

India on Film: 1899-1947

Treasures from the BFI National Archive

Oldest surviving film of India from 1899

Explore the rich geographic diversity of India, including major cities and famous landmarks

Previously unseen early works by one of Indian cinema's greatest filmmaker Bimal Roy and Oscar-winning cinematographer Jack Cardiff

As part of UK/India 2017 simultaneous release in partnership with British Council to make films available online in UK and India and for audiences worldwide

OVER 250 NEWLY DIGITISED FILMS AVAILABLE FOR FREE THROUGH BFI PLAYER AND BFI YOUTUBE

Full programme on: <http://player.bfi.org.uk/collections/india-on-film-1899-1947/> Collection highlights via: www.bfi.org.uk/india-on-film-youtube and <https://www.britishcouncil.in/india-on-film>

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Embargoed until 12:01 Thursday 10 August, London GMT– BFI, in partnership with British Council, today release *India on Film: 1899-1947, Treasures from the BFI National Archive*, providing access to viewers in the UK and across India to an unparalleled collection of extremely rare films of India, which have survived from the earliest days of cinema. The BFI National Archive holds and cares for the largest collection of early films of India, unmatched anywhere in the world. This extraordinary collection of massive international importance, follows on the back of BFI's hugely successful *Britain on Film* digitisation programme one of the largest and most complex archival projects undertaken by the BFI making over 7500 films digitally available. Drawn from material held in the BFI National Archive in partnership with National and Regional Film and Television Archives across the UK, *Britain on Film* has seen over 30 million people to date access their country's film heritage through BFI Player and social media channels in the last 3 years.

India on Film; 1899-1947 consolidates the BFI's commitment to preserving and sharing world film heritage, by making these significant collections accessible for audiences globally. Although undoubtedly seen through British eyes, this visual record of early twentieth century offers a unique factual account of a place and time where virtually nothing else exists, giving new audiences an eye opening insight into the people, places, traditions and most famous landmarks of India.

Newly digitised specifically as **part of UK/India 2017**, a year-long celebration of the long-standing relationship between India and the UK, BFI are **partnering with the British Council** on the **simultaneous online launch** in UK and India, **via BFI Player** (for UK viewers) and the **BFI YouTube Channel**, enabling audiences in India and internationally, an opportunity to access and engage with the online collection online.

Highlights includes the earliest known surviving film of India from 1899, *Panorama of Calcutta*. Although the film's title states that this is Calcutta, the footage in fact shows the ghats at the holy city of Varanasi. The collection is bookended in 1947 by *Lahore – Refugees from India*, a record of refugees arriving by train in the newly created Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of Partition. Experience Delhi with rare early stencil colour film of the city in *Delhi, Great Capital of India* (1909). India's **military contribution to the war effort in WW1** is recorded on newsreel in **Gaumont Graphic No. 383 (1914)**. The unique intimacy of amateur home movies forms a major part of this new collection and includes previously unseen footage of **Mahatma Gandhi** filmed by his great nephew, during the Noakhali march of 1947, *Mahatma Gandhi Noakhali March*.

Films have been donated to the BFI National Archive from a variety of sources comprising travelogues, newsreels, educational films, ethnographic documentaries, missionary films and a wealth of home movies, many of which have never been seen before. From everyday scenes of domestic life to celebratory festivals, religious processions, and traditional ritual, these films span Indian society from the ordinary person on the street, rural labourers in the field and the families of the British ruling elite who made India their home, to the very top of Indian society.

Encompassing the India's rich geographic diversity, audiences can explore the collection via region, from its Northernmost reaches to Southern tip, including films from what are now **Pakistan** and **Bangladesh**. Studies of rural village life and epic landscapes can be viewed alongside films exploring the bustling vibrancy of cities such as **Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Mysuru** and **Hyderabad**; offering a rare insight into the development of these major populaces as they were in the early twentieth century.

Commenting on the significance of these films, **Prakash Magdum, Director, National Film Archive of India** says, *"These films are like a kaleidoscope of life in pre-Independence India, shedding light on day-to-day life as well as 'exotic' aspects of Indian society. They also take us back to the time when the freedom struggle movement gained momentum. Be it dance, sports, the bazaar, royal weddings, cuisine, festivities, this is a wonderful glimpse into the Indian ways of life."*

Robin Baker, BFI Head Curator adds *"Cumulatively, these films offer an extraordinary social and political story of Indian history, seen through the eyes of the film-makers, and putting flesh on the bones of book facts with real people and very tangible places. The potency of the films is remarkable and undeniable. They are as close as any of us are going to get to time travel."*

On the partnership to make these films accessible, **Briony Hanson, British Council Director Film** says, *"The whole ethos of the UK/India Year of Culture is to encourage new encounters, inspire creativity and ignite curiosity. Making this extraordinary collection of films available to a global audience means that more people than ever before will have the opportunity to learn about the history and culture of this fascinating country, and I'm delighted that we're able to work with partners at BFI to do so."*

Other treasures that have been recently unearthed include **Indian Durbar** (1940), a travelogue shot in Alwar, Rajasthan by Oscar-winning cinematographer **Jack Cardiff** in glorious Technicolor. One of a series of films about India that Cardiff shot in the late 1930s and early 40s, **Indian Durbar**, has been made available here for the first time. The poetic **Tins for India** (1941) is an early documentary made by **Bimal Roy**, one of the greatest filmmakers of the golden age of Indian cinema (*Devdas, Parineeta*). Unseen for decades, **Tins for India** reveals Roy's stamp as a master filmmaker and is an early indicator of the humanistic concerns that would become evident in his later work.

Talking on the discovery of this previously unseen film by her father, Roy's youngest daughter **Aparajita Roy Sinha** says, *"I was both surprised and intrigued. Imagine if one day a new crime story by Agatha Christie (my favourite author) surfaced that the world never knew she had written. We did not know of the existence of this film."* On having the opportunity now to watch **Tins for India**, she adds, *"This helps greatly in showing that my father had a distinct oeuvre, a mastery of the medium and content. This short film, made early in his career, clearly demonstrates why he became the legend that he did, and why people still consider him a pioneer of Indian cinema."*

BFI has commissioned filmmaker **Sandhya Suri** (*I for India*) to direct **Around India with a Movie Camera**, a feature-length compilation drawn from this extensive collection of early film material from India held by the BFI National Archive. Woven together to create an emotionally resonant narrative about life across India from over 70 years ago, the resulting film will premiere in India as part of UK/India 2017 and will subsequently tour around the UK and internationally.

Highlights from India on Film 1899-1947, Treasures from the BFI National Archive

Panorama of Calcutta, India, From the River Ganges (1899)

The earliest known surviving film of India in the world, depicting the ghats of Varanasi (not Calcutta) from the waterfront, shot by pioneering British cinematographer John Bennett-Stanford. **Panorama of Calcutta** will screen in cinemas across the UK from 25 August, going out ahead of new BFI release *Hotel Salvation*, Shubhashish Bhutiani's critically acclaimed independent Indian film, set in Varanasi.

A Native Street of India (1906)

Filmed from a static camera position this early film of a crowded street scene in an unnamed city is reminiscent of British pioneer filmmakers Mitchell and Kenyon. There is an incredible immediacy of emotional connection as we hold the gaze of ordinary Indians as they look directly into the camera, over 100 years ago. Given the lack of clearly recognisable features it has so far proven impossible to identify the location, but BFI are hopeful that with the help of viewers in India that it may be possible to unlock the mystery.

Delhi, Great Capital of India (1909)

This rare, early colour film of Delhi includes footage of the Jama Masjid Mosque. New digital scans of the original stencil colour materials has restored the film's original luminous colours, enabling viewers to experience the film as intended by the filmmaker.

Gaumont Graphic No. 383 (1914)

This newsreel from the early months of WW1 offers a snapshot of India's military contribution to the war effort, with troops from the Second India Expeditionary Force departing from Bombay.

An Eastern Market (1928)

Aimed at British cinemagoers, this entry in the 'Empire Series' is an account detailing an average day in the life of a farmer visiting a market in Rawalpindi. The film captures the contrast that the Punjab offers with its agrarian economy and the trade from rural to urban settings. The film also highlights architectural details, culminating in the evening call for prayer at the Juma Mosque as well as showing neighbouring Hindus attending their local temple.

Madras - Mylapore Tank and Religious Processions (1932)

Thronging with people and impressively designed religious floats this 16mm amateur film captures the lively festive mood in the streets of Chennai for the Mylapore temple car festival.

Wedding of Maharaj Kumar Shri Meghrajji Shaeb of Kutch and Maharaj Kumari Shri of Kishangarh (1933)

An opulent show of incredible Indian wealth on display in this record of a stunningly lavish royal wedding at Kundla, Gujarat, uniting a prince of Kutch, in northern Gujarat, with a princess of Kishangarh, in the neighbouring state of Rajasthan. Shot by amateur filmmaker Colonel V.C. Steer-Webster, an officer in the Royal Engineers, the celebrations last for days with guests from the very top of Indian society enjoying feasts, dancing horses, elephants and spectacular fireworks.

Indian Elephants in the Service of Man (1938)

Edward James "Jim" Corbett (1875-1955) was a well-known big game Anglo-Indian hunter who wrote about his exploits hunting man-eating tigers and leopards. Later turned conservationist and naturalist, Corbett used his influence to help establish a national reserve for the endangered Bengal tiger in 1936. The Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, the first national park in India, was renamed after him in 1957. Corbett's film shows Indian elephants in action, as working animals who were also used in hunting. This is one of several home movies shot by Corbett included in the collection.

Sir Basil Gould Collection No. 7 – Procession at Gangtok (1940)

Sir Basil Gould was a civil servant who spent his career in the Himalayan region, including Afghanistan and Tibet. Here he captures the full-colour beauty of the spring flora and fauna of the Himalayan foothills, detailing local ceremony and the traditional culture of Sikkim. The film shows a sensitive eye for detail and respect for its subject matter, and the relationship between the local people and their land.

Rajputana Jhawalari Bundi and Katakali Dancers (1940)

This amateur film shot in vivid colour by Clarmont Skrine, an 'envoy of The Raj', features a trip he made with his wife to Bundi, Rajasthan. Hardly changed since the film was shot, the film has stunning footage of the

Taragarh Fort, Bundi Palace and women using the extraordinary Raniji ki Baori (Queen's stepwell). Skrine's home movies also provide an invaluable ethnographic record of South Indian traditions. This film features a sequence of a Kathakali performance, a traditional dance from Kerala. Just one example of a number of films in the wider collection which showcase performance, including the ritual dance acted out by masked men in ***Aka and Daffla Dances (1934)*** plus indigenous music and sacred dance in performed in the shadow of the Himalayas ***Devil Dancers of Sikkim (1934)***.

Indian Durbar (1940)

The spectacular Durbar held for the Maharaja of Alwar is captured in gorgeous Technicolor by Jack Cardiff, in this beautiful travelogue, part of a series of travels round India which Cardiff shot in the late 1930s.

Ladakh (1941)

This amateur footage of Leh, the highest city in the Kashmir region, which was the capital of the Himalayan kingdom of Ladakh. Originally a stop for trading caravans, Leh is now known for its Buddhist sites, its remarkable palace and nearby monasteries.

Tins for India (1941)

Bimal Roy finds poetry in a kerosene can in this early documentary short which follows the production of kerosene tins and the different ways in which they were used throughout rural India, once they had fulfilled their destiny as the holder of kerosene. Directed and photographed by the pioneering Indian filmmaker, *Tins for India* was made over a decade before the major success of Bimal Roy's films such as *Devdas* and *Parineeta*.

Mahatma Gandhi Noakhali March (1947)

Shot by Gandhi's great nephew, Kanu, this home movie gives us rare access to Gandhi and an intimate account of Gandhi's peace march alongside crowds of villagers and co-workers, in the aftermath of the Noakhali riots in West Bengal in January 1947.

Delhi and the North (1947)

Sir John Laing's missionary film includes a record of a visit to Ludhiana and Amritsar in the northwestern Indian state of Punjab. At the centre of the walled old town is the gilded Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib), the holiest gurdwara (religious complex) of the Sikh religion. Sir John Lang was heir to the Lang construction firm. A deeply religious man, he documented his missionary trips to India, providing a valuable visual record of people and places he visited.

Lahore – Refugees from India (1947)

In the immediate aftermath of Independence and Partition, millions of Muslims fled from their ancestral homelands to Lahore in the newly created state of Pakistan over the summer of 1947. This amateur footage from the collection of T Burt captures the scenes of this extraordinary exodus, as refugees from across socio-economic backgrounds arrive in Lahore by train.

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Images are available via – www.image.net | BFI > India on Film > India on Film 1899-1947

ABOUT THE BFI

The BFI is the lead body for film in the UK with the ambition to create a flourishing film environment in which innovation, opportunity and creativity can thrive by:

- Connecting audiences to the widest choice of British and World cinema
- Preserving and restoring the most significant film collection in the world for today and future generations
- Championing emerging and world class film makers in the UK - investing in creative, distinctive and entertaining work
- Promoting British film and talent to the world
- Growing the next generation of film makers and audiences

The BFI is a Government arm's-length body and distributor of Lottery funds for film. The BFI serves a public role which covers the cultural, creative and economic aspects of film in the UK. It delivers this role:

- As the UK-wide organisation for film, a charity core funded by Government
- By providing Lottery and Government funds for film across the UK
By working with partners to advance the position of film in the UK.

Founded in 1933, the BFI is a registered charity governed by Royal Charter.

The BFI Board of Governors is chaired by Josh Berger CBE.

ABOUT THE BFI NATIONAL ARCHIVE

The BFI National Archive was founded in 1935 and has grown to become the one of the largest and most important collections of film and television in the world with over 180,000 films and 750,000 television programmes. For over 80 years the BFI has been an international leader in film preservation and guardian of Britain's unparalleled film and TV heritage. The BFI is an innovator in presenting films to audiences in new and dynamic ways, from cinemas to film festivals, outdoor events to online video-on-demand. At the heart of all its activities is the BFI's central aim to ensure that everyone in the UK has access to the widest possible range of film and their own film heritage.

That heritage includes all time great British directors Alfred Hitchcock, David Lean and Powell and Pressburger; and the rich vein of documentary filmmaking, in which Britain led the world, including the lyrical work of Humphrey Jennings. The archive also boasts a significant collection of filmmakers' papers as well as extensive stills, posters and production and costume designs along with original scripts, press books and related ephemera.

Expert teams undertake the time-consuming and complex task of restoring films at the BFI John Paul Getty Jr Conservation Centre in Hertfordshire. The BFI's most precious film materials are kept in optimum conditions in the world-leading Master Film Store in Warwickshire.

ABOUT THE BRITISH COUNCIL

The British Council is the UK's international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities. We create friendly knowledge and understanding between the people of the UK and other countries. Using the UK's cultural resources we make a positive contribution to the countries we work with – changing lives by creating opportunities, building connections and engendering trust.

We work with over 100 countries across the world in the fields of arts and culture, English language, education and civil society. Each year we reach over 20 million people face-to-face and more than 500 million people online, via broadcasts and publications.

Founded in 1934, we are a UK charity governed by Royal Charter and a UK public body. The majority of our income is raised delivering a range of projects and contracts in English teaching and examinations, education and development contracts and from partnerships with public and private organisations. Fifteen per cent of our funding is received from the UK government.

ABOUT UK/INDIA2017 YEAR OF CULTURE

UK/India2017 is a year-long celebration of the long-standing relationship between India and the UK, which will see a vast programme of cultural exchange and activity take place in cities across both countries. Working with a huge number of partners and institutions, the British Council is developing a programme of cultural activity which will connect and inspire people in both countries; and strengthen and celebrate the UK and India's cultural ties. For more information on UK/India 2017 please visit www.britishcouncil.in