly.

The early history of education in India is a matter of peculiar interest. The efforts of the missionaries, the growth of a consciousness of responsibility for the instruction of the people (at a time when, in England, this task was hardly regarded as a public duty), the dawning of recognition of the enormous difficulties involved in such a duty, the polemics which led to the momentous decision to introduce the western system of learning for the middle class—these subjects, linked as they are with the names of striking personalities, present a fascinating field of study. The story has been told by Trevelyan, Syed Mahmud S. Sattianadhan, F. W. Thomas and H. R. James.†

† C. E. Trevelyan, On the Education of the People of India. London, 1838.
H. R. James, Education and Statesmanship in India. London, 1917.
Preface

The present work is not a history of education in India. It is a reprint of documents. These documents are, for the convenience of the reader and with a view to their arrangement, connected by brief narratives. But in no sense are these narratives to be construed as forming a history. The important part consists in the documents themselves. Possibly these may yet assist in guiding some future student in the compilation of a history of this subject more elaborate than those which have yet appeared.

Nor is the present collection the first of its kind. Among earlier collections may be mentioned the following. An Appendix to the Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee of 1832 on the Affairs of the East India Company * contains, in addition to Fisher’s Memoir (of which more anon), a number of official papers dealing with early education in India. The Records of the Madras Government edited by Arbuthnot in 1855 † contain a valuable record so far as that Presidency is concerned, as well as records of more general interest. The collection of despatches from the Home Government published in 1870 furnishes documents for the period from 1854 to 1868 ‡. Howell also in his works § has collected a number of official papers. These books, however, are out of print. It is also necessary, in dealing with them, at once to supplement and to exercise selection.

This first volume covers the period from about 1781 to 1839. The documents deal with early private enterprise and the activity, first of individual servants of the East India Company, then of the Company itself; the foundation of institutions, many of which have survived.

---

* Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, February 14th to July 27th, 1832, 1st Public. Printed by order of the Hon’ble Court of Directors, London, 1833. (Appendix I)

† Selections from the Records of the Madras Government No. II, Papers relating to Public Instruction, comprising a memorandum of the proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction with an appendix containing all the more important papers recorded on the subject.Compiled by A. J. Arbuthnot, Madras, 1855.


§ P. A. Howell, Education in India, prior to 1854 and in 1870-71, Calcutta, 1872; and Note on the state of Education during 1866-67, Calcutta, 1868.
in some form or other till to-day; the first grant in aid of education and the machinery devised for utilising it; the surveys made with a view to a wide dissemination of knowledge; the transfer of public interest and public funds from the pursuit of the old learning of the east to that of the western literature and science and to the study of the English language. Lord Auckland's minute of 1839 closes not only the controversy between the orientalists and the occidentalis~s but also a definite period, characterised by its own theories and enterprises—a period of vague but often heroic beginnings, which paved the way for the despatch of 1854 and the gradual realisation of an ordered policy.

The arrangement adopted is topical and chronological. This seemed desirable in order to bring together documents dealing with the same subject but with some regard to the sequence of their production. It does not profess to be perfect, but it is hoped that, on the whole, it will conduce to convenience for the reader. A chronological list of documents and a short index are included. When the series is complete it is proposed to publish a combined list and a combined index. There is also a tabular statement of events in India and in the general world of thought, which may help to locate and illumine the points of progress indicated in the documents.

The records which have contributed most to the volume are those of the Government of India. This is natural, since the object is to avoid detail and to concentrate on the general and the essential. But the record offices of the larger provinces also have been requisitioned and have provided useful material.

The documents themselves occur in four forms. First, there are originals. An example of these is document No. 31, which has probably never been copied and on the margin of which are still to be seen the observations of Macaulay written in his own hand. (The observations are reproduced in the print) Second, there are early prints. Examples of these are numerous; among them may be mentioned documents nos. 6, 8, 9, 21, etc. Third, there are old handwritten copies of the originals. Fourth, there are copies of these or of the
originals made by the record office. All these four, save the first, offer difficulties of readings. Even the prints are not perfect; the first and second prints of Macaulay's Minute contain curious (though unimportant) variations. The third class is, not unnaturally, full of obvious errors—the result of carelessness in copying or of ignorance. One finds 'thing' written for 'think,' 'last' for 'lost,' 'owing' for 'owning,' 'conduct' for 'contact,' 'taught' for 'thought,' 'exalted' for 'exacted,' 'execute' for 'excuse,' etc. There are also instances of impossible grammar. Such errors have been corrected in the present print. On the other hand, eccentricities of spelling have been preserved; and no attempt has been made, save in the connecting narratives, to render spelling consistent.

A document of particular interest for this period is Fisher's Memoir. Though it deals mainly with details and with individual institutions, its description of them sheds a flood of light upon the spirit and tendency of the times. I was urged to reprint it in full. At one time I had intended to do so. On a further consideration of this point, I have come to the conclusion that, in days when economy of printing is for a variety of reasons desirable, this course was hardly justifiable. The arrangement of the Memoir is necessarily defective, dealing as it often does twice or thrice over with the same institutions at different stages of their development. There is a good deal of material which, while it will not repay reprinting, is hardly separable from more valuable passages. Lastly, the elaborate statements in tabular form, which form one of its most interesting features, are difficult to reproduce. I have therefore (apart from allusions in the connecting narratives) put the main outlines of this work and some of its more illuminating passages into the form of an appendix.

My thanks are due to Mr. G. R. Kaye, who has zealously assisted me in the study and elimination of large numbers of records and who is responsible for the appendix summarising Fisher's Memoir; to the Records Officers for the ready supply of manuscripts, etc.; to Mr. Sanial of the Calcutta Historical Society; to Sir Michael Sadler, to whom I am indebted for advice and for the valuable suggestion of a
statement of contemporaneous events and to Mr. Rushbrook-Williams for the checking of that statement and perusal of the work in manuscript.

H. SHARP,

Educational Commissioner with the

Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 25th October, 1919.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Early Enterprise</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 17th April 1781, by Warren Hastings</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 1st January 1792, from J. Duncan, Resident at Benares</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Benares College Rules (enclosure to No. 2)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 13th January 1792, from the Governor in Council to the Resident at Benares</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 25th September 1823, from W. Fraser (Delhi), to Government</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Growth of a Sense of Responsibility</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Extracts from a minute, dated the 6th March 1811, by Lord Minto</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Section 43 of the East India Act of 1813</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Extract from dispatch to Bengal, dated the 3rd June 1814</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Extract from a minute, dated the 2nd October 1815, by Lord Moira</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>An account of expenditure on education for the years 1813 to 1830</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 1st January 1804, by T. Brooke, President, Hindu College, Benares</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Accounts of the Calcutta Madrasa, 3rd October 1823</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Extract from the report of the Select Committee, dated the 16th August 1832 (on the College of Fort William and the East India College, Hasileybury)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Report, dated the 31st January 1835, on the Sanskrit College, Calcutta</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mass Education and Organisation</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Resolution, dated the 17th July 1823, constituting the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 31st July 1823, appointing members of the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Note, dated 17th July 1823, by Holt MacKenzie</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Extract from a letter, dated the 17th August 1823, from A. D. Campbell, Collector of Bellary</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contents

### CHAPTER IV—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Mass Education and Organisation—contd.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Letter, dated September 1823, from the Committee to Local Agents</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Resolution, dated the 17th January 1824, on the allotment of funds</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 10th March 1826, by Sir Thomas Munro</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER V.

**The Beginning of English Education.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Extract from C. Grant’s Observations, dated the 16th August 1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 6th October 1823, from the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Extract from a dispatch, dated the 18th February 1824, to Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 18th August 1824, from the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Address, dated the 11th December 1823, from Raja Rammohun Roy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER VI.

**Macaulay’s Minute.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Extract from a minute, dated the 9th July 1834, by H. T. Prinsep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Extract from a letter, dated the 21st January 1835, from the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Extract from a letter, dated the 22nd January 1835, from the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 2nd February 1835, by T. B. Macaulay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Note, dated the 15th February 1835, by H. T. Prinsep, with marginal notes by T. B. Macaulay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Resolution, dated the 7th March 1835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER VII.

**The Orientalists’ Point of View.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Extract from the Diary of H. T. Prinsep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 20th May 1835, by H. T. Prinsep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Letter, dated the 20th April 1835, from the General Committee of Public Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Propositions by the General Committee of Public Instruction adopted on the 11th April 1835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHAPTER VIII.

**Lord Auckland’s Minute.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Extract from minute of 1828 by Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Petition of the students of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, dated the 9th August 1824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contents

CHAPTER VIII—contd.

LORD AUCKLAND'S MINUTE—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 24th August 1836, by Lord Auckland</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Minute, dated the 24th November 1839, by Lord Auckland</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Extract from a note, dated the 24th November 1839, by J. R. Colvin</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Analysis of Fisher's Memoir</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Chronological list of documents</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Leading events in India and Europe from 1781 to 1839</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDEX | 219
APPENDIX A.

FISHER'S MEMOIR.*

This memoir was originally compiled in 1827 from the records at the East India House by Thomas Fisher, Searcher of the Records. In 1832 he added a supplement to his memoir giving further information relative to native-schools and to the diffusion of science among the natives. The memoir and supplement appear as part of appendix I to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company—February 14th to July 27th, 1832 (I Public). This was published in 1833 and again in 1853.

In this evidence, following Fisher's Memoir, and completing appendix I, are given a number of original documents on education in India.

The memoir deals with Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca. The following summary relates only to those portions of the memoir that deal with India proper.

The treatment refers to individual institutions rather than to

---

* The full title is "MEMOIR, dated February 7, 1827, compiled from the Records of the Indan Governments at the East India House, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence, showing the extent to which Aid had been afforded by the local Governments in India towards the establishment of NATIVE SCHOOLS in that country; And, A SUPPLEMENT to the foregoing Memoir, dated February 23, 1832, containing a Narrative of the further proceedings of the local Governments in India relative to NATIVE SCHOOLS in that country, to the date of the latest records received from India."

The Memoir is printed in the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, February 14 to July 27, 1832 (I Public) Appendix I.

These Minutes were first printed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors in January 1833; and they were again ordered to be printed on the 20th August 1853. In the former the Memoir and Supplement occupy pp. 194 to 324; and in the latter pp. 335 to 483. References are given to both editions.
education as a whole. In the following notes the information given by Fisher both in the memoir and supplement is combined, and Fisher's order, which is documentary, has been somewhat changed.

Analysis of Fisher's Memoir and Supplement.

I.—Bengal.

The Presidency Town.

The Calcutta Madrasa was founded in 1781 by Warren Hastings, who provided a building at his own expense. This expenditure was afterwards charged to the Company. The Bengal Government also assigned lands of the value of Rs. 29,000 a year for the support of the institution. The original intention was to promote the study of the Arabic and Persian languages and of Muhammadan law with a view to supplying officers for the courts of justice. In 1785 the lands were assigned by Sanad to Muhammad Muiz-ud-din, the Superior, and to his successors. In 1788 complaints of grave misconduct were received and the management was transferred by Government. In 1791 the institution was again found to be in a state of disorder and a new superior was appointed and the management placed in the hands of a Committee, and regulations were framed. In 1812 Dr. Lumsden reported that the institution was again in a state of inefficiency. In 1818 a similar report was made by the Committee who recommended the appointment of a European Secretary. Captain F. Irvine was appointed with a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, and the Government at the same time fixed the revenues of the Madrasa at Rs. 30,000 per annum. In 1821 the Committee reported on the lack of books—the stock consisting only of 12 volumes—and Government agreed to an expenditure of some Rs. 6,000 for the formation of a respectable library. In the same year new regulations were framed. In 1822 the Committee submitted a report of the first annual examination, which appears to have been a success.

In 1822 Dr. Lumsden was appointed Secretary. In the same year the Committee reported that "the prejudices of the preceptors opposed considerable obstacles in the way of reform."

In 1823, Government, owing to the unsuitable location of the institution, ordered the construction of a new college in Hastings Place and sanctioned—Rs. 1,40,537 for the purpose. Later an English class was established, which in 1828 consisted of 42 out of 73, the total number of students. [196, 217, 292/396, 409, 435.]*

* The first set of numbers (196, 217, 232) refers to pages in the 1833 edition; the other numbers refer to the 1853 edition.
The Calcutta Hindu Sanskrit College.—In 1821 it was considered that Government was relieved from the pledge given in 1811 to establish colleges at Nadia and Tirhut. H. H. Wilson gave reasons for abandoning that design and suggested the foundation at the Presidency of an institution similar to that at Benares, but upon a larger scale. Government appointed a Committee and Lieutenant Price as Secretary on Rs. 300 per mensem and gave a grant of Rs. 30,000 per mensem and Rs. 1,20,000 for the erection of the college.* The college was opened in 1824. (Here follows an account of the importation of certain philosophical apparatus which has already been dealt with in Chapter V, page 79.) “In 1827, the acquirements of the students in the Sanskrit language and literature had reached a point of excellence which had never before been attained under the native system of education.” A medical and an English class had been formed. The report of 1829 states that Rs. 300 per mensem had been assigned for the establishment of a hospital in the vicinity of the college. In 1823 Rammohan Roy addressed the Governor-General.† Government thought the letter had been written under some misapprehension of their views regarding the Sanskrit College (Fisher then quotes the despatch of 18th February 1824 which has already been given as document No. 24, and the Committee of Public Instruction’s defence of their policy which has already been given as document No. 25).‡

Vidyâlaya or Anglo-Indian College.—In 1816 some native gentleman of Calcutta subscribed Rs. 1,13,179 to found a seminary. It was placed under the General Committee as a condition of aid to the extent of Rs. 300 per mensem. Mr. Ross was appointed lecturer in natural philosophy. The report of the examination for 1824-5 conducted by Mr. Wilson appears favourable. That for 1825 gives a still more favourable view. The number of pupils was 200. A limited number of scholarships were endowed by Government. The reports of 1827 and 1828 give the subjects of study as natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, algebra, Tytler’s Elements of General History, Russell’s Modern Europe, with Milton and Shakespeare. In 1826 the pupils numbered 196, in 1827, 372 and in 1828, 437, of which last number 100 received gratuitous education. In 1829 the progress was less satisfactory than formerly and the services of the Revd. Dr. J. Adamson were secured. [212, 217, 254/406, 410, 436.]

English College.—The Committee suggested to Government, who approved, the establishment of a distinct English College for the more advanced students from the Hindu and Muhammadan colleges to whom gratuitous instruction m

* See the extract from the Resolution of 21st August 1831 quoted in chapter V, p. 79.
† See Chapter V and document No. 36, p. 98.
‡ See also page 81 and document No. 14, p. 39.
literature and science by means of the English language should be given. The estimated cost was Rs. 24,000 per annum. The Court of Directors were asked to sanction this college and to send out two preceptors at a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem each.* [218/410.]

School for Native Doctors.—In 1822 the establishment of a medical school to consist of 20 students with allowances of Rs. 8 per mensem each, and a superintendent on Rs. 800 was settled. The Court did not altogether approve and expressed a preference for the Fort St. George plan of training half-castes as dressers. The Court also thought the salary of the superintendent excessive. In 1825 the Medical Board explained their reasons for not adopting the Madras system and the superiority of their own scheme. During the prevalence of cholera in 1825 the students were most usefully employed. In 1826 the number of students was increased to 50 and the stipends to Rs. 10. The Court approved and sent out certain models. [270/447.]

The Calcutta Mission College, etc.—For several of these institutions Government has granted the land which they occupy. [220/412.]

The Bhowanipore and Kidderpore Schools were established and supported by voluntary subscription for the instruction of Hindu lads in English. In 1829 Europeans and Indians were associated in the management and the School Society made a monthly grant. The General Committee also placed at the disposal of the School Society Rs. 1,000 for the use of each school, considering it to be “a great object to establish schools of this description, which might in time serve as preparatory steps to the Hindoo College and relieve that institution of part of the duty of elementary tuition.” They have since been united. [264/442.]

The Old Calcutta Charity School.—The funds were augmented “from the restitution money received for pulling down the English church by the Moors at the capture of Calcutta in 1756” and by a legacy left by Mr. Constantine. The old court house belonged to the school. The school was eventually united with the Calcutta Free School. [204/401.]

The Calcutta Free School Society was founded in 1789. The Governor-General in Council communicated the plan and object of the society throughout Bengal. The Company’s surgeons were to give gratuitous attendance and medicines were to be provided free by Government.

* See the despatch of 5th September 1827, §§ 20-23. The proposal does not seem to have meant a separate college, but separate classes. The Court approved and promised to take steps to secure two preceptors. (The despatch is printed in the Evidence of 1832, No. 8 [333/489], and also in the Madras Selections of 1835, pp. XXIX-XXXV.)
In 1800 the funds of the old and new schools were amalgamated and amounted to Rs. 2,72,000. In 1811 application was made to Madras "for a teacher conversant with the Lancasterian plan of instruction" but without success.* In 1827 in consequence of depreciation of Government securities the funds available became reduced and Government gave a grant of Rs. 800 a month. [204, 272/401, 448.]

The Calcutta Benevolent Institute was founded in 1810 to afford instruction in Bengali and English to the descendants of indigent Christians. Dr. W. Carey was the first secretary. In 1826 the average daily attendance was 250. Government then gave a grant of Rs. 13,000 and in 1827 a permanent grant of Rs. 200 per mensem was made. [276/451.]

Calcutta Ladies' Schools for native females.—In 1825 a society of ladies applied to Government for a grant of Rs. 10,000. This was approved but vetoed by the Governor-General, who had "ascertained that it had been publicly avowed in the hearing of many native gentlemen that the object of the ladies' society was the propagation of the Christian religion." The Court of Directors confirmed his decision. [277/451.]

Calcutta School Book Society.—This institution was founded in 1817 "with a view to the promotion of the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives." "The plan of the Society carefully excludes all means calculated to excite religious controversy." In 1821 the funds were low, 126,446 copies of useful works had been put into circulation; and Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 6,000. In 1830 the published works of the Society comprised 38 volumes. (A list of these works is given.) In 1828 and 1829 some 28,671 copies were circulated. The expenditure within that period appears to have been Rs. 31,000. (An extract from the report of the Society follows.) [210, 272/405, 449.]

The Calcutta School Society was formed in 1819 for the purpose of establishing native schools. In 1823 application was made to Government for aid and a grant of Rs. 6,000 a year was given and approved by the Directors in 1825.† The Directors particularly commended the Society's education of teachers. [211, 272/406, 448.]

The Muťasal.

Agra College.—In 1822 the accumulated proceeds of certain property of the late Gangadhar Pandit amounted to nearly Rs. 1,50,000. The Committee suggested a college in which the Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and Hindi languages should be taught, but did not recommend the immediate introduction of the English language.

* See p. 23. The Bell and Lancasterian methods were similar; but it was Bell that was associated with Madras.
† See the extract from the despatch of 9th March 1825 quoted in chapter IV, p. 50.
and European science. The institution of a college with an annual expenditure of Rs. 15,240, exclusive of house-rent, was sanctioned. In 1827 the "elements of geography, astronomy and of mathematics, according to the European system" were introduced. After some discussion an English class was formed. The students numbered 117 in 1826; 210 in 1827; 203 in 1829, of whom 73 received stipends. [215, 253/408, 435.]

**Ajmer Schools**—In 1818 the Vizier determined to introduce the Lancasterian system of education in Rajputana. Mr. J. Carey, the son of Professor Carey, was selected by the Governor-General for this service. In 1822 there were four schools with 100 pupils. Mr. Carey "introduced the Christian Scriptures as school books; a measure which was considered objectionable."* The Company's grant up to 1823 amounted to Rs. 17,859. In 1827 the schools were reduced to one at Ajmer. In 1828 there were less than 200 boys in this school. The Committee complains of the inadequacy of the reports. [209, 259/405, 439.]

Allahabad School.—The native school at Allahabad was started in 1825 by some English residents who subscribed about Rs. 50 per mensem. In 1827 there were 48 pupils and application for Government assistance was made. The General Committee supplied books to the value of Rs. 1,000. In 1830 there were about 64 students and the report was very favourable and a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem was sanctioned. [260/440.]

**Bareilly.**—In 1827 the local agents reported that there were 121 schools in Bareilly and also 11 persons who taught Arabic and two who taught medicine. In the villages around Bareilly were 22 schools and in the other parts of the district were 220 schools besides the college of Mahsud Ali at Badaun. Persian and arithmetic were taught, and in the colleges Arabic. There were schools in which the children of Mahajans and those intended for Patwaris were taught accounts. "Hindus and Mussalmans have no scruples about reading together." The teachers were paid from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 a month and were given food and presents. "The boys begin to study at 6 years of age sometimes, but seldom till 20; in the colleges from 14 to 25, sometimes 30."

The Committee suggested the establishment of a college in this district. The Bengal Government fully concurred and a local committee was named. "The proposed establishment was, upon further consideration, abandoned." [261/441.]

**Benares Sanskrit College.**—This was projected by J. Duncan, the Resident at Benares, in 1791. The expense for the first year was limited to Rs. 14,000, but in the following year was increased to Rs. 20,000. The object of the institution was "the preservation and cultivation of the laws, literature and religion of the

---

* See page 6.
In 1811 Lord Minto suggested the reform of the Benares College. "The principal cause of the want of efficiency... arises from the prejudices of Hindus against the office of professor considered as an office or even as a service." "The malversation of the former native rector and the feuds among the members of the college" had materially defeated the object of the institution. In 1815 a European superintendent (Mr. Galanos) was appointed. In 1820 Mr. H. H. Wilson and Lieutenant Fell were desired to join the Committee for the purpose of facilitating the production of a full report. The Committee reported a balance on hand of Rs. 97,343, but very little proficiency. In 1820 Lieutenant E. Fell was appointed superintendent. In 1821 general improvement was reported. The total expenditure up to December 1824 amounted to Rs. 6,74,000. In 1824 Lieutenant Fell died. The report of 1824 was not satisfactory. "The attendance of the local Committee at the disputation and distribution of prizes had been prevented by unexplained circumstances." In 1827 a separate English School was sanctioned.*

Benares Charity School.—In 1814 Jai Narain Ghosal gave Rs. 20,000 for a school. The school was founded in 1818 and the Revd. D. Corrie was appointed to the management thereof. Government gave a grant of Rs. 3,033 per annum. The subjects taught were English, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, arithmetic, Government regulations, history, geography, astronomy. In 1825 Kali Sankar Ghosal, the son of Jai Narain Ghosal, increased the funds by Rs. 20,000. [201, 217, 253/399, 409, 435.]

The Bhagalpur School was established in 1823 to provide instruction for recruits and children of soldiers. Government provided Rs. 1,500 for a school house, Rs. 200 per mensem for the school and Rs. 100 per mensem for the Superintendent (Captain J. Graham), later augmented to Rs. 200. In 1824 the Bishop of Calcutta visited the school and expressed his pleasure at the progress made. In 1828 it was proposed to discontinue the school as "it was considered inexpedient to burthen the Education Fund with a charge of Rs. 300 a month." The Committee appear to have been more satisfied with the report of 1829-30. [219, 258/411, 438.]

Buxar Seminary.—In 1822 a petition relating to a pension of Rs. 5 per mensem, which had been granted in 1793 "for the support of a Hindu Seminary at Buxar," was allowed. [259/460.]

Birbhum.—In 1820, a Hindu, named Sarbanund, offered Rs. 5,000 as an endowment for a native school on condition that his claim to the "oojahship" should be sanctioned. The offer was declined. [290/460.]

Burdwan.—In 1818 a claim of a pension of Rs. 60 per annum for the support of "a religious institution and seminary" was allowed. In 1819 a similar claim in

* See also documents Nos. 2, 3 and 4, pp. 10-13.
connexion with a madrassa in the district of Burdwan was made, but no decision is recorded. In 1823 an endowment of Rs. 254 per annum "for a college at Burdwan" was reported. [284/456.]

The Cawnpore Free School was established about 1820 chiefly to afford warrant and non-commissioned officers instruction superior to that of the regimental schools. "The English, Hindu and Muhammadan lads were all educated together...the native children flocked to the school in pursuit of the English language." In 1823 there were 187 scholars and a grant of Rs. 400 per mensem was given. In 1830 the report was very satisfactory; there were then 75 scholars learning English, 47 learning Sanskrit and 23 studying Persian and Arabic. [211, 260/406, 440.]

The Chinsura Schools.—Certain schools were projected by Mr. R. May, a missionary, and were conducted by him on the Lancasterian plan. Mr. Watson, Judge of the Court of Circuit, writes "My curiosity and admiration were, I confess, never more excited than on the occasion of the visit I paid to the principal seminary at Chinsurah, under Mr. May, in which with its affiliated schools, no less than 800 children are instructed." Between 1814 and 1815 sixteen schools had been established: the average attendance was 951. The estimated cost of 20 such schools was Rs. 330 per mensem. Government gave Rs. 600 per mensem for the purpose of establishing schools on Mr. May's plan. In 1815 the natives, in rivalry, opened some schools. In 1815 also Mr. May intimated "his intention of forming a separate school for teachers." In 1816 the schools numbered 30 with 2,000 pupils. In 1818, when Mr. May died, there were 36 schools with 3,000 pupils. In 1824 these schools were placed under the Instruction Committee. They appear to have "declined considerably." In 1829 there were 14 schools with 1,540 pupils. [206, 258/403, 439.]

The Chinsura Free School, a separate establishment, in 1829 contained 64 pupils. [259-439.]

Chittagong Madrassa.—In 1827 it was reported that Mir Hinha had bequeathed lands for the endowment of this Madrassa. This endowment produced Rs. 1,570 per annum and provided for the instruction of 50 students. [289/460.]

Dacca Schools.—In 1823 a society was formed in Dacca for the support of the local schools. The society took under its care 6 schools which for some time had been supported by the Scrampore Society, and which in three years had increased to 25 with 1,414 pupils. "Through some unaccountable cause the native subscribers withdrew their support in 1826." The General Committee held that these schools did not strictly fall within their jurisdiction and stated that the fund at their disposal was already entirely appropriated. Government, however, gave a sum of Rs. 3,000 and a supply of school books. [260/440.]

Delhi College.—In reply to an enquiry from the General Committee Mr. J. H. Taylor reported on the state of education at Delhi. He noted lack of encourage-
Fisher's Memoir—Delhi

ment, ancient endowments in a state of neglect, poverty of the people; "on the other hand, that many old colleges exist." The establishment of a college at Delhi was determined and Rs. 600 per mensem was appropriated from the education fund and Rs. 250 per mensem from an existing fund at Delhi.

A donation of Rs. 1,70,000 was made by Nawab Ismail-ud-Dowla, late minister of the King of Oudh. In 1827 the study of astronomy and mathematics on European principles was introduced. In 1827 the students numbered 204; in 1828, 199 and in 1829 the number was 152. The Delhi Institution "has since been founded." [215, 253/408, 435.]

Delhi Madrassa.—A grant of Rs. 7,115 from the Town Duty Fund was made towards the repair of the Madrasa of Ghaz-ud-Din Khan,* "an edifice of great beauty and celebrity." Mr. Taylor was appointed superintendent of this institution with a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem and a grant of Rs. 700 per mensem was allotted to it in addition. [216/408]

The Delhi Schools of Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Fraser had at different periods since 1814 instituted schools for about 80 boys at an expense to himself of about Rs. 200 per mensem.† He suggested that the Committee should take over his schools and extend them so as to educate 400 boys at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,400 per annum. The Committee refused on the grounds that the charge was large compared with the Chinsurah schools; and remarked that, as the peasantry of few other countries would bear a comparison as to their state of education with those of many parts of British India, the limited funds under the Committee's management ought to be employed in giving a liberal education to the higher classes of the community. [216/409.]

Delhi Territory.—A report of 1826 states that "in the town of Panipat there are several ill-supported and thinly attended schools . . . . In parganah Sonepat it is reported by the Thanedar that there are but three schools. . . . For many years Mr. William Fraser supported schools in the larger villages of the Parganah, but was forced to withdraw his aid. . . . In the town of Karnal (containing 20,000 inhabitants) there is only one school." In 18 mosque schools were 227 pupils. A report of 1827 gives for the southern division of Delhi 27 Muslim schools with 289 pupils and 24 teachers, and 70 Hindu schools with 886 pupils and 70 teachers. Another report of 1827 gives details of "31 schools in this district and of 247 schools in Delhi and its immediate vicinity." The education is stated to have been either gratuitous, or the remuneration provided by the scholar, "except in

* The father of the first Nizam of Hyderabad. The Madrasa is just opposite the Ajmer Gate.
See CARP STEPHEN, Archeology and Monamental Remains of Delhi, p. 263.
† See Document No. 5, p. 13.
the instance of one school of seven scholars, the master of which received Rs. 3 per month from the King." [268/445.]

**Etawah School or (7) Manpuri College.**—The magistrate of Etawah had appropriated for teachers Rs. 101 out of the Town Duties. This was eventually sanctioned and the appropriation was continued until 1828 when, it appears, "no progress had been made in useful learning, that the greater number of pupils was generally absent... Under these circumstances the institution was abolished." [267/441.]

**Hamirpur in Bundelkhand.—** In 1828 Mr. M. Ainsle reported the establishment of a school at Hamirpur and that the Raja of Datia had asked to be allowed to subscribe Rs. 1,000 towards it. [281/454.]

**Hijli Madrasa.—** In 1814 a claim of one rupee a day, for the support of a madrasa in the village of Burbah, was accepted and paid with arrears. [208/404.]

**Hill Country.—** Mr. Gerard suggested the establishment of schools, but the Committee resolved to limit their aid to the supply of books. [216/409.]

**Hooghly Imambara.—** In 1817 the existence of a small school attached to the Hooghly Imambara was reported. In 1824 this institution had 'acquired the title of a madrasa' and was in a prosperous state. The funds had by prudent management amounted to Rs. 16,000 per annum. The expenses were Rs. 505 per mensem. There were 83 students, 60 of whom were reading English. There appeared to be other funds available, particularly the purchase money of the Saidpur estate." [285/457.]

**The Jaunpore Native Free School was established in 1829. In 1830, 116 boys were in attendance. The school was free and was "conducted on the Lancasterian plan." [279/453.]

**Day School at Meerut.—** In 1819 a retired Sergeant, Robert Blewett, was allowed to open a day school at Meerut. [277/452.]

**The Meerut Free School was established by some European officials. In 1829 there were 21 European, 16 Hindu, 34 Mussalman pupils. An application for a grant was refused by the General Committee on the grounds that all their funds were appropriated, and that their funds were intended for natives and not for Europeans. The Committee's refusal concludes by saying "our chief hope of making any advance... is, by forming and fostering a few effective establishments rather than by the multiplication of seminaries of an inferior description." [277/452.]

**Murshidabad College and School.—** In 1825 Government sanctioned the establishment of an institution at Murshidabad for the education of members of the Nizamat family at an annual cost of Rs. 16,536. In 1826 it was reported that, the members of the family of the Nizam "not consenting to embrace the opportunity of entering the institution, the Resident filled up the number of 50 students,
Fisher's Memoir—Murshidabad—Nagpore

of whom six were to attend the college—44 the school." The annual charge was Rs. 18,000. [219, 281/411, 454.]

Barnagore School in the city of Murshidabad.—In 1818 a claim for Rs. 5 per mensem for the support of a college at Murshidabad was allowed. In 1821 this claim was again considered and allowed. [285/457.]

Proposed Colleges at Nadia and Tirhut.—The establishment of colleges at these places was proposed by Lord Minto in 1811.* A committee was formed in Nadia to carry out the plan but nothing was done until 1816 when the committee reported on the state of education in Nadia. There were 46 schools with about 380 students "their ages averaging between 25 and 35 years." Government made further enquiries but no reply appears to have been received by 1821. At Tirhut also a committee was appointed to carry out the idea. Suggestions were made but nothing had been done by 1821. In that year (1821) the design of founding colleges at Nadia and Tirhut was finally abandoned. [205/402.]

Nadia.—(The supplement contains further information about Nadia.) In 1829 a petition for the restitution of allowances amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem was investigated and eventually sanctioned by the Committee of Public Instruction. A report states that Nadia contains about 25 tols. The instruction is free. The Pandits receive funds from former grants of the Raja of Nadia and presents from the zamindars. The students are full grown men: the usual number in a tol is about 20 to 25 but there may be some 50 to 60. The total number of students is said to be from 500 to 600, some from remote parts of India. The chief study is Nyaya or logic. From 1813 to 1824 various claims to the continuance of allowances were made and granted. [257, 286, 438, 458.]

State of Education in Nagpore.—In 1826 Mr. R. Jenkins reported on education in the country of Nagpore: In Captain Gordon's district were 113 schools with 1,170 pupils: "calculating the number of children under sixteen years, beyond which age they never remain at school; at 80,077 it would appear that public instruction is only extended to one in eighty." In the Wainganga district were 55 schools with 452 pupils. In Captain Montgomerie's district were only 7 schools. In Chhattisgarh were 4 or 5 schools at Rattanpur, 5 at Raipur and perhaps one in each parganah. The schoolmasters received from two to four annas a month from each scholar. Private tuition was given free to a still greater number of children by the village pandits. The teachers were paid by the parents at the rate of two or three rupees per annum or by presents, "but more frequently by the tutor living free of expense with the parents of the children." The number of public schools in which payments were made by the parents was 46 with 735 pupils. There were

* See document No. 6, p. 19. 2 c 2
Appendix A

51 private tutors with 323 pupils. The remuneration of private tutors varied from Rs. 2 per mensem in addition to their food and clothing, to Rs. 30. [282/455]

Rajshahi.—In 1817 a claim for Rs. 7-8 per mensem “for performing the duty of a school” appears to have been disallowed.

In 1813 a claim for Rs. 90 per annum for the support of a college, which, it was reported, was still efficiently maintained, was allowed. [288/459]

School at Surjeemarree* in Rangpur.—In 1826 Mr. D. Scott called the attention of the Bengal Government to the rude and barbarous state of the inhabitants of the Garo mountains.” A school was started with a headmaster on Rs. 200 per mensem, a native assistant at Rs. 50; stipends for 40 boys Rs. 160; contingencies Rs. 40. The first incumbent resigned and the second died in 1828. [279/453]

The Sylhet Madrasa was reported upon in 1827. “A few disciples,” were instructed and “the parties appeared to be extremely indigent.” [39/459]

General.

The General Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta.—In 1823 a note by Holt MacKenzie† led to the formation of a General Committee of Public Instruction.‡ The lakh of rupees appropriated for education§ was placed at the Committee’s disposal. The schools at Chinsurah, Rajputana and Bhagalpur were placed under the control of the Committee. Correspondence relating to education was transferred to the office of the Persian Secretary.|| The arrears of the lakh of rupees for 1821-2 and 1822-3 amounting to Rs. 1,66,400 were placed at their disposal. In 1826 the Government forwarded a report of the Committee to the Court of Directors (Fisher then gives an analysis of this report which consists of accounts of the various institutions. The essential information contained in Fisher’s analysis has been incorporated in the preceding paragraphs). [214, 252/408, 434]

Despatch of 5th September 1827.||—This despatch suggests the restriction of expenses, and the abolition of pensions to students. The services of the late Dr. Lumsden are eulogised: the arrangements proposed in the Vidyalaya are confirmed, particularly the two professorships. It directs attention to the

* Kungram south of Cooch Behar. Sungma river is a tributary of the Brahmaputra.
† Document No. 17, p. 37.
‡ Document No. 16, p. 54.
§ Document No. 7, p. 22.
|| See documents Nos. 16 and 20, pp. 54 and 71.
¶ Printed in Evidence of 1832. App. I, No. 8 [333/489] and also in Madras Selections, 1855, p. 29.
moral as well as the intellectual character of the students.- The orders relating to employment in the law courts are confirmed. [267/445.]

Despatch of 18th February 1829.*—This relates to the Finances of the Company and directs economy. _ [267/445.]

Despatch of 29th September 1830,†—This despatch reviews the reports on institutions, which are considered highly gratifying. It reviews the several institutions, refers to the establishment of English colleges, to English as the language of public business and the proposed college at Bareilly, which is approved [267/445.]

Despatch of 24th August 1831.‡—This despatch reviews the encouraging reports on institutions. It approves the establishment of a hospital in connexion with the Calcutta Sanskrit College. The progress of the Anglo-Indian College is considered not so satisfactory. The donation by Raja Ashmad-ud-Dowla to the college at Delhi is considered important aid. The encouragement given to the Serampore publications in English and Bengali is approved. [267/445.]

Regulation XI of 1826.—In 1826 a Committee was formed to consider the proposal to make literary attainments the condition of law appointments; and Regulation XI of 1826 in which certain rules were embodied was passed. The last of these rules allows learned natives to claim examination for a certificate at the annual examinations at the Madrassa and Hindu Colleges. [266/444.]

The Press.—A press, as a means of extending knowledge by the introduction of printed books, involving an outlay of Rs. 13,000 with an establishment costing Rs. 715 per mensem was authorized. Later the establishment was transferred to the Baptist Mission Press. Between 1824 and 1830 it cost Rs. 93,890. Thirty-three works were produced and their estimated value was Rs. 58,890. (Details of publications are given.§) [218/411.]

Contributions.—Contributions to the Education Fund from the Rajas Kali-Sankar Ghosal, Harinath Rai, and Budanath Rai to the amounts of Rs. 92,000 were received.

Regimental schools.—" Provision is made by the Government for the education of all natives who enter the military service of the Company at this presidency and of their children." [290/460.]

* Printed in Evidence of 1832. App. I., No. 10 [339/493].
† Printed in Evidence of 1832. App. I., No. 11 [339/493]; and Madras Selections, 1855, p. XXXVI—XLIV.
‡ Printed in Evidence of 1837. App. I., No. 12 [346/496].
§ See also document No. 35, p. 140.
Appendix A

Fort St. George.

Tanjore.—From a very early period the missionaries Zeigenbald, Gericke, Kierander and Swartz* had schools at their several stations of Madras, Cuddalore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly. In 1787 the Court of Directors authorised a permanent grant of 250 pagodas† each for the three schools which had been established at Tanjore, Ramandapuram and Shivaganga. Later on there appears to have been a school at each of Tanjore and Kumbakonam costing Rs. 4,200 per annum. In 1820 a request was received by Government for titles to certain plots of ground connected with the schools and chapels in Tanjore. [220, 290/4] 400.]

Sunday School at the Mount.—In 1812 a Sunday school was established at St. Thomas’ Mount “to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to half caste and native children.” A grant of 300 pagodas was made. [250/412.]

Cuddapah.—In 1814, Mr. Ross, the Collector of Cuddapah, suggested the establishment of a school in each district. Government authorised an experiment at Cuddapah under Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross died soon afterwards. [221/412.]

Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.—In 1817 and 1818 Mr. Hough, a missionary, started a school at Palamcottah and another at Tinnevelly. In 1819 he asked for a grant of 25 pagodas a month, which was refused. The Court of Directors, however, remarked upon the utility of these schools and desired to be informed of the grounds for the refusal. The Madras Government explained that the private character of the schools, the uncertain continuance of Mr. Hough’s superintendence and the probable inconvenience of the precedent had determined their decision; but that the Court’s wishes would be borne in mind. [221/412.]

Committee of Public Instruction.—In 1822 Sir Thomas Munro suggested‡ a survey of the actual state of education in the various provinces under the Madras Government. “It is not my intention,” Sir Thomas writes, “to recommend any interference whatever in the native school’s.... the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way. All we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools, by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones.”* The Court of Directors gave great credit

* See chapter I, p. 3.
† In Madras, down to 1818, accounts were kept in pagodas, fanams and kas (8 kas=1 fanam, 42 fanams=1 pagoda). In 1818 the rupee was made the standard coin and the pagoda was then reckoned equivalent to 3½ rupees.
to Sir Thomas Munro for having originated the enquiry. In 1826 the Madras Government forwarded to the Court the several returns of which the following is a summary.

Fees.—The schools are for the most part supported by fees varying from one anna to four rupees per mensem; ordinarily about 4 annas and seldom exceeding half a rupee.

Endowments.—Endowments bringing in some Rs 4,212 are reported but other endowments of which the value is not stated are recorded. The Raja of Tanjore supports 44 schools and 77 colleges and the Zamorin Raja supports a college. Schools at the public expense (costing Rs 1,361) are mentioned. In some districts it is also reported that “public endowments for the advancement of learning have been diverted from their original purpose or resumed.”

Statistics for each district except Canara are given. The totals are—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Muhammadan</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scholars</td>
<td>175,089</td>
<td>13,561</td>
<td>184,110</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>188,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6,502,600</td>
<td>6,091,593</td>
<td>12,594,193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bellary, gives details (Part of his report is given above as document No. 18). On these reports Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute dated the 10th March 1826. (Fisher gives an abstract of this minute which, however, occurs above as document No. 21, p. 73.)

The minute of Sir Thomas Munro concludes by recommending the appointment of a Committee of Public Instruction. With very slight modification the Council concurred in the President’s suggestions. The following were appointed members of the Committee:—H. S. Graeme, W. Oliver, John Stokes, and A. D. Campbell.

The object of the Committee is stated to be “the general improvement of education.” The members are instructed “to acquaint themselves fully with its actual state, and to consider and report to Government from time to time the results of their enquiries and deliberations respecting the best means of improving it.” A disbursement of Rs 45,000 per annum is authorised.

In 1826 the Committee issued a circular letter, dated the 24th June, to the several officers in the interior. (This letter is given in full.) It states that “no measures can be pursued, whatever other advantages they may offer, which are
Appendix A

...at variance with the customs and prejudices of the people;" that Government contemplate the endowment of two superior and 15 subordinate schools for each of the collectorates; that, however, it seems necessary, "as a preliminary step, to form a body of efficient teachers;" and that, to ensure this, "a central school or college is now established at the Presidency;" and it is requested that two candidates from each province be selected and directed to proceed to Madras, "who will receive each a stipend of Rs. 15, and when they shall have qualified themselves for the undertaking they will be sent back to the province on the same pay, to commence their duties as masters in the collectorate schools."

The Committee also proposed that in three of the principal towns of each collectorate a tahsildary teacher should be appointed on Rs. 9 per mensem. The schools should be open to Brahmans and Sudras alike. The Committee also proposed to send into the provinces, as teachers of Sanskrit, Arabic, Tamil or Telugu and Persian, at a few of the principal towns, some of the law students at the college.

In 1826 the Committee of Public Instruction was incorporated under the superintendence of the College Board. In 1827 it was reported that 10 candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers were being trained "with the most encouraging prospects of success;" that eight tahsildary schools had been established within the Presidency district and that 189 scholars were receiving instruction in them. The Board fixed the rate of fees to be levied by a master so that "his monthly salary, including these fees, may become double the amount which he will receive from Government."

In 1827 the Committee obtained permission to print at the College press a series of works in the languages of that part of India. In 1829 a school was established at Bangalore for instruction in the English and native languages for which the Raja of Mysore had promised Rs. 350 per annum. The Madras Government granted an equal sum. [222, 291/413, 461.]

The Madras School Society is similar to that at Calcutta. A grant of Rs. 3,000 and an annual sum of Rs. 6,000 has been authorised. (It is later described as a branch of that at Calcutta.) [228, 297/417, 465.]

In 1827 a Muhammadan tahsildary teacher in addition to the three Hindu teachers at Chittoor was approved, as also was the establishment of a tahsildary school at Arcot. In 1828 a school-room was erected at Calcutt and another at Paulbelcherry at an expense of Rs. 60-4-7; and an instructor was appointed for Masulipatam. In 1829 a teacher was approved for Kumbakonam and a tahsildary school at Trichinopoly was approved. [206/464.]

Regimental schools.—Provision is made by Government for the education of the natives in military service and their children. [297/465.]
BOMBAY.

In 1752 two additional chaplains were appointed for Tellechery and Anjengo "that the rising generation might be instructed in the Protestant religion." The Court also recommended to the Bombay Government "the setting up and establishing of charity schools." [229/417.]

Mrs. Boyd's Charity.—In 1767 Mrs. Eleanor Boyd left Rs. 6,000 to the charity school at Bombay, which had, since 1918, been supported by voluntary subscriptions. The funds of this institution, apart from Mrs. Boyd's legacy, appear to have amounted to Rs. 46,115 in 1824. Later Mrs. Boyd's legacy is referred to as being 'appropriated as an endowment to the Bombay Education Society.' [229, 297/418, 465.]

Engineer Institution at Bombay.—The Engineer Institution is maintained by Government. In 1824 there were 36 native students and 14 lads of European descent. The Superintendent was Captain Jervis. In 1826 the Court of Directors observed that this institution had been established without their authority. In 1826 there were 86 students and the report appears to have given 'high satisfaction' to Government. In 1829 the Court sanctioned the increase to Rs. 800 per mensem of Captain Jervis' pay. [245, 309/430, 473.]

Captain Sutherland's plan.—In 1825 Captain Sutherland formulated a plan for educating youths for the revenue service which was approved (no details are given), and 24 boys were placed under Captain Jervis and a sum of Rs. 400 per mensem was allotted—Rs. 200 for a superintendent and Rs. 200 for 25 stipends at Rs. 8 each.

Medical School, Bombay.—In 1825 a scheme for an institution for the instruction of natives in medicine was formulated. This institution was to be similar to that at Calcutta. The pay of the principal was Rs. 500 per mensem and his staff consisted of three munsis each on Rs. 40 per mensem and two peons "to assist in reading and translating in the different languages." The work at first appears to have consisted principally of translating the pharmacopoea, a book on anatomy and physiology, and other medical works. [311/474.]

Elphinstone Professorships.—In 1827, on the retirement of Mr. Elphinstone, a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was subscribed as an endowment for "three professors of the English language and European arts and sciences. . . . . to be designated the Elphinstone Professorships." In 1830 the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 2,15,100 and the Court of Directors authorised the grant of an equal amount either as a sum of money or an annual allowance. The final proposal to which this sanction appears to apply was to institute two professorships—one of "mathematics, astronomy and all branches of natural philosophy at Rs. 800 per mensem, who might have charge of the observatory and reside rent free in the
house which was erected at Bombay for the astronomer; and only one other professor or teacher on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem who would be expected to possess a complete knowledge of the practical application of the sciences of architecture, hydraulics, mechanics, etc., etc.” [303/469.]

Sir Edward West Scholarships.—In 1828 a sum of Rs. 11,400 was subscribed as an endowment for certain scholarships and prizes to be called ‘Sir Edward West scholarships and prizes.” [304/469.]

The Hindu College at Poona was established in 1821 by Government at an annual cost of Rs. 15,250. The college was designed to contain 100 students and the subjects to be taught were divinity, medicine, metaphysics, mathematics and astronomy, law, ‘logic, belles-lettres, rhetoric and grammar.’ Part of Dr. J. Taylor’s library appears to have been handed over to the college. In 1825 arrangements were made for the teaching of English. In 1828 an application for permission to give money prizes caused some discussion in the Bombay Council. Eventually Rs. 1,520 was distributed. [247, 308/431, 472.]

The Dhiksna.—“The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his Report on the territories conquered from the Peishwa, submitted to the Governor-General in Council in 1819, stated, that in the Peishwa’s time, an annual distribution of charity, called the Dhiksna, took place, which cost five lakhs of rupees; that ‘the original plan was to give prizes to learned Brahmins, but that as a handsome sum was given to every claimant, however ignorant, to pay his expenses, the institution degenerated into a mere giving of alms.’ The practice was therefore abolished, the sum of five lakhs of rupees being considered ‘too enormous to waste;’ but the abolition appearing to be extremely unpopular, Mr. Elphinstone obtained the sanction of the Bengal Government to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding two lakhs of rupees to this object, and re-established that which appeared to have been the original Dhiksna, amounting to Rs. 50,000, and proposed that it should be still kept up but that ‘most of the prizes, instead of being conferred on proficients in Hindoo divinity, should be allotted to those who were most skilled in the more useful branches of learning, law, mathematics, etc., and that a certain number of professors might be appointed to teach those sciences.’ The arrangement and appropriation of the Dhiksna was committed to Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan.” [247/431.]

The Native School Society of Southern Konkan was formed in 1823. In 1824 a grant of Rs. 500 per annum was given by Government. The report of 1824 shows 4 schools with 6 teachers and 238 pupils. The average cost per pupil in the Mahratta schools is Rs. 3; in the English school it is Rs. 25. In the English school half the cost is borne by the pupils. “Further proceedings of the society have been held in correspondence with the Native Education Society.” [246, 309/430, 473.]
General.

Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay.—This Society was formed in 1825 with donations amounting to some Rs. 40,000. The Court of Directors authorized a grant of Rs. 500 per mensem. The schools established, which were conducted on Bell’s system, were the Central School, Bombay, with 180 scholars, four native schools at Bombay with 217 scholars; one at Surat with 25; one at Tamrah with 29; one at Broach with 30 scholars. In 1825 the number of scholars had decreased. [229/418.]

Native School Book and School Society.—This Society was formed in 1823 for the purpose of promoting education among the natives. The Society adheres “to the principles and rules on which education is conducted by the natives themselves; and in consonance with those principles, the society adopted the Lancasterian plan.” In 1823 a grant of Rs. 1,060 per mensem was sanctioned by Government who also gave the Society a lithographic press. In 1824-5 some Rs. 3,500 was subscribed by native gentlemen for buildings. Dr. John Taylor’s valuable library was handed over to the Society by Government.

In 1824 a special Committee of the Society was appointed to examine the system of education prevailing among the natives. This Committee reported that the chief wants were books, ‘an easy and efficacious method of imparting instruction,’ teachers, funds. They recommended a series of publications, and after a comparison with ‘the Malabar system of tuition,’ the adoption of the plans of Lancaster and Bell, and the training of teachers at Bombay.

Considerable discussion among the members of Council followed and Mr. Warden wrote a minute on the Committee’s recommendations. The collectors were called upon for information and returns from seven districts were recorded in 1825.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Villages with schools</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
<th>Teachers’ fees, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84*</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>Occasional fees and food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Konkan</td>
<td>2,240</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>About Rs. 4 per mensem and food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaura District</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Food and money presents on special occasions, e.g., Rs. 5 when the pupil leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaura Sudder Station</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Konkan</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>Various allowance from parents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 21 in Ahmedabad and 63 in villages
## Appendix A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Villages with schools</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
<th>Teachers' fees, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surat Zillah</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>21 to each 100 villages</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Food, cash, land;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat Town</td>
<td>68 and 74 other teachers</td>
<td>3,046</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>About Rs. 69 per annum in grain and money;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broach Zillah</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Fixed allowances, or grain and money at certain stages of proficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broach Town</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>Grain, small monthly fee and proficiency fees;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandesh</td>
<td>2,738</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>2,622</td>
<td>The average for each school is not more than Rs. 36 per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poona City</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poona District</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>Rs. 3 to 6 per annum for each scholar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmadnagar</td>
<td>5,635</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Average Rs. 3 per mensem for each master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharwar</td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2,351</td>
<td>Average pay about Rs. 4 per mensem for each master.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The returns are accompanied by a report from Mr. Secretary Farish,* who suggests the expediency of adopting the native method of payment, including the daily present of grain, and advocates the training of teachers as the first step. (Details of schemes by Major Robertson, Mr. Williams and Lieutenant Jervis are given.)

The Government in a communication to the Directors state "that education is in a low state throughout the country; that the instruction imparted in schools extends, with very limited exceptions, only to such an elementary acquaintance with writing and arithmetic as is absolutely necessary for the business of a shopkeeper or tallatee; that but a small proportion of the people acquire even this knowledge; and that the aid of Government, in providing or assisting in the remuneration of school masters, is essential to any advancement of learning." [231-245/419-430.]

* See chapter IV above, p. 49.
Fisher's Memoir—Bombay

Miscellaneous.

American Missionaries—In 1826 certain plots of ground were granted to the American missionaries. [315/477.]

Regimental schools.—In 1826 an increase in the pay of schoolmasters from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem was sanctioned. [315/477.]

Lithography.—Between 1822 and 1830 a number of lithographic presses were sent out to Bombay and in 1827 the Native School Book and School Society was directed to use the Government lithographic press ‘on all occasions when lithography might be required.’ [315/476.]

Despatches.

Despatch of 16th April 1828*.—This refers to the reports of the collectors and judges. [316/477.]

Despatch of 18th February 1829†—Approves the establishment of training school at Bombay; asks for reports from districts; expresses satisfaction regarding the Engineering Institution; approves Mr. Elphinstone’s views; directs a reconsideration of the proposal to appoint superintendents (Inspectors); requires further information relative to Captain Sutherland’s plan. [316/477.]

Despatch of 29th September 1830‡.—Approves generally proposals regarding the Engineering Institution, the medical school, the Elphinstone Professorships, the Poona college and native teachers. [316/477.]

* Printed in Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 28 [368/637].
† Printed in Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 30 [369/639].
‡ Printed in Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 34 [408/541].
APPENDIX B.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS QUOTED IN THIS VOLUME, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of document</th>
<th>References to previous publication</th>
<th>Reference to present volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minute by Warren Hastings, dated the 17th April 1781.</td>
<td><em>Bengal Past and Present</em>, viii, 1914, p. 108 f.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Madras dated 16th February 1787.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Letter, dated 1st January 1792 from J. Duncan, Esq., Resident at Benares, to the Governor-General. | (1) *Bengal Past and Present*, viii, 1914, pp. 130-133.  
(2) *Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Benares Patahalla or Sanskrit College*, by G. Nicholls. | 10 |
| Letter, dated 13th January 1792, from the Governor in Council to the Resident at Benares | (1) *Bengal Past and Present*, viii, 1914, pp. 130-133.  
(2) *Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Benares Patahalla or Sanskrit College*, by G. Nicholls. | 12 |
| Observations on the state of society among the Amatic subjects of Great Britain, etc., by C. Grant, dated 16th August 1797. | Printed in the *Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, 16th August 1832*, App. I, pp. 82-87. | 81 |
| Minute, dated 1st January 1804, by Mr. Brooke (on the Sanskrit College, Benares). | *Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Benares Patahalla of Sanskrit College*, etc., by G. Nicholls, pp. 9-13. | 33 |
| Despatch, dated 7th September 1808, to Bengal. (On the treatment of Missionary enterprise.) | J. W. Kaye. *Christianity in India*: an historical narrative, p. 615 f. | 4 |
| Minute by Lord Minto, dated 6th March 1811. | (1) *Evidence of 1832*, App. I, No. 3 [325/484].  
(2) *Calcutta Review*, iii, 1845, p. 235 f. | 19 |

(202)
### List of Documents

**List of Documents quoted in this Volume, in Chronological Order—contd.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of documents</th>
<th>References to previous publication or record</th>
<th>Reference to present volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bengal, dated the 3rd June 1814.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App I, No. 5 [329/486]</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute, dated the 2nd October 1815, by Lord Moira.</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution, dated the 21st August 1821.</td>
<td></td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 5th July 1822, from the Bengal Government to Sir D. Ochterlony.</td>
<td>Pol. progs 5 June 1829, No 2 (Vol. 5, June 1829, Pt. 1).</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note, dated 17th July 1823, by Mr. Holt Mackenzie.</td>
<td>(1) Bengal Past and Present, viii, 1914, p. 93.</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution, dated the 17th July 1823, appointing a General Committee of Public Instruction.</td>
<td>(2) in part in Howell's Education in India prior to 1854, etc., pp. 13-14.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 17th August 1823, from Mr. A. D. Campbell, Collector of Bellary.</td>
<td>(1) Evidence of 1832, App I, No. 15 [351/501].</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated September 1823, from the General Committee to local Agents.</td>
<td>(2) Madras Selections, 1855, p. xvi.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 25th September 1823, from W. Fraser, to the Chief Secretary, Fort William.</td>
<td>Pol. progs. 5 June 1829, No 83</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts of the Calcutta Madrasa, 2nd October 1823.</td>
<td>Pol. progs. 5 June 1829, No 82</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 6th October 1823, from the General Committee.</td>
<td>Pol. progs. 5 June 1829, No 2 (Vol. 5, June 1829, Pt. 1)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix B

**List of Documents Quoted in this Volume, in Chronological Order—contd.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of documents</th>
<th>Reference to previous publication or record</th>
<th>Reference to present volume</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 29th November 1823, from the General Committee to Government</td>
<td>Pol. progs 5 June 1829, No. 83</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute, dated 13th December 1823, by Mount-Stuart Elphinstone</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 22 [365/511].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution of 17th January 1824 (on the allotment of funds).</td>
<td>Pol. progs. 5 June 1829, No. 83</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bengal, dated 18th February 1824.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 6 [331/488].</td>
<td></td>
<td>91, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 18th August 1824, from the General Committee to the Governor-General.</td>
<td>Sixth Report on Indian Territories, p. 18f.</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated 15th October 1824, from the General Committee to Government.</td>
<td>Pol. progs. 5 June 1829, No. 83</td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch, dated 9th March 1825, to Bengal.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 7 [332/488].</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Madras Select Committee, ii, 1855, p. x.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bengal, dated 5th September 1827.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 8 [333/489].</td>
<td></td>
<td>52, 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Madras Select Committee, ii, 1855, XXIII.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bombay, dated 16th April 1828.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 28 [388/327].</td>
<td></td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute of 1828 by Sir J. Malcolm</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 26 [385/325].</td>
<td></td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## List of Documents quoted in this Volume, in Chronological Order—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of documents.</th>
<th>References to previous publication or record.</th>
<th>References to present volume, Page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bombay, dated 18th February 1832.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 30 (391/220).</td>
<td>176, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bombay, dated 29th September 1833.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 34 [408/641].</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An account of expenditure on education from 1813 to 1830.</td>
<td>Evidence of 1832, App. I, No. 2 [325/483].</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch to Bengal, dated 24th August 1831.</td>
<td>Extract from Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, 16th August 1832.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute, dated 9th July 1834, by H. T. Prinsep.</td>
<td>Printed by order of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, January 1833, pp. 28-30.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters, dated the 21st and 22nd January 1835, from the General Committee of Public Instruction to Government.</td>
<td>Public prog. 7 March 1835, No. 10 (Vol. Feb.-Mar. 1835).</td>
<td>104, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report, dated 31st January 1835, on the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.</td>
<td>Public prog. 7 March, 1835, No. 7</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute by the Hon'ble T. R. Macaulay, dated the 2nd February 1833.</td>
<td>(1) C. H. Cameron. <em>An address to Parliament, etc.</em>, 1852, pp. 64-80. (2) A. J. Arbutnot. <em>Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, etc.</em>, ii, 1855, pp. xxvii-xxxiii. (3) H. Woodrow. <em>Macaulay's Minutes on Education in India, etc.</em>, 1862.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of documents</td>
<td>References to previous publication or record</td>
<td>Reference to present volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution by Lord Bentinck, dated the 7th March 1835.</td>
<td>(5) S. Satthianadh. History of Education in Madras, pp. 1-ix.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extracts from the diary of H. T. Prinsep.</td>
<td>(6) G. O. Trevelyan. Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, pp. 290-292 (in part only).</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositions adopted by the General Committee on the 11th April 1835.</td>
<td>K. Ws to No. 19, 7 March 1835.</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter, dated the 20th April 1835, from the General Committee of Public Instruction.</td>
<td>(1) Arbuthnot’s Madras Selections, ii, 1835, pp. lxxxii-1xxxiv.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute, dated 20th May 1835, by H. T. Prinsep.</td>
<td>(2) C. H. Cameron. Address to Parliament, pp. 81-82.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petition of students of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, dated 9th August 1836.</td>
<td>Public prog. 3 June 1836, No. 6</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute by Lord Auckland, dated the 24th August 1836.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note, dated 24th November 1839, by J. R. Colvin.</td>
<td>Public prog. 24 Aug. 1836, No. 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute by Lord Auckland, dated 24th November 1839.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madras Selections, ii, 1855, cxxii.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX C.

#### Leading Events in India and Europe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Governors General of Fort William</th>
<th>Main events relating to India</th>
<th>Main educational events in India</th>
<th>Progress in England, etc.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>Warren Hastings</td>
<td>Death of Chc. The Rohilla War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benares annexed. Trail of Nancomar</td>
<td>Priestly’s Experiments and observations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gibbon’s Decline and fall of the Roman Empire (Vol. I)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td></td>
<td>First Maratha War</td>
<td>Byron born. Wordsworth and Coleridge’s Lyrical Ballads Death of Voltaire.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1779</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balzac born. Dr Johnson’s Lives of the Poets.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hyder Ali overruns the Carnate.</td>
<td>Lessing’s Education of the Human Race.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td></td>
<td>Death of Haidar</td>
<td>Cowper’s Poems</td>
<td></td>
<td>1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fox’s India Bill</td>
<td>Peace with France.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1784</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peace with Tippu. Pitt’s second India Bill passed.</td>
<td>Samuel Johnson ‘dies</td>
<td></td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>Sir J. Macpherson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir W. Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td>1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Earl Cornwallis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burn’s Poems</td>
<td></td>
<td>1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Governors General of Fort William</td>
<td>Main events relating to India</td>
<td>Main educational events in India</td>
<td>Progress in England, etc.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Sir John Shore</td>
<td>Permanent revenue settlement in Bengal.</td>
<td>Calcutta Free School Society.</td>
<td>The Times newspaper founded.</td>
<td>1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Sir John Shore</td>
<td>War reopened with Tippu</td>
<td>Benares Sanskrit College opened</td>
<td>The French Revolution begins.</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Sir John Shore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fall of the Bastille.</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Sir John Shore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution.</td>
<td>1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Sir John Shore</td>
<td>Permanent revenue settlement in Bengal.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Game's The Rights of Man. Boswell's Life of Johnson. Mozart dies.</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>Sir John Shore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>War with France. Shelley born.</td>
<td>1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Earl Mornington (Wellesley)</td>
<td>Second Maratha war</td>
<td></td>
<td>Execution of Louis XVI French Assembly decides on free and compulsory education.</td>
<td>1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Earl Mornington (Wellesley)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gibbon dies. École Normale and École Polytechnique founded at Paris.</td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event 1</td>
<td>Event 2</td>
<td>Event 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Pestalozzi's How Gertrude educates her Children.</td>
<td>Peace of Amiens.</td>
<td>Gauß's Disquisitiones Arithmeticae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Battles of Assaye and Laswari. Capture of Delhi.</td>
<td>Lancaster's Improvements in Education. The first engine to draw carriages is constructed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Marquis of Cornwallis</td>
<td>Ranjit Singh makes a treaty with the English.</td>
<td>Celebrooke's Essays on the Vedas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Sir George Barlow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pennisular war begins. Dalton's new system of chemical philosophy. Scott's Marmon. Goethe's Faust. The Royal Lancastrian Institution, afterwards the British and Foreign School Society, is formed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Berlin University founded.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Lord Minto takes Java.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foundation of the National Society for the education of the Poor. Thackery born.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LEADING EVENTS IN INDIA AND EUROPE—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Governors General of Fort William</th>
<th>Main events relating to India</th>
<th>Main educational events in India</th>
<th>Progress in England, etc.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Earl of Moira</td>
<td>East India Company's charter. Trade with India is opened to all.</td>
<td>First educational grant of £10,000 a year.</td>
<td>Anglo-American War. Defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig. Herbart's Introduction to Philosophy.</td>
<td>1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nepal War</td>
<td>First educational despatch from the Court of Directors.</td>
<td>Stephenson's first steam locomotive. Scott's Waverley. Treaty of Paris</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society for promoting the education of the Poor, Bombay.</td>
<td>Battle of Waterloo. Schubert's Erlking.</td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td></td>
<td>Third Maratha war. War with Nepal ends. Java restored to the Dutch.</td>
<td>Vidyala or Anglo-Indian College, Calcutta.</td>
<td>Shelley's Alastor. Scott's The Antiquary, etc. Froebel organises a community at Kielhau in Thuringia.</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>First steam vessel on the Hooghly.</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium Eater: Liss's début as a pianist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>John Adam Lord Amherst.</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Lamb's Elia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Lord Bentinck</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>War between Russia and Turkey. Carlyle's Essay on Goethe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#### Leading Events in India and Europe—concl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Governors General of India</th>
<th>Main events relating to India</th>
<th>Main educational events in India</th>
<th>Progress in England, etc.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Tennyson’s Lotus Eaters, etc.</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>East India Company’s charter renewed. A Legal Member is added to the Governor’s Council.</td>
<td>Educational grant raised to £100,000 a year.</td>
<td>Abolition of Slavery. Carlyle’s Sartor Resartus.</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Lord Bentinck first Governor-General of India.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>General Assembly’s Institution, Bombay. St. Xavier’s College, Calcutta. Calcutta Medical College.</td>
<td>Maryat’s Jacob Faithful and Peter Simple Balzac’s Père Goriot.</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Sir Charles Metcalfe</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Macaulay’s minute</td>
<td>First Parliamentary vote for education. Browning’s Faerie Queene.</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Lord Auckland</td>
<td>Metcalfe censured for his liberal treatment of the Press.</td>
<td>Opening of the Calcutta Public Library.</td>
<td>Frobel starts his first Kindergarten school. Dickens’s Pickwick Papers.</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>The Shah of Persia invades Afghanistan.</td>
<td>Act XXIX abolishes Farsan as the Court language.</td>
<td>Horace Mann reforms education in Massachusetts. Whewell’s History of the Inductive Sciences.</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Faraday’s discovery of the relation between electric and magnetic forces.</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Surrender of Ghazni</td>
<td>Lord Auckland’s minute</td>
<td>Penny postage established. Faraday’s Experimental researches. Committee of Council on Education instituted.</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ADAM, REV. W. Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar, submitted to Government in 1835, 1836 and 1838: With a brief view of its past and present condition, by the REV. J. LONG. Calcutta, 1868.

AREUTHNOI, A. J. Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. ii. —Papers relating to Public Instruction comprising a memorandum of the proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction with an appendix containing all the more important papers recorded on the subject. Madras, 1855.


[Pages 83-112.—"History of the Calcutta Madrasa." Pages 130-138.—"Benares Sanskrit College."]

BENGAL PRESIDENCY. Report on the Colleges and Schools for Native Education under the superintendence of the General Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal, 1831, etc. Calcutta, 1832, etc.

BOUTROS, F. An Inquiry into the System of Education most likely to be generally popular and beneficial in Behar and the Upper Provinces. Serampore, 1842.


CHAPMAN, PRISCILLA. Hindoo Female Education. London, 1839.

DUFF, DR. A. The Rev. Dr. Duff's Letters addressed to Lord Auckland on the subject of Native Education in India with his Lordship's Minute (for the sake of reference) prefixed. Calcutta, 1841.

EAST INDIA COMPANY—

Appendix D

EAST INDIA COMPANY—contd.

§42 to §47. B. Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 16th August, 1832. London, 1832.

§40. C. Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company and also an appendix and index. Vol. i, Public. Ordered to be printed 20th August 1853.

[Of these B and C are the same.]

§57. Second Report from the Select Committee on Indian Territories. Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed. London, 1853.

§57. Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Indian Territories. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 3rd June, 1853. London, 1853.

§58. Sixth Report from the Select Committee on Indian Territories. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 8th August, 1853. London, 1853.


THE FRIEND OF INDIA, 1818-26. (Quarterly Series)—
A brief account of the various Institutions at the Presidency of Fort William for the advancement of Knowledge and Religion. Vol. i, 1818, pp. 27-39; 131-137; 188-195.


Society for Schools recently formed at Dacca. Vol. i, 1818, pp. 299-300.


Female Education in India. Vol. v, 1822, pp. 286-288.


Native Female Education. Vol. vi, 1823, pp. 127 and 319 and 380.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA, 1823-26. (Quarterly Series)—


Bibliography

THE FRIEND OF INDIA, 1838-39. (Weekly)—
  Education. March 8th, 1838, pp. 92-93.
Committee of Public Instruction. March 29th, 1838, p. 131.
Committee of Public Instruction. April 5th, 1838, p. 145.
Committee of Public Instruction. April 19th, 1838, p. 179.
Judicial Education (This is a letter from the Committee of Public Instruction, dated February 27th, 1838, to Government). June 14th, 1838, pp. 314-316.
Education Committee. August 2nd, 1838, pp. 419-420.
The Education Committee. October 4th, 1838, p. 563.
Trevelyan on the Education of the People of India—March 21st, 1839, pp. 178-180.
Trevelyan on the Education of the People of India—March 28th, 1839, pp. 194-195.
Trevelyan on the Education of the People of India. April 4th, 1839, pp. 209-211.
The Education Committee. September 5th, 1839, pp. 563-564.
Hindu Female Education; by Priscilla Chapman. November 21st, 1839, pp. 738-739.
[Volume II, section Xv. Pre-eminence of the Vernaculars, or the Anglicists answered; being four letters on the Education of the people of India. Letter I, dated August 1835; letter ii, September 1835; letter in Nepal, July 1837; letter iv, April 1843; letter v, Darjeeling, March 6th, 1845; letter vi, Darjeeling, 28th March, 1848. These letters were published under the signature of Jumas, see page 310.]
Holcomb, Helen H. Men of might in India Missions. London, 1901.
Howell, A. P. Education in British India, prior to 1854 and in 1870-71. Calcutta, 1872.
Appendix D

- Junius. Two letters on the Education of the peoples of India. Serampore, 1835.


- Martin, M. History, antiquities, topography and statistics of Eastern India; comprising the districts of Behar, Shahabad, Bhagulpoor, Guruckpoor, Dinagpore, Puraniya, Rungpoor and Assam, etc. 3 vols. London, 1838.


- Nicholls, G. Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Benares Pataballa or Sanskrit College forming the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College. Allahabad, 1907.

- Norton, G. Native Education in India, comprising a review of its state and progress within the Presidency of Madras. Madras, 1848.


- Roebuck, Captain T. Annals of the College of Fort William, from the period of its foundation by His Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley on the 4th May 1800 to the present time. Calcutta, 1819.


- Thomas, F. W. The History and Prospects of British Education in India. London, 1891.


[An extract (chapter vi) from the work was published in the Fourth Report of the Select Committee on Indian Territories, 1853, p. 256f.]

Ward, W. Letter to the Right Hon'ble J. C. Villiers, on the Education of the Natives of India: to which are added an account of Hindoo Widows, recently burnt alive in Bengal; and also some extracts from the reports of the Native Schools, published by the Serampore Missionaries. London, 1820.

Woodrow, H. Macaulay's Minutes on Education in India written in the years 1835, 1836 and 1837 and now first collected from records in the Department of Public Instruction. Calcutta, 1862.
INDEX.

Accounts: 29, 36, 71 seq., 140, 148, 151, see also Finance, and grants.
Adam, W.: 3, 46, 47, 143, 148, 162, 163, 188, 215.
Adanson, Dr. J.: 183.
Agra College: 146, 161, 185.
Ain-i-Akbari: 2.
Ajmer Schools: 172, 186.
Akbar: 1, 2.
Allahabad School: 186.
American Missionary School: 201.
Amherst, Lord: 80, 145.
Anglicists: 30, 77, 102 seq.
Anglo-Indian College, Calcutta: 78, 171, 182.
Apparatus for science teaching: 79.
Arcot: 75, 196.
Arithmetap: 67, 97, 186.
Astrology: 161.
Astronomy: 174, 175, 180.
Auckland, Lord: 134, 143, 147; Minutes by, 147, 148 seq.
Bayley, W. B.: 13, 57, 91, 98.
Bareilly: 26, 186, 193.
Barnagore School: 191.
Bell, Dr.: 23, 190.
Biliary: 65 seq.
Benares Charity School: 187.
Benares English School: 189.
Benevolent Institution, Calcutta: 6, 185, 214.
Bentinck, Lord W.: 102, 117, 130, 133, 133, 146.
Bhagalpur School: 21, 71, 187.
Bhowanipore: 184.
Biasapur: 187.
Birbhum: 187.
Birch, Capt.: 142.
Bishop's College, Calcutta: 78.
Bombay Society for promoting education: 45, 199.
Bombay system: 153, 157, 162, 169, 175, 197-201.
Books Depository: 141, 142, 177.
Index

Books printed: 174, 177, 185, 193.
Boyd, Mrs. E.: 197.
Bridge's Algebra: 140, 141.
Burhman: 187.
Calcutta Benevolent Institution: 6, 185, 214.
Calcutta Charity School: 184.
Calcutta College Buildings: 89-90.
Calcutta Free School Society: 6, 184.
Calcutta Ladies' School: 185.
Calcutta Medical College: 167.
Calcutta Mission College: 184.
Calcutta School Book Society: 6, 45, 50, 76, 185, 214.
Calcutta School Society: 45, 50, 183, 185, 214.
Calcutta Vidyalya: 18, 90, 171, 183, 192.
Campbell, A. D.: 46, 49, 65 seq., 193.
Cameron, C. H.: 98, 102, 130, 213.
Candy, Capt.: 169, 178.
Carey, J.: 6, 186.
Carey, Dr. W.: 4, 6, 185.
Cawnpeore Free School: 188.
Chaplin, Mr.: 198.
Charters of 1698: 3
Charters of 1793: 17.
Chinsurah Schools: 45, 71, 172, 188.
Chittagong Madrasa: 188.
Colebrooke, H. T.: 21, 36.
College Board, Madras: 195.
College at Fort William: 32, 33, 38, 214.
Colvin, J. R.: 103, 105, 134, 144, 148, 155, 170 seq.
Committee of Public Instruction (see General Committee).
Committee of Public Instruction, Madras: 76, 195.
Constantine, Mr.: 184.
Crocker's Land Surveying: 140.
Cuddalore: 45, 194.
Cuddapah: 194.
Dacca Schools: 141, 188.
Danish Settlements: 4, 5.
Decay of learning: 19, 47, 74.
Deccan College, Poona: 7, 178, 198.
Delhi College: 116, 151, 188.
Delhi Madrasa: 189.
Dhukens: 7, 198.
Index

Doveton, Captain: 6.
Duff, Dr. A.: 78, 147.
Duncan, J.: 7, 10, 31, 34, 36, 186.
East India College—see Haileybury.
East India Company Act of 1813: 18, 19, 22, 116, 118, 135, 136.

Select Committee on: 38, 81, 181.
Egypt, Analogy of: 107, 118.
Education Society, Bombay: 177, 197.
Elphinstone, Lord: 62.
Elphinstone professorships: 197.
Endowments: 192.
Engineering College, Bombay: 78, 197.
English language: 43, 61, 103, 104, 110, 117, 124, 125, 126, 169, 175, 176.
English as medium: 16, 62, 83 seq., 167, 175.
Etawah Schools: 190.
Expenditure, 1813-1830: 29.
Euclid: 68, 97, 152.
European literature and science: 79, 80, 94, 104.
Farish, Mr.: 49, 177, 200.
Fees: 74, 123, 124, 171, 195, 199.
Full, Lieut.: 32, 187.
Female Education: 185.
Finance: 29, 35, 71 seq., 140, 148, 151.
Fisher's memoir: 3, 46, 181 seq.
Fort William College: 32, 83.
Fort St. George. See Madras.
Fraser, W.: 7, 13, 62, 119.
Galanos, Mr.: 187.
Gangadhar, Pandit: 63, 185.
General Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal: 16, 46, 49, 63, 54, 61, 69, 80, 86, 93, 102, 104, 105, 123, 139, 142, 160, 166, 167, 168, 170, 172, 184, 186, 188, 189, 190, 192, 215.
Gerard, Dr.: 62, 190.
Grant, C.: 16, 17, 18, 71, 81, 142.
Grant, Dr.: 40, 142.
Haileybury: 33, 38.
Hamipur: 190.
Hare, David: 6, 78, 91, 153.
Harrington, J. II.: 54, 57, 79, 91, 98.
Hastings, Marquis of: 45.
Hyli Madressa: 190.
Hill Territory: 62, 190.
Hindoo College, Calcutta: 56, 72, 78, 86, 90, 91, 117, 167, 171, 183.
Index

Hooghly Imambara: 190.
Hooper's Vade Mecum: 140.
Hooghly, Revd.: 104.
Howell, A. P.: 2, 7, 17, 45, 53, 78, 80, 215.
Hutton's Mathematics: 42, 140.
Imambara, Hooghly: 190.
Inayah: 141.
Inspection: 20, 168.
Irwin, Captain F.: 182.
Jaunpore: 21, 190.
Jervis, Lieut.: 197, 200.
Jones, Sir W.: 207.
Kidderpore: 184.
Kiemander, Revd.: 45, 194.
Lancasterian plan of instruction: 15, 69, 185, 186, 188, 190, 194, 199.
Larkins, J. P.: 57, 91, 98.
Law: 30, 31, 40, 42, 97, 114, 128, 141, 143.
Length of school life: 68.
Libraries: 21, 168, 182.
Lithography: 201.
Local Agents, letter to: 46, 49, 69.
Logic: 40, 42.
Lumsden, Dr. M.: 36, 55, 182, 192.
Macaulay, T. B.: 17, 102, 130, 133, 137, 139, 142; Minute by., 107 seq.; criticism thereon
117 seq., 132; notes on Prinsep's minute, 117 seq.
Madras: 3, 46, 62, 65 seq., 73 seq., 178-179, 194 seq.
Madrasa: Calcutta, 21, 30, 36, 72, 79, 94, 103, 112, 114, 119, 182; Chittagong, 188; Delhi, 189; Hijli, 190.
Mahabharata: 67, 140.
Malapari: 188, 190.
Malabar system of tuition: 199.
Malcolm, Sir J.: 143, 144, 177.
Manu: 1, 12.
Marshman, J.: 4, 45.
Martin, W. B.: 57, 98.
Mass education: 45 seq.
May, R.: 45, 188.
Medical Schools: Bombay, 78, 197; Calcutta, 78, 167, 183, 184.
Medicine: 40, 42.
Index

Meerut: 190.
Minutes: by Lord Auckland, 147, 148; T. Brooke, 33; Warren Hastings, 7; T. B. Macaulay, 107; Lord Minto, 19; Lord Moira, 24; Sir T. Munro, 73; H. T. Prinsep, 103, 124.
Minto, Lord: 17, 19, 187, 191.
Missionary enterprise: 3, 4-6.
Moira, Lord: 19, 24, 27, 47, 48, 77; minute by, 24.
Monitors: 66, 67.
Mooreshabad: 190.
Morrison, Col.: 137, 138.
Muiz-ad-Din: 8, 30, 182.
Munro, Sir T.: 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 73, 194, 195; minute by, 73.
Nadia: 20, 79, 191; proposed college at, 93, 95, 191.
Nagore: 191.
Native School Book and School Society, Bombay: 198, 201.
Native School Society of South Konkan: 198.
Nicholls, G.: 10, 33, 216.
Observations on the State of Society, etc.: 16, 81.
Oriental books: 114, 135, 140, 141.
Oriental learning: 92, 97, 99, 103, 109, 123, 150, 156, et passim.
' Orientalists ': 30, 77, 109, 117 seq., 132 seq.
Packenham, Mr.: 138.
Palamcottah: 194.
Persian as court language: 133.
Petitions of students: 113, 125, 134, 138, 143, 145.
Philosophical apparatus: 79, 89.
Poona College: 178, 198.
Presidency College, Calcutta: 78.
Price, Lieut.: 55, 183.
Prinsep, H. T.: 57, 91, 102, 106, 171; diary of, 132; minutes by, 103, 134; note by, 117.
Private schools, control of: 56, 62.
Punishments: 66.
Purânas: 67, 174, 175.
Rajahah: 192.
Rajputsana: 186.
Râma-yâna: 67.
Ram Mohan Roy, Raja: 6, 80, 98, 183; letter from, 98 seq.
Rangpur: 192.
Regimental Schools: Bengal, 193; Bombay, 201; Madras, 196.
Regulation X1 of 1826: 193.
Religious neutrality: 4-6, 25, 115.
Robertson, Major: 200.
Ross, Mr.: 137, 183, 194.
Russia: analogy of, 111, 122.
Ryan, Sir E.: 118, 149, 142, 168.
St. Thomas' Mount: 194.
Sanskrit College, Benares: 12, 20, 27, 31, 33 seq., 94, 156.
Sanskrit students, petition of: 113, 125, 145.
Scholarships: 11, 37, 44, 103, 123, 146, 147, 156, 156, 157.
Science: decay of, 19; introduction of, 22, 94, 107; promotion of, 22, 107, teaching, 80, 85, 88, 88, 105, 132, 142, 197.
Science apparatus: 79, 89.
School Book and School Society, Bombay: 6, 190.
School Book Society, Calcutta: 6, 45, 76, 214.
School Book Society, Madras: 74, 75, 76, 214.
School Society, Calcutta: 45, 153, 185, 214.
School Society, Madras: 196.
Siddhantas: 152, 174, 175.
Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, 1832: 38, 181.
Seringapatam: 4, 78.
Society for promoting the education of the poor, Bombay: 6, 45, 199.
Statistics: Bengal, 172, 173; Bombay, 190, 200; Madras, 73, 195.
Stipends: 11, 37, 112, 113, 116, 123, 146, 147, 150, 171.
Sunday School at the Mount: 194.
Surat: 199, 200.
Surgeemarree, Rungapure: 192.
Sutherland, Captain: 197, 201.
Sutherland, J. C. C.: 40, 67, 91, 98, 104, 142.
Swartz, Revd.: 3, 45, 194.
Sylhet Madrisses: 192.
Tanjore: 4, 45, 194.
Taylor, Dr. J. H.: 188, 189, 198, 199.
Teachers, training of: 49, 50, 51, 74, 179, 195, 199.
Tehsildar schools: 51, 75, 175, 196.
Thomas, F. W.: 1, 216.
Tiruchirapalli: 194.
Tiruchirapalli: 194; proposed college at, 191.
Training of teachers: 49, 50, 51, 74, 179, 195.
Trichinopoly: 194, 196.
Troyer, A.: 44.
Tylor, Dr. J.: 40, 183.
Ujjain: 175.
Vedanta: 40, 100.
Vernacular as the medium: 121, 156, 162, 164, 175.
Vernacular text-books: 114, 153, 156, 162, 164, 169, 177, 179.
Vidyalya, Calcutta: 78, 171, 183, 192.
Index

Warden, E.: 49, 145, 176, 199.
West Scholarships: 169, 198.
Wilberforce: 16, 17, 18.
Wilford Capt.: 34, 35, 36.
Williams, Mr.: 200.