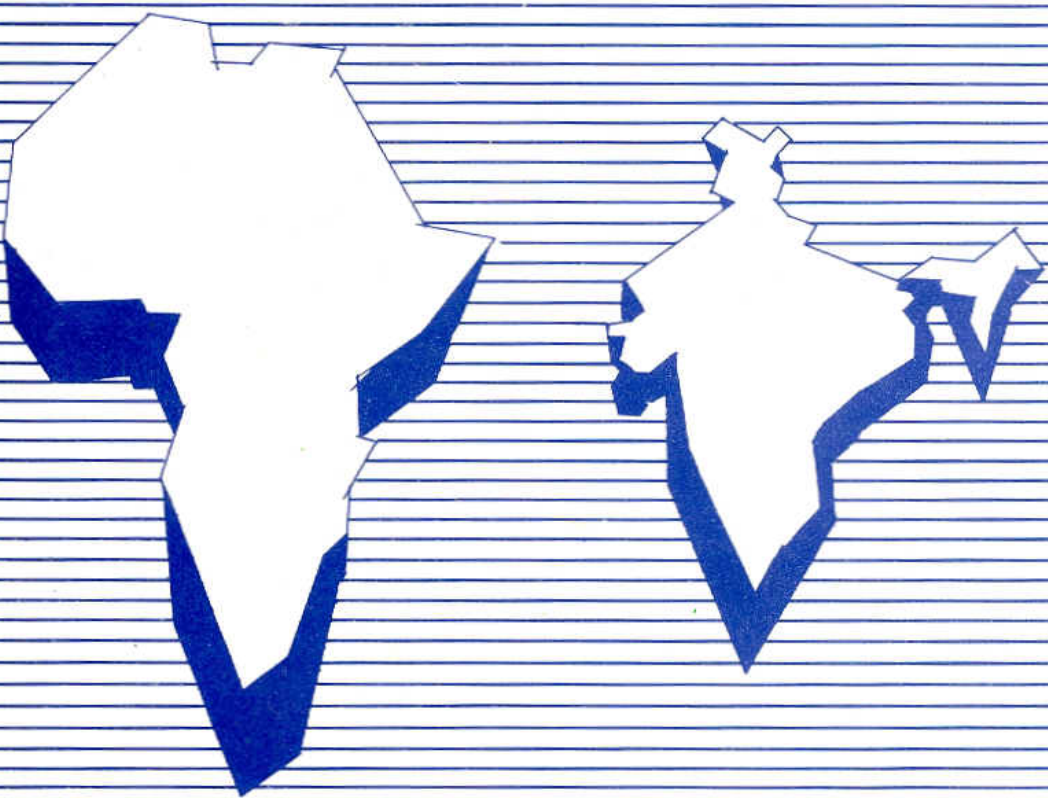


Unesco Sponsored Guides to
the Sources of the History of Nations

INDIAN SOURCES FOR AFRICAN HISTORY

VOLUME III

S.A.I. Tirmizi



Indian Sources for African History
Volume III

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES

Guide to the Sources of the History of Nations

2nd Series:

Africa South of the Sahara

Volume 10/3

UNESCO SPONSORED
GUIDES TO THE SOURCES OF THE HISTORY OF NATIONS

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VOLUME III

S.A.I. Tirmizi



MANOHAR
1993

Compiled and edited by S.A.I. Tirmizi. Published with the support from and under the auspices of UNESCO.

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First Published in 1993

ISBN 81-85425-58-2

Published by

Ajay Kumar Jain
Manohar Publications
2/6 Ansari Road, Daryaganj
New Delhi 110 002

Lasertypeset by

A.J. Software Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
305, Durga Chambers,
1333, D.B. Gupta Road,
Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110 005

Printed at

D.K. Fine Art Press
C2/9 Community Centre
Ashok Vihar, Phase II
Delhi-110 052

To
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
Union Minister for Human Resource Development
as a token of esteem
for his commitment to the cause of secularism

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PREFACE

This volume is third and the last in the series of Guides to Indian Sources for African History sponsored by the Unesco in collaboration with the International Council on Archives under its ambitious programme of bringing out Guides to the Sources of the History of Nations. The first and the second volumes in this series were compiled by me and published in 1988 and 1989 respectively with the support and under the auspices of Unesco.

Compilation of the present volume was entrusted to me under contract with the International Council on Archives at the end of 1989. The task was fraught with numerous difficulties. Firstly, the archival repositories housing the relevant documents on Africa are spread all over India, a country of continental dimensions. Moreover, it was difficult, to begin with, to get replies to the questionnaires sent to most of the custodial institutions. The answers received were far from satisfactory. It, therefore, became invariably necessary for me to pay visits to the custodial institutions concerned, located at far-off places like Calcutta in the east, Madras in the south and Bombay as well as Panjim in the west.

Taking full advantage of the existing goodwill towards me, I identified the relevant documents from the archival repositories with the help of available finding-aids, but I could not personally list the data during my short visits. I, therefore, had to entrust the task of preparing data-cards to a devoted band of research fellows. Secondly, the documents at Panjim are couched in several centuries old Portuguese and needed skilled expertise to decipher and translate them into English. I had, therefore, to entrust this task to those well-versed in Portuguese palaeography, though such experts have now become extremely rare. Thirdly, the documents thus collected did not constitute any thematic entity. I, therefore, thought it proper to classify them under the custodial institutions which accumulated them. Within this broad categorisation, the documents have been classified according to the creating agencies they emanated from. Under each creating agency they have been ar-

ranged chronologically.

I adopted this formal methodology, but my approach has been historical as far as treatment of the documents is concerned. This, I think, was absolutely essential in order to understand the significance of the documents in their historical context. The introduction constituting the first chapter of the book purports to provide such a perspective of Indo-African relations. Each of the remaining four chapters respectively deals with documents relating to Africa available in (1) The Goa State Archives, Panaji (2) Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay (3) Tamil Nadu State Archives, Madras; and (4) West Bengal State Archives, Calcutta.

Each of the last four chapters begins with the administrative history of the state which was responsible for creating these documents. Then follows an account of the nature of its archival holdings, conditions of access, and a brief history of the creating agency. Thereafter are given in a chronological order several illustrative specimens. At the end of each specimen is furnished a reference in parentheses, which includes (a) name of the creating agency, (b) number of the file, (c) abbreviated reference to the branch and the year of its creation. The last section of each chapter describes published and unpublished reference media in varying degrees of details that will assist scholars in reference or research.

Spanning a period of about four hundred years from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-twentieth century, this guide is based on personal investigations made by me along with a band of research fellows. I appreciate the ungrudging assistance I have received from Mr. Rammi Kapoor of the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi and Mr. S.S. Rivankar of Goa State Archives, Panaji, in collecting data.

Before I conclude, I wish to express my thanks to Professor Maurice Glélé, Director, Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco, Paris, and Dr. Charles Kecskemeti, Executive Director, International Council on Archives, Paris, for their sustained encouragement and valuable advice. I am also beholden to Dr. P. P. Shirodkar, Director of State Archives of Goa as also to the Directors of the State Archives of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West Bengal, but for whose willing co-operation it would not have been possible for my assistants to cull the

relevant data from their archival repositories in the shortest time possible. In this type of teamwork some mistakes inevitably, but inadvertently, creep in for which I crave the indulgence of my erudite readers.

12 July 1990
54, Zakir Bagh
Okhla Road
New Delhi-110025

S. A. I. Tirmizi

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Skirted by the Indian Ocean, the Indian subcontinent and the African continent have had geological and geographical contacts dating back to remote antiquity. Despite Alfred Wegener's 'displacement theory' and the mass of evidence offered by Alexander Del Mar, the ties between India and Africa remain largely speculative until well into the Christian era. It is, however, significant to note that the western coastal zone of India and the eastern coastal zone of Africa practically coincide with the areas affected by the monsoon winds.

The Indian Ocean mariners had become acquainted with the patterns of these winds by the beginning of the Christian era.¹ This facilitated the sailing of ships in the Indian Ocean and accounted for maritime and commercial activities, at least since Roman times, in that part of the world which might be called the mercantile complex of the Indian Ocean as documented by the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*, written by a Greek merchant seaman about 80 A.D. According to him, the Arabs and the Indians carried on an extensive trade across the Erythrean Sea, the Greek name for the Indian Ocean. They brought to Africa "iron and steel, and indian cloth, wheat, rice, clarified butter, sesame-oil, girdles and honey from the reed called *sacchari* (Sanskrit *Sarkara*, sugar)". From Africa the merchants carried away rhinoceros horn, tortoise shell, palm-oil and many slaves.²

II

Between the sixth and fifteenth centuries, the Arabic *Chronicles of Kllwa*, the Swahili *History of Pate*, the accounts of Arabic geographers, Al-Masudi (d. 956 A.D.) and Al-Idrisi (d. 1154 AD.) and

travelogues of Marco Polo (c. 1298 A.D.) and Ibn Battuta (d. 1378 A.D.) present a revealing picture of India's relations with Africa. Marco Polo visited Mombasa in 1260 A.D. He wrote, "It had a good port where there were always many ships both of those which sail for Sofala and those that come from Cambay".³ There was thus flourishing trade between India and Africa, but the Indian traders, unlike the Arabs and the Persians, do not seem to have established comparable or permanent settlements on the African coast.

The *Wadibuli* tradition in Zanzibar seems to suggest settlement of immigrants from Dhabol, which has been identified as a town on the western coast of India. This tradition finds confirmation from toponymical evidence. The East African coast stretching from Guardafui to the extreme south was named by the Indian sea traders as *Anjanbar*, which was later Romanized as *Azania*, a land of ignoramuses. The gold-seeking Indians flocked to the Swahili coast of Africa known as *Masona*, from which the current name Mashona, or people of gold, is said to have been deduced. Similarly *Sonabar* or land of gold was the name given by Indian gold-seekers to the place which was subsequently changed to Sofala in the 14th-15th centuries by the seafaring Arabs.⁴

III

The Arab-Indian monopoly of the Indian Ocean was terminated with the advent of the Portuguese, who intruded upon the sun-swept cities and gardens of the East African coast. The dogged determination, which had carried the Portuguese explorers farther and farther along the unknown coast of Africa was rewarded by the end of the fifteenth century, when they succeeded in circumnavigating the Cape. In less than a decade they sacked Muscat, took Hurmuz, while the east coast towns of Africa bowed before the virile energies of the Portuguese conquerors. By 1509 A.D. they dominated the whole of the East African coast from the settlement at Mozambique in the south to the satellite town of Malindi in the north. The situation was recognised by the appointment of a Governor-General for the Portuguese possessions in Africa and Arabia, but the incumbent died almost immediately and was not replaced.

The Portuguese did not attempt to establish any systematic form of government along the coast. Nor did they make any effort to administer the hinterland. Moreover, the best route to India from Mozambique

was found to be one dictated by the south-westerly monsoon, making a call on the East African coast unnecessary with the result that Mozambique became the main re-victualling station en-route to the Far East.

Although the Portuguese were among the first European powers to land on the shores of South Africa, they had little interest in the country itself. They had only one aim and that was to seize the whole trade of the Indian Ocean and of the distant Spice Islands. Consequently, swift Portuguese vessels dominated the trade-routes. They seized strategic points from which to launch attacks upon rival traders or where water and supplies might be taken aboard. The towns of the East African coast were not so vital in order to attain these objectives as were Aden, Hormuz or Malacca but Affonso d'Albuquerque believed that to maintain any sort of position in the Indian Ocean more military bases were necessary. The ease with which the Portuguese established their maritime hegemony in the Indian Ocean was the result of vastly superior naval technology, seamanship and fire-power unmatched by anything existing in the region.

The circumnavigation of the Cape by the Portuguese seriously upset the balance of trade. The Arabs controlled the two traditional trade routes of the Red Sea and the Gulf. There was incessant rivalry between the two traditional trade routes. The collapse of the Arab domination in Mesopotamia left the field open for Egypt, which was then in control of the Indian Ocean trade and enjoyed its most sumptuous period under the Fatimids and the Mameluks.

In less than a decade the Portuguese succeeded in diverting the bulk of the Indian Ocean trade from the traditional channels to the newly discovered Cape route, affecting thereby the coffers of the Mameluks of Egypt, the Ottomans of Asia Minor, the rulers of Hormuz, and the Muzaffarids of Gujarat. Their common commercial interest brought them together in a naval confederacy against the Portuguese for supremacy in the Indian Ocean. The allies scored a victory over the Portuguese in the naval battle of Chaul in 1508 A.D. but were defeated in the following year in the naval battle of Diu by the Portuguese Viceroy, Francisco de Almeida.

Affonso d'Albuquerque, appointed Portuguese Viceroy of India in 1509 A.D., proceeded with his plan to gain control of a network of strategically and economically important bases. This was a departure from the concept of a sea-borne empire. Within the context of this policy, Goa, on the western coast of India, was captured in 1510 A.D. and the Portuguese Viceroy of India was stationed there. Captains of

Malindi and Mozambique were made individually responsible to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa, which was ideally situated for trade with the Red Sea and the Gulf. In order to organise their growing mercantile interests, the Portuguese established the *Estado da India* or State of India at Goa which became the administrative, commercial and cultural centre of the Portuguese East African possessions and territories. In fact, the East African coast became a province of the Portuguese Indian administration. They soon realised that the proceeds from the Asian revenue as also from the spice trade were not sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining the *Estado da India*. This is the reason why the quest for gold and silver mines in the interior of South East Africa kept the Portuguese pre-occupied throughout the 16th and 17th centuries.

It was under Francis Barreto, Viceroy of Goa, that King Sebastian sent an expedition in 1569 A.D. to make sure whether Ophir was the famous port of the gold from Queen of Sheba's mines. It was, however, in June 1629 A.D. that the Portuguese succeeded in defeating Manuza, King of Monomotapa, who agreed not to allow any gold mines in the area to anyone, thereby impairing the mercantile and trade contacts of the fortress of Mozambique.⁵

In Mozambique, the writ of the Portuguese ran little further than the trading enclaves along the coast and the trade routes in the interior though they staked claims to an empire as early as the sixteenth century. They tried to overcome this in several ways. On two occasions the Portuguese officials raised the question of colonising Mozambique by using Indian settlers, but it was turned down in favour of using white Portuguese, but white settlers were not easy to come by at this time of Portuguese colonial expansion.

The Portuguese failed to populate Mozambique with her own people. She was enormously successful, to the subsequent displeasure of most Portuguese colonists, in persuading Indians to go to Mozambique. By the eighties of the seventeenth century Gaspar de Souza de Lacerda, Acting-Captain General of Mozambique, asked the Viceroy of Goa to send him more 'Canarins'.⁶ In the 18th and 19th centuries, these traders and colonists from the East outnumbered the Portuguese. There were two segments of Indian population in Mozambique. The Banians were Hindu traders, who were usually agents for Indo-British houses in Daman or Diu. They generally secured their goods from the English East India Company. These merchants, accustomed as they were to live along the coast, did not settle in

Mozambique or invest in it, and returned to India after a residence of some years. They were regarded with disfavour by the Portuguese, who found it difficult to match their competition, and sought satisfaction in hurling epithets such as 'usurers, thieves, Jews of Asia'.⁷ The Goans or 'Canarins', Roman Catholics for the most part, considered themselves Portuguese subjects. Some took to trading, frequently in the interior, while others became civil servants or soldiers. They often married African women and made eventual occupation by the Portuguese a simple task.

What is more curious is the fact that legal emigrants to Mozambique happened to be the convicts sentenced to penal servitude. These emigrants, however, worked freely in the backwoods and rose to prosperity. Such emigrants included men of quality, who were merely the unfortunate victims of the Inquisition. They constituted a thriving community in the region.⁸ Thus, the policy pursued by the Portuguese to populate their conquests in Africa with Christian subjects from India and Goa in particular yielded fruits. Indian settlements were found in Sena, Pemba, Quillimane, Luabo, Marioa, Sofala, Sette, Zumbo and Maraue.⁹ Along with these Indian settlements, the Christian missionaries had also made deep inroads in the region of Rios de Sena as well as in Mozambique. They had two convents, one house for the infirm and destitute, one house and a conventual church and six more parishes, virtually missionary and conventual in nature.¹⁰

In fact Indians, especially Goans, were actively involved in Portuguese penetration and development. While Indian labour was used to construct forts along the coast, Indian adventurers, traders and junior administrators participated in the chequered process of penetration into the interior. By the nineteenth century, Indians were an informal advance-guard of the Portuguese influence in Central Africa. Goan adventurers, of whom Goveja was the best known, carved out virtual personal territories for themselves on the western border of the Portuguese colony.¹¹

Many of the settlers began to acquire some of the abandoned *prazos* or estates in the Zambezi Valley. Among such families of settlers, four became legends in the history of nineteenth century Mozambique. They included Gonsalo Caetano Pereira, Manuel Antonio de Souza, Paul Mariano Vas dos Anjos, Nicolay Pascoal de Cruz. Three of these families married into some of the most powerful families. Such matrimonial alliances gave them legitimacy in the eyes of the Africans, controlling large tracts of land. These families behaved like

minor kings. Their estates were the last strongholds of Portuguese authority in Zambezia and their resistance to the invading tribes from the south in the nineteenth century probably kept the region from being submerged and eventually lost to the Portuguese crown.¹²

The Portuguese set the pace for the era of European expansion and exploitation of the human and material resources of Africa. At first they did not have serious rivals in Africa. The Spaniards devoted themselves mainly to founding an empire in the Americas. The Dutch, no doubt, disputed the Portuguese monopoly in the seventeenth century and sought to seize Mozambique, but were driven off by the well-entrenched Portuguese. The Dutch then decided upon the Cape almost midway on the direct sea-route to the East Indies, in which they were mainly interested.

IV

The British, too, were interested in the Cape as it lay on the route to India, but until the nineteenth century Britain paid little attention to East Africa. Even during the Napoleonic Wars, which turned the Indian Ocean into a battlefield, Britain's main interest was to protect the direct route from the Cape to India and to block French attempts to advance overland to India through the Middle East. It was in pursuance of the "Ring Fence Policy" that a British Consulate was opened in Zanzibar in 1841. The Consul was in fact appointed and paid for by the Bombay Government. He acted as the Political Agent of the Bombay Government in the territories of the Imams of Muscat, which included Zanzibar, where the Indian merchants had already settled. In fact, Zanzibar was regarded as an outpost of British India.¹³ The Imams of Muscat actually encouraged Indians to make their homes in Zanzibar because they wanted the expertise of skilled Indian traders.

In 1844, Hamerton, the British Consul, estimated that there were 18 whites and 800 Indians. About a quarter of a century later, in 1870, Kirk, the British Consul, calculated a total of 3,901 individuals who were, for the most part, resident in Zanzibar town. These included 3,396 Muslims, 474 Hindus and 31 Goans. Almost all the Hindus came from Kutch on the west coast of India. They were mostly of the Bhatia and Vani sects. These Hindu families were almost exclusively male and clung tenaciously to their own customs and sought to make their profit through money-lending and shopkeeping, in order to lead an easier life. The Goans were Roman Catholics and, Portuguese citizens. With their

western ways and, in some cases, European blood, they constituted a special group, becoming clerks, accountants and Government employees. Some were bootmakers and tailors.¹⁴

The Muslim population of Zanzibar in 1870 was divided into three main communities, viz. the Ismaili Khojas, the Bohras and the Sunni Memons. The Khojas constituted the largest group and originated from Kutch and Jamnagar. They brought their wives with them to East Africa and used them to help tend their shops. They learnt the Swahili language and were very progressive in their outlook. They dealt in import and export business and played an important role in the Indo-African trade. The next most prosperous Muslim community was that of the Bohras drawn mostly from Bombay. Most of them were tinsmiths, locksmiths, ironmongers and dealers in such goods. They did not usually participate in foreign trade. Nor did they own ships carrying general merchandise. The final group of Memons constituted a small Sunni community. The Indian population in Zanzibar town in 1873 was as detailed hereunder :

<i>Communtiy</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindus	314	0	0	314
Khojas	850	650	725	2,225
Bohras	109	78	131	318
Memons	15	10	16	41
Total	1,288	738	872	2,898 ¹⁵

V

Whilst Indians were busy developing the African economy, Europeans were witnessing an age of steam navigation and technological optimism. Ventures such as the Suez Canal in 1869 became commercially feasible and the Mediterranean Sea once again assumed its former pre-eminence. European vessels could steam a straight course through the Suez Canal without making a long westerly detour of the South Atlantic. The opening of the Suez Canal ushered in an era of considerable geo-political displacement and brought about a revolution in maritime commerce. While steam navigation facilitated

transport by sea, the railway revolutionised overland transport of goods. The first great impact of large scale railway construction in sub-Saharan Africa came in 1864 with the discovery of the Griqualand West diamond deposits. This was followed by railway tracks in Senegal, Kenya and the Gold Coast. In constructing the railways, the main aim was to orient the African economy towards export by making the area dependent on economic arrangements in Europe.

The rise of industrial capitalism in Europe increased the pace of colonial conquests. It not merely turned Europe into the prime centre of global politics, but it also qualitatively transformed the erstwhile rivalries between major European countries into the "Scramble for Africa". Economically, it was the urge of the colonial powers to capture markets for finished products and import primarily agrarian and mineral commodities that provided colonial countries with a major incentive to consolidate their colonial conquests. Industrial capitalism also demanded full exploitation of cheap labour and convicts from colonies.

VI

In the sixties of the eighteenth century, the growth of sugar plantations on the Indian Ocean islands of the Ile de France and Bourbon (Réunion) created a regional demand for slaves. Zanzibar was the centre of a thriving trade in African slaves, but the abolition of slavery by the British Indian Government in 1843 hit the sugar-cane producing colonies. Slave labour was, therefore, replaced by contract or indentured labour. Indentured Indian labour was brought to Natal in 1860 to work on sugar plantations. On the expiry of their term, many indentured labourers chose to remain in Africa and entered other occupations.¹⁶ The main recruitment of indentured labour came from India for the construction of the Uganda Railway. The Indian population was further augmented, especially after 1900, by a large number of 'passenger immigrants', who were mostly men of commerce and 'dukanwallas' or shopkeepers, who penetrated into the remotest parts of Africa.¹⁷

Apart from those who came earlier to Zanzibar, Indian immigration to East Africa did not begin until 1896, when the first group of 350 labourers was brought from the Punjab to work on the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway line. Of the 32,000 workers imported, 6,400 decided to remain in East Africa on the expiry of their contracts. Many others arrived in the following years and built up a strong position in the

communal life of East Africa. Similarly, Natal began to import Indian labour for its sugar plantations in the sixties of the nineteenth century. More than 143,000 Indians migrated to South Africa before this emigration ended in 1911. Only 27,000 returned to India. The majority of these emigrants were indentured labourers, although considerable numbers of well-to-do Indians entered the field of commerce.¹⁸

VII

Indian emigrants made a positive contribution to the economic development of Africa as traders, labourers and professionals. In South Africa they planted sugar, mined coal, laid railway lines, raised fruits and vegetables, took trade goods to remote rural areas and helped build South African industries. In British East Africa, in Winston Churchill's often quoted words, "it was the Indian trader who, penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man would go or in which no white man could earn a living, has, more than anyone else, developed the early beginning of trade and opened up these first slender means of communication".¹⁹ It was the hard labour of Indians that had turned Natal into the Garden Colony of South Africa.²⁰ Sir Harry Johnson had a friendly regard for Indians achievements. He once called East Africa "the America of the Hindu".²¹

The achievements of the Indians demonstrated to Africans that it was not only Europeans who could achieve success and distinction. By their hard work, Indians proved their talents as skilled craftsmen and became doctors, dentists, lawyers, plantation managers, businessmen and government officials. These Indian settlers posed a threat, both economic and political, to the interests of white settlers. The white settlers also feared that the politically conscious Indians might contaminate the Africans with their political ideas. They were particularly wary of the activities of Indian nationalists.²² The white settlers sought to express their opposition to Indians through legal enactments. Presented first as a move to ensure the racial and colonial supremacy of the white settlers, it was later on pressed as a necessary protection of the illiterate Africans.

The Indian response to this discrimination was sharp and can be studied in three phases. In the first phase, Indians, as subjects of the British crown, attempted to establish their claim to equality of status with white settlers. In the second phase, they tried to mobilize the support of the British Indian Government. In the third and last phase, they sought the moral support of the Indian National Congress, which asked them

to bear the brunt of the struggle against imperialist forces and advised them to make a common cause with Africans for the redressal of their common grievances.

Mahatma Gandhi lived for many years in South Africa, where he founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and inspired the passive resistance movements between 1908 and 1914. He invented and sharpened the unique instrument of *Satyagraha*, which he later on so dexterously used in India's struggle for freedom.

West African youth drew inspiration from the Indian National Congress founded in 1885. Similarly the younger elements of the intelligentsia of Sudan entertained great admiration and sympathy for Mahatma Gandhi. In their private assemblies, they discussed the efficacy of the weapon of boycott and believed that Mahatma Gandhi had discovered in it the only weapon, which the poor and ignorant could employ effectively against imperialism.²³

As with Mahatma Gandhi, so with Jawaharlal Nehru, his commitments to African movements went back to pre-independence days. He looked upon the fight against imperialist domination, whether in Africa or India, as "essentially indivisible". He was in touch with a number of Africans leaders including Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Milton Obote of Uganda, who subsequently respected him as the founder of the Non-Aligned Movement.

India's struggle for freedom and the African liberation movement greatly influenced each other. In fact, the two movements were akin in their patriotic fervour and anti-colonial upsurge. The African appreciated the fact that the *Satyagraha* against racial discrimination in South Africa included men and women, Hindus and Muslims, Christians and Zoroastrians. What impressed them most was the apparent success of the Indian National Congress in rallying round its standard the diverse religious, linguistic and ethnic groups.

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CHAPTER 2

GOA STATE ARCHIVES

PANAJI, GOA

History

Circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut on the west coast of India in 1498 with the object of securing the rich spice trade and succeeded in organising a *feitoria* or factory at Cochin. In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed Francisco d' Almeida as the first Viceroy of India. During his regime, the Portuguese jurisdiction extended to the coast of East Africa from Sofala to Cape Guardafui and Captains were appointed in charge of the forts at Sofala (1505), Kileva (1505) and Mozambique (1507). He defeated the combined Gujarati-Egyptian fleet at Diu in 1509 and established the Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean. He was succeeded by Afonso de Albuquerque as Viceroy and Captain-General of India in 1509. The new Viceroy conquered Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 and moved the seat of Portuguese Government in India from Cochin to Goa, which soon afterwards became the metropolis of the Portuguese empire in the East. The vast Afro-Asian Portuguese empire was subject to the authority of the Viceroy at Goa, who was directly appointed by the King of Portugal. He was vested with almost absolute powers and had the entire control of all the three branches of administration *viz.* civil, military and judicial. The Viceroy was aided by the Secretary or Secretary-General of India, who was also appointed directly by the King of Portugal. The Secretary-General of India in his turn was assisted by a *Conselho de Estado* or Council of State consisting of the highest functionaries of the state and was intended to act, in certain respects, as a check on the Viceroy.

In 1535 and 1559, Diu and Daman respectively were taken from the

Sultans of Gujarat, but the reverses suffered by the Portuguese during their struggle in Asia against the Dutch enfeebled their Eastern empire. By the end of the seventeenth century, the Imams of Oman had developed into a sea power and not only harassed the Portuguese in the Gulf, but took from them Mombasa and threatened Mozambique. In the course of time, a great portion of the empire was wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch and in 1752 the province of Mozambique became a direct dependency of the Crown. In 1844, Macau and Timor severed their connections, thus leaving only Goa, Daman and Diu to the Portuguese. Consequent on India attaining independence in 1947, the struggle for liberation gained momentum in Goa and resulted in the withdrawal of the Portuguese from their Indian colonies. Goa, Diu and Daman were thereafter administered as Union Territory until Goa became a full fledged state in 1988.

Archives Administration

The records of the former Portuguese state of India were organised in 1596 by Diego do Couto, its first *Guardmor* or Record Keeper and the well-known chronicler of Asia. It was named Torre do Tombo do Estado da India or Historical Archives of India. It was attached to the office of the Portuguese Viceroy in India and formed part of his secretariat. The name was changed in 1930 to Arquivo Geral e Historico da India. It was renamed Carterio da Governo Geral do Estado da India in 1937. In 1953, it developed into Arquivo Historico do Estado da India or Directorate of Historical Archives of India through the efforts of the late Dr P.S.S Pissurenkar. When Goa became independent in 1961, it was called Historical Archives of Goa or simply Goa Archives.

Holdings

Goa's sphere of influence during the period of Portuguese expansion in Asia and Africa extended to Burma, Ceylon, Manila, Timor, Hormuz, Mozambique and Brazil. The early archives, therefore, have an importance which extends far beyond the confines of Goa. They comprise source material relating to the history of European expansion in Asia and Africa and especially of the rise, fall and decay of the Portuguese sea-borne empire of India. They cover the period from 1510 to 1900. These archives are contained in *livros* or manuscript books.

Some of the important series of these records are as follows:

(1) Moncoes do Reino or Monsoon Records, (1568-1914): (2) Provisoes a favor de Cristandade or Provisions in favour of Christianity, (1562-1808): (3) Livros das pazes o trabalhos da India or Books of peace and treaties, (1571-1856): (4) Cartas e Ordens, Secretaria-Geral or Viceregal orders, (1609-1885): (5) Assentos do Conselho da Fazenda or Proceedings of the Revenue Council, (1612-1808): (6) Conselho do Estado or Proceedings of the Council of State, (1618-1750): (7) Reis Vizinhos or Neighbouring Kings, (1619-1842): (8) Feitorias or Factory Records, (1667-1885): (9) Estrangeiros or Foreigners, (1815-1900).

Access

Access to records by bona-fide research scholars is governed by the Historical Research Rules. In general, records more than 30 years old are open for consultation only within the Research Room, which remains open between 10 to 13 and 14 to 17.30 hours on all working days. The second Saturday of the month is observed as a closed day in addition to Sunday and other public holidays. Foreign scholars desiring to consult records are required to produce an introduction from their diplomatic representatives, embassies or legations in India or any other evidence as to their bona-fides as research scholars. The Archives has reprographic facilities and microfilms can be obtained after authorisation from the Government. All applications should be addressed to the Director.

MONCOES DO REINO OR MONSOON RECORDS (1568-1914) 456 Volumes

Since the arrival at and departure from Goa of the fleets carrying official correspondence depended on the monsoons, copies of letters, orders, etc. from Lisbon were filed together under the relevant monsoon of the year in which they were received. The volumes (*livros*) containing these records are of great interest for the study of Portuguese expansion in Asia, their trade rivalries with Arab and European powers and their relations with rulers of territories in South-East Asia and East Africa.

Some illustrative examples of records relating to Africa are given below. Unless indicated, they are letters issued in the King of Portugal's name and are dated at Lisbon.

27 February, 1568:

Instructing Luis de Ataide, Viceroy of India, not to allow warships from India to anchor in Mozambique harbour. (Goa, MR, 7, ff. 137-147).

22 February, 1585:

Directing Duarte de Menezes, Viceroy of India, to deprive those captains, against whom neighbouring kings have complained and who have left their forts, of their residences. After requesting the kings to prosecute them, he is to take proceedings against them. The Captain of Mozambique is to be kept informed. (Goa, MR, 3A, f. 119).

10 January, 1586:

To Duarte de Menezes expressing satisfaction at the results of the evangelising mission of the Dominicans on the island of Sdor. Those who undertake similar missions are to be given all possible help. (Goa, MR, 3A, ff. 188-196).

2 March, 1586 (dated Almanza):

Instructing Duarte de Menezes to issue a formal letter appointing Aires Faleao to be Captain of Sofala and to register it in the book of *Meeves*. (Goa, MR, 2A, f. 110).

21 January, 1588:

Instructing Duarte de Menezes to approve the despatch of soldiers and supplies to Mozambique and to inform the lieutenant there of the departure of some galleys from Mogor to the coast of Malindi. (Goa, MR, 3A, ff. 255-262).

28 January, 1588:

Requesting comments from Duarte de Menezes on the letter from Dom Yorge de Menezes, Lieutenant-in-Charge at Mozambique, about the defences against the Turks and the construction of the fortress on the island of St Anthony so as to allow the King to grant clemency to Pere de Souza as requested by him. Dom Yorge de Menezes is to send details of the two factories located on the river Cuama, and established when Francisco Barreto embarked on the capture of the mines of Monomotapa, so as to decide whether these factories should continue to function. (Goa, MR, 3A, ff. 308-311).

12 February, 1588:

Duarte de Menezes is to comply with his instructions relating to the defence of the coast of Malindi against attacks by the Turks and to punish those Princes and Lords who have welcomed them, with the exception of the three Princes on friendly terms. (Goa, MR, ff. H289).

6 February, 1589:

To Duarte de Menezes conveying appreciation on success of expedition of Martin Afonso de Melo to subdue the Princes on the coast of Malindi, but regretting de Melo's death, de Menezes to be alert for further trouble. Is glad to hear of safe arrival of ship "Salvador" at Malindi after a difficult voyage from India and of completion of new position at Mozambique. Rules in contract for fortresses at Sofala and Mozambique are to be strictly followed. (Goa, MR, 3b, ff. 374-378).

12 January, 1590:

To Matias de Albuquerque, Viceroy of India, mentioning value of fort at Mozambique; requesting him to discover how many troops have been sent by the Turks to the coast of Malindi and to Suez, Massawa and Aden; to give his opinion as to the need to build a fort at Mombasa to defend the Malindi coast; instructing him to build a fort at Mozambique in a location he feels best against the Turks on the Malindi coast; to establish a customs house at Mozambique from the income of which the garrison will be paid; those wishing to live in the fort are to be granted lands on the island; the engineer, Yoao Batista, is to construct the fort; the town of Mombasa is to be handed over to the King of Malindi. (Goa, MR, 3B, ff. 406-425).

January, 1591:

To Matias de Albuquerque who is to enquire into the disputes between Lourenso de Brito, Captain of Mozambique and Yorge de Menezes, Chief Lieutenant, and to punish the guilty party. (Goa, MR, 3B, ff. 430-437).

20 March, 1591:

Directing Matias de Albuquerque to prevent the execution of the contract between Manuel de Souza Coutinho, Governor of Mozambique and Yeronimo del Rio for the redemption of goods in the forts at Mozambique and Sofala as it will be to the detriment of the Royal Treasury;

asking him to seek advice on the advantages of changing the regiments in the forts and to send a detailed report. (Goa, MR, 2A, f.82).

27 March, 1591:

Informing Matias de Albuquerque that the Captain of Chaul had sent a large quantity of iron and steel to Muslims, Negros and Turks on the Malindi coast; he is to forbid such exports completely though previous Viceroys had been unable to prevent it. (Goa, MR, 2A, f. 88).

14 March, 1593:

Informing Matias de Albuquerque that at the King's request Popes Gregory XIV and Clement VII have issued a "Bulla de Santa Cruzada" of three years duration to all who take up arms in defence of Africa. (Goa, MR, 2A, f. 212).

31 March, 1593:

Ordering de Albuquerque to resume the redemption of gold and silver in the forts at Mozambique and Sofala by paying one fifth of its value to the Royal Treasury; the Captains of the fort are to have free redemption of all ivory, amber, coir and tar as well as one tenth part of the fifth of the value of gold. He is to establish a customs-house at Mozambique and the dues are to be at the same rates as elsewhere and from the income thereof he is to pay the one fifth of the value of gold. (Goa, MR, 2, ff. 118-203).

31 March, 1593:

Repeating the instruction to Matias de Albuquerque to establish the customs-house at Mozambique (Goa, MR, 1, f. 34).

3 February, 1594:

Ordering Matias de Albuquerque to continue the fortification of Mombasa as planned. (Goa, MR, 2A, ff. 273-274).

15 February, 1594:

Ordering Matias de Albuquerque not to allow Yorge de Melo to construct the fort at Mozambique as planned; efforts should be made to repulse the Turks at Mombasa and to hand it over to the King of Malindi, its rightful owner; requests opinions on the advantages or inconvenience of constructing a fort at Mombasa as a defence against the Turks. (Goa, MR, 2A, ff. 126-137).

1 March, 1594:

Approving construction of a fort at Mombasa and appointing Mateus Mendes de Vasconedos as Captain; Mombasa and its territories are to be handed over to the King of Malindi after consultation with the Council of State; conciliation of Idaleao (Adil Khan) and Nisa Melneo is to be pursued as jointly they would better resist attacks by the Mogor (Mughal). (Goa, MR, 2A, ff. 245-257).

3 March, 1594:

Repeating previous instruction to hand Mombasa over to the King of Malindi. (Goa, MR, 2A, ff. 243-244).

15 February, 1595:

Approving Matias de Albuquerque's actions in Mozambique; ordering that the fort built by Yorge de Menezes at Ponta Santo Antonio be demolished; approving the despatch of Mateus Mendes de Vasconedos to Mozambique to construct a fort; agreeing with Matias de Albuquerque's proposal to open up a land route along the Malindi coast to Abyssinia and to take all measures necessary to help the Christians in his country. (Goa, MR., 3B, ff. 529-535).

24 February, 1595:

Informing Matias de Albuquerque of decisions recently taken and agreeing to the despatch of troops to the mines of Cuama and Sofala and to the building of a new customs-house at Mombasa. (Goa, MR, 3B, ff. 572-575).

7 March, 1595:

Ordering Matias de Albuquerque to close the accounts of the fort at Sofala and to stop the redemption of gold there and elsewhere so that trade in gold can be carried on as usual, to instruct the captains of Sofala and Mozambique to pay salaries at their forts from income, depositing any surplus in the royal treasury. (Goa, MR, 1, f. 30).

20 February, 1596:

Approving establishment of customs-house at Mombasa and payment of expenses of the fort from customs income. (Goa, MR, 1, f. 70).

8 January, 1598:

Instructing Admiral Count Francisco da Gama, Viceroy of India, to

establish the customs-house in Mozambique, which is to be built in accordance with the terms of the contract with Nuno da Cunha and the construction of the cellar of the fort at Mombasa is to be given priority and the customs-house is to be established there. (Goa, MR, 2B, ff 430-435).

15 January, 1598:

Ordering Francisco da Gama to hand over administrative control of the kingdom of Pemba to the King of Malindi if a successor has not been named. (Goa, MR, 2B, ff. 488-490).

10 February, 1598:

Acknowledging receipt of letter from Francisco da Gama at Mombasa, sent by surface route and is glad to know that the addressee has reached Goa safely despite a difficult voyage. (Goa, MR, 2B, f. 458).

7 March, 1598:

Directing Francisco da Gama to reply to the King of Malindi, who seems interested in the destruction of the fort at Mombasa because the captains there are overcharging Portuguese and Muslim traders. He is to resolve the matter which is causing financial loss to the Portuguese and native inhabitants. (Goa, MR, 2B, ff. 454-455).

17 March, 1598:

Directing Francisco da Gama that fleets are to pass at 41° to 42°, further from the Azores and not at 37° as previously suggested. (Goa, MR, 2B, f. 472).

19 March, 1598:

Telling Francisco da Gama to instruct captains of ships to wait, on their return voyages, for each other off the island of St Helena until the end of May and to consult each other about the state of readiness of their ships so that a successful action at sea could be taken against the Dutch. (Goa, MR, 2B, f. 473).

30 March, 1598:

Informing Francisco da Gama that before his letters from Mombasa arrived, orders had been sent to Matias de Albuquerque to continue in charge of the Government until Francisco da Gama arrived, in case the voyage had been unsuccessful. If Francisco da Gama has arrived, he was

to forward copies of letters for Matias de Albuquerque, unopened, by the first available ship. (Goa, MR, 2B, f. 478).

30 March, 1598:

From Diego Velho, Secretary of State, to Francisco da Gama impressing on him the necessity of fortifying St Helena as it is subject to raids by corsairs. (Goa, MR, 2B, f. 478).

21 November, 1598:

Requesting Francisco da Gama to send to Portugal a copy of the rights granted to the King of Malindi to continue to receive one third of the yield of the customs-house at Malacca. Ordering him to recognise the brother of deceased King as King of the island of Pemba, who wishes to be converted to Christianity. (Goa, MR, 2B, ff. 429-430).

6 April, 1601:

Convey Aires de Saldanha, Viceroy of India, the King's decision that Captains Francisco and Antonio de Melo Castro are to be instructed to take great care when they reach the vicinity of St Helena and to wait there until May 20 till the arrival of the rest of the fleet on 20 May, so that all of them together can sail to the Kingdom and face any attack by corsairs with boldness. (Goa, MR, 2B, f. 497).

24 May, 1629:

Setting out following terms of the treaty with the King of Monomotapa, entered into at Tete: 1) the King of Monomotapa will be a faithful vassal; 2) he will allow churches to be built and allow all who wish to become Christians to do so; 3) Portuguese subjects and property will be protected in his Kingdom; 4) he will expel all Muslims from his territories; if he fails they will be killed by the Portuguese and their property confiscated; 5) he will pay homage to all Governors of Mozambique on their arrival. (Goa, MR, 13B, ff. 458-459).

28 November, 1636:

From Filipe de Masaren giving an account of Sofala, whose bay has three waterfronts from which the sea rises to a fourth; the fort is in poor shape and its guns, muskets, etc. are rusty; recommending that the Captain of Sofala should have the same privileges as the Captain of Mozambique and that the fort be upgraded. (Goa, MR, 2, ff. 157-159).

24 January, 1688:

From Rodrigo da Costa to the King stating that Count de Alver attacked the fort at Pate, which fell on 4 August, 1687, and enclosing the terms negotiated with the ruler for royal approval. (Goa, MR, 52, f. 27).

1 February, 1695:

Informing Count de Villa Verde, Viceroy of India, of receipt of two letters from the Board of Commerce for Sofala about the trade of Mozambique and ordering him not to alter the salary of Thomas de Souza-Correra, the present Governor, but to reduce the salary of future Governors by 600 cruzadas. (Goa, MR, 59, f. 34).

20 December, 1699:

From Antonio Luis Gonsalves de Camara Coutinho to, Viceroy of India, to the Secretary of State in Lisbon, informing him that soon after taking office, he began preparations to send reinforcements to the fort at Mombasa, which had been captured by the Arabs. Within a month he is to send a fleet under General Francisco Pereira da Silva with 500 soldiers and 70 pieces of artillery. (Goa, MR, 63. f. 405).

16 December, 1701:

Statement by Goan Hindu convert, Braz Fialho, resident of Chimbel, giving eye witness account of the capture of the fort at Mombasa by the Arabs, three years ago. Although there were only eight Portuguese, three Hindus and two coloured women, the Portuguese fired in such a way as to give the impression that there were more people in the fort, but in vain. (Goa, MR, 65, f. 229).

13 December, 1707:

Directing Rodrigo da Costa, Viceroy of India, to do his best to defend Tete, Sena, Quilimane and Sofala as the kingdom of Mozambique is the most important possession among the King's dominions. (Goa, MR, 84B, f. 688).

5 December, 1711:

From the Viceroy to Lisbon sending the terms negotiated by Lt. General Raphael Ali da Silva with the King of Monomotapa for the return of the territory usurped by the King and still in his possession when Zimboe is given back to him. (Goa, MR, 71-78, F.118).

7 January, 1719:

Luis Menezes, Viceroy, reports that the late King Pedro of Monomotapa had given the silver mines at Guitova to the King of Portugal, but his vast kingdom is in ruins with a complete breakdown of law and order. As a result, the rebels had several times forced him to abandon some of his territories, leaving their rulers unbaptised. (Goa, MR, 84B, f. 371).

3 January, 1721:

From Francisco Jose de Sampaiao e Castro, Viceroy of India, informing the King that he has written to Manoel Gonsalves Guiao e Castro about the violence of his behaviour at Sena and hoping this warning will make him obey in future. (Goa, MR, 86A, f. 190).

13 January, 1726:

To the Viceroy informing him that Father Alfonso Madre de Deus is empowered to send men of religion every three years to receive two pieces of ivory as alms from Sena and to sell them in Goa on their return. (Goa, MR, 93B, f. 511).

28 January, 1729:

From Joan de Saldanha da Gama, Viceroy of India, to the King, sending news that the Jesuits have agreed to help in restoring Mombasa and Pate by offering money from some of their churches and by persuading other people to contribute similar sums. (Goa, MR, 94B, f. 688).

28 January, 1729:

The Viceroy to the King giving an account of the taking of Mombasa in 1727 and requesting that 1,200 soldiers, 2,400 muskets, 400 quintals of copper, 300 quintals of brass, 100 quintals of iron and 10,000 flint shot be sent so as to fortify Zanzibar, Pemba and other places on the coast from Cape Guardafui to Cape Delgado from where the jurisdiction of Mozambique begins. (Goa, MR, 95A, ff. 166-167).

14 March, 1730:

General Luis de Melo Sampaiao on board the "*Capitana*" to the Governor of Mozambique saying that he has ordered the Lieutenant Colonel to show him the fleet that sailed from Goa, together with the two frigates from Portugal, and to compile a list of all able-bodied men who can assist in the recovery of Mombasa from the Arabs. (Goa, MR, 97, F. 603).

3 April, 1731:

To the Viceroy of India, disapproving of his having sent 700 men to restore Portuguese sovereignty over Mombasa and Pate, thereby leaving the fortress at Goa unmanned with the result that the friars had to be armed and aid from Lisbon sought. (Goa, MR, 55, f. 47).

8 April, 1732:

From the Secretary of State to Count de Sandomil, Viceroy of India, stating that the account of his predecessor of the presumed death at Mombasa of Hyeronimo Correio, Field Master of the Infantry Regiment of Goa has been received by the King. (Goa, MR, 100B, f. 494).

4 April, 1733:

To Count de Sandomil, Viceroy of India, enclosing a letter from Emperor John V of Monomotapa stating that Manoel Pinto de Sousa, Captain of the Guard, assigned to John V has rendered great service; Sandomil is to retain him in post as it is necessary for keeping the peace; De Sousa is to govern the rivers in the territory and to seek to please the Emperor. (Goa, MR, 101A, f. 296).

1733:

From Antonio da Fonseca Freike in Goa to the King of Portugal, requesting that his salary may be increased or that he may be transferred to serve in Mozambique and Sena. (Goa, MR, 1024, f. 2).

28 January, 1735:

From Count de Sandomil to the King recommending that the Government of Mozambique should be separated from India, as it is not practicable to send reinforcements to Mozambique. (Goa, MR, 1034, f. 191).

17 January, 1736:

Order for establishment of a Treasury at Goa to store gold from Sena and Mozambique. (Goa, MR, 105, f. 205).

24 January, 1751:

To Viceroy stating that secular law should not decide cases involving matters of religion and theology. This refers to the Viceroy's proclamation that Moors are to be prosecuted and expelled from Mozambique and Sena because they want to take away natives as slaves and

convert them to Islam. The proclamation is not to be published and its contents are to be examined by a board consisting of the Archbishop, the Chancellor, the two most senior Ministers of Appeals, the Provincials of the Society of Jesus, the Dominicans and the Augustinians and the first Inquisitor, whose views are to be sent to the King. (Goa, MR, 126, f. 1021).

23 April, 1751:

To the Governor of Mozambique instructing him to ignore the permission granted by the Viceroy of India to the Moors in Mozambique to keep Christian slaves, which has not been submitted to the King for approval. (Goa, Mr, 126/C, f. 1037).

11 January, 1754:

From Viceroy of India to Secretary of State in Lisbon asking for abolition of the practices of the Moors in Mozambique and its territory, especially those relating to the keeping of Christian slaves. Gives a detailed account of the existing laws as also the views of the Holy Office. (Goa, MR, 126/C, ff. 854-856).

18 April, 1756:

Letter dated Belem giving details of the laws relating to the commerce of Mozambique and other Portuguese possessions in Africa, which allow freedom of trade to inhabitants of Goa. (Goa, MR, 129B, f. 636).

23 January, 1758:

From Count de Ega reporting that on 2 February, 1757 a ship from Diu, bound for Mozambique with an important cargo, was captured by Sidiyoqut (Sidi Yaqut), ruler of Zanjira. (Goa, MR, 130/A, f. 194).

12 October, 1762:

To Count de Ega, Viceroy, ordering that the law prohibiting transport of black slaves from Africa, America and Asia to Portugal shall be published in all Portuguese possessions. (Goa, MR, 106, f. 303).

21 April, 1785:

Setting out the rights of Portugal to its territories on the east coast of Africa and of freedom to navigate from Africa to Portugal. (Goa, MR, 165, ff. 867, 1619).

8 February, 1793:

To Francisco de Cunha Menezes, Viceroy of India, directing that Antonio de Chaves Salgado, son of Francisco de Chaves Salgado, may be allowed to return to Lisbon as he has served more than ten years as Captain of Mozambique. (Goa, MR, 176, f. 409).

2 March, 1799:

Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral, Viceroy to Secretary of State, saying that Arab traders arriving at Goa have reported that Mombasa, Zanzibar and Pate and other adjacent islands belong to the Imam of Muscat. Considers that re-conquest of Mombasa is not practical as it is impossible to send help from Goa. (Goa, MR, 178, ff.137-143).

PAZES e TRABALHOS or PEACE TREATIES (1571-1856) 5 VOLUMES

These are treaties of peace concluded by the Portuguese with neighbouring rulers in Asia, Europe and East Africa. The series also contains *cartazes* issued by the Portuguese. Some illustrative items relating to Africa are as follows:

28 June, 1629, Peace treaty between Portugal and the King of Monomotapa, (Goa, PT, 13, f. 458).

24 August, 1728, Peace treaty between Portugal and the King of Pate, (Goa, PT, 3, f. 85).

ASSENTO CONSELHO DO ESTADO or MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE (1618-1750) 9 VOLUMES

This series gives a very good picture of 'Asia Portuguesa' in the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries and provides glimpses of the problems confronting the Government at Goa. These records are, therefore, very interesting and valuable in as much as they contain policy decisions taken by those at the helm of affairs at Goa. They deal with operations against Persians, Arabs and English in the Gulf as also with the siege and recapture of Mombasa in Africa. Some specimens of entries bearing on Africa are cited below:

4 January, 1624:

Resolution on a grant of voyage to Mozambique. (Goa, ACE, 58, f. 188).

22 January, 1624:

Where and when the Portuguese ships detained at Mozambique should come. (Goa, ACE, 59, f. 189).

5 February, 1626:

Possible obstruction to the increase of Muscat trade as a result of the policy of the Captain-General of the Strait of Hormuz as also the question of governing the fortress of Soar, journey to Japan and the situation of the fortress of Sofala. (Goa, ACE, 45, f. 82).

1 December, 1627:

(a) Disposal of a letter from Nizam Shah, sealed improperly; (b) mutual complaints by the King of Mombasa and the Captain of its fortress; (c) letters of the King of Portugal about Hormuz; and (d) request of the *Sarsamata* of Chaul for permitting the attorney of Nizam Shah to sit on a chair when he is present in the *Casa de Despache* at Chaul. (Goa, ACE, 73, f. 146).

7 December, 1627:

Arrangements for money for the reinforcement of Mozambique. (Goa, ACE, 74, f. 48).

14 December, 1627:

(a) Arrangements for money for the reinforcement of Mozambique; (b) whether this year, the journey there should be on state affairs; and (c) mutual complaints by the King of Mombasa and the Captain of its fortress. (Goa, ACE, 75, f. 150).

30 April, 1631:

The contract signed with Nuno Alvares Pereira for the conquest of Monomotapa and his Majesty's order that such a contract should not have effect. (Goa, ACE, 25, f. 542).

9 October, 1631:

Loss of the fortress of Mombasa because of the treason of King Joronimo Chingulia. (Goa, ACE, 124, f. 383).

26 October, 1631:

News from Muscat, reinforcements for Mombasa and appointment of Francisco de Moura. (Goa, ACE, 125, f. 385).

18 November, 1631:

(a) Vibhandra Naique's (Naik) unwillingness to swear the peace; (b) whether a "desembargador" should be sent to Mombasa; and (c) petitions submitted by the Kings of Pate and Ampaza. (Goa, ACE, 126, f. 389).

9 January, 1632:

The Conquest of Monomotapa. (Goa, ACE, 127, f.396).

5 June, 1632:

Voyage to Mombasa of which Francisco de Moura was the Captain-General. (Goa, ACE, 139, f. 427).

27 July, 1632:

Enquiry was made about the behaviour of Francisco de Moura during the voyage to Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 143, f. 437).

29 July, 1632:

Recovery of Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 144, f. 437).

30 September, 1632:

(a) Troops, artillery and ships, which should be sent to Mombasa; (b) the Archbishop, who is awaited; and (c) allowances for the journeys to Mozambique. (Goa, ACE, 145, f. 442).

9 December, 1632:

Complaints received against Diego de Sousa de Menezes, Captain of Mozambique. (Goa, ACE, 249, f. 453).

26 February, 1634:

Affairs of Ethiopia. (Goa, ACE, 1, f. 1).

22 September, 1640:

(a) Reinforcements to Ceylon and selection of D. Filipe Mascare as its Captain-General; (b) proposal to send reinforcements to Malacca and Mozambique; and (c) to appoint a new Captain for that fortress on account of the death of Diego de Vascondelos. (Goa, ACE, 95, f. 292).

23 January, 1653:

Complaints against Francisco de Lima, Captain of the fortress of

Mozambique. (Goa, ACE, 127, f. 223).

6 December, 1661:

(a) Reinforcements to be sent to Cochin; (b) whether it is convenient to send a fleet to Bombay for expelling the Arabs who have disembarked there; (c) whether Mombasa should be assisted with the galleon “*S. Joao*”; and (d) the sailing of the carrier ship to Portugal. (Goa, ACE, 23, f. 71).

27 March, 1679:

Discussion on the letter to the Governor of India suggesting that native Christians and others from Portugal should be sent to Mozambique to practise their religion. (Goa, ACE, 41, f. 5691).

18 October, 1681:

Charter issued under orders from His Highness that the General Trade Boards of Mozambique and Cuama Rivers should be abolished and that trade should be open to all. (Goa, AEC, 138, f. 360).

1 January, 1683:

Question of the English who came as prisoners from Mozambique on the vessel “*Nossa Senhora da Aquada*”. (Goa, ACE, 152, f. 404).

24 January, 1683:

Letter of the Viceroy, Count de Alvor to the King on the affairs of Mozambique. (Goa, ACE, 42, f. 569).

8 December, 1686:

Translation of the *farman* in Persian issued by the King of Golconda in favour of the Portuguese, authorising them to settle in Melipor. (Goa, ACE, 42, f. 573).

12 October, 1696:

Arab sorties against Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 11, f. 30).

29 October, 1696:

Captain of a French ship is willing to sail in the company of the Portuguese ships going to Mombasa and offers his good offices to help in landing reinforcements. (Goa, ACE, 13, f. 33).

13 November, 1696:

Despatch of a General to the rivers of Sofala. (Goa, ACE, 14, f. 35).

22 October, 1697:

Help to Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 24, f. 51).

7 November, 1699:

How to dispose of the fleets from India as well as those with reinforcements from Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 32, f. 97).

19 September, 1701:

Attempts made to recapture Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 35, f. 11).

26 September, 1701:

Ways for raising money required for the fleet to be employed in the recapture of Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 36, f. 115).

26 November, 1701:

The advisability of attempting the recapture of Mombasa. (Goa, ACE, 38, f. 121).

ESTRANGEIROS or FOREIGNERS (1815-1881) 23 Volumes

These comprise the correspondence between Lisbon and the Capitaincies of Sofala and Mozambique and between the latter two and the Viceroy of India in Goa. These letters throw revealing light on the trade between Bhavnagar (Gujarat) and Mozambique. Some illustrative examples are given below.

18 August, 1819:

From Jose Nicolau de J Maria Pegada and others to Count Rio Pardo, Viceroy of India, with news that the new Governor and Captain-General of Mozambique has not yet arrived and that a number of soldiers have been left at Sofala at the Governor's request. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 6).

18 January, 1820:

From Rio Pardo Vice roy of India to Joao de Costa Brito Sanches, Governor and Captain-General of Mozambique about delays in the

transfer of ownership of the fields of Corjuem in Goa from the estate of Prazo de Loabã to Maria Rita Carneiro de Sousa e Faro, wife of Lt. Col. Francisco de Assiz Lorena and requesting Brito Sanches to send a declaration as to the date when the transfer was effected. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Pt. II, 1226, f. 12).

18 January, 1820:

From Rio Pardo to Brito Sanches informing him that, during the monsoon, three foreign vessels loaded with cloth pieces and other goods will sail from Bhavnagar and Surat to Mozambique. They will compete in the market with vessels from Daman and Diu, similarly laden, which will pay double custom duties on their departure and return to the detriment of their business. Requests that this be taken note of. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 17).

18 January, 1820:

From Rio Pardo to Brito Sanches stating that he is aware of the arrival of the soldiers sent from Goa in the frigate “*S. Joao Batista*” and the frigate “*N.S. de Vittoria*” to serve in Mozambique and that the list sent by the Secretary of the Government of Mozambique shows five soldiers missing. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1126, f.8).

18 January, 1820:

Rio Pardo to Brito Sanches saying that he has had notification of receipt of the goods on board the Brig “*S. Joao Batista*” and of the barrels of gunpowder requested in March, 1817 by Jose Francisco de Paula Cavalcante de Albuquerque, then Governor of Mozambique. He has requested that a further 100 barrels be sent and that it be debited to the account of the Revenue Board of Mozambique at the lowest price it might fetch. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 91).

17 August, 1820:

From Brito Sanches to Rio Pardo telling him that the three foreign vessels from Bhavnagar have arrived, but cannot anchor in Mozambique harbour. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 23).

17 August, 1820:

Brito Sanches to Rio Pardo about the behaviour of Antonio Jesus Lima de Leitao, the Fisico-Mor (Dean) travelling in the frigate “*Temivel Portuguesa*”, who has been sentenced by the Ouvidoria General for

taking with him, on leaving Mozambique, the cook of the Royal Military Hospital, pretending that was his slave. He cannot be kept in prison in Mozambique and is being sent to Goa. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 24).

15 January, 1823:

Letter in the King's name issued at Panjim to the Chief Justice and Auditor-General of Mozambique relating to prisoners sentenced to transportation. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, ff. 58-60).

20 September, 1824:

From the Governor designate of Mozambique to the Viceroy of India, informing him that he will take office with effect from 20 January 1825. (Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 61).

3 January, 1825:

From the Superintendent, Royal Arsenal at Goa, sending following account of the expenses incurred in providing uniforms, clothing and food for the 150 soldiers and sailors during the 40 day journey to Mozambique on board the frigate "*Temivel Portuguesa*".

150 Blue Jackets @ 5.3.48 reis each	864.0.0
300 Shirts of Khaki @ 1.3.18 reis each	498.0.0
150 Breeches of Khaki @ 1.1.30 reis each	195.0.0
150 Brecches of Blue @ 1.6.30 reis each	<u>285.0.0</u>
C/F	<u>978.0.0</u>
B/F.....	978.0.0
150 Caps of blue cloth	214.0.0
150 Ties of leather	30.0.0
150 Pairs of sandals	120.0.0
For purchases of various other things for the sustenance of sailors and soldiers for 40 days	
	<u>2882.0.0</u>
Total	<u>5088.0.0</u>

(Goa, Estrangeiros, Part II, 1226, f. 43)

26 January, 1825:

From the Provisional Government of Goa to the Governor of Mozambique informing him that, in accordance with a letter of 9 March, 1824 from the Secretary of State for Overseas and Marine Affairs in Lisbon, Man of War carrying 150 soldiers has been sent to Mozambique to strengthen the garrison. (Goa, *Estrangeiros*, Part II, 1226, f. 36).

1825:

Government of Mozambique to Government of Goa relating to the operation of War Councils and the trial of cases before them. (Goa, *Estrangeiros*, Part II, 1226, f. 60).

FINDING AIDS

1. S.N. Sen, *A Preliminary Report on the Historical Records at Goa*, Calcutta, 1925.
2. J. Le Roy Christian, "Portuguese India and its Historical Records", *Hispanic-American Historical Review*, XXV February, 1945.
3. Panduranga-Pissurlencar, *Roteiro do Cartorio Geral do Estado da India*, Nova-Goa, 1955.
4. C.R. Boxer, "A Glimpse of the Goa Archives", *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, XIV/2, 1952.
5. V.T. Gune, *A Guide to the Collections of Records from the Goa Archives*, Panaji, 1973.

CHAPTER 3

MAHARASHTRA STATE ARCHIVES

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE BUILDING, BOMBAY

History

Permitted by Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor of India, the English East India Company established in 1613 their first Factory or trading station at the port of Surat on the western coast of India. The Company was forced by the Maratha depredations to move the seat of the Presidency to Bombay in 1708 but, on the collapse of the Maratha confederacy in 1817, the entire Peshwa dominions, with the exception of Satara, became part of the Bombay Presidency. However, in 1936 the province of Sind (now in Pakistan) was separated from the Presidency. When India became independent in 1947, the princely states of the former Western India Agency, the Baroda and Gujarat Agency and Kolhapur and the related Deccan states were added to the Bombay state. By the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, Kutch and the Union of Saurashtra, Vidarbha and Marathawada were added while Belgaum, Bijapur, Kharva and Dharwar were transferred from Bombay to Mysore (now Karnataka) and Abu Road taluk to Rajasthan. In 1960, the state of Bombay was bifurcated into Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Archives Administration

Established at Bombay in 1821, the Maharashtra State Archives houses (a) records of the Factories and Residencies in the then Bombay Presidency and in places outside India subordinate to the Presidency; (b)

records of the Secretariat departments located at Bombay and subordinate offices; (c) miscellaneous records consisting principally of the numerous political missions and committees appointed for administrative purposes; and (d) private archives of prominent families. Consequent on the merger of Kolhapur and Baroda States, their records were placed under the supervision of Director of Archives, although they remained in their former repositories. With the bifurcation of Bombay state in 1960, the Baroda records passed to the new state of Gujarat. With headquarters at Bombay, the State Archives has repositories at Pune, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

Holdings

The holdings at the Bombay office date from 1630 and consist of (a) Factory and Residency records; (b) Bombay Presidency records; (c) Missions and Committees records; (d) Despatches from and to the Court of Directors in London. In the beginning, the Secretariat proceedings were recorded in consultations, but this practice was discontinued in 1821 and that of compiling original papers, according to subjects, was introduced. One of the disadvantages of the new system was that all transactions in any given department were recorded chronologically irrespective of the nature of their subject matter. Under the new system, correspondence relating to each question coming before the Government for consideration formed a separate case and after final orders of the Government were passed thereon the papers were put between covers of carriage papers and were lightly stitched to form a Compilation. Each Compilation was numbered and the superscription on the Compilation was entered in an Index Key. Subsequent proceedings on the same subject were entered in the same Compilation. In 1860, a new form of record began to appear entitled Abstracts with a view to abridging the correspondence of the Local Government in India with the Home Government. In 1920, was started yet another form of records called Files bearing a number and heading and containing correspondence for several years together on the subject.

Access

A scholar wishing to consult records is required to produce satisfactory proof of his/her being a bona-fide research scholar from a competent authority. Foreign scholars wishing to have access to records

should apply in writing to the Secretary to the Government, General Administration Department, Bombay. He/she should produce a letter of accreditation from the Embassy/High Commission of his/her respective country in India certifying that he/she is a bona-fide research scholar along with a letter of recommendation from the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Records prior to 1st January, 1946 are open for consultation by bona-fide research scholars. Records of later date can be consulted with the special permission of the concerned officer, but the records relating to inter-state border disputes and those affecting the security and integrity of the state/nation are not open for consultation. The extracts taken from the records are required to be scrutinised by the Director of Archives. The Research Room is open from 10.30 to 16.30 hours on all working days. If one is unable to call in person, information can be extracted on payment of a research and transcription fee.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT (1715 -1820)

Established on 5th April, 1715 this Department dealt with subjects of public interest including construction of public buildings, commerce, marine trade, construction of new docks, and harbours, for negotiation of trade with foreign countries, surveys, shipping, trade activities of Joasme and Chaub Arabs in the Gulf, estates of dead persons, weekly reports of arrival and departure of vessels at and from the ports, etc. It was designated as General Department in 1821. Some illustrative examples of records, mostly letters relating to Africa are as follows:

19 February, 1808:

From Governor of St Helena to the Bombay Company requests permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of writer's health. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 253, pp. 857-859, 1808).

29 September, 1809:

From Captain Rodland to Bombay Company encloses writer's correspondence with Arab chieftains on promoting friendly relations with them and trade with Abyssinia. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 341, pp. 9009-9043, No. 3, 1808).

16 February, 1810:

With enclosures regarding Henathy Salt's deputation to Abyssinia and negotiations for cessions to the Company. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 358, pp. 2893-2916, 1-30, June, 1810).

Translation of a letter from Yaqub bin Abdullah, in charge of the Port of Zanzibar, respecting some European deserters, forwarded by him to the Bombay Company. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 294, p. 4980, 1810).

Report on survey of African coast. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 307, pp. 22-31, December, 1810).

5 November, 1811:

From G.S Osborne to Bombay Company stating that the writer is proceeding to Cape of Good Hope and St Helena for recovery of health. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 333, pp.1168-1169, 1812).

3 December, 1811:

From Chief Secretary, Mauritius, to Chief Secretary, Bombay Company, sends returns of Bombay lascars. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 330, pp. 420-421, 1 January to 12 February, 1812).

13 March, 1812:

Order to furnish an account of the cost and charges for the proposed consignment of coir cables and cordage to Mauritius. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 333, pp. 1148, 1812).

6 April, 1812:

From Captain Panin to Chief Secretary, Bombay, informs him that the ship "Alexander" has been sent for conveying stores to Mauritius. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 333, pp. 1167-1168, 1812).

17 April, 1812:

From Bicajce to Bombay Company solicits Government orders for embarkation of certain articles on the ship "Asia" proceeding to Mauritius. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 333, pp. 1266-1267, April, 1812).

20 April, 1812:

From Commander of the ship "*Alexander*" to the Chief Secretary, Bombay, encloses an advertisement for freight to Mauritius. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 334, pp. 1306-1307, 1812).

26 April, 1812:

From Standing Marine Committee to Bombay Company transmits coir for Mauritius. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 334, pp. 1397-1298, 1812).

29 April, 1812:

From Standing Marine Committee to Secretary of State communicates their opinion on the despatch of coir cables and cordage on the "*Alexander*" to Mauritius and encloses a statement of coir cordage. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 334, pp. 1465-1469, 1812).

Tenders for supply of tonnage for conveying cordage to Mauritius. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 334, 1571, 1812).

25 May, 1812:

From Commander of the ship "*Alexander*" to Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, reports shipping of cordage on board his ship for transmission to Mauritius and requests him to issue documents. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 335, pp. 1934-35, 1812).

25 September, 1812:

From Commander of the "*Ternate*" to the Secretary, Marine Department, Government of Bombay, encloses reports of a voyage from Zanzibar and a topographical survey of the eastern coast of Africa including towns and islands and also a geographical description of Zanzibar. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 38, 1812).

5 October, 1812:

From Captain Smee to the Secretary, Marine Department, Government of Bombay, requests a grant of additional allowances to the writer and his officers for the survey done by them on board the "*Ternate*" from Bombay to Socotra and Cape Guardafui along the east coast of Africa to Zanzibar and back. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 339, pp. 3577-3580, 1812).

2 January - 25 March, 1818:

Account of activities of a Spanish armed vessel on the coast of Madagascar. (MAH, Public Department, Diary No. 426, pp. 764-72, 1818).

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (1812 - 1920)

The General Department emerged out of the Public Department in 1821. The Public Department was shorn of many important functions, but public works remained part of this Department till its separation in 1860. Railway schemes were considered in this Department between 1844 and 1848. A Plague Branch was formed temporarily between 1898 and 1910 and the proceedings relating to plague formed part of the proceedings of the General Department. With the introduction of the Montague Chelmsford reforms in 1921, it began to look after local self-Government, medical and public health services and education. The nomenclature of the Department was, therefore, changed to General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Department. This Department dealt with a number of subjects including scientific, medical and sanitary matters, construction of railways, public works, emigration, indentured labour, etc. Some specimens of records of this Department relating to Africa are given below:

1863

Emigration alterations in the laws of Mauritius. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol 9, No. 50, 1863).

1865

Extension from three to five years of the terms of assignment of coolies in Natal. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 1, No. 192, 1865).

1865

Discontinuance of the practice in Réunion of engaging British Indians before the expiration of their original contracts. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 1, No. 214, 1865).

1865

Regulations for the guidance of the Agents and Auditors of the

Mauritius Government in different Presidencies. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 2, No. 332, 1865).

1865

State and prospects of Indian emigration into Reunion. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 1, No. 402, 1865).

1868

Laws relating to Indian emigrants in Mauritius, (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 3, No. 488, 1868).

1869

Imposition of a poll-tax on emigrants, who may desire to remain in Mauritius after the expiry of their term of engagement. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 2, No. 79, 1869).

1869

Abyssinian expedition. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 1, No. 230, 1869).

1869

Establishment of a uniform system of measuring emigrant ships in India and Mauritius. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 3, No. 281, 1869).

1870

Coolie laws in the colony of Natal. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 5, No. 374, 1870).

1870

Report of the Emigration Agent of Mauritius for the year 1869. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 5, No. 479, 1870).

1870

Changes made in the dietary habits of Indian emigrants at Reunion. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 5, No. 566, 1870).

1876

Report on the condition of Indian migrants in St Vincent. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 30, No. 164, 1876).

1876

Report on emigration to British Guiana for 1874. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 30, No. 300, 1876).

1876

Report on emigration to Natal for 1874-75. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 30, No. 673, 1876).

1876

Prohibition of any further emigration from British India to French Guiana. (MAH, General Department, Compl, Vol. 30, No. 706, 1876).

1876

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius for the year 1876. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 21, No. 16, 1877).

1878

List of estates of deceased Indian immigrants from Bombay in the possession of the Curator of Vacant Estates of the colony of Mauritius on 31 March, 1878. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 25, No. 10, 1878).

1878

Report of the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius for 1877. (MAH, General Department, Compl. Vol. 25, No. 447, 1878).

1880

Passage money to certain immigrants returning from Mauritius. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No.10, Volume 29, 1880).

1880

Government of Madras forwards particulars of the intestate estate of an Indian immigrant in charge of the Curator of Vacant Estates in Mauritius. (MAH, General Department, Compl, No. 171, Vol. 31, 1880).

1882

Copy of the report of the Protector of Immigrants in the Colony of Mauritius for the year 1880. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 10, Vol. 45, 1882).

1882

Suspension of emigration to R union. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 835, Vol. 46, 1882).

1883

List of all estates of deceased immigrants from Bombay in the possession of the Curator of Vacant Estates of Mauritius from 30 September, 1879 to 30 June, 1881. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 678, Vol. 72, 1883).

1884

List of estates of deceased emigrants. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 42, Vol. 77, 1884).

1884

Return of intestate estates of Indian emigrants in Mauritius. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 678, Vol. 77, 1884).

1885

Fees to be levied under the Mauritius Immigration Act. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 302, Vol. 51, 1885).

1885

Report of the Acting Medical Officer of the Immigration Department on Estate Hospitals of the Colony of Mauritius for the half year ending 31 December, 1883. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 539, Vol. 51, 1885).

1886

Annual Report on emigration to Mauritius for the year 1885. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 799, Vol. 31, 1886).

1886

Report of the Medical Officer of the Immigration Department on the establishment of hospitals in the Colony of Mauritius for the year 1884. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 319, Vol. 32, 1886).

1887

Appointment of the Secretary, General Department, as the Officer to whom the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay should apply for

information regarding the heirs of emigrants dying in Mauritius. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 235, Vol. 42, 1887).

1888

Annual Report of the Protector of Immigrants in Mauritius for 1886. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 799, Vol. 50, 1888).

1889

Illicit recruitment from Rai Bareli district of emigrants for Mozambique. (MAH, General Department, Compl. 953. Vol. 62, 1889).

1891

Embarkation of workmen required for the construction of hospital at Zanzibar. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 472, Vol. 50, 1891).

1894

Permission asked by S.V. Kulkarni and others to establish a colony on the coast of Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 924, Vol. 52, 1894).

1895

Supply of Indian coolies to the East Africa Government for construction of the proposed Mombasa Crater Railway. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 916, Vol. 24, 1895).

1895

Enquiry made by the Government with regard to an advertisement by Messrs. William Watson & Co., in the *Times of India* of 1 March, 1895 inviting applications for service in British Central Africa by some artificers and artisans with three years experience. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 963, Vol. 24, 1895).

1895

Proposed change in the present procedure in remitting the savings of returned emigrants from Mauritius, who disembarked at Bombay. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1019, Vol. 24, 1895).

1895

Immigration of Indian labour into the territory of British East

Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 317, Vol. 48, 1895).

1896

Report on emigration to British Colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, St Lucia and British Guiana. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 966, Vol. 49, 1896).

1899

Mortality amongst coolies on the Uganda Railway. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 498, Vol. 42, 1899).

1910

Irregular recruitment of certain artisans for service in British East Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 427, Vol. 59, 1910).

Alleged ill treatment of an indentured labourer in Uganda. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 577, Vol. 59, 1910).

1910

Payment of fees for registration of the agreements of natives of India for employment under the British Protectorate in Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 586, Vol. 59, 1910).

1910

Appointment of W.C. Keith as Emigration Agent in India for British East Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 822, Vol. 59, 1910).

1910

Certificate required to be produced by Indians desirous of taking their sons to Cape Colony. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1214, Vol. 59, 1910).

1910

Proposal to despatch via Bombay certain persons engaged in government service in British East Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1274, Vol. 59, 1910).

1911

Scheme for emigration of labourers from Goa to Portuguese East Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 330, Vol. 71, 1911).

1911

Appointment of J.H. Fyleas as Emigration Agent in India for British East Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No 1207, Vol. 71, 1911).

1911

Rules and regulations governing immigration of Indians into South Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1400, Vol. 96, 1911).

1912

Deputation of Captain J. Baillie by the Zanzibar Government to recruit settlers for the Protectorate. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 851, Vol. 56, 1912).

1912

Intention of the Chamber of Mines in German West Africa to apply for Indian labour. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 574, Pt. I & II, Vol. 56, 1912).

1912

Form of agreement for labourers recruited in India for employment on the Uganda Railway. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1454, Vol. 56, 1912).

1912

Proposed prevention of the engagement at Aden of natives of Somaliland for exhibition purposes in Europe. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1484, Vol. 56, 1912).

1912

Abolition of the five day period of observation in the case of Uganda Railway emigration. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1543, Vol. 56, 1912).

1912

Prohibition of the immigration into the Republic of Costa Rica of individuals of the coolie class. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1430, Vol. 57, 1912).

1913

Instructions for intending emigrants to South African Union ports.

(MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 159, Vol. 50, 1913).

1913

Arrangement for the discharge of duties on the part of the Indian contingent in Somaliland. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 382, Vol. 50, 1913).

1913

Repatriation of artisans in British East Africa Protectorate, whose agreements have been terminated for misconduct. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 456, Vol. 50, 1913).

1913

Emigration admission to South Africa of wives and minor children of Indian residents there. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1542, Vol. 50, 1913).

1913

Abolition of the office of the Agent-General in India of the British Protectorate in Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 542, Vol. 51, 1913).

1913

Necessity for Indians proceedings to Portuguese East Africa to provide themselves with passports duly visaed by a Portuguese Consular Officer in India. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 764, Vol. 51, 1913).

1913

Facilities to be afforded to the Manager, Great Indian Magic Company, Surat, to exhibit its shows in Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1124, Vol. 51, 1913).

1914

Letter dated 2 May, 1914 from Agent, Kathiawar, to Commissioner of Customs, Bombay regarding Emigration Act and the traffic in emigrants to Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1609, 1914).

1914

Procedure in force in respect of passengers emigrating to Africa

from Porbandar. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1609, 1914).

1914

Letter dated 29 July, 1914 from Assistant District Magistrate, Surat to the Under Secretary, Political Department, regarding the settlement of certificates to be issued to wives and children of Indian residents migrating to South Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compilation No. 73, Pt. II, 1914).

1914

Letter No. ROC 925 dated 27 May, 1914 from A.R. Bennett, Protector of Emigrants, to Commissioner of Customs regarding the references to illegal recruitment or emigration found in Sections 82, 84, 96, 99 and 106 of the Emigration Act. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1609, 1914).

1914

Letter dated 22 September, 1914 grants certificates of relationship to persons desiring to obtain permission of admission into South Africa in the capacity of wives and minor children of Indian residents. (MAH, General Department, Comilation No. 72, Pt. II, 1914).

1914

Report on the facts elicited from the witnesses regarding the disturbances that took place on 21 November between the police and about 200 Indians working on the Beneva Sugar Estate near Esperanza. (MAH, General Department, File No. 45-S, pp. 9-11, 1914).

1914

The Orange Free State question under Section 7 of the Act of 1913 regarding educated Indians entering the State. (MAH, General Department, File No. 45-S, p. 16, 1914).

1914

The right of entry of the wife and minor children of Indian residents into the Union of South Africa. (MAH, General Department, File No. 45-S, pp. 18-25, 1914).

1914

Report on emigration to the Union of South Africa by Indian

Enquiry Commission. (MAH, General Department, File No. 45-S, 1914).

1915

Union of South Africa Immigrants Regulation Act No. 22 of 1913 and the regulations thereunder. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 292, 1915).

1915

Union of South Africa Act to make provision for the redress of certain grievances and the removal of certain disabilities of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Union and other matters incidental thereto. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 292, 1915).

1915

Alleged irregular recruitment of labourers by the Uganda Railway authority. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 569, 1915).

1915

Letter dated 27 August, 1914 from Protector of Emigrants, Karachi, to Indian Agent in Uganda regarding the procedures to be followed for the engagement of artisans for work on the Uganda Railway. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 569, 1915).

1915

Emigration of skilled labour to the East African Protectorate placed under Chapter XI of the Emigration Act. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 569, 1915).

1915

Letter dated 24 March, 1915 from the Secretary to Government of Bombay to the Department of Commerce & Industry, Government of India states that an abnormal number of youths and boys from Bombay have gone to South Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 972. Pt. I, 1915).

1915

Protector of Emigrants, Karachi, states that the emigration of Indian workers for the Uganda Railway, sanctioned by the Government of India expires on 31 March, 1915. (MAH, General Department, File No. 1072, p. 3, 1915).

1915

Statement of work done by the Protector of Emigrants, Karachi, in connection with emigration of artisans and labourers for employment on the Uganda Railway between 1904 and 1914. (MAH, General Department, File No. 1072, p. 3, 1915).

1915

Proposed amendment in the form of agreement entered into by Indians recruited in India to work on the Uganda Railway (MAH, General Department, File No.1454, 1915).

1915

Letter dated 1 May, 1915 from Collector of Surat prescribing reasons for emigration of people to South Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 912, Pt. I, 1915).

1916

Appointment of Emigration Agent for British East Africa. (MAH, General Department, File No. 1207, 1916).

1916

Recent abnormal increase in the number of emigrants to South Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 972, Pt. I, 1915).

1917-18

Proposal for the prohibition of Indian emigrants to African colonies. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No 1173, 1917-18).

1917-18

Newspaper cuttings regarding the prohibition of indentured emigration of Indians to the colonies in Africa. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1173, Pt. II, 1917-18).

1919

Statement showing the various designations and classifications of Uganda Railway emigrants. (MAH, General Department, File No. 42, 1919).

1919

Exemption from furnishing the security referred to in paragraph VI

of Section 75 was given to the Agent for East Africa Protectorate as far back as 1895. (MAH, General Department, File No. 197 (513-C), 1919).

1919

Agents in India for British East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorate. (MAH, General Department, File No. 197 (3148), 1919).

1919

Permission to engage skilled artisans for British East Africa and Uganda Protectorate. (MAH, General Department, File No. 197, 1919).

1919

The British East Africa Protectorate is considering the desirability of enforcing more strictly the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance of 1906. (MAH, General Department, File No. 1163 (No. 5414), 1919).

1919

Emigration statistics relating to Indians going to African colonies. (MAH, General Department, File No. 1476, 1919).

1919

Press note that under Rule 4 of the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, the Governor-General in Council, has been pleased to exempt all Indians travelling from India to the Union of South Africa from the operation of identity requirements issued by the South African authorities under the Immigrants Regulation Act 22 of 1913. (MAH, General Department, File No. 1173, 1919).

1919

The question raised by Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company as to whether passports are required for the skilled labour they have recruited for the Uganda Railway is also one for the Passport Department to deal with. Adds that so far as the Emigration Act is concerned, there is no objection to the engagement of the men for the Railway. (MAH, General Department, File No. 197 (432-C), 1919).

1920

Natal Emigration Report for the year 1919. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 197, 1920).

1920

Permission to engage skilled artisans for Abyssinia. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 197, 1920).

1920

Prohibition of emigration to South African colonies. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1173, 1920).

1920

Copy of South African Immigration Act of 1913. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1173, 1920).

1920

The Passport Ordinance 1920 published as notifications No. 794 and No. 1019 in Gazette Extraordinary of 4 July 1917 and 18 August 1917 No. 167. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 1173, 1920).

1920

Recruitment for the Tanganyika Railway. (MAH, General Department, File No. 428, 1920).

1920

Repatriation of Indians from South Africa. (MAH, General Department, File No. 637, 1920).

1920

Statement showing the number of Indians who have so far arrived at Bombay under the South African Voluntary Repatriation Scheme. (MAH, General Department, File No. 637, 1920).

1920

The Government of India understands that Messrs Parry and Company, the Agents of the South African Government, would carry out the transshipment arrangements at Bombay. (MAH, General Department, File No. 637, pp. 15-16, 1920).

1921

Arrangements for the performance of duties in connection with the recruitment of coolies for the Uganda Railway. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 157, 1921).

1921

Proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika Territory (General East Africa)c MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 362, 1921).

1921

Letter dated 17 March, 1921 regarding permission of the Government for recruitment of unskilled Indian labourers. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 478, 1921).

1921

Statement by Sir Benjamin Robertson before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission for South Africa Emigration. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 479, 1921).

1921

South Africa: Report of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. (MAH, General Department, Compl. No. 479, 1921).

SECRET AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT (1754-1820)

The Secret and Political Department was formed on 5 April, 1754 but its name was changed to political Department in 1820. The Secret and Political Department dealt with subjects mostly of a political nature, namely correspondence with Residents at foreign courts, transactions with foreign nations and countries, military affairs, political pensions, emigration, extradition, etc. Some illustrative examples of records bearing on Africa are reproduced below:

18 January - 27 December, 1761

Admiral Stevens' opinion on an attempt for reduction of Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 7(8), pp.15-17, 18 January, 27 December, 1761).

18 January - 27 December, 1761

Col. Monson and other officers to Madras Presidency regarding expedition against Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 7(9), pp. 17-22, 32-47, 18 January and 27 December, 1761).

18 January - 27 December, 1761

Bombay Company's remarks on French East India company's instructions to Magon and Count d'Achi regarding the French East India Company's views about the strategic importance and usefulness of Mauritius and Bourbon Islands. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No.7(11), pp. 24-30, 18 January, 27 December, 1761).

18 January - 27 December, 1761

Rear Admiral Cornish's remarks about proposed expedition against Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 7 (12) pp. 48-53, 18 January, 27 December, 1761).

25 June, 1761

From Bombay Company to Secret Committee about proposed expedition against Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 7(13), pp. 54-55, 18 January, 27 December, 1761).

1 January - 29 November, 1772

Marine Intelligence from Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 13(22), pp. 47-49, 1 January, 29 November, 1772).

12 June, 1780

News from Cairo about war between England and France. Adds that the French fleet was on its way to India. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 19A(2), 1780).

26 August, 1781

Letter from C. Stewart at Goa to Bombay Company states that the Portuguese have occupied Bicholim and the French Fleet is tied up in Mauritius harbour. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 25(18), pp. 425-427, 434, 6 June, 30 December, 1781).

5 February, 1782

Letter from Goan envoy to Bombay Company, states that a joint French and Dutch Fleet has been despatched to the Coromandel coast from Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 26(16), pp. 103-106, 2 January, 18 August, 1782).

18 March, 1975

Letter from Company's Agent, Cape of Good Hope, to Bombay

Company states that Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone has attacked the Cape Colony. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No 49(19), pp. 408-413, 24 December, 1795).

21-28 September, 1798

Intelligence regarding invasion of Egypt by the French . (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 664(6), pp. 4199-4206, 21-28 September, 1798).

22 September, 1798

Letter from Bombay Company to Admiral Rainiel regarding conquest of Egypt by French and disposition of his troops to deal effectively with the French fleet sent against British India. (MAH, secret and Political Department, Diary No. 66A(11), pp. 4237-4239, 21 to 27 September, 1798).

18 August, 1798

Letter from Haiford Jones to Bombay Company intimates his appointment to Baghdad; the French in Egypt in distress. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 68(16), pp. 5267-69, 16-30 October, 1798).

20 September, 1798

Letter from Bombay Company to Government of Cape of Good Hope regarding reinforcing British forces against French attack. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 66A (38), pp. 4467-4476, 20 to 27 September, 1798).

16 - 30 October, 1798

Intelligence from M. Archangelo to Rigo regarding French preparations at Suez. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 68(31), pp. 5441-42, 16-30 October, 1798).

30 October, 1798

Letter from Resident at Basra to Bombay Company regarding (a) Aleppo and Constantinople; (b) movements of Russian fleet in the Mediterranean Sea; (c) Bonaparte's activities in Egypt and further details of the battle of Aboukir Bay; (d) Proclamation of Bonaparte to the people of Egypt; (e) Manifesto of the Sublime Porte on the occasion of a declaration of war against the French Republic. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 69(26), pp. 5950-81, 2-30 November, 1798).

6 March, 1800

Letter from Haiford Jones to Bombay Company Regarding evacuation of Egypt by the French. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 90(15), pp. 1741-1743, 2-11 April, 1800).

6 March, 1800

Letter from S. Manisty to Bombay Company forwards intelligence respecting evacuation of Egypt by French and progress of Turkish army in Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 90(18), pp. 1776-1786, 2-11 April, 1800).

2 April, 1800

Letter from Assistant Surgeon, Bogle (at Muscat) to Bombay Company states that the French have evacuated Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 92(11), pp. 2626-2633, 11 April, 6 May, 1800).

2 May, 1800

Letter from Sir Sydney Smith to Governor-General regarding renewal of hostilities in Egypt and defeat of Ottoman army in Cairo. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 98(2), pp. 5117-20, 1-22 August, 1800).

10 May, 1800

Letter encloses extract from the letter of Agent in Constantinople regarding defeat of the French in Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 98(4), pp. 5125-28., 1-22 August, 1800).

1 June, 1800

Letter from Col. Murray to Bombay Company regarding (a) expedition to Suez; (b) French activities in Egypt; (c) failure of negotiations between General Klèber and the Grand Wazir for evacuating Egypt; (d) fighting in Egypt between the Turks and the French and (e) Klèber beating back the Turks at Cairo. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 95(4), pp. 3778-3840, 24 June, 21 July, 1800).

12 June, 1800

Letter from S. Manisty to Secret Committee, London regarding intelligence about the British Army's bid in India to expedite expulsion of French troops in Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department,

Diary No. 98(3), pp. 5121-25, 1-22 August, 1800).

21 June, 1800

Letter from S. Manisty to the Governor-General, conveys intelligence regarding necessity of military preparations in India for service in Egypt to speedily effect evacuation of French troops in Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Dairy No. 98(1), pp. 5112-16, 1-22 August, 1800).

22 May, 1801

Letter from Major-General Baird to Bombay Company regarding (a) preparations for expedition against the French in Egypt and negotiations with the Arabs; (b) disposition of British troops. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 109(10), pp. 2917-2949, 5-26 June, 1801).

12 August, 14 September, 1802

Baghdad newsletter and Basra newsletter about the death of Sulaiman Pasha of Baghdad and its repercussions and also about activities of the English in Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 128(13), pp. 5975-5988, 5996-6020, 6032-6048, 15-22 October, 1802).

5 January, 1803

Letter from J. Pringle, Company's Agent at Cape of Good Hope to Governor of Madras encloses reports regarding critical situation in the colony and convention between the British Government and the Dutch. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 140(4), pp. 1916-1920, 1-22 April, 1803).

2 October, 1803

Letter from Swedish Consul-General to Bombay Government regarding evacuation of Egypt by the British Army. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 235(9), pp. 6855-7238, 3 to 10 June, 1803).

22 August, 1804

Letter from Governor-General to Bombay company, enumerates advantage of the blockade of Mauritius (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 160(13), pp. 3644-46, 7 September to 12 October, 1804).

28 January, 1806

Letter from Lt. Governor, Cape of Good Hope, to Bombay Company sends enclosures regarding conquest of Cape of Good Hope by Sir Home Popham and articles of capitulation. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 183(8), pp. 5331- 5349, 8-29 April, 1806).

30 March, 1809

Letter from Secret Committee to J. Duncan, sends enclosures regarding blockade of isles of Mauritius and Bourbon. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 339(5), pp. 8345-8347, 1 to 13 September, 1809).

15 February - 5 March, 1810

French relations with Egypt and Arabia, (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 88(26), p. 900, 15 February to 5 March, 1810).

15 February - 5 March, 1810

Trade between Egypt and Arabia. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 88(26), p. 908, 15 February, to 5 March, 1810)

15 February - 1810

Letter from Admiral Blankett to Bombay Company regarding grain from Egypt and Arabia. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 88(27), pp. 909-917, 15 February to 5 March, 1810).

27 June, 1810

Letter from J. Malcolm to Governor-General reports his arrival at the court of Persia and Bonaparte's activities in Egypt. (MAH, Political and Secret Department, Diary No. 268(3), pp. 2037-2260, 3-28 August, 1810).

19 July, 1810

Letter from Captain Sadler to Governor of Bombay regarding proceedings at the court of Ibrahim Pasha and the Political state of Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 313(3), pp. 1451-1466, 20 September to 10 November, 1810).

30 August, 1810

Translation of a letter from Muhamad Ali Pasha of Egypt to

Governor of Bombay expresses friendly relations between Egypt and Great Britain. Conveys instructions from Governor-General, Sir Home Popham, to Charles Rossetti on expulsion of French from Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 361(2), pp. 4513-4517, 4523-4527, 2 to 29 September, 1810).

1 September, 1810

Letter from Macpherson to Bombay Company communicates arrangements for expedition to return and instructions of J. Abercromby, Commander-in-Chief, Mauritius expedition. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 268 (1), pp. 2537, 2543, 2549-2566, 2583-2602, 28 August to 7 September, 1810).

September, 1810

Letter from Jonathan Duncan to General Abercromby regarding preparations for expedition to Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 269(11), pp. 2603-2619, 2621-2622, 2749-2760, 2764-2772, 2786-2789, 7 September to 30 October, 1810).

28 December, 1810

Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Governor-General regarding treaty with Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 366(1), pp. 6794-6824, December, 1810).

28 December, 1810

Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Viceroy of Egypt, regarding relations between the two Governments. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 366(1), pp. 6794-6824, December, 1810).

20 January, 1811

Minutes by Messrs Rickards, Lchmere and Duncan regarding employment of Company's ship "*Exeter*" for expedition against Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 272(6), pp. 305-310, 370-375, 8 to 29 January, 1811).

25 January, 1811

Letter from Deputy Military Auditor to J. Duncan encloses statement of expenses incurred in equipment of expedition to the island of Réunion. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 273(3), pp. 394-410, 4 February to 1 March, 1811).

2 March, 1811

Letter from R.T Goodwin to Company's Broker at Muscat regarding French plan against Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 369(7), pp. 1127-1130, 4 to 19 February, 1811).

8 March, 1811

Letter from Bengal Company to Bombay Company, thanks for services rendered by Bombay Government for successful conclusion of expedition to Mauritius. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 274(1), pp. 1049-1051, 1 March to 10 May, 1811).

2 January, 1819

Letter from Chief Secretary (Fort William) to Governor of Bombay speaks of friendly relations between the British and the Pasha of Egypt. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 311(9), pp. 717-720, 17 February to 21 July, 1819).

14 October, 1820

Letter from C.T. Metcalfe to F. Wanen about abolition of slave trade in the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar. (MAH, Secret and Political Department, Diary No. 495(10), pp. 7559-7567, 8 November to 6 December, 1820).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT (1820-1938)

The Political Department emerged out of the Secret and Political Department in 1820. During 1861-62, the scheme for an Indo-European Telegraph was considered in this Department, but this subject was transferred to the Military Department in 1863. The legislative Department formed part of the Political Department for some time, but in 1907 it was separated from the Political Department. In 1938 the Political Department was redesignated Political and Reforms Department. The Political Department dealt mainly with subjects pertaining to Indian native states within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, boundary disputes, levy of customs duties, political pensions, emigration, extradition, etc.

Some illustrative specimens of records bearing on Africa are reproduced hereunder:-

November, 1860

Protest by the Sultan of Zanzibar against interference with vessels

in Zanzibar waters. (MAH, Political Department Abstract No.151, November, 1860).

1860

The Acting British Agent at Muscat reports the return of Syed Thowence to Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.158A, 1860).

1860

Notification of a bill for Rs. 1500/- in aid of the expenses attendant on Captain Speke's expedition to Equatorial Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 265, 1860).

1860

Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar reports on the claims of Syed Burghash on the Zanzibar Government. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 266, 1860).

August, 1861

The Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department states that Apothecary A. Wilson has been appointed to the Zanzibar Agency. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 12, August, 1861).

21 September, 1861

Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, requests the Government of Bombay to inform him of the circumstances under which Brigadier Coghan was appointed to the Muscat-Zanzibar Commission. (MAH, Political Department S. No .98, Abstracts Nos. 6522-24, 21 September, 1861).

23 September, 1861

Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar informs the Government of Bombay that he has issued a notice to all British subjects residing in Zanzibar directing them to emancipate slaves on plantations coming into their possession. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 102, Nos. 6545-48, 23 September, 1861).

16 November, 1861

The British Agent at Muscat forwards, with his observations to the Government of Bombay, a letter from the Resident in the Gulf,

recording a rumour prevalent in Bushire, on the authority of communications received by influential merchants from Muscat, alleging hostile intentions on the part of the British Government with reference to Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S.No. 89, Nos. 668-72, 16 November, 1861).

November, 1861

The Acting Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar reports his arrival at the Comoro Islands, in Her Majesty's steam-frigate "*Semillamis*" on her outward passage to Zanzibar and the subsequent stranding of that vessel on a coral reef in Port Pomoni(*sic*). (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.15, Nos. 7370-73, November, 1861).

December, 1861

Slave trade authorised at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 60, December, 1861).

December, 1861

Proposal to despatch the gunboat "*Clyde*" to Zanzibar to assist in the suppression of the slave trade. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 87, December, 1861).

December, 1861

Intelligence regarding the expedition to East Africa under Captain Speke (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 98, December, 1861).

December, 1861

Representation made by Her Majesty's Consul regarding the conduct of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 110, December, 1861).

December, 1861

Abyssinian affairs at Berbera. (MAH, Political Department Abstract No. 114, December, 1861).

January, 1863

Indigo cultivation in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 114, January, 1863).

January, 1863

Dismissal of Salim Jafran of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No.115, January, 1863).

February, 1863

Appointment of Assistant Surgeon G.E. Sewart as Residency Surgeon at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No.112, February, 1863).

February, 1863

Mission of Haji Noor in search of the supposed survivors of the "St Abbs" of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S.No.113, February, 1863).

February, 1863

Articles supplied for the purpose of scientific research at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 114, February, 1863).

April, 1863

Letter of thanks from the Governor-General of Mozambique to Lt. Col. Pelly at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 140, April, 1863).

April, 1863

Presents sent by the Bombay Government to the King of Abyssinia in 1861.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 151, April, 1863).

May,1863

Recommendatory letter from Earl Russell in favour of Baron Van de Decken at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 1432, May, 1863).

May, 1863

Expenses of the Agency establishment at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 144, May, 1863).

19 June, 1863

Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar forwards a letter from Major-General Johnstone, administering the Government of Mauritius,

relating to a revolution in Madagascar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 130, 24 July, 1863).

June, 1863

Recommendation that consular protection should be extended to Salim Jafran, an informer, of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 132, June, 1863).

August, 1861

Sanitary improvements at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 98, August, 1863).

August, 1863

Assent of the Sultan of Zanzibar to the suppression of the slave trade and the improvement of his dominions. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 99, August, 1863).

August, 1863

Introduction of Indian rupee as legal tender into the dominions of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 101, August, 1863).

August, 1863

Insurrection in Madagascar and disturbances in the vicinity of Lamboo. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 103, August, 1863).

August, 1861

Bestowal of the local rank of Lt. Col. on Major Pelly and Captains Palyfair and Disbrowe and appointment of the two latter officers as Consul respectively at Zanzibar and Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 109, August, 1863).

September, 1863

Treaty concluded between Portuguese Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 123, September, 1863).

October, 1863

Capture of slaves by the boats of the "Orestes" of Zanzibar.

(MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 131, October, 1863).

November, 1863

Alleged plunder of a Dutch boat at Brawa in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 112, November, 1863).

November, 1863

Specimens of fish at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 112, November, 1863).

November, 1863

Capture of a Shargah Buteel in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 113, November, 1863).

November, 1863

New phase in the slave trade in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 114, November, 1863).

December, 1863

Proposed introduction of new taxes in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, abstract S.No. 102, December, 1863).

December, 1863

Restrictions placed on the slave trade at the the port of Kilwa in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No.103, December, 1863).

January, 1864

Dispute between the rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 74, January, 1864).

February, 1864

Agreement for a monthly supply of lymph vaccine for Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 92, February, 1864).

March, 1864

Indent for onion sacks for Zanzibar. (MAH, (Political Department, Abstract S. No. 95, March, 1864).

March, 1864

Improper use made of the French fleet by Arab slave vessels

in Zanzibar.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 97, March, 1864).

March, 1864

Return of Syed Majid of Zanzibar from his expeditions to Sewee. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 101, March, 1864).

12 April, 1864

Letter from the political Agent at Zanzibar, states the circumstances under which Mahmood Wuzeer, who was expelled in 1863 from the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, returned to Zanzibar and suggests his being authorised to prevent that individual ever again visiting the territory of His Highness. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 93, 27 June, 1864).

19 April, 1864

Letter from the Political Agent at Zanzibar forwards *kharitas* addressed by Syed Majid to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay in reply to his communication of 25 August last and to his Excellency, the Viceroy, congratulating him on his assuming the Government of India.(MAH, Political Department, Abstracts No.14, S. No. 85, 1 June, 1864).

April, 1864

Proposal that vessels belonging to natives of India residing in the dominions of Zanzibar should fly a distinguishing flag, other than the ordinary red Arab flag.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. Nos. 120, 128, April, 1864).

April, 1864

Proclamation issued by Syed Majid of Zanzibar on the slave trade in Zanzibar.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract S.No. 127, April, 1864).

April, 1864

Requisition for three copper tanks filled with alcohol for the purpose of preserving specimens of natural history of Zanzibar. (MAH Political Department, Abstract S. No. 130, April, 1864).

10 May, 1864

Letter from the Political Agent at Zanzibar forwards copy of a

despatch from Earl Russell, communicating the view of Her Majesty's Government on the various points connected with the slave trade contained in his letters to the Government and solicits particular attention to paragraph 12 of this despatch, wherein His Lordship gives him instructions opposed to those contained in the Government Resolution No. 3361 of the 22 October, 1863. (MAH, Political Department, Abstracts No. 68, S.No. 90, 14 June, 1864).

10 May, 1864

Letter from the Political Agent at Zanzibar forwards an application from the officer commanding the steamship "*Pleiad*" for the grant of the usual allowance for keeping the accounts of that vessel and of compensation for loss on the issue of provisions and recommends for reasons urged, that in lieu of the allowances solicited, Hewison's pay might be increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 137, S. No. 92, 23 June, 1864).

17 May, 1864

Prevailing reports of tranquillity at Zanzibar owing, contrary to the practice of all previous years, to a comparatively few Northern Arabs having made their appearance in consequence of the vigilance of British cruisers and of the strict measures adopted by the Sultan of Zanzibar to suppress the exportation of slaves. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. Nos. 98, 114, 17 May, 1864).

31 May, 1864

Letter from the Solicitor to Government forwards a copy of the opinion of the Advocate-General upon the question referred to in the Government letter No. 1589 of 23 May, 1864 as to whether the imposition by the Sultan of Zanzibar of a tax or duty on land within his own dominions can be considered as contrary to the spirit or letter of his engagements with any European nations. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 88, S. No. 91, 15 June, 1864).

May, 1864

Imprisonment of British subjects by the King of Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 71, May, 1864).

May, 1864

Proposed presentation to the Sultan of Zanzibar of six Mountain

Train Guns. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 97, May, 1864).

May, 1864

Protest on the part of the French Consul against the tax recently introduced by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 99, May, 1864).

May, 1864

Conclusion of a contract between the Sultan of Zanzibar and Messrs Fraser & Co., for the growth and cultivation of sugar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 100, May, 1864).

June, 1864

Proposed deputation of mission to Massawa to make a presentation to King Theodore on behalf of the British subjects detained in Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 65, June, 1864).

21 July, 1864

Measures to be adopted for the liberation of Consul Cameron and his companions in captivity in Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 9, S. No. 84, 21 July, 1864).

July, 1864

Suppression of slavery on the east coast of Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstracts S. Nos. 98, 103, July, 1864).

July, 1864

Result of Resident's visit to the Wanika country of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No 99, July, 1864).

July, 1864

Restoration of certain slaves to their legitimate owners in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 101, July, 1864).

August, 1864

Termination of the contract between the Sultan of Zanzibar and Messrs Fraser & Co., for the cultivation of sugar in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 104, August, 1864).

August, 1864

Complaint from Messrs Fraser & Co. of the undue value fixed by the Sultan of Zanzibar on American currency as compared with the English sovereign. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 106, August, 1864).

August, 1864

Enhanced rate of exchange demanded by Jairam Sewjee as a temporary measure for Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 107, August, 1864).

August, 1864

Kharithas and souvenirs for their Highnesses Meer Ali Moorad and the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 135, August, 1864).

October, 1864

Bill on account of Captain Speke's mission to Central Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 78, October, 1864).

October, 1864

Proposal for extending the powers of the Resident at Aden, as judge of the Vice-Admiralty court at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 96, October, 1864).

October, 1864

Specimens of Natural History and of industrial products of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 97, October, 1864).

October, 1864

Arrival at Zanzibar of the Right Rev. Bishop Tozer and his Chaplain from the Cape. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 98, October, 1864).

December, 1864

Debit to Her Majesty's Government, London, of the cost of certain stores issued for the use of the mission to Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 72, December, 1864).

December, 1864

Transfer of the schooner "*Mazre*" to Zanzibar in place of the

“*Pleiad*”. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 90, December, 1864).

December, 1864

Sale for Rs. 3,000/- of the diamond extracted from the hilt of the sword presented to Captain Playfair in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S. No. 92, December 1864).

December, 1864

Wish expressed by the Viceroy of Egypt to obtain some specimens of the best breeds of cattle from India. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S.No. 109, December, 1864).

December, 1864

Grant of passports to African converts proceeding to East Africa, in connection with the Church Missionary Society. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S.No. 110, December, 1864).

26 January, 1865

Arrival of two bulls and cows of the best breeds of cattle intended for presentation to the Viceroy of Egypt. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.122, 26 January, 1865).

28 January, 1865

Reports of the seizure of a dhow with 57 slaves on board by a party of soldiers in the service of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (Mah, Political Department, Abstract No. 85, 28 January, 1865).

29 January, 1865

Two cases addressed to the curator containing 42 new species of fish for the Government Central Museum, Zanzibar.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 89, 29 January, 1865).

January, 1865

Abolition of the tax on coconut trees by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 85, January, 1865).

22 February, 1865

Three copper tanks prepared on the gun carriage for transit to Col. Playfair.(MAH. Political Department, Abstract No. 74, 22 February, 1865).

3 March, 1865

On the trade and prospects of Zanzibar and commercial connections between India and that Port. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 72, 3 March, 1865).

15 March, 1865

Letter from a surgeon regarding his attempts to introduce vaccination into Zanzibar.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 73, 1865).

16 March, 1865

Letter from Earl Russell regarding slave trade on the east coast of Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 74, 1865).

May, 1865

Present of an embossing press representing the seal of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 59 May, 1865).

May, 1865

Legal authority to try criminal cases arising between British subjects resident in Zanzibar.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 59, May, 1865).

May, 1865

Survivors of the ship “*St Abbs*” being still alive and in captivity amongst the tribes of Somalis. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 60, May. 1865).

June, 1865

Treatment of Syed Burgash and Syed Abdul Azees during their stay in Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.57, June, 1865).

July, 1865

Measures adopted for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.107, July, 1865).

July, 1865

Form for customs dues sent to the firm of Jairam Sewjee.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 114, July, 1865).

August, 1865

Intelligence from Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 7, August, 1865).

August, 1865

Proposal to obtain Sultan's formal recognition to the exercise by the Consul of criminal jurisdiction over British subjects resident in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 92, August, 1865).

September, 1865

Despatch of special mission to the King of Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstracts Nos. 83, 87, September, 1865).

September, 1865

Assumption by Dr Seward of the duties of the Agency at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 102, September, 1865).

October, 1865

Proceedings of the Turkish Governor of Zeila regarding the native vessels trading on the African Coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 62, October, 1865).

October, 1865

Prohibition by the Sublime Ottoman Porte of the slave trade in the Red Sea. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 63, October, 1865).

October, 1865

Powder Depot at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 90, October, 1865).

October, 1865

Departure from Bombay of the squadron of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 92, October, 1865).

October, 1865

Complaints preferred by Syed Burgash against Col. Taylor. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 92, October, 1865).

November, 1865

Expenditure incurred in connection with the mission to

Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 68, November, 1865).

November, 1865

Purchase of a pair of horses for presentation to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 104, November, 1865).

December, 1865

Supply to the Egyptian Government of a copy of the *Times of India*. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 88, December, 1865).

1865

Remarks on the subject of providing funds for the Treasury of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 75, 1865).

1865

Reports of the concession to Monsieur Lambert by the Queen of Mohilla since the death of the King Consort in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.76, 1865).

1865

Letters on the subject of the family dispute between the Sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 98, 1865).

1865

Information relating to the proceedings of the French at the Comoro Islands.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 101, 1865).

January, 1866

Appointment of Dr John Kirk as Acting Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 108, January, 1866).

February, 1866

Permission to retain swords by naval and military officers, who formed the deputation to the Sultan of Zanzibar.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 102, 103, February, 1866).

March, 1866

Dr. Bek's Mission to Abyssinia.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 79, March, 1866).

March, 1866

Destruction by fire of the "Marigi" at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 121, March, 1866).

April, 1866

Proceedings of the Turkish Governor of Zeila regarding native vessels trading on the African coast.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 80, April, 1866).

July, 1866

Proposal to appoint a committee of naval officers to make a searching inquiry into the particulars of the wreck of the "St Abbs". (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 135, July, 1866).

August, 1866

Adoption of measures for preventing a quantity of Cohemba roots expected from Zanzibar from falling into the hands of speculators. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.123, August, 1866).

September, 1866

Purchase of Negro children from the land of the Nadirshah by one Almas, an Abyssinian coffee-house keeper of Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 115, September, 1866).

September, 1866

Information regarding the passage of Dr Kirk from Europe to Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.116, September, 1866).

September, 1866

Improvement of postal communications with Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 119, September, 1866).

October, 1866

Necessity for the detention of a steamer to supply the requirements of the mission in Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 79, October, 1866).

October, 1866

Apprehension of the European population of Zanzibar in relation

to the advent of the northern Arabs. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 127, October, 1866).

October, 1866

Order of Her Majesty in Council vesting authority in the Political Agent to exercise jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects within the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 131, October, 1866).

November, 1866

Proposed occupation of the island of Abel Kury as a Naval Depot. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 152, November, 1866).

November, 1866

Import tax on slaves collected by the firm of the Jairam Sewjee of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 159, November, 1866).

November, 1866

Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce concluded between Queens of England & Madagascar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 166, November, 1866).

December, 1866

Requisition for instruments required for the Agency of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 143, December, 1866).

December, 1866

Contracts entered into by Messrs Fraser & Co., with Arab slave-owners of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 144, December, 1866).

December, 1866

Law which makes a British subject criminally liable for engaging in or being accessory to the purchase or sale of slaves or in illegal possession of any in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 145, December, 1866).

January, 1867

Protest of the Sultan of Zanzibar against the interference with vessels in Zanzibar waters by the cruisers employed in the suppression of

the slave trade. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.160, January, 1867).

January, 1867

Departure of the Sultan of Zanzibar to coerce to submission a relative of the refractory Chief of Siwee. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 163, January, 1867).

January, 1867

Cruelties inflicted on Negro captives in their passage from the interior of Africa to the sea coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 164, January, 1867).

January, 1867

Complaint from Syed Salem respecting his house and landed property in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 165, January, 1867).

February, 1867

Sultan of Zanzibar's application for obtaining payment of the subsidy due to him from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 123, February, 1867).

February, 1867

Question from British Government regarding antecedents of Zanzibar Princes who have sought refuge at Aden. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 152, February, 1867).

February, 1867

Scheme for the direct stoppage of all further slave-taking in Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.153, February, 1867).

March, 1867

Maintenance of Princess Suleyma of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 166, March, 1867).

March, 1867

Slave trade at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 168, 172, March, 1867).

March, 1867

Reconciliation of Sultan of Zanzibar with his brother Syed Abdool Azeez. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 181, March, 1867).

April, 1867

Sketch map of road from Massawa to Kioquov on the plateau of Abyssinia(MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 115, 118, April, 1867).

April, 1867

Her Majesty's Order in Council to provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 154, April, 1867).

April, 1867

Arrangements entered into by Captain Pasley on the safety of shipwrecked Europeans on east coast of Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 154, 157, April, 1867).

April, 1867

Proposed establishment of a monthly mail communication between Zanzibar and Seychelles. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 159, April, 1867).

April, 1867

Suppression of slavery and introduction of free labour in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 160, April, 1867).

April, 1867

Commerce in Zanzibar during 1865-66. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 161, April, 1867).

May, 1867

Refusal of the Sultan of Zanzibar to continue the Zanzibar-Muscat subsidy to Syed Salem. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 132, 148, May, 1867).

May, 1867

Manumission of 711 slaves working under contract for an English

sugar planter at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 133, May, 1867).

May, 1867

Tables showing the total legitimate slave traffic at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 135, May, 1867).

May, 1867

Contracts entered into by Messrs Fraser & Co. for the supply of slaves to work on their estates in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 136, 149, May, 1867).

May, 1867

Renewed protest by Syed Majid against the operation of British cruisers in his territorial waters. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 147, May, 1867).

June, 1867

Paper by Dr Blane on the state of affairs in Abyssinia and on the character of King Theodore. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 80, June, 1867).

June, 1867

Case of Kutchi Kissondass Harjee at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 109, 110, 120, June, 1867).

June, 1867

Attempt made by an agent of the Skaikh of Ajman to smuggle 51 slaves to the Gulf from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 113, June, 1867).

June, 1867

Resignation of Lt. Col. Playfair from the post of Political Agent and nomination of Churchill in his place at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, No. 116, June, 1867).

June, 1867

Warning of the Sultan of Zanzibar against sending munition of war to the Gulf. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 117, June, 1867).

August, 1867

Affairs in Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 79, 85, August, 1867).

August, 1867

The subsidy and assistance rendered by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the enemies of Syed Salem. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 99, 107, August, 1867).

August, 1867

Requisition for medicines for the Agency in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 102, August, 1867).

August, 1867

Question of the readjustment of the currency value at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 103, August, 1867).

September, 1867

Proposed present to the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of his conduct in liberating 711 slaves. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 116, September, 1867).

October, 1867

Complaints made by the Sultan of Zanzibar with reference to the seizure and burning of his subjects' mercantile marine by Her Majesty's ship. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 117, October, 1867).

November, 1867

Instructions to be given to the Commander-in-Chief of the contemplated expedition to Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 80, November, 1867).

November, 1867

Exportation of 41 gun carriages for the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 108, November, 1867).

December, 1867

Proposal of Syed Majid of Zanzibar to pay the arrears for the subsidy to Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 110, December, 1867).

May, 1869

Grant of a piece of land for jail and European cemetery at Zanzibar by the Sultan. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 170, 171, May, 1869).

June, 1869

Flora of Tropical Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 188, June, 1869).

July, 1869

Outlay incurred on account of supplies made to Dr Livingstone's exploring expedition in Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 175, July, 1869).

July, 1869

Deputation to Bombay of two envoys by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 178, July, 1869).

August, 1869

Prohibition on the storing of gunpowder in the town of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 170, August, 1869).

August, 1869

Abolition of export duty on cloves levied from British Indian subjects in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 174, August, 1869).

August, 1869

State of affairs at Mozambique. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 182, August, 1869).

August, 1869

Rumours of an invasion of Oman from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 183, August, 1869).

August, 1869

Arrival of a new French Consul at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 184, August, 1869).

August, 1869

Disposal of articles belonging to the late Abyssinia Mission. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.118, August, 1869).

October, 1869

Intention of the French to acquire footing on the African coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 120, October, 1869).

November, 1869

Supply of articles required by Dr Livingstone on expedition to Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 185, November, 1869).

December, 1869

Proclamation issued by the Rao of Kutch on the abolition of slave trade published by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 145, December, 1869).

December, 1869

Exemption from customs duty on articles required for the use of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 161, December, 1869).

January, 1870

Enquiry as to the truth of the report that an attack against Zanzibar is being plotted at Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 12, 26, 115, January, 1870).

January, 1870

Proceedings in the matter of slave trade carried on by Kutchis in Zanzibar approved by the Government of India. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 143, January, 1870).

January, 1870

Explanation submitted with reference to the levy of clove tax at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 148, January, 1870).

February, 1870

Measures adopted for preventing the spread of cholera from

Zanzibar to Aden.(MAH, Political Department, Abstract, Abstract No.136, February, 1870).

March, 1870

Proceeding of HMS "Sind" at Berbera and the disturbance between her crew and the Somalis. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No 148, March, 1870).

March, 1870

Prevalence and ravages of cholera in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract S.No. 186, March, 1870).

April, 1870

Honorary distinction conferred upon Mumzinger in recognition of his services during the Abyssinian campaign. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 81, April, 1870).

April, 1870

Intention of the Turks to purchase Berbera. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 84, 92, April 1870).

April, 1870

Instructions of the Government of India with reference to the threatened invasion of Zanzibar from Oman. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 122, April, 1870).

May, 1870

Cholera epidemic at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 131, 191, 248, May, 1870).

June, 1870

Modification effected in the levy of customs duties at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 17, 69, 180, June, 1870).

June, 1870

Steps taken to stop the use of false measures by retail dealers in the town of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 46, 87, June, 1870).

June, 1870

Supply of water to the town of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political, Abstract No. 52, June, 1870).

June, 1870

Exemption from import duty of two clocks belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 83, June, 1870).

June, 1870

Measures adopted by the Sultan of Zanzibar against the designs of Musact on Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 138, June, 1870).

July, 1870

Notice issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar prohibiting landing of people from north Arabia at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.2, July, 1870).

July, 1870

Remission of customs duty on certain goods wanted for the use of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.78, July, 1870).

July, 1870

Steps taken by the Sultan of Zanzibar to guard against the ill effects of crowded slave-dhow from Quiloa approved. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 125, July, 1870).

July, 1870

Disposal of machinery sent from England for King Theodore of Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 208, July, 1870).

August, 1870

Atlas and maps showing the most recent discoveries in Africa and Arabia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 92, August, 1870).

August, 1870

Domestic slaves imported into Zanzibar. (MAH, Political

Department, Abstract No. 232, August, 1870).

August, 1870

Report on the state of affairs at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 238, August, 1870).

September, 1870

Failure in getting intelligence of the black man known as Jack Muscat at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 185, September, 1870).

October, 1870

Grant made by Government to enable Dr Livingstone to prosecute his research in Central Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 58, October, 1870).

October, 1870

Suppression of slave trade on the east coast of Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 88, October, 1870).

November, 1870

Threatened invasion of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 83, November, 1870).

November, 1870

Subscription of the Egyptian Government to *The Times of India*. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 199, November, 1870).

December, 1870

Question of the future succession to the sovereignty of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 15, December, 1870).

December, 1870

Instructions to Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar to recover the equivalent of Rs 240 from the Zanzibar Government. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 21, December, 1870).

December, 1870

Report of the East African Slave Trade Commission. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 171, December, 1870).

January, 1871

Further particulars connected with the attempt made by the French to open up trade of the Somali country through the Juba river. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 101, January, 1871).

February, 1871

Explanation of the Political Agent, Zanzibar, regarding his proceeding in connection with the succession of Syed Burgash to the throne of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 73, February, 1871).

February, 1871

Appearance of an epidemic of rheumatic scarlatina or 'dengue' among the inhabitants of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 158, February, 1871).

February, 1871

Proclamation issued by Syed Burgash of Zanzibar to his subjects to eject all natives of India from their plantations. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 168, February, 1871).

March, 1871

Adjudication on a slave dhow captured in Zanzibar harbour. (MAH Political Department, Abstract No.114, March, 1871).

March, 1871

Action of Churchill in regard to the succession of Syed Burgash to the Sultanate of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 137, March, 1871).

April, 1871

Piracy committed in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 162, April, 1871).

April, 1871

Translation of four Arabic letters from people of Muscat given to the Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar by Syed Burgash. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 184, April, 1871).

June, 1871

Postmaster-General of Bombay directed to forward Government

letters to Zanzibar by the first safe opportunity. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 36, June, 1871).

June, 1871

Cholera in north Madagascar, in Tamatave and at the mouth of the Zambezi. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 155, June, 1871).

July, 1871

Naval arrangements at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstracts Nos. 168-69, July, 1871).

July, 1871

Specimen of Zanzibar Coal sent to the Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 153, July, 1871).

August, 1871

Conduct of Political Agent at Zanzibar in extending protection to Sultan bin Ali. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 163, August, 1871).

September, 1871

Bombardment of the Island of Mohila by two French ships of war. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 54, September, 1871).

September, 1871

Conduct of Political Agent at Zanzibar in referring the re-opening of the case of dhow captured off Ras Assa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 98, September, 1871).

September, 1871

Despatch of the ship "Rahmanee" on a mission to Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 123, September, 1871).

September, 1871

Policy which Syed Burgash of Zanzibar proposes to follow with regard to England. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 227, September, 1871).

October, 1871

Policy to be pursued with reference to the affairs of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 8, October, 1871).

November, 1871

Zanzibar subsidy to Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 26, November, 1871).

December, 1871

Claim of Dr Kirk to acting allowance during the period he acted as Political Agent at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.71, December, 1871).

January, 1872

Syed Turki compromises, the Zanzibar subsidy. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 320, January, 1872).

March, 1872

Correspondence regarding the Muscat and Zanzibar subsidy and the movements of Syed Abdul Aziz. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 84, March, 1872).

April, 1872

Treaty stipulation in respect to slave trade in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 82, April, 1872).

April, 1872

Revolutionary intrigues carried on by Syed Said at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 114, April, 1872).

April, 1872

Reconciliation between the King of Johanna and the Sultan of Zanzibar (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 147, April, 1872).

April, 1872

Proposal of Dr Kirk to proceed into the interior to obtain information in regard to the alleged captivity of Europeans in Butta Land of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 238, April, 1872).

April, 1872

Orders given by the Sultan of Zanzibar in the matter of piracy committed by a native of Soor near Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 288, April, 1872).

May, 1872

Visits to the chief ports between Zanzibar and the Cape by the agents of the Rotterdam firm, Dunlop and Meers, with a view to establishing a commercial agency. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 105, May, 1872).

May, 1872

Coal found in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 105, May, 1872).

May, 1872

Proceedings of the Political Agent in the matter of the customs contract at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.144, May, 1872).

May, 1872

Report of the hurricane in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 180, May, 1872).

May, 1872

Authentic information from the disturbed district of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 207, May, 1872).

June, 1872

Report of the Political Agent in the Gulf that neither the party of His Highness nor the Sultan of Zanzibar has made any further move. Adds that both parties seem to be awaiting funds from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 36, June, 1872).

June, 1872

Favourable report regarding Dr Livingstone in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 64, June, 1872).

June, 1872

Explanation of Acting Political Agent with regard to his conduct

in interfering on behalf of a money-lending firm at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 76, June, 1872).

June, 1872

Report of the arrival of Stanley at Zanzibar with letters from Dr Livingstone. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 288, June, 1872).

July, 1872

Subsidy due to Muscat by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 5, 148, July, 1872).

July, 1872

Instructions to refrain from all interference with the Sultan of Zanzibar's arrangements for the lease of his customs contract. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 170, July, 1872).

August, 1872

News report from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 62, August, 1872).

August, 1872

Instructions of the Government of India to the effect that the Political Agent should inquire into the complaints made by Dr Livingstone against certain parties in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 162, August, 1872).

September, 1872

Report regarding the alleged transportation of slaves on the Arabian coast by a Zanzibar Buglah under French colours. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 35, September, 1872).

September, 1872

Purchase of slave market space at Zanzibar by a British protected subject of Kutch. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 46, September, 1872)

October, 1872

Instructions of Government of India to Political Agent at Zanzibar

to purchase ebony on account of Government of India. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 143, October, 1872).

October, 1872

Report on the present financial affairs of the Sultan of Zanzibar and his expenditure during last year. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 212, October, 1872).

October, 1872

Application from the Government of India for two copies of the work on East African dialects by Drs. Steer and Kraff. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 233, October, 1872).

October, 1872

Discontinuance of the practice of attesting articles of agreement between the commander and crews of native vessels employing Negro sailors. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 235, October, 1872).

December, 1872

Contract entered into by the British India Steam Navigation Co; with His Majesty's Government for the conveyance of mail to Zanzibar via Muscat and Aden. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 110, December, 1872).

January, 1873

Report by the Acting Political Agent of Zanzibar regarding the proceedings of Baron Mazn Von Krant. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 137, January, 1873).

February, 1873

Views of the Political Agent with reference to the Naturalization Act of 1870 of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, No. 70, February, 1873).

February, 1873

Political Agent's report respecting charges brought by Dr Livingstone against parties in connection with slave holding in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 74, February, 1873).

February, 1873

Works on the East African dialects purchased by the Acting Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 121, February, 1873).

February, 1873

Approval by the Government of India of the proceedings of Dr. Kirk in the matter of the tax levied at Zanzibar on produce belonging to British subjects. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 127, February, 1873).

February, 1873

Papers regarding the complaint made by Fraser of Zanzibar to Earl Granville against the course followed by the Political Agent in the civil suit. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 192, February, 1873).

February, 1873

Remarks of the Acting Political Agent with reference to the *Buglah* under French colours said to have landed slaves near Mukalla, Muscat and Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 203, February, 1873).

February, 1873

Report by Her Majesty's Acting Consular and Political Agent at Zanzibar on the safe arrival of a portion of the crew of the wrecked steam ship "*Sea King*". (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 261, February, 1873).

February, 1873

East African slave trade. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 263, February, 1873).

March, 1873

Sir Bartle Frere's mission to the East coast of Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 8, March, 1873).

March, 1873

Suppression of the East African slave trade. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 59, March, 1873).

March, 1873

Dr. Steer's work on East African Languages. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 108, March, 1873).

April, 1873

Report of the arrival at Zanzibar of steam ship "Natal". (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.71, April 1873).

April, 1873

Report of the safe arrival of the two lions presented by the Zanzibar Government to the French Government at the Menagerie of the Paris Botanical Gardens. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 85, April, 1873).

April, 1873

Result of assay of the specimens of coal sent from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 120, April, 1873).

May, 1873

Complaints of the French Consul at Zanzibar against Her Majesty's ships of war. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 3, May, 1873).

May, 1873

Correspondence relative to the right of the Sultan of Zanzibar to levy a tax on certain products of his own country. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 260, May, 1873).

June, 1873

Views and practical suggestions of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the suppression, detection and punishment of the East African slave trade. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 92, June, 1873).

June, 1873

Report by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt stating that the Egyptian Board of Health has removed all quarantine between the ports in the Red Sea. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 166, June, 1873).

June, 1873

Application of the Naturalisation Act of 1870 to the subjects of the

protected state of Kutch now residing in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.192, June, 1873).

June, 1873

Acknowledgements of the Government of India to the Sultan of Muscat for abolition of customs dues on cargo transhipped to the Zanzibar line of steamers from other mail steamers. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 119, June, 1873).

June, 1873

Purchase of the English Mission House at Shangani Point for the British Agency and Consulate at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 235, June, 1873).

July, 1873

Approval by the Government of India of the proceedings of the Political Agent at Zanzibar in regard to the duty to be levied by the Sultan on ivory and copal. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 3, July, 1873).

July, 1873

Proceedings regarding blockade of the island of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 5, July 1873).

July, 1873

Proposed visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar to London and Paris. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 261, July, 1873).

August, 1873

Papers regarding the services of Col. Lewis Pelly while employed on Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to Zanzibar and Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.198, August, 1873).

September, 1873

Approval of the Secretary of State of Dr Kirk's proceedings with reference to the local transit tax levied on produce taken from one point of Zanzibar to another. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 11, September, 1873).

September, 1873

Parliamentary return in respect of Sir Bartle Frere's mission to the

East Coast of Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 66, September, 1873).

September, 1873

Report on the value of the specimens of Zanzibar coal by the Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.147, September, 1873).

September, 1873

Turkish occupation of Berbera. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.192, September, 1873).

December, 1873

Acquittal by the Bombay High Court of Kahanjee Laljee charged with slave dealing in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 47, December, 1873).

December, 1873

Affairs at the ports of Berbera and Bulhar in the vicinity of Aden. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 60, December, 1873).

December, 1873

Investment of the Consul General at Zanzibar with power over Kutch subjects charged with slave dealing in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.137, December, 1873).

December, 1873

Importation of guns sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to be mounted on carriages in Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 144, December, 1873).

January, 1874

Information required by the Home Government in respect of coal found in Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 76, January, 1874).

April, 1874

Decision of the Government of India on the petition of Salley bin Suleman for assistance in getting Syed Burgash to execute decrees of late Sultan Majid of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 63, April, 1874).

June, 1874

Purchase of ebony for the use of the Mathematical Instrument Department in Calcutta from Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 29, June, 1874).

October, 1874

Permission granted for the transhipment of certain packages containing arms to Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 23, October, 1874).

October, 1874

Repairs to be made to the steam yacht "Star" belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.118, October, 1874).

February, 1875

Appointment of Muncherji Pestonji Talati to the post of 2nd English Clerk to the Zanzibar Agency. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.180, February, 1875).

March, 1875

Dr Kirk permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 33, March, 1875).

April, 1874

Closing of the port of Bulhar by the Egyptians. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 28, 243, April, 1875).

April, 1875

Customs duty levied in Zanzibar territory. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 324, April, 1875).

June, 1875

Reception at Aden of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 5, June, 1875).

June, 1875

Observations of the Government of India with regard to the case of Regina vs Kahanjee Laljee. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 117, June, 1875).

January, 1876

Defeat of the Egyptian troops in Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 17, January, 1876).

January, 1876

Report of the number of Egyptian vessels present on the African coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 20, January, 1876).

February, 1876

Levy of transhipment duties on British goods at Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 2, February, 1876).

February, 1876

Intimation from the Government of India that no copies could be procured of the photographs of inscriptions on the fort of Mombasa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 67, February, 1876).

February, 1876

Report of the return to Zanzibar of the rebel Akida of Mombasa, who has been in close correspondence with the agent of Makulla at Aden. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 246, February, 1876).

February, 1876

Exemption from payment of customs duty of the gun carriages belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 271, February, 1876).

March, 1876

Extension of Egyptian territory in the direction of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 244, March, 1876).

March, 1876

Reopening of the port of Bulhar under orders from the Khedive of Egypt. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 244, March, 1876).

March, 1876

Presence at Aden of the rebel Akida of Mombasa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 291, March 1876).

June, 1876

Proceedings of the Egyptians on the Somali coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 239, June, 1876).

January, 1878

Recognition of Egyptian authority on the Somali coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 143, January, 1878).

May, 1878

Transhipment of arms, etc. for French exploring expedition in Central Africa. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 786, May, 1878).

January, 1880

Report on the state of affairs at Berbera and Zeila. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 55, 103, January, 1880).

February, 1880

Enquiries with regard to the publication of the terms of the convention with Egypt relative to duties at the ports of Berbera and Zeila respectively. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Page 93, No. 203, February, 1880).

May, 1880

Proceedings of the Italians at Arab Bay and the state of affairs on the African Red Sea littoral. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 421, 450, May, 1880).

June, 1880

Rumoured proceedings of King John of Abyssinia and his contemplated attack on Aden. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 994, June, 1880).

July, 1880

Report of the visit of Captain F.M. Hunter and the commander of Her Majesty's steamer "Seagull" to Berbera and other ports of the Somali coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 1124 & 1125, July, 1880).

September, 1880

A case of slave dealing at Zeila and proposals for checking the traffic in slaves between Africa and the Red Sea littoral and ports immediately south of it. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1623, September, 1880).

January, 1881

Report by the Political Resident of the information obtained during two interviews he had with His Excellency Ali Raza Pash, Egyptian Governor of the African littoral, regarding the taxes levied at Berbera. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 17 & 69, January, 1881).

March, 1881

Appointment of Captain F.M. Hunter as Consul on the African coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 510, March, 1881).

April, 1881

Interchange of communications between the Resident at Aden, the Resident in the Gulf and the Political Agent in Zanzibar, on subjects of common interest. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract Nos. 335, March, 1881, No. 676, April, 1881).

May, 1881

Arrival at Aden of the Egyptian gunboat “*Khartoum*” with certain officials. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 826, May, 1881).

July, 1881

Instructions to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay for the disposal of some African liberated slaves sent down by the Political Agent at Muscat. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1090, July, 1881).

September, 1881

Complaint of the Sultan of Zanzibar regarding the detention of his ships visiting Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 581, September, 1881).

September, 1881

Report of Her Majesty’s Consul for the Somali coast regarding the

manner in which customs dues are collected at Zeila. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1593, P. 624, September, 1881).

September, 1881

Orders issued by the Governor of Berbera regarding taxes levied on cattle brought from the interior for exportation. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1605, September, 1881).

September, 1881

State of affairs between Abyssinia and Egypt. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 1639, September, 1881).

October, 1881

Application from R.M. Sayani for a copy of the certificate of naturalisation granted several years ago to Tharia Topan by the Political Agent of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1632, October, 1881).

October, 1881

Orders for the transmission to Zanzibar of a runaway slave liberated at the Muscat Consulate and forwarded to Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1818, October, 1881).

November, 1881

State of affairs at Berbera. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 1945, November, 1881).

November, 1881

Despatch received from the India Office regarding extension of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consul for the Somali coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 1981, November, 1881).

November, 1881

Acknowledgement of the French Government for the assistance rendered by General Loch and Major Hunter to M. George Revoil while on scientific mission to the Somali country. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1987, November, 1881).

July, 1882

Measures adopted to ascertain the opinion of the Government of

Berbera as to the threatened intervention of England in Egypt. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1311, July, 1882).

August, 1882

Intelligence of the landing of a detachment of French soldiers in Madagascar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 1358, August, 1882).

September, 1882

Affairs on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 1642, September 1882).

November, 1882

Complaint of a Parsi (Zoroastrian) merchant of Zanzibar that a consignment of spirituous liquor forwarded by him to Bandar Jodya in Bhavnagar has been detained by Kathiawar authorities. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1924, November, 1882).

December, 1882

Sailing pass granted for S.S. "Avoca" belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 2072, December, 1882).

July, 1886

Assistance rendered to the crew of S.S. "Adria" which was lost on the island of Pemba. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 1236, July, 1886).

July, 1886

Report of the Assay Master obtained as to the intrinsic value of some coins struck and put into circulation by a Frenchman under certain concessions made to him by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1237, July, 1886).

July, 1886

Survey of Somali coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1270, July, 1886).

July, 1886

Restriction on trade in arms in Red Sea and Somali Coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1333, July, 1886).

October, 1886

Claim of Alcock Ashdown & Co., on Allana Mumji, Agent of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for repairs executed to a steamer belonging to the Sultan. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No.1769, October, 1886).

December, 1886

Re-transfer to the Military Department of the services of Lt. Swargne employed in connection with the survey of Somali coast. (MAH, Political Department, Abstract No. 2273, December, 1886).

1922-23

Permission to Porbandar State to import African cotton seed. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 53, 1922-23).

1922-23

German East African refugees. (MAH, Political Department, General File No.S-56/3. 1922-23).

1922-23

Repatriation from South Africa to India. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 1634-8, 1922-23).

1924

Repatriation of Wazir Ali Beg from Abyssinia. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 2666B, 1924).

1924

Repatriation of Malay student from Jiddah to South Africa via Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 2987B, 1924).

1925

Provision of funds to cover cost of railway tickets, etc. to Indian emigrants from Mauritius. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 3194B, 1925).

1925

Transfer of funds held for the maintenance of the ex-Nakib of Mukalla and his family by the Government of Zanzibar. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 3317C, 1925).

1928-29

Entry of the families of Indians into the Union of South Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6195-D, 1928-29).

1928-29

Repatriation of Indians from South Africa under Assisted Emigration Scheme. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6354-B/Confidential, 1928-29).

1928-29

Grant of passports and certificates of relationship to Indians proceeding to South Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6380-B/Confidential, 1928-29).

1928-29

Emigration of educated entrants into Union of South Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6558-B, 1928-29).

1928-29

Emigration Return of persons who have availed themselves of the Scheme of Assisted Emigration to South Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6572-B, 1928-29).

1928-29

Forms of agreement for employees engaged in India for service on the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6606-B, 1928-29).

1928-29

Admission to South Africa of Indians desirous of visiting the country for purposes of education, trade or travel. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6815-B, 1928-29).

1930

Completion of Form D.I.91 in respect of wives and children of Indians resident in South Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6195-B, 1930).

1930

Permission to recruit skilled Indian labour for service in Aden,

Africa, Mauritius and Sudan. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6199-B, 1930).

1930

Recruitment of skilled labour for Ethiopian Government by Dr Martin. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 69-B, 1930).

1931

Emigration to Belgian Congo. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 7927-B, 1931).

1931

Deposit required from Indian migrants under the Kenya Migration Rules. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 8639-B, 1931).

1931

Form of application for employees engaged in India for service under Nyasaland Protectorate. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 8003-B, 1931).

1931

Protection of emigrants by enforcing registration of contracts for labour in Portuguese East Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 8028-B, 1931).

1933

Educated entrants into the Union of South Africa. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6558-A, 1933).

1933

Inquiries regarding Indians seeking to enter the Union of South Africa as educated entrants. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6558-A, 1933).

1934

Enquiry by the Salvation Army regarding the condition of entry into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 523/34A, 1934).

1935

Recruitment of workmen for Italian Somaliland. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 725-34-A.

1935

Forms of application for assisted passages (D.189) of emigrants who have returned from South Africa to Bombay. (MAH, Political Department, General File No. 6572-A, 1935).

MARINE DEPARTMENT (1834 - 1929)

In consequence of the great increase of business of a miscellaneous nature in the Public Department, the Government of Bombay separated the correspondence relating to marine affairs and control of forests into a separate Department in 1818. Sixteen years later this Department was bifurcated into (1) Forestry Department and (2) Marine Department. The latter survived as an independent department till 1929. The records in the Marine Department relate to import of marine stores, surveys of harbours, erection of lighthouses, rules for transport and importation, reports of arrival and departures of ships and boats, rules for medical inspection of vessels, etc. Some specimens of records relating to Africa are given below:

1867

Steamers for Abyssinian expedition. (MAH, Marine Department, Compilation No. 43, 1867).

1869

Batta for the Abyssinian expedition. (MAH, Marine Department, Compilation No.102, Vol. No. 471, 1869).

1870

Turret ships for Abyssinia and Magdala. (MAH, Marine Department, Compilation No. 391, Vol. No. 666, 1870).

1871

Abyssinia expedition medals. (MAH, Political Department, Compilation No.124, Vol. No. 695, 1871).

1886

Light and oilcans for Berbera Lighthouse. (MAH, Marine Department, Compilation No. 25, Vol. No. 1329, 1886).

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (1860-1921)

At first the subject of education was a part of the General Department but afterwards it was transferred to the Political and Judicial Department.

The Education Department was created in 1860 and formed part of the General, Education and Marine Department. As the work of the Department increased, the General and Education Department was bifurcated into (1) Education and Industries Department and (2) Health and Local Self Government Department in 1947. The records of Education Department deal with matters relating to education, museums, asylums, research institutes, libraries, universities, etc. Some illustrative examples of records relating to Africa are as follows:

1862

African Asylum at Poona. (MAH, Education Department, Compilation No. 28, Vol. 1, 1862).

1864

Asylum for African boys and girls. (MAH, Education Department, Compilation No. 243, Vol. 1, 1864).

1866

African Asylum at Nasik. (MAH, Education Department, Compilation No. 20, Vol. 2, 1866).

1893

Transfer of certain African slave girls from the Mission School, Ahmednagar, to the charge of the Rev. Mr B. Suller Aloka Besar. (MAH, Education Department, Compilation No. 384, Vol. 53, 1893).

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

The records which could not be covered under (1) Factory and Residency, and (2) Secretariat (Department) were grouped as Miscellaneous Records. These records consist of the proceedings of many interesting bodies and institutions, political missions, reports of committees appointed for administrative matters, maps, etc. Of these Miscellaneous Records the following are concerned with Africa:

Janjira Diwan Records

As is evident from the title these records originally belonged to the Office of the Diwan of Janjira, a princely state near Bombay, founded by Abyssinians. These records numbering 757 files bound in volumes were

transferred from the office of the Mahalkari Murod to the Bombay Archives in 1951. Commencing in 1870, they deal with all subjects of administration viz, surveys, forests, excise, education, coinage, coastal shipping, etc. Some specimens of records relating to Africa are given below:

1885

Sugar industry of Mauritius. (MAH, Janjira Diwan Office, 1885, Vol. 24, S.No. 8).

1899

Government notification stating that a British may not in any way aid, abet or assist the South African Republic. (MAH, Janjira Diwan Office, 1899, S.No. 38).

Cartographic Records

Besides the Janjira Diwan's Records, there is an interesting collection of about 10,000 cartographic records or maps. These are the outcome of survey operations started vigorously in the Bombay Presidency early in the nineteenth century. Copies of the maps prepared from that period to date of the districts in the Bombay Presidency and of neighbouring countries are found in this collection. Following are illustrative examples of cartographic records having bearing on Africa:

1829

Abyssinia, Annesley Bay to Magdala, surveyed by Lt. Carter and Lt. T.H. Holditch, in 1829 Scale 1'' = 4 miles. (MAH, Maps No. 2587).

1878

Lower Egypt surveyed by Quartermaster-General in India, 1878 Scale of English Miles. (MAH, Maps, No. 3027).

July, 1881

Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Mauritius published from the Marine Survey Department, July, 1881 under the Superintendence of Commander A.D. Taylor, Marine Survey, November, 1881. (MAH, Maps, No. 3060).

November, 1881

Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang including Zanzibar and Mauritius compiled by R.C. Carrington, Surveyor General of India, November, 1881. (MAH, Maps No. 3546).

1881

Arabian Sea, including Ceylon, the Gulf, entrance to the Red Sea and Zanzibar compiled by R.C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1881. (MAH, Maps No. 3538).

Sketch map of country between Shakin and Berber with notes on the principal routes. Scale 1'' = 8 miles. (MAH, Maps, No. 3201).

Upper Egypt: surveyed by Quartermaster-General in India Scale 1'' = 10 English miles. (MAH, Maps No. 3207).

Lower Egypt and the adjacent deserts with a part of Palestine, published by Jas Wyld. (MAH, Maps No. 3771).

City of Harrar from the Egyptian Staff Map, surveyed by Lt. J.D. Fullerton scale 1'' = 55 yards. (MAH, Maps No. 2101).

Map of (Upper) Nubia and Abyssinia, surveyed by Keith Johnston, Scale 1'' = 46 miles. (MAH, Maps No. 3777).

FINDING AIDS

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Kindersly, A.F., *Handbook of the Bombay Government Records*, Bombay, 1921.

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CHAPTER 4

TAMIL NADU STATE ARCHIVES

MADRAS

History

Permitted to make a settlement at the present site of Madras, the English East India Company founded Fort St. George in 1639. By 1800, the whole country from the Northern Sircars to Cape Comorin came under the Company's rule with the exception of French and Danish settlements. These British possessions were given the name of the Madras Presidency. The Presidency was constituted into an autonomous province on 1 April, 1937. The Telgu-speaking areas were separated and merged into the newly formed state of Andhra in 1953. Under the State Reorganisation Act, 1958, the Kannada speaking areas were transferred to Mysore (now Karnataka) State and Tamil speaking areas of Tranvanore-Cochin were transferred to the newly formed Tamil Nadu State.

Archives Administration

In British India Madras was the first province to organise a Central Record Office in 1806, where the Secretariat records were centralised in Fort St. George under a Keeper of Records, but it was only in 1909 that a separate Record Office was established at Madras and is now known as Tamil Nadu Archives.

Holdings

The holdings include non-current records of all the secretariat departments spanning the period 1670—1958.

Access

Records over thirty years old are open for consultation by bona-fide research scholars. Indian nationals are expected to produce an introduction from their University Professor but foreign scholars are required to produce certificate of their bona-fides through the Government of India. The Director of Archives disposes of all applications and scrutinizes extracts taken from the records. In order to consult more recent records, special permission from the State government is required. The Research Room is open from 10.30 to 17.00 hours on all working days from Monday to Saturday. If a researcher is unable to call in person, information can be extracted on payment of search and transcription fees.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT (1670-1958)

18 April, 1837

The Government of Mauritius states that many labourers embarking from Pondicherry for Mauritius are British subjects and that a legislative enactment for the better protection of native labourers is in progress. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal Nos. 19, 320, 18 April, 1837).

18 April, 1837

No Objection to the Principal Collector of South Arcot granting certificates to native labourers proceeding to Mauritius, prior to the passing of a proposed enactment. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal Nos. 72 & 73, 18 April, 1837).

30 May, 1837

Letter from the Colonial Secretary at Port Louis expecting the emigration to Mauritius of native labourers from Pondicherry. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal Nos. 11 & 12, 30 May, 1837).

30 January 1838

Embarkation of emigrants for Mauritius in the ship "*Lord Elphinstone*" at Couinga. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal Nos. 64 & 65, 30 January 1838).

6 March 1838.

Notice by the Colonial Secretary at Mauritius declares that only

natives of British India are eligible and suspends emigration for a time. (TAM, Public Department, Disposals Nos. 15-18, 6 March, 1838).

14 March, 1838

Arrangements for the embarkation at Cochin of emigrants to Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal Nos. 66 & 67, 14 March, 1838).

2 October, 1838

Abuses in the system of procuring and embarking emigrants for Mauritius and the necessity for a vaccination certificate being required of each emigrant and the embarkation of British subjects from foreign ports. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal Nos. 35-40, 2 October, 1838).

24 November, 1838

Papers regarding form of agreement to be entered into in the case of emigrants proceeding to Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, Disposal No.s 3-7, 24 November, 1838).

26 April, 1842

Letters between the Colonial Secretary at Port Louis and the Secretary to the Government of India regarding natives of India as labourers in Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings No. 12-14, 26 April, 1842).

August, 1842

Statement of 18 coolies landed from Mauritius forwarded to the Government of India, together with a letter from the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 34-35, August, 1842).

31 January, 1843

The Acting Secretary to the Marine Board communicates the opinion of the Board regarding difficulties likely to arise for want of certainty in many of the provisions of the Mauritius Act and states that the Board considers that it would be advisable to adopt the scale of victualling promulgated in Bengal, and to call upon the Law Officers to prepare the necessary form of bond and licence. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 12-13, 31 January, 1843).

31 January, 1843

A copy of Act XV 1842 of Mauritius, forwarded to the Emigration Agent for the use of his office. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 52-53, 31 January, 1843).

21 April, 1843

Government of India approves of the addition to the published scale of provisions for emigrants to Mauritius embarking from the Presidency. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 5-6, 21 April, 1843).

June, 1843

The Colonial Secretary at Mauritius provides information respecting the regulations established in the Colony in regard to wages for emigrants from India as communicated to the Emigration Agent. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 7-8, June, 1843).

22 August, 1843

The Emigration Agent forwards a letter about those Indian labourers who have been sent back by the authorities at Mauritius. (ATAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 50-51, 22 August, 1843).

26 September, 1843

The Emigration Agent reports that a native of India, who was illegally embarked to Mauritius in the ship "*Appoline*" has been sent back on the same vessel. The case has been investigated by the police and the mystery revealed. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 54-55, 26 September, 1843).

28 November, 1843

Communication from the Chamber of Commerce, for transmission to the Supreme Government, praying for the reconsideration of the measure prohibiting emigration of Indian labourers from this port to Mauritius, forwarded to the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings Nos. 35-36, 28 November, 1843).

February, 1857

Collector of North Arcot reports as to who are the parties entitled to the amount paid into the Savings Bank at Mauritius by the late *Thandavam*. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 46-47, VOL. I, P. 164, February, 1857).

10 March, 1857

Return of the number of emigrants that embarked for and returned from Marutius during 1856 sent to the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos.21-23, Vol.1, p.288, 10 March, 1857).

17 March, 1857

Protector submits report on the treatment received by emigrants on the voyage from Mauritius in the "*Tamative*". (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 15-16, VOL. I, P. 307. 17 March, 1857).

21 April, 1857

Reports on certain vessels arrived with Indian labourers at Mauri-tius communicated to the Emigration Agent. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 31-32, VOL !1, Pages 62, 21 April, 1857).

9 June, 1857

Licence granted to the Commander of the "*James Ferine*" to convey emigrants to Mauritius and the usual bond executed by him, forwarded to the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 77-79, Vol. II, P. 455, 9 June, 1857).

20 October, 1857

Reports on the arrival of emigrants shipped for Mauritius, commu-nicated to the emigration authorities for certain explanation. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 3-4, Vol. IV, P. 108, 20 October, 1857).

29 July, 1859

Mauritius Government requests that bonds of masters of vessels for conveyance of immigrants to that colony be forwarded direct to the Protector of Emigrants there. (Tam, Public Department, No. 35-36, Vol. III, P. 117, 29, July 1859.)

19 August, 1859

Protector reports the probable loss of the "*Ocean Wave*" with the emigrants for Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 26-27, Vol. III, p. 193, 19 August, 1859).

13 June, 1860

Natal Agency Report of Protector to the effect that Mr Burton be employed to conduct the Agency and that Mr Collins seems disposed to

avail himself of Mr Burgon's services. (TAM, Public Department, Proceedings, Nos. 113-114, Vol. II, p. 286, 13 June, 1860).

16 August, 1860

No objection seen to Mr Collins acting as Agent of Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 152-53, P. 155, 16 August, 1860).

10 October, 1860

Copy of special convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of France relative to emigration of labourers from India to the colony of Reunion forwarded by the Secretary of State. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 79-80, Vol. VI, P. 348, 10 October, 1860).

13 December, 1860

Protector of Emigrants forwards a report in a given form of the arrival of each ship with returning emigrants to the Protector of Emigrants, Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 129-130, Vol. IV, p. 570, 13 December, 1860).

23 January, 1861

Number of emigrants embarked for Natal during 1860, communicated to Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, No. 175, p. 105, 23 January, 1861).

14 February, 1861

Collins, Emigration Agent, reports his return to Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 104-105, Page 170, 14 February, 1861).

16 February, 1861

Correspondence between Government of India and Her Majesty's Consul in Reunion relative to emigration to Reunion communicated to the Protector. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 116-117, Page 173, 16 February, 1861).

20 March, 1861

Number of emigrants despatched to Natal in February. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 152-153, Page 270, 20 March, 1861).

27 March, 1861

Appointment of Beyt as Protector of Emigrants at Mauritius approved by the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 204-205, Page 314, 27 March, 1861).

27 March, 1861

Report on emigration to Mauritius for 1860 communicated to the Protector of Emigrants. (TAM, Public Department Nos. 200-201, Page 313, 27 March 1861).

5 July, 1861

Correspondence on the subject of the number of emigrants the steamer "*Armenian*" would be allowed to carry to Mauritius. Decision of the Government that the steamer can only take the number that she is entitled to carry by law. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 42-42, Page 635, 5 July, 1861).

26 March, 1862

Petition from the owner of the ship "*Peri*" Mauritius complaining of the detention of his vessel by the Master attendant at Cochin. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 131-133, Page 209, 26 March, 1862).

7 April, 1862

Provision of passage to Mauritius to emigrants in the "*Peri*" reported. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 43-44, page 208, 7 April, 1862).

6 May, 1862

Consular Agent at Pondicherry informed that the additional article added to the convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of France does apply to any vessel taking labourers from the British Indian possessions to Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 42,44, Page 332, 6 May, 1862).

21 May, 1862

British Consul at Reunion informed of the appointment of Consular Agents at Pondicherry and Karikal and these officers instructed to comply with any requisition which they may receive from him for information on matters connected with French emigration. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 110-112, Page 357, 21 May, 1862).

23 May, 1862

Attention of Protector drawn to certain remarks relating to the emigrants arrived at the Mauritius from Madras in the ships "EEna" and "Calliope". (TAM, Public Department Nos. 123-124, Page 361, 23 May 1862).

23 May, 1862

Return of number of emigrants embarked for Natal during 1861 sent to Government of India and Secretary of State. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 92-93, Page 768, 20 November, 1862).

7 January, 1863

Certain observations made on the representation submitted to the Supreme Government by the Chamber of Commerce relative to the treatment of coolies recruited for the French colony of Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 18-19, Page 7, 7 January, 1863).

17 February, 1863

Government of Pondicherry informed that it is not in the power of the Government to give permission for sending small batches of emigrants from Mahe to Reunion, unaccompanied by a medical officer. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 77-78, Page 103, 17 February 1863).

13 May, 1863

Ordinances passed by the Mauritius Government to modify certain laws in respect of Indian immigrants. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 61-62, Page 321, 13 May, 1863).

16 June, 1863

Reasons advanced by the Consul at Reunion for not having sent a Nominal Roll of emigrants on the ship "Ascension". (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 73-74, Page 33, 16 June, 1863).

13 July, 1863

Course suggested for meeting in part the increased expenses on emigration to Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 58-59, Page 496, 13 July, 1863).

19 August, 1863

Explanation of Agent at Madras offered on the Reunion Emigration

Rules. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 58-6, Page 584, 19 August, 1863).

19 November, 1863

Burton appointed by the Natal Government as Agent. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 105-106, Page 874, 19 November, 1863).

22 January, 1864

Those who are willing to emigrate to Reunion are to obtain passes from the Collectors of the districts to which they belong. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 64-65, Page, 23, 22 January, 1864).

14 April, 1864

Annual Report on the state of coolic emigration to Reunion up to 31 December 1863. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 63-64, Page 271, 14 April, 1864).

18 April, 1864

Arrival of emigrants on certain vessels at Reunion reported by Her Majesty's Consul. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 79-80, Page 383, 18 April, 1864).

9 September, 1864

Report on arrival of emigrants at Mauritius on board the "*Chatham*" and "*John Vannei*" sent to the Protector for remarks. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 41-42, Page 725, 9 September, 1864).

8 November, 1864

Employment of Assistant Surgeon Morris in the Mauritius Émigration service prohibited. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 47-48, Page 950, 8 November, 1864).

22 November, 1864

Protector's remarks regarding refusal of the Pondicherry Government to give up certain emigrants claimed by the Agent for Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 129/131, Page 995, 22 November, 1864).

20 June, 1865

The Natal Agency made over to Mr. Gahan. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 90-91, Page 484, 20 June, 1865).

26 June, 1865

Mauritius Government furnished with a copy of the rules lately sanctioned by the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, No. 124, Page 560, 26 June, 1865).

21 July, 1865

Natal Government informed of the transfer of the Agency to Mr Gahan. (TAM, Public Department, No. 84, Page 599, 21 July, 1865).

5 October, 1865

Observations submitted to the Government of India on the correspondence which took place between Lord Russell and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne on coolies in Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 20-26, Page 909, 5 October, 1865).

16 July, 1866

Reports furnished by the Government of Mauritius communicated to the Protector with a request not to engage the services of Dr MacPherson. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 93-94, Page 717, 16 July, 1866).

28 August, 1866

Annual report furnished by the Government of India for 1865 of the Immigration of British Indians into Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 172-173, Page 883, 28 August, 1866).

12 December, 1866

Laws relating to coolie management in Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 30-31, Page 1481, 12 December, 1866).

24 September, 1867

Statement for half year ended 31 December, 1866 of engagement and discharge of labourers in Mauritius, the average rates of wages of ordinary labourers and the number of immigrants who arrived in or departed from the colony during that period. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 44-45, Page 1004, 24 September, 1867).

14 December, 1867

Copy of agreements executed of coolies, who proceeded with emigrants to Mauritius in the "Reigate" submitted by the Protector of Emigrants. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 83-84, Page 8, Miscellaneous, 14 December, 1867).

20 May, 1874

Regulations for the establishment of a Department of Immigration in Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 74-75, Page 544, 20 May, 1874).

7 July, 1874

Report on condition and treatment of Indian immigrants in Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 12-13, Miscellaneous, 7 July, 1874).

18 August, 1874

Statement of murders of Indian women in Mauritius from 1869 to 1873, received from Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 38-39, Page 940, 18 August, 1874).

31 May, 1875

Papers from Home Government relative to a large number of labourers required in the colony; the immorality prevalent among the Indians owing to the small proportion of females to males and the issue of engagement books to emigrants, as effecting their access to the British Consul referred to Protector of emigrants. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 123-124, Page 545, 31 May, 1875).

30 June, 1875

Observations on letter from the British Consul in Reunion, furnishing particulars in connection with the Indians who left for Pondicherry by the "*Nouveau Mexique*". (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 100-101, Page 640, 30 June, 1875).

8 July, 1875

Immigration Report to Mauritius for 1873. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 14-15, Page 18, 8 July, 1875).

6 September, 1875

Report of arrival at Madras of return emigrants in the ship "*Ganges*" from Natal. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 9-10, Page 891, 6 September, 1875).

1875

Government of India informed that the sections to the rules relating to emigration from Madras, objected to by the authorities at Mauritius have not had any practical operation as regards that colony. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 86-89, Page 732, 1875).

28 February, 1876

Correspondence forwarded to Government of India relative to 151 coolies, who returned from Reunion to Pondicherry in the "Berryer" of whom a large number were decrepit pauperes, one was insane and three blind. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 73-74, Page 69, 28 February, 1876).

4 July, 1876

Government of India informed by telegram that there is no emigration to Reunion at present, and that it is expected to recommence at Pondicherry and Karikal early next year. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 3-7, Page 370, 4 July, 1876).

16 August, 1876

Report of the Protector of Immigration for 1875 with Minute by Governor of Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 78-79, Page 631, 16 August, 1876).

22 September, 1876

Report by Protector of Emigrants in Natal for 1874 and 1875 together with copy of a Minute on the report by Sir T Murdoch, Chairman of the Emigration Commissioners. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 56-57, Page 617, 22 September, 1876).

12 April, 1877

Report on Indian immigration to Reunion for 1876, Government of India asked whether it intends taking any action to preclude emigration to the colony. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 69-74, Page 324, 12 April, 1877).

2 May, 1877

G.H. Rose selected to be Natal Emigration Agent at Madras. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 7-8, Page 405, 2 May, 1877).

27 June, 1877

View of Madras Government submitted to Government of India with reference to the proposed modification of Sections 136 and 140 of the Mauritius Emigration Rules. (TAM, Public department, Nos. 129-130, Page 552, 27 June, 1877).

18 June, 1878

Reports on emigrants landed at Mauritius in the "*Rajah of Cochin*". (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 97-98, Miscellaneous, 18 June, 1878).

17 July, 1878

Orders on correspondence regarding the rejection by the Medical Inspector of certain emigrants for Mauritius, who were to be embarked on "*Rajah of Cochin*" as also explanations called for as to how Dr Branfoot took upon himself to examine emigrants, when he knew that duty was vested in another officer. (TAM, Public Department, nos. 68-69, Page 540, 17 July, 1878).

24 September, 1878

Immigration report for 1877 and copy of the Governor's Minutes thereon furnished by the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 204-205, Miscellaneous, 24 September, 1878).

16 June, 1880

Report of the arrival of 56 return emigrants in the barque "*Umrvoti*" from Natal. (TAM, Public Department, No. 170, Miscellaneous, 16 June, 1880).

28 October, 1880

Certain information called for by the Government of India respecting the arrival of return emigrants from Reunion in a pauperous condition. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 90-91, Page 551, 28 October, 1880).

6 November, 1880

Ill-treatment of certain emigrants from Karikal to Reunion, who were conveyed on ship "*Marguerite*" by Captain Barjotte. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 15-16, Page 580, 6 November, 1880).

20 March, 1882

Sickness amongst emigrants in the coastal districts of Natal owing to pollution of water supply (TAM, Public department, No. 181, Miscellaneous, 20 March, 1882).

12 July, 1882

Report of the arrival at Pondichery of a French ship from Reunion with return emigrants. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 540, Miscellaneous, 12 July, 1882.)

31 July, 1882

A licence issued to ship "*Fleetwood*" to convey emigrants to Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, No. 670A, Miscellaneous, 31 July, 1882).

11 August, 1882

Report of the departure of emigrants in the "*Creole*" to Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, No. 734, Miscellaneous, 11 August, 1882).

18 August, 1882

Statement showing the estates of deceased emigrants at Reunion for the first half of 1882. (TAM, Public Department, No. 783-84, Page 113, 18 August, 1882).

13 October, 1882

Letter from the British Consul at Reunion on the subject of immigration. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1172, pages 83, 13 October, 1882).

19 October, 1882

Proposal to discontinue the Natal Emigration Agency at Madras. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 1218, Miscellaneous, 19 October, 1882).

5 May, 1883

Arrival of Indian emigrant vessels in Reunion from Pondicherry and Karikal reported to Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, No. 909, Miscellaneous, 5 May, 1883).

14 September, 1883

Report on the emigrants who arrived at Mauritius in the "*White Adder*". (TAM, Public Department, No. 1810, Miscellaneous, 14 September, 1883).

13 October, 1884

The Government of India requested to address the Natal Government of the desirability of appointing interpreters in the courts of that colony. (TAM, Public Department, No. 221, Miscellaneous, 13 October, 1884).

14 April, 1885

Report on return emigrants from Mauritius in the ship "*Taiif*". (TAM, Public Department, No. 896, Miscellaneous, 14 April, 1885).

14 July, 1885

Report of arrival at Pondicherry of emigrants from Reunion in the French barque "*Marguerite*". (TAM, Public Department, No. 1634, Miscellaneous, 14 July, 1885).

30 July, 1885

Report on the condition of Indian emigrants in Reunion, communicated to officers concerned. (TAM, Public department, No. 1792, Miscellaneous, 30 July, 1885).

20 August, 1885

Annual Report on Indian immigration to Reunion for 1884. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1692, Miscellaneous, 20 August, 1885).

27 March, 1888

Mauritius Ordinance quarantine forwarded to the Port Officer, Madras, for perusal and return, (TAM, Public Department, No. 315, 27 March, 1888).

11 June, 1886

Report of the Medical Officers to Immigration Department, Mauritius, on estate hospitals for the half-years ended 30 June and 31 December, 1884. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1229, 11 June, 1886).

5 August, 1886

Report on Indian immigration to Reunion for 1885. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1652, 5 August, 1886).

10 June, 1889

Statement showing the number of emigrants from and to Natal and Mauritius, together with the expenditure incurred on their account by the two agencies at Madras, forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State. (TAM, Public department, D.No. 642-43 (Press, 10 June, 1899).

10 January, 1901

Letter from the Protector of Emigrants reporting the existence of plague in Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, No. 23, Miscellaneous, 10 January, 1901).

1 February, 1901

Letter from the Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, requests that the necessary funds may be advanced to the Mauritius Emigration Agent at Madras, for the recruitment and despatch of certain native labourers. (TAM, Public department, No. 108, Miscellaneous, 1 February, 1901).

11 February, 1901

Copy of notification to the Government of India amending its previous notification legalising emigration from India to British East and Central Africa Protectorates and Uganda. (TAM, Public Department, No. 143, Miscellaneous, 11 February, 1901).

26 June, 1901

Endorsement of the Government of India forwarding copy of Consul Piat's report on India coolie emigration to Reunion for 1899. (TAM, Public Department, No. 645, Miscellaneous, 26 June, 1901).

4 July, 1901

Papers connected with the representation made by Monsieur Salat, a French ex-Deputy, regarding emigration of British subjects to Madagascar. (TAM, Public Department, No. 673, Miscellaneous, 4 July, 1901).

26 July, 1901

The Government of India informed that the magistrates of districts adjoining Pondicherry were again warned to prevent illegal recruitment of coolies for Madagascar. (TAM, Public department, No. 765, Miscellaneous, 26 July, 1901).

4 March, 1903

Letter from the Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, requests that the necessary funds may be advanced to the Mauritius Emigration Agent at Madras for the recruitment and despatch of two potters, communicated to the Accountant-General for necessary action. (TAM, Public Department No. 203, Miscellaneous, 4 March, 1903).

12 March 1903

Resolution of the Government of India publishing extracts from the Cape Colony Emigration Act of 1902 communicated to the Board of

Revenue, the Protector of Emigrants, the British Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal, and to all collectors and its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. (TAM, Public Department, No. 236 (Press), 12 March, 1903).

17 March, 1905

Letter from the Government of India forwards a complete copy of the Cape Colony Immigration Act, 1902. (TAM, Public Department, No. 265 (Press), 17 March, 1903).

13 April, 1903

Endorsement from the Government of India forwarding copy of Mauritius Ordinance No. 29 of 1902 with connected communication to the Protector of Emigrants and the Ordinance published in *Fort St. George Gazette*. (TAM, Public Department, No. 358 (Press), 13 April, 1903).

15 August, 1903

A petition from certain inhabitants of Tranquebar and its suburbs praying for the alleviation of the hardships natives of India are alleged to suffer from in Cape Colony. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 722-23, Miscellaneous, 15 August, 1903).

25 August, 1904

Emigration report of Reunion. (TAM, Public Department, No. 730, Miscellaneous Confidential, 25 August, 1904).

4 February, 1907

The Protector of Emigrants requested to see that a copy of the final survey certificate on colonial immigration (Form No. 25) is forwarded with every vessel which carries emigrants from Madras to Natal; correspondence between the Protector of Emigrants, Madras and the Protector of Emigrants, Natal, regarding the overcrowding on S.S. "Umfuli" forwarded to the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 105-106, (Press N.P.), 4 February, 1907).

6 March, 1906

Endorsement of the Government of India forwarding copy of their resolution on the Zanzibar Immigration Restriction Decree of 1905 communicated to the Protector of Emigrants and the resolution order to be re-published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. (TAM, Public Department, No. 175 (Press), 6 March, 1906).

12 February, 1907

The report of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry on a party of emigrants that returned from Reunion by S.S "Dupleix" on the 25 January, 1907, forwarded to the Government of India. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 129-130(Press), 12 February, 1907).

19 February, 1907

Letter from Government of India forwarding a complete copy of the Cape Colony Immigration Act, 1906. (TAM, Public Department, No. 148(Press), 19 February, 1907).

19 February, 1907

Resolution of the Government of India forwarding copy of the Bill passed by the Parliament of Cape Colony to repeal the Immigration Act of 1902, recorded and directed to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and all district *Gazettes* and all District Magistrates requested to warn intending emigrants of the difficulties they may encounter in proceeding to Cape Colony. (TAM, Public Department, No. 147 (Press), 19 February, 1907).

30 April, 1907

The payment of the amount of Rs. 848-9-0, being the assets of the deceased Velappom, sanctioned to the legal heirs of deceased emigrant, who died in Natal. (TAM, Public Department, No. 323, Miscellaneous, 30 April, 1907).

6 July, 1907

Report of Indian immigration at Reunion for the year 1906. (TAM, Public Department, No. 532 (press), 6 July, 1907).

15 November, 1907

Report of the Protector of Emigrants on the returned emigrants from Natal by the S.S. "Umkuzi" which arrived at Madras on 2 October, 1907, recorded (TAM, Public Department, No. 855, Miscellaneous, 15 November, 1907).

30 August, 1909

Treatment of Indian immigrants in Natal. (TAM, Public department, No. 653, Miscellaneous Confidential, 30 August, 1909).

28 December, 1909

Report from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal regarding emigrants, who returned from Reunion on the 27 November, 1909, forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1004-05(Press), 28 December, 1909).

22 January, 1910

Report from the Protector of Emigrants, Madras on the emigrants from Natal who returned by S.S. "Umfuli" which arrived at Madras on the 7 January, 1910, recorded (TAM, Public Department, No. 65 (Press, N.P.), 22 January, 1910).

February, 1910

Correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the ill-treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius. (TAM, Public Department, No. 104 (Press, N.P.), February, 1910).

29 March, 1911

Orders passed on the subject of the special measures to be taken with reference to the arrival of 72 *sardars* from Natal for recruiting a large number of labourers for that colony. (TAM, Public Department, No. 321 (Press, N.P.), 29 March 1911).

12 April, 1911

Letter from the Emigration Agent for Mauritius applying for the payment of an advance of Rs. 8648.10.8 on account of passage money for returned emigrants from Mauritius in the S.S. "Muthra" communicated to the Accountant-General for compliance. (TAM, Public Department, No. 380, Miscellaneous, 12 April, 1911).

4 May, 1912

Certain papers connected with the question of emigration of Indians to Zanzibar. (TAM, Public Department, No. 541, Miscellaneous, 4 May, 1912).

20 July, 1912

Letter from the Emigration Agent of Consul-General at Zanzibar conveying thanks of the Zanzibar Government to the officers of Madras Presidency for the assistance and courtesy shown to Captain J. Baillic.

(TAM, Public Department, No. 869, Miscellaneous, 20 July, 1912).

14 November, 1912

Endorsement of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, (No. 8010-8014-120), forwarding for information summaries of the reports of the inspections of estates in Mauritius for the half year ended 31 December, 1911, and report on estate hospitals there for the same period. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1388, Miscellaneous, 14 November, 1912).

7 April, 1913

The Protector of Emigrants informed that no permission of Government is required for the engagement of a native of India to proceed for personal domestic service under specified masters and the opinion of the Government of India as regards the condition under which the South African authorities will permit the Indian servant referred to in his letter in Natal communicated to him. (TAM, Public Department, No. 447, Miscellaneous, 7 April, 1913).

15 July, 1913

The Government of India addressed on the subject of the evidence to be produced for the admission to South Africa of wives and minor children of Indian residents. (TAM, Public Department, Nos. 890-91 (Press, N.P.), 15 July, 1913).

14 November, 1913

Letter from the Emigration Agent for Mauritius applying for an advance of Rs. 7875/ on account of passage money for the emigrants who returned from Mauritius for S.S. "Itinda" on 8 November, 1913, communicated to the Accountant-General for compliance. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1407, Miscellaneous, 14 November, 1913).

16 September, 1914

Resolution of the Government of India laying down the procedure to be followed in securing admission into South Africa by the wives and minor children of Indian residents in that country, communicated to the District Magistrate and the commissioner of Police, and its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1183 (Press, N.P.), 16 September, 1914).

28 December 1914

The report of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras on the emigrants who returned from Mauritius by the S.S. "Canara" on 11 December, 1914, recorded. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1665 (Press), 28 December, 1914).

23 November, 1915

Letters from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 16642, regarding the restrictions imposed on emigration to British East Africa, communicated to the shipping agents and shipping companies at Madras. (TAM, Public Department, No. 1688(Press), 23 November, 1915).

14 June, 1930

Press communique issued regarding visas for the Union of South Africa under Immigration Quota Act. (TAM, Public Department, No. 2502, Law (General), Miscellaneous, 14 June, 1930).

COMMERICAL DEPARTMENT (1787-1848)

13 October, 1815

The Governor of Mauritius reports the arrival of His Majesty's 56th Regiment and states that the Indian men shall return to Madras at the time specified in the Chief Secretary's letter of 5 August. (TAM, Commercial Department, Proceedings, 1815, No. 197, 13 October, 1815, p. 1417).

21 May, 1816

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Mauritius with a copy of a proclamation relative to the trade of Mauritius and its dependencies. (TAM, Commercial Department, Proceedings, 1816, 29 June, 1816, p. 1045).

July, 1817

From Commercial Department to the Deputy Secretary to the Government at Port Louis, Mauritius, states that a reference has been made to Bengal respecting one of the articles applied for by his letter of 11 January, which cannot be procured here and transmitting the bill of lading

for other articles shipped on the frigate "Bucephalus", together with other papers on the subject. (TAM, Commercial Department, Proceedings, 1817, July, 1817, p. 1369).

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (1814-1850)

18 January, 1816

The Governor of French islands of Mauritius and Bourbon reports the arrival of a squadron from the Cape with the intelligence of the declaration of war against France and that Bourbon is in a state of blockage. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No.5, 18 January, 1816).

16 February, 1816

Foreign department to the Chief Secretary, Mauritius and Bourbon, with copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding at Pondicherry stating that M. Cholet has been permitted to proceed to the island of Mauritius. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 19, 16 February, 1816).

5 March, 1916

From the Secretary, Mauritius and Bourbon, noting the departure of M.D. Vernah from Mauritius to Pondicherry. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 5, March, 1916).

9 December, 1816

The Governor, Mauritius and Bourbon, reports destruction of greater parts of the town of Port Louis by fire, encloses a proclamation issued in consequence and suggests measures to be taken for the relief of the settlement. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 12, 9 December, 1816).

19 May, 1817

Foreign Department to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Mauritius and Bourbon reports that the M.D. Venilso has been permitted to proceed to Mauritius. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 10, 19 May, 1817).

20 July, 1821

The Secretary to the Government at Port Louis requests that certain articles may be despatched to Mauritius for delivery to the King of Ooah (Madagascar) under the treaty made with him. (TAM, Foreign Department, No. 19, 20 July, 1821).

7 August, 1821

The Government of Mauritius request supply of arms to be sent to King Radama pursuant to the articles of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. (TAM, Foreign Department, No. 4, 7 August, 1821).

7 August, 1821

The Secretary to the Government of Port Louis with a copy of Governor Torquar's proclamation giving effect to his Majesty's Order in Council regulating the trade of the island as a free port. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 10, 7 August, 1821).

5 march, 1822

The Governor of Mauritius sends copy of an address to the Supreme Government on the subject of the establishment of a French fort at Madagascar. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 2, 5 March, 1822).

15 October, 1824

Letter from the Chief Secretary at Port Louis to the Public Department stating that vessels for that port should be provided with health bills. (TAM, Foreign Department, Consultation No. 6, 15 October, 1824).

22 March, 1831

The Governor of Mauritius and Bourbon requests acceptance of bills for two instalments on account of the salt monopoly. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No.1, Page 28, 22 March, 1831).

28 August, 1838

Foreign Department to the Colonial Secretary at Port Louis, Mauritius, transmits a document received from the French Government of Pondicherry and requests that it may be delivered to the party mentioned therein. (TAM, Foreign Department, Proceedings No. 12, Page 473, 28 August, 1838).

**LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT
(1921-1936)**

17 January, 1929

The Union of South Africa-West Africa Passport Regulations. (TAM, Law (General) Department, No. 269, Miscellaneous, 17 January, 1929).

28 February, 1929

Visas for the French colonies and the territories under French Mandate of Togo and Cameroon. (TAM, Law (General) Department, No. 999. Miscellaneous, 28 February, 1929).

10 June, 1929

Communique in respect of arrangements made by the Egyptian Government to issue temporary permits to persons, who arrive at a port in Egypt without visas, passports. (TAM, Law (General) Department No. 2045, Miscellaneous, 10 June, 1929).

2 July, 1929

Abyssinian passport and visa regulations. (TAM, Law (General) Department No. 2628, Miscellaneous, 2 July, 1929).

29 October, 1929

Foreign Office circular in respect of the Union of South African rules on group visas for student parties. (TAM, Law (General) Department, No. 4174, Miscellaneous, 29 October, 1929).

20 January, 1930

Passport for P. Narayana Menon for Tanganyika territory. ((TAM, Law (General) Department No. 190, Miscellaneous, 20 January, 1930).

3 February, 1930

Passport to K.V. Achuta Menon for Nyasaland. ((TAM, Law (General) Department Nos. 435, Miscellaneous, 3 February, 1930).

5 March, 1930

German Press communique abolishing visas for entering Tanganyika territory. ((TAM, Law (General) Department No. 943, Miscellaneous, 5 March, 1930).

30 January, 1936

Foreign Office circular regarding travel facilities for Ethiopia. ((TAM, Law (General) Department No. 193, Miscellaneous, 30 January, 1936).

HOME DEPARTMENT
(1936-1958)

3 March, 1937

Letter from the Government of India regarding visits of officials and non-officials to South Africa. (TAM, Home Department, No. 916, Miscellaneous, 3 March 1937).

13 March, 1937

Letter from Government of India regarding Egyptian passport and visa regulations. (TAM, Home Department, No. 1060, Miscellaneous, 13 March, 1937).

21 July, 1937

Foreign Office circular communicated to the Commissioner of Police, Spanish Zone of Morocco. (TAM, Home Department, No. 2771, Miscellaneous, 21 July, 1937).

5 March, 1941

Travel facilities to artisans and mechanics and British subjects to the colonies of East Africa. (TAM, Home Department, No. 1121, Miscellaneous, 5 March, 1941).

21 April, 1941

Restrictions on the grant of travel facilities to British subjects for colonies in East Africa. (TAM, Home Department, No. 1923, Miscellaneous, 21 April, 1941).

3 January, 1942

Grant of visas for British colonies in West Africa. (TAM, Home Department, No. 3575, Miscellaneous, 3 January, 1942)

5 August, 1942

Grant of travel facilities to Ethiopia. (TAM, Home Department, No. 2821, Miscellaneous, 5 August, 1942).

8 December, 1944

Government of India's letter for grant of travel facilities to adult male persons to East Africa and Kenya. (TAM, Home Department, No. 3575, Miscellaneous, 8 December, 1944).

9 January, 1945

List furnished to Government of India in respect of fresh immigrants during 1944 to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. (TAM, Home Department, No. 69, Miscellaneous, 9 January, 1945).

2 May, 1945

French visas necessary for British subjects travelling on official duty through French North Africa. (TAM, Home Department, No. 1642, Miscellaneous, 2 May, 1945)

1 September, 1945

Grant of passport and travel facilities to Nigeria. (TAM, Home Department, No. 3004, Miscellaneous, 1 September, 1945).

24 October, 1945

Grant of travel facilities to Northern Rhodesia. (TAM, Home Department, No. 3850, Miscellaneous, 24 October, 1945).

4 April, 1946

Grant of passport and travel facilities to Nigeria. (TAM, Home Department, No. 836 Miscellaneous, 4 April 1946)

6 June, 1946

Travel restrictions removed from French territories in Africa and Madagascar. (TAM, Home Department, No. 1706, Miscellaneous, 6 June, 1946).

FINDING AIDS

A Guide to the Records Preserved in the Madras Record Office Madras, 1936

2 D. A. LOW, J.C. Iltis and M.G. Wainwright, (ed.) *Archives in South Asia: A Guide to National State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1969.

CHAPTER 5

STATE ARCHIVES OF WEST BENGAL CALCUTTA

History

Founding a factory at Hugli in 1651, the East India Company, opened trading relations with Bengal. The company's early settlements in Bengal worked in subordination to Fort St. George (Madras) until Fort William (Calcutta), built in 1696, became the headquarters of the new Presidency of Bengal in 1700. In return for the Company's support Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor, granted them the *Diwani* or right to collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, in 1765. By the Regulating Act of 1773 and later Acts, Fort William was given jurisdiction over the other Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, making Calcutta the seat of the Supreme Government of India. In 1836, Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, viz, Fort William in Bengal and Agra. The former included the whole of Bengal and Assam. In 1874, Assam was separated from Bengal and was placed under a Chief Commissioner. In 1911, the capital of India was changed from Calcutta to Delhi and Bengal became an autonomous province in 1937. When India was partitioned in 1947, the Chittagong and Decca Divisions, portions of the Presidency and the Rajshahi Division of Bengal, together with the district of Sylhet in Assam were constituted into East Pakistan, which separated from Pakistan in 1971 and became Bangladesh.

Archives Administration

During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the Company's Government in India gradually came to realise that an efficient management and maintenance of their records was essential for the security of their own interests as also for the protection of the rights of individuals. A General Central Record Office under the charge of the Presidency Committee and, after 1829, of the Territorial Department, received from district record offices, lists and abstracts of useful papers and documents and copies of those which were most important. In pursuance of recommendations of a Records Committee, constituted by the Government of India in 1861, records of the Central Secretariat were separated from those of the Government of Bengal, and the Imperial Record Department (later National Archives of India) was formed under the supervision of Sir G. W. Forrest in 1891. In 1909 the Secretariat Record Room of the Government of Bengal was organised under the administrative control of the Home Department, but in 1951, its control was transferred to the Education Department.

In 1962, the Secretariat Record Room was reorganised and designated State Archives, which now functions in two sections—Current Section at Writers' Building, where Secretariat records from 1901 onwards are accommodated and the Historical Section at Bhowani Dutt Lane, where records from the earliest times to 1900 are housed.

Holdings

The principal records of Bengal are Proceedings volumes, Original Consultations, Consolidated Indexes and File Registers.

Access

Access to such records as are not regarded as confidential is readily granted for purposes of historical research. Bona-fide research scholars should apply in writing to the Director of Archives. Records more than 40 years old are available for research on condition that excerpts taken from the post 1901 records are released after scrutiny by the administration concerned. Each application must be accompanied by a recommendation from the head of the institution to which the applicant is attached and foreign scholars must in addition submit recommendations from their Embassy or High Commission.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (1818-1920)

The General Department was originally known as the Public Department. Its name was changed to General in 1818. The records of this Department relating to Bengal up to 1834 are with the Government of India. This Department ceased to exist in 1920, when its functions were taken over by the Education Department, which was created in 1921.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

This was the main branch of the General Department, which dealt with, among other things, naturalisation certificates, emigration and various other interesting subjects. Some illustrative specimens of the records relating to Africa are given below:-

14 April, 1859

Arrangements proposed by the Mauritius Government for the conduct of emigration to private account. (WBA, General Department, Miscellaneous, Proceedings Nos. 1-4, 14 April, 1859).

20 October, 1859

Cause of the increase in emigration from Calcutta to Mauritius. (WBA, General Department, Miscellaneous Proceedings Nos. 23-24, 20 October, 1859).

1859

Irregular transmission of notice of the arrival of emigrants at Mauritius. (WBA, General Department, Miscellaneous Proceedings No. 87-88, 1859).

April, 1860

Prevention of illegal collection of emigrants for shipment to Mauritius. (WBA, General Department, Miscellaneous Proceedings Nos. 82-84, April, 1860).

**LAND AND LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT
(1860-1947)**

In pursuance of the Rowland Committee's recommendation, 1945, the Revenue Department, the oldest department of Bengal, was renamed the Department of Land and Land Revenue.

EMIGRATION BRANCH (1860-1947)

The Emigration Branch was created in 1860 and since then it functioned as a branch of the (a) General Department until August, 1913, (b) Finance Department from September, 1913 to August, 1917, (c) Commerce Department from September, 1917 to 1933, (d) Revenue Department from 1934 to 1941 and then it was subject to the Land Acquisition Jurisdiction and the Stamp Branch of the Revenue Department up to 1947, when emigration was split into (a) industrial labour (b) agricultural labour and (c) external labour. The first became subject to the Commerce, Labour and Industries Department; the second became subject to the Agriculture Department, and the third was taken over by the Home (Political) Department.

The Emigration Branch, as an agent of the Government of India, dealt with the immigration of indentured labour from Bengal to the British, French and the Dutch colonies and Settlements. Some illustrative specimens of records bearing on Africa are listed below:

26-28 November, 1860

Appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the system of Mauritius and the West Indies. (WBA, Emigration Department, Proceedings Nos. 23-25, 26-28 November, 1860).

1 January, 1861

Transmission of act for Emigration to Her Majesty's Consul at Reunion. (WBA, Emigration Department, Proceedings Nos. 26027, 1 January, 1861).

Report of emigrants returned from Mauritius in the "Adelaide". (WBA, Emigration Department, Proceedings No. 1, January, 1861).

23 February, 1861

Report on emigrants arriving at Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration

Department, Proceedings No. 16, 21, 23, February, 1861).

1-3 November, 1861

Measures taken for obtaining the information required by the Protector of Emigrants at the Bengal Presidency relating to emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration Department, Proceedings Nos. 1-3, November, 1861).

November, 1861

Correspondence regarding the embarkation of emigrants from Calcutta for Reunion, who have not been previously vaccinated. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 4-8, November, 1861).

December, 1861

Correspondence regarding progress of emigration to Reunion from British India. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings, Nos. 1-2, December, 1861).

January, 1862

Despatch from the Home Government relative to limitation of emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-13, January, 1862).

March, 1862

Report of the departure of the "Amiral Casy" with emigrants to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings No. 49, March, 1862).

November, 1862

Correspondence regarding a party of coolies embarked at Natal for Madras and then re-shipped to Calcutta. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 13-19, November, 1862).

January, 1863

Statement of expenses, etc. connected with the protection of the interests of emigrants to Reunion since 1861. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 16-17, January, 1863).

May, 1863

Correspondence regarding emigration to Reunion from Cochin China. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 54-55B, May, 1863).

July, 1863

Enquiry regarding emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings No.1, July, 1863).

July, 1863

Reports regarding a party of emigrants who arrived at Madras from Natal in a very debilitated and diseased state. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 4-5, July, 1863).

April, 1864

Report of Her Majesty's Consul at Reunion on the state of emigration during the year 1863. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings Nos. 1-2B, April, 1864).

July, 1865

Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, submits the statement for the period for which emigrants to Natal were engaged to serve in that colony. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 31, July 1865).

May, 1867

Correspondence relative to the emigrants returned from Reunion in the ship "Alfred". (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 17-19, May, 1867).

July, 1868

Correspondence regarding the suspension of emigration to Mauritius owing to the prevalence of fever and its resumption. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 37-48, July, 1868).

March, 1869

Making over charge by Mr. Warner of the Mauritius Emigration Agency to Mr Eales. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings No. 8B, March, 1869).

September, 1870

Report to the Home Department on the remarks made by the British Consul at Reunion regarding the form of agreement under which coolies were engaged from India to labour in that island. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 13-22, September, 1870).

October, 1870

Enquiring as to how many coolies can with safety leave for Mauritius during the emigration period. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-4, October, 1870).

April, 1872

Correspondence regarding the proportion of female to male colonists West of the Cape. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 38-50, April, 1872).

May, 1872

Amelioration of emigrants to Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 10-12B, May, 1872).

May, 1872

Proceedings of Mauritius Emigration Department for March, 1871. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 24-26, May, 1872).

March, 1873

Natal emigrants and suspension of immigration to that colony. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 52-B, March, 1873).

July, 1873

Statistics regarding engagement and discharge of Indian emigrants in Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 34-35, July, 1873).

December, 1873

Correspondence regarding the provisions of the Mauritius Marriage law for Emigrants. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings, December, 1873).

January, 1874

Law for the marriage of emigrants in Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings No. 9, January, 1874).

February, 1874

Terms of service of emigrants intending to go to Natal. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings Nos. 31-35, February, 1874).

April, 1874

Correspondence regarding emigration to Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-8, April, 1874).

May, 1874

Conduct of correspondence in connection with Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos.20-21B, May, 1874).

June, 1874

Report on the emigration to Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 74-75B, June, 1874).

August, 1874

Alternative diet and provisions for emigrants in Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-10, August, 1874.)

October, 1874

Agency accounts for Mauritius by the Controller-General. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-8B, October 1874).

December, 1874

Report on the emigration to Mauritius for 1873. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 101-02B, December, 1874).

March, 1875

Proposal to introduce emigrants from India into the Cape of Good Hope. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 104-07B, March, 1875).

April, 1875

Emigration to Natal during 1875. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings No. 36B, April, 1875).

July, 1875

Requisition for 400 Indian emigrant labourers for Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 89-91B, July, 1875).

August, 1875

Rules affecting Indian emigrants in the colony of Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 55-57B, August, 1875).

November, 1875

Detention of the "Ailsa" at Reunion on her voyage from Natal to Calcutta. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 53-54, November, 1875).

August, 1876

Management of the emigration agencies at Natal and British Guiana. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings No. 66, August, 1876).

December, 1876

Report on Natal immigration for 1874-75. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 8-9, December, 1876).

April, 1878

Report of the arrival at Calcutta of Cadwell and his having received charge of office of the Natal Emigration Agency. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-8B, April, 1878).

April, 1878

Appointment of a mixed British and French Commission to enquire into matters connected with emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-6, Part B, April, 1878).

January, 1879

Amendment and consolidation of Labour Law or Ordinance of Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-2B, January, 1879).

June, 1881

Computation of Indian children in Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 22-23, June, 1881).

August, 1881

Proposals for diminishing the number of vagrants among Indian emigrants in Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 4-913, Col., August, 1881).

January, 1882

Medical examination of emigrants in Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-3B, Col., January, 1882).

March, 1882

Report on Mauritius immigration for 1880. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 11-13B, Col., March, 1882).

December, 1882

Natal Government to secure to Indian immigrants the rights which they are entitled to enjoy in the matter of marriage. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 49-50, Col., December, 1882).

February, 1883

Subject of the duration of stay of emigrants living west of the Cape of Good Hope. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 5-6, Col., February, 1883).

May, 1883

The law of marriage of emigrants in Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 36-39, Col., May, 1883).

August, 1883

Correspondence relating to emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-3, Col., August, 1883).

November 1883

Protector of Emigrants to examine the emigrants arriving in future from Reunion at Calcutta as to the character of their treatment, (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings No. 71-72, November, 1883).

July, 1884

Interchange of letters between emigrants at Natal and their friends in India. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-2B, Col., July, 1884).

July, 1885

Realisation of the amounts at credit of the vacant estates of deceased emigrant in Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 3-4B, July, 1885).

July, 1885

Report regarding Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 3-4B, July, 1875).

August, 1885

Correspondence regarding the inferior physique of emigrants shipped to Mauritius in the "Cheta" and "Shah Jehan". (WBA, Emigration,

Proceedings Nos. 46-48B, Col., August, 1885).

September, 1885

Report of the measurement of the "*Clan Alpine*" as taken by the Shipping Officer of the Immigration Department at Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 46-47, Col., September, 1885).

November, 1886

Report on Mauritius immigration for 1885. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 60-62, Col., November, 1886).

January, 1889

Correspondence regarding emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-2B, Col, January, 1889).

July, 1892

Resumption of emigration to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 90-91, July, 1892).

November, 1892

Proposed engagement of Indian labourers in Mauritius for employment in Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 42-44, November, 1892).

November, 1892

Operation of the French Nationality Law of June, 1889 in Reunion and its effect on emigration. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 57-59B, November, 1892).

July, 1893

Registration of polygamous marriages in Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 47-48B, July 1893).

September, 1893

Responsibility of the French Government in Reunion for sums of money deposited by Indian emigrants. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-9, September, 1893).

February, 1894

Application of the French Nationality Law in Reunion to Indian emigrants. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 9-13, February, 1894).

March, 1894

Proposed reduction in the prescribed proportion of female to male emigrants embarked for Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 8-11, March, 1894).

April, 1894

Question connected with emigration to Natal from India. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-6, April, 1894).

April, 1894

Inheritance and measures necessary to legalise the marriages of Indian immigrants in Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 8-9, April, 1894).

October, 1894

Compulsory military service in Reunion of children of Indians born there. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 62-64B, October, 1894).

July, 1895

Opinion of the Bengal Government on the recommendations summarised in paragraph 109 of the report on Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-5, July, 1895).

July, 1895

Report regarding emigrants to Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 3-4B, Col., July, 1895).

January, 1896

Length of voyage from Calcutta to Mauritius during the South West Monsoon. (WBA, Emigration, Proceeding Nos. 6-11, January, 1896).

October, 1896

Emigrants under the Natal Immigration Law of 1895. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 2-13, October, 1896).

January, 1897

Popular demonstration against the landing of British Indian emigrants in Natal owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague in India. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 63-65B, January, 1897).

March, 1897

Precautions for the prevention of persons infected with bubonic plague from emigrating to Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 64-65B, March 1897).

May, 1897

List of emigrants proceeding on Railway work to be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Mombasa. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-15, May, 1897).

September, 1897

Embarkation of emigrants from the port of Karachi to Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-13, September, 1897).

January, 1898

Despatch from the Secretary of State on the arrangements to be made at Karachi for the shipment from that port instead of Bombay of labourers for the Uganda Railway. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 71-73B, January, 1898).

July, 1898

Report on certain points connected with the treatment of emigrants in Zanzibar and British East Africa. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 4-6, July, 1898).

September, 1898

Free emigration to East Africa of Indians from Bombay. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 34-38B, September, 1898).

August, 1900

Amendment of Natal Labour Law. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 62-64, August, 1900).

February, 1901

Notification amending the Colonial Emigration Act and rules for

West and Central Africa and Uganda. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-4, February, 1901).

December, 1901

Report on Mauritius immigration for 1900. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 158-64B, December, 1901).

March, 1902

Grant of permit for landing in South Africa to coolies indentured under Indian Emigration Act of 1883. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 78-91, March, 1902).

March, 1903

Amendments in the Mauritius Labour Law or Ordinance. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 59-61, March, 1903).

June, 1903

Repatriation of emigrants affected with leprosy in Natal, Mauritius and Surinam. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-9, June, 1903).

June, 1903

Supply of copies of the report on Mauritius Immigration to the Government of India. (WBA, Emigration, Proceeding Nos. 76-84B, June, 1903).

November, 1903

Report on the voyage of the "Amra" to Natal (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 3-4, November, 1903).

November, 1903

Southern Rhodesia Labour Law Ordinance of 1903. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings, Nos. 48-58, November, 1903).

March, 1904

Labour Law or Ordinance affecting Indian emigrants in Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 14-45, March, 1904).

June, 1904

Engagement of natives of India as artisans for employment on the

Shire Highlands in Central Africa. (WBA, Emigration Proceeding Nos. 29-33, June, 1904).

July, 1904

Report on Natal Immigration for 1905. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 72-74B, July, 1904).

January, 1905

Supply of copies of Southern Rhodesia's Ordinance of 1904 to the Commissioner of Police and Protector of Emigrants. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 42-47, January, 1905).

December, 1905

Bill to amend the Natal Labour law. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 59-73, December, 1905).

June, 1906

Anglo-French Convention of 1897 regarding the emigration of British Indians to the French colony of Reunion. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 56-60B, June, 1906).

April, 1908

Important provisions of the Transvaal Labour Law Ordinance of 1907. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-6, April, 1908).

April, 1909

Emigration to German New Guinea. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 6-8, April, 1909).

June, 1909

Reunion Immigration Report for 1909. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 47-49B, June, 1909).

July, 1909

Amendment of the Mauritius Labour Law. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings Nos. 18-20B, July, 1909).

August, 1909

Selection of a new site for embarkation for Trinidad, Mauritius, Fiji,

and Jamaica; report of the Committee appointed to discuss the question. (WBA, Emigration, Proceeding Nos. 9-11, August, 1909).

June, 1910

Inaccuracy in certain statements regarding settlement of Indian emigrants in Natal in the resolution on report of 1909. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 29-33, June, 1910).

September, 1910

Natal Government rules for better protection of women and children working in the colony. (WBA, Emigration, Proceeding Nos. 36-38B, September, 1910).

February, 1912

Discontinuance of emigration to Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 37-39B, February, 1912).

May, 1912

Reunion Immigration Report for 1911. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 21-24B, May, 1912).

May, 1914

Report on South African Union Inquiry Commission. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 22-23B, May, 1914).

November, 1915

Prohibition of landing of passengers at Protectorate ports in British East Africa unless provided with passports. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 8-11, November, 1915).

November, 1915

East Africa Immigration Restriction Ordinance. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 36-37, November, 1915).

August, 1916

Strict enforcement of security rules in the British East African Protectorate. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 5-10B, August, 1916).

May, 1921

Proposed report on settlement of Indian agriculturalists in Tanganyika Territory by Sir Benjamin Robertson. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 5-7B, May, 1921).

September, 1922

Restriction Amendment Ordinance of 1922 for immigration into Kenya. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 25-27, September, 1922).

September, 1922

Transfer of the work of the British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji and Mauritius agency to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 89-99, September, 1922).

September, 1922

Restrictions on immigration into Kenya Colony. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 14-15, November, 1922).

November, 1922

Restrictions on British Indians in the Belgian Congo. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 11-13 B, November, 1922).

November, 1922

Procedure for the entry into the Union of South Africa of the wives and minor children of Indian residents there. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 124-125B, November, 1922).

June, 1923

Emigration to Mauritius of unskilled workers (WBA, Emigration Proceedings, Nos. 1-3, June, 1923).

June, 1925

Natal Immigration Report for the year 1924. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 26-28B, June 1925).

February, 1926

Mauritius Immigration Report for 1924. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 7-9B, February, 1926).

October, 1926

Position of Indians in South Africa. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings, Nos. 13-14B, October 1926).

June, 1927

Reunion Immigration Report for 1926. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings, Nos. 1-3, June, 1927).

June, 1927

Appointment of an inspector to supervise the work of the Emigration Agent employed in different districts for recruitment of emigrants for Mauritius. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings Nos. 4-7B, June, 1927).

July, 1927

Natal Immigration Report for the year 1926. (WBA, Emigration, Proceedings Nos. 1-3B, July, 1927).

May, 1928

Prohibition against the admission into the Union of South Africa of the minor children of domiciled Indians unaccompanied by their mothers. (WBA, Emigration Proceedings Nos. 46-49B, May, 1928).

1928

Appointment of an Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the Government of Natal. (WBA, Emigration, Proceeding Nos. 1-39B, 1928).

HOME DEPARTMENT (1937-1947)

The Home Department of the Government of Bengal was created on 1 April, 1937. The departments of Police, Judicial, Political, Jails, Press, Special, Appointment, including Reforms and General Administration, were transferred to the newly created Home Department. In 1947, the Home Department was composed of the (1) Police (2) Publicity (3) Press (4) General Administration (5) Constitution and Elections (6) Organisation and Methods (7) Transport (8) Defence (9) Political (10) Passports.

POLITICAL BRANCH: (1834-1947):

The Political Branch dates from 1834. Until March, 1844, its proceedings were separately recorded. From April, 1844, to April, 1869,

this Branch functioned under the Central Secretary and from 1870 to 1904 under the Judicial Secretary, who became Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1885. From January, 1905 to March, 1937, it formed part of the Chief Secretary's Department. From April, 1937, it functioned as a Branch of the newly created Home Department and was for the first time placed under a Minister. The functions of this Branch included relations with foreign powers and their representatives, determination of nationality, passports, extradition, emigration, immigration. Some specimens of records relating to Africa are listed below:

January 1868

Circular from the Comptroller-General of Accounts for adjusting accounts of the Abyssinian expedition in respect of vessels employed for the purpose. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 27-28B, Pl., January, 1868).

July, 1868

Appointment of Dr Partridge to be a member of the Committee to enquire into the causes of the mortality amongst the Kahas arrived from Abyssinia. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 65-66B, Pol., July, 1868).

March, 1869

Mode of adjusting petty charges on account of the Abyssinian expedition (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 17-21B, Pol., March 1869).

April, 1870

Difficulties experienced by natives in returning to South-Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 143-44, Pol April, 1870).

January, 1902

Emigrants to South Africa. (WBA, Home Political Department, Files Nos. A-1 (1-5), Proceedings Nos 4-8, Pol., January, 1902).

January, 1903

Passports for Zanzibar for British Indian emigrants. (WBA, Home-Department, File No. P17(1), Proceedings Nos.154B, Pol., January, 1903).

November, 1915

Requirement of passports to land in Egypt. (WBA, Home-Department, File No. 3P-63, Proceedings Nos. 403-04, Pol., November, 1915).

January, 1916

Passports for passengers to British East Africa Protectorate. (WBA, Home-Political Department, File No. 3P-62, Proceedings Nos. 31-32, Pol., January, 1916).

January, 1916

Rules regarding the grant of passports to Egypt. (WBA, Home-Political Department, file No. 3P-63, Proceedings Nos. 35-36, Pol. January, 1916).

January, 1916

Passport rules for Egyptian subjects. (WBA, Home-Political Department, File No. 3P-5, Proceedings Nos. 41-42, Pol., January, 1916).

February, 1916

Prohibition of the landing of ladies and children in Egypt during the war. (WBA, Home-Political Department, File No. 3P-5, Proceedings Nos. 26-27B, Pol., February, 1916).

February, 1916

Egyptian Law dealing with press offences. (WBA, Home-Political Department, File No. B-86, Proceedings Nos. 861-64B, February, 1916).

March, 1918

Regulations for non-British subjects proceeding to the Union of South Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 106-107, File No. 3P-5, March 1918).

April, 1918

Renewal of passports issued to Indians by the Union of South Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 26B, File No. 3P-5, April, 1918).

June, 1919

Passports for German East Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 580B, File No. 3P-7, June, 1919).

July, 1919

Rules regarding grant of visas to foreigners for the journey to South Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Department, Proceedings Nos. 204B, File No. 3P-7, July, 1919).

November, 1919

Passports for Indians travelling to South Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 889-90B, File No. 3P-70, November, 1919).

November, 1919

Removal of restrictions on the issue of passports for German East Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 891-92, File No. 3P-69, November, 1919).

August, 1920

Instructions regarding grant of visas to persons proceeding to France and Algeria and French colonies other than Algeria. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 26-27, File No. 3P-16, August, 1920).

April, 1921

Proposed explicit visas on passport for travelling to Egypt. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 746B, File No. 3P-48, April, 1921).

August, 1921

Procedure for the grant of identity cards by the Moroccan Government to commercial travellers, etc., of British nationality to visit the French Zone in Morocco. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 311-12, File NO. 3P-67, August, 1921).

October, 1921

Instructions and ruling regarding the issue of passports to Egyptians. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 166-67, File, No. 3P-66, October, 1921).

1921

Instructions regarding issue of certificates of relationship to persons obtaining admission into the Union of South Africa. (WBA, Home-

Political Department Proceedings No. 165B, File No. 39-102, 1921).

July, 1922

Procedure in regard to passports or visas to undesirable and former enemy aliens visiting the Union of South-Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 99A, File No. 3P-42, July, 1922).

January, 1923

Procedure regarding issue of Egyptian passports and laissez passer. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 648-49B, File No. 3P-3, January, 1923).

Septembr, 1923

Facilities for passports for South-West Africa and the Union of South Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 330B, File No. 3P-45, September, 1923).

October, 1923

Indian emigration to Mauritius. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 161B, File no. 3P-50, October, 1923).

August, 1924

Visas for Egypt. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 490-91B, File No. 3P-61, August, 1924).

June, 1925

Application for New Guinea visas for officials of the Standard Oil Company. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 254-55, File No. 3P-6, June, 1925).

August, 1925

Emigration to the Union of South- Africa and South West Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 136-37B, File No. 3P-61, August, 1925).

September, 1925

Visas to Russian citizens for Egypt. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 120-21B, File, No. 3P-37, September, 1925).

October, 1925

Special class of passports for persons permanently established in Sudan. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 351B, File No. 3P-72, October, 1925).

October, 1925

Instructions regarding grant of passports for Sudan, (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings, Nos. 512B, File No. 3P-72, October, 1925).

August, 1926

Removal of ban on entry into South West Africa of persons repatriated in 1919. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 379, File No. 3P-55, August, 1926).

December, 1927

Visas for Gold Coast. (WBA, Home -Political Department, Proceedings, Nos. 226-27, File No. 3P-122, December, 1927).

July, 1928

British subjects by local naturalisation in the Union of South Africa and list of former enemy aliens naturalised in South-West Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 40-41B, File No. 3P-54, July, 1928).

August, 1928

Regulations for Gold Coast and Nigeria. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 91-93B, File No. 3P-77, August, 1928).

May, 1944

Abolition of British visas for Italian subjects proceeding to the Union of South Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Consolidated Indexes, Proceedings Nos. 161-62, File No. 3P-33, May, 1944).

Februray, 1947

Passport facilities for persons desiring to proceed to Ethiopia. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceeding Nos. 1-2A, File No. 3P-5 of 1936, February, 1947).

April, 1947

Egyptian passport and visa regulations. (WBA, Home-Political Department Proceedings Nos. 712-13, File no. 29A-1 of 1935, Pol., April 1947).

June, 1947

Facilities for person desiring to proceed to Spain and the Spanish Zone of Morocco. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings No. 5A, File No. 3P-75, Pol, June, 1947).

August, 1947

Passport naturalization in South West Africa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 378-379, File No. 7C-38, Pol., August, 1947).

October, 1947

German visas for representatives of His majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 742-43B, File No. 3P-172, Pol., October 1947).

November, 1947

Fee for the grant of an Egyptian visa. (WBA, Home-Political Department, Proceedings Nos. 296-97B, File No. 3P-39, Pol, November, 1947).

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (1873-1921)

In January, 1921, the Department of Agriculture and Industries was created and it functioned till March, 1937. From April, 1937, it became known as the Department of Agriculture, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness. The Department was further re-organised and from October, 1944, it became known as the Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries. In the present structure, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests combine to form the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forest.

AGRICULTURE BRANCH (1874-1921)

Until February, 1873, matters relating to agriculture were dealt with in the Revenue Department. In February, 1873, a separate Agriculture

Department was created, which functioned under the control of the Revenue Department. From May, 1874 to January, 1884, it functioned as a branch of the Finance Department. From February, 1884 to May, 1885, its proceedings are found under separate headings both in the Revenue and Finance Departments. From June, 1885, to December, 1920, it formed a separate Branch under the Revenue Department. From January, 1921, it formed a Branch of the newly created Department of Agriculture and Industries. Some illustrative examples of records relating to Africa are listed below:

December, 1879

Report on the experimental sowing of two species of *landolphia*, indigenous to Zanzibar, which yield India rubber. (WBA, Agriculture, L.R. Proceedings No. 3B, December, 1879).

October, 1886

Algerian date-Palm cultivation in India. (WBA, Agriculture, L.R. Proceedings Nos. 33-34, October 1886).

December, 1902

Researches by H.A. Bailey in Natal on experimental cultivation of indigo seed. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 1-19, December, 1902).

November, 1903

Reward of Rs. 1000 to E.F. Watson for invention of a machine for the treatment of Natal indigo seed. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 1-3, November, 1903).

January, 1904

Note on the treatment of Natal indigo seed to ensure germination. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 40-45, January, 1904).

January, 1904

Regulations on cattle disease and the importation of livestock into Mauritius. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 158-60, January, 1904).

April, 1908

Supply of Tussar silk to Deputy Commissioner of Uganda and East Africa. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 10-12B, April, 1908).

November, 1912

Nomination of a Bengal veterinary graduate for temporary appointment under the Zanzibar Government (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 29-36B, November, 1912).

June, 1914

Removal of prohibition imposed by the Government of Mauritius against cattle on certain conditions. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 102-105B, File No. 45-4, June, 1914).

June, 1916

Regulations in force in Mauritius in connection with the importation of animals. (WBA, Agriculture, Proceedings Nos. 68-72B, File No. 10R-5, June, 1916).

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (1886-1945)

The Local Self-Government Act was passed in 1885 and in the following year the Local Self-Government Department was created. The functions of this Department were split up into two branches. The Municipal Branch was responsible for the administration of the Local Self Government Act in urban areas, while the Local Self-Government Branch was entrusted with the execution of that Act in rural areas. The Proceedings of the two Branches are arranged separately until 1945, after which they are amalgamated with the Proceedings of the Local Board Branch. Among other things, this Department dealt with Annual Reports relating to Municipalities. Some examples of records bearing on Africa are given below.

March, 1913

Report on Blackwater Fever in Southern Nigeria. (WBA, Local Self-Government Department, F.N. S. IR-27, Proceedings No. 64B, March 1913).

May, 1915

Plague in Queenstown, South Africa. (WBA, Local Self-Government Department, F.Nos. S-2, P-12, Proceedings No. 37B, May, 1915).

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- i) *Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal Parts I-II*, Calcutta, 1977, 1976).
- II) D.A. Low, J.C. Iltis, and M.D. Wainwright (eds). *A Guide to National and State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1969

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