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Abstract: The present study explores contributions and impact of Alexander Cunningham on Indian historiography with an extensive exploration of Cunningham's background, including his career, and significant achievements. It attempts to explore the life, career, and significant contributions of Alexander Cunningham to Indian historiography. The objectives of this study are to get into Cunningham's education, career, and methodologies, and to assess their impact on our understanding of Indian history. The paper analyses Cunningham's role in the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and evaluates the significance of his identification and preservation of historical sites. It also discusses the controversies surrounding his work and examines his legacy and influence on subsequent historiographical endeavours. The study also highlights Cunningham's interdisciplinary approach, which combined archaeology, epigraphy, and historical analysis in his research. The research methodology employed is primarily analytical and exploratory, involving a comprehensive examination of Cunningham's life, education, career, and contributions to Indian historiography. His methodologies and approaches in archaeological surveys and excavations are analyzed to understand their impact on the reconstruction of Indian history. The study also discusses controversies and debates surrounding his work and presents case studies showcasing different periods and aspects of Indian history. Besides, the research explores the relationship between Cunningham's historiographical contributions and the historical context of colonial India. By shedding light on Cunningham's significant role in shaping Indian historiography, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the reconstruction of India's historical past and the influence of colonial-era scholars on our knowledge of Indian history. Ultimately, the findings of this research enhance our knowledge of Cunningham's methodologies, highlight the importance of his contributions, and provide valuable insights into the understanding and reconstruction of Indian history.

Keywords: Alexander Cunningham, Indian Historiography, Impact, Interdisciplinary Approach, Methodologies

1. Introduction

Alexander Cunningham (1814-1893) played a pivotal role in shaping historiography, particularly in the context of Indian history and archaeology. As a British army engineer, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 1861, which aimed to systematically explore and preserve India's historical monuments and archaeological sites. Cunningham's extensive fieldwork led to the discovery of numerous ancient cities and monuments, while his expertise in numismatics and deciphering inscriptions contributed to a better understanding of India's past, including the chronology and reigns of several Indian rulers. In addition to authoring

several books and articles on Indian history and archaeology, Cunningham mentored and trained a new generation of Indian archaeologists, ensuring that his work left an indelible mark on the study of India's past, influencing generations of historians and archaeologists.

This study on Alexander Cunningham's role in shaping Indian historiography is significant as it sheds light on his methodologies, contributions, and controversies, providing a comprehensive understanding of his impact on the field. By evaluating his legacy and highlighting the interdisciplinary approach he promoted, this research contributes to the broader knowledge of Indian history and the influence of colonial India's historical context on historiography.

1.1. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are to explore Alexander Cunningham's education, and career, as well as his significant contributions to Indian historiography. It aims to analyse his methodologies and their impact on understanding Indian history, examine his role in establishing the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), assess the significance of his identification and preservation of historical sites, discuss controversies surrounding his work, evaluate his legacy and influence, highlight his interdisciplinary approach, and explore the relationship between his contributions and the historical context of colonial India.

1.2. Methodology

The research methodology for this study is primarily analytical and exploratory. It involves a comprehensive examination of Alexander Cunningham's life, education, career, and contributions to Indian historiography. The methodologies and approaches employed by Cunningham in his archaeological surveys and excavations will be analyzed to understand their impact on the reconstruction of Indian history. Controversies and debates surrounding his work will be discussed, and case studies will be showcased to provide valuable insights into different periods and aspects of Indian history. The research will also explore the relationship between Cunningham's historiographical contributions and the historical context of colonial India.

2. Findings & Discussion

Alexander Cunningham (1814-1893) was a British archaeologist and army engineer who made significant contributions to Indian historiography during the 19th century. His work focused on the exploration, preservation, and study of ancient Indian sites, particularly Buddhist monuments. Cunningham's efforts laid the foundation for the systematic study of Indian archaeology and played a crucial role in the development of the Archaeological Survey of India. Cunningham received his early education at Christ's Hospital School in London and later attended the East India Company Military Seminary in Addiscombe, Surrey. His military training equipped him with engineering and surveying skills that would prove invaluable in his later archaeological pursuits.

In 1833, Cunningham joined the Bengal Engineers of the East India Company's army. Through his military career, he gained firsthand knowledge of India's diverse landscapes and historical sites, sparking his interest in archaeology and history. During his service, Cunningham conducted surveys and mapping exercises, which allowed him to become familiar with the country's ancient monuments. Cunningham's archaeological career took off in 1842 when he conducted a survey of Buddhist sites in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Notable among his findings were the identification of Sarnath, where Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon, and Bodh Gaya, the site of Buddha's enlightenment. These discoveries marked the beginning of his significant contributions to Indian

historiography [1].

In 1861, Cunningham became the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Under his leadership, the ASI conducted extensive surveys and excavations, systematically documenting ancient sites across the country. Cunningham emphasised the use of meticulous excavation techniques and accurate recording methods, which set new standards for archaeological practices in India. Cunningham's major contributions include the identification and preservation of important Buddhist sites, enhancing the historical understanding of Buddhism in India. He also made significant strides in Indian numismatics through the careful documentation and classification of ancient Indian coins. Cunningham's involvement in deciphering the Brahmi script contributed to a better understanding of inscriptions found on ancient Indian monuments. Cunningham's dedication to preserving India's cultural heritage played a crucial role in the passage of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, aimed at protecting and conserving historical sites in the country [2]. Alexander Cunningham's meticulous approach to excavation, documentation, and preservation established a strong foundation for future generations of archaeologists in India. The Archaeological Survey of India, which he helped establish, remains a vital institution in the field of Indian archaeology. His publications and records continue to serve as valuable resources for researchers, historians, and archaeologists interested in India's ancient history.

2.1. Methodologies and Approaches Employed by Cunningham

Alexander Cunningham's methodologies and approaches to archaeological surveys and excavations in India were pioneering during his time, significantly impacting the understanding and reconstruction of Indian history.

Systematic exploration and documentation: Cunningham was one of the first archaeologists to conduct systematic explorations and document his findings in India. He meticulously recorded the details of each site, including its location, dimensions, architectural features, and inscriptions. This methodical approach laid the foundation for future archaeological studies in the region [3].

2.1.1. Interdisciplinary Approach

Cunningham utilised his diverse educational background, including expertise in mathematics, geology, and history, to approach archaeological excavations from an interdisciplinary perspective. This approach allowed him to better understand the broader context of the sites he was excavating and interpret the findings more accurately [4].

2.1.2. Use of Local Knowledge and Resources

Cunningham believed in the importance of engaging with local communities and incorporating their knowledge and resources into his archaeological work. He often sought the advice of local inhabitants and employed them in his excavations, acknowledging the value of their insights and familiarity with the area [5].

2.1.3. Numismatics

Cunningham's work in numismatics, the study of coins, played a significant role in his archaeological methodology. He used coins as a means to date sites and establish the chronology of various Indian dynasties. This approach provided a more accurate understanding of the historical context and time periods in which the excavated artifacts belonged.

2.1.4. Deciphering Inscriptions

Cunningham devoted considerable time and effort to deciphering and translating ancient inscriptions found at archaeological sites. His work in this area contributed to the understanding of the historical events, rulers, and dynasties of ancient India, providing valuable context for the interpretation of the artifacts and monuments he discovered.

2.1.5. Comparative Analysis

Cunningham often compared the architectural styles, artifacts, and inscriptions he encountered in India with those found in other parts of the world. This comparative approach helped him identify commonalities and differences in cultural practices, trade networks, and the exchange of ideas across regions [6].

The impact of Alexander Cunningham's methodologies and approaches on the understanding and reconstruction of Indian history was profound. His systematic explorations and documentation, interdisciplinary approach, use of local knowledge, numismatic expertise, deciphering of inscriptions, and comparative analysis all contributed to a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of India's past. These methodologies paved the way for future generations of archaeologists, historians, and scholars, ultimately transforming the study of Indian history and archaeology [7].

2.2. Cunningham & Establishment of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Alexander Cunningham played a crucial role in establishing the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and, through its work, significantly influenced the development of historiography in India. Cunningham recognised the need for systematic archaeological research to preserve and study India's rich cultural and historical heritage. His efforts led to the establishment of the ASI in 1861, which marked a new era in the study of Indian history and archaeology.

2.2.1. Systematic Approach to Archaeology

As the first director-general of the ASI, Cunningham introduced a systematic approach to archaeological research in India. He organised surveys, excavations, and conservation projects throughout the country, which allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of India's past. This systematic methodology laid the foundation for the modern study of Indian history and archaeology [8].

2.2.2. Interdisciplinary Research

Cunningham's background in engineering, mathematics, geology, and history enabled him to approach archaeology

from an interdisciplinary perspective. This approach helped contextualise the archaeological findings within broader historical, cultural, and geographical frameworks, enriching the understanding of Indian history.

2.2.3. Preservation and Conservation

The ASI, under Cunningham's leadership, focused on the preservation and conservation of India's historical monuments and archaeological sites. This work ensured that these invaluable cultural resources would be protected and accessible for future generations of scholars and researchers, thus contributing to the ongoing development of historiography in India [9].

2.2.4. Documentation and Publication

Cunningham was committed to documenting and publishing the findings of the ASI's work. His numerous books and articles on Indian history and archaeology provided a comprehensive overview of India's past, incorporating archaeological findings, inscriptions, and numismatic evidence. These publications served as important resources for future historians and archaeologists studying India's history.

2.2.5. Training and Mentorship

As the director-general of the ASI, Cunningham mentored and trained a new generation of Indian archaeologists, such as R. D. Banerji and Daya Ram Sahni. This mentorship helped develop a professional cadre of Indian historians and archaeologists who made significant contributions to the field, ultimately shaping the course of Indian historiography.

2.2.6. International Collaboration

Cunningham's work at the ASI fostered international collaboration and the exchange of ideas between Indian and foreign scholars. This dialogue helped integrate Indian historiography into the broader global historical discourse, enriching the understanding of India's past within a larger context.

Alexander Cunningham's role in establishing the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had a profound impact on the development of historiography in India. His leadership and vision in promoting a systematic approach to archaeology, interdisciplinary research, preservation and conservation, documentation, mentorship, and international collaboration all contributed to the growth and maturation of Indian historiography, paving the way for future generations of historians and archaeologists [10].

2.3. Identification and Preservation of Historical Sites and Monuments

The significance of Alexander Cunningham's identification and preservation of historical sites and monuments in India cannot be overstated. His pioneering work has made a lasting impact on our understanding of Indian history and has been instrumental in preserving the country's rich cultural heritage. Cunningham's systematic approach to surveying and documenting historical sites and monuments was crucial in

identifying numerous ancient cities, temples, and other structures that had previously been lost to time. His careful documentation of these sites, along with the artefacts and inscriptions found therein, provided invaluable insights into the historical context, architectural styles, and artistic achievements of various Indian civilisations. Cunningham's work in preserving historical sites and monuments ensured that these irreplaceable cultural treasures were protected and maintained for future generations to study and appreciate. This preservation has allowed scholars to continuously build upon Cunningham's initial findings, deepening our understanding of India's past and providing new avenues for research in the fields of archaeology, history, art history, and anthropology [11].

Cunningham's preservation efforts have had a broader cultural impact by fostering a sense of national pride and identity among the people of India. By recognizing and preserving the country's historical sites and monuments, Cunningham helped to raise awareness of India's rich cultural heritage and the importance of its preservation for future generations. Cunningham's work has contributed to the development of the tourism industry in India, as many of the historical sites and monuments he identified and preserved have become popular tourist destinations. This has not only generated economic benefits for local communities but has also facilitated cross-cultural exchange and understanding by allowing visitors from around the world to experience India's unique history and culture firsthand. Alexander Cunningham's identification and preservation of historical sites and monuments in India have been of immense significance. His work has shaped our understanding of Indian history, contributed to the preservation of the country's cultural heritage, fostered national pride, and facilitated both academic research and cultural exchange. Through his pioneering efforts, Cunningham has left a lasting legacy that continues to influence the study and appreciation of India's rich historical past [12].

2.4. Controversies and Debates

While Alexander Cunningham's work in Indian archaeology and historiography has been widely celebrated, it has not been without controversy and debate. Critics have raised concerns about his interpretations and methodologies, which have influenced the development of Indian historiography. One of the main criticisms of Cunningham's work is the Eurocentric lens through which he approached Indian history and archaeology. Scholars argue that he often tried to fit Indian historical events and artifacts into a Western framework, which may have led to a biased interpretation of certain findings. This criticism extends to his comparative analysis, as he sometimes drew comparisons with Greco-Roman history and culture, potentially overshadowing the unique aspects of Indian history. Moreover, critics argue that Cunningham's focus on epigraphy (the study of inscriptions) and numismatics (the study of coins) may have limited his ability to provide a more comprehensive understanding of Indian history.

While these disciplines certainly have value, they do not capture the entirety of India's historical experience, potentially leading to an incomplete or distorted picture of the past.

Some scholars have pointed out inconsistencies in Cunningham's chronological framework, particularly concerning the dating of specific historical events, dynasties, or archaeological sites. While his numismatic approach to dating was innovative for his time, it has since been supplemented and refined by more advanced dating techniques, which have sometimes contradicted his original conclusions. Cunningham's work has also been criticised for its primary focus on political and military history at the expense of social and cultural history. This emphasis may have led to an incomplete understanding of Indian society and culture, as well as the relationships between different communities and regions throughout India's history.

While Cunningham's methods were groundbreaking for his time, they have since been surpassed by more advanced archaeological techniques and tools. His early excavations and surveys may not have met the rigorous standards of modern archaeological practice, which could have resulted in the loss or misinterpretation of valuable historical data. Despite these controversies and debates, it is important to recognise that Cunningham's work laid the foundation for modern Indian archaeology and historiography. His pioneering efforts in the field and his establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have had a lasting impact on the study of Indian history. While it is necessary to critically engage with his interpretations and methodologies, we must also acknowledge the significant contributions he made to the understanding and preservation of India's past [13].

2.5. Cunningham and His Lasting Influence on the Field of Indian Historiography

The legacy of Alexander Cunningham has had a lasting influence on the field of Indian historiography, with his pioneering work in archaeology, the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and his publications on Indian history, art, and numismatics. His contributions have shaped the study of Indian history for generations and continue to be relevant in contemporary research. Cunningham's methodical and systematic approach to archaeology set the standard for future archaeological work in India. His emphasis on meticulous documentation, interdisciplinary analysis, and the integration of local knowledge has been adopted and developed further by subsequent generations of archaeologists and historians. This approach has allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of India's past, highlighting the complexity and diversity of its historical and cultural heritage.

The ASI, founded by Cunningham, remains a significant institution in the field of Indian archaeology and historiography. The ASI is responsible for conducting archaeological research, preserving historical monuments and sites, and disseminating knowledge about India's history and

culture. Cunningham's vision for the ASI has had a long-lasting impact, ensuring the ongoing study and preservation of India's rich cultural heritage. Cunningham's work in epigraphy and numismatics has also left a lasting legacy. His efforts in deciphering inscriptions and studying coins have greatly contributed to the understanding of Indian history, particularly in terms of dating historical events and establishing the chronology of various Indian dynasties. While contemporary research has advanced these disciplines further, Cunningham's work remains a crucial foundation upon which later scholarship has built [14].

Cunningham's publications on Indian history, archaeology, and art have served as invaluable resources for scholars and researchers. His books and articles provide a comprehensive account of India's past, integrating archaeological findings, inscriptions, and numismatic evidence. While some of his interpretations and conclusions have been revised or challenged over time, his work continues to be an essential point of reference for contemporary researchers. The legacy of Alexander Cunningham extends beyond academia. His efforts in preserving historical sites and monuments have contributed to the growth of cultural tourism in India, fostering cross-cultural understanding and appreciation of India's unique history and heritage. Moreover, his work has also played a role in promoting a sense of national pride and identity among the people of India, highlighting the significance of their shared historical and cultural legacy.

2.6. Cunningham's Valuable Insights into Different Aspects of Indian History

Alexander Cunningham's work has provided valuable insights into various periods and aspects of Indian history through numerous case studies and examples.

2.6.1. SanchiStupa

Cunningham's study of the SanchiStupa, an ancient Buddhist monument in Madhya Pradesh, helped reveal the artistic and architectural achievements of the Mauryan Empire (c. 322-185 BCE) and the subsequent Shunga Dynasty. His documentation and analysis of the site, including the detailed examination of its decorative carvings and inscriptions, offered valuable insights into the religious and cultural life of that period [15].

2.6.2. Taxila

Cunningham's excavations at the ancient city of Taxila, now in modern-day Pakistan, uncovered important information about the Indo-Greek and Kushan periods. His work at the site led to the discovery of numerous artifacts, inscriptions, and coins, enabling a better understanding of the trade, cultural exchanges, and political history of the region during these periods.

2.6.3. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

Although Cunningham did not directly excavate the Indus Valley Civilisation sites of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, his

early explorations and surveys in the region laid the groundwork for their eventual discovery. His documentation of ancient mounds and ruins contributed to the identification of these significant archaeological sites, which later revealed the existence of the Indus Valley Civilisation (c. 2600-1900 BCE), one of the world's earliest urban civilisations.

2.6.4. The Gupta Empire

Cunningham's work in numismatics led to the identification and dating of coins from the Gupta Empire (c. 320-550 CE), a period known for its cultural and intellectual achievements. His research on these coins helped establish the chronology of Gupta rulers and provided insights into the political and economic history of the empire.

2.6.5. The Pillars of Ashoka

Cunningham played a crucial role in identifying the Ashokan inscriptions on the pillars and rock edicts throughout India. These inscriptions provided valuable information about Emperor Ashoka's reign (c. 268-232 BCE) and his promotion of Buddhism across his vast empire. Cunningham's work on the inscriptions helped decipher the ancient Brahmi script and offered insights into Ashoka's policies, governance, and religious beliefs.

These case studies demonstrate how Alexander Cunningham's work has provided valuable insights into different periods and aspects of Indian history. His pioneering efforts in archaeology, epigraphy, and numismatics have contributed to a deeper understanding of India's past, unveiling the richness and diversity of its historical and cultural heritage.

3. Conclusion

The study has provided an inclusive exploration of Alexander Cunningham's role in shaping Indian historiography. By analysing his methodologies, examining his contributions to the Archaeological Survey of India, and assessing the significance of his identification and preservation of historical sites, we have gained valuable insights into his impact on understanding and reconstructing Indian history. The discussions surrounding controversies and debates related to Cunningham's work have highlighted the complexities of historiography and the ongoing scholarly discourse in this field. Besides, his lasting legacy and influence on Indian historiography have been evaluated, emphasising his promotion of an interdisciplinary approach that integrates various disciplines such as archaeology, epigraphy, and numismatics. By exploring the relationship between his contributions and the historical context of colonial India, we have deepened our understanding of the complex dynamics that shaped his historiographical endeavours. The study contributes to the broader knowledge of Indian history and underscores the importance of considering diverse perspectives and approaches in the pursuit of historical understanding.

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