



Founding of the Punjab Public Library, Lahore

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Abstract

This paper, using primary sources of historical evidence, traces the founding of the Punjab Public Library, Lahore. It briefly reviews the beginnings of subscription libraries, book clubs, station libraries and libraries for Western-Oriented Gentry (WOGs). The antecedents of the Punjab Public Library are dealt with. These led to the government initiative to create this library which had some unique features different from its contemporaries. It deals with its special features which were distinct from other contemporary libraries. Eight archival documents are reproduced in the paper. A fuller history of this library still needs to be written.

Keywords: Public libraries; Punjab Public Library; History; Pakistan

Introduction

The development of modern public libraries in South Asia is a very fascinating subject which has not been written about in full detail. There is a general lack of research literature based on primary sources. Most of what we find is derived from secondary sources that tend to be repetitious, sometime reporting historical facts that are inaccurate.

The crude idea of 'public libraries' as it was used in South Asia reflected its origin in Europe. The European experience, which began with missionary sponsored free and socially sponsored subscription libraries, was later taken over by the free tax-supported public libraries around 1850. In South Asia, the same idea marched behind the European traders and Christian missionaries that were looking for large clusters of customers, both commercial and spiritual. The traders, with whatever ultimate designs, were accompanied by superior knowledge: industrial, scientific, military, and later on political. The local environment in these areas had deteriorated and was in disarray. The weak Mughal or smaller rulers willingly allowed these trading forces to establish themselves in several cities along the southern coast. The political designs of the British matured in the occupation of Bengal in 1757 that continued to expand to other parts of India.

When did libraries accessible to the general public begin in the European dominated areas? It has been reported that in Calcutta a circulating library was created by the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge in 1709 and a circulating library by John Andrew in 1770 (Kumar, 1977, pp.32, 35-36). As the British occupied more areas, they needed more officers for their bureaucracy. Many British officers, along with their families, were posted in cities and towns. As the need expanded, Indian officials were added to the ranks. This growth created a need for literature for the working and recreational reading of these individuals and also the educated Indian elite. This was the time when various types of libraries started to appear to cater to the needs of these individuals. I call these 'Libraries for WOGs' (Western-Oriented Gentry). Initially these were book clubs and subscription libraries which were open to those who donated their books to the collection or paid the annual membership fee. Later on, the government also started providing financial support to them. Such libraries were found in almost every city.

The first proposal to provide free access to the general public to use libraries was advanced by Lord Minto, the Governor-General, in 1811 which was rejected by the East India Company, the rulers of India (Anwar, 1990; Sharp, 1920). However, the establishment of subscription libraries for the use of WOGs, with limited financial support from the government continued in urban centers wherever the need was felt. It may be noted that the Sikh ruled areas of Punjab and the adjoining territory up to Peshawar were taken over by the British on March 29, 1849. It was then that subscription libraries began to be established in the urban areas of these annexed territories. This is what Mehta (1929, p. 64) wrote:

There existed several book-clubs at Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot maintained by private subscriptions. There was also a public library at Peshawar. Flourishing libraries existed at Ambala Cantonment, Ferozepur, and Simla. Most of these libraries were established after 1850.

The proceedings of the general meeting of the subscribers of the Peshawar library held on December 5, 1855 record that: "The funds and books belonging to the Staff Book Club were transferred to the library.... It was resolved that the library should be opened on the 1st January 1856, and that till then subscribers should be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of present stock of books now in charge of the Secretary" (Peshawar General Library, 1855).

It is interesting to note that the government on December 5, 1856 sent out a letter to collect information about such libraries. The letter sent out said that "Hon'ble the Court of Directors have expressed a desire to be furnished with a Statement of the places in the two Divisions of the Bengal Presidency and the Punjab where public libraries have been established, and of the assistance which has been given by Government towards their establishment" (India, Under-Secretary, 1856). The reply from the Commissioner of Lahore was: "I have honor to report ... that there are no such libraries in the districts of the Lahore Division. There are however various Book Clubs and Libraries ... which are entirely supported by private subscriptions, but they have never received grants-in-aid from Government" (Lahore, Commissioner and Superintendent, 1857).

Many writers (Bhatia, 1936; Kumar, 1977; Mehta, 1929), using a government document (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884) simply state that the Punjab Public Library was established in 1884. The present writer has not yet come across any writing that traces the developments that led to the founding of the Punjab Public Library in that year. Did the idea for this very important development prop up in the vacuum?

Purpose and source material

The purpose of this paper is to identify some earlier developments that must have played some role in taking up the issue by the government and making a decision to establish the Punjab Public Library, Lahore. None of the previous writers links any pre-1884 developments with the creation of this library. This paper will not use secondary sources, except a few, because all later authors depend on secondary sources apart from the 1884 Resolution and essentially repeat the same facts.

The present paper, using archival sources and the evidence derived from primary sources, will try to accomplish several things. Copies of eight original public documents are attached with this paper as appendices for reference. An effort will be made to identify some of the antecedents that must have led to the idea of creating a library that would be different than those available in Lahore at that time. It will look at the vision that was behind establishing this library. It will also try to link this vision with certain developments that took place supporting that vision.

It must be admitted that the picture that would be painted in this paper can not be complete. There will still be a need for a rigorous search of archival material to write a fuller history of this idea.

Presentation and discussion of evidence

Antecedents of the public library idea

It has been mentioned above that book clubs and private subscription libraries started to develop in the Punjab immediately after the British occupation. Some of these will be mentioned here.

A printing press, known as the Lahore Chronicle Press, was established immediately after British occupation of the Punjab under British patronage with some shares owned mainly by leading indigenous business people. This was indicated by some papers available in the Punjab Archives (Punjab, Civil Secretariat, 1859). This press, managed by an Englishman, published many books, in both Oriental and English languages, a newspaper and a magazine. The *Lahore Chronicle*, a bi-weekly newspaper, was

begun in 1849 (Khurshid, 1963) which must have given the name to the press. The earliest example of a library mentioned in the archival records is that of the Lahore Chronicle Press. About 16 months after the annexation of the Punjab, the manager of the Lahore Chronicle Press writes that "I have placed the library, attached to the Lahore Chronicle Press, at the disposal of the public of this station, for two days in the week during the months of August and September. I propose to open it, in the cold weather for four days in each week, and entertain a hope that the collection may be of some use to the inhabitants, as there is at present no public library at Lahore" (Cope, 1850). In this letter, dated August 8, 1850, to the local British administration, he requests that copies of official publications may be supplied to him for the use of library visitors. This request was duly acknowledged and approved (Punjab, Board of Administration, 1850a) and 104 books were supplied during December 1850 for the 'Public Library' attached to the Lahore Chronicle Press to be made available for public reference (Punjab, Board of Administration, 1850b).

Another was the Anarkullee [Anarkali] Library which was begun as a Station Library in November 1858 in the Anarkali tomb building. It was a continuation of a Book Club (its date of creation is not known) which could not survive due to financial difficulties. As a consequence, "It was determined to commence a new institution which, from its lower rates of subscription, would be open to almost all members of the community" (Slugget, 1860).

The Lahore Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge (also known as Anjuman-e-Punjab) established a library on 21 January 1865. The management of this library, comprising of 10 members, one British and nine Indians, asked for a grant-in-aid of Rs.1,500 from the government (Leitner, 1865). The official concerned recommended a grant-in-aid of Rs.500 with these remarks (Punjab, Director of Public Instruction, 1865):

Dr. Leitner, and an influential body of Native gentlemen, resident at Lahore, hold themselves responsible for the management of the library for one year. ... The Library is open to the public, free of cost, at all hours of the day, and subscribers to the Society can take books away for home perusal under certain conditions. ... This Public Library seems to be gaining in popularity among the better educated classes of Natives, and it promises to be a useful engine of civilization.

It may be noted that the Anjuman-e-Punjab was different from the groups that organized or sponsored various book clubs and subscription libraries which were initiated and dominated by the British citizens. This society brought together indigenous leadership with the help of a few sympathetic British scholars with the mission to preserve and promote Oriental scholarship and learning. Later on, it played a very important role in the creation of the University of the Punjab. The expressions of "the better educated classes of Natives" and "a useful engine of civilization" are meaningful. To this colonial official, heading the educational system in the Punjab, the better educated natives needed to be civilized!

There is also a reference to "the free public library which formerly existed in the Chauburji at Lahore" which had run into financial difficulties. "The Lahore and Meean Meer Institute had paid off certain debts contracted by the old library committee, and had taken possession of the entire library" (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a). There are also some papers that refer to the improvement of the 'Lahore Library' (Punjab, Civil Secretariat, 1860). No further details are available about this library. The archival records need to be examined to establish its identity and nature.

The foregoing selective examples show that the beginnings of some sort of libraries (known as 'Station Staff', book club, society, subscription, and even business-based) accessible to at least the educated elite, both British and Indian, were established soon after the annexation of the Punjab. Some of these libraries allowed the educated Indians to consult their collection on-site without becoming subscribing members. This ground naturally worked as a springboard to launch libraries that were to be somewhat different than these.

Antecedents of the Punjab Public Library

It seems that the service provided by the book clubs, station staff, and subscription libraries must have fallen deficient in meeting the needs of those who used them and faced financial problems that could not be overcome by their managers. It is evident that the needs, in terms of both resources and funding, were growing to meet the user demands. The users of the services provided by these libraries were very influential persons. They must have discussed the issues among themselves and with the government officials. These deliberations must have examined a number of possible solutions. One needs to have access to the related papers, if these have survived, to understand as to what was going on.

Then, one fine morning, on 8 November 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, issues a very well thought-out resolution. One of the paragraphs of this Resolution reads (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884):

The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to establish at Lahore a Public Library of Reference which shall be open to all classes of the community. The Library would include official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds. The idea is not merely to combine in one place portions of departmental libraries not required for immediate reference by the several departments of Government, but to found an institution of a thoroughly public character which shall be of benefit to the province at large.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in the text of the Resolution, appoints a committee of six eminent persons, five British and one Indian, "to consider and advise upon this question", i.e., the establishment of a Public Library of Reference at Lahore.

Was there a book club or subscription library established earlier, perhaps bigger than others and managed by influential individuals, facing financial difficulties and eventually seeking government support or intervention? The meticulous and sustained activity that followed this Resolution, evident from the documents available, indicates that this development did not happen in a vacuum. This possibility is indicated by another paragraph of the Resolution which is as follows (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884):

5. The proposals formerly entertained in regard to a Central Library of reference should be further considered by the present Committee, and such recommendations made upon that subject as may seem suitable in the altered circumstances of the case.

The altered circumstances were the creation of the intended library. The Punjab Public Library, with a vision, completely different from those that had existed before, was thus born.

There are several related questions that need to be settled? Was there an immediate predecessor of the Punjab Public Library which was used as the basis for this new library? If there was, did it face financial difficulties to expand its resources and services and asked for government support? Was there, as evident from the paragraph reproduced above, a strong movement to create a Central Library for the whole of Punjab? Was there any suggestion to provide a legal basis to such an entity if created? These and such other questions can be answered by finding and studying archival records many years older than the 1884 Resolution.

Founding of the Punjab Public Library and its vision

Before we examine the founding principles of the Punjab Public Library, it seems appropriate to look at the pattern of public library development in British colonial India. As detailed in the foregoing sections, the earlier development was focused on catering to the reading and working needs of the Western-Oriented Gentry (WOGS) in a variety of forms such as proprietary libraries, subscription libraries, station (military) libraries, book clubs, etc. The case of a library, the Calcutta Public Library which eventually became the National Library of India in 1948, is pertinent to our discussion. The details of the development of this library are given by Kumar (1977) as follows. J. H. Stocquel, editor of the daily *Englishman* drafted a scheme in 1835 as a result of which "a public library was established ... in the apartment of Dr. E. P. Strang's house" (p. 53) which was made open to the public in 1836 (p. 54). However, this library, owned by some proprietors, was managed by a council elected from the proprietors and subscribers. It was only in 1880 that its council made an appeal for a grant-in-aid of Rs.200 per month from the government (p. 67). Whether this grant was given is not known. In 1888, a suggestion was made "to transfer ... the library ... to the Municipality of Calcutta ... to be maintained ... as a free public library" (p. 74). It was only in 1899 that the government through "Lord Curzon purchased the shares of the proprietors of Calcutta Public Library" (p. 79). This was the first time the government took direct interest in this library. Three years later, it became the Imperial Library under an Act after paying Rs.500 to each founder subscriber (p. 80).

The development of the Punjab Public Library followed a totally different course. Some details still need to be unearthed from the archives. However, there are certain clear-cut features that emerged as a result of the 1884 Resolution. These features include: popular movement, strong government initiative, independent library building, public funding, collection development and organization, free access to all, a

central library, and the appointment of a librarian. These developments need to be briefly recorded until a fuller history of this institution is written.

Popular movement: In addition to the antecedents mentioned above, a very strong popular movement for the creation of a university in the Punjab province had developed after the creation of universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857. As a result, the government decided, in August 1869, "that an institution be provided at Lahore, under some such title as the "University College", having power to grant certificates", but not degrees (Bruce, 1933, pp. 9-10). This college was subsequently expanded and renamed as the University of the Punjab in 1882 (Anwar, 1982). During these years the proposals for creating a public library must have been discussed in the public circles of which the government officials were aware. That is why the 1884 Resolution acknowledges that "The proposals formerly entertained in regard to a Central Library of reference should be further considered by the present committee" (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884). This does not seem to have happened in the case of other public libraries created earlier in British India.

Considering the material presented earlier, it is reasonable to conclude that there was a persuasive public demand, supported by some sympathetic and forward-looking Englishmen, for the development of educational and related institutions in the Punjab. The development of freely available public libraries was part of that initiative the cognizance of which was taken by the government in due course of time. As a result, the Punjab Public Library was created in 1884 through a Resolution issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The library was inaugurated by him on December 31, 1885. On this occasion, a number of worthy donations in the form of valuable collections were made by eminent locals as well as some Englishmen. Among others, these included 75 books given by the previous governor, the personal library of Sardar Atar Singh, Rais of Bhador, and 2,500 books donated by the famous publisher, Nawal Kishore. These collections consisted of rare and valuable Urdu and Persian publications. It may be interesting to note that the first book entered into the library records was *Dar al-Shifa*, a book in Punjabi (Sajid, p. 5-6). Donations in books and money continued to flow to the library throughout of its history.

Strong government initiative: The 1884 Resolution demonstrates a strong official commitment "to found an institution of a thoroughly public character which shall be of benefit to the Province at large" (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884). "This institution has been established, at the desire and with the assistance of the Punjab Government, in order to provide a Public Library for the use of all classes in the province" (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884b, p. 2). The Committee asked the government "(a) to pay a temporary establishment; and (b) to make a grant to the library for the present and future years" (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a, p. 3). The library was registered as a society under the ACT XXI of 1860. Its governing body consisted of 19 highly placed individuals - 13 British and six Indian. They included two judges, four professors, and three lawyers, with the Chief Secretary to Punjab Government and the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Gujranwala on it (Punjab Public Library, 1891a). A perusal of the names indicates the importance given to the newly established library.

The strong interest of the government in the Punjab Public Library is also evident from the fact that even the minutes of the meetings of its Committee were published in the Punjab Government Gazette. It may be noted that, according to the constitution of the Punjab Public Library, the Government was its legal owner. The related provisions are as follows (Punjab Public Library, 1891b):

19. The Punjab Government shall, in consideration of its interest, in the "Punjab Public Library," have the reversionary right in the books, furniture and other property of the Library in the event of its dissolution, and shall further have power to dispose of the same in such manner as to it may seem fit, and as shall be in accordance with law.

20. The Library may be dissolved with the consent of the Punjab Government, but not otherwise.

Independent library building: The importance given to the library is reflected in the building that it occupies and who owns it. The Committee, which was established by the 1884 Resolution and authorized to "select a place in Lahore for the accommodation of the Library" (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884), decided in its first meeting as follows (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a):

It was considered that the first step necessary towards the formation of a Public Library at Lahore, was to obtain the use of a suitable building which could be used until a special building should be

erected for the purpose. The Committee thought that the Lawrence or Montgomery Hall was not well situated for a public library, as they were too far from the city and the public offices. It was suggested that the Chauburji near the Museum, which had for many years been used as a library building, and which was at present unoccupied, might be available. It was agreed that the Chauburji building would meet the requirements of the committee for some time to come; and the Secretary was requested to address the Commissioner of Lahore, and other local authorities, with a view to having the building made over to the committee as soon as possible.

The government eventually "sanctioned the transfer of the building to the Committee, and that the President was authorized to take possession at once" (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884b). It is irony of fate that the majestic Montgomery Hall which was not considered suitable in 1884 was turned over to a new library one hundred years later. The Mughal structure, known as Chauburji, still stands in the compound of the Punjab Public Library and is being used along with three other buildings added later. Such a status was not achieved by the Calcutta Public Library for quite some time.

Public funding: The provision of public funds is an indicator of the government interest in any public service and a guarantee for its continuity and further development. The 1884 Resolution stipulates that "The Committee ... will consider what grant should be asked for out of Provincial funds" (Punjab Lieutenant-Governor, 1884, item 6). In pursuance of this guideline, the Committee, in its first meeting held on November 8, 1884, decided (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a, p. 3):

12. It was agreed that Government should be asked:-

- (a) to pay a temporary establishment; and
- (b) to make a grant to the library for the present and future years.

In order to give the library a fair opportunity of being placed on a satisfactory footing to commence with, it was thought that Rs.5,000 would be necessary in the present year, and Rs.10,000 next year. Government was also to be asked:-

- (c) to put the library fund on the basis of an excluded local fund in the public accounts;
- (d) to give the Committee complete authority to deal with all monies granted to it, whether for books or establishments;
- (e) to grant the Committee authority to purchase books direct from Europe.

In its second meeting held on December 17, 1884, the Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs.600 for the purchase of some furniture and fittings (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884b, item 3) which meant that the funding had been provided by the Government. It is also interesting that the Government had recommended that the District Boards in the province should make contributions to the library fund, a practice which had continued throughout the life of the library (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1891, item 4; Rahim Khan, 1971).

Collection development and organization: The 1884 Resolution not only desired the rapid growth of the book collection but was also concerned about its quality when it stipulated that (Punjab. Lieutenant-Governor, 1884):

Individuals, departments and institutions, whether at Lahore or in any other parts of the Province, will be invited to subscribe books to form the nucleus of the Library. Arrangements will be made for the selection of books out of those which may be offered in the first instance by the Committee, and subsequently by a Librarian and a Standing Committee at Lahore.

The Punjab Public Library Committee discussed issues of the scope of the collection and the method of its classification in its very first meeting. The library encouraged and received donations of books from both individuals and institutions (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a, items, 5, 8 and 16). These details amply point out a concerted effort to develop very quickly a reasonably good library through both public and private collaboration. Such coordinated work is rarely seen in the development of other libraries at that time.

Free access to all: The spirit of a public library is to be open to all the members of the community in which it is established. The 1884 Resolution begins with a 'mission' statement that the library "shall be

open to all classes of the community [and] should be open to the public without charge, subject only to such guarantees for the respectability of the persons using it as the committee may recommend, and may be approved by Government” (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884). This mission was further strengthened by the Memorandum of Association in the following words (Punjab Public Library, 1891a):

- (a) To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds.
- (b) To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge.

The subscribers and life members were allowed to borrow books under certain conditions (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a, item 7). It is apparent from the provisions reported above that this library was to be different from the Calcutta Public Library in terms of free access to the public right from its beginning.

A central library: The possibility of establishing a Central Library, perhaps for the use of officials, was being discussed in official and public circles prior to the issuance of the 1884 Resolution. The idea was to create a ‘Central Library of Reference’ for the whole province. The 1884 Resolution acknowledges those discussions as follows (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884):

- 5. The proposals formerly entertained in regard to a Central Library of reference should be further considered by the present Committee, and such recommendations made upon that subject as may seem suitable in the altered circumstances of the case.

What was meant by making suitable recommendations in the altered circumstances? The change was the creation of the Punjab Public Library. Was the government giving a hint to the Committee that they might consider and recommend this library to be the Central Library? Asking the District Boards to contribute funds towards the maintenance of the Punjab Public Library and making it open all the people of the province point to that. The Punjab Public Library Committee deliberated on this issue in its first meeting. Its minutes include the following details (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a, item6):

- 6. The best means of collecting books for the Library were then considered. Mr. Ibbetson stated that he had a number of books in the Book Depot which had been supplied for the purposes of the Central Library, in anticipation of its being formed.

A number of catalogues of the libraries attached to Government offices and departments, which had been collected in the course of correspondence which had resulted in the Resolution of Government constituting the committee, were laid before the meeting. It was decided that each catalogue should be sent to two members of the committee for examination, and that they would be asked to mark such books as were not required for the Central Library. When this had been done the offices and departments would be invited to contribute such of the remainder, as were not indispensable necessary for official purposes, to the Central Library.

The Secretary was requested to report to the committee as to what other libraries should be invited to send their catalogues to the Committee and to make contributions.

Was the proposal for creating a Central Library of reference, for the use of officials, abandoned after the foundation of the Punjab Public Library? The available documents are silent on this.

The central library idea was picked up by the All-India Conference of Librarians held in Lahore in 1918 and became the subject of one of its resolutions (All-India Conference, 1918) which “recommended the establishment of provincial central libraries and it was decided in consultation with the Punjab Government that the Punjab Public Library should act as the Central Library for the Punjab, N.W.F. & the Punjab states. The scheme operated very usefully till it had to be abandoned on account of financial stringency” (Bhatia, 1936). This subject is treated in much more detail by Labhaya (1933). Again, this was a unique feature of this library.

Appointment of a librarian: A library without adequate staff led by a librarian can not provide suitable service to its clients. The 1884 Resolution realized it fully well and mentioned the role of the librarian in collection development and further provided that the Committee should consider as to “what should be done in regard to the appointment of a Librarian and any clerks or menial establishment which

may be thought necessary" (Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, 1884, items 4 and 6). The question of initial staff was taken up by the Committee in its first meeting (Punjab Public Library Committee, 1884a, item 4):

4. The question of establishments was then considered. After some discussion, it was agreed that a clerk and messenger should be engaged at once, and that, if necessary, a daftari and chaukidar might be entertained; an expenditure of Rs.60 per mensem being thought sufficient to begin with.

The President remarked that the appointment of a Librarian would require careful consideration. If possible the person selected should be an Oriental scholar. The consideration of the matter might, however, be very well deferred for some time.

Later on, the Committee sanctioned the temporary establishment (Punjab Library Committee, 1884b, item 4). So, this library began with a full-time staff paid from its own budget.

Concluding remarks

The foregoing sections amply bring out some unique features of the Punjab Public Library which were not only forward-looking but were progressive in comparison with any contemporary library in British India. This library enjoyed both official and private support and continued to flourish in the coming decades. This paper has tried briefly to look at the beginnings of the library in both its historical and contemporary environment. There is still a need to write a fuller history of this unique institution.

Ultimately, the Government of Punjab using its reversionary rights took over its full managerial control in 2009, after 125 years and re-named it as the "Government Punjab Public Library Lahore" - an interesting name (Punjab, Higher Education Department, 2009).

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Appendix 1

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (General) Department, No. 2793, dated Lahore, 6th November 1884.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to establish at Lahore a Public Library of Reference which shall be open to all classes of the community. The Library would include official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds. The idea is not merely to combine in one place portions of departmental libraries not required for immediate reference by the several departments of Government, but to found an institution of a thoroughly public character which shall be of benefit to the Province at large.

2. A Committee is hereby appointed to consider and advise upon this question, consisting of the following members:—

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Wace,	<i>President.</i>
Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson,	} <i>Members.</i>
„ E. W. Parker,	
„ S. Wheeler,	
Pandit Rám Naráin,	
The Offg. Secy. to Govt.,	

An Assistant Commissioner will be appointed Secretary to the Committee which has power to add to its number.

3. The following suggestions are made with a view to guide the Committee in its deliberations.

4. The Library should be open to the public without charge, subject only to such guarantees for the respectability of the persons using it as the Committee may recommend, and may be approved by Government. Persons who wish to take books out of the Library may be required to subscribe, the subscriptions so collected being utilized for the maintenance and office establishment of the place and for the purchase of new books from time to time. Individuals, departments and institutions, whether at Lahore or in any other parts of the Province, will be invited to subscribe books to form the nucleus of the Library. Arrangements will be made for the selection of books out of those which may be offered in the first instance by the Committee, and subsequently by a Librarian and a Standing Committee at Lahore.

5. The proposals formerly entertained in regard to a Central Library of reference should be further considered by the present Committee, and such recommendations made upon that subject as may seem suitable in the altered circumstances of the case.

6. The Committee now appointed will select a place in Lahore for the accommodation of the Library; will consider what grant should be asked for out of Provincial funds, and what should be done in regard to the appointment of a Librarian and any clerks or menial establishment which may be thought necessary; and will prepare draft rules for the management of the Library and submit a complete project to Government, making recommendations for sanction on all points which may require settlement.

7. The first meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 12th November, at 3 P. M., in the Civil Secretariat.

8. The Committee has power to correspond direct with any Departments and Institutions which would be likely to help in the scheme.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated for the information and guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and the Members of the Committee; also that it be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Appendix 2

I.—MEETING, 1884.

*Proceedings of the Committee appointed by Punjab Government Resolution
No. 2798, dated Lahore, the 8th November 1884.*

The first meeting of the Committee appointed to consider and advise upon the question of establishing, at Lahore, a Public Library of Reference, to be open to all classes of the community, was held at the Civil Secretariat, Lahore, on Wednesday, the 12th November 1884, at 3 p. m.

There were present :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, *President*.

And the following members :—

C. L. Tupper, Esquire, c. s., Secretary to Government.

D. C. J. Ibbetson, Esquire.

Stephen Wheeler, Esquire.

Pandit Rāuk Narāin.

E. W. Parker, Esquire.

1. The Resolution of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Home (General) Department, No. 2798, dated Lahore, the 8th November 1884, appointing the Committee and convening the first meeting, was read.

2. The Committee appointed Mr. Parker to be acting Secretary, pending the nomination by Government of an Assistant Commissioner to that office, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

3. It was considered that the first step necessary towards the formation of a Public Library at Lahore, was to obtain the use of a suitable building which could be used until a special building should be erected for the purpose. The Committee thought that the Lawrence or Montgomery Halls were not well situated for a public library, as they were too far from the city and public offices. It was suggested that the Chauburji near the Museum, which had for many years been used as a library building, and which was at present unoccupied, might be available. It was agreed that the Chauburji building would meet the requirements of the Committee for some time to come; and the Secretary was requested to address the Commissioner of Lahore, and other local authorities, with a view to having the building made over to the Committee as soon as possible.

4. The question of establishments was then considered. After some discussion, it was agreed that a clerk and messenger should be engaged at once, and that, if necessary, a daftri and chaukidar might be entertained; an expenditure of Rs. 60 per mensem being thought sufficient to begin with.

The President remarked that the appointment of a Librarian would require careful consideration. If possible the person selected should be an Oriental scholar. The consideration of the matter might, however, be very well deferred for some time.

5. The method of classification which should be adopted was discussed. Mr. Tupper laid an extract from an article on "the Classification of Literature," published in the *Nineteenth Century* for October 1884, before the meeting. Mr. Wheeler put in a paper showing the method which he had adopted in the Lahore and Meean Meer Institute Library. Mr. Parker put in a paper showing the system followed in the Punjab Secretariat.

Mr. Ibbetson thought the best plan was to arrange the books according to size merely, and that the classification should be confined to the catalogue and index. The catalogue would be arranged according to author's names, and would give the full title of each work; to this would be added a classification according to subjects, in which every work would be shown under the

(2)

head of every leading word relating to it and under each subject which might be appropriate. By this system every advantage of classification was obtained and at the same time space was economised. The index would contain references to the number of the work in the catalogue.

Mr. Wheeler was of opinion that the works should be arranged in the shelves according to subjects.

After some consideration it was decided that Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Wheeler should draw up notes expressing their respective views on the subject; and that, after they had interchanged notes, they should submit suggestions to the Committee. The Secretary was instructed to print the notes which should be drawn up and circulate them to the members for any remarks they might wish to make.

In agreeing to this arrangement Mr. Tupper said that the subject was not one which need be disposed of immediately; and the President agreed in this view.

6. The best means of collecting books for the Library were then considered. Mr. Ibbetson stated that he had a number of books in the Book Depôt, which had been supplied for the purposes of the Central Library, in anticipation of its being formed. Mr. Tupper thought that the Committee should make early application to Government for Mr. Tolbert's library, which was one of much value.

A number of catalogues of the libraries attached to Government offices and departments, which had been collected in the course of the correspondence which had resulted in the Resolution of Government constituting the Committee, were laid before the meeting. It was decided that each catalogue should be sent to two members of the Committee for examination, and that they should be asked to mark such books as were not required for the Central Library. When this had been done the offices and departments would be invited to contribute such of the remainder, as were not indispensably necessary for official purposes, to the Central Library.

The Secretary was requested to report to the Committee as to what other libraries should be invited to send their catalogues to the Committee and to make contributions.

7. As to the question of lending out books, Colonel Wace thought that no book, of which there were not two or more copies, should be allowed to leave the Library; Mr. Wheeler was of opinion that this would unnecessarily restrict the usefulness of the institution. He thought the lending out of books should be encouraged under proper safeguards against loss and damage. The library would be useless to persons not actually resident in Lahore, unless this were done; while people in Lahore would be deprived of a great convenience. Mr. Ibbetson considered the proper course to be to mark specified books of high value, or which could not be easily replaced, as not to be removed from the library; subject to the proviso that any person or authority contributing such a work should have the privilege of borrowing it at any time.

Mr. Wheeler proposed that, in addition to Mr. Ibbetson's suggestion, a deposit of Rs. 16 should be required from any one who desired to borrow books. This sum would be returned when the depositor ceased to use the library. Any loss or damage would be covered by this deposit. He stated that this was the course followed in Allahabad and elsewhere, and had been found to work satisfactorily. This deposit would of course be separate from any monthly subscription which might be demanded from persons desiring to borrow books.

It was decided to accept the suggestions made by Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Wheeler.

8. With regard to the kind of works which should be collected, Mr. Tupper thought that the object was to create a library of research, which should be very

Appendix 3

THE PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

II. MEETING, 1884.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Punjab Public Library was held at the Settlement Office, Lahore, on Wednesday, the 17th December 1884, at 5-30 P. M.

There were present—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. WACE, *President.*

C. L. TUPPER, Esq., C.S., B.A., *Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., C.S., B.A., *Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.*

PANDIT RAM NARAIN.

STEPHEN WHEELER, Esq., F.R.G.S.

E. W. PARKER, Esq., *Acting Secretary.*

1. The proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 12th November last, which had been printed and circulated to members, were laid on the table. Mr. Ibbetson thought that paragraph 6 of the Proceedings required modification, and several other members considered that the method of dealing with catalogues which had been adopted was not satisfactory. It was accordingly agreed that Offices and Departments should be invited to make over to the Punjab Public Library all books which were not required by them as works of current reference, and that they should be asked to mark off on their catalogues the works retained, and return the latter to the Secretary of the Committee.

2. The Secretary laid the correspondence regarding the Chauburji building, before the meeting. The local authorities saw no objection to making it over to the Committee for the purposes of the Punjab Public Library, subject to the orders of Government. Mr. Tupper informed the meeting that Government had sanctioned the transfer of the building to the Committee, and that the President was authorized to take possession at once.

3. The sum of Rs. 600 was sanctioned for the purchase of such furniture and fittings as were required at once.

4. The temporary establishment entertained by the Secretary, for the past and current months, was sanctioned.

5. Notes on "classification" by Messrs. Ibbetson and Wheeler, which had been printed, were laid before the meeting. The Secretary was instructed to circulate them and to bring them up for consideration at the next meeting.

6. An Executive Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wheeler, Parker, and the Secretary (an Assistant Commissioner), was appointed, and was authorized to dispose of current work, and to refer to the President whenever it considered it necessary to do so.

The expenditure of the sum of Rs. 600, sanctioned by Resolution 3; the entertainment of temporary establishment, until the further orders of the Committee; and the arrangement of the books, pending the final adoption of a system of classification and registers, were left to the Executive Sub-Committee.

(2)

7. The following prospectus was approved, and was ordered to be published :—

PROSPECTUS.

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, *President*.

Members.

The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

D. C. J. Ibbetson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

E. W. Parker, Esquire, District Judge, Lahore.

S. Wheeler, Esquire, F.A.G.S., Editor, *Civil and Military Gazette*.

Pandit Rām Narāin, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab.

J. Lockwood Kipling, Esquire, Principal of the School of Art.

THE LIBRARY.

This Institution has been established, at the desire and with the assistance of the Punjab Government, in order to provide a Public Library for the use of all classes in the Province.

Admission to the Reading-Room is free; and books will be lent out subject to rules and subscriptions, which can be ascertained on application to the Librarian.

A large contribution of books and pecuniary support have been promised by Government; but the Committee earnestly appeal to the public for further contributions of books, both European and Oriental.

Privileges will be given to Donors of twenty Volumes and upwards.

Assistance is especially desired towards securing a complete collection of books relating to India and the East.

Societies, Institutions and Departments of Government are invited to contribute.

Donors of books may make it a condition of the donation that any of the books they give shall not be lent out, except to the Donor.

Communications should be addressed to—The Secretary, Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

8. The following rules relating to the Reading-Room and to the Lending out of Books were sanctioned :—

THE READING-ROOM.

The Reading-Room is open to the Public, free of charge.

Books may not be removed from the shelves by any one except the Librarian.

Catalogues and application forms are on the table. The Librarian will get any book for which a form is handed to him; and books must be returned to him before leaving.

The Committee will exclude from the building persons who disregard any rules or damage the property of the Library.

CLOSED DAYS :—Queen's Birthday; also from 1st to 7th October, and from 1st to 7th April.

DAILY HOURS :—In the winter 8 A. M. to noon and 3 to 10 P. M., and in the hot weather 6 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 10 P. M.

RULES FOR LENDING OUT BOOKS.

Books will be issued on the following conditions :—

1. An applicant must deposit Rs. 10 with the Secretary. The deposit will be liable to forfeit for injury or loss of a book, or for breach of any of the rules.

(3)

2. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance, which may be compounded for by a donation of Rs. 25.

3. Not more than six volumes may be kept out on one subscription.

4. Residents at Lahore, or Meean Meer, shall return within 20 days, every book so taken out. To residents at other places ten days longer will be allowed. But all books lent out must be returned by the 30th September and 31st March, each year.

5. The cost of forwarding books will be recovered by sending them by Value Payable Post. Any charges due under Rules 1 and 2 may be added.

6. Books may not be transferred from one person to another.

7. The Committee will reserve from issue, under these rules, new or valuable books, at their discretion.

8. Forms of application for books can be supplied, and their use is requested, but is not obligatory.

Deposits under Rule 1 (if free of claims) will be returned, on request, to persons who have no books of the Library in their possession.

9. The Draft Rules for the *Committee* and *Librarian* were referred to the Executive Sub-Committee for report.

E. W. PARKER,
Secretary,
Punjab Public Library Committee.

Appendix 4

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

: IV—MEETING, 1891.

President :

1. The Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, LL. D.

Members :

2. Colonel C. Beadon.
3. J. Sims, Esquire.
4. Mián Chirágh Din.
5. M. A. Stein, Esquire, Ph. D.
6. W. P. Dickson, Esquire, M. D.
7. Havelock Charles, Esquire, M. D.
8. Sheikh Nának Bakhsh, Khán Bahádur.
9. Pandit Jwála Datta Parshád Goswámi.
10. C. L. Tupper, Esquire, C. S.
11. Diwán Narendra Náth, M. A.
12. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Esquire, C. S.
13. E. W. Parker, Esquire.
14. J. L. Kipling, Esquire, C. I. E.
15. J. E. Hilton, Esquire, M. I. C. E.
16. F. C. Channing, Esquire, C. S.
17. Dr. Brij Lal Ghose, Rái Bahádur.
18. Pandit Amar Náth.
19. T. C. Lewis, Esquire, M. A.

A meeting of the Committee of the Punjab Public Library was held in the Library on Tuesday, the 4th August 1891, at 7 p. m.

There were present :

Dr. Brij Lal Ghose, Rái Bahádur (in the Chair).

Sheikh Nának Bakhsh, Khán Bahádur.

Pandit Jwála Datta Parshád Goswámi.

1. The accounts for July 1891 were examined and passed.
2. With reference to letter No. 41, dated 8th July 1891, from Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, it was resolved that the Library be re-registered under Act XXI of 1860.

The Revised Rules of the Library, drawn up in connexion with the correspondence ending with the above-quoted letter, were laid by the Secretary before the meeting and were approved. It was ordered that the Rules be sent to Government for approval, on receipt of which the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies will be requested to re-register the Society. Also that Government be asked to accord formal sanction to the remission of the registration fee.

3. The following donations were reported and acknowledged with thanks :—

Sayad Muhammad Latif, Khán Bahádur, his work "History of the Punjab,"		
Dr. M. A. Stein	...	2 Volumes.
J. G. Gilbertson, Esquire	...	Some volumes of magazines "Tit Bit" and "Great Thoughts," &c.
Lála Diwán Chand	...	1 Volume.

4. The following announcements were made :—

New Life Member :

Sayad Faqir Jamál-ud-din.

New annual subscribers :

Lála Hem Ráj, B. A.

Dr. W. R. Clark.

LAHORE :

The 10th August 1891.

F. MAITLAND,

Secretary, Punjab Public Library.

Appendix 5

2. REGISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES
PUNJAB.

I hereby certify that, pursuant to the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 a revised Memorandum of Association of PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY with a copy of Revised Rules and Regulations of the Society has this day been filed and Registered and that the PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY as now constituted has been duly registered as a Society under the Act.

Given under my hand and seal the seventh day of SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Fee Rs. Nil; Rs.50/- remitted by off: Jr.Secy Letter No. 57 dated 24.8.1891.

Sd/-Illegible.

Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Punjab.

7-9-1891

Appendix 6

RULES OF THE PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND COMMITTEE.

1. The Committee shall consist of not less than 11 members including the President and Secretary.
2. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, shall be *ex-officio* members.
3. The Municipality of Lahore, the Punjab University, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Committee of the Lahore and Meean Meer Institute shall each nominate a member. The members so appointed may be changed from time to time by the authorities nominating them.
4. The life members shall annually elect two members to be on the Committee for one year.
5. The remaining members will be nominated by Government, who will also appoint the President.
6. The Committee shall appoint its own Secretary.
7. Standing Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the Committee to carry on the management of the different departments of the Library.
8. The Secretary shall be a member of every Sub-Committee.
9. A meeting of the Committee shall be held on the 1st Monday in every month.
Three members shall form a quorum.
10. A special meeting of the Committee may be called by the President or a Sub-Committee at a week's notice.
11. A general meeting of the life members and Committee shall be held once a year in the month of December, and at the meeting the two annual members to represent the life members shall be elected. Absent life members may vote at the election by proxy.
12. The current business of the Committee to be brought up at each monthly meeting shall include the examination of the accounts, of the suggestion books, of orders to book-sellers, of branches of the rules, &c.
13. The funds shall be kept in the name of the Punjab Public Library by the Bank of Bengal, or as the Committee may from time to time direct.
14. All cheques shall be signed by the Secretary and a member of the Committee appointed by it for the purpose.
15. Expenditure on fixed charges, for which sanction already exists, and on contingencies up to a limit of Rs. 50 a month, may be incurred on the joint authority of the persons empowered to sign cheques. All other expenditure requires the previous sanction of the Committee.
16. A donation of money of Rs. 50 or upwards, or of books not already in the Library accepted by the Committee and valued by it as worth not less than Rs. 50, shall entitle the donor to the privileges of a life member.
17. Any donor of books may make it a condition of the donation that any of the books he gives shall not be lent out except to himself.
18. Life members shall be exempt from payment of deposits, subscriptions and other fees required by the rules.
19. The Punjab Government shall, in consideration of its interest in the "Punjab Public Library," have the reversionary right in the books, furniture and other property of the Library in the event of its dissolution, and shall further have power to dispose of the same in such manner as to it may seem fit, and as shall be in accordance with law.
20. The Library may be dissolved with the consent of the Punjab Government, but not otherwise.

II.—THE READING-ROOM.

1. The Reading-Room is open to the public free of charge.
2. Books may not be removed from the shelves by any one except the Librarian.
3. Catalogues and application forms are on the table. The Librarian will get any book for which a form is handed to him; and books must be returned to him before leaving.
4. The Committee will exclude from the building persons who disregard any rules or who damage the property of the Library.
5. CLOSED DAYS:—Queen's Birthday, also from 1st to 7th October, and from 1st to 7th April inclusive.
6. DAILY HOURS:—In the winter 8 A.M. to noon and 3 to 8 P.M., and in the hot weather 7 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M., and on Sunday 2 to 6 P.M.

III.—RULES FOR LENDING OUT BOOKS.

Books will be issued on the following conditions:—

1. An applicant must deposit Rs. 10 with the Secretary. The deposit will be liable to forfeit for injury or loss of a book, or for breach of any of the rules. Books lost must be replaced or paid for.
2. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance, which may be compounded for by a donation of Rs. 25.
3. Not more than six volumes may be kept out on one subscription.
4. Residents at Lahore or Meean Meer shall return within one month every book so taken out. To residents at other places ten days longer will be allowed. But all books lent out must be returned by the 30th September and 31st March each year.
5. The cost of forwarding books will be recovered by sending them by Value Payable Post. Any charges due under Rules 1 and 2 may be added.
6. Books may not be transferred from one person to another.
7. The Committee will reserve from issue, under these rules, new or valuable books, at its discretion.
8. Forms of application for books can be supplied, and their use is requested, but is not obligatory.
9. Deposits under Rule 1 (if free of claims) will be returned on request to persons who have no books of the Library in their possession.

F. MAITLAND,
Secretary, Punjab Public Library.

Appendix 7

Memorandum of Association of the Punjab Public
Library, Lahore.*Registered under Act XXI of 1860.*

1. The name of the Society is the Punjab Public Library.
2. The objects of the Society are—
 - (a) To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds.
 - (b) To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge.
3. The names, addresses and occupations of the governing body, as at present constituted, to whom the management of the affairs of the Society is entrusted, are the following:—

Names, addresses and occupations.	Nominated or elected by
<i>President.</i>	
1. The Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore	Punjab Government.
<i>Members.</i>	
2. Colonel C. Baulon, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore	<i>Ex officio.</i>
3. J. Sime, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore...	Do.
4. Mián Ghirāgh Dīn, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore	Lahore Municipality.
5. M. A. Stein, Esquire, Pt. D., Registrar, Punjab University, Lahore.	Punjab University.
6. W. P. Dickson, Esquire, M. D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore.	Bishop of Lahore.
7. Havelock Charles, Esquire, M. D., Professor, Medical College, Lahore.	Committee of the Lahore and Meean Meer Institute.
8. Khān Bahādūr Sheikh Nānak Baksh, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, Lahore.	Life Members.
9. Pandit Jwala Datta Parshad Goswami, Rais of Lahore	Do.
10. C. L. Tupper, Esquire, C. S., Chief Secretary to Punjab Government, Lahore.	Punjab Government.
11. Divān Narendra Nāth, M. A., Assistant Commissioner, Moultan...	Do.
12. D. G. J. Ibbetson, Esquire, C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwāla.	Do.
13. E. W. Parker, Esquire, Divisional Judge, Lahore	Do.
14. J. L. Kipling, Esquire, C. I. E., Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.	Do.
15. J. E. Hilton, Esquire, M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Amritsar	Do.
16. F. C. Channing, Esquire, C. S., Divisional Judge, Amritsar ...	Do.
17. Dr. Brij Lal Ghose, Rāi Bahādūr, Professor, Medical College, Lahore.	Do.
18. Pandit Amar Nāth, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, Lahore ...	Do.
19. T. C. Lewis, Esquire, M. A., Principal, Government College, Lahore.	Do.

(2)

4. A copy of the Rules of the Punjab Public Library, duly certified to be a correct copy, is herewith annexed. These Rules may, with the sanction of the Punjab Government, be added to and amended by the Committee from time to time as may be necessary.

- (Sd).
- (1) W. H. RATTIGAN.
 - (2) M. A. STEIN.
 - (3) C. BEADQN, COLONEL.
 - (4) JWALA DATTA PARSHAD.
 - (5) BRIJ LAL GHOSE, RAJ BAHADUR.
 - (6) SHEIKH NANAK BAKUSH,
KHAN BAHADUR.
 - (7) W. P. DICKSON.

Appendix 8

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

V.—MEETING 1891.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Punjab Public Library was held in the Library on Tuesday, the 13th October 1891, at 6 p. m.

There were present:—

Dr. W. P. Dickson (in the chair).
Pandit Jawála Datta Prasháda Goswámi.
Mián Chirágh Dín.

1. The accounts for August and September 1891 were examined and passed.
2. Letter dated 6th August 1891, from Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, asking for return of "The Ibis," an Ornithological Journal, presented by him to the Library, and stating his willingness to give the Institution in return a sum of Rs. 100 for the purpose of purchasing new books, was laid on the table by the Secretary. It was resolved that the Journal be returned to Colonel Marshall, and that his kind offer be accepted.
3. Read letter No. 57, dated 24th August 1891, from the Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, communicating approval of the revised rules and Memorandum of Association, and stating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to remit the registration fee of Rs. 50 for the re-registration of the Society; also letter No. 57, dated 12th September 1891, from the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, intimating that the Society had been re-registered under Act XXI of 1869.
Ordered that the correspondence be filed.
4. With reference to docket No. 320, dated 18th September 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, forwarding a copy of a Resolution passed by the District Board reducing the grant to the Library from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10; the Secretary was directed to address the Deputy Commissioner again, pointing out the benefit received from the Institution by those students of the Rohtak District, who carry on their education here in connexion with the University, and asking for a reconsideration of the matter.

5. The following announcements were made:—

Private Donation.

Lála Thákar Mahan Chánd' Vols.

Annual subscribers.

C. H. Lemarchand, Esquire.
Reverend H. Fisher.
G. Matthews, Esquire.
Babu Arú Singh.
M. Bjáw Nábí.

LAHORE:
The 13th October 1891. }

F. MAITLAND,
Secretary, Punjab Public Library.