

from being to say nothing of the
 the number of boats and the greater
 number of people attending
 and from the great number of
 The boat of Patahau has
 returned to the regular Group
 and the boat of Heian, which
 has been almost a possession of
 the boat, wife and daughter of
 the boat, the same as the
 chief of the boat of Goets. The
 boat has however still a large
 body of old men and women
 and I am informed it has occupied
 the space in the rear of the ship
 from and then proceeded to the
 station at that City
 The restrictions upon
 the exportation of supplies from
 the line to these Islands have
 been the same as by the
 and a measure which may
 probably

probably be attributed to the re-
sults of an early
settlement of the relations between
Great Britain and India

Residence in the
Pomian Gulf
Karnatak April
1861

I have the honor to be
Signed L. Russell
Resident in the
Pomian Gulf

[Faint signature]



13

2774

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting]

[Faint handwriting]

[Small handwritten mark]

[Small handwritten mark]

[Small handwritten mark]

From 1859. Copy.

As letter from the
Acting Secy Genl
Bombay.

No 1282

For Mr
P. S. S. S.

317

From 1859

No 267

N^o 14

15

2775

From The Secy to the Board of Examiners
 To The Under Secy to the Govt of India
 Foreign Department
 Dated Fort William the 7th June 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter N^o 2596 dated the 11th ultimo transmitting copy of a letter from the Political Resident, Persian Gulf N^o 102 dated the 13th ultimo and a copy of the Persian translation of the Queen's Proclamation received therewith with instructions to report thereon.

Capt. Felix Jones is of opinion that in addition to the incorrect and undefined meanings of several of the sentences of the Persian translation of Her Majesty's Proclamation prepared in your office, it is wanting in true dignity of expression such as that which the original Royal document conveys.

J

3. 15 I have carefully examined both translations and compared them with each other and the original. The translation made in the Foreign Dept. bears on its face some slight signs of haste, and, as a state paper, is certainly not as dignified as the original. It is nevertheless not wholly deficient in neatness, if not elegance, of expression, is accurate in sense, and certainly, I should say, fully intelligible to all speaking the Persian tongue on this side of India.

4. In the translation forwarded from Pooshere, an attempt at a style somewhat higher than that adopted here has been made; but (if a person who has studied the Persian Language in India may venture an opinion on this point) I do not think very successfully. In parts, the idiom and genius of the language appear to me to have been departed from, with the intention, doubtless, of ensuring greater accuracy, but at the sacrifice, I fear, of intelligibility. I confess that without reference to the original I was not able to understand certain portions (especially paras.

6. 4. 9.

579) of the Dushire Session.

5. It contains moreover many positive errors. The use of the word **سوس** though strictly accurate, is objectionable - the word having an opprobrious meaning viz an "Ape or Baboon" as well as "auspicious" or "fortunate" ^{and} being not infrequently used in "Hajos or Satires in India. The plural of **رئيس**, a chief or noble is **رؤساء** not **رئيسا** * **رؤسه** again is evidently an error; for were the word **رؤسه** or its usage, correct which is not the case, it would be redundant, as the phrase **حامي الملة والدين** (or **حامي دين**) is borrowed from the Arabic and is in too common use to admit of change. Our dictionaries give no such form of the Arabic verb **اصان**, nor is the phrase **بصانته** **كف** immediately below, as far as I am aware, sanctioned by usage. **كفر** would be admissible, but if the words following are **انت**, this could hardly be. To proclaim is usually rendered by the word **شهر**, or some similar noun coupled with the verbs **دادن** - **کردن** but never, that I am aware of, with the verb **شهر**.

6. I might thus go through the translation of the Proclamation made at Dushire.

Pointing

pointing out what appear to me to be inaccuracies, but I assume such is not necessary. I will merely add therefore that besides containing errors, certain terms in it are liable to serious misconstruction. "Law" for instance is translated by the word *shari'ah* which invariably in India at least means the Laws of Mohammad; nor do I see that in any country unexplained or simple and unqualified the word could bear any other signification.

7. We have in India some excellent indeed; I may style *very* elegant Persian scholars, and when the language is studied on the very best models viz the works of Sa'idi, Hafiz, Nezami, Ofi, Kha' Khan Sa'ad it is not a matter for surprise. But the Persian like other living languages has undergone some changes since the days in which these authors flourished, and the modern Persian as written and spoken at Tehran, doubtless, differs considerably from the Persian of India, which, if less in accordance with modern idiom, is nevertheless not wanting in classical elegance.

8. Never however having been myself
in

in Persia, and feeling, under the circumstances, somewhat diffident of expressing an unfavourable opinion of a ^{Persian} document prepared at Bushire, I submitted it for the opinion of a Committee of

- * Aga Mirza Drogom of Shiraz
- Head Prof^r of Persian in the Meshed College.
- Molla Abdool Haseim of Kashan
- Aga Hajji Moh^d Hossain of Hazwin
- Aga Moh^d Alli of Shiraz

Persian Gentlemen, two of whom are by their own countrymen acknowledged scholars of no mean attainments, and all of whom have been born and have lived almost all their lives in Persia.

9. These gentlemen, without knowing the circumstances of the case, unanimously gave it as their opinion,

that the Bushire translation had not been made by a native of Persia, and they took so many objections to words and phrases therein, that I thought it best to request them to submit a written report on the subject. This they have done, and I do myself the honor to transmit the document with this letter. I have examined their list of errors, and though in one or two instances these gentlemen do not seem to have caught the exact sense intended to be conveyed by the English version, and in one or two more their remarks seem somewhat hypercritical, yet I concur generally in the objections they have raised, and am consequently of opinion, that it would not be desirable to substitute the Persian translation

translation forwarded by the Political Resident
 in the Persian Gulf for that prepared here,
 which; to adopt the expression of Aga Mirza
 Bagoory of Shiraz, is "ba sad darjah beh tar"
 (one hundred times better).

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,

Your most Obedt Servt.

W. G. Reed
 Secy to the Board of Examiners.

From. Sub. Resident. Secian Gulj
 No. 162. D. 13 April 1879
 From. Lt. Col. G. G. B. Bombay
 No. 1282 D. 27 May 1879
 From. ~~J. Jones~~ Lt. Col. G. G. B. Bombay
 Captain Felix Jones the Sub.
 Resident Secian Gulj has
 forwarded 50 copies of
 a Secian translation of
 Her Majesty's Proclamation
 made in his Office, being
 he states, the joint work
 of his "able Assistant" Capt.
 DeBrowne, & his "accomplished
 Arabic Secretary" Hajee
 Ahmed bin Abdul Rissan.

Capt. Jones also states
 that there exist "material dis-
 crepancies" in the ^{rendering of the} Secian
 translation sent him from
 Allahabad, so much, so that
 a great part of its purport
 would be very imperfectly
 understood in Secian,

* that it is also "wanting"
"in true dignity of expression".

2782

He has therefore requested
the Persian Authorities to
substitute his own transla-
-tion for that sent him
from Allahabad.

On receipt of this letter,
a copy of the proclamation
translated into Persian, as
received from Pondichie,
together with a copy of
the translation prepared
at Allahabad was
sent for report to Pro-
fessor Leed.

D. Leed now states
that he has carefully com-
pared the two translations.

That prepared in the
Foreign Dept. he observes, has
some slight marks of haste,
is not as dignified as the

original, but ~~was~~ ^{is} not
wholly deficient in neatness
if not elegance of expression,
it is accurate in sense, &
certainly fully intelligible
to all speaking the Persian
tongue on this side of
India.

2783

On the other hand, ~~there~~
~~is~~ I see ^{that} remarks in the
translation forwarded from
Bombay, an attempt ^{has been made} but
not a very successful one, at
a style somewhat higher than
that adopted in the Allaha
bad translation - In parts
the idiom & genius of the
language have been departed
from, & without reference to
the original, Doles was unable
to understand parts of the
translation, especially pages
6 & 9.

He points out also many
positive errors contained

it, considering a few
of these only, while certain
terms in it are liable to serious
misconstruction, such
as the term "Law" which
is translated by the word
invariably used for the
Laws of Mohammed: -

Dr Lees also called in
to his assistance five
Persian Gentlemen who
were born, & who have
lived almost all their
lives in Persia; He placed
before them the translations before
them, without acquainting
them with the circum-
stances under which they
had been made, & requested
their opinion on their re-
spective merits.

They unanimously
declared that the Persian

2784

6

translation had not been
made by a native of Persia,
I have submitted a written
report pointing out the
errors contained in it.

2785

I Lees concurs generally
in their objection, and of
opinion that it would
not be desirable to sub-
stitute the Persian trans-
lation for that prepared
at Allahabad.

With reference to the
comparative merits of
the two translations, I
Lees concurs, with one of
the Persian Gentlemen in
pronouncing the Al-
lahabad version, "a
hundred times better"
than that made at

Bushue.

2786

His Lordship is aware
that ~~Dr. Jones~~ Lees had
nothing to do with the
preparation of the Cal-
cutta translation,
his opinion is therefore
an unbiassed one.

Under these circum-
stances Capt. Jones
w^d. appear to have
acted rashly in requesting
the Persian Authorities
to substitute his transla-
tion for that sent them
by Gov^{rs}.; He may per-
haps be furnished
with copies of ~~Lees~~
Lees' letter & its enclosure,
and directed to recall

without a

his translation, *Quintina*.
try to the Persian Authorities
that the original version
will hold good. Copies
of the papers may also
be sent to the Bombay
Govt. to whom Capt. Jones
sent a copy of his letter.

Old
18/6

The copies of the
original version of
the proclamation which
were sent to Capt.
Jones ought to be
circulated, as of the only
authentic one -

M
18/6

of the Crown. sent to
him by the Govt., upon
alleged
for reasons of which it
is shown that he is
not a competent judge.

19/27/6

Yrs. - with a
reliance to Capt. Jones
for venturing to take
upon himself to
alter the Translation of
a Proclamation

Take the Papers with you
to H. M. G.

1854

2788

65

For Order

Russian Translation

of His Majesty's Proclamation

concerning the

Confederate Union

of 26/3/51.

(By G. G.)

To ... W. No. 372 ... 37

The Right Honble
Lord Elphinstone G. C. H.

2789

Governor and President in Council
Office of the Commandant in
Chief South Bombay, 7th April 1859.

Political Department
My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of Mr Secretary Anderson's letter
N^o 1038 of the 23rd March last, forwarding
Extract Para's 5 to 15 of a despatch from
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
dated 31st January N^o 1 of 1859 and calling
for my report on the points therein
adverted to.

It having been decided by your
Lordship in Council that the Communication
with Buxhire should extend to eight
Trips a year, on dates specified, it remains
for consideration whether the Communication
shall

shall be by a Mail-Contract, or Government Steamers, and, in the latter case, whether there are sufficient means at the disposal of Government.

3 I think it may be assumed, that under the most unfavorable terms that would be offered by a private Company, it would be found a far more economical course to have this service done by contract than by Government Vessels. There are no troops, and very rarely Government passengers to be carried between Kurrachee and Bussorah, and, therefore there would be no set off against the expense of the Vessels unless private passengers are taken which would consist generally of Arab or Persian Horse dealers, and Grooms travelling as deck passengers.

4 On the other hand, I have no doubt that if great speed were not required, and regularity of communication made the principal

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principal point, that a private company,
with the aid of a Government Contract
would with screw steamers capable of
carrying valuable merchandise and a
clear deck for stores find it a profitable
enterprise

2791

5 I append hereto (enclosure No. 1) a
distribution return of the Sailing Steam
Vessels of the Indian Navy at this date,
as required in para: 13 & 14 of the Despatch
from the Secretary of State. It will be
observed that I have omitted the "Australian"
and "Sydney" alluded to in para: 13 as
they do not belong to the Indian Navy,
but to the Bengal Marine and are I
believe employed as Transports by the
Supreme Government in the Bay of
Bengal. It may not be amiss to mention
also that the "Hydaka" and "Queen" belonging
to the Indian Navy having been lately
condemned, the latter has been sold out

of

of the service, and the former is now joining
 her Engineer's roomed
 & of the vessels of the Indian Navy, two,
 the "Cornwallis" and "Dalhousie" are, at
 the disposal of the Government of Madras,
 as Troop ships, for which also the "Prince
 Arthur" is fitted, and is about at this
 moment at Trincom with prisoners from
 Goa. The "Asaye", "Pimpain", "Frang",
 "Genobia" and "Terminia" are too large
 for a mail service to Persia, and there is
 ample employment for them in general
 duty, six being stationed always at Calcutta,
 one in the Persian Gulf, the "Asaye"
 is at present despatched to Zanzibar on
 special service, so that allowing for casual
 demands and for reliefs and repairs, there
 is room enough for the above five vessels.
 The "Auckland" is Senior Officers' ship,
 at Aden and the "Lady Harriette" employed
 in the suppression of the slave trade in

Copied by H. H. ...
 the ...
 H. H. ...

the Red Sea; where sailing vessels are of little use. There remains then only the "Berenice" and "Victoria," which your Lordship in Council is aware are constantly running up and down the coast with Troops, and, in addition, have now the mail services between Bombay and Madras. I therefore do not think that unless the large vessels are appropriated for the mails to the Persian Gulf, which would involve a very great expense that we could undertake for the performance of this duty without an increased number of vessels. In my former letters I suggested that two small screw vessels should be obtained from England, and, if it should be decided that Govt vessels are to be employed, I think vessels similar to the "Scindian," belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, would answer well. I append a statement (enclosure No 2) of her general dimensions.

We