



# JAMES BURGESS'S EDITORIAL OF THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY VOLUMES – HISTORIOGRAPHICAL STUDY.

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## ABSTRACT

The Indian Antiquary Journal was founded in 1872 by James Burgess, who became its first editor. Studies of the articles and editorials published under his editorship have enriched the historical knowledge and cultural heritage of India. There are also reviews of articles by James Burgess in these Indian Antiquary volumes. Focusing on his writing style and method of study in these volumes. The present paper attempts to make an historiographical review of editorials of the Indian Antiquary Volumes; the paper also aims to understand the nature and significance of James Burgess's editorial Indian Antiquary volumes. Also another purpose of this paper is to study the studies undertaken by him especially about the South India. James Burgess's editorial volumes cover various facts of Indian culture in general. The Indian Antiquary volumes focus on the major themes such as archaeology, art and literature, linguistics, religion, jurisprudence, social aspects and editorial aspects in various dimensions of ethnology. Thus, the paper aims to study the editorial writings of James Burgess based on original published articles and editorials of the Indian Antiquary volumes.

## INTRODUCTION

The Indian Antiquary volumes are the original Historical research papers relates to India, which enhance the collaborative knowledge of the scholars of India and Europe. These journals are helpful to young researcher's scholars and archaeologist James Burgess was the pioneer, who was a editor of The Indian Antiquary volumes. A private scholar called C.I.D.L.L.D Bombay jointly with James Burgess started The Indian Antiquary Journal in 1872 and was the chief Editor. Totally 64 Indian Antiquary volumes were published during the period of 1872-1933. Earlier 13 volumes were published under the Editorial ship of James Burgess during 1872-1884. In these volumes much information is given about India's History, Art, Literature, Language, and philosophy, Religion, Folk and Study of Inscriptions. Indian Antiquary Journals are the treasure of accurate knowledge for the research scholars. They provide a vast knowledge about India.

Present article discusses about James Burgess's Editorial Indian Antiquary volumes, even about the features and importance of his writing with his editorial articles, James Burgess has published a number of articles, most of the articles deal with the Art and Literatures of India. More emphasis is given on the cultural tradition study on India based on primary sources.

## LIFE OF JAMES BURGESS

The founder of Indian Antiquary volumes, James Burgess was born Scotland at Dumprishire. He finished his primary education Dumprishire. He passed his higher education at Glasgow and Durban University. He comes to India in 1855 as a mathematics professor in devotee collage of Calcutta. He was head at the Bombay school. James was including towards the architecture of India and involved himself in the field of research. He also served as secretary to Bombay geographical society during 1868-1873 earlier, James Burgess studied the elephant and Kanheri caves. His initial article were base on the information of the fossels acquired. In this way his works of historical research began. His first article was 'Temples of Satrunjaya'. later In 1871, it was 'Rock cut temples of elphenta' and wrote articles. This article gave him initial popularity.<sup>1</sup> He become expert art and literature. This made the archaeological scholar Cunningham to look at James Barges Cunningham has divided India into five parts based on the field study. Each part was dominated with a assistant director and James was nominated has director for the western India's archaeology department in 1873. Later in 1881, James Burgess with his scientific work become world famous. He served has the chief of South India archaeology department in 1881. And then in he worked for the foundation of antiquaries of India in 1872. This was his prominent work. Due to this Jemes Burgess was given the additional in charge work of south India archaeological survey. As he was interested in research, jams gave importance to the systematic study of south India's historic. He visited most of the places of historic importance, of based on the primary information he wrote several articles and books which earned him name and fame.

## Feature and Importance of James Burgess's Editorials.

James Burgess gave much importance to the study of Indian history, language, religion, art and literature of India. His important and main task was to have more and more journals and research papers and has noted many of incidents of historical importance. He has contributed immensely to the cultural history in his Indian antiquary volumes.<sup>2</sup> He provoked many scholars to involve in the study of India's history. His writing is to cussing on the art. Importance is given to the original information. Many copies of inscription are published in the volumes as well.

His articles are based on the available primary information and are descriptive in nature. He has visited many cave temples and has mentioned them in his articles. His writing style can be seen in his articles. In his article on "Amaravati Temple Southern India" every minute details of the temple are narrated by him. He has written another article on Ajentha cave in the samel volume. He has done in depth study on Ajantha caves. And as some of these are published. editorial Indian Antiquary Volumes.

## Jams Burgess's Editorship of Volumes

He Role has published many article relates to value based subjects. During his editorship of 13 volumes he has given equal space to simple article as well to the articles on various dimensions of historical data has collected accurate information and edited the article based on historical evidences. He has infused cultural study in minds of Indian people. When journal started by him only few Indian were aware of the historical sense and historical. At that time only aware of English language. In 1872 only few people know about the journal. Jams continued the research scholarship and wrote articles on Indian history and created research environment. Jams Burgess studied an inscription with details as well as an indexes and dating systems.<sup>3</sup> He has collected data from particular location and the information of these relates incriptions are collected by him. This actually helps the future generation and scholars.

**The Indian Antiquary (1872)** In 1872 this volume was published under the editorship of James Burgess this was one of the best volumes printed during those times. In his first volume, Jams Burgess has discussed about how journals function and their scientific methodology, further in this volume many topics are discussed in concise manner. He has written about the importance of the journal publication with clear view. In this volume many aspects are presented especially Indian geography and culture with views expressed by various Indian and foreign scholars. Y.N. Narasimhaia has written article on Madras. J.F.Fleet has written about Canneries Inscriptions. and Burgess has written about Sourashtra.

**The Indian Antiquary Volumes – II (1873).** The second volume presented with more enriched articles. In these volumes people's knowledge was manifested. In these volumes James Burgess has written article on tamp age of an inscription. This has helped the an evolution technology evolution and this art is on absolute represents of the copying the inscriptions.<sup>4</sup>

**The Indian Antiquary Volumes – III (1874).** The third volume has gave impotence information about Southern India. James has written article on South India.

**The Indian Antiquary Volume – IV (1875).**In this volume James Burgess has not written any article. But J.F.Fleet has published more than hundred inscriptions and old Canneries Inscription in serial.

**The Indian Antiquary volumes – V (1876).**In this volume jams has written about “Maharashtra and Dharasimha Rock Cut Temple”.<sup>5</sup>

**The Indian Antiquary volumes – VI (1877).**This volume James Burgess has written about the caves of Badami namely “The Rock Cut Temples”. In this article he has discussed about cave temples of Badami.

**The Indian Antiquary volumes – VII (1878).**In this volume James Burgess has elaborated about Pulakeshi-II. “The account of the Pulakeshi-II and Maharashtra represents the same in detail. In this volume he has given insight about copper plate inscription and Aihole caves”.<sup>6</sup>

**The Indian Antiquary volumes – XIII (1884).**This volume is the last one printed under the editorship of James Burgess. In this volume he highlighted South Indian with reference “Ritual of Rameshwaram”.<sup>7</sup> in last section in these volumes.

## CONCLUSION

James Burgess has contributed immensely to the study of art and architecture and literary studies. Along with editor ship of Indian Antiquary editor he has written several articles relates to Indian art, literary and culture. James has created interest and faith in Indian researchers about research. His contribution to Indian history is remarkable. As a head of theDepartment of Archaeological Survey at he has visited many historical places collected data and written articles on them in Indian Antiquary volumes. During publication of relations from Indian antiquary journal, it took interest in Indian history and written many books. He has written books on based on Kathewad, written article on “Report on the Antiquaries of Kathewada”. He has continued studies on Amaravati stupa, on “The Buddiest Stupas of Amaravati”. He has also written books on “The Cave Temples InIndia” especially and Ellora cave temple. To the Indian art literature, his culture contribution is unparallel and immense.

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