

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CENTRAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

CALL NO. 954.1405/B.P.P.
ACC. NO. 31285

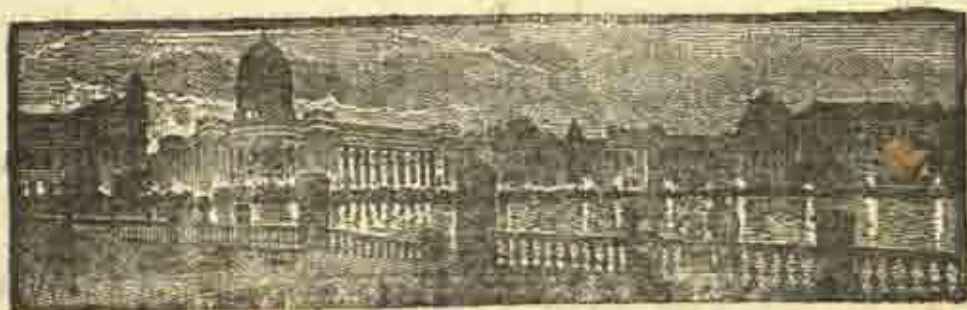
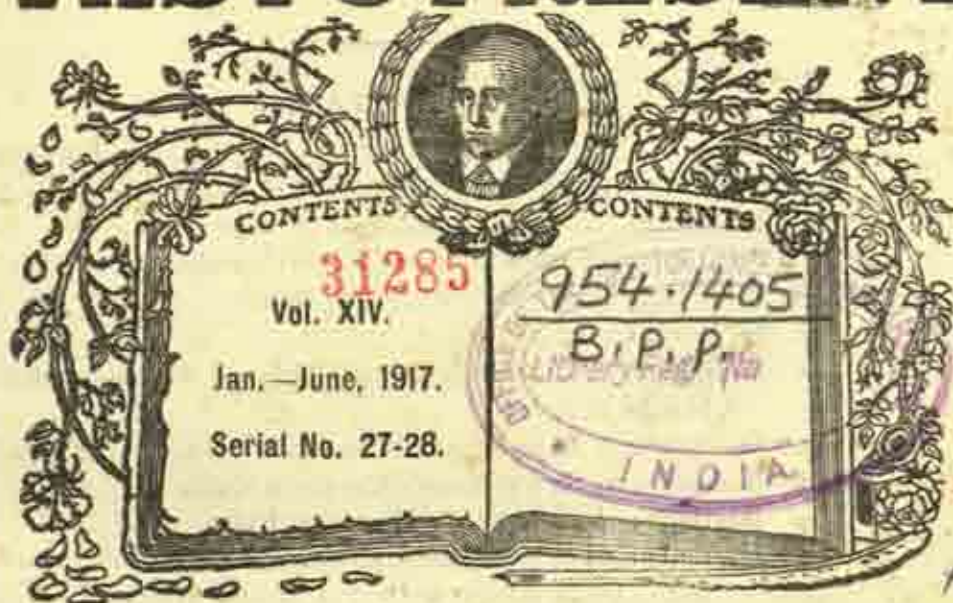
D.G.A. 79.

GIPN—S4—2D. G. Arch. N. D./37.—25-9-58—1,00,000.





BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



JOURNAL OF THE CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Price Rs. 10/- a copy.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

I.	MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF CALCUTTA STREETS AND HOUSES, 1780-1834	1-74
II.	EARLY HISTORY OF BENGAL—III	75-91
III.	THE HOLWELL MONUMENT	92-98
IV.	THE ANTIQUITIES OF KALNA*	99-105
V.	THE ANTIQUITIES AND TRADITIONS OF PANDUA IN THE DISTRICT OF HUGLI*	106-114
VI.	LEAVES FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.	115-119
VII.	NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY—II.	120-132
VIII.	CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY—(PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING)	133-146
IX.	A MISSIONARY TOUR IN BENGAL IN 1598	147-158
X.	MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF CALCUTTA STREETS AND HOUSES, 1786-1834, No. II	159-222
XI.	THE LETTERS OF MR. RICHARD BARWELL—XII	223-251
XII.	IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HOOKER THROUGH SIKKIM AND NEPAL	252-274
XIII.	THE HOLWELL MONUMENT	275-295
XIV.	LEAVES FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK	296-304
XV.	THE MEMBERS' NOTE-BOOK	305-308

LIST OF PLATES.

	TO FACE PAGE.
1. Specimen pages of Vol. II of Register of Deeds	1
2. Black Hole Monument according to Grandpré	93
3. Frontispiece of Third Edition of Holwell's India Tracts, 1774	95
4. Black Hole Monument according to Daniell	96
5. St. John's Church, 1788	
6. Inscription on Nasiruddin Abul Majahid Mahmud Shah's Mosque at Kalna	100
7. Inscription on Ugh Masnad Khan Malik's Mosque at Kalna	100
8. Inscription on Sarwar Khan's Mosque at Kalna	100
9. Inscription on Khayrullah's Mosque at Kalna	104
10. Inscription on Sultan Shamsu'd-Din Abu'l Muzaffar Yusuf Shah's Great Mosque at Pandua, District Hugli	110
11. Inscription on Fath Khan Sur's Mosque at Pandua, District Hugli	113
12. The "Enterprise" coming to moorings	115
13. Mount Everest-Makalu	252
14. Kabru—Kinchenjunga—Pandim	255
15. Sketch Map of Peaks and Ranges seen from Sanchal-Dar	261
16. Diagram of the Snow Peaks from Darjeeling	269

* Contributed by Khan Shahib Moulvi Abdul Wali, M. R. A. S., etc.

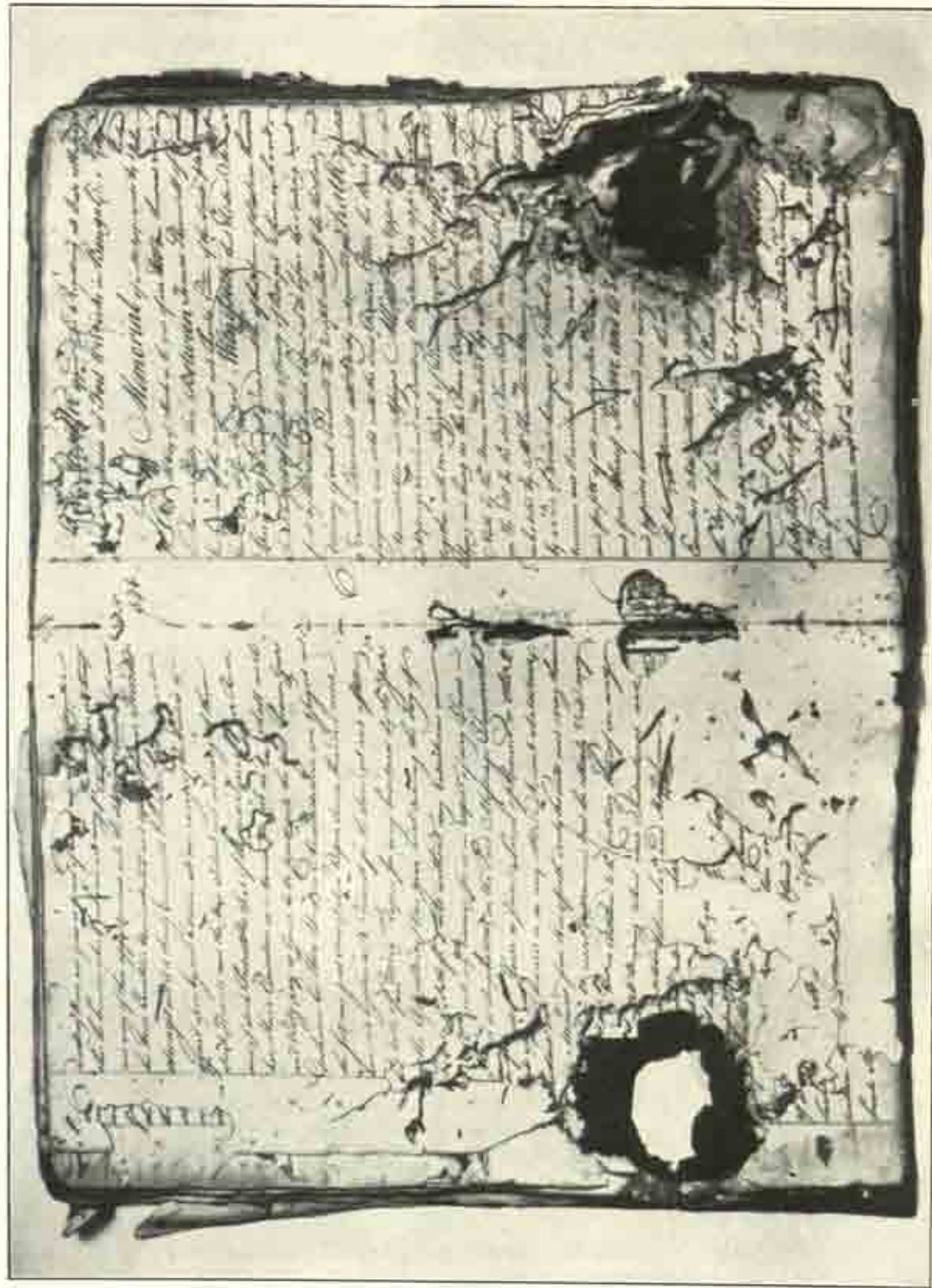
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 312.85

Date. 8.5.57

Call No. 954.1405/8.1





SPECIMEN PAGES OF VOLUME II OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.
(Pages 18 X 11 inches.)

Materials for the History of Calcutta Streets and Houses, 1780—1834.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE present contribution is due to the kindness of my old friend, the Hon'ble Rai P. N. Mookerji Bahadur who has enabled me to study the Volumes of Memorials of leases and deeds registered by public authority between the years 1780—1834. The condition of these Volumes, although they have been kept for some time past on steel racks, has in some instances become exceedingly bad. Running through Volume 2, for instance, there is a hole large enough for a well-fed ferret to run through. Not a few of the pages are represented by "chips of paper mingled with the granular dust that white ants leave behind," and a number of pages have disappeared altogether. It was indeed high time that this rich series of materials for the future historian of Calcutta should be worked, and realising by experience how effectually unforeseen contingencies—illness, furlough, transfer from one station to another, pressure of more instant duties—can intervene either to prevent work of the kind or to ruin what has been attempted, I have lost no time in making some of the contents of these records available for study. It was, however, necessary to limit the field of first research, and the following items have been selected with the main object of recovering the data which would enable us to trace the nomenclature, situation and extent of that part of our city which is bounded by the Esplanade on the south and Lyon's Range and Bow Bazar on the north, Bentinck Street on the east and the River on the west, and also Chauringhi. A number of items have been given for the sake of biographical interest, and I have thought it worth while to afford evidence to show how the China Bazar was once a place of residence for European merchants and lawyers. The spelling of the names given in the several items is that of the original registers. For economy of type, I have put dates into figures. I have not been at any great trouble to master the exact nature of the legal processes described; but I trust that, although there may be some puzzles from the lawyer's point of view in the items, yet the items will be found to be on the whole accurate. I am, of course, writing for the student of Old

Calcutta and not for professionals in search of evidence to establish claims to property: I take this occasion to warn the latter to beware of trusting to my analysis of indentures of bargains and mortgages.

A second survey of these Volumes should be devoted to recovering evidence for tracing the development of the suburbs—Kidderpur, Ballygunge, Entally, Belgatchia, etc., etc., and to the names of the great Hindu families of Calcutta. To have combined such an endeavour with the present would, I think, have been to produce that kind of confusion described by the metaphor of losing sight of the forest for sake of the trees. The fear of not being able to realise a good may perhaps have prevented me from giving what might have been my best, and in that case I have afforded another instance of the maxim:—

Oh, if we draw a circle premature
Heedless of far gain,
Greedy for quick returns of profit, sure
Bad is our bargain.

It will, however, take some months before the Registers can be brought within contribution even within the limits defined, and the task of commenting upon the materials as published and drawing conclusions from them will be no light one. Remembering the immense labours of the late Dr. C. R. Wilson and how so rich a harvest was lost at his untimely death, I am making as little delay as circumstances will prevent in securing an immediate record for the essential facts revealed by a study of these old "memorials" of deeds. Notes and comments will follow in due course. I would warn the reader that it would be well if he would abstain from drawing conclusions from these records until the whole series be completed, as one item frequently serves to correct inaccuracies, and to remove the obscurities found in another, and it would be well also to await the appearance of the notes.

VOL. I.

Nos. 10—14, 24th November 1780.—Relates to the land and house property of Philip Pollock, "late deceased." His landed estate is described in No. 13. "All that messuage or tenement, garden house and ground in which the same is erected and built and thereunto belonging to the property of Philip Pollock containing seven bigas and eleven cottas, little more or less, lying and being in Dhee Calcutta bounded in the manner and form following to wit on the east partly by a straw-house and ground, the property of Gogree carpenter, mystry, partly by a straw-house and ground, the property of

Tonnoo Paul, and partly by a brick-house and garden, the property of Rambudder Roy, on the south by the High Road leading from the Court House to the Bread and Cheese Bungalow, on the west partly by a brick-house and ground, the property of Khosaul, taylor, partly by a straw-house and ground, the property of Ram Sing, hircarra, partly by a straw-house and ground, the property of Juggernaut, carpenter mistery, and partly by a straw-house, the property of Nursing, carpenter." This property "situate lying and being at Molongah in Dhee Calcutta," (*vide* No. 10) had been sold to Julius Soubise, and by him it was made over by deed of release to William Barton.

No. 78.—"A Memorial of an Indenture, bearing date the fourteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1780, between Manuel D'Cruz and Joynarain Gosaul of Calcutta, inhabitant of the one part, and Jugut Adie of the same place of the other part, purporting to be a lease for a year to vest the possession of the said Jugul Adie in all that large and messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate in Dhee Calcutta together with the compound and ground thereunto belonging bounded on the south by the street of public high-way leading to the river, on the north by a house belonging to David Killican, Esquire, on the east by a house belonging to John Fortnom, Esquire, and on the west by the street or public high-way leading to the Esplanade."

No. 130.—A Memorial of an Indenture, 2nd February 1781, between Alexander Vanrixtel, late Sheriff of Calcutta, on the one part and Peter Reed, Esquire. The former sells to the latter for Sa. Rs. 16,900 house and land (31 bigas 18 cottas) in Moochee Collah near Calcutta, bounded "on the eastward by a house garden ground, formerly the property of Alexander Grant, late of Gocul Chunder Gosaul and now of Kissenchunder Gosaul, on the southward by the High Road from Salmon's Bridge to the Powder Mills, on the westward by a house and garden ground now in the occupation of Philip Milner Dacres, Esq."

No. 140, 21st January 1781.—William Wodsworth sells to George Gardner for Sa. Rs. 21,000 "all that piece or parcel of ground whereon the same house is erected and built situate and lying at Arisnagore about five miles from Calcutta containing by estimation about 100 bigas, known by the name of Holwell Place, bounded to wit on the north by the river Houghly, on the south by an extensive lake, on the east by a house and garden the property of Colonel Thomas Deane Pearce, and on the west by a house and garden, the property of Henry Goodwin, Esquire."

No. 144, 16th January 1781.—Deed of lease from Gayanchand Bonnargee on the one part and Ramrutton Tagore on the other part, of an upper-roomed house and grounds (1 biga 10 cottas), late the property of Goculchunder

Gosaul (deceased), bounded on the east by the Post Office Street, on the south by the road leading from Chand Paul Gaur to Durhantullah, on the west by a house and ground, the property of Archibald Keir, Esquire, and on the north by a house and ground, the property of Henry Cheekely Plowden, Esquire."

No. 178, 21st March 1781.—For Sa. Rs. 30,000, John Williams sells to James Wittel house and grounds (14 cottas 4 chittacks) "adjoining the north side of a piece or parcel of ground commonly called or known by the name of the Old Burying-ground in Calcutta aforesaid and opposite to a house and godowns, formerly the property of Robert Dobinson, and which was lately let to the Honorable Company, but now inhabited by Mr. Henry Grant."

No. 204, 26th February 1781.—Robert Gregory, now of the City of London, authorises Cudbert Thornhill to sell an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground in the China Bazar "southward of and adjoining unto an house and premises formerly belonging to Solomon Even David (since deceased) and now occupied by Mr. Charles Eaton, to the northward of a lower-roomed house and premises in the occupation of Ritta Fernandez, and to the eastward of our house and premises which lately were in the occupation of Mr. James Notley (since deceased). The property was sold on 10th January 1781 at a public auction or outcry" by Robert Donald, auctioneer, to Robert Duncan for Sa. Rs. 16,750.

No. 205, 27th & 28th February 1781.—Robert Duncan mortgages the property defined in No. 204 to Richardson McVeagh for Sa. Rs. 14,000.

No. 206, 3rd April 1781.—On behalf of the creditors of Thomas Motte, J. Herbert Harris, as Trustee, causes to be put up for sale by George Williamson, Vendu Master, "a house and ground situate in Post Office Street belonging to the said Thomas Motte, and enclosing eleven cottas more or less". The property was purchased by William Howard for Sa. Rs. 9,550.

No. 209, 24th March 1781.—John George Schultz, Jeweller, sells to Richardson McVeagh for Ct. Rs. 8,898 a dwelling house and ground (19 cottas) in the Loll Bazar, now tenanted by Edward Brampton, Attorney-at-Law, "bounded on the north by a road or passage leading to a piece of ground said to belong to Edward Tiretta, Esquire, and on the east by the said piece of ground belonging to the said Edward Tiretta, on the south by the house and premises of Gottlieb Croll, mariner, and the house and premises of Elizabeth Rowe, widow, and on the west by the road or highway leading to Chitpore." This property had been conveyed on 18th July 1765, by Maria Ribeira to Ann Baker (deceased), late wife of Jeremiah Baker, "by the name and addition of Ann Kerwood of Calcutta, widow," and by Jeremiah Baker, on 21st March 1781, conveyed to J. G. Schultz.

No. 212, 20th April 1781.—Thomas Scott sells to Joseph Barretta, the Manager of the New Calcutta Society of Insurance, for Sa. Rs. 15,000 all that house, messuage and tenement, "bounded on the north by a road or passage leading to the warehouse of Messieurs Crofts and Johnsons, on the south by the dwelling house of Philip Francis, Esquire, on the east by a house, late the property of William Swallow deceased, and on the west by the Street or high road;" 2 bigas, 5 cottas, 8 chittacks. Recites the original pottah, 10th September 1773, signed by J. Graham, Superintendent of the Khalsa, granted to Charles Croftes for 2 bigas, 5 cottas, 8 chittacks, and which formerly belonged to Mr. Page Keeble and the Hon'ble Company's commar land. On 27th November 1779, the property had been conveyed by Joynarain Gosaul, administrator of Gocul Chunder Gosaul to Henry Scott.

No. 220, 1st May 1781.—Robert Robertson, carpenter, sells to Fairfax Moresby for Sa. Rs. 8,000 a piece of land, 5 cottas and 12 chittacks, formerly in the possession of Colonel John Fortnom, "at the west end of the long range of godowns adjoining to the southward of the Old Burying-ground," and also "all that messuage, dwelling house or tenement on the said piece or parcel of land lately erected and built, which said premises were on the 20th November in the year of Our Lord, 1776 sold by Col. Fortnom to the said Robert Robertson."

No. 225, 22nd May 1781.—Daniel Campbell mortgages to John Hannay for Ct. Rs. 46,000 "all that messuage tenement or dwelling house and a certain building adjoining formerly used as an hospital, late in the possession of the United Company of Merchants of England leading to the East Indies together with large garden situate to the south-side of said messuage tenement.....and also that piece and parcel of ground to the northward as far as the road leading to the bank;" 6 bigas, 5 cottas.

No. 230, 30th April 1781.—Timothy Pereira mortgages for Sa. Rs. 3,000 to Alexander Sannell a lower-roomed house and ground (12 cottas) in Ranneymoodey Gully.

No. 235, 23rd May 1781.—Sreemoty Rampreah Daby, administratrix of Govinderam Takoor deceased, mortgages for Sa. Rs. 6,000 to Badinant Shaw, an upper-roomed house and grounds (14 cottas, 8 chittacks) in Rada Bazar, bounded on the north by the house of Bibby Hellass, on the south by the Court House, on the east by the Company's public road leading from Rada Bazar to Barra Bazar, and to the west by the house of Mrs. Ann Gould.

No. 236, 1st April 1781.—James Wittil, Merchant mortgages for Sa. Rs. 20,000 to Charles Hellyar, rope-maker, all that messuage, etc., adjoining to the north side of the Old Burying ground and opposite to a house,

"formerly the property of Robert Dobinson and lately let to the Honourable Company, but at present occupied by Henry Grant, Esquire," and also the upper-roomed house erected thereon and occupied by the said James Wittil.

No. 238, 30th May 1781.—Christian Patterson, pawn-broker, mortgages for Sa. Rs. 1,000 to Richardson McVeagh a small house and 3 cottas of land in Murgy Hottah, bounded to the eastward by the street, to the westward by the house of Antonio D'Couto, to the southward by a house late of Gocul Goshawl deceased, to the northward by the house of Ajee Joanna.

No. 240, 16th May 1781.—Refers to "all that new erected upper-roomed brick messuage or tenement and also all that yard or compound to the said messuage or tenement.....containing one biga and seven cottas to the same more or less, and also all those eight several shops or small houses tenanted by different natives standing on the said ground facing the Kuzaube Bazaar.....bounded on the north by a passage which divides the same premises from a lower-roomed house (which parts the same from the house of Doctor Thomas Hamilton), to the east by the Kuzaube Bazar aforesaid facing the house of Nemo Consumah, to the west by the passage aforesaid (which parts the same premises from the house of Harry Grant, Esquire, late in the occupation of.....Scott, Esquire), and to the south by several small houses opposite to the house of Mr. Wright then lately in the occupation of the Honourable Colonel Monson deceased." On the 24th and 28th November 1778 a release of this property had been made between Thomas Kirkman, (since deceased) and Charles Newman, and the former had mortgaged the property to the latter for current Rs. 18,000. Frederick Wilson, the administrator of Thomas Kirkman, put up the property for sale at auction and sold the same to Charles Barber for Sa. Rs. 23,000.

No. 241, 18th May 1781.—Charles Barber sells the property defined in No. 240 to Frederick Wilson for Sa. Rs. 23,000, ["and to the South by several houses opposite to the house of Mr. Wright lately in the occupation of General Stibbert."]

No. 267, 29th June 1781.—Durgaram Curr mortgages to the Rev. Francis Windel, late of Calcutta, at present of Lucknow, for Sa. Rs. 5,000 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and grounds, 2 bigas, 6 cottas in Molungah, and an upper-roomed house and ground, 15 cottas in the Bow Bazar, and a lower-roomed house and ground, 5 cottas, in Dhee Calcutta.

Nos. 272—274, 24th July 1781.—Mortgage of a property by John Clinton to Antonia De Couto, Pedro Ferras, Agostinho Gill and Andrew Perira, Trustees of the Confraternity of the Portuguese Church in Calcutta.

No. 276, 14th March 1781.—William Robert Raitt, merchant, mortgages for Sa. Rs. 7,500 to Charles Hellyar, Rope-maker, a dwelling-house "to the

eastward of or near into an house which was sometimes since used as a Council House." The property on or about the 14th September 1774, had been purchased from Robert Macfarlane by Ambrose Rocke: it was purchased by W. R. Raitt from John Boulton and Robert Taylor, executors of one James Dolman lately deceased, who was administrator of the estate of Ambrose Rocke: 1 biga and 4 cottas.

No. 278, 30th & 31st July 1781.—Tuckeram Oudassee mortgages to Henry Halsey for Sa. Rs. 6,000 "all that piece or parcel of land containing nine bigas (little more or less) called or known by the name of Anunta Baug situate lying and being in that street known by the name of Durrumtollah." On the west the property was bounded "by the great road east of the Esplanade running south to Chauringee and on the north by the high road leading from the Esplanade aforesaid to Dingah Bungah."

No. 282, 6th August 1781.—Relates to the house property of James Galloway, "now gone to Europe." By his instructions, John Fergusson had on May 1st, sold the dwelling house at an outcry to William Johnson, the highest bidder, for Sa. 26,000. The ground was in Bazar Calcutta and contained 3 bigas, 8 cottas, and 6 chittacks. The property formerly belonged to Thomas Coales and afterwards to James Amyatt and Mary his wife. Amyatt conveyed it on 1st February 1766 to Sutton Banks, who, on August 1774 conveyed it to Charles William Broughton Rous, who, on 30th September 1775 sold it to James Galloway.

VOL II.

This volume is damaged almost beyond all hope of repair. According to the label on the cover it contained copies of deeds Nos. 578 to 654, from 30th December 1782 to 22nd November 1783. An enormous whole runs through the book, and the paper breakes away under touch into small chips. The first complete record in this volume is No. 518. The volume includes fragments of some deed connected with John Prinsep.

No. 546, March 1783.—Francis Lherondell mortgages for Sa. Rs. 16,000 to Charles Eaton, attorney-at-law, a dwelling-house and 1 biga of ground in the China Bazar, bounded on the east by the aforesaid bazar, on the north by the house occupied by C. Eaton, on the south by a house occupied by Mr. Hamilton, attorney-at-law, on the west by a piece of ground belonging to Pokool.....

No. 551.—Memorial of a bargain and sale made by indenture of lease and release bearing date respectively the nineteenth and twentieth-days of September, 1780, between Francis Lherondell and Gyanchund Bonnarjee,

banyan, on the one part and Kissenchunder Gosaul of Kidderpoor, inhabitant, on the other. Recites that Joynarain Gosaul, administrator of the estate of Goculchunder Gosaul deceased, finding himself unable to pay off certain large debts due from the said estate save by sale of parts of the estate, put up to sale at an outcry on the 28th of April last a dwelling house and premises, Lherondell, on behalf of Gyanchund Bonnarjee purchased the property for Sa. Rs. 9,400. The property was "in Dee Calcutta on the high road leading from the Court House to Searmon's Bridge, bounded on the south by a large two-story brick house built by the late Mr. James Pritchard deceased, on the north by an upper-roomed house and ground, the property of....., on the east by a piece of ground, late the property of Goculchund Gosaul deceased purchased by Mr. Charles Duncan, on the west by the high road above named." Lherondell and Gyanchund Bonnarjee sell the said property "commonly called or known by the name of Gocul Gosaul's Bansa Bary" to Kissenchunder Gosaul.

No. 552, 29th September 1783.—Memorial relative to a transaction between Charles Duncan and Gayanchund Bonnarjee and Kissenchunder Gosaul of Kidderpoor. C. Duncan, on behalf of Gayanchund Bonnarjee, purchased part of the landed estate of the late Goculchund Gosaul, apparently 14 cottas, in Dee Calcutta, bounded "on the east by a piece of ground the property of Mrs. Maria....., on the south by the street leading from Dee Calcutta to Durrantollah, on the west by the house and ground, late the property of the said Goculchand Gosaul deceased, and on the north by the house and ground of Jacob Freeman." The deed relates also to properties in Kidderpoor.

No. 553, 9th & 13th December 1763.—Memorial of sale between Kissenchunder Gosaul of Kidderpore and Thomas Adams. The former sells for Ct. Rs. 13,000 to the latter the dwelling-house commonly known as Gocul Gosaul's Bansa Barry "and a straw stables now in possession of Maharajah Rage Bullub and others as tenants.....on the high road leading southerly from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the west, east and the south by a small.....from the said high road easterly..... and on the north by upper-roomed [house].....the property of Mr. Cudbert Thornhill and lately.....Secretary to the Board of Trade....." and also the properties purchased by F. Lherondell and Gayanchund Bonnarjee.

No. 557, 1st March 1783.—Joseph Sherburne mortgages for Current Rs. 6,000 an house estate to John Coxon of London.

No. 561, 30th December 1782.—Sa. Rs. 12,000 were paid by Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe by direction of George Williamson to John Petrie, Cudbert Thornhill, Henry Grant, Samuel Montaignut and Charles Croftes, in

respect to a house and ground (14 cottas) stables, etc., having on the east side the said street called Post Office Street, "on the west side thereof a piece or parcel of ground and garden of and belonging to and now in the possession of the aforesaid George Williamson, on the south side thereof a piece of ground with several stables and other buildings erected and built of and belonging to Captain Robert Stewart, and on the north side thereof the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises of and belonging to the said George Williamson now in the tenure and occupation of War[ren Has]tings, Esq., as tenant to the said George Williamson."

No. 563, 31st Dec. 1782 & 1st January 1783.—Henry Chichele Plowden, by the direction of George Williamson, pays Sa. Rs. 12,625 to John Petrie, Cudbert Thornhill, Henry Grant, Samuel Montaigut, and Charles Croftes, being the sum agreed upon for the purchase of the land belonging to him and the said George Williamson "and whereon a messuage tenement or dwelling-house and other buildings lately stood containing by estimation twenty-five cottas be the same more or less situate and lying and being in the said town of Calcutta near a certain place or street then called Chund Paul Street, having a messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises of and belonging to [Colonel] William Green now in the tenure and occupation ofke, Esquire, on the western side thereof, the said street calledto the north side thereof and a certain other piece.....and belonging to the said Henry Chichele Plowden an....."

No. 565,.....January.....—Refers to an Indenture of mortgage date about the 20th day of June 1777, in which John Petrie, Cudbert Thornhill, Henry Grant, Samuel Montaigut and Charles Croftes are described "to be the five superintending members duly chosen and appointed of a certain society or partnership at Calcutta aforesaid for the assurance or insurance of ships and vessels, goods and merchandizes at sea or going to sea." For Current Sa. Rs. 40,000, George Williamson sold buildings and lands. [A large hole made by insects has destroyed the entry showing the situation of these lands.]

"As a Schedule to the above.

"20th August 1767. A deed, poll or instrument.....a bill of sale or conveyance from George Vansittart and Henry Plowman of Calcutta, merchants, joint attorneys for Henry Vansittart, Esquire, late of the same place, to Thomas French of the same place, merchant, in consideration of thirty thousand Arcott Rupees, of all that messuage or tenement, coach house and stables to the eastward thereof and opposite to the dwelling-house of the Reverend Mr. Parry down to warehouses, and garden ground thereabout and adjoining and belonging, containing in length and breadth two bigas nineteen cottas and one-half chittacks, together with the

godowns and garden ground on the opposite side of the street and to the northwards of the said demised messuage tenement and premises which are situated and lying in Calcutta and belonging to the said Henry Vansittart and then in the.....and occupation of the said George Vansittart.

[Here follows the execution by George Vansittart and—Plowman.]

On this deed and poll are several endorsements.

"23 June 1768.—A memorandum or endorsement of this date that the premises within mentioned, including the adjacent warehouses opposite the house to the northward, having on the 20th May 1708, been duly put up to public sale, were bought by Mary French at the said public sale for the sum of Ct. Rs. 31,101, which sum she had paid to the estate of Thomas French deceased, which sum she acknowledges to have received and to be answerable for to the said estate as administratrix, investing the said house and premises aforesaid as the full right and property of the said Mary French her heirs and executors and from that day.

Signed by Mary French, administratrix.

Registered 14th December 1773, by Charles Sealy,

Registrar.

.....An assignment for conveyance of the same premises.....
consideration of Rs. 60,000 to Wm. Lushington, Esquire.

Signed by Mary French.

Registered 14 December 1773 by Chas. Sealy, Registrar.

.....An assignment or conveyance of the same premises from
.....in consideration of Rs. 50,000 to Ambrose [Gilbert].

Signed William Lushington.

Registered 14th December, 1773, by Charles Sealy, Registrar.

"14th April 1774—A deed poll or instrument in writing purposing a conveyance of the same premises from the said Ambrose Lynch Gilbert in consideration of Rs. 55,000 to the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq.

Exd. by Gilbert in the presence of J. Stewart and Wm. Hunter.

"4th December 1775.—Indenture of lease and release between Warren Hastings on the one part and George Williamson in the other part. Said Warren Hastings in consideration of 55,000 Current Rs. paid by Williamson: [sells the] said premises to Williamson in free.

20th June 1777.—Indenture of demise or deed of mortgage of George Williamson to—Petrie, C. Thornhill, H. Grant, Samuel Montaigut, and [Charles Croftes]. [Ms.—in part destroyed].

Nos. 571-572.—Relate to a house in Colsy Tollah owned by Elizabeth

Chalmers (late Gundestrop) which was disposed by her at sale by lottery to Robert Sanderson, each ticket being sold at Rs. 100.

No. 573, 16th & 17th November 1780.—Sale of the house mentioned in No. 501—2 by R. Sanderson to Thomas Lyon for Sa. Rs. 4,000.

No. 574, 13th & 14th August 1782.—Sale of last mentioned house by Thomas Lyon to John Atchison for Sa. Rs. 7,000.

No. 576, 6th August 17[83].—Memorial or gift of last mentioned house by John Atchison to Polly otherwise Rita de Franca "for a recompense for the constant assistance she, the said Polly otherwise Rita de Franca, has from time to time given to the said John Atchison in the management of his house and out of his intention to promote and advance the said Polly otherwise Rita de Franca."

598, 10th & 11th Dec. 1782.—Thomas Adams sells to George Templer for Sa. Rs. 32,000, an upper-roomed house and grounds (1 biga.....), being part of a property purchased by him from George Livius, "bounded on the north by a piece of ground belonging to Henry Griffith, Esq., and purchased by the said Henry Griffith, Esq., from the said Thomas Adams, which is another part or parcel of ground purchased by the said Thomas Adams, on the east by a house and premises lately built by the said Thomas Adams, from the said George Livius, on the south by the public road leading from the great road to the house of Edward Wheler, Esq., and on the west by a wall belonging the estate of Mr. John Pennetz, a Portuguese writer."

No. 600, 16th April 1783.—Præna Pinnetz, widow, mortgages for Arcott Rs. 7,000 to Mrs. Mary Chapman an upper-roomed house and a lower-roomed house and grounds (16 cottas) "being to the southward of an house now or late in the possession of Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, to the westward of an house now or late in the possession of David Killican, Esquire, and to the northward of an house now or late in the possession of John Petric, Esquire."

No. 605, 16th June 1783.—Henry Swinhoe mortgages to Richardson McVeagh for Ct. Rs. 11,600 house and grounds in the Loll Bazar.

No. 610, 6th and 7th May 1783.—John Belli mortgages to Charles Ranken, a Captain in the Company's Military Service, for Sa. 40,000 "all that upper-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate in Chourounggee near Calcutta" and ground (49 bigas 18 cottas—), hitherto in the occupation of Captain.....deceased, "bounded on the east by a road leading.....in the occupation of Mr. Justice Lemaistre, on the.....[Compan]y's Seapoy Bangalow and Barracks, on the south.....burying ground, and on the north by the large.....and village."

No. 611, 7th Day of March 1783.—On 1st May 1781, Robert Robertson sold for Sa. Rs. 8,000, to Fairfax Moresby 5 cottas and 12 chittacks of

land formerly in the occupation of Colonel John Fortom and then of R. Robertson and of the long range of godowns adjoining to the southward of the [Burying] ground, and the dwelling-house erected thereon by Col. Fortnom purchased by R. Robertson at auction. On 29th April 1782, an indenture was made between Fairfax Moresby on the first part, R. Robertson on the second and Bernard Messinck and John Wingrove on the third. Now Bernard Messinck and John Wingrove on the first part, R. Robertson (carpenter) on the second and James Durnford on the third, in consideration of the payment of Sa. Rs. 8,000, to F. Moresby, and Sa. Rs. 5 to R. Robertson, transfer the property to B. Messinck and J. Wingrove: and in consideration of the payment of Sa. Rs. 10,000 paid by James Durnford, B. Messinck and J. Wingrove mortgage the property to J. Durnford.

No. 620, 1st January 1783.—On or about the 25th October 1775, Thomas Hamilton, Surgeon, then of Calcutta had mortgaged to W. Augustus Brooke a house and property: and by non-payment of the sum, the interest of W. A. Brooke in the property had become absolute in law. Now W. A. Brooke mortgages for Sa. Rs. 19,000 to John O'Donnell, "the dwelling-house formerly inhabited by the aforesaid Thomas Hamilton, lately by Hugh Honnycomb, and then in the possession of the said John O'Donnell, bounded on the north by a street which leads to the Loll Bazar, on the south by a lane leading to the Loll Bazar, on the east by the Loll Bazar, and on the west by a lane leading to a house formerly in the tenure or occupation of Charles Newman, Esquire."

No. 621, relates to the same property as does No. 620. J. O'Donnell for the sum of Sa. Rs. 21,000 conveys all his interests in the property to Solomon Hamilton.

No. 622, 26 March 1783.—Samuel Peat mortgages to John Hannay, Claud Alexander, Edward Hay, and John Bayne for Sa. Rs. 20,000 a dwelling house and grounds known as Jones' Europe Warehouse situated to the westward and next to.....by Mr. James Huggins and at his time occupied by....., to the eastward of and adjoining unto a certain.....or dwelling-house now in the possession of and..... Esquire, and to the southward of a certain piece.....aforesaid and commonly called and known by the name.....from which it is separated by a Public Road.....south side of a certain pond commonly called and known in Calcutta by the name of the Great Tank and to the southward of and next into a certain messuage or tenement late and for several years before in the possession of and occupied by Daniel Campbell, Esquire."

No. 623, 30th November 1782.—Samuel Charters sells (for Ct. Rs. 33,000) to George Gardner a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga, 2 cottas)

"near the river side, bounded on the east by the street or road leading from the Old Fort to the Bundtha Guddah Bridge, on the west by a new house of the said George Gardner, on the north by the passage leading from the said street or road to the River, and on the south by a house and ground formerly the property of the said Samuel Charters but now belonging to the said George Gardner.

No. 625, 22nd July 1783.—G. Gardner mortgages (for Sa. Rs. 15,000) the property mentioned in No. 623 to Alexander Parkhill as Secretary of a Society of Insurance at Calcutta for the Insurance of Foreign Ships and Vessells belonging to and carrying the Colours of Foreign Kingdoms and States in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain."

No. 626, 24th August 1788.—John Richards sells for Sa. Rs. 18,000 to John Joys, Merchant, a lower-roomed dwelling-house in the Radda Bazar, "bounded on the east side thereof by the said.....highway called Radda Bazar, on the west side by a [messuage, tenement, dwelling house, compound and premises of and (belonging to) Mr. John Zachariah Kiernander, and now in the.....of James Wheeler, carpenter, as tenant to the said], on the north side by a street leading out of the [Radda Bazar towards the] Court House, and on the south side by [the public road or highway leading] from the Old Court House in the said town of Calcutta [towards and into] a certain place called the Bytaconnah."

No. 627, 26th & 27th August 1783.—John Joys sells to Durponarain Tagore for Sa. Rs. 18,000 a lower-roomed dwelling-house at the corner of a [cert]ain street called the Radda Bazar, [on the west side by a messuage tenement or dwelling-house [premises] of and belonging to the said John Zechariah Kier[nander compound and on the north side] by a street leading on the Radda Bazar towards [the Old Court House], etc., etc. The house is at present occupied by John Adie and Peter Spalding, jewellers, as tenants to John Richards.

No. 628, 15th February 1783.—William Bruere sells to John Snoxell for Sa. R. 10,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (16 cottas 8 chittacks), "to the eastward of Philip Milner Dacres, Esquire's House, bounded to the southward and eastward by the highway and to the northward by Mr. Castleman's house and ground."

No. 629, 4th & 5th August 1783.—William Johnson, merchant, sells to William Richardson, for Sa. Rs. 6,000, dwelling house and ground (12 cottas), formerly the property of Charles Wes[ton].

No. 630, 26th & 28th August 1783.—John Snoxell sells to Samuel Clark for Sa. 14,000 an upper-roomed house and ground "to the eastward of the house of....., and bounded to the southward and eastward....., and to the northward bounded by a house.....of James Broder of Calcutta aforesaid and.....of Hugh Castleman of the same place.

No. 632, 4th & 5th September 1783.—George Gardner sells to Samuel Hampton, Colonel in the Company's service, for Sa. Rs. 45,000 a dwelling-house and ground, bounded "on the north by the road leading to the Ri. A... the same premises from a certain Monsieur.....ing to Rajah Ramlochun, on the east by the house of Samuel Charters, Esqr., on the south by a certain other house of the said George Gardner formerly known by the name of the Buxey Khana, and on the west by the River Hughly."

No. 638, 30th September & 1st October 1783.—Edward Tiretta mortgages, for Current Rs. 10,000 to Nimoo Churn Bysauck, bunyan, a piece of ground formerly known as Brogden's Gardens, bounded on the west by public road leading to Chitpore, on the east by a piece of land lately belonging to Annunderam Mullick but now the property of E. Tiretta, on the south by an house belonging to the estate of Mr. Elliot and now in the occupation of Mr. Moresby, and on the north by a road leading to the dwelling-house of Mr. Antonio D'Couto, "and also all that spot of ground containing of two bigas and nine cottas situate and lying near the prison or house of conviction commonly called the Harrinbury in Calcutta aforesaid and bounded in manner and form following: to wit on the north by a public lane or small street leading from Hareebury Street to Mr. Antonio Couto's Garden, on the east by the said garden, on the south by a piece of ground formerly in the occupation of Jeremiah Baker, on the west by the first mentioned piece or parcel of ground called Tiretta's Bazar."

No. 641, 9th & 10th October 1783.—George Gardner sells to Colonel Samuel Hampton, for Sa. Rs. 25,000 a dwelling house and grounds (1 biga 2 cottas), bounded on the north by a small street leading to the River Hughly, on the east by the street and high road leading from the Old Fort towards Chandpaul Ghat, on the south by a house and ground, the property of the said George Gardner, and on the west by a house formerly belonging to the said George Gardner but now belonging to the said Samuel Hampton and also all the spot piece or parcel of land to the said house belonging."

No. 642, 1783.—Relates to the property concerned in Nos. 620, 621. Thomas Hamilton, Surgeon, "now of Cawnpore in the Duob," Surgeon, makes over all interest in the property to Solomon Hamilton.

No. 652, 29th & 30th October 1783.—George Templer sells to John Thomas Seton, for Sa. Rs. 33,000 the property purchased by the former from Thomas Adams. *Vide* No. 591.

No. 654, 20th September 1783.—Jogotram Chokerbutty and Dyrarn Chokerbutty mortgage to John Baxter, Tavern keeper, for Sa. Rs. 2,800 house property and ground (1 biga and 16 cottas), bounded on the south by a house "commonly called the Tannadar's House."

VOL. III.

No. 658, 14th October 1783.—Dyaram Chatterjee, banyan, sells to Jeremiah Church, for Sa. Rs. 6,901 buildings and ground (1 biga and 16 cottas), in "the Juan Bazar," bounded on the north by the Public Road or highway leading from the Esplanade towards the Juan Bazar.

No. 659, 21st October.—J. Church purchases 6½ cottas of land from Sake Joynuddee and Sake John Mahomed to the south of the property defined in No. 658.

No. 660, 16th & 17th December 1783.—Henry Swinhoe, executor of the will of Anna Kasabie, widow, sells at auction by Wm. Bonfield, auctioneer on 15th December 1783, for Sa. Rs. 14,00 a lower-roomed house and ground (5 cottas & 8 chittacks) to Philip Santiago.

No. 669, 11th & 12th February 1754.—Charles Allen sells for Sa. Rs. 4,000, to Grainger Mair, Colonel in the Hon. Co.'s Service, house and ground (5 cottas) in Durumtullah.

No. 672, 27th and 28th November 1783.—Gerard Gustavus Ducarel and Herbert Harris, acting attornies of William Harewood [?] "late of Calcutta aforesaid but now of Hurly Street, Cavendish Square, sell to George Williamson for Sa. Rs. 12,900, a certain piece of ground (1 biga and 7 cottas) "in Post Office Street in the Factory of Fort William aforesaid bounded on the north by certain stables and outhouses belonging to the said George Williamson, on the south and west sides by a certain messuage or tenement and garden in the tenure and occupation of Henry Chichely Plowden, Esquire, and fronting towards the east on Post Office Street aforesaid with an upper-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house thereon erected," etc.

No. 673, 29th & 30th January 1734.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to George Elliot, Agent for the Nabob's Donation Money, for Current Rs. 83,867 "all that upper-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house of him the said Edward Tiretta now in the tenure or occupation of John MacPherson, Esquire, lying and being in Calcutta aforesaid near the riverside, bounded on the north by a house and premises in tenure and occupation of Arthor Molony, on the south and west by the public road or street, on the east by the house and premises in the tenure or occupation of Mr. Thornhill," and ground (2 bigas and 5½ cottas).

No. 675, 19th and 20th December 1783.—Philip Milner Dacres sells for Sa. Rs. 13,200, to Henry Scott a dwelling-house and ground (24 cottas, 8 chittacks), "bounded on the east by a house and ground, the property of Mrs. Robertson, on the west by a public lane leading from the dwelling-house of the said Philip Milner Dacres towards the Esplanade, on the north by the dwelling-house and premises of the said Philip Milner Dacres, and on the south by a piece or parcel of land belonging to the said Philip Milner Dacres."

No. 676,* 1st November 1783.—Thomas Cockran conveys in free to Thomas Henry Davies a dwelling-house, "bounded on the south by a certain house lately erected by.....Robertson, on the east by the road or highway leading from the Old Fort to the Council House, on the north by the road leading to Chaundpaul Ghat, and on the west by the road leading to the house of Daniel Campbell, Esquire."

No. 677, 17th September 1783.—Elizabeth De Verge, widow, mortgages to Antonio De Cauto, Beneficio Rodrigues, and Mathews Mendes, trustees or wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, for Sa. Rs. 4,500, an upper-roomed house and ground (5 cottas) in Laboo Serang's Gully, adjoining to the house of Henry Grant, Esquire.

No. 679, 19th & 20th December 1783.—Philip Milner Davies for Sa. Rs. 10,057-8, sells to Henry Scott, 1 biga, 17 cottas and 4 chittacks of land, with two brick warehouses or godowns, "bounded on the south by a public lane, on the east by a lower-roomed house and ground belonging to a Mrs. Beer, on the north by garden ground belonging to the dwelling-house of him the said Philip Milner Dacres, on the west by the lane leading for the dwelling-house of the said Philip Milner Dacres to the Esplanade."

No. 680, 19th and 20th December 1783.—P. M. Dacres, for Sa. Rs. 4,410, sells to Henry Scott, 18 cottas of ground, bounded on the east by a public lane, on the north by ground or compound of an upper-roomed house belonging to the said Henry Scott, on the west by the ground of the said house and by the projection of a lower-roomed house said to be the property of Mr. Bear.

No. 681, 12th February 1784.—Francis Lherondell mortgages for Sa. Rs. 19,000, to Thomas Henry Davies a dwelling-house, boutiques and ground (about 2 bigas) in China Bazar, "now in the occupation of the said Francis Lherondell, but formerly belonging to Robert Duncan, auctioneer" bounded "on the north by a house and ground at present occupied by Mr. Charles Eaton, attorney-at-law, on the east by the street commonly called the China Bazar, on the south by a house late in the occupation of Mr. Solomon Hamilton, attorney-at-law, and on the west by a house and ground formerly occupied by John Notley, deceased."

No. 682, 20th February 1784.—Edward Hardwick of Bangalore mortgages for Sa. Rs. 600 to William Finney an upper-roomed house and ground (1 biga and 6 cottas) in Radamutty Gully, "bounded on the east by the highway, on the west by a house the property of Samuel Oldham, on the north by the highway, and on the south by a garden, late the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer."

* See No. 767.

No. 683, 9th February 1784.—Henry Scott mortgages, for Sa. Rs. 10,000 to Govindchund Bysack, a dwelling-house and ground (24 cottas), "bounded on the east by a house and ground, the property of Mrs. Robertson, on the west by a public lane leading from the dwelling-house of Philip Milner Dacres, Esq., and on the south by a piece of ground."

No. 684, 9th February 1784.—Henry Scott mortgages, for Sa. Rs. 2,500, to Govindchund Bysack, 1 biga 17 cottas and 4 chittacks, bounded "on the south by a public lane, on the east by lower-roomed house and ground belonging to Mrs. Bear, on the north by a garden belonging to the dwelling-house of Phillip Milner Dacres, on the west by a lane leading from the dwelling-house of the said Phillip Milner Dacres."

No. 685, 9th February 1784.—Henry Scott mortgages for Sa. Rs. 2,500 to Gobindchund Bysack, 18 cottas, bounded "on the east side by a public lane, on the north by ground or compound of an upper-roomed house belonging to the said Henry Scott, on the west by the ground of the same house, and by a projection of a lower-roomed house, the property of Mrs. Bear, on the south by a public lane and by a lower-roomed house said to be also the property of Mrs. Bear."

No. 690, 15th March 1784.—John Mallicksett mortgages for Current Rs. 4,400, to Bindahun Dutt a dwelling-house and compound (6 cottas) "in the Armenian Street next to Vissent Gregory's house."

No. 691, 20th & 21st April 1784.—Thomas Adams sells to William Harding for Sa. Rs. 32,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (1 biga 1 cotta) "on the high road leading southerly from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, by which road it is also bounded on the east, and on the south by a small street or lane running from the said high road westerly to the house of Edward Wheler, Esquire, and on the west by a wall belonging to the estate of George Templer, Esquire, and on the northerly a piece of waste ground, the property of Henry Griffith, Esquire, being part or parcel of ground purchased by the said Thomas Adams from George Livius, Esquire."

No. 706, 26th & 27th March 1784.—Hugh Darley sells for Sa. Rs. 14,000 to James Scott "all that stable-yard a piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being in the said Town of Calcutta in a certain street called Post Office Street" (14 cottas), with the stables, etc., thereon erected, in the west side of the street, and on the other side "a piece or parcel of ground or garden belonging to, and now in the possession of George Williamson, on the north side thereof a piece or parcel of ground with several stables and other buildings thereon erected and built of and belonging to Captain Robert Stewart, and on the south side thereof a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises of, and belonging to the said George Williamson in the tenure or occupation of Warren Hastings, Esquire, as tenant to the said George Williamson his under-tenants and assigns."

No. 707, 29th March 1784.—John Clinton mortgages to Godlieb Crokley for Sa. Rs. 4,000 an upper-roomed house and ground in Cossytullah Bazar, "bounded on the east by a certain street or road called the Cosseytullah, on the west by the house of Mrs. Coachman, on the north by house of Mr. Cooper, and on the south by the house of Bindabun Dutt."

No. 709.—Durpanarain Tagore, bannian, sells for Sa. Rs. 800 to Richardson McVeagh, two cottas in the Radda Bazar, "bounded on the north and west by the street or road, on the east by the dwelling-house of the said Richardson McVeagh, and on the south by a house and premises belonging to Radachurn Ghose of Calcutta, milk-seller."

No. 712, 20th & 21st February 1784.—Robert Percival Pott sells, for Sa. Rs. 35,181-8, to Robert Penny an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 4 cottas and 15 chittacks, "near to the New Theatre, bounded on the north side thereof by the house now occupied by Jacob Rider, Esquire, on the south by the dwelling houses of Mr. Patrick Cantwell and Mr. William Johnson, on the east by the dwelling house of Mrs. Gould and on the west by the public road."

No. 716, 5th April 1784.—Edward Tiretta mortgages for Sa. Rs. 40,000, to George Day a lower-roomed house and ground (15 bigas) in John Bazar, "and another ground containing two bigas, and six cottas of ground or thereabout situate and being in the Loll Bazar in Calcutta and formerly in the tenure and occupation of John Le Maistre, Esquire, deceased, and lately of Captain Call as tenants thereof."

No. 717, 29th March 1784.—James Scott mortgages for Sa. Rs. 7,000 to William Finney the property defined in No. 706.

No. 718, 13th & 14th April 1784.—Robert Duncan, auctioneer, sells, for Sa. Rs. 16,000, to George Day a dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas 18 cottas), "bounded on the east by an house and premises formerly known by the name of the Collector's Cutcherry and now belonging to George Williamson, Esquire, on the west by a street leading past an house and premises formerly in the occupation of Colonel Clavering, on the north by the street leading from the Old Court House to the Loll Bazar, and on the south by Mr. Kiernander's Church."

No. 719, 19th January 1782.—By a bond executed on the 14th July 1775, Robert Dobinson, for Current Rs. 14,000 made over to Robert Palk buildings and ground consisting of 3 bigas 18 cottas, commonly known as the Old Play House, "bounded on the east by the Company's house and ground known by the name of the Collector's Cutcherry, on the west by the street leading past the General's house, on the north by the street leading from the Court House to Loll Bazar, and on the south by Mr. Kiernander's Church." By another bond of even date, the said R. Dobinson did mortgage the same premises for Ct. Rs. 11,000 to Richard Kennaway. By a deed of assignment,

dated 15th November 1777, Richard Kennaway, for Current Rs. 13,000, transferred his interest in the said property to Robert Palk. On 6th April 1781 the Supreme Court (Chief Justice Impey, and Justices Chambers and Hyde) issued a decree in the matter. The present indenture testifies that for the sum of Sa. Rs. 26,000 paid to him, R. Palk mortgages to R. Dobinson the assignments and decree of the Supreme Court, subject to a number of stipulations in which G. Williamson appears as a party.

No. 720, 1st April 1784.—John Casey mortgages, for Sa. Rs. 12,000 to George Reed 17 cottas of land, "bounded on the east by the house and premises formerly belonging to Daniel Campbell, Esquire, and then the property of John Hannay, Esquire, on the south partly by the Old Burying Ground and partly by a piece of ground then appropriated for the erection of a new Church, on the west partly by a piece of ground said to be the property of Rajah Ramlochun, and on the north partly by a passage leading to the said spot or piece of ground and partly by a messuage or dwelling house and premises the property of the said Daniel Campbell."

No. 721, 18th & 19th March 1784.—Hugh Darley sells to John Casey for Sa. Rs. 8,500, the property defined in No. 720.

No. 731, 1st & 2nd February 1784.—Edward Muckleston sells, for Sa. Rs. 13,000, to William Wordie, house and ground (18 cottas) in Council House Street, occupied by the former and Amos Maywood, "bounded on the south by a road leading past an house and premises belonging to the Reverend Mr. William Johnson to Mr. Montgomerie's house, on the east by the public road, and on the north by an house and premises belonging to the said William Wordie."

No. 732, 30th & 31st January 1784.—Edward Muckleston and Amos Maywood, sell for Sa. Rs. 13,250, an upper-roomed house and grounds (19 cottas), late belonging to Mary Barkley then deceased, bounded by "on the south a lower-roomed house and premises in the occupation of the said Edward Muckleston and Amos Maywood, on the east by the publick road, and on north and west by an house and premises in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Sullivan."

No. 734, 26th and 27th April 1784.—Henry Vansittart and Richard Kennaway, Executors of the last will of Robert Palk, sell to Charles Ranken, Captain in the Military Service of the Hon. Company, for Sa. Rs. 36,000 a dwelling house and ground (20 bigas) "at Cheringay in or near Calcutta aforesaid, bounded on the south by the highway leading from Calcutta aforesaid to the Burying Ground, on the west by a road dividing the said premises from the dwelling house garden and premises from the dwelling house garden and premises and the property of John Belli, Esquire, and on the east and north by lands houses and habitations in the possession of divers natives of Hindostan."

No. 736, 4th May 1784.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to Nimychorn Bysack for Sa. Rs. 30,000 a house and ground (18 cottas and 8 chittacks,) "late belonging to Stephen Shea deceased" in the "Loll Bazar commonly called the Hurrybury Street," and also the spot of ground in Loll Bazar, commonly called Bogdin's Garden but then Tiretta's Bazar" (6 bigas 18 cottas and eight chittacks) which was formerly *comar* ground of the Honourable Company, and "by them released and granted to Edward Tiretta for the purpose of erecting a bazar thereon and for other purpose mentioned in the said grant," bounded "on the west by the public road leading to Chitpore, on the east by another spot land or ground then belonging to the said Edward Tiretta and which is afterwards mentioned but lately belonging to Anundaram Mullick, on the south an house and premises belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Elliot and then occupied by Mr. Moresby, attorney-at-law, and on the north by a road leading to Mr. Anthony D' Couto's garden;" and also the spot of ground formerly belonging to Anundaram Mullick (2 bigas and 9 cottas) in the Loll Bazar, bounded on the north by a small street leading from the said bazar to Mr. D'Couto's garden, on the east by said garden, on the north by a piece of ground formerly in the possession of Jeremiah Baker, deceased, and on the west by the last mentioned parcel of ground belonging to the said Edward Tiretta, and also a lower-roomed dwelling house, and ground (4 bigas and a tank) late belonging to Jeremiah Baker, in the Loll Bazar, bounded in the east and south by a street leading from the Loll Bazar to Colloo Tollah, on the west by a spot of land hereinbefore mentioned belonging to the said Edward Tiretta, on the north by the garden of Mr. D'Couto.

No. 738, 29th & 30th April 1784.—John Nicolls mortgages to Richardson, McVeagh for Current Rs. 10,000, a lower-roomed house and ground (16 cottas and chittacks) in the China and Rada Bazar, bounded on the south by the premises belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Helass deceased, on the west by the premises lately in the occupation of Samuel Touchet, deceased, on the north by a small house belonging to Gungaram Barraul, and on the east by the said bazar.

No. 739, 28th & 29th April 1784.—Robert Mann sells for Sa. Rs. 14,000 to John Nicolls the property mentioned in No. 738.

No. 742, 17th & 18th May 1784.—David Killican and Modun Mohun Dutt mortgages for Current Rs. 40,000 to Charles Ranken an upper-roomed house and ground (2 bigas 10 cottas), in the occupation of Edward Wheler bounded on the east by a lane leading from the said premises to the high road running from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the south by ground belonging to the Old Council House, on the west by the Revenue Council House and ground, the property of Messieurs Hare and Morse, and on the north by a house and ground, the property of Mr. Mcfarling.

No. 748, 1st June 1784.—William Phillips sells to Samuel Greenway, for Sa. Rs. 42,000, an upper-roomed house near the riverside, lately occupied by Mathew Erskine and Alexander Mackenzie, carpenters.

No. 749, 1st June 1784.—Samuel Greenway mortgages to William Phillips the property defined in No. 748.

No. 750, 10th June 1784.—Anna Mack Dowall, widow, mortgages to James Broden for Sa. Rs. 2,500 a lower-roomed house and ground (11 cottas) "at Loll Bazar beyond the Old Goal," bounded on the east side by a spot of ground belonging to Coyeer Matlor, on the south side by the premises of Mr. John Clinton, on the westside by a spot of ground belonging to Mr. Williams, and on the northside by the Old Goal belonging to Mr. Scott.

No. 752, 15th June 1784.—Harry Vansittart and Richard Kennaway, Executors of the last will of Robert Palk sell to Thomas Boileau for Current Rs. 6,200, an upper-roomed house and ground (7 cottas), bounded on the north by a large house and compound, part of the estate of the said Robert Palk, deceased, in the tenancy of the said Harry Vansittart, on the east by a house and garden formerly belonging to Purbooram Mullick, deceased, lately tenanted by the Company for the use of the Committee of Revenue, on the south partly by a house and premises tenanted belonging to Mr. William Jebb, tenanted by Mr. Young, silver smith, and partly by a piece of ground this day sold by the said Harry Vansittart and Richard Kennaway to the said Thomas Boileau (as part of the estate of the said Robert Palk, deceased), and on the west by a new house erected and built by Mr. Thomas Lyon lately in the occupation of Mr. John Zoffany portraitpainter."

No. 753, 15th June 1784.—Harry Vansittart and Richard Kennaway, executors of the will of the late Robert Palk, sell to Thomas Boileau for Current Rs. 17,000, an upper-roomed house and ground (17 cottas) in the tenancy of Mr. Thomas Redhead, bounded "on the east by a house and ground formerly belonging to Purbooram Mullic, deceased, and on the south by a piece of ground and premises, the property of Doctor Thomas Allen, on the west partly by a small house this day sold," [see No. 752], "and partly by a lower-roomed house and compound belonging to Mr. Jebb and tenanted by Mr. Young, silver smith, and on the north by the lane or street leading to the said premises out of the high road southward of the Great Tank or Loll Diggy."

No. 754, 16th February 1784.—John Hicks, administrator of the estate of Robert Brown, Sail-maker, deceased, sells to George Roach and Henry Johnston, Merchants, for Current Rs. 33,856-10-3 an upper-roomed house and ground (15 cottas), bounded on the north by the road leading from the Great Tank to the riverside, on the south by the Hon. Company's Marine Storeyard, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the riverside.

No. 755, 17th June 1784.—George Roach and Henry Johnston mortgage for Sa. Rs. 25,000 to Charles Barber the property defined in No. 754.

No. 764, 1st January 1784.—George Roach and Henry Johnson sell to John Adie, Peter Spalding and Joseph De Queiros, for Sa. Rs. 30,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (21½ cottas) bounded "on the north by a house and premises, the property of Michael Riddell, Esq., but then in the tenure or occupation of Claud Alexander, Esq., on the east by a public lane or passage, on the south by a public road or street, and on the west by a house and premises of Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Macpherson and Captain John Macintyre."

No. 765, 1st May 1784.—John Adie, Peter Spalding and Joseph De Quieros mortgage for Sa. Rs. 35,000, the property defined in No. 764 to Bernard McCallum, Henry Scott, John Burrell, Patrick Macintyre, a Committee of a "Co-partnership of joint underwriters" forming a "Society for the Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea" under the name of "the Bengal Insurance Company." The Co-partnership was formed by a deed of indenture of twenty-five parts dated 21st March 1783. The Co-partners were :—

1. John Burrell, Merchant of Calcutta.
2. Blisset William Gould Do.
3. William Jackson, Gentleman of Calcutta.
4. James Dickson, Mariner "
5. Samuel Clerk, Merchant "
6. John Arnold, Lieut. of Infantry "
7. William Golding, Lieut. of Engineers "
8. William Richardson, Mariner "
9. John Murray, Do. "
10. Thomas Ivory, Gentleman "
11. Eldred Addison Do. "
12. Edward Colebrooke Do. "
13. { Patrick Macintyre, Merchant "
- { John Macintyre, Do. "
- { Adam Turnbull, Do. "
- { James Dawly, Do. "
14. Anthony Lambert, Do. "
15. William Bruce Smith, Do. of Natpore.
16. Bernard McCallum, Gentleman of Calcutta.
17. John Martin Playdell, Do. "
18.
19. Jonathan Boulden, Merchant of Calcutta.
20. Henry Scott, Do. "

21. James Champain, Gentleman of Darbunghah, Bahar.
22. Ross Bolts, Mariner of Kedgeree.
23. Robert Donald, Merchant of Calcutta.
24. Robert Adair, Gentleman “
25. John Dabrew, Merchant “

No. 767, 9th July 1784.—Refers to a house and grounds which in an indenture of 7th January 1783 is said to be “in the occupation of the said Thomas Cockran but now in the occupation of John Baxter and William Ord, lying and being in Bazar Calcutta, and bounded on the south by a certain building erected by [Robert] Robertson, on the east by the road or highway leading from the Old Fort to the Council House, on the north by the road leading to Chaundpaul Gaut, and on the west by the road leading to the house of Daniel Campbell, Esqr.” By the deed of indenture, 7th Jan. 1783, this house was mortgaged by T. Cockran to J. Huggins. Subject to this mortgage the property was purchased from T. Cockran by Thomas Henry Davies. The Indenture, No. 767, is to the effect that in consideration for certain J. Huggins releases T. H. Davies in respect to the mortgage.

No. 768, 15th April 1779.—Samuel Charters sells to George Gardner for Current Rs. 44,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (3 bigas, 6 cottas and $\frac{1}{2}$ chittack) near to the riverside, bounded on the east by the street or road leading from the Old Fort to the Bunksha Guddah Bridge, on the west by the River Hooghly, on the north by the houses belonging to the said George Gardner, and on the south by the Buxey Cannah.”

No. 770, 26th May 1783.—George Gardner mortgages to John Burrell, William Jackson, Samuel Clark, William Richardson, and Robert Donald, Committee of the Bengal Insurance Society, for Sa. Rs. 30,000 the property defined in No. 768.

No. 771, 1st May 1783.—James Robertson and James Stark mortgage to the Committee of the Bengal Insurance Society (as in No 770) for Current Rs. 50,000, a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas, 4 coita), bounded “on the east partly by a house and ground commonly called and known by the name of the Harmonick House in the occupation of Messieurs Baxter and Joyes, partly by a house and premises then or late the property of Rajah Amoat Sing, on the south by the road leading from the Old Court House to a place called or known by the name of the Bread and Cheese Bungalow, on the west by a house and premises the property of George Templer, Esquire, and on the north by a lane leading from east to west.”

No. 774, 1st May 1783.—Archibald Keir [“at present residing at Chatrabien in the province of Bahar”] mortgages to the Committee of the Bengal Insurance Company, for Ct. Rs. 100,000 “all that messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of the New Court House,

situate lying and being in Calcutta in that great street of the south-west part thereof facing the Esplanade of the New Fort," and ground (4 bigas and 12 cottas).

VOL. IV.

No. 1028, 7th & 8th March 1784.—William Johnson, Merchant, sells to Solomon Hamilton, gentleman, for Arcot Rs. 30,000, a house and ground (1 biga 11 cottas 11 chittacks) adjoining the house of Mr. Patrick Cantwell.

No. 1031, 9th July 1785.—Edward Brampton mortgages to Solomon Hamilton for Ct. Rs. 11,600, a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga and 1 cutta), in Cossatullah, "having a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and compound belonging to Peter Galbraith, pilot, and then in tenure of James Wheeler, carpenter, on the east side thereof, a public street or highway leading towards the Esplanade and called the Cossatullah Bazar on the west side thereof, a messuage, tenement or dwelling and compound of and belonging to Andrew Nichole, carpenter and then in the tenure of said Andrew Nichole, on the north side thereof, a piece or parcel of ground and belonging to one Pauncha, a drummer in the East India Company's service, a messuage tenement or dwelling-house of and belonging to Charles Ralph Palmer then in..... Dixon and a certain messuage, tenement or [dwelling-house] in the possession of Thomas Bowdon and Henry Garn..... horse dealers on the south-west side."

No. 1032, 22nd & 23rd April 1785.—George Dickenson of Dacca sells to George Roach for Sa. Rs. 18,000 a dwelling-house and ground (6 cottas) purchased by Thos. Adams of Kessinchunder Gosaul, bounded "on the north by a passage or road leading to the compound of Maria Tyder, a Portuguese woman, on the west [by the] High Road or Street leading from the Ol [d]..... Esplanade, or the south by a new house..... by the said Thomas Adams on another..... mentioned ground..... (purchased) by the said..... the aforesaid Kessinchunder Gosaul and a wall belonging to the premises of the..... Maria Tyder."

No. 1034, 11th July 1785.—Jonathan Boulden mortgages to Colonel Samuel Hampton, for Ct. Rs. 15,000, house and ground (6 cottas and 6 chittacks) in the Rada Bazar, formerly in possession of Robert Gregory, Esquire, and lately in possession of William Williams, auctioneer.

No. 1036, 31st May and 1st June 1785.—Joseph Sherburne sells to Roger Gale for Ct. Rs. 25,000 an upper-roomed dwelling house and ground (13 cottas) in the Radah Bazar, "bounded on the north by an house and premises, late the property of Mr. Griffiths, deceased, on the south by a house leading to the property of Mr. Biggs [?], on the east by an house and

premises, the property of Mr. Charles Eaton, and on the west by the said street called the Radah Bazar, and which said upper-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling house were some.....in the tenure of Mr. Stackhouse [Tolfray]..... the tenure or occupation of Mr. George Foxcroft."

No. 1037, 31st May 1785.—Stephen Bagshaw sells to William Townsend Jones, for Sa. Rs. 10,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, and ground (3 cottas) late the property of Hugh Castleman, pilot, in Radamurty Gully.

No. 1038, 9th & 10th July 1785.—William Townsend Jones sells to Durgachurn Chuckerbutty, for Sa. Rs. 5,750, the property in Rannymoodee Gulli mentioned in No. 1037, ".....east to a dwelling-house of James Ogden on the.....house of Ann Castley, on the north to the Highway..... south to the dwelling house of James Ogden."

No. 1040, 1st July 1785.—James Dunkin and Stephen Cassan mortgage to Goluckchund Dutt for Sa. Rs. 18,000 an upper-roomed house and ground and situated "between the north end of the Old Fort and the house and premises inhabited by the Reverend William Johnson."

No. 1043, 1st August 1785.—Hugh Darley mortgages for Sa. Rs. 25,000 to George Reed the house and land property (17 cottas) "bounded on the east by the house and premises formerly belonging to Daniel Campbell, Esquire, and now the property of John Hannay, Esquire, on the south partly by the Old Burying Ground and partly by a piece of ground now appropriated for the erection of a new Church, on the west partly by the Old Burying Ground and partly by a piece of ground said to be the property of Rajah Ramlochun, and on the north by a passage leading to the said spot or piece of ground by a messuage or dwelling-house and premises, formerly the property of the said Daniel Campbell and now the property of William Paxton, Esquire."

No. 1045, 3th August 1785.—Relates to the property "formerly belonging to Mr. Brown, bounded on the north by the road leading from the Grant Tank to the Riverside, on the south by the Honourable Company's Marine Store yard, on the east by the public road, and on the west by a piece of ground belonging to Mr. John Lovejoy upon which a house was then erecting near the riverside." By an indenture dated 9th and 11th April it was recorded that George Roach & Henry Johnston sold this property to Messrs. Wm. Pope, James Fairlie and William Arnot. The three last mentioned persons had been partners "in the business of Europe shop-keepers and dealers in Europe and country commodities and articles of merchandize." It being decided that William Arnot is to go out of partnership, W. Arnot, for Arcot. Rs. 8,000 assigns to William Pope and James Fairlie his interest in the said property.

No. 1047, 13th & 15th August 1783.—John Andrews and Constantia, his wife, sell for Sa. Rs. 40,000 to Alexander Macdonald and William Arnot an

upper-roomed house and ground (1 biga and 14 cottas) "having to the eastward thereof a street leading from the road to the south of the Great Tank to an house and premises on the occupation of Doctor Alexander Campbell, to the westward the public street leading to the Esplanade, to the northward an house and premises in the occupation of Claud Alexander, Esquire, and to the southward an house in the occupation of the Board of Trade and belonging to the Honourable East India Company."

No. 1048, 15th August 1785.—Alexander Macdonald and William Arnot mortgage, for Current Rs. 72,800 to Charles Purling, the property defined in No. 1047.

No. 1049, 15th August 1785.—Alexander Macdonald, William Arnot, in consideration of the further sum of Current Rs. 31,200 paid to them by Charles Purling, mortgage the property No. 1048 to Caroline Purling, Spinster.

No. 1050, 15th August 1785.—John Andrews, who had kept a circulating library, sells the books (about 10,000) and cases to Alexander Macdonald and William Arnot, and binds himself not to set up any similar business in Bengal, Bahar or Orissa without the consent of A. Macdonald and W. Arnot.

Nos. 1051 & 1052 both of 15th August 1785.—Relate to the mortgages between A. Macdonald and W. Arnot and Charles and Caroline Purling.

No. 1053, 27th & 28th July 1785.—Samuel Greenway, sailmaker, for Current Rs. 11,000 assigns on trust to Lewis D'Costa an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (14 cottas and 8 chitacks) bounded to the eastward by a house "late in the occupation of Mr. Hughes, to the southward by the common road, to the westward by an upper-roomed house belonging to Mrs. Mary Brightman, and to the northward by an upper-roomed house belonging to Hozurimaul." Reference is made to transactions in which Mathew Mendez, Antonio D'Couto, and Beneficio Rodriguez appear as Trustees or Church Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church in Calcutta.

No. 1056, 1st & 2nd September 1785.—Anna Foresty, widow and executrix of the will of Manuel Foresty, deceased, sells to George Mainwaring Kenderdine, Surgeon in the Company's Service, for Sa. Rs. 5,500, a lower-roomed house and ground (9 bigas) "in Mirzapore near the Town of Calcutta" bounded "on the east by a number of Bengal huts, on the west by the Maratta Ditch and common road, on the north by a common road leading to Mr. David Williams' late garden, and on the south by Razoo Takoor's garden ground."

No. 1057, 14th August 1785.—"Whereas the said Lewis DaCosta is and standeth indebted to the said John O'Donnell in a sum of Current Rs. 46,547-7, being his moiety of the amount principal and interest money, of a certain insurance heretofore effected and paid by the said John O'Donnell in London

upon goods and merchandize on board a ship or vessel called the *Nathalie* from Calicut to the port of Suez, upon the joint account of the said Lewis DaCosta and John O'Donnell," L. DaCosta, being unable at present to pay, mortgages to J. O'Donnell, for Current Rs. 46,547 the house in which he (L. DaCosta) is living and ground (10 cottas) and the wharf and dock lands adjoining.

No. 1060, 31st August & 1st September 1785.—George Williamson mortgages to John Andrews for Sa. Rs. 40,000, a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga and 4 chittacks) "near Chaundpaul Gaut" and bounded "on the east side thereof by a public street called Post Office Street, on the west side thereof by a piece or parcel of ground formerly belonging unto the said George Williamson and now the property of John MacClary, on the north side thereof by a public street or highway passing from the house and premises of Sir Robert Chambers late in the tenure and occupation of Wn. Hastings and now occupied by John Stables, Esquire, towards and unto the riverside, and on the south by another messuage or tenement and premises of and belonging to the said George Williamson which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereby or intended to be hereby granted and bargained sold and released and confirmed ever, lately bought and purchased by the said George Williamson of and from the said Warren Hastings, and are now in the tenure and occupation of him the said George Williamson;" and also one biga of ground situated to the south and adjoining to the last mentioned house; and another piece of ground (11 cottas) to the north-east purchased by G. Williamson in 1780 from Mary Morgan, widow.

No. 1061, 31st July & 1st August 1785.—George Williamson sells to John Burrell and Blissett William Gould, for Sa. Rs. 50,000, a large lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (5 bigas and 3 cottas) "in that part thereof called Kiernander's Church, and by the Old Play House, on the south by the house or ground belonging to Mr. Charles Weston, and on the east by a house, late the Common Jail at Calcutta and a garden formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Child."

1063, 7th June 1785.—William Jackson mortgages to William Barton, for Sa. Rs. 20,000 a dwelling-house and ground "lying and being to the westward of a house and ground, late belonging to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, but now the property of George Nesbitt Thompson and [Samuel] Turner which said messuage tenement or dwelling-house was late also in the tenure and occupation of the said Warren Hastings and by the said Warren Hastings sold to the said William Jackson and now in his possession and occupation;" and also "all that piece or parcel of ground and garden containing by estimation sixty-three biggahs (be the same more or less situate) lying and being at Allypoore aforesaid and bounded on

the east by the said house and ground of the said George Nesbitt Thompson and Turner, on the north by a road, on the east and south by a deep ditch."

No. 1064, 9th & 10th September 1785.—Nicholas Jebb mortgages to Balleram Nundone and Ramrotton Nundone, for Sa. Rs. 3,000 a lower-roomed house with 4 cottas of ground, bounded on the south by Mr. Augustus Norton's house, on the east by a house and ground, the property of the said Balloram and Ramrotton Nundone, on the north by the public road leading to the Fausdar's house, and on the west by the lane leading to Radabazar, "and also 10 cottas of land bounded "on the west by the public street called Umbra Tollah leading to Great Bazar."

No. 1065, 1st & 2nd August 1785.—John Burrel & Blessett Wm. Gould mortgaged for Sa. Rs. 24,000 to Cassenath Metre a lower-roomed house and ground (5 bigas, 13 cottas) bounded "on the north by the road or highway leading from the old Fort to the Bread and Cheese Bungalow, on the west by Kiernander's Church and the Old Play House, on the South by the ground of Mr. Charles Weston, and on the east by the Old Jail.

No. 1066, 14th & 15th July 1785.—Joseph Sherburne mortgages to William Barton, for Sa. Rs. 40,000 a large upper-roomed house with ground (10 bigas 6 cottas 3 chittacks) "in Dhee Birjee and Chowkerbee near Calcutta, bounded "to the eastward by the garden, formerly the property of George Vansittart, Esquire, late the property of John Dyneley, Esquire, and now the property of John Bristowe, Esquire, in whose possession and occupation same is, to the southward by the road leading from the public road which bounds the Esplanade towards the said upper-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling house, to the westward by a road running from the north to the south joining the road leading from the Cheringey bungalows towards the Burying Ground and the road leading from the public road which bounds the Esplanade to the upper-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and to the north by the ground of the late Charles Short, Esquire, which roads forming such boundaries to the southward and westward are to be and remain for the use of the said Joseph Sherburne."

No. 1071, 11th May, 1780.—James Stark, Surgeon in the Company's Service, sells to George Williamson, for Arcot Rs. 2,800, seven cottas of land in Loll Bazar, "bounded on the south by a wall belonging to the ground now in the tenure or occupation of the above named George Williamson, on the north by a drain, a ditch of the road afore-mentioned, on the west by the wall of the gateway belonging to a messuage of the said George Williamson, and on the east by the ground belonging to the Collector's Cutcherry."

No. 1072, 10th February 1780.—Peter Moore gives to James Stark, Surgeon, "in consideration of love and affection," the property defined in No. 1071.

No. 1073, 27th September 1785.—Monick Gee and Shanpoor Gee mortgage to William Barton, for Sa. Rs. 15,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (7 cottas) formerly belonging to Bibi Luziah Williams, "in a narrow street or lane called Omrah Tollah."

No. 1081, 31st August and 1st September 1785.—James Stark and James Robertson sell to Charles Barber for Sa. Rs. 23,000 or dwelling house and ground (2 bigas 4 cottas 8 chittacks), "bounded on the south by the High Road leading from the Old Fort to the Lall Bazar, on the westerly by a house and ground, the property of John Lewis Auriol, on the north by the Kabul Ullah Golee, and on the east by the Harmonick House and ground."

No. 1082, 31st August & 1st September.—James Stark and James Robertson on the first part, for Sa. Rs. 3,000 paid to them by John Burgh on the second part, discharge the said J. Burgh, confirm the sale of the property defined in No. 1081 to Charles Barber, on the third part.

No. 1083, 4th October 1785.—Declares that in No. 1083, the name of Charles Barber, his heirs and assigns, was made use of for John Burgh his heirs and assigns and for no other use, intents or purpose whatsoever.

No. 1084, 13th & 14th January 1785.—In the case Gocul Chund Metre v. Robert Duncan, on 18th November, 1784, a writ of *fieri facias* was issued to Philip Young Sheriff, of Calcutta, to distrain on the effects of Robert Duncan. In consequence, Philip Young sells to George Forbes, Bartel Schon and John James Ullmann, for Sa. Rs. 13,224 a large lower-roomed, "formerly known by the name of the Old Play House with several godowns or warehouses and out houses thereunto belonging, also a large bungalow to the eastward of the said building house together with the ground (3 bigas 18 cottas), bounded on the east by a house and premises now belonging to Geo. Williamson and formerly known as the Collector's Cutcherry, on the west by a street leading past the Reverend Mr. Kiernander's Church, on the north by a street leading from the Old Fort to the Lall Bazar, and on the south by the aforementioned Church and ground."

No. 1085, 15th January 1785.—Relates to some transaction as No. 1084.

No. 1086, 15th & 16th April 1786.— Ditto ditto.

No. 1087, 2nd & 3rd October 1785.—George Forbes and John James Ullmann sell, for Sa. Rs. 20,000 to Jonathan Duncan the property defined in No. 1084.

No. 1091, 19th & 20th October 1785.—William Townsend Jones mortgages to John Rotton, Captain in the Company's Service, for Sa. Rs. 10,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga and 4 cottas) in the streets called Cossitullah, and also an upper-roomed dwelling house and ground (1 biga and 2 cottas) on the west side of the China Bazar,

"formerly the property of Mr. Charles Weston now in the tenure or occupation of the said William Townsend Jones."

No. 1093, 23rd May 1785.—David Killican mortgages to Ramjoy Dutt for Ct. Rs. 26,000 a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 10 cottas) "having to the southward thereof of an house and premises belonging to and in the occupation of the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, to the eastward of the great street leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade and to the eastward the old Council House."

No. 1094, 1st September 1785.—Relates to the same property. D. Killican and Modan Mohun Dutt, for Sa. Rs. 19,000 mortgage this property to Gocoolchunder Dutt.

No. 1097, 20th October 1785.—George Parry, in the Company's Military Service, mortgages to John William Gerlash, for Sa. Rs. 9,700, two hundred and sixty bigas ("part of a parcel of land of three hundred bigas lately purchased by the said George Perry from Richard Johnson") "lying in Cukerbear in the district of Punchunagoung" "having to the westward thereof the public high road leading to Russapuglah, to the southward the dwelling-house and premises of the Reverend Mr. Kiernander and other parcels of ground, the property of native persons whose name are unknown, on the east likewise by spots and parcels of ground belonging to divers natives whose names are also unknown, and to the north the public road leading to Bytah Connah."

No. 1098, 1st October 1785.—Maritra Bore mortgages, for Ct. Rs. 7000, to Solomon Hamilton three lower-roomed houses and ground (16 cottas) formerly occupied by George Bore, bounded on the north and west by the compound of house of Mr. Henry Scott, and on the south by a house and compound belonging to Mr. Michael De Rozio.

No. 1099, 1st & 2nd July 1784.—David Killican and Robert Holford assign to James Irwin of Chittagong in consideration of the premises and five sicca rupees, a dwelling house now occupied by the said D. Killican "bounded to the south by the Esplanade, to the west by the house now occupied by the Honourable Mr. Justice Hyde, to the north in part by the house now occupied by the Governor-General and in part by a house occupied by Archibald Montgomery, Esquire, and to the east by a house now in the occupation of William Dunkin, Esquire."

No. 1103, 7th November 1785.—Stephen Baghsaw mortgages, for Sa. Rs. 2,000, to Lieut. Wm. Brous, a large Bungalow and ground (22 bigas, 8 cottas) at Dhee Birjee.

No. 1104, November 26th 1786.—Henry Vansittart and John Dyneley, executors of the will of Charles Short, sell to Charles Wyatt for Sa. Rs. 4,950 eleven bigas or thereabouts of land "having part of the estate of the said Charles

Short abutting north on Mr. Bristowe's Crescent, east and south another ground late belonging to the same Charles Short deceased, south and west on other ground belonging to Mr. Gladwin, and north-west on ground belonging to Captain Wood." The piece of ground hereby sold "is intersected by a road leading from the Cheringee Road towards a village, also late the property of the said Charles Short deceased."

No. 1105, 2nd November 1785.—George Williamson mortgages to William Barton, for Ct. Rs. 16,000, godowns and warehouses "near Chaund Paul Gaut to the northward and opposite to an house and premises in which the said George Williamson now resides"; and also all that nullah and piece of ground " (1 biga 7½ cottas) to the northward of the said dwelling-house and to the southward of an house, late the property of and in the occupation of Mr. Roach now deceased; and also all the piece of ground adjoining the said nullah "whereon a shop is erected and which was formerly known by the name of the Fancy Shop together with the said shop and the buildings there-unto belonging;" and also four godowns or warehouses near the Riverside and ground (5 cottas and 8 chittacks), and also 3 cottas 2 chittacks of land near the the said nullah.

No. 1108, 14th and 15th October 1758.—George Parry, Ensign in the Company's service, sells to Francis Wilford, Lieutenant in do., for Sa. Rs. 5,000 twenty bigas of ground in Chuckerbear "being a part and parcel of a piece of ground by the said George Parry containing 300 bigas purchased from Richard Johnson, Esquire, bounded "on the north by the public road leading from the Hospital to the Protestant Burying-ground, on the east by a deep trench on the east by a deep trench and ditch running south from such road towards a large tank, the property of the said George Parry, on the south by a small trench parallel to such tank continued by a straight line drawn to the westwards so far as the western boundary of a spot of ground, the property of Tara Barbier and" on the west by a spot of ground belonging to Tara Barbier, etc.

No. 1109, 5th October 1785.—Anthony Lambert and James Scott mortgage to Edward Ives Otto of Maidapore for Sa. Rs. 10,000, a dwelling-house and buildings, erected or now in course of erection, and ground (14 cottas) in Old Post Office Street, bounded on the east by the said street, on the west by a house and ground occupied by Geo. Williamson, on the north by a piece of ground belonging to Captain Robert Stewart, and on the south by a dwelling house belonging to Geo. Williamson. This property was conveyed to James Scott by Hugh Darley on the 26th and 27th March 1784.

No. 1110, 13th & 14th September 1785.—Sale arising out of an order of the Supreme Court in the case of William Barton v. Julius Soubise. The Sheriff, Philip Young, sells to James Miller, for Sa. Rs. 16,575 a dwelling-

house and ground (7 bigas 11 cottas) at Molongah, bounded on the south by the high road leading from the Court House to the Bread and Cheese Bungalow.

No. 1112, 4th & 5th November 1785.—Solomon Hamilton sells to Thomas Adderley, Hugh Pollock and Edmund Morony, for Sa. Rs. 30,000 a newly erected dwelling house, shops, godowns, etc., where H. Pollock and E. Morony reside, and ground (14 cottas, 8 chittacks), "bounded on the east by the ruins of an old messuage," etc., etc., "formerly in the possession of Jas. Huggins deceased, on the south by the public road, and on the north and west by the house and compound now occupied by S. Hamilton.

No. 1115, 19th November 1785.—Walter Bourke, Major in the Company's service, having purchased from James Prescott, carpenter for Sa. Rs. 24,000 of which sum Rs. 16,000 remained unpaid, mortgages to J. Prescott, for Sa. Rs. 16,000 the aforesaid house and ground (19 cottas), bounded on the north by the house and ground of Colonel Hampton and Henry Grant, on the east by the house and ground of Mr. De Glass, on the south by the house and ground of J. Prescott, and on the west by the public street called the Cossitullah Bazar."

No. 1116, 17th & 18th November 1785.—The sale of the property recorded in No. 1115 for Sa. Rs. 24,000.

No. 1119, 11th November 1785.—William Bruere mortgages to William Barton for Ct. Rs. 30,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas) in or near Durromtullah, "on the road leading to the Jaun Bazar."

No. 1120, 30th & 31st August 1782.—Thomas Lyon sells to Henry Harvey and Edward George Lind for £4,000 a lately erected dwelling-house and ground, "fronting towards the south on the highway, towards the north on a certain messuage or tenement belonging to Mr. John Andrews and now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Dashwood, Esquire, bounded on the west by a certain messuage or tenement called the Old Commercial Council House, on the east partly by another messuage or tenement in the tenure or occupation of Robert Palk belonging to Mr. Jebb."

No. 1121, 23rd June 1783.—Henry Harvey mortgages the property defined in No. 1120 for Arcot Rs. 25,000 to Edward George Lind.

No. 1122, 21st & 22nd 1783.—Refers to same property as No. 1120.

No. 1123, 1st December 1785.—George Craig mortgages to the Hon. Robert Lindsay of Sylhet and George Reed, executors of the will of John Shaw deceased for Sa. Rs. 25,000 a lower-roomed house, godowns, and ground (11 cottas) bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the River Houghley, on the south by Jackson's Gaut, and on the north by a house and ground, the property of Thomas Barber.

No. 1124, 24th December 1783.—Henry Harvey mortgages the property defined in No. 1120 for Current Rs. 21,000 to Radacant Bose.

No. 1125, 1st January 1784.—Radacant Bose mortgages the property defined in No. 1120 to Arthur Moloney for Current Rs. 21,000.

No. 1128, 7th October 1785.—George Roach mortgages to Messieurs Burgh and Barber for Sa. Rs. 1,200 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (6 cottas) bounded by a passage or road leading to the compound of Maria Tyder, on the west by the street leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the south by the premises of a new house built by Thos. Adams and now in the occupation of Robert Tomlinson, Esq., and on the east by a wall belonging to the premises of M. Tyder, a Portuguese woman.

No. 1132, 12th & 13th December 1785.—Edward Rowland Jackson sells to Solomon Hamilton for Ct. Rs. 36,000, a dwelling-house and ground, "near to the New Theatre, bounded on the north side thereof by the house lately occupied by Jacob Rider, Esquire, on the south by the dwelling-house of Patrick Cantwell, merchant, and east by the house of Mrs. Gould and on the west by the public road."

No. 1133, 8th December 1785.—Release granted by Charles Barber to E. R. Jackson on payment by the latter of Sa. Rs. 30,000, of an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground.

No. 1136, 9th & 10th December 1785.—George Gardner mortgages to Thomas Harris, Lt.-Colonel in the Company's Service, for Sa. Rs. 20,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas 6½ cottas) near to the riverside and bounded on the east by the street leading from the Old Fort to the Bankshall Gudder Bridge, on the west by the river Hooghly, on the north by the house belonging to Colonel Hampton, and on the south by the Buxey Connah.

No. 1138, 4th April 1785.—John Haldane mortgages for Sa. Rs. 11,700 to Ramnarain Gosain a dwelling-house and ground (11 cottas or thereabouts) having on the north thereof a street leading to the Bankshall, on the east a house in the possession of Messieurs William Ranken and Jones, on the south a house formerly belonging to Daniel Campbell, on the west side several "butticks" and shops and a smith's yard.

VOL. V.

No. 1141, 31st December 1785 and 1st January 1786.—William Long and Robert Mackie, carpenters, mortgage to Ramsay Hannay, for Sa. Rs. 13,000 a dwelling-house, shops, and ground (16½ cottas), bounded on the east by Cassaitullah Bazar, on the west by a new house and ground the property of R. Hannay, on the south by a piece of ground, the property of

Wm. Bowers and partly by another upper-roomed house now inhabited byBurney, tailor, and on the north by ground, the property of John Clinton and now occupied byEastwood, carpenters.

No. 1147, 13th January 1786.—A mortgage made by Philip Fowler of property in "the New Bow Bazar."

No. 1149, 20th and 21st May 1785.—Robert William Kiernander mortgages to Stephen Mathews, Surgeon, for Sa. Rs. 5,000, twenty-three bigas and twelve cottas of land, with all buildings on the same, in Dhee Birjee and Chowkerber near Calcutta, bounded to the north by the house and ground, late the Rev. John Zackariah Kiernander's, to the west by the public road leading to Chowkerber and Bowannypore, to the south by the public road leading from Birjee Tank round the south and east side of the ground of Charles Short, and to the east by the ground of said Charles Short.

No. 1150, 3rd September 1785.—Relates to the transaction recorded in No. 1149, the sum being given as Sa. Rs. 5,200.

No. 1151, 17th January 1786.—S. Mathews advances another further sum of Sa. Rs. 4,800 on the security of the property defined in No. 1143.

No. 1156, 29th & 30th July 1785.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to Thomas Evans for Ct. Rs. 27,000 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (15 bigas), in the Johan Bazar, formerly in the tenure and occupation of Stephen Caesar Lemaistre, Esquire, deceased, and now in the possession of John David Patterson, Esquire, as tenants thereof.

No. 1158, 30th November & 1st December 1785.—In consideration of Current Rs. 21,200 paid to Philip Younge, Sherriff of Calcutta, by Fairfax Moresby in part discharge of a writ of *fieri facias*, and of a further Sa. Rs. 5 paid by Edward Otto Ives, P. Younge did sell to E. O. Ives property in E. O. Ives' actual possession, *vis.*, a dwelling-house and ground, "built by Thomas Lyon, fronting towards the south on the highway, fronting towards the north on a certain messuage or tenement formerly belonging to John Andrews, bounded on the west by a certain messuage called the Old Commercial Council House, and on the east partly by a certain messuage or tenement formerly in the occupation of Robert Palk, Esquire, and partly by a lower-roomed messuage belonging to Mr. Nicholas Jebb," and by a further sum of Sa. Rs. 5 paid by Arthur Molony to Joseph Baretto, A. Molony, under the direction of F. Moresby, sell to J. Baretto the said property on trust for F. Moresby.

No. 1159, 3rd February 1786.—Joseph Bernard Smith and Joseph Quierios were bound by bond to Anthony Lambert in a co-partnership in the sum of Sa. Rs. 70,000 with a condition to pay the latter Sa. Rs. 35,000 with interest at 12 per cent. J. Bernard Smith being anxious to be released of the bond, as he is about to depart for England, and J. Quierios having, in lieu of

J. Bernard Smith's security, proposed to mortgage the house and ground to A. Lambert, therefore J. B. Smith, and J. Quierios, for Sa. Rs. 5, mortgage to A. Lambert a dwelling-house, riding-horse, office, etc., and ground bounded on the north by a piece of ground belonging to Charles Weston, and on the south-east and west by public high roads. A. Lambert is described as "Secretary to the late co-partners of underwriters called the Bengal Insurance Company."

No. 1160, 14th & 15th December 1785.—Lewis Da Costa had, on 31st August 1785, mortgaged to Reynold Pires, Trustee for the Roman Catholic Church in Calcutta, an upper-roomed house and ground in the China Bazar, bounded to the northward by a house occupied by Mr. Geraud, attorney-at-law, to the eastward by the public street, to the southward by a house lately occupied by Mr. Ledlie, and to the westward by piece of ground lately the property of John Notley, deceased, the mortgages being redeemable by Francis Lherondell on payment by him of Sa. Rs. 26,000 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. F. Lherondell being indebted to J. Davenport to the amount of Sa. Rs. 5,000, on behalf of the estate of R. McVeagh, for Sa. Rs. 5, mortgages the said property to J. Davenport.

No. 1163, 2nd December 1785.—Hurrynarain Bysak mortgages to Goojurmull Babu, for Sa. Rs. 1,500, basti property (14 cottas), bounded on the north by a public tank, on the south by the road or passage called Burtullah Street to Domtullah Street, on the east the road or passage lying from Bhaustullah Street, and on the west by the house and premises belonging to Ramneedy Tagoor.

No. 1164, 14th February 1786.—Joynarain Gosaul of Kidderpore mortgages to William Barton for Sa. Rs. 30,000, two dwelling-houses and ground (100 bigas), one a dwelling-house formerly known by the name of Holwell Place, the property of George Gardner, Esquire, by him conveyed to Samuel Charters and John Hannay, Esquire, by them conveyed to the said Joynarain Gosaul, now in the occupation of the Honourable the Governor-General, John Macpherson, situated and lying at Arisnagore in the Maugrah Purgunnah in the Province in Bengal; and also all that other messuage, tenement and dwelling-house, built by the said John Hannay and now in the occupation [of] the said Honourable Governor-General, being close to the side of the River Houghly, situate lying and being at Arisnagore aforesaid in the Pergunnah and Province aforesaid, "bounded on the north by the River Hughly, on the west by the Garden House of the late Edward Stevenson, Esq., on the east by the garden ground of the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, and on the south by a mud wall on the bank of a tank adjoining to the zemindary grounds and extending 280 yards to the southward of the Great Road leading from Calcutta, which 100 bigas of ground have heretofore

been divided and enclosed by the said Samuel Charters and John Hannay for the purpose of accommodating each messuage, tenement or dwelling-house with a sufficient quantity of ground."

No. 1165, 1st February 1786.—Sreemutty Chaundrannee Dossee mortgages to Ramhurry Doss, for Current Rs. 73,500 in Company's 8 per cent. bonds, a dwelling-house known by the name of Coulewallah Battee and ground (16 cottas 12 chittacks) situate to the north and west side of the Old Court House, and also a dwelling-house known by the name of Hallwallah Battee and ground (12 cottas), and also a dwelling-house known by the name of Minwallah Ducan Battee and ground (9 cottas) bounded on the north by the premises of Mr. Philip Da Cruze, and also a lower-roomed dwelling-house called by the name of Catha Battee with all the shops thereunto belonging in China Bazar and ground (13½ cottas) bounded on the west by the premises of Banimohun Gupte; and also an upper-roomed house known by the name of Neez Battee and ground (11 cottas); and also an upper-roomed dwelling-house known by the name of Damadur Bussackwallah Battee and ground (16 cottas 4 chittacks), and also 5 cottas of ground with three houses thereon; and also 2 cottas and 4 chittacks of garden ground commonly called Garthee; and also 4 bigas of land known as Golah Battee lying to the east and west of the public road leading to Hotecollah; and also 15 cottas of land known as Guvian Bauttah; and also 14 cottas of land known as Jurah Sankoo bounded on the west by the premises of Gunga Govind Sing—"all the said several spots pieces or parcels of ground and premises on which the several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses are erected standing and being continuing in the whole 22 bigas and 12 chittacks of ground."

No. 1167, 13th September and 1st October 1785.—John Prinsep sells to Charles Barber for Sa. Rs. 600 two godowns and bearers' houses in Larkins Lane and ground (1 cotta), "bounded on the east by four godowns belonging to the said John Prinsep, on the west by one godown belonging to the said John Prinsep, on the north by the house and ground of the said John Prinsep, and on the south by the road commonly known as Larkins Lane."

No. 1168, 14th & 15th September 1785.—Hugh Darley and Ann, his wife, sell to George Roach for Sa. Rs. 8,500, 17 cottas of land, "bounded on the west by the high road leading to Old Court House, on the south by the road up to the house now or lately occupied by Mr. Droz, and on the north by the house and ground of Jacob Blaquiere, Esquire," "which piece of ground was some time heretofore the property of Richard Johnson, Esquire, and was by him sold to Mr. Petrie, and by the said Mr. Petrie to Mr. Perreau, and by the said Mr. Perreau to Hugh Darley."

No. 1169, 14th & 15th October 1785.—Joseph Quierios and Theresa, his

wife, sell to George Roach, for Sa. Rs. 45,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house, now in the occupation of George Dandridge, Esquire, and ground (21½ cottas), "bounded on the north by a house and premises formerly the property of Michael Riddel, Esquire, on the east by a public lane or passage, on the south by a public road or street, and on the west by a house and premises now or formerly the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Allen McPherson and Captain John McIntyre."

No. 1170, 16th & 17th January 1786.—George Roach sells to William Stone, for Sa. Rs. 43,000, the property defined in No. 1069.

No. 1171, 18th January 1786.—Wm. Stone mortgages to Geo. Roach, for Rs. 30,000, the property referred to in Nos. 1069 and 1070.

No. 1172, 2nd February 1786.—Henry Swinhoe mortgages to Colonel Samuel Hampton, for Sa. Rs. 10,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, and ground lately belonging to Robert Robinson, in the Loll Bazar.

No. 1173, 18th February 1786.—Lawrence Roop mortgages to Ramconnoy Tagoor, for Sa. Rs. 1,000, one biga of land "near the Harringbury," "ten cottas thereof bounded on the west and south by the Old Harringbury and the premises thereunto belonging [to and], now the property of Edward Tiretta, Esquire, and on the north by the road," etc.

No. 1176, 1st & 2nd March 1786.—Refers to an upper-roomed house and ground (9 cottas 4 chittacks) "adjoining to a house commonly called as Luckeycaunt Dhur's dwelling-house and fronting the east side of the late Mr. Ross' dwelling-house, and to westward of the Armenian Church." This property is sold to William Peters, for Sa. Rs. 5,900 by William Bonfield and Edward Brightman, trustees on behalf of the creditors of the late Samuel Greenway.

No. 1177, 3rd March 1786.—William Peters, master mariner, mortgages to Peter Cranch, Lieutenant in the Company's Service, for Current Rs. 5,000, the property defined in No. 1176.

No. 1178, 4th March 1786.—Wm. Peters, mortgages to Wm. Bonfield, auctioneer, for Ct. Rs. 2,540 the property defined in No. 1176.

No. 1179, 15th December 1785.—Relates to an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground in the Loll Bazar, lately belonging to Robert Robinson. Henry Swinhoe mortgages the same to James Rowland Cesar Durnford for Ct. Rs. 11,600.

No. 1180, 1st March 1786.—William Williams mortgages to Thomas Hunter, for Sa. Rs. 10,000, two upper-roomed house and ground (19 cottas) near the Old Court House, one of which houses is known by the name of the said William Williams' Auction Room."

No. 1189, 22nd and 23rd March 1786.—Jonathan Boulden sells, for Ct. Rs. 16,000, to Colonel Samuel Hampton an upper-roomed house and

ground (6 cottas 6 chittacks) in the Rada Bazar, bounded on the east by Mr. Palling's upper-roomed house, on the west by a lane or street. The property had been in the possession of Robert Gregory and then of William Williams, auctioneer.

No. 1202, 21st [September] and 1st August 1785.—John Joys and Mary, his wife, sell to Alexander Allardice for Sa. Rs. thousand, an upper-roomed dwelling-house, and ground (1 biga 4 chittacks) "bounded on the north by a small street leading from the Old Court House to the Radha Bazar, on the east by a piece or parcel of ground said to belong to Bebee Malsee, on the south by the high street or road leading from the monument to the Bytak Connah, and on the west by a small street which separates the said upper-roomed messuage, tenement and dwelling-house from the said Court House."

No. 1206, 24th and 25th August 1785.—John Prinsep sells to Charles Crommelin, the younger, of Guttaul, for Sa. Rs. 72,000 a dwelling-house, office, "boutique shops," and ground, in the Lall Bazar, "formerly called or known by the name of the Goal or Common Prison of Calcutta," bound[ed] on the north and east by the public street and roads on the south by the [messuage] tenement or dwelling-house now in the tenure and occupation of [William] Farquharson, Esquire, and on the west by the auction room belonging to Messrs. Burrell and Gould," 2 bigas 11 cottas.

No. 1207, 15th March 1786.—Charles Crommelin, the younger, having occasion to borrow Ct. Rs. 26,000, mortgages the property defined in No. 1206 to Charles Weston for that sum.

No. 1208, 1st April 1786.—Relates to a dwelling-house, offices, and ground (10 cottas 8 chittacks) adjoining the export warehouse.—On October 1784, Samuel Greenaway had mortgaged the property, lately purchased by him from William Phillips, to William Paxton for Sa. Rs. 25,000. For Sa. Rs. 28,000, Wm. Paxton mortgages the property to Joseph Simpson.

No. 1209, 6th April.—Refers to the property defined in No. 1208. On 28th July 1785, Samuel Greenaway had mortgaged this property to William Bonfield and Edward Brightman. For Sa. Rs. five, W. Bonfield and E. Brightman confirm to J. Simpson the said property.

No. 1210, 7th April 1786.—Joseph Simpson mortgages to Wm. Paxton the property defined in No. 1208, for Sa. Rs. 14,000.

No. 1211, 2nd September 1785.—Hugh Darley mortgages to George Reed, for Ct. Rs. 35,110 the house and ground (17 cottas) bounded on the east by the premises, formerly the property of Daniel Campbell and now the property of John Hannay, on the south partly by the Old Burying Ground, partly by a piece of ground now appropriated for the erection of a new church and partly by a piece of ground said to be the property of Rajah

Ramlochurn, and on the north by a passage leading to the said piece of ground.

No. 1214, 17th and 8th February 1786.—Fairfax Moresby sells to Edward Otto Ives of Moidapore, for Sa. Rs. 28,000, a dwelling-house built by Thomas Lyon "fronting towards the south on the highway, towards the north on a certain messuage or tenement, formerly belonging to Mr. John Andrews and heretofore in the tenure of Thomas Dashwood, Esquire, bounded on the west by a certain messuage called the Old Commercial Council House, and on the east partly by the messuage or tenement heretofore in the occupation of Robert Palk, Esquire, since deceased, and partly by the lower-roomed messuage belonging to Mr. Nicholas Jebb."

No. 1215, 18th February 1786.—Relates to the property defined in No. 1214. Anthony Lambert mortgages the same to Fairfax Moresby for Sa. Rs. 14,000.

No. 1216, 11th May 1786.—Relates to a dwelling-house, shop, etc., in Post Office Street. This was sold by Anthony Lambert on 25th April 1785, for Sa. Rs. 10,000 to Wm. Bonfield and John Willoughby. The property is now mortgaged to Fairfax Moresby for Sa. Rs. 10,000.

No. 1217, 25th April 1786.—Goolmahomed Sircar and Joonomom Sircar mortgage to Nicholas Jebb, for Sa. 50,000, a lower-roomed house and ground (1 biga 5½ cottas) at Jaun Bazar, "having to the southward thereof an house and premises in the possession of Mr. Thomas Syars Driver, on the northward thereof the street leading to Jaun Bazar aforesaid, or the eastward thereof some brick buildings and premises belonging to Manohur Cawn, and to the westward thereof the house and premises which the said Manohur Cawn resides."

No. 1221, 1st May 1786.—Lucy Clinton, executrix of the will of the late John Clinton, mortgages, for Sa. Rs. 4,329 to Godlieb Crakly house and ground (1 biga) fronting towards the east "the Cossitoolah," towards the west the house of John Bowers, towards the south the house of Coenelivs Cooper, and towards the north the house of Bindabun Dutt.

No. 1222, 29th April 1786.—Anthony Lambert mortgages to Jonathan Duncan, for Sa. Rs. 6,000, the property defined in No. 1214.

No. 1223, 20th March 1786.—The Rev. John Zackariah Kiernander mortgages to Dayaram Seat and Kissenchender Baboo, for Ct. Rs. 19,073-6-3 "all that red upper-roomed messuage," "fronting the Great Tank and between the Mission Church and a large house belonging to Charles Weston now or late in the tenure occupation of Mr. Farquharson." The red house is "bounded on the east by a school house and on the west by a public street or road," and with it were mortgaged the compound (1 biga) and a piece of waste ground (1 bigah 17 cottas) opposite to the said Red House and separated therefrom by the street.

No. 1231, 2nd June 1786.—Robert William Kiernander mortgages to William Barton for Sa. Rs. 20,000 a newly built upper-roomed house and ground (3 bigas 3 cottas) at the south-west corner of his (R. W. Kiernander's) estate near the Great Road leading from Calcutta to Russapuglah, "having to the southward thereof the Great Road leading from the Race Course to the Boitaconnah, on the northward thereof a spot of vacant ground belonging to the said Robert William Kiernander, on the eastward thereof a new three-story house and premises now erecting and belonging to the said Robert William Kiernander, and on the westward thereof the public road leading from Calcutta to Russapuglah."

No. 1232, 1st March 1786.—James Rowland Ceisar Dumford, administrator of the estate of the late Richardson McVeagh, for Ct. Rs. 19,210 discharges the principal and interest due from Solomon Hamilton, and makes over to S. Hamilton, a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 1 cotta) in Cossatullah, "having a house and compound belonging to Peter Galbraith, pilot, tenanted by James Wheeler, carpenter on the east side thereof and "a public street leading towards the Esplanade and called the Cassitullah Bazar on the west side thereof, the house and compound of Andrew Nicoll, carpenter on the north thereof, and a piece of ground belonging to Paunchu, a drummer in the Company's service, and the house of Chas. Ralph Palmer (occupied by William Dixon) and the house in possession of Thomas Bowden and Henry Garnivay, coach-maker and house dealer on the south and south-west side thereof.

No. 1235, 20th June 1786.—Peter Almeida Pollock and Louise (formerly Lousia Da Costa) his wife mortgage to Samuel Hick, acting executor of the will of Lt.-Col. Samuel Hampton, deceased, for Sa. Rs. 5,000, a dwelling-house with 6 cottas of ground, formerly belonging to Richard Cotton and lately to Major Walton Thellwall, in Durum Tollah, "bounded on the north side by the main road opposite to the gardenhouse belonging to Cossinant Baboo but formerly belonging to Major De Glass late of Calcutta."

No. 1244, 20th & 21st January 1786.—Henry Vansittart and John Dynely (now on the voyage to England), executors of the will of Charles Short sell to Charles Wyatt, for Sa. Rs. 2,320, five bigas and fourteen cottas of land "bounded on the south by the Reverend Zachariah Kiernander's property and a public road leading from the great Chowringee Road, and on the west by Mr. Harrington's property, late Mr. Gladwin's and a new road intersecting the south road, on the east by their lotts of ground, the property of the Reverend William Kiernander Junior and on the north by ground the property of the said Charles Wyatt."

No. 1245, 8th June 1784.—Zonozon Connor mortgages to Henry Griffiths, for Sa. Rs. 1,500 an upper-roomed house and ground (5 cottas)

in Rancee Moodsee Gullee, leading from the House of Charles Newman, Esq., to Cossoi Tallah.

No. 1246, 25th July 1786.—Doorgapersad Shaw mortgages to William Barton, for Ct. Rs. 5,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (10 cottas) bounded on the north by ground said to belong to Jugal Addie, on the east by the public street leading from the Old Fort to the Baro Bazar, on the south by the gaut or landing stairs commonly called Bibben Ross' gaut, on the west by the River.

No. 1247, 26th July 1786.—Refers to the property defined in No. 1246, and to certain indentures:—

- (1) 22nd November 1774.—William Barton then of Luckypore on the 1st part and David Killican (since deceased), Robert Sanderson (since gone to Great Britain), and Henry Leake then of Luckypore (since deceased) on the 2nd part.
- (2) 20th December 1778.—Wm. Barton (now of Calcutta) and Harriett, his wife on the one part, and D. Killican, R. Sanderson and Thomas Kirkman (since deceased) on the 2nd part, and J. Leake on the 3rd part.
- (3) 22nd January 1781.—Wm. Barton on the 1st part, and James Miller, David Killican, Samuel Blackwell and James Leake on the second part, and John Evelyn and Robert Gosling on the 3rd part.
- (4) 10th December 1785.—Wm. Barton on the first part and J. Miller, J. Evelyn, R. Gosling, S. Blackwell and J. Leake on the 2nd part, and Jacob Rider and John Rider on the 3rd part and a deed pole by Harriett, the wife of Wm. Barton, dated, December 1785. For Ct. Rs. 11,000 Doorgapersad Shaw mortgages to S. Blackwell (of Williamstrip in the County of Gloucestershire), J. Leake, J. Evelyn, R. Gosling, John and Jacob Rider the property mentioned.

No. 1249, 20th July 1786.—Samuel Clark mortgages to Sir John Day, Kt. for Sa. Rs. 24,848, a dwelling-house and ground (16 cottas and 8 chittacks) "to the eastward of the house of Philip Milner Dacres, Esquire, and bounded to the southward and eastward by a house and ground the property of James Broder of Calcutta aforesaid and late in the occupation of Hugh Castleman of the same place, senior pilot."

No. 1251, 26th and 27th July 1786.—William Ledlie sells to Henry Swinhoe and Samuel Jones, for Sa. Rs. 15,000 an upper-roomed house and 10 cottas of ground in Pollock Street.

No. 1253, 8th and 9th August 1786.—Thomas Adderley, Hugh Pollock and Edward Morony sell, for Sa. Rs. 30,000 to Solomon Hamilton an

upper-roomed house, shop, office and ground, bounded on the east by the ruins of the house and office of the late Jas. Huggins, on the south by the public street on the north and west by the premises of S. Hamilton.

No. 1255, 14th August 1786.—Endorsed a mortgage dated 14th August 1785. [See No. 1059.] John O'Donnell reconveys the property to Lewis Da Costa.

No. 1258, 23rd August 1786.—Robert William Kiernander mortgages to William Blundell, Lieutenant in the Artillery, H. E. I. Co., for Ct. R. 16,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 13 cottas and 2 chittacks) "being on the Churengue Road, bounded to the south by the road leading from the course to the Batacana, to the westerly by a new road made by the same William Robert Kiernander running from south to north, to the east by an upper-roomed house belonging to the said Robert William Kiernander and to the north by a spot of ground belonging also to the said William Robert Kiernander at present untenanted."

No. 1261, 9th and 10th March 1786.—Thomas Lyon (now returned to Europe) sells by his attorney Joseph Sherburne to John Mackclary, for Ct. Rs. 11,600, a dwelling-house and ground (8 cottas) "in a certain street or lane called Rancee Moodee otherwise Pilots' Row," formerly the property of James Konney deceased.

No. 1262, 12th March 1786.—John Mackclary mortgages to William Paxton the property defined in No. 1161, for Sa. Rs. 12,400.

No. 1367.—"A MEMORIAL of a Lease in the following words: KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I Anna DeRozar of Calcutta do hereby let on Lease my Roomed House with all its appurtenances being and situated on the left hand side of the lane going from the house now, or late, the property of Philip Milner Dacres, Esq., towards the Esplanade, unto Mr. John Miller, for the term of one year from the date hereof and for so long a time afterwards as he shall chose to keep the same, he giving me one month's warning before he shall give up the same house, at the monthly rate of sicca Rupees One Hundred and Fifty (Sa. Rs. 150). I hereby also agree to pay the tax and to keep the said house, etc., in proper repair, or to permit the said John Miller to do so, and to deduct from the rent all the Charges he may be at in doing so. And I hereby further oblige myself to keep the said house properly furnished during all the time the said Mr. John Miller shall occupy the same with Cotto, Couches, Chairs, Tables, etc., household furniture, and with all Necessary Kitchen and Bottle Connah furniture. To the full performance whereof I hereby bound myself, my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns firmly by these presents, to the said Mr. James Miller, but not to his Heirs Executors or Administrators.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal in Calcutta, this first day of July in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Six.

Registered this 26th
day of October 1786.

Her x mark ANNA DE ROZAR.

L. S.

EDWARD TIRETTA,
Registrar.

Explained to Anna De Rozar and signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

R. SHERIFF.
GEORGE BAYNE,
AND
ROBERT CHAPMAN.

No. 1273, 1st and 2nd November 1786.—John Prinsep sells to Thomas Calvert for Sa. Rs. 60,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 2 cottas 4 chittacks) now in the possession of John Fleming, Esquire.

No. 1280, 24th and 25th July 1786.—The Reverend William Johnson sells to James Mann and Thomas Forrest the buildings, godowns or warehouses "at the corner of a street" lately called the Post Office Street and abutting to the north on a piece of ground on which the church is now erecting, which said premises are now in the tenure and occupation of the Thomas Mann and Thomas Forrest and were formerly part of the estate of John Fortnum, deceased.

No. 1231, 8th November 1786.—Jas. Mann and Thos. Forrest, mortgage to John Garstin, Captain, H. E. I. C., for Ct. Rs. 9,700 the property defined in No. 1280.

No. 1282, 23rd & 24th October 1786.—Relates to a dwelling-house, etc., and ground (3 bigas 8 cottas), formerly the property of Edward Roach deceased, bounded on the east by "a road leading from the Esplanade to the old Burying Ground, on the north by a creek or Comal [creek or canal], on the west by the River Houghly, and on the north by a certain place called Buxey Connah." By an indenture dated 28th February and 1st March 1712, Geo. Williamson released this property to Benarssey Ghose. On 31st March 1785 Benarssey Ghose, Geo. Williamson being in default in payment [Sa. Rs. 45,000], William Paxton & Charles Cockerell, with the consent of Geo. Williamson, for Sa. Rs. 45,000 purchase from Benarssey

Ghose the said property. Now for Sa. Rs. 53,708, W. Paxton & Co., Cockerell mortgage the property to Melchior La Beaume.

No. 1287, 2nd and 24th October 1786.—Relates to George Williamson property in the vicinity of Chandpaul Gaut, mortgaged by him on 2nd November 1785 to Wm. Barton for Ct. Rs. 16,000. The sum of Rs. 18,016 is now due to Wm. Barton from G. Williamson. Melchior La Beaume, having offered to purchase the property for Sa. Rs. 60,000, of which Sa. Rs. 12,345-7-0 is to be paid to Wm. Barton in liquidation of the sum due to him, the property is now mortgaged to Melchior La Beaume.

No. 1289, 24th and 25th November 1786.—Roza Games mortgages to Augustus Norton for Ct. Rs. 708, six cottas of land adjoining "to the westward to the house belonging to the Fousdar, to the northward by adjoining to wall belonging to the said Fousdar's House, and to the eastward to the public road."

No. 1297, 24th and 25th April 1786.—Mark Wood, Major in the Company's Service, sells to John Garstin, Captain, in ditto for Sa. Rs. 4,300, six bigas of land "immediately to the northward of the garden of the Revnd. Kiernander, which said piece or parcel of ground is part of the piece of ground containing twenty-eight bigas situate and being at De Birjee and Chowkerber near Calcutta aforesaid granted and conveyed to the Honourable Robert Lindsay by indentures of Lease and Release bearing date respectively the seventeenth and eighteenth days of May in the year of our Lord 1785, and made between Charles Short deceased of the one part and the Honourable Robert Lindsay of the other part and which was afterwards conveyed to the said Mark Wood."

No. 1298, 14th & 15th November 1786.—Refers to an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (14 cottas), to the northward of a house and premises formerly belonging to James Ogden deceased and then occupied by Hugh Darly, at Chaundpaul Gaut. On 20th May 1785 James Dunkin mortgaged this property for Sa. Rs. 8,000 to Hyderam Bounarjee, J. Dunkin further mortgaged the same property, for Sa. Rs. 8,000 to Hugh Darly, subject to the prior mortgage. By endorsement, dated 1st June 1785, under bond and seal dated 1st August 1785, Hugh Darly, for Sa. Rs. 3,000, assigned the property to William Bonfield, Manuel Da Cruz and Lewis Da Costa, the last named three persons, for Sa. Rs. 8,000, in consideration of Sa. Rs. 8,000 paid to them by Thomas Cockran, and Rs. 2,000 paid to Wm. Bonfield, together with J. Dunkin, assign the property to Thos. Cockran.

No. 1300, 16th December 1786.—Edward Tiretta mortgages Lieut. to John Arnold of Dinapore, for Sa. Rs. 13,000, 4 bigas and 6 cottas of land, having to the eastward thereof an house "belonging to the estate of William Elliot, deceased and now belonging to Messrs. Tolfrey and Stapleton as tenants thereof, whose piece or parcel of ground was part of the chattles estate and

effects of Michael Collins leased and purchased of the administrator Charles Gibson by the said Edward Tiretta," and also a lower-roomed house and ground (9 cottas) near the Loll Bazar, bounded on the east by the piece of ground aforementioned, on the west by the house and ground of Godieb Crauly, on the south by the ground of Bibie Retta, and on the north by the house and ground belonging to Jeremiah Baker.

No. 1301, 8th December 1786.—Refers to a dwelling-house and ground wherein William Paxton lately died and John Haldane now resides, having on the north the street leading to the Bankshall, on the east the premises late in the possession of Messieurs William Rankin and Jones now of Messieurs Sinclair Stewart and Company, on the south a house formerly belonging to Daniel Campbell, on the west several "butticks" or shops and a smith's yard, for Sa. Rs. 12,000, John Haldane mortgages the same to Kisnacaunto.

No. 1302, 13th December 1786.—Relates to an upper-roomed dwelling-house near to the Riverside, bounded on the east by the road leading from the Old Fort to the Banksha Gudder Bridge, on the west by the River Hooghly, on the north by the house belonging to....., and on the south by the Buxey Connah, with 6½ cottas of ground. On 26th May 1783 an indenture witnessed George Gardner mortgages and other property to John Burrell, William Jackson, Samuel Clark, William Richardson, and Robert Donald, the Acting Committee of the Bengal Insurance Company. G. Gardner having paid the interest but not the principal, John McClary, William Atkinson, Patrick Mackintyre, Henry Scott, and Bernard McCallum, the newly elected Committee of the Bengal Insurance Company, mortgage the property for Sa. Rs. 30,000 to Williams Paxton. There being now due to Wm. Paxton Sa. Rs. 20,000 for principal and interest, Gunganarain Doss, with the privity of Geo. Gardner, pays the said sum, and the property stands mortgaged to Gunganarain Doss.

VOL. VI.

No. 1304, 8th December 1786.—George Reed sells to the Hon. Robert Lindsay for Sa. Rs. 25,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (16 cottas) bounded on the east by a house formerly belonging to Daniel Campbell and now the property of John Hannay, on the south by the Old Burying Ground and partly by the ground on which a new Church is erecting on the west partly by the Old Burying Ground and partly by a piece of ground said to be the property of Rajah Ramlochurn, and on the north partly by a passage leading to the said land and partly by the said house belonging of late to Dr. Campbell.

No. 1306, 8th and 9th September 1786.—Ramnarain Missir mortgages to Nicholas Jebb for Sa. Rs. 2,500 a dwelling-house and 2 cottas of ground formerly the property of Shounnaul Baboo and after his death descended to Rotton Cowar. This property was sold by Rotton Cowar to Arthur Hesebridge who sold it to Ramnarain Missir. It is bounded "on the north by the Golahbarry and premises belonging to Churn Soor, on the east by the Pipulputty Road, on the south by the Golahburry and premises belonging to Gocul Seat, and on the west by the house and premises belonging to Choyan Sook."

No. 1314, 15th and 16th December 1786.—John Scott sells to Edward Tiretta for Sa. Rs. 8,992, four bigas and six cottas of land, having to the eastward an house belonging to the estate of William Elliot deceased and now occupied by Fairfax Moresby, attorney-at-law, and formerly part of the estate of Michael Collins.

No. 1315, 10th & 11th January 1787.—Refers to 15 bigas of ground at "a certain place called and known by the name of the John Bazar in or near the said Town of Calcutta with the dwelling-house, etc., built on the same, "all which premises were formerly in the tenure and occupation of Stephen Cesar Lemaistre, Esquire, deceased, and therein possession of John David Patterson, Esquire, as tenants thereof." On the 29th and 30th July 1715 Edward Tiretta mortgaged this property, to Thomas Evans, and their being due to the latter a sum of Ct. Rs. 31,671, and Melchior La Beaume being anxious to purchase the property absolutely for Sa. Rs. 25,000, it is hereby assigned to him.

No. 1322, 29th January 1787.—Brindabun Dutt mortgages to Stephen Cassan, for Ct. Rs. 31,500 a piece of ground "bounded on the north by the road leading from old Fort William to Balliah Gaut, on the south by a certain piece or parcel of ground belonging to the Danish Mission of the said Danish Mission, and on the west by the public road leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade."

No. 1323, 1st & 2nd January 1787.—Refers to the property defined in No. 1298. Thos Cockran, for Sa. Rs. 8,000 discharges Hyderam Bonnagee.

No. 1324, 25th & 26th August 1786. Relates to two bigas eleven cottas and twelve chittacks of land, "bounded on the south by the Old Burying Ground, on the north by the High Road, on the east by the house of Mr. Haldane, and on the west belonging to Mr. Whittet." The right to this property had been contested in suits between Robert Dobinson and Rajah Ramlochurn Roy, and the matter submitted on arbitration to John McClary and John Bayne, who decided that R. Dobinson must within three months convey the said property to Rajah Ramlochurn Roy. In consequence

of the award, and in consideration of five Sa. Rs., Robert Dobinson, now of England, grants the said property to Rajah Ramlochurn Roy.

No. 1325, 25th & 26th August 1786.—Relates to a house lately close to the River and occupied by Andrew Hunter, surgeon, and sold to him by Rajah Ramlochurn Roy. As the result of arbitration by John McClary and John Bayne, Robert Dobinson, now of England, for Sa. Rs. 5 conveys the property to Rajah Ramlochurn Roy.

No. 1326, 25th and 26th August 1786.—Relates to a house called "the Yellow House" and ground (2 bigas 1 cotta), lately occupied by John McClary, "abutting to the south on the public street and lane leading to the Riverside, to the north on the Banksall, to the east on the public street, and to the westward to the house and ground belonging to Andrew Hunter, Surgeon." In consequence of an award made by J. McClary and J. Bayne, Robert Dobinson, for Sa. Rs. conveys the property to Rajah Ramlochurn Roy.

No. 1327, 31st December 1784.—Edward Hay and John Prinsep, executors of the will of John Hare, deceased, sell to Edward Tiretta, for Sa. Rs. 25,250, "all that piece or parcell of ground, late the property of the said John Hare, Esquire, deceased commonly called or known by the name of the Harrenbury" containing 4 bigas and 13 cottas.

No. 1328, 24th September 1785.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to John Petrie, Herbert Harris, William Camac, Richard Comyns Birch and John McClary, the Committee of the Bengal Insurance Company for Sa. Rs. 20,000 the property defined in No. 1328.

No. 1329.—"A memorial of a Pottah (No. 179) bearing date 13th April 1783, signed by John Scott, Collector, granted unto Mr. John Hare for four bigas and thirteen cottas of the Hon'ble Company's *Comar* Ground situate in Dhee Calcutta, which Pottah also bearing date according to the Bengal still the 20th Bysack, 1189." [The "Hurrenbury" property.]

No. 1330, 10th February 1787.—Relates to 5 cottas 8 chittacks of ground with houses, etc., bounded on the east by a public street, on the west by the River Houghly, on south by ground belonging to George Craig, and on the north by the Old Custom House Gaut. Samuel Hick, executor of the will of Colonel Samuel Hampton, lent Sa. Rs. 3,500 to Thomas Barton in accordance with the terms of the will. Thomas Barton for that sum mortgages the property to Samuel Hick.

No. 1331, 30th November & 1st December 1786.—John Moore, Thomas Cheadle Sanders and John Lacey mortgage to Anthony Bernard for Sa. Rs. 36,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, shops, etc., in Post Office Street, bounded on the north by a street leading to the River side, on the east by Post Office Street, on the south by a house and premises, the property of Philip Milner Dacres.

No. 1333, 25th November 1786.—Pelegrine Treves sells to Bulleram Ghose for Sa. Rs. 40,000 a new built dwelling-house and six bigas of land "at Cheringhee in or near Calcutta," "bounded to the northward by the Road leading from the Cheringhee Road to the European Burying Ground and by the Sepoy Cantonments of Cheringhee, to the westward by the Road leading from Cheringhee to Russah Pughlah, and to the southward and eastward by the ground and building of Captain Mark Wood which said house and premises are now in the occupation of Edward Fenwick, Esq."

No. 1336, 27th & 28th February 1787.—Arrend Philip Wesp mortgages to Nicholas Jebb for Sa. Rs. 1,500 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (14 cottas) in a street called Moorgeattah, bounded on the northward by a house and ground, the property of Joseph Bruce, on the eastward by the house and ground, formerly the property of Charles Weston now in the tenure or occupation of Captain Richardson, and on the southward by the house and ground, the property of Bartholomew Baker.

No. 1337, 16th & 17th March 1787.—Mary Warwickhouse sells to John Tyne for Sa. Rs. 1,400 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (2 cottas 8 chittacks), lately the property of Anna Kersabie deceased, and also a piece of ground adjoining the property of her the said Mary Warwickhouse which was devised to her by will by William Swallow deceased, etc., etc.

No. 1335, 17th & 18th February 1787.—Kerparam Dutt of Chuckerber sells to Duttaram Turrufdar of Kidderpore for Sa. Rs. 5,120, 3 bigas and 4 cottas of land "at Cheringee in Dhee Calcutta," bounded "on the east by a narrow street and lane leading from the said spot piece or parcell of ground to Jaunbazar, on the west by ground the property of Huckim Consumah, on the north by a piece of ground, the property of Fowzoo Consumah, and on the south by a high road leading in a direct line from the New Fort to the Burying Ground."

No. 1345, 5th March 1787.—Solomon Hamilton releases Stephen Cassan from mortgage in respect to houses and ground (1 biga and 5 cottas) bounded on the north by the public road leading from the Old Fort to Ballygant, on the east by the public road leading to the Danish Missionary's Church, on the south by a piece of ground belonging to the Danish Missionary, and on the west by a public road leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade.

No. 1347, 6th March 1787.—Stephen Cassan mortgages the property defined in No. 1345 to Henry Way, Major in the H. E. I. C.s., service, for Ct. Rs. 20,000.

No. 1353, 29th & 30th April 1787.—George Roach now of Great Britain sells to Edward Creighton for Sa. Rs. 36,000 an upper-roomed house and (17 cottas), bounded on the west by the high way leading to the Old

Court House, on the south by the road up to the house now or lately occupied by Mr. Droz, on the east by the house or ground lately occupied by Mr. Droz, and on the north by the house and ground of Jacob Blaquiere, Esquire. This house was formerly the property of Richard Johnson, and was sold by him to Mr. Petrie, and by Mr. Petrie to Robert Samuel Pereaue, who sold it to Hugh Darley, who sold it to George Roach.

No. 1354, 1st May 1787.—Edward Creighton mortgages the property defined in No. 1353 for Sa. Rs. 36,000 to George Roach.

No. 1355, 11th May 1787.—John Lovejoy mortgages to Govind Chund Bysack for Ct. Rs. 9,380, a dwelling-house and ground (17 cottas) "near the south gate of Old Fort William and an house lately belonging to Messieurs Roach and Johnson and now in the occupation of Messieurs Pope and Fairlie."

No. 1364, 26th & 27th March 1787.—Relates to a piece "of Bermetter or Charity Land commonly called or known by the name of Risherah situate lying and being on the Western Bank of the River Houghly about two miles to the southward of the Factory or Settlement of Serampore," containing about 136 bigas and 18 cottas, formerly belonging to Rajechunder Roy and late Persaud Roy and now in the occupation of George Craig. The property had been mortgaged to William Bonfield and Richard Ricardo. George Gardner and Robert Jamieson for the sum of Sa. Rs. 6,900 towards satisfaction of the mortgage and a further sum of Sa. Rs. 11,000 paid to George Craig, purchase the property.

No. 1365, 21st & 22nd April 1787.—Anthony Lambert, on 20th April 1787, having by bond become surety for G. Gardner, Surgeon, to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies in the sum of Ct. Rs. 90,000 to execute a certain quantity of indigo, and the said G. Gardner having indemnified A. Lambert, G. Gardner and R. Jamieson to secure A. Lambert the better from payment of the said bond, in consideration of the said negotiation and a payment of Sa. Rs. 5, mortgage to Anthony Lambert the property defined in No. 136.

No. 1366, 27th December 1786.—Stephen Cassan, Sheriff of Calcutta, under a writ of the Supreme Court, dated 18th of November 1786, directing him to distrain on the property of George Williamson for money due to John Andrewes, sells at a public sale to Sufferam Paul, the highest bidder for Sa. Rs. 30,300, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas), "directly opposite to the Old Fancy Shop in the Street leading to Cutchy Guddy Gant."

No. 1367, 23rd and 24th May 1787.—Sufferam Paul for Sa. Rs. 8,500, sells to Anthony Lambert a piece of ground (16 cottas 4 chittacks) "on the south of a street leading to Cutchy Guddy Ghaut," bounded on the east by the premises of Messieurs Scott & Gibson, on the west by those of Messieurs

Bayne & Calvin, on the north by the house of Sufferam Paul, late the property of G. Williamson and on the south by the premises of Bulleram Chunder. This property was part of the 3 bigas mentioned in No. 1366.

No. 1369, 28th May 1787.—William Dunkin mortgages to Goluckchund Dutt for Sa. Rs. 21,000, a house and office opposite ground upon which godowns and warehouses are erected "between the north end of the Old Fort and the house and premises inhabited by the Reverend William Johnson."

No. 1370, 5th & 6th June 1787.—William Stone mortgages for Sa. Rs. 5,100 to Modun Gossaul Bose buildings and ground (3 cottas) bounded on the east by house of Wm. Stone, on the west by Council House Street, on the north by a godown belonging to the house of Wm. Stone, and on the south by a drain and godowns, the property of Colonel Macpherson; and also a property at Intally.

No. 1371, 22th May 1787.—Ramnarain Meisser mortgages to Gocul Dass for Sa. Rs. 4,300 the property defined in No. 1306.

No. 1378, 27th & 28th June 1787.—Edward Tiretta is in possession of a piece of ground on which he had erected a public bazar known by the name of Tiretta's Bazar; and also a piece of ground adjoining the said bazar (13 bigas 7 cottas and 8 chittacks), of which 6 bigas 8 cottas and 8 chittacks formerly belonged to the Hon. United Company, and 2 bigas and 9 cottas to Anunderam Mullick, and 5 bigas to Jeremiah Baker, and also an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (18 cottas 8 chittacks) in the aforesaid bazar. On 27th and 28th April 1785 mortgaged the whole to George Taylor as security for Ct. Rs. 70,000 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum. On 14th March 1787, Charles Weston, on behalf of E. Tiretta in part satisfaction on March 29th paid G. Taylor Ct. Rs. 23,000 was paid to G. Taylor by Colonel Claud Martin in further satisfaction of the said mortgage. Tiretta consequently pledged his "equity of redemption" to C. Weston and Colonel Claud Martin. Bisseinant Ghose has now advanced to Tiretta Ct. Rs. 25,000, for the repayment of which the latter has entered into a penalty bond for Ct. Rs. 50,000. In consideration also of Sa. Rs. 5, Tiretta, subject to prior obligations, mortgages the said property to Bessinant Ghose.

No. 1379, 3rd and 4th July 1787.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to Ramari Ghose, for Ct. Rs. 15,000 a lower-roomed house and ground (2 bigas and 6 cottas) in the Loll Bazar, "bounded on the north by a house belonging to the late Mr. Chapman, on the south by a road leading to the house, late the property of Henry Grant, Esquire, on the east by an house now or lately belonging to Mr. Vrignon and another house inhabited by Mr. Ferdinando de Poutnoir, and on the west by the public road."

No. 1380, 1st & 2nd July 1787.—Thomas Cockran mortgages to John

Dawson, Lieutenant in the Hon. Company's Service, for Sa. Rs. 9,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, office and ground (14 cottas) "to the northward of a house and premises formerly belonging to James Ogden deceased, heretofore in the possession of Hugh Darly, lately in the tenure or occupation of James Dunkin, Esquire, and now in the possession of the said Thomas Cockran party to such presents and Mathew Ford of the said Town of Calcutta, Merchant, and at or near a certain place in the said Town of Calcutta commonly called or known by the name of Chandpaul Gaut."

No. 1383, 24th & 25th June 1787.—Relates to the property defined in No. 1136. George Gardner being in default as to the satisfaction of the mortgage, Jane Harris, widow and executrix of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Harris, with the approbation of G. Gardner for Sa. Rs. 22,821 paid by Thomas Graham, William Cronmelin and John Moubray, assigns the property to the three last mentioned persons.

No. 1388, 2nd July 1787.—Ramjabaunee and Messomnon mortgage to Diogo Barretto, for Sa. Rs. 200 one biga and eight cottas of ground "at the Choringee adjoining to the northside Koraw Mistre, to the westside Shaik Dulloll, to the southside Company's road, to the eastside Company's road."

No. 1393, 31st July & 1st August 1787.—William Richardson, mariner, sells to Giles Avery, shipwright for Sa. Rs. 40,000 a dwelling-house "measuring 26 yards and forming the eastside of the godowns together with a gaut and stables in part extending the whole length of the said house north and south by the river containing by common estimation one biga and eleven cottas (be the same more or less) situate lying and being in Calcutta aforesaid, in the high street by the riverside called Bazar Calcutta, bounded on the north by a house and premises now belonging to the estate of Colonel Samuel Hampton deceased, on the south by a house and premises now belonging to Joseph Barretto, Esq., on the east by the aforesaid wall house and compound now belonging to Captain William Richardson, and on the west by the high street and river Houghly." The property was purchased by Captain Richard from Ozzerymull.

No. 1397, 15th & 16th August 1787.—Solomon Hamilton sells to James Dunkin for Sa. Rs. 20,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, bounded on the north by "a street leading to the Loll Bazar otherwise called Cossitullah Bazar, on the south by a lane leading to the same Bazar, on the east by the said Bazar, and on the west by a lane leading to an house formerly in the tenure and occupation of Charles Newman."

No. 1398, 17th August 1787.—James Dunkin mortgages to Solomon Hamilton for Sa. Rs. 20,000 the property defined in No. 1397.

No. 1413, 1st September 1787.—Solomon Hamilton sells to John Thomas

Atkinson for Sa. Rs. 30,000 the dwelling-house in which he (S. Hamilton) lives with ground (17 cottas 3 chittacks), "bounded on the south by the public high road and Writers' Buildings, on the west partly by a house and premises now in the possession of Philip Cantwell and partly by a house and premises belonging to the said Solomon Hamilton but which is now in the tenure and occupation of Doctor Robertson, on the north by the compound and offices of the houses so occupied by Dr. Robertson, and on the east by the office houses and wall belonging to" a house the property of S. Hamilton.

No. 1414, 2nd September 1787.—J. T. Atkinson mortgages the property defined in No. 1413, for Sa. Rs. 30,000, to Solomon Hamilton.

No. 1418, 7th & 8th June 1787.—Anthony Lambert sells to John Bayne and Alexander Colvin for Sa. Rs. 4,250, eight cottas and two chittacks of land "to the southward of the street leading from Council House Street to Cutchey Guddy Ghaut," bounded to the north by a house, late the property of George Williamson, on the east by a piece of ground, the property of the said Anthony Lambert, on the south by the house and ground of Bulleram Chunder, and on the west by the house and ground of Messrs. Bayne and Colvin." This property was part of the ground purchased from Saffooleram Paul, and part of 3 bigas purchased by Saffooleram Paul from Stephen Cassan, the late Sheriff of Calcutta.

No. 1420, 14th September 1787.—Relates to an upper-roomed dwelling-house in the China Bazar, together with ground, and "the several boticks and shops in front, bounded on the south by an house and premises now in the possession or occupation of Messrs. Perreau and Palling, on the east by the China Bazar, and on the west by an house and premises now in the possession or occupation of Messrs. Graham and Moubray; and also a lower-roomed dwelling-house of Ann Greenley and now in the possession of Michael Aga Bal in the China Bazar a little to the north. Timothy James Williams being about to marry Ann Greenly, the latter assigns the above property to Robert McFarlane and William Fairlie, for Sa. Rs. 10 on trust for herself, and a pension to be paid of Arcot 10 Rs. per mensem and Arcot Rs. 100 per annum to Marry Warwickhouse (commonly called Mackie).

No. 1421, 6th October 1787.—Ritah Phanuse mortgages to Antonio De Couto for Sa. Rs. 2,442-2-6 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (8 cottas) bounded on the south by the house and ground of Wm. Ledlie, on the east by the house and ground of Bartholomew Barlow, on the north by a piece of ground part of the late Jacob Daniel, and on the west by a lane called the Pollock Street."

No. 1424, [10th October 1787].—Memorial of writing in the Bengal language from Saffooleram to Balram Chima and Chayton Churn Seal to the

effect that the two latter were parties with him in a purchase from him of an upper-roomed house and ground (3 bigas) at Concha Goudey Gant, the property of George Williamson sold by the Sheriff for Sa. Rs. 3,300.

No. 1426, 31st August and 1st September 1787.—Joseph Querios (now of Benares) and Therese, his wife, sell to Roger Gale for Sa. Rs. 50,000 a dwelling-house, shop, etc., and ground (2 bigas, 5 cottas, 15 chittacks), bounded on the north by a house and ground belonging to Mr. James Robertson and lately part of the said premises, on the [east] by a street leading to the Rev. Mr. Kiernander's Church, on the south partly by another street leading from the high road to the house now or late the property of Mr. Charles Child, and partly by a house now occupied by Miss Trenton and lately part of the said premises and the party wall belonging to the said premises thereby conveyed, and on the west by the high road aforesaid which was from north to south from the Old Court House to the Esplanade.

[To be continued].

I.

NOTES ON DEEDS.

THESE Notes are almost entirely biographical, topographical comments being in general reserved until the completion of the series. It has not been thought necessary to add notes in regard to persons so well known as Hastings, Francis, Weston, Tiretta, LeMaistre, Col. Pearse, Col. Watson, etc., etc. For military persons the reader is referred to Dodwell and Miles. The references in this and subsequent notes are as follows:—

ANNALS.—*Early Annals of the English in Bengal* by C. R. Wilson,
3 Vols.

BEVERIDGE.—*The Trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar* by H. Beveridge,
B. C. S.

B. O.—*The Bengal Obituary* by Holmes & Co., 1848.

BLETCHYNDEN.—*Calcutta Past, Present, 1905* by Miss K. Bletchynden.

BROOME.—*History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army* by
Captain Arthur Broome, 1850.

BUCKLAND.—*Dictionary of Indian Biography* by C. E. Buckland,
C. I. E. 1906.

BUSTEED.—*Echoes from Old Calcutta* by H. E. Busteed, C. I. E.,
Fourth Edition, 1908.

COTTON.—*Calcutta Old and New* by H. E. A. Cotton.

CAREY.—*The Good Old Days of Honorable John Company* by W. H.
Carey. Cambray's Reprint, 2 Vols. 1906.

CRAWFORD.—*A History of the Indian Medical Service 1600—1913* by
Lt.-Colonel D. S. Crawford, 2 Vols, 1914.

FAY.—*The Original Letters from India of Mrs. Eliza Fay. A New
Edition* edited by W. K. Firminger, 1908.

F. IN B.—*Freemasonry in Bengal and the Punjab* by W. K. Firminger
1906.

GOODE.—*Municipal Calcutta: its Institutions in their Origin and
Growth*, by S. W. Goode, B. A.; I. C. S.

GRAND.—*The Narrative of the Life of Gentleman long resident in
India* by G. F. Grand. A New Edition edited by
W. K. Firminger, 1910.

GRIER.—*Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife* introduced and anno-
tated by Sydney C. Grier, 1905.

HILL, B.—*Bengal in 1756-57* by S. C. Hill (Indian Records Series),
3 Vols, 1905.

- HILL, E.—*List of Europeans in Bengal in 1756*. By S. C. Hill, 1902.
- HILL, O.—*Catalogue of Manuscripts in European Languages belonging to the Library of the India Office, Vol. II, Part I. The Orme Collection*, by S. C. Hill.
- HODSON.—*Historical Records of the Viceroy's Body-Guard*, by Lieut. V. C. P. Hodson, 1910.
- HYDE.—*Parochial Annals of Bengal in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, by Henry Barry Hyde, 1901.
- INDUSTRY.—*History of Lodge Industry and Perseverance* by W. K. Firminger.
- F. W.—*Old Fort William (Indian Records Series)* by C. R. Wilson, 2 Vols.
- PRINSEP.—*A General Register of the Hon'ble East India Company's Servants of the Bengal Establishment from 1790 to 1844-1845*.
- SANDEMAN.—*Selections from the Calcutta Gazettes*, by H. D. Sandeman, 2 Vols. 1869.
- SETON KARR.—*Selections from the Calcutta Gazetteers* by W. S. Seton Karr, C. S., 3 Vols. 1865.
- STANHOPE.—*The Genuine Memoirs of Asiatics Edited* by W. K. Firminger and K. N. Dhar, 1909.
- STERNDAL.—*On Historical Account of the Calcutta Collectorate*, 1885.
- THACKER.—*Thacker's Guide to Calcutta* by W. K. Firminger, 1909.

Nos. 10-14.—The Court House stood where now stands St. Andrew's Kirk. See an Article "The North Side of Tank Place" in *Bengal Past and Present* Vol. I. p. 34 (mention of "the Governor's Persian School.")

The Bread and Cheese Bungalow was at Sealdah. Seton Karr, Vol. I. p. 34. "The Great Bungalo Road" was a well-known name in 1776.

Julius Soubise had (June 1784) a fencing school "in a house behind the Harmonic." Seton Karr, Vol. I, p. 45; Vol. II. pp. 506, 591. Carey, Vol. I, p. 186.

Wm. Barton, Clerk to the Committee of Accounts 1763; resigned as Alderman of the Mayor's Court, 1766. Subsequently Resident at Luckypore and Collector of Tipperah. Resident at Bardwan. On 17th July 1770 married Miss Harriot Higgins. Suspended from office by the Board of Trade, 1778. Seton Karr, Vol. III, p. 557, gives an advertisement relating "to the estate of William Barton late of Copenhagen. Frequent references to Barton in "the Barwell Papers" in course of publication in *Bengal: Past & Present*. Forrest: *Selections from State Papers*. Vol. II, p. 477.

No. 78.—John Fortnam, Colonel, Civil Architect 1765. Major and Director of Works 1772. Married Miss Jane Yeates, 1767, 3rd September. *F. in B.*, p. 30. Hyde., p. 160.

David Killican at one time held a monopoly of the trade with Assam.

No. 209.—Richardson McVeagh, Master in Chancery, buried 28th September, 1785. Fay, p. 159.

No. 206.—Thos. Motte. Grand, p. 272. Grier, p. 81. *Bengal: Past & Present* Vol. IV, p. 505.

No. 209.—Edward Brampton, attorney-at-law, buried 18th June 1790.

No. 1790.—Thos. Kerwood buried 17th August 1761.

No. 210. Francis' town house has only quite recently been removed to make room for the new Calcutta Exchange.

Page Keeble [Kehle], Master-Attendant 1765. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. V, 329. Seton Karr, Vol. I, pp. 35-8. Married Miss Elizabeth Metham 3rd July, 1782.

To identify the site of Kehle's house in 1778 would enable us to locate the site of the "Red-House" occupied by the Grands, for on the occasion of Philip Francis' invasion, "Mr. Kehle called from the verandah of his house adjoining to know what was the cause of the disturbance." Busteed, p. 252. Ducarel's house must have been close by, and it would seem that John Shore was living at the time with Ducarel.

William Swallow, "an artist and seaman." *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. V, p. 171. Busteed p. 13. Died 25th April 1782, aged 59 years. B. O., p. 71.

No. 220.—Robert Robertson, on 21st March 1774, married Ann Casey Spinster.

No. 225.—The House referred still stands in Garstins Place, and can be seen in illustration A, on the north side of the compound of St. John's Church.

Daniel Campbell.—Mate, 23rd March 1762. Surgeon 13th April, 1762: Surgeon-General, September 1775. Resigned 30th May 1783. Permitted to return, but died on the outward voyage at Joanna in one of the Comoro Islands, August 1785. Crawford, Vol. I, pp. 154-305. For the Hospital, see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VI.

No. 240.—Thos. Hamilton married Miss Elizabeth Falkner on the 3rd November 1768. Crawford, Vol. I, pp. 251-274. In a later article the subject of Col. Monson's residence will be dealt with.

Charles Newman.—The barrister who represented Grand in his case against Francis. In 1781 he was sent to Madras, in accordance with instructions from the Court of Directors, to collect evidence against Sir Thos. Rumbold. He was one of the unhappy survivors from the wreck of the *Grosvener* and perished in East Africa.

No. 267.—Rev. Francis Windel [or Wendel]. See *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* (Imperial Record Department). Vol. I, Nos. 1967, 1978, 2023. Hill. O, Nos. 69, 112, 113, 116, 117.

No. 276.—W. R. Raitt. See Firminger: *Sylhet District Records*, Vol. I. James Dolman, an English hair-dresser, and Samuel Oldham, the undertaker. Justice Hyde remarks in his note book that in Calcutta "several people have made their fortunes by getting powers of administration." *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. III, pp. 39-40. [Article "The Note Books of Justice John Hyde" by W. K. Firminger]. Hill L.

The Council House is perhaps the one referred to as for sale in an advertisement dated 9th December 1773, "a cutcha building in Calcutta, with a detached building for a godown, cook-room, etc, part surrounded with a railing, containing 4 bigas, 11 cottas of ground." Price: *Midnapur*, p. 232.

No. 278.—Dinga Banga "is said to have its origin in the wrecking at that place of a ship which, during the terrible cyclone of 1737, had been driven up by a storm wave from the river. The Creek is represented in an early view copied in Howitt's *History of England*. It issued from the river Hooghly at Colvin's Ghat, formerly known as Kutchia Goodee Ghaut, at the foot of Hastings Street, and proceeding along that street, skirted the old burying-ground on the south. At the south-west of St. John's Church it was crossed by a bridge, and in Wills' Map of 1753, the mouth of the Creek is plainly shown, together with a second bridge at the corner of what is now Hastings Street and Council House Street." (Cotton, pp. 304-5.) It will be observed that in Upjohn's Map Dinga Bangah is given as the name of the locality lying between Dhurumtollah and the Jaun Bazar Road. The course of the Creek on its way to the Salt Lakes, however, is most probably represented by Creek Row. Bletchynden, p. 190.

No. 282.—On April 6th 1763, Peter Amyatt married Miss Marris Woolaston, and in 3rd or 4th July following was murdered on his return from a mission to Mir Kasim Khan. Captain James Amyatt, who was perhaps a cousin of Peter Amyatt, was his executor; and, on 2nd March 1764 married Peter's widow. James Amyatt in later years was M. P. for Southampton. Firminger: *Diaries of Three Surgeons of Patna*. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VI, p. 374.

C. W. Broughton Rous. Succeeded R. Barwell as Chief of the Dacca Prov. Council of Revenue, December 1774, having been previously President of the Calcutta Diwani Adalat. On 17th March 1769, the Court of Directors had given C. W. Boughton leave to add the name of Rous in order to comply with the terms of a bequest. He was the author of a very influential work on the Revenue system.

No. 546.—Francis Lherondell, see under No. 681.

No. 130.—Alex. Grant, perhaps the Capt. Alex. Grant, Bengal Service, who voted for immediate action before Plassey, and accompanied Eyre Coote on his march to Patna, and who was one of the eight officers who resigned as a protest on Capt. John Govin's appointment in September, 1758. According to Broome (p. 206) died in 1765, when Contractor for Military Supplies.

Moochree Collah, i.e. Garden Reach.

Salmon's Bridge.—The part of the present Hastings or Coolie Bazar lying close to Tolly's Nala was known as Surman's Garden. For Surman see *Annals*. Vol. III.

The Powder Mills.—Presumably the "New Powder Mills" which were to the south of Garden Reach.

P. M. Dacres. See Order No. 628.

No. 140.—Wm. Wodsworth.—Resident at Balasore. Buried 22nd August 1791.

Pearce. The name is Pearse.

Arisnagore.—Garden Reach.—

"Henry Goodwin, Esq., of Council" married Miss Amelia York on 31st August 1772: Cotton. *Revenue History of Chittagong*.

No. 144.—A. Keir came out to India in 1753 as surgeon of the *Godolphin* and served for three years in the Madras Presidency. He came with the relieving force to Fulta in 1757, and acted there as secretary to the Council, and was given a commission as Lieutenant. Reached the rank of Captain and resigned in 1758. Returned home and came out again as a Free Merchant. Temporarily rejoined army in 1766. In 1771 published a pamphlet entitled *Observations on the Present State of the East India Company*, and a year later *Thoughts on the Affairs of Bengal*. In February 1779, he purchased the mines of Ramgur from the Raja. In February 1785, applied, through Chas Chapman, at Bhagalpur for appointment as surgeon. On January 2nd 1782, Justice Hyde records in his Note Book. "We sat this day for the first time at the New Court House, which has been taken by the Company for the use of the Court at the monthly rent of Rs. 2,500. This New Court house is near Chand Paul Ghat, and is near the road which bounds the Esplanade on the one side. The house is the property of Archibald Keir, Esq., and is let by him to the Company for five years. Crawford, Vol. I, pp. 167—69: Vol. II, p. 75-6. *Asiatic Researches*.

No. 178.—Henry Grant, free merchant, married Miss Alicia Camac, 20th March 1779. The lady was a sister of Major Camac.

No. 178.—"Mr. James Wittit, "a very successful 'Europe and China Shopkeeper, whose dwelling-house, shop, and warehouses, were near the Bankshall, and who had a garden-house on the road from the Boytakconnah

to the Burial Ground' in 1784, invites inspection of his premises and confer as to terms of sale, etc., 'any day of the week, except Sunday,' a very remarkable exception in those days." *Hicky's Gazette* for March 1781 refers to Mr. Wittit's endeavours to put good Books into circulation. A list of goods for sale commences thus.

Ladies' caps to adorn the head;
Shrouds to wrap them in when dead;
Salves to cure the itch or evil;
Bible books to scare the devil,
As good as e'er old Wittit did sell."

Carey. Vol. I, p. 172.

The Old Burying Ground.—The western portion of the present compound of St. John's Church.

Robert Dobinson was at one time the Company's Vendu Master, or auctioneer.

No. 204.—Cudbert Thornhill died 21st September, 1809, aged 86. He was at Fulta at the time of the Siege of Calcutta in 1756. Succeeded Sir John Hayes as Master Attendant.

Robert Gregory. Hill. E.

No. 206.—George Williamson.—*F. in B.* Passim. Industry.

William Howard, Apparitor of the Supreme Court! married Betty Ayres, widow, 2nd February, 1778 buried 19th August 1798.

J. Herbert Harris.—A Mr. Herbert Harris, formerly Mint Master, was appointed Collector of Rangpur in April 1773.

No. 551.—James Pritchard, Clerk of the Crown in 1775.

Searmon's Bridge, *i.e.*, Surman's Bridge.

No. 553.—Maharaja Rajbullabh, the Ray Rayan.

No. 557.—Joseph Sherburne. Resigned post of Assistant Collector of Rajamahall and Bhagalpur, May, 1773, to which Cleveland succeeded. Scavenger of Calcutta, 1785; Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, 1787. *F. in B.* p. 46.

John Coxon.—This is the name of the Captain of the illfated *Grosvenor*, wrecked on the 4th August 1782. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. II. p. 324, *et seq.*, pp. 419—421. Fay, pp. 167, 237. The Marriage Register shows: "1778 August 1st. John Coxon, Esq., Command of the *Grosvenor*, East India man and Miss Harriet Sherburne, single woman."

No. 561.—Major Thos. Theophilus Metcalfe "Dodwell & Miles record. Ensign, July 31st 1767; Lieutenant, September 23rd 1767; Major, July 28th 1781; Struck off 1793." He became a Director of the E. I. Company and a Bardent. On the 18th April he married at St. John's Susanna Sophia Selina Smith, widow. His second son, Charles Theophilus, famous in

Indian History: Acting Governor General (1835-36) Governor of Jamaica (1839-42) and Governor General of Canada (1843-45) created a peer in 1845, was baptised at St. John's Church on 18th April 1785.

No. 563.—Hy. Chichely Plowden. On 14th July 1781, the St. John's Marriage Register records "Mr. Henry Plowden, Factor in ye Hon'ble Company's Service and Mir Engenia Brooke."

No. 565.—George Vansittart, a younger brother of the Governor Henry Vansittart married Sarah Stonhouse 24th October 1767. Firminger *Midnapur District Records*: and *Bengal Past & Present* Vol. III, pp. 362-363, IV, p. 493.

Tbos. French.—Arrived 1755. Storekeeper, Naval Works, 1767. Buried 1st February 1763.

Rev. William Parry.—Broome mentions that Major Adams' Army in 1763 had "the advantage of a chaplain for the first time in this Army." Parry dedicated the new burial ground in "Park Street" in May or June 1763. He married Miss Elizabeth Quinchant on 20th June 1763. Henry Plowman married Mary Ironside 20th May 1760. His wife was buried 8th April, 1767.

Charles Sealey.—Hyde married at the Roman Catholic Church at Murgibatta Miss Maria Emin (Hammond) *Bengal: Past & Present* Vol. VI, p. 221.

Wm. Lushington, a brother of Henry Lushington of the Black Hole, "Loll Coggedge" and Patna Massacre fame. Son of the Rev. H. Lushington. D. D. Married Miss Paulina French, 28th March 1769. Bolts: *Considerations*, Vol. II, p. 609. Seton Karr, Vol. II, pp. 510-11.

A. L. Gilbert.—The French Translator to the Government.

No. 541.—Elizabeth Chalmers.—On 1st September 1763, Elizabeth Burge, Spinster, married Erasmus Gunderstroepe. On July 8th 1778 Mr. Elizabeth Chalmers, widow, married John Narain.

No. 573.—Robert Saunderson, father-in-law of Richard Barwell.

George Templer, a Civil Serant, married at Dacca Miss Joan Paul, on 5th March, 1781. Grier, p. 205.

No. 598.—George Livius, the civilian with whom Francis shared house at Alipur.

No. 600.—Mary Chapman. See under No.

No. 605.—Henry Swinhoe married at St. John's, on 7th March 1780, Jane Maul, single woman. Admitted attorney, Supreme Court, 1799. Died 27th October 1808, aged 56 years. His wife died 22nd February 1835, aged 77 years. The following advertisement, 14th November 1799, gives a due to the situation of amenities of his neighbourhood. "Wild beasts for sale at Mr. W. Smith's, No. 230, Lall Bazar, opposite Mr. H. Swinhoe's, the

Attorney. A royal tiger, and a dog, his familiar and constant companion. Two royal tiger cubs male and female, four months old, in same cage, a beautiful leopard, about five months old. ["*N. B.* Any person viewing them for curiosity's sake only, will not be offended if half a rupee should be expected by the black keeper."] Carey, Vol. II, pp. 188-9. See No. 1438.

No. 610.—John Belli. At one time secretary to Warren Hastings. Assay Master at the Calcutta Mint in 1795. Grier, pp. 213, 468. Busteed, p. 549. Beveridge, pp. 290-1.

Justice S. C. Lemaistre. Justice Hyde notes on 6th November 1777. "At half an hour after five in the afternoon he died, at his own house called the Wilderness, wise May's Gardens, within the limits of Calcutta, which is the Marrata Dutch." *F. in B.*, p. 13. May was an official of the Mayor's Court.

No. 711.—Bernard Messinck. A theatrical business manager, and connected with the *Indian Gazette*. Busteed, pp. 79, 189. *F. in B.*, p. 41. *Industry*, p. 20.

James Durnford.—An official of the Supreme Court.

No. 620.—Wm. Augustus Brooke. Grand, pp. 305-6.

John O'Donnell.—For his adventurous career see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vols. IV—VI. Fay, *passim*.

No. 622.—Samuel Peat, attorney-at-law, married on 28th May 1777, Miss Mary Cove. Clerk to Justice J. Hyde. Deputy Sheriff, 1777.

No. 623.—Edw. Hay. Secretary to Government, Busteed, p. 195. Proprietor of Bengal Bank, 1758.

Samuel Charters. One of the earliest Collectors of Jessore. Member of the Committee of Revenue, 1781. Died, when Sessions Judge of Appeal at Patna on 25th July 1793, aged 47, 1781.

No. 624.—John Joys. Keeper of the Jail. Master of the Harmonic. Married Mary Webster, single woman, 27th March 1782, and on 1st December 1787. *Industry*, p. 11.

No. 625.—Budha Gudda Bridge. "Colvins' Ghaut was formerly called the *Kutcha Goodee* Ghaut, or place for careening native boats. They were hawled up on the banks of a narrow canal which ran through the town from this point to the Salt Water Lake." Carey, Vol. I, p. 77.

No. 628.—William Bruere, Secretary to the Governor General and Council in 1781.

John Snoxtell, buried 15th September 1786.

P. M. Dacres.—Arrived in India in 1756 and posted Assistant Import Warehouse-keeper; petitioned for establishment of a Calcutta Militia or Patriot Band 15th December 1757. Of Council at Patna, 1765. Collector of Calcutta, February—May 1773, and December 1773 to 1774: President of Board of Trade, 1777. Retired 1784. Married Miss Martha Howett on 21st November 1776, who was buried on 8th January 1763. *F. in B.* *passim*.

Hugh Castleman.—Pilot. Married Carolina Jenkins, Spinster, 21st December, 1734.

No. 641.—Samuel Hampton married, 1st September 1765, Sarah Hick, Spinster. Raised the 4th Regiment, N. I.

No. 658.—Jeremiah Church, Barrister: Sheriff, 1783: buried, 30th August 1788.

No. 669.—Col. Granger Mure. Broome, p. 206.

No. 672.—G. G. Ducarel. Grand, p. 295.

Thos. Hy. Davies, Advocate General. On 3rd April 1788 married at St. John's Ann Baillie. Buried 21st January 1722.

No. 679.—Mrs. Beer. Perhaps the widow of Pilot George Beer. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. II, p. 494. On the 9th March 1786. Mrs. Martha Beer, widow, married, at St. John's Church, Edward Parry.

No. 712.—New Theatre, erected in 1775, stood close to the north-west corner of what is now Lyon's Range. For the list of subscribers to the building, see Sterndale, p. 34. The site is said to have belonged to John Carlier (? Carlier) and contained 5 bigas, 19 cottas, 12 chittaks of land.

The following advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1st November 1808, commemorates the disappearance of this land mark of Old Calcutta:—
"Whereas the house and building, formerly called the Theatre, wherein Mr. Roworth established as auction, etc., was lately purchased by Gopey Mohun Tagore, who has constructed several buildings that he intends for a New Bazar, known by the name of the New China Bazar, most of the shopkeepers of the Old China Bazar having agreed to remove their shops to the above mentioned buildings, to commence on which very large investments and various other valuable articles have been purchased. Notice is, therefore, hereby given to the public, that from and after the 20th day of November instant the shops will be open, where Europe and other articles of every description will be found for sale." Sandeman, Vol. IV, pp. 432-3.

No. 719.—The Old Play House. See Map, Busteed, p. 5. It stood in the Lal Bazar, a little to the east of the Rope Walk (now Mission Row). Vestiges of the Old Theatre remained till but a few years ago. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. II, p. 95. For its defence in the siege of 1756. *F. W.*, Vol. II, pp. 578. The Court of Directors in March 1758 authorised its conversion at the Company's expense into a place of worship, "as it was built by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Calcutta." This was not done, and the Play House somehow became the property of Robert Dobinson, the Company's Vendu Master, who mortgaged it to R. Palk. In 1781, the latter purchased the property, but Williamson, the new Vendu Master, was in possession and had to be ejected by the Sheriff. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. III, p. 42. Williamson seems to have availed himself of his knowledge that Palk had evaded payment of a bond to the Company.

No. 732.—Mary Barkley. A Mrs. Mary Barklay died 12th November 1782, aged 62 years. *B. O.*, p. 72.

No. 738.—Mary Helass. A Mr. John Helass in 1771 contracted with the Company to supply churnam from "the Provinces of Busna and Batoria."

No. 752.—The Old Goal. In Old Calcutta there were two goals, viz.

(1) The House of Correction for petty offenders, known as the Harinburi, in the neighbourhood of what is still known as Harrinburi Lane, which runs northward past the Jew's cemetery into Kolootola Street. This place of incarceration was also known as the "Catwall Prison."

2. The Goal for condemned felons which also included the debtor's prison. This was situated on the south side of Lall Bazar. At the Siege of Calcutta the goal was gallantly defended by Le Beaume and Carstairs. The buildings, etc., in January 1757 were valued at Current Rs. 7,000.

In a letter of the Board to Court, dated 30th November 1778, shows that the "Birjee Jail," (*i. e.*, the late Presidency Goal on the Maidan) had been erected in that year: but the new building was not used until 1781, when it was utilised for the accommodation of French prisoners of war. The Old Goal seems to have been sold, and present the item shows it in 1784 as the property of Mr. Scott. The *Calcutta Gazette*, 29th March 1787, advertises "This day the Printing Office will be removed to the house, late the Old Jail, in the Loll Bazar, facing the Harmonic, and next door to Messrs. Burrell and Gould's." Busted, p. 215.

No. 681.—On 10th February 1781, the St. John's Marriage Register shows: "Mr. Francis L'Herondell, attorney-at-law, and Miss Mary Le Clerc:" died 22nd May 1788, aged 37 years.

No. 682.—Samuel Oldham, the undertaker, on 23rd November 1786, married at St. John's Mrs. Anne Wells. Oldham died 30th November 1788, aged 55 years. *B. O.*, p. 75.

No. 706.—Hugh Darley. On 11th February 1784 he married at St. John's Mrs. Ann Ogden.

No. 712.—Robert Percival Pott. Appointed Assistant to the Privy Council of Revenue at Murshidabad, 16th March 1774.

Jacob Rider.—Appointed, writer 1762. Collector of Malda, 1772. Acting Chief of Cossimbazar, 1777. Went to England, 1775. Member of Board of Trade, 1780. A Jacob Rider, who died 25th August, 1804 aged 63 years, is buried in the Old Cemetery at Ghazipur. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. XII, pp. 105, 106, 111. Seton Karr, Vol. 1, p. 83, Hyde, p. 186.

No. 719.—Richard Kennaway. Import Warehouse-keeper in 1793, Seton Karr, Vol. 1, p. 117. Carey, Vol. 1, p. 156.

No. 720.—John Casey. See No. 1516.

No. 1056.—Thos. Evans married Miss Augustin Webb, and was therefore, by marriage, an uncle of W. M. Thackeray, the novelist.

No. 1071.—Jas. Stark appointed Assistant Surgeon, 8th September, 1773: Surgeon 5th September, 1778: resigned 16th January, 1789, but remained in the country. *F. in B.*, pp. 35, 95. *Industry*, p. 5.

No. 1072.—Peter Moore, the guardian of W. M. Thackeray and the friend and supporter of R. B. Sheridan has so often been referred to in *Bengal: Past & Present*, that no further note is required here. Portrait in Vol. VII.

No. 1081.—John Lewis Auriol. There were two brothers, John Lewis and John Peter, in the Company's Civil Service. J. L. was Sub-Secretary in 1784. Seton Karr, Vol. I, p. 217.

No. 1084.—James Ulman. Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 267. On 10th February, 1785 the *Calcutta Gazette* advertises for sale at Williams & Lee's auction-rooms: "the large, commodious Red-house, situated Bazar Calcutta, formerly occupied by Mr. Paterson and lately by Mr. Ulman, and rented at 275 Rupees per month. It contains a large hall, four rooms, an arcaded verandah, with out-office and a small room detached from the house." Seton Karr: Vol. I, p. 110. On 23rd February 1786 is advertised as to-let "the Red-House in the street leading to the Loll Digbee, at present occupied by Captain McLeod," *Op. Cit.*, Vol. I, p. 167.

No. 1091.—Wm. Townsend Jones. *F. in B.*, p. 88. Died 24th January 1807. *B. O.*, p. 91. *Industry*, p. 31.

No. 1097.—Punchunagong. "When the reconstruction of the town began after its recapture in 1757, it was expected to expand at no distant date beyond its old limits, and the Company, therefore, according to Holwell 'annexed a considerable tract of land taken from the 24-Parganas adjoining to Calcutta, in order to extend its bounds.' This tract of land, added to some other mauzas, designed for the extension of the town, but lying outside the Ditch, make up 15 dihis or homestead land, comprising 55 mauzas or grāms: it was therefore called 'Panchannagram.' The term 'suburbs' was used to designate the land lying within the general limits of 'Panchannagram.' This division of town and suburbs, which were treated as two municipal towns in 1857, remained extant with certain modifications until 1888." Goode, pp. 5-6.

No. 1099.—Robert Holford. On 3rd April 1763 or Mr. Robert Holford, Commander of Fort St. George, married in Calcutta Miss Ann Russel.

James Irwin, Sub-Secretary 1768, when Senior Merchant, on 22nd April 1772 married Miss Selina Brooke. Cotton: *Revenue Hist., Chittagong*; Fay., p. 179.

Archibald Montgomery, when Junior Merchant, 10th May, 1781 married Miss Maria Chantry. Fay, pp. 147, 234.

Wm. Dunkin, retired as Judge of the Supreme Court in 1797.

No. 1103.—Stephen Bagshaw, Attorney-at-Law, buried 9th September 1786. *Industry*, p. 12.

No. 1108.—Francis Wilford. This is probably the Lieut.-Colonel of the Bengal Engineers who died on the 4th September 1822, aged 91 and is buried at Benares. Hosten : *Monserate's Commentarius*, p. 526. Wilford was one of the most energetic members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in its early days. *Industry*, p. 32.

No. 1132.—E. R. Jackson. Fay, pp. 233-4, Crawford, Vol. II, pp. 93-5. Grier, p. 54.

No. 1138.—J. Haldane. In the Company's Service. Married Anne Helmes, Spinster, 29th October 1789 at St. John's. *F. in B.*, pp. 69, 89.

No. 1158.—Robert Palk, Bakhsi 1773, Import Warehouse-keeper, 1782. Resigned 1783. *Bengal : Past & Present*, IV, p. 466. Married Miss Lucia Stonhouse, whose epitaph in the South Park St. Burial Ground is quoted by Rudyard Kipling in his *City of Dreadful Night*.

No. 1163.—Domtullah—the modern Ezra Street.

Burtollah. Cotton, p. 359.

No. 1164.—Edward Stevenson, Quarry ? Stephenson. Edward Stephenson was a Member of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue in 1773, and Chief at Burdwan in 1774. *B. O.*, p. 73.

This house seems to be the one advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 19th January 1781 as to let :—"that large commodious dwelling-houses lately occupied by G. Dandridge, Esq., adjoining the new rooms; there are ten rooms on the second floor, with all necessary out-houses, and the whole calculated for a large family, rent Sicca Rupees 300 per month. Apply to Mr. Stone at the New Rooms."

No. 1177.—Wm. Peters, Mariner married Ann Butler, widow, 17th July 1779. *Bengal : Past & Present*, Vol. V, p. 25. *Industry*, p. 64.

No. 1178.—Wm. Bonfield [Bondfield], died 13th January 1788, aged 41 years. Hyde, pp. 208, 220.

No. 1202.—Alexander Allardice, died 2nd November 1806. Aged 50. *B. O.*, p. 91.

No. 1206.—Gattaul Ghatal. Chas. Crommelin, buried 17th October 1788. For the Crommelin family see *Bengal : Past & Present*, Vol. III, p. 388.

Wm. Farquharson in the Civil Service, married Ann Eliza Nesham at St. John's, 7th January 1790. See advertisement in *Calcutta Gazette*, 9th March 1786. "To be sold by public auction on Monday the 20th instant by Joseph Queiros, at his auction-room. The whole of that valuable estate belonging to Mr. Samuel Oldham, situated to the southward of the Old Riding School, and consisting of a most elegant and spacious house,

formerly in the occupation of William Farquharson, Esq., at the monthly rent of 850 Sicca Rupees, and lately tenanted by Samuel Charters, Esq., consisting of two halls, twelve chambers, two open verandahs to the southward, and two close verandahs to the northward, with a portico, a grand stair-case, and two back stairs all finished in the neatest style, and in complete repair. The house and its offices, which are all pucca-built, and of the best materials, have only been finished these two years. They cost above Sicca Rupees 75,000, and stand on one beegah, fifteen cottahs and eight chittacks of ground," etc., etc. Seton Karr, Vol. I, p. 168. See also p. 114.

No. 1209.—E. Brightman. *B. O.*, p. 241.

No. 1214.—Fairfax Moresby, Attorney-at-Law, married at St. John's on 14th October 1734, Miss Mary Rotten, Spinster. See *Two Admirals* by Admiral John Moresby, p. 12.

Ed. Otto Ives, when Junior Merchant, married on 31st December 1784, Miss Arabella Rotten, Spinster. Judge of the Mofassil Diwani Adalat at Murshidabad, 1782.

Maidapur, a suburb of Murshidabad.

Thos. Lyon, the builder of Lyon's Range. Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 421. Sterndale, p. 34, *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. III, s. 139, V, p. 181; VI, p. 242. Firminger: *District Records of Dinajpur*.

Cornelius Cooper, died 11th April 1803, aged 59. *B. O.*, p. 178.

No. 1222.—Jonathan Duncan subsequently Governor of Bombay. Buckland.

No. 1224.—James Forbes married Miss Priscilla Bradshaw, at St. John's, 6th August 1788. *Industry*, p. 27.

No. 1231.—Robert William Kiernander, son of the Rev. J. Z. Kiernander by his first wife, Lord Clive, Wm. Watts and Mrs. Watts (the "Begum") were his God parents. *B. O.*, p. 210. Hyde, p. 119.

No. 1244.—Harrington—correctly Harington.

No. 1247.—Hy. Leake. Firminger: *Sylhet District Records*.

John Evelyn, Member of the Board of Revenue, married at Dacca by a layman to Miss Ann Shoo [Shee?] on 14th April, and formally at St. John's on 24th November 1787.

Mathew Leslie, Collector at Rangur [Hazaribagh].

No. 1442.—A. Seton, perhaps Sir Alexander Seton Bart, married Lydia, sixth daughter of Sir Chas. Blunt, at St. John's, 20th May 1795. Collector of Calcutta, May to September 1788. Sterndale, p. 21.

No. 1448.—John Bayne. *F. in B.*

No. 1449.—John Bebb married at St. John's on 12th January 1793, Janet Lawrence Kinlock, widow.

No. 1251.—Wm. Ledlie, Attorney-at-Law, arrived in India 1783, married

at St. John's Church on 21st May 1785. Miss Ann Creighton, who died on Xmas Day 1794; married at St. John's Church, 14th February 1797, Miss Margaret MacInness. He was a brother of the barrister Robert Ledlie. Grand, pp. 301-3.

Samuel Jones married at St. John's Church on 9th June 1792. Mary Ann Griffin, Spinster.

No. 1253.—Mr. Huggins' house, Sterndale (p. 33) quotes from a deed of trust dated 15th June 1787, referring to Barwell's property in Writers' Buildings:—

"All those two several pieces or parcels of ground situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Great Tank in the town of Calcutta, containing by estimation 16 bigas 17 cottahs and 8 chittacks, as the same two several pieces or parcels of ground are therein described to be lying and being intersected by the great road leading from Holwell's Monument by the south front of the Court House to the Salt Water Lake, and bounded to the eastward by a road running parallel with the west front of the Court House; to the westward by the road running parallel to the walls of the Old Fort; to the southward by a road of fifteen feet leading from the north-east angle of the railing of the Great Tank towards the Old Fort; and to the northward by a road leading from the south railing of the Playhouse to the house then in the occupation of James Huggins, Merchant, to the China Bazar, and ALSO all that new row or range of buildings there lately erected or built upon the most northern of the two several pieces of land containing 19 messuages or tenements or separate sets of apartments with the out-houses thereto belonging then let or rented to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies by virtue of a certain indenture of lease, bearing date on or about the first day of September then last past for the term of four years at a monthly rent of two hundred Arcot Rupees for each set of apartments."

No. 1231.—John Garstin born 1756. Surveyor-General and Chief Engineer, Bengal: builder of the Calcutta Town Hall and of the Gola at Bankipur. Died 16th February 1820. *B. O.*, p. 121.

No. 1282.—Benarseey Ghose, dewan to Francis Gladwin, Collector of Calcutta from 1738 to 1789. Cotton, p. 359.

C. Cockerell, Postmaster-General. Grand, pp. 393-5.

Melchior Le Beaume. At the siege of Calcutta in 1756 a French Officer of the name of the Le Beaume defended the Gola. *F. W.*, Vol. II, pp. 53, 82.

No. 1289.—Fowzdar's House. In an advertisement, 23rd June 1785, "165 in the Loll Bazar (near the Old Fowzdar's House.)"

No. 1297.—Hon. R. Lindsay. *Lives of the Lindsays*: Firminger: *Sylhet District Records*.

No. 1300.—Wm. Elliot. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. IV, p. 493. Foot-note 54 (by the late E. W. Madge).

Stackhouse Tolfrey, Attorney-at-law, married at St. John's, on 21st April 1785, Miss Gertrude Messinck. There was an attorney of the name of Henry Tolfrey in Calcutta at this time. For Samuel Tolfrey see Busted, pp. 76, 238, 269.

No. 1302.—Wm. Jackson, Attorney-at-Law, married Miss Margaret Stewart on 7th November 1776. *Industry*, pp. 12-14.

No. 1306.—Arthur Hesebridge [Heselridge], Assistant at Bichenpur. Subsequently became a Baronet. The St. John's Marriage Register shows that on 24th February 1798, he (when Senior Merchant) married Charlotte Elizabeth Gray, Spinster. *Industry*, p. 56.

Pipulputty Road now Elgin Road.

No. 3111.—G. M. Kenderdine, Surgeon, entered 30th December 1763, dismissed 1767, restored as "youngest surgeon not to rise." He had served with the Army in Germany for three years. *Crawford*, Vol. II, p. 429. *Industry*, p. 23.

No. 1325.—Andrew Hunter, Mate, 1764, Surgeon, 1767. At Berham pur; Head Surgeon, 1786. President of the Medical Board, 24th December 1789 to 15th June 1791; supernumary till retirement in October 1797. Referred to by Lord Cornwallis as "more engaged in pecuniary transactions than in the pursuit of any professional knowledge." *Crawford*, Vol. II, p. 76.

No. 1327.—John Hare, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1782.

Harrenbary. See *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VIII, Art. "Some Records relating to the Presidency Jail," Wilson; *F. W.*, Vol. II, p. 9. Carey, Vol. I, p. 180, gives an advertisement. "TO LET ON LEASE FOR THREE YEARS. The Harribarry, consisting of thirty pukka built godowns, adjoining to the north of the bazar called Tiretta's Bazar, in front of the public road leading to Chitpore, and standing on four bigas and thirteen cottahs." [1795].

No. 1328.—Richard Comyns Birch, a grandson of J. Z. Holwell and father of Sir R. J. H. Birch. On 22nd February 1789, when a Factor in the Co.'s Service, married at St. John's, Miss Frances Jane Rider. Buried in the Old Barrackpur Cemetery. *F. in B.* passim.

No. 1331.—John Lacey brought out with her on her second journey to Calcutta in 1784 a Miss Hicks. In the St. John's Registers we find the entry against 19th March 1788, "John Lacey, bachelor, shopkeeper, to Avis

Hicks, single woman: T. Blanshard, Chaplain." Mrs. Fay tells the sad story of how the Lacey, with their infant son, embarked on the *Seven packet* on the 5th September 1786, and how the ship "struck on a sand, called the broken ground, just below Ingellee, and every European on board perished except the second officer in whose arms the child perished." Lacey reached the shore on a broken spar. Mrs. Fay, after Mrs. Lacey's death, carried on the business in her own name, at the house that is now No. 9, Hastings Street, but was then described as being in Old Post Office Street. Fay, pp. 194-4, 238.

No. 1333.—Edward Fenwick. See O. F. for references to members of a Fenwicke family. In 1768 an Edward Fenwicke in the Secretary's Office supplied a copy of a minute to W. Bolts, and was dismissed and ordered to return to England. The Board, however, permitted him to remain till the decision of the Directors should be received. In 1788 Edward Fenwick was Military Paymaster-General. *F. in B.* passim. In a letter dated 21st December 1790, Williamson writes "Fenwick has the misfortune to be in durance vile." The suggested identification of Fenwick (*Industry*, p. 6) with a civil servant at Murshidabad is an error. *F. in B.*, Chap. V.

P. Treves, St. John's Marriage Register shows against 7th September 1785. "Mr. Pellegzin Treves, writer in the service, and Miss Hetty Stokes" Treves became Postmaster-General and died at Lucknow, 22nd August 1825.

No. 1336.—Capt. Richardson. Fay, pp. 115, 120. *Industry*, p. 21.

No. 1353.—Simeon Droz, *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. IV, p. 493: Assistant at Patna, 1765: Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta 1767: Secretary to Council, 1767: Sheriff 1768: Chief at Patna, 1771: Secretary to Behar Council of Revenue, 1771. Married Miss Francis Boulet, 2nd September 1767, and (2nd) Miss Mary Ashe, 1st March 1777. *Industry*, p. 18. Busteed, p. 187. Fay, p. 153. *F. in B.*, 39.

Richard Johnson. *Grier*, p. 207.

John Petrie, Senior Merchant, married Miss Anne Keble, 11th November 1779. Collector of Government Customs, 1777: owner of the *Brittania*, 1778. Acting Naval Storekeeper, 1780.

R. S. Pereau, *F. in B.*, p. xxiv, p. 102. Married Miss Mary Cooper, at St. John's, 14th January 1786. *Industry*, p. 73.

No. 1364.—Beemetter, Brahmottara, *i.e.*, land granted free of revenue for the maintenance of Brahmans. For the Rishra estate, see Thacker, p. 214.

No. 1370.—Wm. Stone, Merchant, married Mary Bagshawe, widow, at St. John's, 9th February 1788. Buried 3rd June 1789.

Col. Alan Macpherson. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VI, p. 46.

No. 1380.—James Dunkin, Mariner in the Pilots' Service, buried, 29th September 1795.

No. 1413.—Miss Bletchynden quotes from "a private diary under date October 1795," pp. 69-70:—

"28th October 1795. To Williamson's; it is Hamilton's house behind the Writers' Buildings. After examining the house carefully, I advised him to have nothing to do with it, either to repair it or purchase it. He wants a regular survey to be held upon it, so recommended him to call in Tiretta (Civil Architect.)

"30th October 1795. Tiretta called; accompanied him to G. Williamson's. Tiretta is for building two rooms, I am for pulling the whole down; for to build these two upper-rooms he must build four, namely the two lower ones also, and these certainly at a loss, for they can never be put to any use, being so low, only level with the compound. Williamson said it was the Government House when he came out, but believes that it was taken for that purpose merely because it had doors and windows to it; the Mohammedans had burnt those of other houses at the capture of Calcutta."

No. 1380.—Mathew Ford, Merchant, buried 31st July 1791. Industry, p. 31.

No. 1393.—Orzeeynull. Huzar Mull. Bengal Consultations, 22nd September 1760. [Wilson. *F. W.*, Vol. II, p. 160.] "The Sea Customs Master reports to the Board that he has pitched upon the dwelling-house belonging to Hazzroomull lately possessed by Colonel Clive as a Custom House."

No. 1413.—Writers' Buildings. Built by T. Lyon for Richard Barwell. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. III, pp. 139-41. Leased to Government in September 1787. See also *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. XI, p. 11. Sterndale, pp. 32-3.

Dr. Robertson. Query—"Robinson." Crawford, Vol. I, p. 243.

No. 1418.—Alexander Colvin, commemorated by a beautiful monument by Westmacott in St. John's Church; born 11th April 1756; died 15th December 1818. He married at St. John's on 28th January 1786, Miss Maria Margaret Paterson. He was the "uncle of John Russell Colvin, Governor of the North-West from 1853 to 1857, who died in the Fort at Agra during the Mutiny, and great-uncle therefore of Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the same Provinces from 1887 to 1892, and of Sir Walter Colvin the well-known Barrister of Allahabad," Cotton, p. 497. His brother James, abandoned the Navy to take up business in company with him. Cotton records that James was in Paris at the taking of the Bastille in 1789, and that J. R. Colvin was born at No. 4, Hastings Street.

No. 1420.—The *Calcutta Gazette*, 7th March 1792 in its advertisements :
" On Wednesday last, John Palling, Esq., to Miss Greveley, a young lady
possessing every qualification to render the marriage state happy." St. John's
Register, 7th March 1792.

John Moubray of Calcutta, Fort William, Bengal, Esquire, and Elizabeth
Simpson of the same place, Spinster were married 17th February 1790.
F. in B., pp. 58, 69.

William Fairlie married Miss Margaret Ogilvy at St. John's, 17th Feb-
ruary 1798. Cotton, p. 340-1.

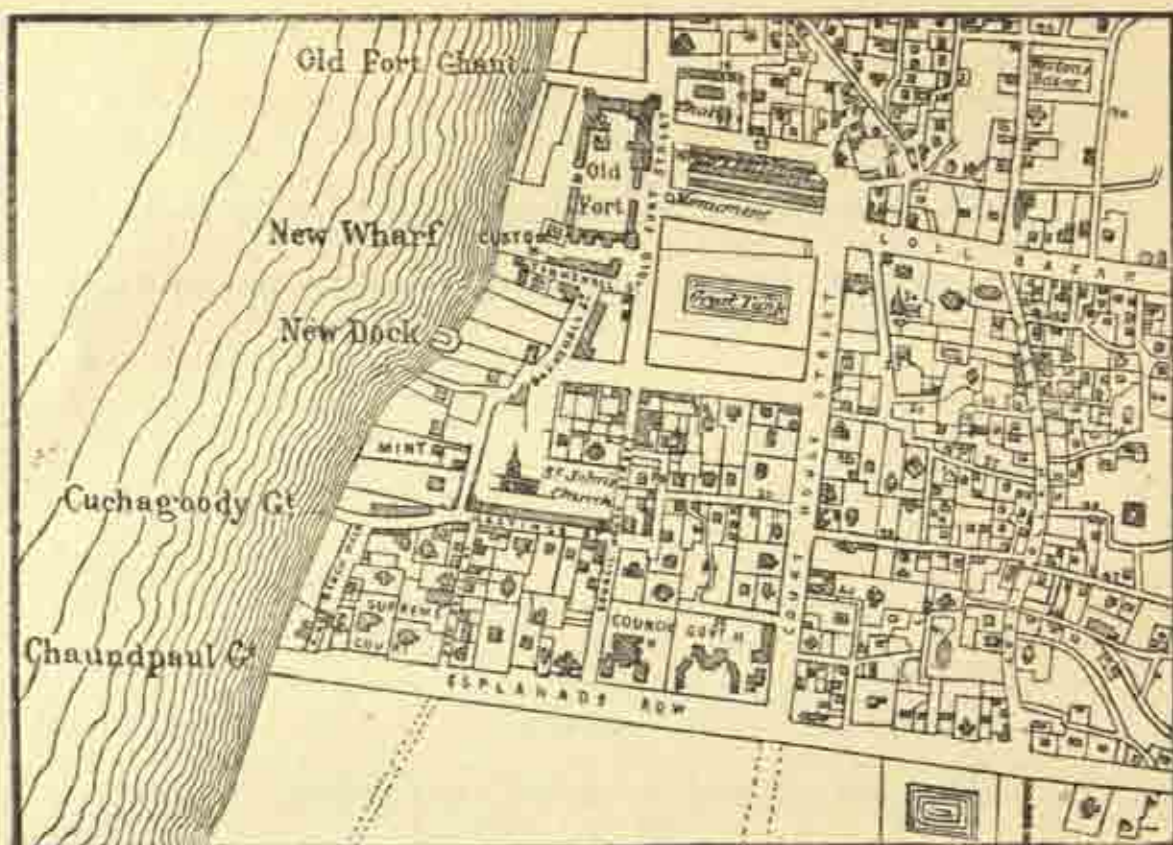
No. 1426.—Chas. Child, died 9th July 1817, aged 99 years and 10 months,
B. O., p. 161.

WALTER K. FIRMINER.

ERRATA.

Page	2,	line	21	from top	for "prevent" read "allow."
"	2,	"	4	"	for "501" read "571."
"	44,	"	1	"	for "Paxton & Co." read "Paxton & Chas."
"	51,	"	13	"	for "Crommelin" read "Crommelin."
"	56,	"	10	"	delete "No. 1719."

Plan I.—Extract from Upjohn's Map, based on the Survey, 1792-3.



- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. Old Fort Gaut Street. | 33. Mission Row. |
| 17. Theatre Street. | 34. Mission Church. |
| 18. Swallow Lane. | 35. Taunt Khanah. |
| 19. China Bazar. | 36. Cooper's Lane. |
| 20. Pollock Street. | 37. Mangoe Lane. |
| 21. Dumtollah. | 38. Cross Street. |
| 22. Court House Lane. | 39. Raneemoody Gully. |
| 23. Lyon's Range. | 40. Dacres Lane. |
| 25. Old Hurrenburry Lane. | 41. Crooked Lane. |
| 26. Chatawallah Lane. | 42. Grant's Lane. |
| 28. Vansittart Row. | 43. Weston's Lane. |
| 29. Fancy Lane. | 44. Meerajan Gully. |
| 30. Larkins Lane. | 45. Zigzag Lane. |
| 31. Cockscrew Lane. | 46. Enamburry Lane. |
| 32. Wheler Place. | 47. Sooterkin's Lane. |

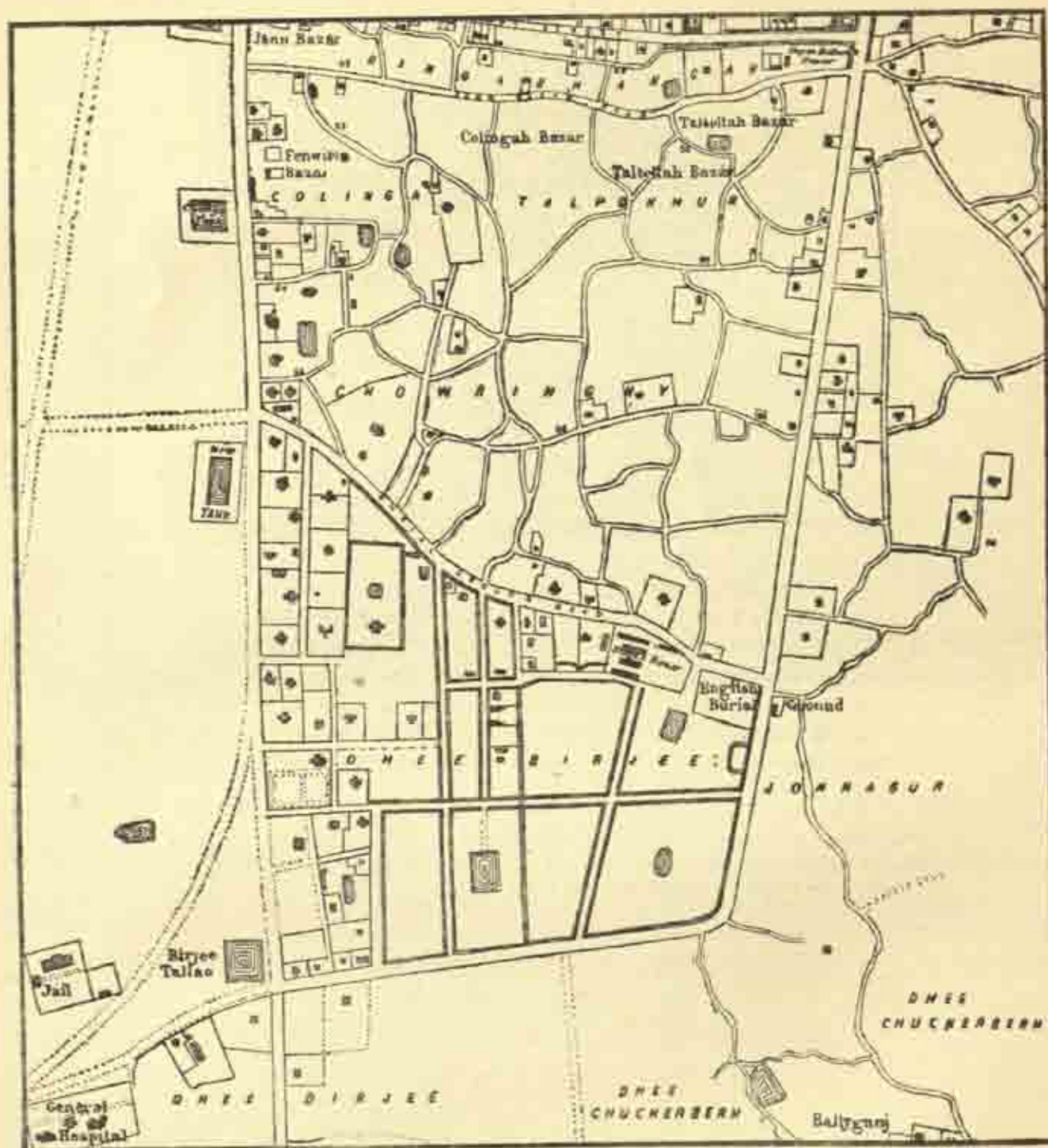
Plan II.—Extract from Upjohn's Map.



- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. Armenian Church. | 11. Price's Street. |
| 5. Humam Lane. | 12. China Bazar Lane. |
| 6. Portuguese Church. | 13. Moorghattah. |
| 7. Portuguese Church St. | 14. China Bazar. |
| 8. Amratollah. | 15. Rada Bazar. |
| 9. Greek Church. | 20. Pollock Street. |
| 10. Baretto's Lane. | 24. Colootollah. |

Note.—These extracts are enlarged from a reproduction of Upjohn's Map, but they are not enlarged on the same scale, the object of the present reproductions being only to enable the reader to trace the names of streets mentioned in the text of the articles.

Plan III.—Extract from Upjohn's Map.



- 52. Juan Bazar.
- 53. Fenwick's Street.
- 54. Ford's Street.
- 55. Chowringhy Tank Street.

- 56. Ahmed Jemaudar's Street.
- 57. Halber Street.
- 58. Harcetollah.

Early History of Bengal—III.

MAHIPĀLA I is, perhaps, the most famous King of the Pala dynasty of Bengal. Tradition ascribes to him great public works, of which remains are found in different parts of the country—the great tank known as Mahipaldighi in Dinajpur, another great reservoir, the Sāgardighi, in Murshidabad district; traces of buildings and roads, said to mark the site of an ancient city, at the place locally known as Mahipal in the same district, and similar remains at Mahisantosh in Dinajpur and Mahipur, in Bogra. There is still current a Bengali proverb containing an allusion to him—"Dhan bhānte Mahipaler gitā"—"singing songs of Mahipala while husking paddy," which is applied to anyone who tries to do two different things at the same time, or thinks of one thing, while he is doing another, and Mahamahopādhyaya Hara Prasād Sāstri tells us that songs about Mahipala used to be sung in many parts of Bengal till recently, and are still sung in places as remote from one another as Kuch Bihar and the Orissa State of Mayurabhanja.

At the same time, the definite historical information, which we possess with regard to this celebrated King, is but fragmentary, and any picture of the state of affairs in Bengal during his reign must be based mainly on conjecture.

We may place the date of his accession at or about the year 980 A. D. In the table at the end of my second paper, I gave the approximate date of Mahipala's accession as 970 A. D., but I think that this should be corrected to 980, for the following reasons.

Lāma Taranāth says that Mahipala reigned for 52 years, and we have an inscription dated in the 48th year of his reign. It appears from the Life of the Buddhist reformer, Atisa, otherwise known as Dipankara Srijūana, published by the late Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Dās, in the Journal of the Buddhist Text Society, in January 1893, that Atisa was born in the year 980 A. D., was appointed High Priest of the Monastery of Vikramasila by Mahipala's successor, Nayapala and went from Vikramasila to Thibet from which country he never returned, in the sixtieth year of his life, that is in the year 1040.

This account purports to be based on a history by the Thibetan author Bustan, but the Rai Bahadur consulted also a biography of Atisa written in 1055 A. D. by his great Thibetan disciple and successor, Bromtan, who was

the founder of the first grand hierarchy of Thibet. The date of Atisa's appointment as High-priest of Vikramasila is not given, but, from the context, it must have been when Atisa was not less than 43 years of age, that is, not earlier than the year 1023. We have, further, evidence in the Tirumallai rock inscription, to which I shall refer presently, that Mahipala must have been still on the throne of Gauda in the year 1020, and an inscription found at Benares shows that he was on the throne in 1026. If we take, following Taranath, the length of his reign to have been 52 years he must have come to the throne between the years 974 and 988.

As already mentioned, a copper-plate grant found in the ruins at Banagar in Dinajpur, states that he recovered the kingdom of his ancestors, which had been usurped and extinguished, and this has been supposed to refer to the incursion of some hill tribe or tribes into Northern Bengal, and the establishment there of a dynasty of Mongolian origin, of which further evidence is afforded by a temple inscription, also found at Banagar.

There are some few indications, from which surmises may be formed as to the extent and situation of the kingdom thus usurped and recovered, and of the regions over which Mahipala ruled. The copper-plate deed, to which I have just referred, records that Mahipala, while residing at Bilaspura, made a grant to a Brahmin named Krishnaditya Sarma of the grāma or village Kuratapallika, situated in the Mandala of Gokalika, which was within the jurisdiction of the visaya of Kotivarsha, in the bhukti of Pundravardhana. This grant, like many others, shows that, under the administration of the Pala Kings, there were four recognized territorial divisions,—the bhukti, the visaya, the mandala, and the grāma,—each bhukti containing so many visayas, each visaya so many mandalas, that is, circles or collections of villages, and the grāma, or village, being the unit. There is evidence, afforded by many ancient grants, that this system of territorial divisions existed, not only in Bengal, but also in far distant parts of India, such as the Deccan, at dates separated by the lapse of centuries. This may point to uniform institutions of government having been established throughout the greater part of India under empires such as that of Asoka, and to the persistence of such institutions under different succeeding dynasties, to which I referred in my first paper.

We know nothing at present as to the situation of the village Kuratapallika, or the mandala Gokalika, mentioned in the grant now under consideration, or the Bilaspura, where Mahipala had made his headquarters, when the grant was issued. The Kotivarsha visaya of Pundravardhana bhukti is mentioned in another grant of a Pala King, also found in Dinajpur district, of a date about 200 years later. Pundravardhana bhukti is, as we have seen, mentioned in the record of Yuan Chwang's

travels, as a feudatory Kingdom, forming part of Harsa's Empire, in the 7th century A. D., the site of the capital town of which has been identified, from Yuan Chwang's description, as Mahasthan, in Bogra. The bhukti was, in some cases, a large territorial division, corresponding to a province or kingdom, and, thus, we have Jejakabhukti, the original domain of the Chandelas, and Tirabhukti corresponding to the modern Tirhut. The bhukti of Pundravardhana was, thus, a territory in North-eastern Bengal, probably including the whole or part of what are now the Bogra and Dinajpur districts, and the copper-plate grant is evidence that Mahipala's power was firmly established in Northern Bengal. Further evidence of this is afforded by the great tank in Dinajpur district, to which the name of Mahipaldighi has been attached by tradition, and, perhaps also, by the remains at Mahisantosh and Mahipur.

It is very possible that some or all of the territory, over which Mahipala ruled in the Varendra country, may have been recovered by him from the Kamboja power, which was established in that part of the country, but this, of course, does not necessarily mean that the Kamboja power was entirely destroyed.

Unfortunately, the date of the grant just quoted is not decipherable, so we do not know exactly when Mahipala recovered territory from the Kambojas in that part of the country.

I think that, in order to get an idea of the course of events in Bengal during Mahipala's long reign, it will be most helpful at this stage to consider what was passing at the time in North-western India, where, about the time of his accession, that is, at the end of the 10th. and beginning of the 11th. century A. D., great changes were in progress.

We have seen that, in the year 916 A. D., Mahipala Pratihara of Kanauj was completely defeated by Indra III Rashtrakuta, who captured Kanauj. The former was enabled to regain his capital by the help of Harsha Chandel of Jejakabhukti, but the Pratihara power seems never to have fully recovered from the blow, by which Gopala II of Gauda was enabled to regain possession of Magadha, and, in the years which followed, the Chandel power appears to have completely overshadowed that of the Pratiharas. Hostilities naturally followed between the Chandelas and the Palas of Gauda, and we find at Khajuraho, the ancient Chanda capital, two stone inscriptions, which refer to fighting between the Chandelas and Bengal and Bihar chiefs. The first, which is dated 954 A. D., refers to Yasovarman Chandel, Harsha's successor, as "a sword to cut the Gaudas like a creeper" and as "destroyer of the power of the Mithilas," the other, dated 1002 A. D., boasts of the capture by Yasovarman's successor, Dhanga, of the wives of the Kings of Rada and Anga, as well as of the Queen of Kanchi, who would be the consort of a Chola, if not of a Pallava, chief.

It is curious that both of these inscriptions purport to have been executed by Gauda scribes. Having regard to the caution, with which all such evidence must be received, we cannot regard these inscriptions as proving anything more than that hostilities took place between the Chandelas under Yasovarman and Gauda, as well as between Yasovarman's successor, Dhanga, and chiefs of Rada and Anga. There is certainly no evidence of any lasting conquest by Chandelas of any part of Bengal or Bihar.

By the end of the tenth century, then, the Pratihara Kings of Kanauj had become practically feudatories under the Chandelas of Jejakabhukti. The important fortress of Gopadri, or Gualior, had been taken from the former by Vajradaman, a chief of the Kachchhapaghata or Kachchhwaha clan, and founder of a local dynasty, who also became vassals of the Chandelas. Towards the end of the tenth century the Chandelas, with their feudatories and allies came into collision with Muhammadan invaders from the North. Dhanga Chandel, with Rajyapala, Pratihara King of Kanauj, joined the confederacy organized by Jaipal, ruler of a Kingdom in the Punjab, with its capital at Bhatinda, about 100 miles S.-S.-E. of Lahore, to resist Sabuktigin of Ghazni, which was defeated by the latter near the Kurram valley, about the year 990 A. D. In December 1018, Rajyapala allowed Sabuktigin's successor, the famous Sultan Mahmud, to take and plunder the city of Kanauj, without much resistance. Rajyapala then abandoned Kanauj, and retired to Bari on the other side of the Ganges. Rajyapala's submission to Mahmud appears to have been regarded by the Chandelas as an act of treachery, and within the same year, Vidyadhara, heir-apparent to the Chandel King Ganda, Dhanga's successor, attacked and killed Rajyapala Pratihara.

Thus ended miserably the great Gurjara Pratihara Empire, which had so long disputed with the Palas of Bengal the claim to be considered the paramount power in Northern India. In the autumn of 1019, Mahmud undertook a punitive expedition against the Chandelas and, early in 1020, he captured Bari, and afterwards invaded and plundered Chandel territory. In 1023 Mahmud captured, but did not retain, the important Chandel fortress of Kalanjar.

Babu Ramaprasad Chanda laments the failure of Mahipala of Gauda to join the combination of Hindu princes of Northern India in resisting the Muhammadan invader, and suggests that, if he had done so, the course of Indian history might have been changed. Ramaprasad Babu surmises that Mahipala, having rescued Varendra from the Kambojas, desisted from conquest, and, like Asoka, devoted himself to religion and good works. It seems to me, however, that Mahipala's conduct in not joining the Northern confederation of Hindu princes was quite natural. In allying himself with the Chandelas and Pratiharas, he would have been helping his hereditary

enemies, and, besides, it must be remembered that Mahipala was not a hindu, but a buddhist. Probably, the attacks of Sabuktigin and Mahmud on the Chandelas and Pratihāras were of great assistance to Mahipala, in enabling him to extend and consolidate his power.

There is clear evidence that, at the beginning of Mahipala's reign, a part, at any rate, of Magadha, including the great monastic establishment of Nālanda, was included in his dominions. A manuscript of the Buddhist scripture entitled *Ashtasahasrika Prajñāparamita* purports to have been written at Nālanda in the sixth year of his reign. Then, there is an inscription on an image of Buddha at Bodhi Gaya dated in the 11th year of Mahipala's reign, and an inscription on a stone door-jamb found among the ruins of the viharā at Nālanda recounts that in the 11th year of the reign of Mahipaladeva, the great temple at Nālanda was restored by a man named Baladitya, after it had been burnt down.

We have seen that Nālanda and Bodhi Gaya were included in the dominions of Gopala II of Gauḍa, and there is a probability that the Magadha country, which had been temporarily annexed by the Pratihāras of Kanauj, was recovered by Gopala II, at the time when Mahipala of Kanauj sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of Indra III. Rashtrakuta. It has been suggested that the re-occupation of Magadha by Gopala II may have been temporary only, and that Mahipala Pratihara may have recovered possession of that province with the help of Yasovarman Chandelā, but I can find no substantial ground to support this theory, nor any reason to suppose that Magadha did not remain continuously as part of the Gauḍa Kingdom, from the time of Gopala II, throughout the reigns of his successor Vīrahapala II and of Mahipala.

Some writing on metal images, found near a village called Imādpur in Murāffarpur district, which shows that they were dedicated in the 48th year of Mahipala, seems to indicate, though not at all conclusively, that he ruled also over a part of Tirhut. It is possible, of course, that the images may have been brought to Imādpur from some other place. The only record of the Pala Kings of Gauḍa mentioning Tirhut, so far as I know, is the Bhagalpur grant of Narayanapala, to which reference has already been made.

An inscription, dated 1026 A. D. on the pedestal of an image of Buddha, discovered among the ruins of Sarntā, near Benares, in the year 1794, records that, in the reign of Mahipala, King of Gauḍa, two brothers named Sthirapala and Vasantapala restored the Dharmarājika and the Dharmachakra at Sarnath, and also built a new temple of stone relating to the eight great places. The inference is that Sthirapala and Vasantapala acted under the orders of Mahipala, and it has been surmised that they may have been relatives of his, but on this point there is no clear evidence.

The word Dharmarajika is an ordinary name in Buddhist literature for a stupa. Which of the stupas at Sarnath is referred to in the inscription is not certain, but it seems probable that it may have been the principal stupa, erected by the Emperor Asoka near the site where, according to tradition, the Buddha preached his first sermon. This stupa was demolished in 1794 by Babu Jagat Sing, Dewan of Maharaja Chait Sing of Benares, to obtain materials for building the quarter of Benares, Jagatganj, which bears his name, and has come, in consequence, to be known as Jagat Sing's stupa. Dharmachakra was the general name for the great Buddhist Monastery at Sarnath known as the convent of the Deer-park. The "eight great places" may have been the scenes of the eight main events of the Buddha's life, which are places of pilgrimage for Buddhists.

From this inscription it has been inferred that Benares was included within Mahipala's dominions, and it would be natural to suppose that he may have taken advantage of the weakness of the Chandelas and Pratiharas to extend his sway over Benares as well as Mithila.

Such an inference is, however, weakened by an entry in a copy of the *Ramayana* found in Nepal by Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, which shows that it was made in the year 1019 A.D., at a time when Maharajadhiraja Gangeyadeva of the lunar race, who had the title of Gaudadhvaja, ruled over Tirabhukti. Babu Rakhaldas Bannerji infers that this Gangeya was the Kalacuri King of Cedi, father of the celebrated Karna of that line, and he draws the further inferences that by 1019, Gangeya must have taken Tirabhukti or Mithila from Mahipala, that Benares must have come into Gangeya's possession before he could take Mithila, and that the Sarnath inscription just quoted must have been executed at least six years later than the works carried out there by Mahipala's orders, to which it refers.

The Kingdom of Cedi, corresponding to a portion of what are now the Central Provinces, with its capital at Tripuri, now Tevar, near Jabalpur, was founded as we have seen, in the latter part of the ninth century, by a chief named Kokkala of the Kalacuri or Haihaya clan. We have not much information about the history of the dynasty from the time of Kokkala down to the reign of Karna, who was a contemporary of Nanyapala, successor of Mahipala I of Gauda, and of whom we have a grant dated 1042 A.D., which was found at Benares. I mentioned this grant in my second paper, but I then stated incorrectly that it was found at Tevar. I should have said that it was found at Benares. From this grant, it appears that Kokkala was an ally of Harsha Chandel of Jejakabhukti. Then we know that Vigrhapala I or Surapala of Gauda married a Kalacuri princess named Lajjadevi, and we also know from inscriptions that the Rashtrakuta King Krishna II married Kokkala's daughter, that Krishna II's son Jagattunga,

married Kokkala's two grand-daughters, and that Jagattunga's son, Indra III, the great Rāshtrakuta, who defeated the Pratihāra Mahipāla I, and captured Kanauj, married a great grand-daughter of Kokkala. It is, thus, clear that, at the beginning of the 10th century, the Kālacuri dynasty of Cedi was of sufficient importance to contract matrimonial alliances with such powerful reigning families as the Rāshtrakutas of the Deccan and the Pālas of Gauḍa. We also see these Kalacuris first allied with the Chandelas, but the marriage connections referred to would indicate that they became subsequently bound by ties of friendship to the Rāshtrakutas, and their allies, the Pālas of Gauḍa, who were the traditional foes of the Chandelas and Pratiharas.

The fact that Karna Kalacuri's grant of 1042 A.D. was found at Benares is some corroboration, though far from conclusive proof, in support of the view that Benares was comprised in Karna's dominions. There is no definite evidence, so far, of this.

The epithet Gauḍadhvaḥ, flag or standard of Gauḍa, applied to Gangeya in the copy of the Ramayana quote above, might indicate that he claimed a supremacy over Gauḍa. We do not find that such a title was assumed by any other Kalacuri King. A copper-plate grant of a Kalacuri King named Soḍadeva, bearing date 1079 A.D., which was found at Kahala, in Gorakhpur, seems to indicate the existence, in the 11th century, of a separate Kalacuri dynasty in Mithila. In this grant it is stated that Gunambodhideva or Gunasagara of the dynasty, six reigns before, had defeated Gauḍa in war.

Babu Ramaprasad Chandra argues that, at a time when Mahipala of Gauḍa was undoubtedly in possession of Magadha, and the Chandelas held Jejakabhutki, to the west, the Kalacuris could not have broken through from the Central Provinces and possessed themselves of Mithila, and he suggests that the Gangeyadeva mentioned in the copy of the Ramayana found in Nepal may have been some petty prince a feudatory of Mahipala of Gauḍa.

The fact is that there is not enough evidence at present to enable us to decide any of these questions with certainty.

The Sarnāth inscription is not conclusive proof that Mahipāla I of Gauḍa at any time ruled over Benares. Sarnāth was, no doubt, then, as it is now, a sacred place frequented by Buddhists from many countries, and it seems quite possible that Mahipala, as a pious Buddhist, might have built and repaired temples and shrines at Sarnath, although the place was not included in his Kingdom, but in that of some foreign, but friendly, prince. Again, the inscription on certain brass images found in Muzaffarpur is not final proof that any part of Mithila was ruled by Mahipāla. And it is quite possible that some part of Mithila may have been under Mahipāla and some other part under Kalacuris, either the main dynasty of Cedi, or some other division of the clan.

It does not necessarily follow that the whole of the Kālacuri dominions were continuous—it is quite possible that they may have ruled over some detached territory, separated from the rest of their dominions by country belonging to the Pālas of Gauda, the Chandelas, or the Pratihāras. The appellation Gauḍadhivaja might fit a feudatory owing allegiance to the Gauda throne, and such allegiance might be owed by a petty chief of Kālacuri race. Perhaps it is even possible that the main Kālacuri line may have owed fealty to Mahipāla of Gauda for a part of their dominions.

An important event of Mahipāla's reign was the invasion of Bengal from the south-west by the great King Rajendra Chola I, which is described in a rock inscription in Tamil on the Tirumallai hill near Polur in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency. This invasion, though it does not appear to have had any immediate results of a permanent character, seems to have been the first of a series of attacks from the south, which were among the chief causes of the downfall of the Pāla dynasty, and it will be convenient, at this stage, to glance at the leading features of the early history of southern India.

Chola is the ancient name of a tract of country, comprising part of the eastern coast of southern India—the Chola-mandalam, or, as it has become known to Europeans, the Coromandel Coast. The traditional boundaries of the Chola country were, on the north, the Peuniar river, and, on the south, the southern Vellaru river, while, to the west, it reached the borders of Coorg. It thus included the sites of Madras and Pondicherry and Trichinopoly, as well as the greater part of the present Mysore state. To the south of it lay the Pāndya Kingdom, comprising the present districts of Madura, and Tinnevely, with its capital at Madura, and extending north and south from the southern Vellaru river to Cape Comorin.

The Pāndya country was bounded on the west by a line running north and south from the Chera or Kerala Kingdom, comprising the present Malabar district, with Travancore and Cochin. It extended as far north as the Chandragiri River, which enters the Indian Ocean to the south of Mangalore, and thus included the region of the western ghats, with the country lying between them and the sea.

These southern Kingdoms of Chola, Pāndya, and Chera or Kerala were, probably, not included in the Maurya Empire. To the north of them lay the countries, including the Deccan, over which, on the break up of that Empire, the Andhira dynasty extended its sway. After the fall of the Andhras, at the beginning of the third century A. D., the history of those countries is obscure until the middle of the sixth century, when the Chālukya dynasty rose to power. The Chālukyas were a tribe, who claimed to be a race of Rājputs from the north. Very possibly, they may have been of similar origin to the

Gurjaras, and have migrated from Rajputana to the Deccan. They established their capital, first, at Vātapi, the modern Badāmi, in the Bijapur district, and, later, at Nasik, and, under their great King, Pulakesin II, at the beginning of the seventh century, extended their dominion over the whole of the Deccan, repelling the attempts of Harsa, the ruler of northern India, to extend his Empire towards the south. A brother of Pulakesin, named Kubja Vishnuvardhana, established himself as an independent sovereign in the country called Vengi, between the lower courses of the Krishna and Godāvari rivers, and founded the dynasty of the Eastern Chālukyas.

The Chālukya power, however, was constantly challenged by a people called the Pallavas, as to whose origin there is much doubt, but who seem to have been at first a predatory tribe, having no definite territory assigned to them by tradition as their original home. In the earlier part of the seventh century, there was continual fighting between Chālukyas and Pallavas, of which the records of either party furnish, as might be expected, contradictory accounts. It is clear, however, that the Pallavas reached the zenith of their power in the reign of their King Narasinha Varman I, who made his capital at Kānchi, the modern Conjeveram, and ruled over, practically, the whole of the Chola country. This Narasinhavarman was reigning at Kānchi when Yuan Chwang visited that place, in the year 640 A. D.

A hundred years later, the Pallavas were defeated, and their capital, Kānchi, taken by the Chālukyas under Vikramāditya II, but, not long afterwards, about the middle of the eighth century, the Chālukya power in the Deccan was overthrown by the Rashtrakutas, an indigenous clan, who, as we have seen, from the beginning of the ninth century, appear as the opponents of the Pratiharas, and frequently, as allies of the Palas of Bengal. About the close of the ninth century, the Pallava power in the extreme south of India was transferred to the Cholas under Aditya Chola.

Thus it came about that, during the first three quarters, roughly, of the tenth century A. D., the chief powers in southern India were the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan, and the Cholas in the country further south and collisions between these rival powers occurred from time to time. In the year 973, Kakka II, the last of the Rashtrakuta Kings, was overthrown by Taila or Tailapa II, a descendant of the ancient ruling Chālukya family, who founded a dynasty known as the Chālukyas of Kalyāni, from their capital having been, at a later date, the town of Kalyani, now in Haidarabad State. I may add that, in ancient times, southern India had a highly developed civilisation of its own, and there is a copious ancient literature in the Tamil language. While the materials for the history of southern India prior to the 9th century A. D. are scanty, the inscriptions of the southern Kingdoms dating from the

9th century onwards are very numerous—far more so than those which have so far been discovered for northern India—and some of them are very lengthy. One important record is engraved on no fewer than thirty-one sheets of copper fastened together on a massive ring. In regard to the decipherment and translation of these southern inscriptions, much still remains to be done.

So, at the time when Mahipāla I came to the throne of Gauda, that is, about the year 580 A. D., the power of the Rashtrakutas, who were so closely connected with the Pālas of Bengal during the greater part of the 10th century, had been replaced by that of the Chālukyas of Kalyani. About the same time, the power of the Cholas was much extended by the conquests of their great King, Rājārāja, and his son Rajendra, who ruled as colleague to his father from 1011, and succeeded him in 1018 A. D. Rājārāja conquered and annexed to his dominions the Chera and Pandya countries, and Ceylon, to the south, and a considerable part of the Deccan, and the Kingdom of Kalinga, including what came in later times to be known as the Northern Sarkars, to the north. Rājendra Chola sailed across the Bay of Bengal, and conquered and temporarily annexed the country of Pegu in Burma.

This is the Rājendra Chola, whose invasion of Bengal at the beginning of the 11th century is celebrated in the tamil rock inscription on Tirumallai hill referred to above. The date of this inscription has been fixed as 1024 A. D., and, as the Bengal expedition is not mentioned in another inscription on the Choleswar temple at Melpādi which recounts Rajendra's conquests, and is dated 1020 A. D., the inference may be drawn that the expedition in question took place between 1020 and 1024.

The Tirumallai inscription recounts that Rājendrachola first seized the Odda Visaya, which was difficult of approach, then the country of Kosalainadu. He then conquered Tandabutti, having destroyed Dharmapāla in battle, and attacked Ranasura the ruler of a country named Takkanaladam. Next, he invaded the country of Bangāla, where the rain never stopped, putting to flight its ruler Govindachandra. Finally, he conquered Uttiraladam, putting to flight Mahipala, and capturing his elephants and women. On the strength of this invasion or expedition, in which he reached the Ganges, Rajendrachola took the title of Gangaikonda.

In this inscription, Odda is the Tamil form of the Sanskrit Odra, which was the name of a part of Orissa, and the name Kosalainadu evidently refers to the hill country now included in some of the Orissa tributary states, which, in ancient times, was known as Mahākosala, or southern Kosala. As I mentioned in my first paper, Kosala was in ancient times the name of a country comprising Oudh and Benares. The Orissa territory just referred

to was perhaps called Dakṣiṇ Kosala to distinguish it from the other Kosala, but what connection, if any, there may have been between the two places, or how they both came to bear the name of Kosala, I do not know. Tandabutti is probably the Tamil form of Dandabhukti. There has been some controversy as to the place to which this name refers. Mahamahopādhyāya Hara Prasad Sastri has taken it to be Uddandapur, corresponding to the small modern town of Bihar, where, as mentioned in my first paper, a monastery is said to have been founded by Gopāla, the first King of the Pala dynasty of Gauḍa, but Babu Rakhal Das Bannerji argues, apparently with reason, that Dandabhukti was probably a tract on the north-eastern border of Orissa, or in the present district of Midnapore, and suggests that the name may be connected with that of the modern town of Danton. In the commentary on the Rāmacharita, a work, to which I shall have to refer later on, one Jaya Sinha, a King of Dandabhukti, is mentioned as having defeated Karnakesari, King of Utkala. Takkanataḍam is, no doubt, Dakṣiṇa-ṛaḍam, or the southern part of the Rāḍa country, comprised now in the districts of Hughli, southern Burdwan, and a part of Midnapore, Vangala would be central or eastern Bengal, on the other side of the Ganges or Bhāgirathi, and Uttiralaḍam is Uttararaḍam, or northern Rāḍa, including northern Burdwan, Birbhum, and the part of Murshidabad district west of the Bhāgirathi, where the site still known as Mahipāl, and the Sāgardighi tank are situated.

I think that there can be no reasonable doubt but that the Mahipāla referred to in the Tirumallai inscription is Mahipāla of Gauḍa.

There is a drama in Sanskrit entitled Chandrakaushika, which was written during the reign of Mahipāla by an author named Arya Khemisvara, and a manuscript of which was brought by Mahamahopādhyāya Haraprasad Sastri from Nepal in 1893. This play, as appears from its prologue, was composed and performed before Mahipāla to celebrate his victory over a certain Karnāta Rāja, and it seems most probable that the event referred to was the ultimate repulse of Rajendra Chola's attack on Bengal.

Babu Rakhal Das Bennerji suggests, as an alternative, that the Karnāta rāja mentioned in the play may have been one of the Chālukya Kings of Kalyāṇi. This suggestion is based on the fact that, in certain records, the great Chālukya King Vikramāditya VI or Vikramanka of Kalyāṇi, who came to the throne in 1096 A. D., that is, probably, nearly half a century after the death of Mahipāla I of Gauḍa, is given the appellation Karnāta. There is, however, no record, apart from any reference that may be contained in the play Chandrakaushika, of any attack by the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi on Bengal during the reign of Mahipāla, or of any collision between him and them. On the other hand, we have the evidence of the Tirumallai

inscription that Rājendrachola did invade Bengal, and, as we know that he did not establish his power permanently there, it is reasonable to infer that he was ultimately defeated and driven back by Mahipāla, the discrepancy between the result of the conflict, as given in the Tirumallai inscription, and that which may be inferred from the play, being only what we should expect.

The defeat of so powerful a sovereign as Rajendra Chola by Mahipāla may fairly be reckoned as a considerable achievement, although Rājendra was operating at a great distance from his base, and many causes may have accounted for the failure of his expedition to Bengal. It is also possible that this invasion was never intended to be pushed home, or converted into a permanent conquest, and that it was merely a raid carried out by Rājendra, so as to be able to boast that he had reached the Ganges. Still, it is reasonable to infer that, at the time when this attack took place, that is, between the years 1020 and 1024 A. D. Mahipāla's power was firmly established, at any rate, in northern Rāḍa. This is confirmed by the fact that, very shortly afterwards, in 1026, as we have seen, Mahipāla was in a position to carry out extensive repairs to temples and shrines at Benares.

A theory has been put forward that the Mahipāla mentioned in the Tirumallai inscription may have been, not Mahipāla of Gauḍa, but Mahipāla Pratihāra of Kanauj. This would imply that Mahipala Pratihara was in possession of northern Rāḍa at the time of Rajendra Chola's invasion, and would be consistent with Babu Rakhaldas Bannerji's suggestion that the Rāḍa country down to the mouth of the Ganges formed part of the Gurjara-Pratihāra Empire at the time when it was ruled over by the sovereign of that heir named Mahipāla. In that case, the site in Murshidabad districts known as Mahipāla, and the Sāgardighi might be attributed, not to Mahipāla of Gauḍa but to Mahipāla Pratihāra. This theory must, however, be rejected, as we know that Mahipala Pratihāra was on the throne of Kanauj in 916 A. D. when he was signally defeated by Indra III Rāshtrakuta, and it is quite certain that he did not occupy it at the time of Rajendra Chola's invasion, which took place between 1020 and 1024. The view that the Gurjara Pratihāra Empire may at any time have included Rāḍa seems to rest solely on a passage in the work entitled *Karnataka Sabdanusāra*, quoted in my second paper, which says that one Narasinha, a feudatory of Indra III Rāshtrakuta, when pursuing Mahipāla Pratihāra, "bathed his corse at the junction of the Ganges, and established his fame." As I have already said, it does not seem certain that the junction of the Ganges here referred to is its junction with the sea, and, if it is, the statement may be a poetic exaggeration. A not improbable surmise is that, at some time in the tenth century, when Northern Bengal was partly overrun by Kamboja invaders from the hill country to the North, the Pālas of Gauḍa may have removed their headquarters to Rāḍa,

lying south and west of the Ganges, and, that, at the beginning of his reign, Mahipāla may have had his capital at the place called Mahipāl in Murshidabad, and have made Northern Rāḍa the starting point for expeditions to recover Varendra from the Kambojas. The northern extremity of Rāḍa lies opposite Godagari, a point where the southern extremity of the belt of high land comprising Varendra proper touches the Ganges, and which lies on a traditional route from southern to northern Bengal.

It has been suggested that the Kings of Odra, southern Rāḍa, and Vangāla mentioned in the Tirumalai inscription may have been feudatories under Mahipāla, and this seems not improbable, although we have not clear evidence on the point. Lāma Taranath states that the King of Orissa paid tribute to Mahipāla. The Pāla dominion was of the feudal type, and, no doubt, there were petty chiefs in different parts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, who submitted and paid tribute to the Pālas, when they were strong, but tended to assert more or less complete independence whenever the central power was weak.

The mention of Ranasura as King of southern Rāḍa is interesting, as it points to the existence in that part of the country of a dynasty with names ending in Sura, to which the Adisura, whose name figures in caste histories, and genealogies of families in Bengal, may have belonged.

Finally, among the records of Mahipāla's reign, I should mention an inscription on a figure of Vishnu found in the Tippera district in 1914, showing that it was dedicated by a Vaishnava merchant named Lokadatta in the 3rd year of Mahipāla's reign. This would indicate that some part of Eastern Bengal was in Mahipāla's possession at the beginning of his reign.

I gather from a footnote in Babu Rakhal Das Bannerji's History of Bengal in Bengali that Mr. Stapleton of the Indian Educational Service, now, I am sorry to say, a prisoner of war, who has taken so much interest in Bengal history and antiquities, has suggested that the Pālas, when driven out of Northern Bengal, shortly before Mahipāla's accession, may have retreated to Eastern Bengal.

It will be noticed that, in this paper, I have put forward as probable the theory that part of Magadha, and the Northern part, at any rate, of Rāḍa may have remained in the possession of the Pālas of Gauda from the time of Gapāla II throughout the reign of Vīgrahapāla II, and have been inherited from them by Mahipāla. It may be that, along with these territories, he found included in the Gauda Kingdom at his accession some parts of Central and Eastern Bengal. This is not the view adopted by certain authorities, who hold that, when Mahipāla came to the throne, the Pāla territory had been reduced to a very restricted area, as the result

of wars with neighbours on different sides. Thus, Babu Ramaprasād Chanda speaks of Vīgrahapāla II remaining hidden in some remote corner of Magadha or Mithila after the invasion of Northern Bengal by the Kambojas. Babu Rākhaldās Bannerji, in his English memoir on the Palās of Bengal says, somewhat enigmatically, that "the kings of the Pāla dynasty between Narāyanāpala and Vīgrahapāla II and Mahipāla I were kings in name only." He adds: "most probably, they ruled over an insignificant kingdom surrounded by a large number of petty monarchies." In his Bengali history he says that Mahipāla succeeded by inheritance to small portions of Rāḍa and Vanga only, and that he came to the throne in some remote corner of Rāḍa or Vanga. It seems to me that this conclusion is arrived at by taking in a literal sense statements in *prasastis* of kings, who, at different times, made war on the Palās of Bengal, but this method, as I have attempted to show in my first paper, is contrary to all probability, and can only land us in hopeless contradictions. The authors referred to also rely, probably, on the statement, in Mahipāla's Bānagar inscription, that he recovered the lost Kingdom of his ancestors, but this passage may refer only to the reconquest of a portion of Northern Bengal, where the original home of the Palās was.

I do not say that the contrary theory, which I have put forward, namely, that Gopāla II, Vīgrahapāla II, and Mahipāla I were continuously in possession of considerable portions of Magadha and Rāḍa, as well as Vanga or Eastern Bengal,—a dominion to which Mahipāla, doubtless, added by conquest and reconquest of territory,—is fully supported by evidence. I merely suggest that it is the more probable theory, on the evidence now before us.

I have mentioned, at the beginning of this paper, the Buddhist reformer, Atisa, otherwise known as Dipankara Srijūāna, who was born in the year 980 A. D., about the date of Mahipāla's accession. He is chiefly known as the reformer of the Buddhist religion in Thibet, and it appears from the Thibetan records that he was a native of place called Vikramanipura in Bangāla. We do not know where Vikramanipura was—only that it was a place in Bengal. In the Thibetan accounts his father's name is given as the equivalent of Kalyana Sri and his mother's name as Prabhāvatī. When he was very young, they sent him to be educated by the sage Jetārī, under whom he studied the five kinds of minor sciences, thereby preparing himself for the study of philosophy and religion. As he grew in age, he acquired proficiency in the three pitakas of the four classes of the Hinayāna Śrāvakas, in the Vaiseshika philosophy, in the three pitakas of the Mahāyāna doctrine, the metaphysics of the Mādhyamika and Yogāchārya schools, and the four classes of Tantras. Then, preferring the practice of religion to the

case and pleasures of this world, he commenced the study of the meditative science of the Buddhists, consisting of the "trisiksha" or three studies—morality, meditation, and divine learning, receiving instruction from Rahula Gupta at the Vihāra of Krishnagiri. Here he was given the secret name of Gubhayaṇa Vajra, and initiated into the mysteries of esoteric Buddhism. At the age of nineteen he took the sacred vows from Sila Rakshita, the Mahāsaṅghika Acharya of Uddandapura, who gave him the name of Dipankara Srijñāna. At the age of thirtyone he was ordained in the highest order of Bhikshus, and also given the vows of a Bodhisattva by Dharma Rakshita. He received lessons in metaphysics from several eminent Buddhist philosophers of Magadha. Then he went by sea to Burma and studied for twelve years under Acharya Chandrakirti, the High Priest of Suvarṇadvīpa, the modern Thaton, in Pegu, which was at that time the headquarters of Buddhism in the Far East. On his return journey to India, he visited Ceylon, and then, coming back to Magadha, soon came to be recognized as the most eminent Buddhist scholar and sage of that part of the country. His subsequent career, and mission to Thibet belong properly to the reign of Mahipāla's successor, Nayapāla.

We have seen that the Buddhist religion was introduced into Thibet at the beginning of the seventh century A.D., during the reign of the great Tibetan King Srong-tsan-Gumpo. Thibetan records show that, at the beginning of the eighth century, Santa Rakshita, a native of Gauda, visited Thibet, at the invitation of King Thi-srong-deu-tsan, and introduced there the monastic system known as Lamaism. Later on, the same King brought to Thibet from Magadha a great Buddhist philosopher named Kamalasīla, who defeated in controversy the Chinese divine Hoshang Mahāyāna, and was placed at the head of the metaphysical branch of the Buddhist church in Thibet. During the ninth century many learned pandits from India were invited to Thibet by King Rālpachan, and employed in translating Sanskrit works into Thibetan, and it is probable that some of them came from Bengal. According to the Thibetan Buddhist chronicles, Ralpachan had an impious brother named Landarama, who caused him, to be assassinated by the process of twisting his face towards his back. Landarama then ascended the throne, and set himself to destroying Buddhism in Thibet. In this, however, he did not succeed entirely, and, after his death, there was a revival, to which an eminent Pandit from Eastern India, named Dharmapala, who went to Thibet in 1013, accompanied by three disciples, Siddhapāla, Gunapāla, and Prajñapāla, greatly contributed. The work done by Indian Buddhists in Thibet, like the work of Indian Buddhists in China from the first century A.D. onwards, awaits further investigation and elucidation. Mahipāla's contemporary on the throne of Thibet was Lha Llama.

Mahāmahopādhyāya Haraprasād Sastri ascribes to this period the rise of the vernacular literature of Bengal, and he says that, about this time, Buddhist songs, in Bengali, from which the Kirtana songs probably took their origin, became the fashion of the day. He mentions an author of songs and *dohas* or couplets, named Krishnacarya or Kālīna, and says that there were several other authors of *dohas*, and the Sahajiya sect of Buddhism used to sing Buddhist songs in Bengali throughout the country. He gives a list of nineteen composers, who sang Kirtana songs to the willing ears of Bengali peasants and artisans. He also ascribes to the same period the collection of rhymed proverbial sayings known as Dākpuruser Vacana, and says that collections of Bengali songs and proverbs with Sanskrit commentaries copied in the Bengali character of the 12th century can still be had in the monasteries and libraries in Nepal. One of these collections has lately been edited and published by the Sāstri under the title of *Bauddhagān o Doha*.

He has not given us his authorities for ascribing these songs, couplets, and proverbs to Bengal, or to the early part of the 11th, century, or for regarding the language in which they are composed as early Bengali. So far as the form of the language goes, it would seem that it might with equal reason be ascribed to Magadha or Mithila, or, possibly, to Assam. The subject is a very interesting one, and needs further elucidation. However, there is evidence that Mahipāla was, in his time, the greatest power in North-eastern India, and that, during the greater part, at any rate, of his long reign, Bengal generally enjoyed peace and prosperity. It is, therefore, quite likely to have been a period of literary activity and development.

It appears to have been a period of religious development also, in which popular Buddhism came to be influenced by the doctrines of the Tantras.

About the sametime came into prominence the Nāthas—a class of men, who, having attained success in the practice of Yoga, were regarded as superhuman. Some of them appear to have been Buddhists and others Saivas.

I should not close this paper without saying something about the progress of the fine arts under the early Pāla Kings of Bengal.

The history of this subject is as yet obscure, but we have evidence in some of the best specimens found in Northern Bengal, and now housed in the museum at Rājshāhi, that the art of sculpture, at any rate, was carried to a high degree of excellence in ancient times. These sculptures are of religious subjects, some being purely Buddhist, while others belong to what may be called Tantrik Buddhism or Hinduism. According to the Tibetan historian, Tārānāth, two great religious painters and sculptors named Dhimān and Vitapāla flourished in Varendra in the reigns of Dharmapāla and Devapāla. Tārānāth, who wrote in the sixteenth century, says, with regard to religious art in India. "Wherever Buddhism prevailed, skilful religious

artists were found, while wherever the Mlechchhas ruled, they disappeared: where again the Tirthiya doctrines prevailed, unskillful artists came to the front." Such was the view of the matter taken by the Buddhist Tā-ānāth, the word "Mlechchha" in the passage quoted referring, no doubt, to the Muhammadan invaders, while by Tirthiya he meant the doctrines of what may be called orthodox Hinduism, or Brahmanism. In the guidebook to the Rājshāhi collection by Babu Ramprasad Chandra, issued in 1912, it is claimed that there was a distinct Gaudian or Northern Bengal school of religious art, founded by the masters Dhīmān and Vitapāla, which flourished in the eighth and the ninth centuries A.D., and it is added that the marks of decadence are clearly discernible in Northern Bengal sculptures of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which saw the decline and fall of the Kingdom of Gauda. It is also claimed that the influence of the Gaudian School may be traced in the sculptures found at Boro Badur in Java. These theories are, perhaps, open to question, and we may hope that the history and classification of Indian mediæval art will come to be determined with greater certainty, as more specimens come to light in the course of the researches, which are being made in different places. I have lately, through the kindness of Dr. Spooner, been able to see some of the works of sculpture which have been found recently in the excavations, which he is carrying out at the Nalanda site, and, on a cursory view, it seems to me that some of these sculptures bear a striking resemblance to some of those at Rājshāhi.

As you are probably aware, a theory, which for a long time found favour among students of India archaeology, was that all the best ancient sculpture in India owed its merits to the Greek influence, which is so clearly perceptible in what are known as the works of the Gandhara school, namely, the numerous Buddhist sculptures found near the North-west frontier of India, and work found in other parts of India, which was supposed to show traces of Greek influence, but in which the Greek element was weaker, and the native Indian influence stronger, was regarded as inferior or degenerate. Mr. Havell, however, showed that the Gandhara sculptures while certainly Greek, were late and inferior Greek art, and he maintained that the best ancient sculpture found in India was of purely Indian origin, showing little trace of Greek influence. I think that anyone who has the opportunity of comparing examples of mediæval sculpture found in Bengal or at Nalanda with the Gandhara reliefs will agree that, whether the plastic art of Bengal and Bihar was or was not influenced by Greek ideas, the best mediæval sculpture of Bengal and Bihar is greatly superior in conception and execution to the Gandhara work.

F. J. MONAHAN.

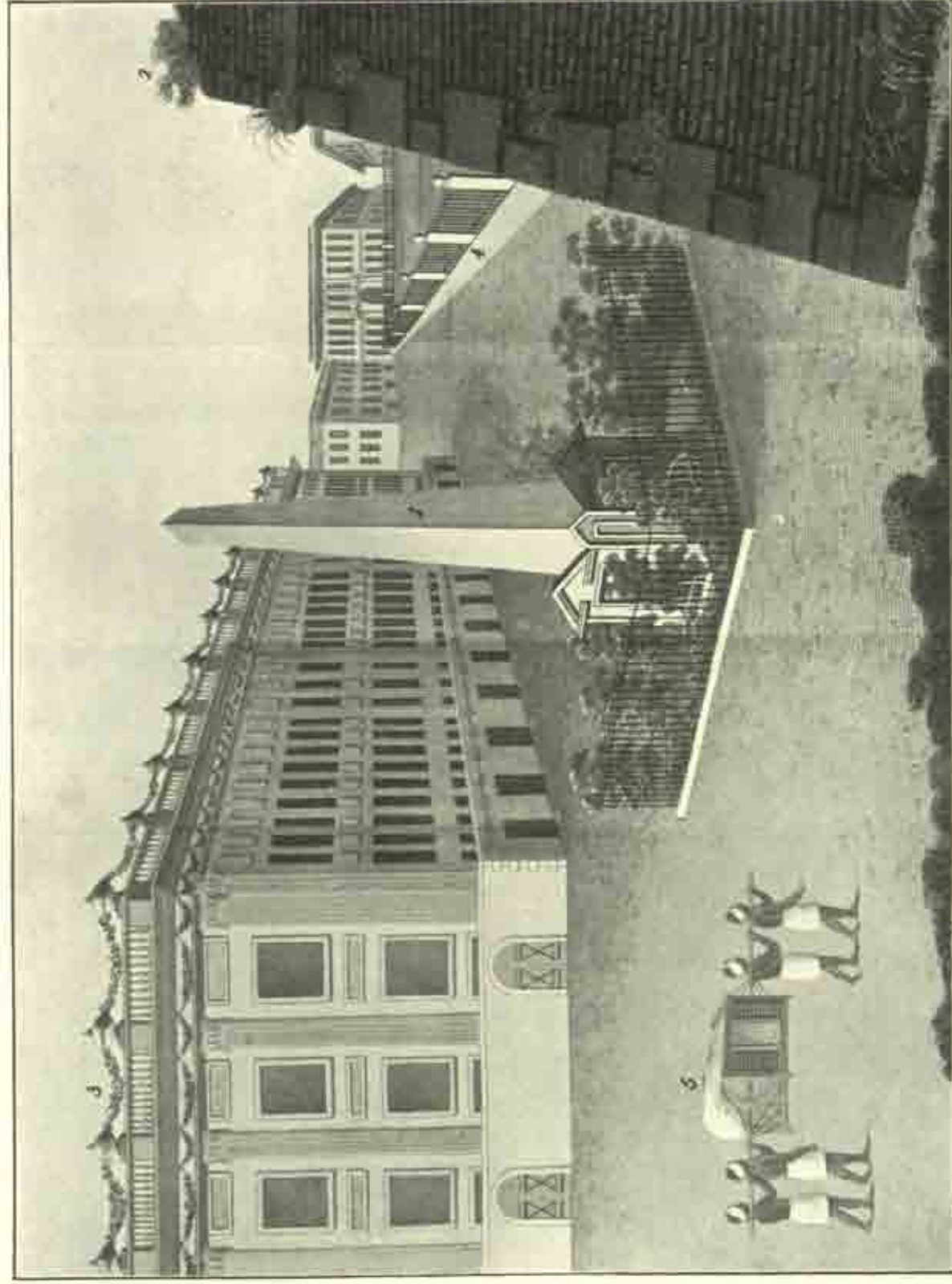
The Holwell Monument.

I.

MR. J. Little writes:—

In your editorial introduction to the *Narrative of a Journey, etc.*, in *Bengal: Past and Present* (October-December 1916) you call attention to the interesting account of the Holwell Monument given by the author of the *Narrative*. It was especially interesting to me because I have assiduously collected all the reference to the Monument I could find, and a consideration of all the evidence in my possession has led me to the conclusion that Calcutta never possessed a Holwell Monument until the year 1902. I am not, in this letter, endeavouring to force my views on the members of the Historical Society but perhaps they will find it of interest to solve the following problem:—Did the author of the *Narrative of a Journey, etc.*, see the Holwell Monument? Here are the data?

"To-day I visited the celebrated Black Hole. It is a room in the Old Fort.....The door was locked, but I stooped, and looked beneath it, and saw with horror the grated window, at which the illfated captives gasped for air. *That window looks into the high road and opposite it, and near the extremity of the Writer's Buildings is erected a Monument to commemorate the cruelty and the vengeance it subsequently received. It is a plain pyramid, supported by a quadrangular base—on the western face of which is an inscription that "The cruelty of the Rajah was amply revenged in the sequel."* It is a mean monument. Milburn, in his *Oriental Commerce*, says it has a design in sculpture on each of its sides, and an inscription in the English and native languages, describing the occasion on which it was erected. It is surrounded with an iron railing to prevent access to it, has shrubs planted about it, and exhibits an appearance not unsuitable to the event, which it is intended to commemorate." Milburn's book was published in 1813. I saw no sculptured designs on either face of the pedestal:—no inscription in the native language—no iron railing, nor shrubs; and so far from its exhibition, in my opinion, of a "not unsuitable appearance" it appeared totally unworthy of the universal interest excited by that most hideous event: nor does it seem to have arrested the attention of the natives—none of whom, I inquired, could point out the Black Hole close to it."



BLACK HOLE MONUMENT ACCORDING TO GRANDPRE.

I submit the following observations on the above.

(1) If there was such a space at the bottom of the door as our author would lead us to suppose it would have been an excellent position for the prisoners on the night of the tragedy. We ought to read of their struggles to enjoy the draught from the door just as we read of their fights to obtain a place at the windows. We find nothing of the kind. On the contrary we are told that the door was one of the most deadly positions in the room. It took the survivors twenty minutes to clear away the bodies piled against it before they could get out in the morning. Of course it is open to any one to say that a new door had been made to the room, but the fact that such a supposition is necessary to save our author's face is the only argument in its favour.

(2) Our author appears to have been under the impression that there was only one window in the room but Holwell and Orme say there were two. Further the last two writers say that the windows opened into a low verandah and from the verandah you stepped on to the parade ground inside the fort. Then why did our author act in such an eccentric manner when he might have walked up to either of the windows and looked into the Black Hole? We cannot suppose that the verandah had been bricked up and the parade ground built over because we have to place the monument opposite the window.

(3) Apparently our author could see the monument and the high road through the window. Now as the windows looked towards the west and the high road and the monument were to the east it follows that he looked right round the world. Eyes at the back of his head would not have helped him much for the wall of the fort would have been between him and the monument. A reference to Dr. C. R. Wilson's plan of Fort William, which I enclose, will make these remarks perfectly clear. In consulting the plan it should be remembered that the Holwell Monument was outside the east gate of the fort.

(4) Our author's monument had a quadrangular base; the base of the Holwell Monument was octagonal.

(5) On the western face of our author's monument there was an inscription that "The cruelty of the Rajah was amply revenged in the sequel." Holwell states that the inscription on the reverse of his monument was as follows:—This Horrid Act of Violence was as amply as deservedly revenged on Surajud Dowla, by His Majesty's Arms, under the conduct of Vice-Admiral Watson and Col. Clive." Now for a man who was keeping a journal our author has given an incredibly poor rendering of an inscription he had just seen and it seems far more likely that he has given us his hazy recollection of what he had read in Holwell's *India Tracts*.

The description of the monument given in Milburn's *Oriental Commerce* which our author criticises is very interesting. Milburn is quoting Grandpré but he, or our author, has omitted Grandpré's opening statement to the effect that the monument was "a pyramid, truncated at the top, and standing on a square pedestal." In this connection, seeing that I have made a special study of the subject, perhaps I may be allowed to comment on the editorial introduction which states that "a picture of the monument as it stood some time between 1790-1803 appeared in *Bengal : Past and Present*, Vol. XI, and the railings and shrubs are in evidence." The picture is Grandpré's and neither his picture nor his description can by any possibility be identified with the Holwell Monument. He could not have seen the latter.

The editorial statement that "the monument was broken down in 1821 by orders of the Marquess of Hastings" cannot be accepted. Dr. Busteed certainly states that for some years such a belief was current in Calcutta but he adds that he was quite unable to trace the origin or growth of this popular impression and plainly gives us to understand that he did not believe it himself. The Marquess of Hastings could not have given such orders for the plain fact is that *the Holwell Monument never disappeared*. What disappeared in 1821 was something entirely different, situated in a different place. But this is a digression. To return to our subject :—Did the author of the *Narrative of a Journey, etc.*, see the Holwell Monument?

I, etc.,

J. H. LITTLE.

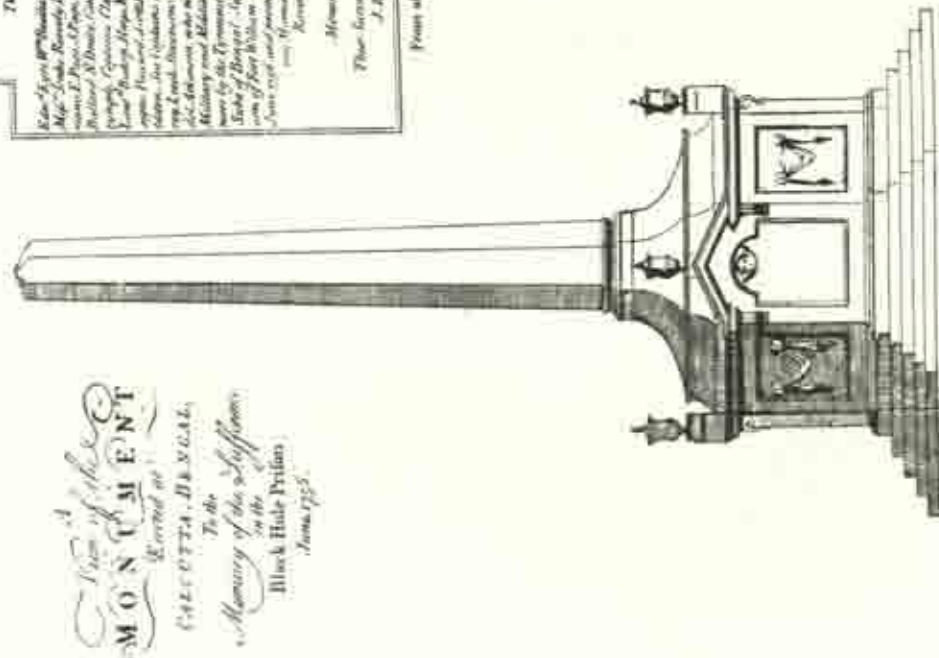
II.

The Editor replies :—

As Mr. Little does me the honour to refer to my brief introduction to the *Narrative of a Journey, etc.*, in the last issue of *Bengal : Past & Present*, I must in courtesy endeavour to defend the statements to which my friend takes exception. Mr. Little writes "the editorial statement that 'the monument was broken down in 1821 by orders of the Marquess of Hastings' cannot be accepted." Well, the late Dr. Wilson in Vol. II of *Old Fort William in Bengal* (p. 184) provides the following extract from the *Calcutta Journal* of April 6th, 1821.

"The monument over the well-remembered 'Black Hole' of Calcutta is at length taken down, and we think should long ago have been demolished."

Dr. Wilson also quotes a letter from the *Calcutta Journal* of April 11, 1821, protesting against the removal of the monument.

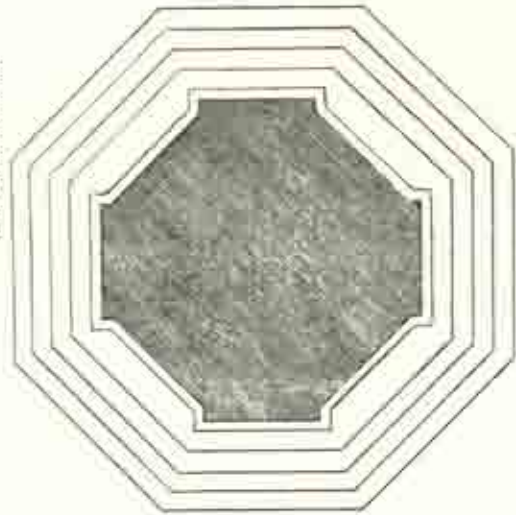


View of the
MONUMENT
erected at
CHALCOTTA, BENGAL,
To the
Memory of the
Black Hole Prison
June 1758.

To the Memory of
John, Esq. of the Bengal
Company, who died at
Calcutta, on the 1st of
January 1758, aged 34
years, and was buried
in the Church of St. Paul
at Calcutta, on the 3rd
of the same month.
His death was the
result of a fever, which
he contracted while
engaged in the service
of the Company, and
was the first of a series
of similar accidents,
which have since
occurred to several
other officers of the
Company, and which
have given rise to the
establishment of the
Black Hole Prison.
His death was the
result of a fever, which
he contracted while
engaged in the service
of the Company, and
was the first of a series
of similar accidents,
which have since
occurred to several
other officers of the
Company, and which
have given rise to the
establishment of the
Black Hole Prison.

The Heroic Act of Valour
was in 1757
an extremely singular
one, singularly done,
by the Company's Arms,
under the Conduct of
Vice Admiral Watson and his
Officers.
June 1757.

Reverse of the Monument



Front of the Monument

Mr. Little writes "Dr. Busteed certainly states that for some years such a belief was current in Calcutta, but he adds that he was quite unable to trace the origin and growth of this popular impression, and plainly gives us to understand that he did not believe it himself." For this reference I consulted the two last editions of the *Echoes from Old Calcutta*, and as, I anticipated, found that Dr. Busteed was fully convinced that the Holwell Monument was removed in 1821. I rubbed my eyes in despair to account for Mr. Little's reference to Dr. Busteed, until at last I found, on turning to page 215 of Vol. II of Dr. Wilson's *Old Fort William* a letter of Dr. Busteed's which shows that what Dr. Busteed held in doubt was *not* the removal of the Holwell Monument in 1821, but the political reason assigned by popular tradition to account for the removal. Let me quote the passage.

"Why such an historical monument should have been broken down in 1821 must now, I fear, be left to conjecture. For some years a belief seems to have been current in Calcutta that it was removed out of deference to the wish of the Marquis of Hastings, who, tradition alleges, considered that its continuance had become politically undesirable, either as likely to wound the sensibilities of our native fellow-subjects, or to recall too prominently at the seat of Government a hideous disaster to British arms, which it would be wiser to locally bury in oblivion. I have been quite unable to trace the origin or growth of this popular impression. The strong probability, I think, is that the Governor General of the day got in after years the credit (or the odium?) of an incident which happened during his tenure of office."

This passage shows that Dr. Busteed understood how to employ the split infinitive with real literary effect, but it shows that he had not the least doubt about the removal of the Holwell Monument in 1821.

I do not think that the author of "the Narrative" meant to say that he saw the Monument through the window of the Black Hole prison. What he says is that peeping through a space at the bottom of the door he could see a grated window. His statement that the window looked "into the high road opposite it" cannot be derived from what he saw, but is derived from a mistaken conception of his own whereabouts. When he goes on to say "and near the extremity of Writer's Buildings is erected a monument," he is really passing from the subject of the Black Hole to that of the Monument.

Mr. Little's object is, conjecture, to suggest that the Author of the *Narrative* could not have *seen* the monument as no such monument existed. He could not have seen it through the space at the bottom of the door and through the grated window; for the window looked westward whereas the monument (if it existed at all) was to the east; and I do not for one moment

think that the author meant us to understand him to say that he did see the Monument in any such way. He does however tell us that the monument existed "near the extremity of Writers' Buildings." That he did not see the Monument, but simply put up an erroneous account out of vague memories of *Holwell Tracts* would be an altogether gratuitous suggestion, for the writer is at pains to contrast the Monument as it existed with the description given in Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*. He says that the natives of whom he inquired could not "point out the Black Hole close to it." How could he have made such enquiries if he had not visited the Monument?

That our author did see a monument and read an inscription showing that the monument commemorated the victims of the Black Hole can only be doubted on the assumption that the author is untruthful. What is Little really setting out to establish? He begins by saying that he had come to the conclusion "that Calcutta never possessed a Holwell Monument until the year 1902." Does Mr. Little abide by that conclusion? Apparently not, for he now asks us to remember that the Holwell Monument was outside the east gate of the fort. Apparently Mr. Little now holds that there were *two* monuments, for he writes "what disappeared in 1821 was something entirely different, situated in a different place. The Holwell Monument never disappeared."

It is really astonishing that Mr. Little should ever dreamed that there was no Holwell Monument until the year 1902. The Holwell Monument is referred to in a deed dated the 15th June 1787 and quoted in Sterndale's *Account of the Calcutta Collectorate*. [See above p. 67.]

Mr. Little will not allow that the view of a monument given in Grandpré (see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. XI) can be "by any possibility be identified with the Holwell Monument." Well: Grandpré's view is expressly of the "Monument at Calcutta called the Black Hole," and the view shows the monument standing near the extremity of Writer's Buildings at the west end of the road bounding the Great Tank in what is now Dalhousie Square. It may be here mentioned that the "Road leading from the Monument to the Baitakhana" is a very frequent description of a well known thoroughfare which to-day includes Lal Bazar and Bow Bazar.

Some eighteen years ago a lady who had lived many years in Calcutta explained to me the great interest Mr. Hyde's lectures on Old Calcutta were to her on the ground that she had an ancestor who had been "thrown down the Black Hole of Calcutta." I accounted to myself for this idea that the Black Hole was something into which people could be thrown down by the supposition that the lady had confused the Black Hole with the Well of Cawnpore, and I know by experience that quite a number of Calcutta people mix up the events of 1756 with the Mutiny a hundred years later. To



BLACK HOLE MONUMENT ACCORDING TO DANIELL



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—1788.

go back to earlier days it may be seen from evidence afforded in Wilson's work on *Old Fort William* that the idea that the monument marked the site of the Black Hole was at one time a fairly wide spread delusion. Grandpré was under this idea. He writes "The conqueror, when he got possession of the fort at Calcutta, had the prisoners which he took there thrust one upon another into a hole, outside the fort, from which those only were fortunate enough to come out alive who happened to be uppermost in the heap; the rest were all suffocated." (Vol. II, p. 3) The author of the *Narrative* understood quite well that the Black Hole was not a hole in the ground but a prison, and that the Monument was not on the site of the Black Hole.

The third edition of *India Tracts* Holwell's published in 1774, had as a frontis-piece "a View of the Monument erected at Calcutta, Bengal! to the memory of the sufferers in the Black Hole Prison." A reprint of this view, reduced in size, will be found in the present issue of *Bengal: Past & Present*. The reader will also find in the present number a half-tone reproduction of Daniel's view of Writers' Buildings published in 1793 which shows very clearly the Holwell Monument standing where Grandpré affirms that it stood "between the Old Fort and the right wing of the building occupied by the civil officers of the company." For the convenience of the readers Grandpré's view is reproduced in the present number. It will be observed at once that the Monument in the latter view is different in design from the Monument depicted in Holwell's book and Daniel's picture. The author of the "Narrative" describes the Monument as "a plain pyramid, supported by a quadrangular base": the Holwell pyramid as the design shows stood on an octagonal base. In Grandpré's views the corners of the square base are cut away and the base is eight sided, although the eight sides are not equal. It must be remembered that the Holwell Monument was most probably of brick and plaster, and it is quite likely that its shape may have altered in the course of chronic repairs. The truth, however, is that while Grandpré's view is good evidence as to the fact that a monument to the memory of the sufferers in the Black Hole was standing in 1790, on a site close to where stands the present monument, it is not at all an accurate representation of the Monument in the surrounding buildings. Look, for instance, at the way in which Writers' Buildings are depicted in Grandpré's view. Writers' Buildings were much less "elegant" than the building depicted in Grandpré's view.

It is perhaps worth observing here that Lord Valentia about 1802 refers to the monument thus "the Black Hole is now part of a godown, or warehouse; it was filled with goods, and I could not see it. A monument is erected facing the gate, to the memory of the unfortunate persons who there perished." The gate here referred to was the main gate in the east curtain of

the old Fort. On the morning after the Black Hole tragedy the bodies of the dead were thrown into the ditch of an unfinished ravelin in front of this gate and covered with earth. It was on this spot the Holwell Monument was erected.

Mr. Little refers to evidence in his possession. If he has materials not at present available to the student, the readers of *Bengal : Past & Present* would welcome their publication.

As a parallel to inaccuracies in descriptions of the Holwell Monument may I mention the case of the Cornwallis Monument at Ghazipur? Seton Karr and the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* both assert that beneath that dome there is a *statue* of Cornwallis, whereas in fact there is only a pillar with a medallion portrait. Shall we infer that there is another Cornwallis Monument at Ghazipur, or, because there is a dispute as to evidence, that there is no Monument at Ghazipur at all?

WALTER K. FIRMINGER,
Editor.

Note.—The plan referred to by Mr. Little is not inserted, as it may be easily consulted in Wilson's *Old Fort William*.

The Antiquities of Kalna.

THIS place, like many others, has not been noticed by Chroniclers. Kalna, in the District of Burdwan, is situated on the Ganga or Bhāgirathi. It appears that it was a celebrated place during the Muḥamadan rule, and earlier, during the Hindū period. Being situated on the river, it was no doubt considered to be a healthy and suitable place for strategical purposes. Nothing of the period of the Hindūs can now be traced, except that some of the later Archæological remains reveal the fact that the Muḥammadans built out of the materials of the older and Hindū ruins. The inscriptions noticed below show that Kalna was the seat of military Governors, who were generally, if not invariably, of the Āfghan or Turkoman race. I visited the ruins on the 8th March 1916. The ruins of a large fort constructed to command the river are still visible. The Bhāgirathi which formerly flowed behind the old Kalna has considerably receded.

I noticed the ruins of three old Mosques which were in a better state of preservation some years ago. They are now utterly in ruins. The Central Mosque, which was the most interesting and beautiful one, has still some domes, the frontal part of the building having fallen. It was in this Mosque that the Muḥamadan gentry of Kalna used to say their prayers during the two 'Ids, when, according to tradition, they used to come in 700 palkis, the conveyance in vogue at the time. At a little distance is another beautiful Mosque situated on the edge of a tank which is smaller but in a better state of preservation. The tank called *Majlis Sahib Ki Dighi* was excavated by an Āfghan or Turkoman Chief whose Mosque is at some distance, near the Kalna Mission House. On the first of Magh each year a *Mela* or fair is held and a large number of people, mostly women, congregate on the edge of the tank. Tradition says that in former days a golden Mosque and throne (Chauki) used to appear on the surface of the water at the time of the fair. The Mosque ascribed to Majlis Sahib is more dilapidated than the other two Mosques noticed. It is 75' 9" long by 25' 3" broad in inner area, and like the first-named Mosque has two rows of five domes supported by stone pillars. The interior of both the mosques had ten cloisters corresponding to the domes. The outer walls have to a great extent fallen, and some domes gone down and others cracked and broken. The Āstana of Majlis Sahib is hard by the Mosque, and is enclosed with walls. I noticed a few clay horses as offerings, lying on the Āstana. There are one or two stone slabs on which are engraved *Draūd* or benedictions upon the Prophet. I enquired

from the local Muhammadans as to the Inscriptions, and was told that three inscribed basalts which were lying in front of the Mosques were removed by the Police some 25 years ago by order of the Magistrate and that they were lying near the courts. The Muhammadans had to assist the Police in removing the basalts very reluctantly. They regretted that the Muhammadans had been dispossessed of 352 Bighas of land, the property of the Mosques and Shrines. Later, I asked the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kalna as to what had become of the inscribed slabs belonging to the Mosques. He said that he knew nothing about them, as he had come to Kalna recently. After my return to Calcutta, I looked into the Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, Bengal Circle. The Archaeological Surveyor, the late Dr. T. Bloch writes in his Report for the year ending with April 1903, that he saw lying uncared for near the Kalna Munsif's Court three inscribed stone slabs. He suggested that they should be put up on the wall of one of the ancient Mosques at Kalna or removed to the Indian Museum. In the next report for the year ending with April 1904, Dr. Bloch noted that the stones had been ordered to be deposited in the Museum. On further enquiry I found the stone slabs in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. I have taken photographs of the three Inscriptions by the kind permission of Dr. Annandale, Superintendent of the Indian Museum. The three stone slabs having been removed, it is no longer possible to determine to which Mosque each of them belonged.

INSCRIPTIONS.

I

This inscription has been worn away, and a photograph thereof is herewith attached (Plate No. I). I believe this is the inscription sent by Mr. Walter M. Bourke,¹ which Mr. Blochmann could not decipher, but wrote that the name of Husayn Shah was therein visible. Dr. Bloch at first supposed that the inscription was of Husayn Shah's time. Later on, he thought that the inscription probably belonged to Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah II of the Habshi dynasty. I give the following tentative reading of the Inscription, putting dots under the doubtful words.

TEXT.

قال النبي عليه السلام من بنى مسجداً في الدنيا بنى الله له قصرًا في الجنة
بنى هذا المسجد في زمن السلطان العادل ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد
محمود شاه سلمه الله تعالى في سنة خمس وتسعين وثمان مائة *

¹ The inscription sent by Mr. Walter M. Bourke was from the Dargah of Majlis Sahib, but this inscription belonged to a Mosque. It may be, that the inscribed-slab was removed to the Dargah after it had fallen from the Mosque.



Plate 1. Inscription on Nasiru'd-Din Abu'l Majahid Mahmud Shah's Mosque, at Kalna.



Plate 2. Inscription on Uugh Masnad Khan Malik's Mosque at Kalna.

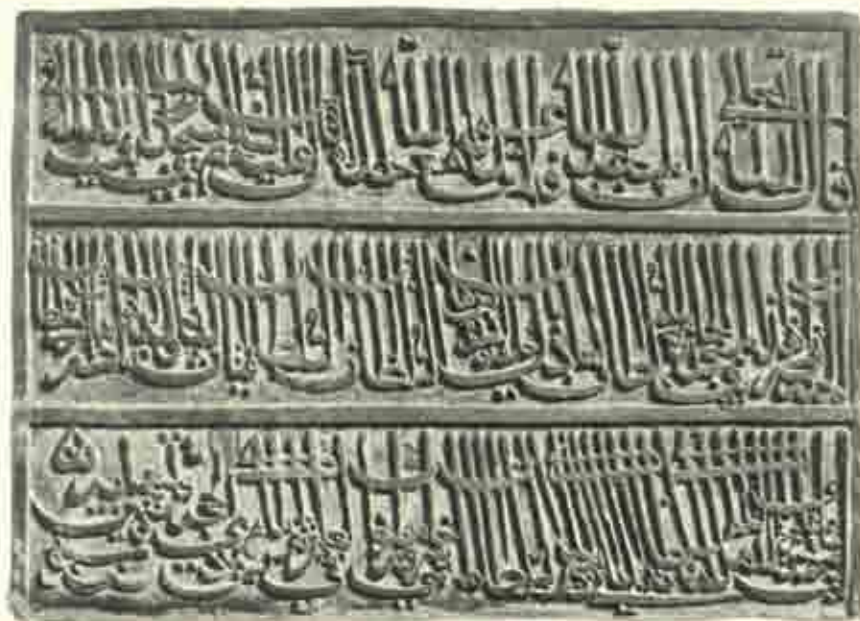


Plate 3. Inscription on Sarwar Khan's Mosque, at Kalna.

TRANSLATION.

Saith the Prophet on whom be peace, "He who buildeth a Mosque on earth, God will build for him a Castle in Paradise." This Mosque was built during the time of the Just *Şultān*, Defender of the World and the Faith, Father of Warrior (*Nāṣiru'd-Dunya W'a'd-Dīn Abu'l Mujaḥid*) *Maḥmūd Shāh*, May God Almighty keep him in safety, in the year Eight hundred and Ninety-five (1490 A. D.).

In his letter dated 22nd July 1916, Mr. H. R. Nevill, I. C. S., Officiating Numismatist of the Bengal Asiatic Society, whom I had consulted about the Inscription wrote to me as follows; "The inscription is undoubtedly of the time of *Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh* and is very distinctly dated 895 H. (1490 A. D.). This *Şultān* reigned for a single year and records of his time are very rare. Your reading is I think correct as far as it goes. The phrase *سليمه الله تعالى* is a little doubtful, but I cannot suggest any thing better..... The words *Abu'l Mujaḥid* ought to be there, and I think they work in." I am grateful to Mr. Nevill for his kind suggestions.

The Abyssinian eunuch *Malik Bārbak*, who called himself *Şultān Shāhzāda* was killed by *Malik Andil*, who reigned under the title of *Saifu'd-Dīn Firoz Shāh*. On his death *Maḥmūd*, under the title of *Nāṣiru'd-Dīn Abu'l Mujaḥid Maḥmūd Shāh*, in whose time this place of prayer was built, reigned for one year only and was killed by *Muzaffar Shāh*, from whom the Sovereignty of Bengal passed to *Sayyid 'Āla'u'd-Dīn Husayn Shāh*, the Good.

Of the three mosques noticed in this paper, this mosque was built first of all, in 1490. Then in chronological order comes the mosque built by *Ulugh Masnad Khān Malik*, in the year 1533, during the reign of *'Āla'u'd-Dīn Abu'l Muzaffar Firoz Shāh*; and lastly *Sarwar Khān's Mosque*, constructed in 1560 in the reign of *Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Abu'l Muzaffar Bahādur Shāh*. The inscriptions are very rare and interesting.

II.

This Mosque which I believe to be the Central Mosque of Kalna as pointed out above was noticed by Mr. Blochmann in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLI (1872), Part I, p. 33t. Mr. Walter M. Bourke sent to Mr. Blochmann two Inscriptions from Kalna (1) from a ruined mosque, (2) from the *Dargāh* of *Majlis Sāhib*. The latter he could not decipher, the former he published with the exception of the opening passage consisting of the tradition of the Prophet. Later on he published a rubbing of it in the Asiatic Society's Journal for 1875. The full text of the

Inscription is given below and the previous omissions marked and supplied.² The inscription is engraved in two rows, a line being drawn between them, and another line bisecting them horizontally. I have copied the inscription accordingly in four parts. (A photograph of the inscription is marked as plate No. II.)

TEXT.

1. قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم من بنى مسجداً في الدنيا بنى الله له سبعين قصرًا في الآخرة
2. بنى هذا المسجد الجامعة في زمن الملك العادل علاء الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه
3. السلطان بن نصرت شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه بنا كرد ملك المعظم والمكرم
4. الخ مسند خان ملك سر لشكروور وسلمه الله في الدارين مورخاً في الغرة من شهر المبارك رمضان سنة تسع وثلاثين وتسعين

TRANSLATION.

Saith the Prophet, upon whom be God's blessings and peace, "He who buildeth a Masjid on earth, God will build for him seventy castles in the next world."

This Masjid-i-Jamia' (or the principal place of prayer of the town) was constructed during the time of the King, Just, Exalted of the things, secular and religious, Father of Victor ('Āla'u'd-Dunya W'a'd-Din Abū'l Muzaffar) Firoz Shāh, the Sultan, son of Nuerat Shāh, the Sultan, May God perpetuate his kingdom and sovereignty. Built (it) the exalted and benevolent Ulugh Masnad Khān Malik, Commander and minister (of the above Sultan) May God Almighty keep him safe in both the worlds. Dated on the first of the holy month of Ramazān, in the year nine hundred and thirty nine (Hijri) (Equivalent to 27th March 1533 A. D.)

'Āla'u'd-Din Abū'l Muzaffar Firoz Shāh was the grandson of the great Husayn Shāh and reigned only for a few months.

² The text of the inscription published in the J. A. S. B. for 1872 omits entirely the opening passage from قال Besides I notice the following errata:

المسجد الجامع	for	المسجد الجامعة
خلد الله ملكه	»	خلد الله ملكه
بنا كرد	»	بنا كرد
سلمه الله تعالى	»	سلمه الله

Block read
as it is

III.

The third inscription in chronological order is in beautiful Tughra in three lines. It belongs to the reign of *Sulṭān Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Ābu'l Muzaffar Bahādur Shāh*, son of *Muḥammad Shāh Ghāzi* of the *Sar* Dynasty. (Plate No. 111).

TEXT.

(١) قال الله تعالى ان المساجد لله فلا تدعوا مع الله احدا وقال عليه السلام من بني
مسجدا لله بنى الله له في الجنة قصرا بنى هذا المسجد الجامع للسلطان العادل
خليفة الله بالبرهان السلطان (ابن) السلطان نجات الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر
فيانر شاه السلطان ابن محمد شاه غازی خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه الباقى
اميرن اللع السلطان المسمى سرور خان مورخا في العاشر من شهر المكرم
ذي الحجة سنة تسع وستين وتسعين *

TRANSLATION.

Saith God Almighty "Verily the Mosques are God's; so ye should not call on with God any one." And saith the Prophet, upon whom be peace, "He who buildeth a Masjid for God, God will build for him in Paradise a castle." This Jami' Mosque was built for the Just Sulṭān, Khalifa of God with proof, the Sulṭān son of the Sultan, Refuge of the Secular and Religious worlds, Father of Victor (*Ghiyāthu'd-Dunya-W'a'd-Dīn Ābu'l Muzaffar*) Bahādur Shāh, the Sulṭān, son of *Muḥammad Shāh Ghāzi*, May God perpetuate his Kingdom and Sovereignty. The builder (thereof) the Āmir of that Sultan, named *Sarwar Khān*, Dated the 10th of the auspicious month of *Zil Hajja*, in the year nine hundred and sixty nine (H) (1st September 1560 A. D.)

Shamsu'd-Dīn Ābu'l Muzaffar Muḥammad Shāh Ghāzi, the founder of the *Sar* Dynasty of Afghans, fell in the battle of *Cuapparghattah*, east of *Kalpi*, with the Imperial troops in 962 H. or 1554 A.D. His son, *Khizr Khān*, in whose reign this Mosque was built, assumed the title of *Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Ābu'l Muzaffar Bahādur Shāh* (962-968 H=1554-1560 A.D.), who a year later led his army against the Imperial forces and won a victory at *Surajgarh*, becoming thereby the master of *Bengal* and of *North Behar*.

THE MODERN KALNA.

The Modern *Kalna* is the head-quarters of a Sub-Division of the same name, which was constituted in September 1861. I saw it in my youth, when the Munsif's Court was in the village of *Nibhujf*, at a short distance from the Sub Divisional Officer's Court. The Indigo factories which it contained have been closed. The ancient *Mela* called *Gachemi* near the

Masnad Sahib's Tank is still held annually on the first of Magh.³ A broad road from Burdwan to Kalna was made by the Maharaja of Burdwan in 1831 which I found was not well kept up. The celebrated Siva Temples, originally constructed and consecrated in 1809 A.D. by Maharajah Tej Chandra Bahadur have been continued by his successors and are well preserved. I noticed a modern mosque at Jaliaparan on the side of above road, not far from the Kalna Ganj, which has the following inscription on the outside façade of it, high up from the ground. It is full of orthographical, rhythmical and syntactical blunders, which I need not notice (Plate IV).

TEXT.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ربنا لا تزغ قلوبنا بعد اذ هديتنا وهب لنا من لدنك

رحمة ان لك الت الوهاب *

بيا اي مصلی طهارت کن * بر دین خود عمارت کن

روز معشور که جان گداز بود * اولین پرسش نماز بود

ابتدای مسجد بتاریخ ششم ماه بهمن و اتمام و اقامت آن بماء ساون بروز چهاردهم

ماء مذکور در سنه ۱۲۶۱ هجری قدسی عامی شیخ خیر الله *

TRANSLATION.

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

There is no God but God, Muhammad is His Messenger.

O Lord, cause not our hearts to swerve *from truth*, after thou hast directed us: and give us from the mercy, for thou art he who giveth.

Come O Musallî, make ablution, build up the House of your own Faith.

On the day of resurrection, when there will be soul-melting; the first question asked will be about the Namaz.

The commencement of (the building of) the Mosque on the 6th of the month of Phagun, and its completion and setting apart for prayer on the 14th Saon (of Bengali Calendar) in the blessed Hijri year 1261 (1845 A. D.) By the Sinner Shaykh Khayrullah.

There lived at Kalna a very large Muslim population. The gentry have entirely vanished. It is said that besides the public, there were seven hundred families of first order, who had the privilege and position to come by Palki even to prayer. I am told that one Mirza Mehdi, whose name is borne by a small Lane, on the west of the Calcutta Madrasa, was an inhabitant of Kalna. The Lane was named after him as he made a gift of his land on the site of which the College was built.

³ The Rev. Long has described Kalna in his "Banks of the Bhagirathi" (Reprint from the Calcutta Review.)

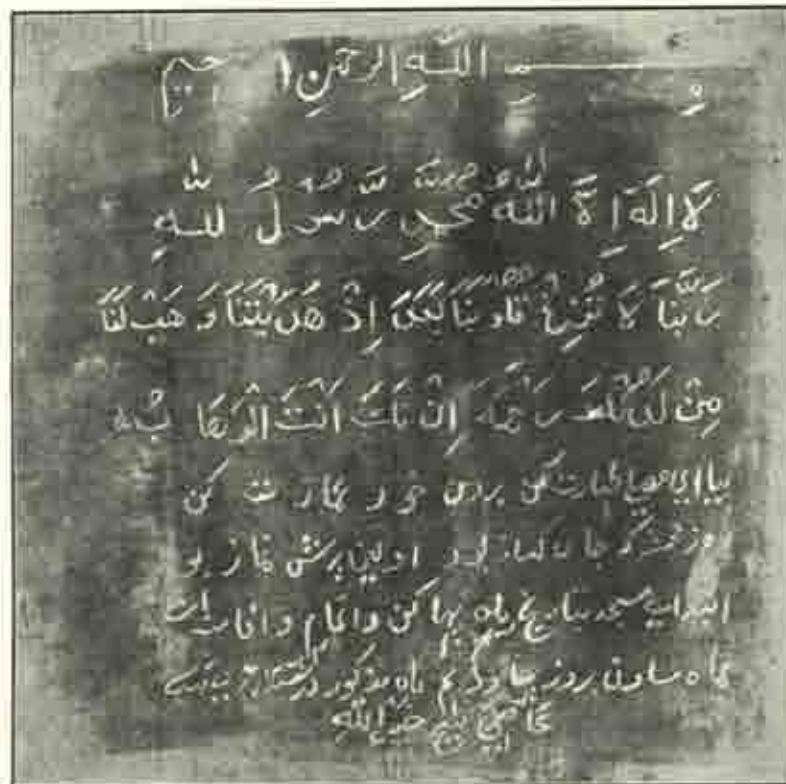
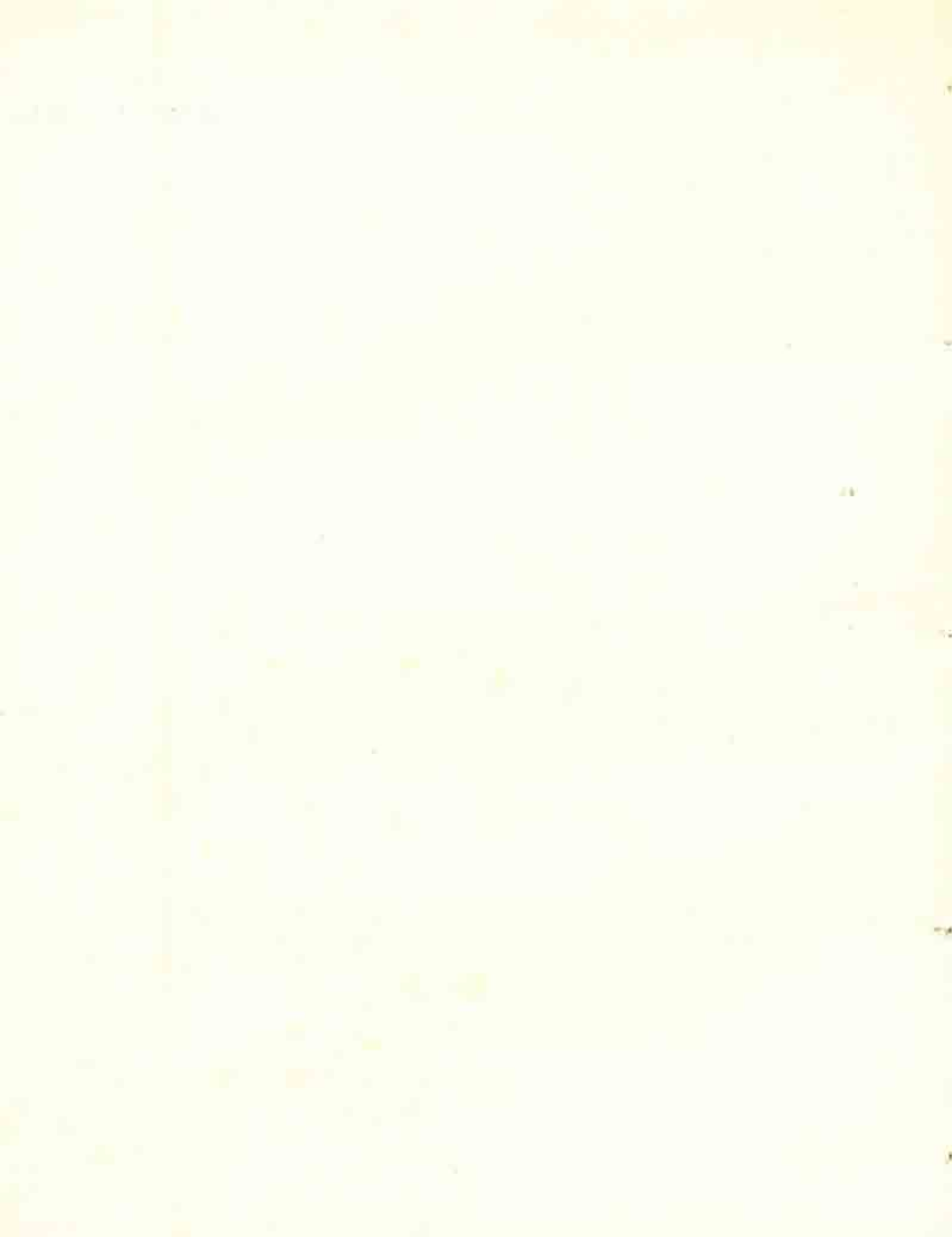


Plate 4. Inscription on Khayrullak's Mosque at Kalna.



A new line of Railway now connects Kalna with Calcutta on one side, and Katwa on the other. I do not notice the tomb of Badr Sahib as I consider it to be a *Pseudo-burial-place*. The population of Kalna and its trade have declined on account of malaria. The antiquarian remains suffered irreparable loss by the terrible earthquake of 1897.

The three ancient Mosques—two of which are the finest ones that I have ever seen—have now been taken up for repair under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. But the repairs so far effected are worse than what they were before, as plasters and lime have not been judiciously used, and in clearing the buildings of trees and rank growths large parts of them have been dismantled or disfigured.

} A.S.G.S., E.C.,
 } This day been in
 } Instruction to report
 on this.

D.B.S.

July 14.1

The Antiquities and Traditions of Pandua in the District of Hugli.

THE late Professor H. Blochmann published in the Journal and the Proceedings of the Bengal Asiatic Society for 1870 and later, certain notes—Historical and Geographical—on the Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. He visited some of the places, containing archaeological remains, himself, but had to depend, to a large extent, on his numerous friends and pupils, for the particulars of the Inscriptions which he published. These informations are the only ones which are at present available, and which the compilers of the Bengal District Gazetteers have recourse to, without any of them taking the trouble of verifying them.

Pandua, a large village in the District of Hugli, which was once fortified by a wall and a trench, is some fourteen miles from that part of the Hugli town called Keota. The old Badshahi road passes through the village; and it is a station of the East Indian Railway. Formerly it was connected with the River Bhagirathi by the Damodar; later, the Badshahi road to Satgaon passed through Pandua.

I visited Pandua on the 10th September 1915 and again on the 6th August of last year.

The village, like a few other villages in Bengal, was once noted for certain Muhammadan scholarly families whom the East India Company's Government employed as Qazis, Muftis, Şadr-Amin Ā'ālās, and in other high posts. Pandua is now utterly in ruins, on account of the epidemic of malaria, and desertion of a large number of its population. When Mulla 'Abdu'l 'Alī Bahru'l-'Ulām of Firangi-Mahal, in Lucknow, came to Bohar, in the District of Burdwan, he left at least two scholars of whom he was proud. Maulavi Mu'azzam Husayn of Pandua was one of them. The latter's Hashyya or Super-Commentary on Mir Zahid-Amur-i-Āmma in logic is a testimony to his erudition and scholarship. Qazi Ghulam Sobhan's Hashyya on Mir Zahid Mulla-Jalāl is a text-book for advanced Arabic students. Another member of the above family, Qazi Fazlu'r-Rahman, published *At Tashyid fi Mahani-u'l Kalimat u't Tauhid*; but his Arabic translation of Sa'di's Gulistan is still in manuscript.

My researches show that the informations published regarding the Archæological remains of Pandua are not quite reliable. According to Blochmann the Great Mosque and Minar of Pandua have no inscriptions. Again according to him the smaller Mosque (called Kauriya Mosque), on the west of the Astana of Shah Safi has four inscriptions; three outside, of no historical value, and one inside, of historical value, "I hope," wrote Blochmann, "at some future time to get a complete rubbing of the latter, which is the most important of the four. From the imperfect rubbings, which I have at present, it is clear that the (Kauriya) Mosque was built during the reign of Ābu'l Muzaffar Yusuf Shah," in 1477 A.D. I searched in vain for the four inscriptions and enquired from others, but none could give me the slightest clue to them. I took a rubbing of the inscription of the Great Mosque, incised on a huge baslat now lying in the Āstana of Shah Safi Sulṭān. At last by chance, I found the copy of Mr. Blochmann's promised inscription with its rubbing, published in the Journal, Part I of the Bengal Asiatic Society for 1873, p. 275, *without comment* which was no other than the one of which I had taken a rubbing. From the way Blochmann procured the rubbings of inscriptions, generally through the instrumentality of untrained young men, on whom mostly he had to depend for them, I was suspicious that the learned Professor was not always accurately informed. His conclusions based on wrong premises are now adopted by the compilers of the Bengal Gazetteers and in the Annual Reports of the Archæological Surveyors. The very valuable papers which Blochmann published under the title of "Contribution to the Geography and History of Bengal (Muhammadian Period)" have lost much of their value, as he mislaid some of the references with which the inscriptions were accompanied, and owing to the incompetency, or want of training, in some of his collectors. I daresay, if his life had been spared for some years, he would have verified his informations and revised them for the benefit of future historians.

As to the date of the erection of the Great Mosque and the Tower, Blochmann, from the legend still current, draws the conclusion that Safi'u'd-Din or Safi, being the nephew of Emperor Firoz Shah of Dihli and at the same time a contemporary of Shah Bā 'Alī Qalandar of Panipat, who died in 724 H or 1324 A. D., must have lived during the time of the second of the three Firoz Shahs. "We may" writes Blochmann, "safely refer the foundation of the Muhammadian Settlement at Pandua to the very end of the thirteenth century, or not quite 100 years after the conquest of Nadia by Bakhtyar Khilji, a date with which not only the style of architecture of the Pathan Mosque of Pandua but also the inscriptions of Zafar's tomb in Tribeni fully agree." Dr. Bloch writes,¹ "Its (The Minar's) accurate date, as well as

¹ Annual Report of the Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle, for the year ending with April 1902.

that of the Mosque close to it, which stands is not known, but it will belong to the time of the Muhammadan conquest of the place, about 1300 A.D." Again, "close to the Dargah of Sufi Sultan.....stand two Mosques,² one built in the time of Shamsu'd-Din Yusuf Shah in 1477, etc."

I am glad to say that my efforts have been crowned with success, and I am now in a position to assign the exact date of the construction of the Great Mosque at Pandua. Besides the Āstana and the Hujra of Shah Saft, there are at least three mosques at Pandua which I wish to mention in this paper.

THE TRADITIONS.

The story about the interference of the little Moslem Colonists of Pandua, in the affairs of the local Raj, has been told before. The real fact, leaving aside the supernatural part, is that Hazrat Shah Sufi Sultan was of the clan of the reigning Emperor of Dihli or as some say a Saiyid connected with the Emperor of Dihli by marriage. The local Raja of Mahanad and Pandua, or as he was called by Muhammadans Pandab Raja, had a Muhammadan tutor for his son. The tutor having killed a cow in a feast on the occasion of the circumcision of his son, the Raja had the poor boy executed, for the sacrilege that was committed. The Raja also did not allow the Muhammadans to call to prayer (Āzan) and to perform other religious duties. The Muhammadans being very much aggrieved and offended at the treatment of the Raja and his men, informed the then Emperor of Dihli. The Emperor despatched an expedition to Pandua, under the command of Shah Saft, to punish the Raja and enforce Muslim religious rites. Shah Saft arrived at the head of an army, defeated the Raja in a bloody battle and had his house converted into a Mosque. It is said that there was a regiment (paltan) of Saiyids, which took a prominent part in the battle. On the south of the Pandua Railway Station is the battle field where the Muslims, consisting of many religious warriors, won the victory over the Pandab Raja. The battle-field extended from the plains of Lashkardanga to Namazdanga. A Ganj-i-Shahidan, where the Muslim martyrs were buried, was pointed out to me at Namazdanga, close to the Police Station. Mahanad, about four miles from Pandua, is a very old village, where the tank known as *Jiban-Kund* was situated, by the miraculous power of whose water the Hindus, who fell in the battle, were restored to life. The fact being discovered, the Muslims defiled the tank by throwing cow's flesh in it.

The Mauza and its neighbourhood are full of burial-places of Muhammadans who fell in the religious war. The Casualty List was very

² Besides the Great Mosque close to the Minar, there is only one Mosque close to the Dargah of Sufi Sultan, not two; for Fath Khan Sur's Masjid, to which Dr. Bloch refers, is situated at some distance from the Dargah.

heavy. The Roll of Honour consisted of several intimate friends and disciples of Shah Safi, now exalted as Qutbs or Saints. On the south, at Lashkardanga, is the Āstana of *Gul Bihishti Manuwar*, in charge of a Faqir. His body being cut into pieces, he was found covered with heavenly flowers from which he replied when called. Hence he is known as "Illuminated with flowers of Paradise." On the north of the village is the tomb of another martyr who is known as Dariya Ghazi. There fell in the battle Nagar Guru, with wounds on his head. He was Shah Safi's milkman. Though a Hindu, he took the side of the Saint. The devotees are enjoined to pour milk on his tomb, to cool his wounds. The tomb of another martyr Mir Kaziman Sahib is at Mahanad. The legends connected with the above *Shahids* and others are so numerous that I leave the task of collecting them to others.

THE ĀSTĀNA.

It is rather difficult to determine the exact name of the Great Saint of Pandua, commonly called Shah Sufi. I have heard educated Muslims calling him Shah Sufi Sultan. As a celebrated Saint, he had the right to be called Shah, Sufi or Sultan. In a Persian document of the time of Emperor Farrukh-Siyar, dated 1131 H. (1719 A.D.), and bearing the name of Mutaminu't-Daula Ishaq Khan Shujau'd-Daula, the Saint is styled Mir Safi (میر صفی). I believe his name was Safi or Safi'u'd-Din.

The vault built over his tomb is very small and not imposing. On the outside of the door of the Āstana is a basalt, containing the *Ayatul-Kursi*, or the Throne-verse, in beautiful Tughra character.

THE KAURIYA MASJID.

This Mosque, variously called Moti Masjid and Kauriya Masjid, is within the compound, and to the west, of the aforesaid Āstana. On the south-east of the Mosque is the tomb of Makhdum Nur, who was Shah Sufi Sultan's teacher of wrestling or kushtigir. The wall of the Mosque is very thick, 7½ ft. and is throughout ornamented with arabesque. There is only one inscription, inside the Mosque, very high from the ground. The inscription engraved on basalt is of no historical importance, as it contains like the one at the Āstana, the oft-repeated *Ayatul-Kursi*, or Throne-verse, from the Qur'an.

THE HUJRA.

Towards the South of the Kauriya Masjid and attached to it was situated the Hujra or Cloister of Shah Sufi Sultan; all but its traces have disappeared. Large basalt pillars, boulders and bricks are lying scattered all over the place in front of the Āstana and around the cloister, only a

portion of the western wall of the building, which was situated on the edge of a tank is still standing. No one can say that the cloister had no inscriptions. Blochmann, and after him other writers assert that there are three inscriptions outside the Kauriya Mosque. I daresay, they have confounded the inscriptions of the attached cloister with the exterior of the Kauriya Mosque taking both to be the one and the same place. I found the three inscribed basalts, noted by Blochmann, inside the Astana. I was informed that they never belonged to the Kauriya Mosque, but might have fallen from the Hujra, now in ruins. No one has ever mentioned the Hujra.

One of the above basalts contains the well-known Darūd, commencing with *اللهم مل علي* and ending with *وعلي عباد الله الصالحين*

The second inscription contains the *Kalima* or the Muslim Creed. The third inscription has the well-known distich

چراغ و مسجد و محراب و منبر ابوبکر و عمر عثمان و حیدر

with the name of Lal Kunwar Nath 1177 H. (1763-64 A.D.) who superintended the building.

THE MOSQUE WITH TWENTY-TWO DOORS.

This is the Great Mosque with sixty domes and twenty-two pillars, on which Blochmann and after him the Archaeological Surveyor of Bengal as well as the compiler of the Gazetteer of Hooghly found no inscription. The real fact to which I wish to draw prominent attention is that when the basalt with inscription fell down from the Great Mosque it was removed to the Astana of Shāh Sufi where it has remained ever since. Blochmann was wrongly informed that it was fixed inside the Kauriya Mosque, within the Astana Compound. The inscribed basalt within the Kauriya Mosque containing the Throne-verse remains where it had been. Such being the history of the slab, one can no longer be in any doubt as to the builder of this Great Mosque, and I believe, of the Minar. The inscription being of great historical importance I beg to publish the text and translation of the same. The inscription is worthy of the beautiful Mosque written in an excellent and bold Tughra character. (Plate V.)

It will now be seen that The twenty-two doored-Mosque (Bais Darwāza Wali Masjid) had only one inscription of great historical value. The Kauriya Masjid within the compound of the Astana; and the Astana itself, have each an inscription of no historical importance. The other three inscriptions now preserved within the Astana fell down most probably from the Hujra attached to the Kauriya Mosque. Blochmann has described the Great Mosque in the Proceedings and the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1870 and published the views of the Tower and Mosque (Plates VIII-XI) in the

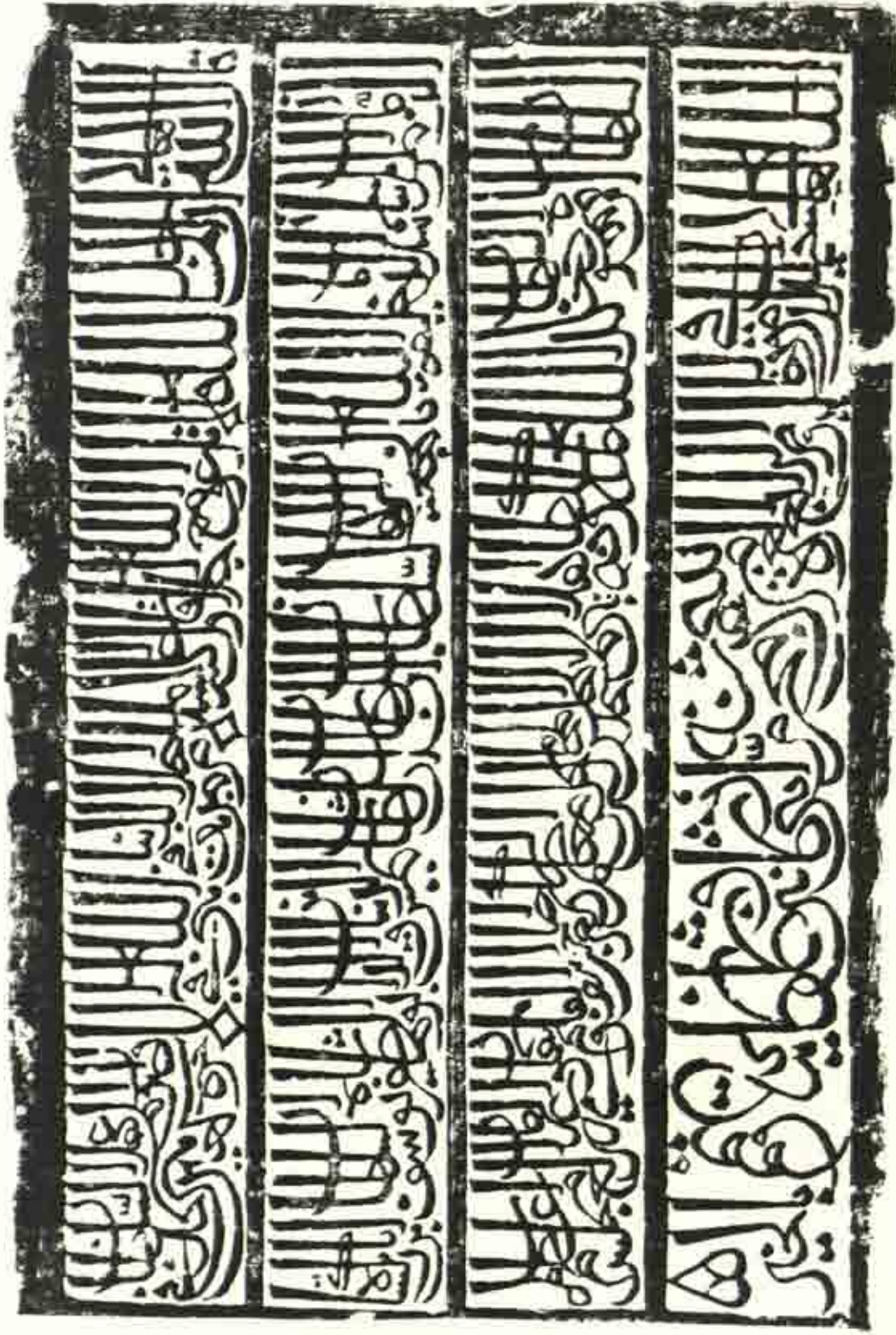


Plate 5. Inscription on Sultan Shamsu'd-Din Abu'l Muzaffar Yusuf Shah's Great Mosque at Pandua, District Hugli.

Journal of the same year. The fifth and the narrowest part of the Minar, which had fallen down in the 1897-Earthquake has been restored by Government. The tower is 127 feet high. It was, I believe, built before the Muhammadan conquest of Pandua, by the native Raja, and after the Raja was defeated and the place deserted, the conquerors utilised it with necessary alterations, as a Minar, from the top of which the Mu'azzin used to call the faithful to prayer. The roof of the Mosque has entirely fallen down or been dismantled. The pillars are of basalt, like those of the Saint's Hujra with horizontal bands in various patterns. The walls and arches are constructed of small bricks. 'The inner western wall is diversified with several low niches. The niches have quatrefoil arches and are finely ornamented on the sides with trellised net-work, with diamond patterns below the arches, and with a rosette on each side above them.'* What remains of this Great Mosque and other buildings, mentioned, has been brought under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. But I must say that the repair is not of a very superior kind, the plaster and lime have not been judiciously used.

TEXT.

قال الله تعالى ان المساجد لله فلا تدعوا مع الله احدا وقال عليه السلام من
بنى مسجداً في الدنيا بلى الله له في الاخرة سبعين قصراً بنى
هد المسجد في عهد السلطان الزمان المريد بتأييد الديان خليفة الله بالحج
والبرهان السلطان ابن السلطان ابن السلطان شمس الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر يوسف
شاه السلطان ابن ياربك شاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه
وسلطانه بنى هذا المسجد المجلس المجالس مجلس العظم والكبر
صاحب السيف والقلم بهلوي العصر والزمان الخ مجلس اعظم سلمه الله
تعالى في الدارين مورخاً في اليوم الرابع الغرة من شهر محرم سنة اثنى
وثمان مائة وثمانين بالخير *

TRANSLATION.

Said God Almighty " Verily the Mosques are God's; so ye should not call on any one with God"; and said he (the prophet) on whom be peace, " He who buildeth a Mosque on earth, God will build for him in the next World seventy castles? Was built the Mosque during the time of the Sultan of the Time, strengthened by the strength of the Requirer, Khalifa of God by demonstration and proof, the Sultan son of the Sultan, (who was) the son of the Sultan, the Sun of the World and Religion, Father of Victor (Sham su'd-Dunya W'a'd-Din Abu'l Muzaffar) Yusuf Shah, the Sultan, son of Barbak Shah, the Sultan (who was) the son of Mahmud Shah the Sultan,

* Gazetteer of the Hooghly District, p. 299.

May God perpetuate his kingdom and Sovereignty. Built this Mosque the Majlisu'l-Majalis, the great and blessed Majlis, the Lord of the Sword and the Pen, the Pahlavi of the period and the Age, Ulugh Majlis-i-A'azam, May God Almighty keep him in safety in both the Worlds. Dated the fourth day (Wednesday) of the first of the month of Muharram, in the year Eight hundred and eighty-two. And (O God) let it end well.

(The Hijri date is equivalent to 16th April 1477 A.D.)

The builder of the mosque, according to this inscription was Ulugh Majlis-i-A'azam, who was the Military Commander and Civil Governor of Pandua under Sultan Shamsu'd-Din Abu'l Muzaffar Yusuf Shah. The latter was a man of learning and piety and is remembered for his having constructed two famous mosques at Gaur. Yusuf Shah reigned several years (879-886H=1474-1481 A.D.) as did his father, Ruknu'd-Din Barbak Shah (864-879H=1459-1474 A.D.), and grandfather, Nasiru'd-Din Abu'l Muzaffar Mahmud Shah (846-864H=1442-1459 A.D.) before him. Was Ulugh Majlis-i-A'azam the conqueror of Pandua and Mahanad? and was he the same as the Saint who is popularly called Shah Sufi Sultan, and more correctly Shah or Mir Safi or Safi'u'd-Din, and who wielded both the sword and the pen (Sahibu's-Saif-i-w'a'l-qalam)? The tradition persists in asserting that the conquest of the place was accomplished by no other than by Shah Safi, who constructed the buildings at Pandua and who was nephew and contemporary of Emperor Firoz Shah of Delhi. The Ulugh Majlis-i-A'azam, who really built the mosque in 882H or 1477 A.D. was a contemporary of Emperor Bahlol Lodi, who reigned from 855 to 894H. (1451-1488 A.D.) and who was not the contemporary of any of the Firoz Shahs, the third and last of whom reigned a century earlier (1351-1388).

Mr. D. Money of the Bengal Civil Service, who published "An account of the Temple of Triveni near Hugli" in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society for May 1847, pp. 393-401, which was also consulted by Blochmann, writes that at Triveni was buried Zafar Khan Ghazi, who, according to the *Kursinamah* or geneological tree with the *Khadims* of his Astana, accompanied by his sister's son, Shah Sufi (Soofee) came to Bengal, leaving his connections at Mandgram, which is now situated in the District of Birbhum, and is the largest village of the District, four miles east of Rampur-Hat. At Pandua, says Mr. Money, there is a monument of Shah Sufi who was nephew of Firoz Shah of Delhi, and the Aymadars claim the rent-free Kasba (Qasba) as descendants. "They hold," continues Mr. Money, "a document from which it appears that their title has existed for 500 years. This corresponds with the date of the inscription on Zafar Khan's tomb, and is good evidence that Zafar Khan and Shah Sufi were contemporaries." I do not know if Mr. Money was correctly informed as to the existence and genuineness of the two instruments alluded to by him.



Plate 6. Inscription on Fath Khan Sur's Mosque at Pandua, District Hugli.

Shah Sufi (Soofee) according to Triveni legend was the nephew of Zafar Khan Ghazi of Triveni, who flourished at the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 8th century of Hijri.* Zafar Khan Ghazi was also a contemporary of Sultan Shamsu'd-Din Abu'l Muzaffar Firoz Shah of Bengal (702-718H=1302-1318 A.D.). According to Pandua legend, Shah Sufi, who was at once the conqueror of Pandua and builder of the Monuments, was the son of Barkhurdar, and nephew of Emperor Firoz Shah of Dehli. Again his real name was not Shah Sufi but Shah or Mir Sufi as I have shown. Their identity is therefore not proved. There is however an irreconcilable confusion in the names of the two Saints as well as the two kings.

It appears that Shah Sufi, otherwise called Shah Safiu'd-Din and his disciples and men took arms in the cause which they had at heart. He laid down arms as soon as peace was concluded and went as before to the cloisters, which was built for him. He did not take part, after the war was concluded, in the affairs of the state. He shut himself in the Hujra which I have noticed. It was at some later date that the Governor of Pandua and its dependancies, built the Mosque and the Minar. One thing, however, is clear that there were Muslims at, and the neighbourhood of, Pandua before the dynasty of the Hindu Raja was overthrown by Shah Safiu'd-Din. This and other fights and conflicts were the result of the contact of two hostile races. It was, in fact no new conquest: but was in continuation of the conquest of Bengal by Bakhtyar Khilji.

I am told that once there was litigation about the management of the Astana between the Mutawallis and the Khadims, in which a Sanad of Firoz Shah was used in evidence. I am sorry I could not find such an important document. If it can ever be discovered, the question of the origin of Shah Safiu'd-Din will be solved in a most satisfactory manner. The whole village is in ruins. Families of Muslim gentlemen are extinct or scattered. I could find no clue to the above document.²

The Astana is looked after by Khadims. The Mulla Sahibs of Chaugharia, in the District of Burdwan,—one of whom, Mulla Hamid-ullah Khan Bahadur was once employed as Qazi'l-Quzat of Bengal, and who had collected an excellent Library of Arabic manuscripts—are the Mutawallis of the Shrine.

There are two Dighis or tanks, one of which is called Pir Pukhur, which are connected with the Saint of Pandua. Of the two alligators, one is still alive and comes out when called out by a man, who lives on the margin of the tank.

* Zafar Khan's Mosque was built in 698 H=1298 A.D., his Madrasa or College in 713H=1313 A.D.

² The Genealogical Trees and family traditions of certain families show that Shah Safiu'd-Din conquered Pandua about the time the Great Mosque was built (1477 A.D.). In that case Shah Safiu'd-Din was the religious leader, and the army leader was another person—probably the Ulagh Majlis-i-Azam.

FATH KHAN SŪR'S MOSQUE.

At Qutb Muhalla also called Mirapāra and Gabharpar of Pandua is a Mosque built by Fath Khan Sūr on the ninth year of the reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah. The quarter is called Qutb Muhalla after a Darvish Qutb Shah, who and his friend, Guma Mian are buried in front of the Mosque. Their tombs are now overgrown with rank vegetables; Qutb Sahib and Diwan Raji, called Chandan Shahid, of Midnapur were disciples of Maulana Shahbaz (called Baland Parwaz) of Bhagalpur. The Mosque has the following inscription (Plate No. VI.),

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

بدوران محمد شاه غازی * که فرجش فضل و تائید خدا شد
فتح خان بن عجاج افغان لقب سور * چو توفیق خدایش رهنا شد
به پندره مسجد ربنا بنا ساخت * که خورشید از صفایش پویا شد
نهم سال از جلوس پادشاه بود * که این فرخ مکان رونق فرا شد
زمی تاریخ مجری گفت آزاد * چه مسجد کعبه ثانی بنا شد

The second word of the second hemistich, left blank by Blochman, has been restored in my rubbing and correctly shown. The word *faza* in the second hemistich of the fourth *baṭ* is not *افزا* as noted by him. Blochmann has noted the mistakes made by the poetaster *Asad*. The last hemistich gives 1130 H, but Blochmann adds 10 for () *hamza* as equivalent to 10. This appears to be faulty as pointed out by him. The 9th regnal year of the Emperor Muhammad Shah was 1140 H.=1727-28 A.D. Muhammad Shah reigned from 1131 to 1161 H or 1719-1748 A.D.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Messenger of God.

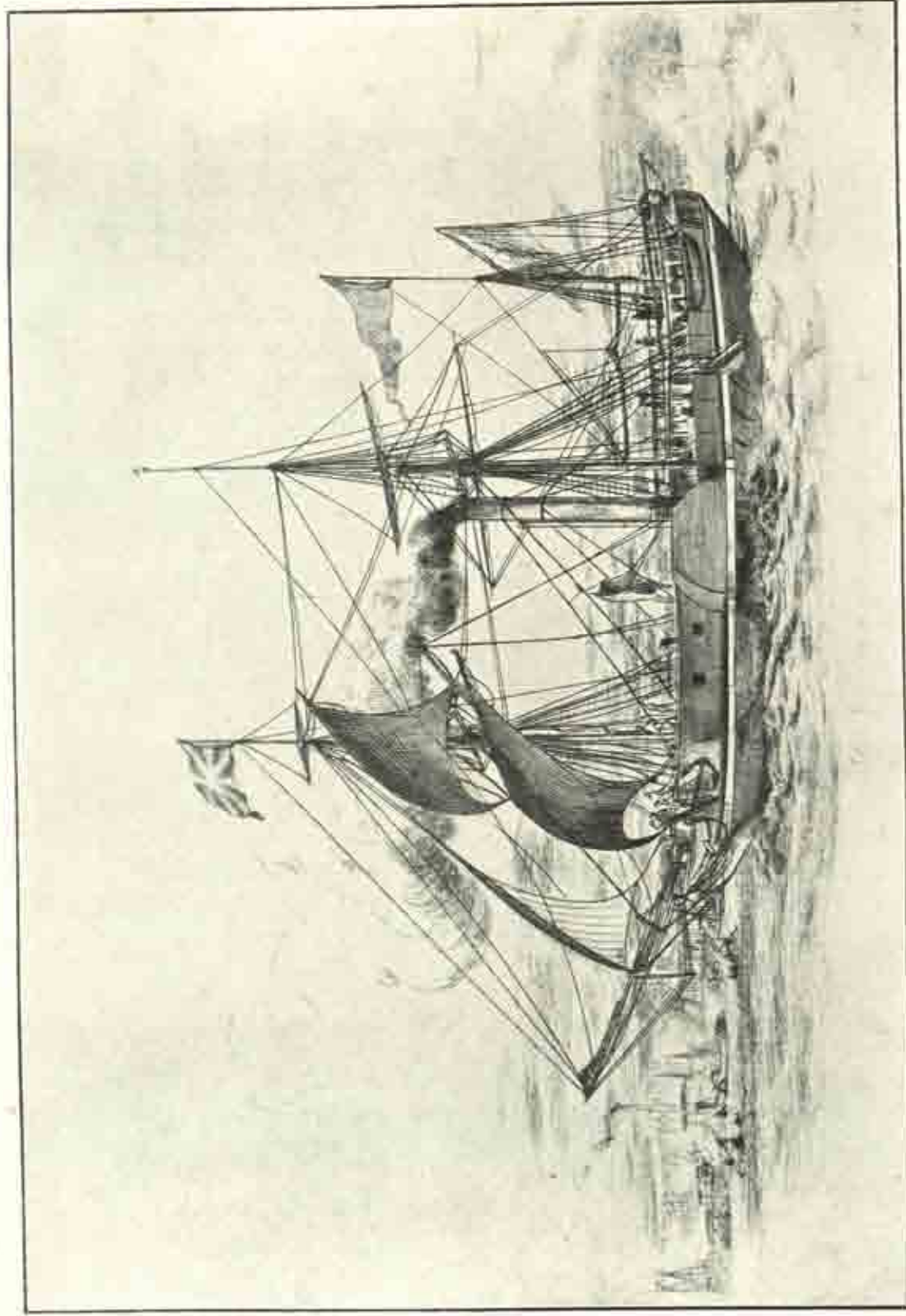
In the reign of Muhammad Shah Ghazi, whose army were God's blessings and assistance.

Fath Khan, son of Shuja' Afghān, surnamed Sūr, as God's help became his guide.

Built at Pandua (such a) handsome Masjid, that the sun by its purity became luminous.

It was in the ninth year of the Padshah's Julius, that this charming house became illustrious.

What a beautiful *Tarikh*, according to Hijri Calender, said *Asad*, what a Mosque, a second Kāba, was built.



THE ENTERPRISE COMING TO MOORINGS.

Leaves from the Editor's Note-Book.

(Twenty Fifth Series.)

THE picture of the "*Enterprise* coming to moorings" forms the frontispiece to *An Account of Steam Vessels and of Proceedings connected with Steam Navigation in India*, compiled by G. A. Prinsep, and printed "at the Government Gazette Press by G. H. Huttman" at Calcutta in 1830. The *Enterprise* sailed from Falmouth, and, after a journey of 145 days arrived at Calcutta on December 9th, 1825, being the first vessel party propelled by steam to make the journey from England to India. Her Captain, James Henry Johnson, Commander R. N. who had fought at Trafalgar, died at sea on 5th May, 1851, and to his memory there is a tablet erected on the walls of St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpur. See *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. II, pp. 141-142.

With reference to the note by "a Member" in the "Members' Note-Book" for last quarter (Vol. XIII, pp. 186-187). The writer appears to be uncertain as to the historical connotation of the term "Esplanade." May I refer him to a letter of Col. Henry Watson, dated 26th July 1784, printed by me in *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. III, p. 157. In this letter Watson recommends as the most suitable site for a "Military Buryal Ground," a place "near the corner of the Esplanade contiguous to the Bridge leading to Mr. Livius' Gardens." Livius' Gardens is the present Magistrate's House and grounds at Alipore—once the property of Philip Francis and afterwards the early home of W. M. Thackeray. Watson in the same letter refers to "the public road of Russa Pugla and the new boundry of the Esplanade." A member appeals to "the fact that the jail or a jail existed before Fort William was built." The Jail on the Maidan was not commenced till 1778, and it was apparently brought into use for the first time in 1781 for French prisoners of war. The Old Jail was in the Lall Bazar, and the site of the "Hurrinburi" or House of conviction is indicated by a street in the heart of the town which still is known as Harrinburi Street. The "Records relating to the Presidency Jail" published in Vol. VIII should not be lost sight of.

Constant readers of *Bengal : Past & Present* will need no introduction to the Miss Webbs, the daughters of Colonel Richmond Webb, who is buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey. The best known of these ladies married W. M. Thackeray of Sylhet and was thus the grand-mother of the novelist. In a preface to the "Biographical Edition" of Thackeray's *Ballads and Miscellanies*, Lady Ritchie gives the following information about the youngest of the Webb girls, whom she describes as coming out to India "still wearing short frocks and with her hair over her forehead." Under the charm of Miss Charlotte, a certain Mr. Wordsworth, the Resident at Ballasore, contracted a bad but persistent habit—"the bold and constant habit"—of "stopping to supper without being asked"—at the house of the Moore's—Mrs. Moore being one of Miss Charlotte's married sisters. On one occasion, as the Moores and two of their guests, the Auriol brothers, were moving to the verandah, Mr. Wordsworth laid hold of Miss Charlotte, and without preface, exclaimed: "O dear Miss Webb, don't distract me: I love you to distraction." The reply was "Bless me, Sir, you 're mad sure." Lady Ritchie supplies the following letter written by the mother of the Webb girls to Warren Hastings. It needs to be explained that the Mr. Evans mentioned had married Miss Augusta Webb.

LONDON HIGH ST., MARYLEBONE,

December 20th, 1781.

SIR,

Distracted with the sufferings of our dear beloved and unfortunate daughter, Charlotte Webb, I hope, will plead my excuse for the liberty of thus addressing you on her behalf. Apprehending Mr. Evans may possibly be absent from Calcutta, as [or?] fearing any other accident should put it out of his power to convey our dear child to England, in compliance to our most earnest and repeated request. If, therefore, she is not already on her passage home, I beg and implore that you, Sir, will have the great goodness and compassion to her wretched state and ours as to have her conveyed home with all possible speed and safety, which shall ever be esteemed as the greatest obligation, which favour I should never have presumed to ask, but that urgent necessity prompts me to it; the misery she has already suffered, and the great loss of time past, owing to Mrs. Moore's imprudence in keeping her summer after summer since her first illness which has perhaps rendered all our future endeavour to recover her lost. These dreadful considerations, together their completing her tragedy

by a sham marriage, all which showing events makes her poor-father and I really fear that even murder may be the next cruel scene with which we may be presented. Our troubles and reflection are of the bitterest kind, that so good, so fine a girl, should meet with a load of woes; for, if there are Truth, Innocence and Honour in the Human breast, our dear Charlotte Webb had her full portion. Such was her character from infancy while in England, but that fatal period in which I unhappily suffered her to depart from under the protection of her parents has ruined her, and I am the innocent cause, for which I shall never forgive myself.

Pardon, Sir, my thus trespassing on your time and patience, but I trust your humanity will consider this comes from an unhappy mother, who weeps over every line as she writes, so full is my heart of sorrow for my dear Charlotte that I am almost frantic. Her father and I have both wrote long letters to Mr. Evans pressing him to send our poor girl home: we likewise get a friend to convey a small letter to the same purpose over land. She has suffered so very much, and so have we on her account, which has obliged us to try every method to convey our wishes to Mr. Evans, and even [here a word or too blurred] feeling heart, and which I hope will apologise for the freedom.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obliged and humble Servant,
SARAH WEBB.

In a letter, dated August 25th, 1765, Colonel Webb says: "I must now busy myself with putting all your sisters out." One is reminded of the offer Sir Mathew Mite makes in Foote's comedy, *the Nabob*, to the impecunious but genteel Sir Thomas and Lady Oldham, when he is proposing for the hand of their eldest daughter: "And that the principals may have no cares for the younger parts of their family, Sir Mathew will, at his own expense, transport the two young ladies, Miss Oldham's two sisters, to Madras or Calcutta, and there procure, them suitable husbands." I do not follow Lady Ritchie in the conjecture that the Colonel had India in his mind when he wrote in 1765 of "putting out" his daughters, although I suppose Sarah Webb cannot have been much over fourteen when she married Peter Moore at Patna in January, 1774.

On p. 159 of Volume VI of *Bengal: Past & Present*, and also on p. 300 of the Society's Reprint of Grand's *Narrative*, identified the Samuel Charters

who was buried at Patna in 1793 with Samuel Charters who was one of the earliest collectors of Jessore and a member of the Committee of Revenue in 1771. The last date should be 1781. See *Bengal : Past & Present*, Vol. IX, p. 31.

The following letter written by the Hon. R. Lindsay, I extract from the forthcoming Volume II of the *Sylhet District Records*, as it gives one some kind of a notion of the minor pleasures of life in Calcutta at the close of the XVIIIth century.

JOHN STABLES, ESQ.,

President, Board of Revenue.

SYLHET,

4th September, 1786.

SIR,

I had the honour of addressing you on the 28th July, in reply to a petition preferred against me by Rajaram Sein and others who assume the title of the Sylhet Zeminders. In that letter I pointed out their views for complaining and the extraordinary mode they make use of to acquire a livelihood. Not a servant, or dependent of mine, or public officer of Government belonging to this station, who has occasion to visit Calcutta but is attacked the moment of his arrival by those miscreants. If they do not immediately comply with their demands of paying a sum of money, they are maltreated in the streets and pelted with brick bats, and there is no alternative, they must either leave the town or comply with their demands.

I have myself seldom escaped being accompanied by the same attendants, and, rather than have a clamor raised against me in the streets, I adopt the same plan: but to this there was no end, and experience taught me that additional number of peons properly armed with rattans was the only means of securing me from insult.

Some time ago I gave permission to one Biskan Ghose Hurry Sing, a man of family and character to visit Calcutta. Rajaram Sein and his followers attended him closely; and after extorting sums to the amount of 2,000 Rupees, had him arrested for 40,000, and he was obliged to find security to double the amount. His claim vests for unauthorized collections made by him as my servant and increase of revenue supposed not to be carried to the account of Government. If the Court obliged him to give responsible security to stand suit, I would not trouble you upon this occasion, but this is not the case. Two of his attendants dressed in jammās act as securities, and the moment they are called neither Rajaram Sein or they

are to be found, and there is no redress. As I hold myself immediately responsible to the Board for the conduct of my servant during the time I have performed the duty of collector—now nine years, I hope you will not consider it unreasonable in me to request that this Rajaram Sein may be brought to account for acting in so unwarrantable a manner. About seventeen years [ago] he was employed as vakeel by the Province, but has never had any authority since that period: and the people by whom he acted are now long since dead. Until he is apprehended, neither he nor the members of the Board, or the Collector of this troublesome district will have a moment's ease. I have desired Ghor Hurry Sing to wait upon you with this letter.

I have, etc.,

R. L.

Having taken up so large a part of the present issue of *Bengal: Past & Present*, I must not add to these notes.

March 23rd, 1917.

WALTER K. FIRMINGER.

Narrative of a Journey—II.

[Concluded.]

December 11.—Our armourer died of remittant bilious fever. He was entered on the sick list on the 26th of November.

December 12.—His remains were conveyed ashore to the eastern bank, and buried near a small tree that must serve for a better monument. We had a brace of muskets loaded with ball to receive with due honour any tiger that might be attracted to the spot, whilst we were there—digging his grave.

December 22, Thursday Morn.—We cut from the moorings at Anchorage, and dropped down to Saugur Roads: and the ebb tide having receded too much to permit the ship to float over the sands at this spot, a single anchor was dropped.

December 23.—We weighed anchor and made all sail. The *Wellington* is ordered to accompany us, under the convoy of the Captain of the *Charlotte*.

December 30.—We committed to the deep the remains of Mr. Warren, the fifth officer. He died at six o'clock the previous evening of protracted dysentery. This is the gentleman whom I attended to Calcutta. He returned to the ship ameliorated on Dec. 20. His virtues, and his social benevolence will never be effaced from the memories of his afflicted mess mates. That he would have survived the disease, is very doubtful: that he might have warded off the last blow, till he reached the embrace of an affectionate brother at Madras, had not his death been accelerated by certain mental agitation, is very probable.

Over the causes of that distress, which accelerated poor Warren's dissolution, I wish I could, for the repose, of my feelings, draw an eternal veil of oblivion in my mind!

January 3, 1818.—We arrived at Madras Roads near the dusk of eve. The ship lay, during the night, at single anchor.

January 4, Sunday.—At daybreak we got under weigh towards a station nearer the shore—for our last was distant four miles from the town. A salute of 9 guns was fired, but the Fort did not return it. We moored the ship in the forenoon.

I yesterday saw a water spout in the forenoon, out of the sight of land, on the starboard bow, distant three or four miles. It resembled a pillar not supporting the clouds, but suspended from them. It did not seem to

reach the sea by great space. It was dilated at top like the extremity of a trumpet, and gradually blended with a dark cloud, of which it seemed a process. It appeared a cylinder diaphanous through its whole centre, in which was a visible motion like that of ascending vapours. In a few minutes I saw it gradually curtailed from below upwards, till nothing was seen but the cloud above. There appeared no condensation of its materials—it vanished gradually. I saw no discharge from the spot, but rain in the vicinity.

January 20.—The cable of the best bower anchor parted: it is supposed from friction of the keel. In these roads the sea has much more motion during the north-east monsoon than during the south-west: there is too less annoyance from hot and sandy land-winds, so frequent in the latter.

January 21.—We sailed from Madras, in company with the H. C. Ship *Wellington*.

January 27.—We moored in Columbo Roads, Ceylon. From the sea, the town of Columbo has an English look, delightful to us, who had so long witnessed the dissimilar scenery of Calcutta and Madras. Columbo is situated on the western shore of the Island of Ceylon, and is reputed to be the most healthy settlement in India, although so near the equator as $6^{\circ} 57'$ north. The fort is a pleasing object of view southward of the town: whose houses, as seen from the ship, have red coloured roofs, which give them an air of English comfort. North of this the whole line of coast, as far as visible, is bordered by lofty trees, which tower also from behind above the town itself.

It is delightful to sail along the western coast, of Ceylon with a steady breeze, and a day of sun shine as did we—for vessels coming from the Bay of Bengal and bound to Columbo, are compelled to double Point de Galle, the straights of Manaar being unnavigable. Eye travels from one ridge of hills to another more distant and being parallel to it, till it is stopped by the lofty blue mountains of the interior. There are three or four of such parallel ranges of mountains gradually rising higher than each other, as they recede from the coast. The outline of these is singularly irregular and fanciful.

A salute of nine guns was fired by the *Charlotte* which was answered by the Fort.

The natives are a finer, stouter, and taller race, than those I saw on the Indian continent. They speak English, down to the lowest orders, and youngest age, remarkably well. Perhaps I speak too decisively—prevented from landing, I gained no other personal knowledge of the Cingalese, than what was afforded by observations of such as came off to the ship. The countenances of some were remarkably expressive and beautiful.

They are expert in the art of jewellery. The island abounds with precious stones, and produces gold in the interior. I am informed that the inhabitants of the north of Ceylon speak a language totally distinct from that of the south—this is the Cingalese, while the former is the Malabar, spoken evidently by a distinct race, not the aborigines of the island, but settlers from the continent. The separation of the two races from each other is very abrupt. There is another class of inhabitants distinct from either. There are the Vedas, who live by hunting, and are unacquainted with agriculture.

The sea round the island is much infested by sharks, and many accidents occur.

Alligators are very numerous in the rivers and tanks. It is said they do not attack a person on his legs in the water—he must be swimming. The natives act upon this idea. My informant, an intelligent officer of Engineers, was crossing a river in the rainy season, when the guide pointed out an alligator lying on the bank. He approached the animal, which plunged into the water close to the ford: yet the guide immediately crossed it, and returned to conduct over another palanquin.

The pearl-fishery is, I am told, almost wholly unproductive except once in six years.

The canoes of the natives are very curious: extremely narrow so that a person cannot sit square in them—he must sit upon the side and nearly cross legged. The lower part of the hull is formed of a hollowed tree—the gun whales are attached to the sides of this by suture.

This slender machine is preserved upright by an outrigger, made of 3 pieces of wood. One is parallel to the canoe, but shorter, in the form of a canoe, but not hollowed. This spar and the canoe are united by the other two pieces, which are arched—[Here the author expresses his meaning by a sketch.]

They carry a large sail. They are similar, with but little deviation, to the proas used by the inhabitants of the Ladrone Islands, as described by Walter in his account of voyage of Lord Anson, *vide* Lib. III, Chap. V, of that interesting work. Like the Ladrone proas, their lee-side is more flat than the weather, which is that opposed to the out-rigger—both extremities of canoe are alike—each serving either as stem or stern; and the sail instantly shifted to move in either direction. But the out-rigger is not hollow. Are these vessels less complete than the Ladrone proas? Walter believed these proas to be the original invention—and that the boats like them, so much used throughout this immense seas, are imperfect copies of proa.

The inhabitants of the islands in the Mozambique Channel, and of the south-east coast of Africa also used canoes constructed with out-riggers, *vide* Williamson's *E.I., Vad. Mec.*, vol. 1, p. 120.

Such boats are the fastest sailing vessels known in the world.

January 29.—An instance of ridiculous superstition I witnessed in a native jeweller, who came abroad. A friend of mine threatened jestingly to shoot him and presented an unloaded piece at him, when the poor fellow became quite terrified, although he said he knew the piece was empty—he gave us a reason for his terror, that some time before a man on shore was shot by an unloaded piece—there was no powder nor ball but the Devil in person was in the gun.

The bread made here is most excellent.

February 2.—We weighed, and made sail for England.

February 6.—We have observed chiefly a south-east course since we left Columbo for the purpose, I presume, of clearing the Maldivé and other islands lying to the south and westward in the southern latitudes. A steady strong easterly breeze promised to carry us prosperously across the Equator, when, last night in the middle watch, we were assailed by great storm of thunder, lightning and rain—the wind became low—the darkness contributed to the sublimity and the danger, and lest we might fall foul of our consort the *Wellington*, which was, at one period very close to us, the ship was put about. At day light the *Wellington* was visible many miles ahead looking like a brig. Nearing her we perceived her main top mast and main yard gone. The main mast itself was subsequently learnt to be sprung. This was the effect of lightning, for of wind there was scarcely any. No lives were lost—but one man was so paralyzed that he was obliged to be lowered down from aloft: and the sailors on the yard arm were heard to shriek—so terrific was the lightning. Some of the electric fluid descended to the pump well, and melted some copper bars therein. Quere? What then become of it? A gang of mechanics had been sent from this ship to assist in the reparation.

February 9.—Lat. by obs. $0^{\circ} 0' 16''$ S.

Tuesday, February 10.—Wind south. Course S.-W. by West a quarter W. The ship's company is very healthy. Six patients only are on the list, of whom five have been affected by chronic complaints almost since we left England.

This morn the *Wellington* hoisted her main top gallant sail, although last evening she appeared as just after the accident.

February 12.— $2^{\circ} 9'$ N, Long. about 81° E.

February 13.—Lat. $3^{\circ} 42'$ S, Long. $82^{\circ} 10'$ E. Course S.-E., Wind N.-W.

February 14.—Lat. $4^{\circ} 14'$ S., Long. $82^{\circ} 38'$ E.

February 18.—Lat. $8^{\circ} 29'$ S.

March 5, Thursday.—Lat. 28° S., Long. $45^{\circ} 2'$ E. Last Sunday evening commenced a gale of wind, which lasted till Thursday morn. The gale was violent—we sprung our mizen-yard arm. The ship rolled gunwhales under.

The water shipped over the whole gun deck, the heat and effluvia from closed ports, scuttles, and hatchways render our state altogether piteous.

On Monday night, at the relief of the first watch, a man at the wheel was struck by one of the spokes. His comrades had loosened their hold before they were relieved—a heavy sea at this instant strikes the rudder—he refuses to relinquish his post, is carried to the deck by a violence he cannot resist, and has his head thrust between the deck and the wheel. He suffered an extensive fracture of the bones of his forehead—another of his outer left ankle. By report of March 14, this man is convalescent.

March 6.—Lat. $29^{\circ} 3' S.$, Long. $42^{\circ} 51' E.$ Saw imperfectly an animal resembling an immense turtle distant twice the length of the ship. It appeared to lash along tail over its back. What was it?

March 7.—Flying fish numerous. Last night the phosphoric luminous appearances in the wake of the ship assumed distinct circular forms, very brilliant, apparently a foot or more below the surface. The circumference of each circle was equal to sole fish.

March 12.—Lat. $33^{\circ} 54' S.$, Long. $31^{\circ} E.$ Saw an albatross to-day, although 150 miles from land: and yesterday a large shark, not expected in so cool a latitude.

March 14.—Lat. $35^{\circ} 22' S.$

March 16.—Lat. $35^{\circ} 54' S.$, Long. $23^{\circ} E.$ Since yesterday we have made 70 miles of longitude in spite of a foul N. Wester, in consequence of a current that sets strongly westward. Albatrosses and other aquatic birds are very numerous.

March 18.—The sea less blue and transparent—soundings in 80 fathoms.

March 20.—Soundings in 65 fathoms. Land was seen at noon, that part of the African coast, called the seven hills, eastward of Cape Lagulley. We are now on the Lagullies bank—whose extent southward is unknown and on which there is no current, as it is said the current flows round it. This bank, from the draught in the charts, bears great resemblance to the figure of the coast, and runs parallel. On this bank there is a great quantity of codfish.

Lat. $25^{\circ} 4' S.$, Long. $21^{\circ} 32' E.$

March 20.—To-day we are in sight of the lofty mountains of the Cape of Good Hope. The atmosphere is clear—the sun shining vividly—and a strong breeze from the south-east. Every body, from the Skipper to the meanest seaman is in high spirits, to have surmounted the impediments and fears of this stormy ocean, and to enjoy a fine wind right abaft, promising to carry us gaily to St. Helena. The *Wellington* parted company at 7 A.M. and steered for Cape Town, where she had to get ashore passengers.

March 22.—Lat. 32° S. Long. $13^{\circ} 15'$ E.

March 29.—Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$ S. We have been sailing regularly and gaily before the south-east Trade wind the last week. The wind in the morning and first watch was variable, shifting even seven points to the eastward. About a century ago, there was a north-wester which displaced the Trade wind and drove ashore several ships. I know not that a similar instance of change has since occurred. How marvellous is this regularity! Will a period arrive, when winds now called irregular, shall be found, like the Trades, to have their laws and order?

March 31.—At day break appeared to our delighted eye sight the Island of

ST. HELENA.

We had been under easy sail throughout the preceding night. At a moderate distance the Island resembles a huge irregular mass of rusty iron.

The mists and clouds of the morning concealed from our view the summits of its loftiest knolls, but as we approached, they slowly vanished. I shall not soon forget the different sensation produced by the view of this gigantic mass compared with the effect of the flat expanse to which we had so long been used. The rocks rise—some perpendicular from the water with no interposing breach—some more inclined—but they are all abrupt and precipitous. The vallies that open to the sea, in shape like the letter V, and created, I imagine, by the friction of mountain torrents, are defended by batteries, which traverse their mouths, which flank them, and which command them from the terrific heights on each side. Roads are cut along the perpendicular face of the rocks to batteries and guns scattered in the most picturesque situations. The artillery men, on guard, as we sailed along close under the land, looked like pictures pasted on a lofty wall.

In one of these cuneiform vallies, on the northern side of the Island is situated St. James' Town—it has an interesting look, and its green trees, and English houses are finely contrasted with the brown colour of the soil. To a spectator from the deck of a ship the town appears triangular. The front occupies the whole width of the mouth of the valley; behind and upwards the town tapers away to a few houses. The Island cannot furnish sufficient supplies of animal food to the inhabitants and official residents who are forced to content themselves with salt rations. Fresh meat is served out only thrice a week; but this is so lean, as to be almost entirely bone.

This circumstance, and the vicissitudes of the climate render St. Helena a very unhealthy situation for our troops and seamen. Dysentery is their chief assailant, and it proves very fatal.

The guard maintained at sea over the ill-fated Napoleon seems very strong. Lesser vessels of war are at anchor around the whole Island in view of each

other, and a 74 gun ship lies generally moored close to St. James' Town, ready for immediate service.

Napoleon is very sulky, as they are pleased here to say. He will receive no visitors, and has scarcely stirred out of his house three months past. But does he merit such an appellation, because he does not choose to be exhibited as a beast from the deserts of Africa? Is he to expose himself to every ignoramus, who may wish to gape at the bugbear of his infancy? or degrade himself to converse with every milksop, who may wish to inform his admiring auditors, that he has talked with Buonaparte! He is said to be writing his memoirs with great rapidity, copiousness and secrecy—he quickly fills a large sheet of paper, and immediately locks it up in his bureau.

To this island live stock is conveyed from the Cape of Good Hope—flour, etc., etc., etc., are brought from England in store ships, fitted out, I am told, by the Company, which still retains the privilege of victualling the island. The Company's flag flies here on the fortifications.

April 1.—We have received orders to sail to-morrow evening with two of the Company's China ships which are already, I believe, prepared to weigh. Hence the exportation of cargo, and hoisting in of water, are conducted with great precipitation.

April 2.—This afternoon I landed at Brookes' Jetty to the eastward of the valley. Having landed, one has to cross a drawbridge, and then defile along a road to the right, parallel to the beach, and in the rear of a line of guns and parapet. On the left hand is a row of trees, and the town wall, which separates this road from Government House. One enters the town through an arched gateway beneath the ramparts towards the western extremity. Here one stands on a parade a hundred feet square—the principal street runs off from the other side. On the left is Government House. To the right of the entrance of the great street is the Church—on the right of the square is the Tavern.

The town is neat, and appears comfortable to an eye that has for many months beheld only the huts of savages, and the magnificent, but uninviting mansions of Europeans in the East. The houses are slated and plaistered—mostly built of stones, and have glazed windows. The natives of a very dark, yet not black colour, are in general far from being plain featured. They have an open countenance, and regular features; and a moderate stature. Their language is broken English. Vegetables, as well as animal food, are here very scarce. We could obtain no potatoes, nor indeed any species of vegetables, but French beans. The pumpkins here are very large. Fish is obtained in abundance. To us this kind of food was very grateful—and the fishermen who came alongside, preferred for them an exchange of spirits,

instead of money—of which they seemed totally careless. Indeed to such a class of men money must be little serviceable on an Island which denies not barely the luxuries but the necessities of life.

The fish obtained here in greatest quantities, are—Mackerel—Bonitos (a species of Mackerel) *Scomber pelamis*—Cavalli—Old Wives—Conger—Eels—Turtle—the price of which is 15*d.* per lb. The four first are the common, the last the occasional products of their excursions. Turtle they catch, as they lie on the surface of the sea, by hooking them in the axilla, and throwing dexterously a noose around one of the fins. This Island formerly was overrun by goats: so that a reward, I am informed, was offered for their destruction. Such a measure operating within such narrow limits, could not fail to succeed. Goats are now very scarce. These and rabbits, which frequent the sides of the rocks, frequently annoy persons below, or in boats, by the loose stones they shower down by their movements above. Persons have been killed by these means—but a short period since, a soldier was slain by a stone, which a goat had precipitated. Such are the dangers of the base of this island. Its summit is not freed from others. A few days since a native fell from the ramparts, on the summit of Ladder Hill—he was precipitated to a terrible depth, but he did not arrive at the bottom—a projecting rock stopped his career. His dead body lay exposed to view from the ramparts, but the spot was inaccessible.

The troops kept here by the Hon. Company are the St. Helena Regiment.

Of King's troops there are here a Regiment of Infantry—a Company of Artillery—and some Engineers. I conceive it almost impossible for the imperial captive to escape from this prison by any physical means—upon the supposition of treachery in both departments of guard, the naval and military, if that treachery were very limited, (and such it must be) there would still be little cause of apprehension.

April 3.—We were unable to go to sea on the preceding evening, as expected and ordered, although we had the aid of an officer and detachment from the crew of the H. C. Ship *Bridgewater*, who came aboard and bent our sails.

April 4 A.M.—This day, the hands were turned out to unmoor—at half past one P.M. to weigh anchor. The *Bridgewater*, *Commodore Hughes*, and the *Louther Castle*, *Captain Mortlock*, our consorts, had weighed in the forenoon, and waited us in the offing. As the day declined, we receded from this most extraordinary rock. The enlarged view of the Island, as we were slowly emancipated, from the combined vision of its impending rocks, was grand. The lengthening shadows in Chapel Valley from the setting sun; the frowning "Sugar Loaf" a peak on the N.-E. with its perpendicular face

towards the ocean—and the cloud cap summit of High Knoll, with the lesser hills gradually enveloping themselves in evening mist, would have forced the thought that nature in this spot reigned solitary and unmolested, but that the white Plantation Houses scattered over the mountains dissipated the illusion.

April 4.—The China ships awaited us during the night under fore and topsails. At day break the island was invisible—at noon we found by observation that we were a degree north of the Island, and had made ninety miles of distance. We were still two miles astern of the *Commodore*.

Of several seamen, who had been under confinement since we left the island, two were this day flogged. These poor fellows had excited the dire wrath of our Skipper by volunteering, it is supposed, their services to the King's Ships at St. Helena—be that as it may, ostensible charges were easily found of tippling ashore—one man had terribly annoyed him by smoking along the street, as he walked before the Skipper. Much edification might the view of this noble Commander's features have afforded the student of physiognomy, during the execution of his dread decree. I wished I could have painted them—like Sterne I read them "Every cock on his own dung hill—now I have ye, my lads."

April 6.—Lat. by observ. $13^{\circ} 29'$ S. We are unable to maintain our due distance from our consorts—these outstrip us, being much lighter than we are, from the nature of their cargo which is tea.

April 7.—Lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ S., Long. $11^{\circ} 46'$ W. We are painting this ship, (hull, masts and yards) black, in honour of the memory of the illfated and interesting princess, whose name she bears, of whose death we obtained the mournful intelligence at St. Helena. The trade-wind to-day has somewhat freshened, and we run about 6 knots an hour. What causes the variations of force in the heart of a trade-wind? Do they extend throughout all its track at the same period of time, or are they partial increments produced by local causes?

April 8.—At 5 P.M. The island of Ascension (*sic*) was visible about seven miles distant on the larboard bow. The land is high, but whether it rises steep from the shore, I was not near enough to perceive.

This place is noted for the quantity of turtle it supports. A man of war is now stationed there for the purpose partly of providing supplies of turtle for St. Helena.

April, 9.—Ascension Island was visible some hours after day break on of a size the larboard quarter very distant. Lat. $6^{\circ} 55'$ S., Long. 15° W.

April 10.—Lat. $5^{\circ} 31'$ S., Long. $16^{\circ} 37'$. To-day several birds were seen inferior to the albatross—superior to the cape-pidgeon. What?

April 12.—Lat. $0^{\circ} 0'$. The heat is intense. Yesterday Bonitos were

numerous round the ship. The Ship's Company is healthy—and the sick list nearly empty—two invalided soldiers, however, are past hope of recovery.

April 15.—Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$ N. Calms and light air from the South. Slight squalls of rain and wind from N.-E. at times.

April 16.—One of the invalids mentioned above, died at 1 P.M.

April 18.—In the morning watch, we flattered ourselves a breeze from the N.-E. was the Trade, for which we have been looking many days, with a solicitude short only of that felt by a lover expecting his mistress.

The *Commodore* made signal to close, and running down to leeward to join the *Lowther Castle*, visible by the *Bridgewater*, but not by us, we were soon again becalmed, to our desperate mortification.

To-day again I saw two birds—it is marvellous what a range of ocean these animals skim! It may be seen by a map what great distances from any land most of the birds we have seen must have made! If they have not in such cases been the victims of necessity, their lives must possess more enjoyment than those of most brute animals.

Vast numbers of animalcules of red color with black spots, of agelatinous texture, and contractile, floated by to-day—I could not procure a specimen. Much rain.

April 19.—Breeze from the N.-E. Lat. $4^{\circ} 7'$ N.

April 20.—Long. $23^{\circ} 56'$ W.

April 21.—Tuesday—The breeze of the 19th has proved to our delight to be the Trade—it slackens by day.

April 27.—Lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$ N., Long. $34^{\circ} 42'$ W. The Argina has prevailed for the past two or three days.

April 29.—Lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$ N. Fish seen darting along, as large as bonitos of a brown color, black dorsal fin, having seemingly a proboscis. Their motion is more rapid than that of a porpoise. What are they?

April 30.—Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$ N. Much seaweed, supposed to have floated from the Gulph of Florida, seen to-day. Charact. Color subviridis—bullubis pediculatis ex-foliorum axillâ or tis folia longe, late serrata.

The trade wind has ceased.

May 1.—Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$ N. Seaweed still seen. Still light wind from the quarter of the Trade.

May 21.—Lat. $40^{\circ} 58'$ N. Yesterday we hailed a merchant vessel from Madras—she had just before communicated with another from Rio de la Plata, which reported that the Insurgents had gained their independence. It is the repeated tale of the United States. I think the disruption of a colony from its parent ought not, under such circumstances, to be regretted by a philanthropist. Partial evil may follow—but it will be attended by general good. If men are governed ill, it is high time for them to reject

the yoke. Nor will there be a general national revolt, unprovoked by a general evil which a bad government is. Besides, perhaps no nation is destined (at any rate the history of the past does not falsify the idea) ever to arrive at a point of civilization much beyond that already attained by the European States—if so, it is highly desirable that savages, the Cag Cagoi—should as soon as possible, be elevated to an equal state of dignity and enjoyment. The South American natives are savages, what few of that spirited race have survived the degradations, exactions, and murders, of their civilized conquerors. These natives will now assume a different relation to the American Spaniards, and the Creoles: they will be more embodied with them, for every subject is a great acquisition to a newly raised empire. No longer the victims of wars waged against them by American Spaniards aided by Europeans, they will have an interest in common with the Creoles against Spain herself. Their comforts will be consulted, because their aid is demanded, and the spirit of enterprize in arts, science, and arms, which has ever characterized a nascent state, will be diffused throughout those regions, where so lately resounded the lash of the slave-driver, and the cries of the wretched victims of avarice.

May 9.—The weather being all but a calm, the boat was lowered to catch a turtle at a very short distance—it was not very large. The scurvy has much affected some of the men, attributed to salt food, deficiency of flour, bad worm-eaten biscuit. Through some apparently negligent, or parsimonious conduct, it has happened that the diet of the men consists only of pork and peas.

May 13.—Lat. $42^{\circ} 15'$ N. Thermomet. at sunset 57° in the open air.

Birds were seen to-day.

May 20.—Lat. $47^{\circ} 27'$ N. Wind foul. N.-E. course E. and by south. To-day I saw in the cabin a solitary mosquito, which has withstood the cold weather. I hope this is the last of those intolerably annoying insects, which combined with the heat, rendered existence a curse while I was exposed to their attacks in India. They never permitted that repose to the body essential to the uninterrupted exertions of mind. It is not marvellous that of such a country the natives should not have risen to an exalted state of mental acquirement—nor that such vast numbers of its European residents should abandon their pledges of moral, literary, and military pre-eminence, and sink into the lowest depths of sensuality and disgrace. Barrow in his *Cochin China* says: "The most unhealthy countries are those, where cultivation has been least extended, and where the exuberant products of a fertile soil, and a warm climate have been left to a spontaneous decomposition on the surface by a putriferous fermentation. The mephitic vapor, or hydro-carbonous gas, perpetually forming under such circumstances, is not only

noxious to animal life, but in many instances, destructive of it. The myriads of insects, that are engendered in the woods and marshes of a warm climate are a constant torment. In fact, the life of man in such situations, is so much occupied in the providing against annoyances, that he has little time or inclination to exert his faculties." *Vide* page 115.

May 20.—Lat. $47^{\circ} 55'$ N. Long. $12^{\circ} 10'$ W.

May 22.—Lat. $48^{\circ} 25'$. Wind E. by N. Seagulls.

May 23.—A dove caught—its mate is concealed in some part of the rigging. Other land birds are flying around. These must have been blown from the shore by the force of the wind.

May 25.—The wind remains stationary; blowing in a direction exactly opposed to our proper course. Each man having but three pints of water per diem, and only a stock of it left for ten days' consumption, the apparatus to distil fresh water from salt, was erected yesterday. In two hours six gallons of fresh water passed over into the receiver. It had a sweetish taste, perhaps from the previous contents of the coppers. But it was not ungrateful. To the ship's copper-boiler is fastened well and tightly a cover—to a perforation in this is fitted the tube to convey the steam, rising at first perpendicular from the boiler, then bent to a right angle—enclosing this remainder of the tube is another into which runs a constant stream of cold water supplied by the pump. This condenses the steam contained in the inner tube, which then flows into a receiver at its extremity. For an account of the best apparatus, and a history of the invention, *vide* Lind. on Tropical Diseases.

We wear ship about every twelve hours. What a pitious contrast our situation presents from what we anticipated long ere this! Driven along by a fresh breeze right abaft, spanking along with studding sails, as if pennis amoris; on a sudden, losing all our hopes, blown away by an easterly wind, just as we were entering the chops of the channel. It is the destiny of Tantalus.

May 29.—Lat. $48^{\circ} 55'$ N., Long. $6^{\circ} 3'$ W. A large fish supposed to be a whale or grampus was seen this morning.

May 30.—Several pilot schooners are in sight to-day—and our pilot has boarded. A Scilly fisherman likewise came aboard this morning, bringing a most acceptable supply of eggs and fish—for which the poor fellow demanded six pounds. He was offered a third of that sum—and as he wanted a mariner's compass, it was bargained that he should receive one and four pounds besides. "Have we not?" said the generous Skipper. "have we not an old compass aboard, good for nothing?" "Yes, Sir." "Then give him that." Whether this simple and unsuspecting fisherman's life will be sacrificed to an ignorant confidence in his compass, I suppose we shall never learn.

May 30.—Pacing the quarter deck about 10 P.M., I was startled by a most uncommon cry of distress ahead—instantly "luff" and "starboard

the helm " were vociferated from all parts of the fore-castle. I sprung up on the poop, and saw the cause of the tumult: a French fishingboat, (whose terrified crew, by no means few in number, were dimly seen by the light of a single lantern in their vessel) just escaped from under the bows by the starboard. She could not get out of our way, for her mast was lowered and she was lying to for the night—and either there was a faulty lookout from our fore-castle, or, as our watch affirm, the French hoisted no light till quite close. Be this as it may, they narrowly escaped destruction, as we were ploughing along at 8 knots, and the night was dark. Their yell was infernal. I know no simile for it sufficiently outrageous. Frenchmen alone, I fancy, could have escaped—Dutchmen would have stood a poor chance. How instantly was their yell of distress changed into execration when they found themselves in safety!

May 31, Sunday.—We are in sight of Berry Head, bearing due N. and the Heytor Rocks on Dartmoor.

June 1.—The Isle of Wight is abeam of us.

June 2.—At noon we passed Beachy Head: then Hastings—Dungeness light house batteries 7 P. M. The wind abaft and starboard fore; studding sail excluding from the view of the officer of the deck a ship on that bow close; hauled on the wind, she was abeam of us instantly—the helm was directly put starboard, and we escaped the expected concussion. However, her jib-boom was thrust into the angle formed by our driver boom at its extremity, and the top-manlift. This carried our driver boom out of its rest upon the deck, and carried away her jib-boom. A volley of abuse was poured out by the master of the other vessel, and perhaps it was merited, a ship, under our circumstances being expected to make way. I believe ships in the service of the Company neither pay nor receive compensation for damages. Passed Folkestone—Dover—the South Foreland, and dropped anchor at 10 P. M. in the Downs.

June 3.—Having hoisted in some water, and fresh provisions from Deal, very grateful to our scorbutic crew, we weighed anchor at 7 P. M., passed the North Foreland—Ramsgate Broadstairs—Margate. Their piers, shipping, villas, and houses, seen through a clear atmosphere of sun-shine, were very enchanting. We anchored about 4 P. M. south of the Flats, in Queen's Channel.

June 4.—Weighed anchor at 10 this morn, and were carried accross the Flats with a flowing tide, and a fresh breeze right abaft.

June 4.—Scaled our guns, which served as a salute for the King's Birthday. Anchored at North-fleet Hope above Gravesend at 10 P. M.

June 5.—Arrived at Blackwall at noon, the wind wafting us with great rapidity through the delightful reaches of the Thames.

Calcutta Historical Society.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Historical Society was held at the Hall of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Park Street, on the 5th March last at 6-30 P. M. The Vice-President, Col. W. J. Buchanan, C. I. E., I. M. S., presided.

There were present :

1. The Venerable Archdeacon W. K. FIRMINGER, B. D., B. Lit.
2. MR. H. G. GRAVES.
3. MR. R. F. GEORGE.
4. The Rev. C. J. GRIMES, M. A.
5. Lt.-Col. N. T. PARKER.
6. The Hon'ble Rai PREO NATH MOOKERJEE Bahadur.
7. Rai Bahadur LALIT MOHAN SINGH.
8. MR. F. K. DOBBIN.
9. MR. P. C. LONGLEY.
10. MR. G. O'CLENNELL.
11. MR. R. D. MEHTA, C. I. E.
12. MR. J. A. L. SWAN, I. C. S.
13. MR. A. LEHUREUX.
14. BABU KIRAN NATH DHAR.
15. MR. S. C. SANIAL.

In opening the meeting the President said :—

The following Resolutions were then passed unanimously :—

I. Adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts for 1916, as circulated to the Members.

Moved by Mr. H. G. Graves and Seconded by Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Singh.

II. Election of the following Members to constitute the Council of the Society for 1917 with power to add to their number :—

President.—

Vice-Presidents.—Sir Charles Bayley, G. C. S. I., etc., Sir Harry Stephen, Kt., Sir Robert Fulton, Kt., Sir Herbert Holmwood, Kt., Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Monahan, I. C. S.

Members.—The Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraaj of Burdwan, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., (2) Maharaja Sir P. C. Tagore, Kt., (3) The Hon'ble Raja Rishi Kesh Law, C. I. E., (4) Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K. C. I. E., (5) The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, C. S. I., C. I. E., (6) The Venerable Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, B. D., B. Lit., (7) Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I. C. S., C. I. E., (8) Mr. A. Cassels, I. C. S.,

(9) The Hon'ble Sir F. H. Stewart, K. C. I. E., (10) Mr. Justice A. Chowdhuri., (11) Lt-Col. W. J. Buchanan, C. I. E., (12) The Hon'ble Rai Prem Nath Mookerjee Bahadur, (13) The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven, (14) The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi Bahadur, K. C. S. I. of Kasimbazar, (15) The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, (16) The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, (17) Messrs. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., (18) G. B. McNair, (19) F. C. Scallan, (20) J. A. L. Swan, (21) E. W. S. Russell, (22) H. G. Graves, (23) W. C. Beaumont, (24) W. C. Madge, C. I. E., (25) Khan Bahadur Dewan Fazl Rubbee, (26) A. G. Macpherson, (27) The Rev. C. J. Grimes, (28) Rai Lalit Mohan Singh Bahadur, (29) Mr. Akshaya Kumar Maitra, (30) Mr. J. H. Little, (31) Professor E. F. Oaten.

Moved by Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Singh and Seconded by the Rev. C. J. Grimes.

III. Election of the following Members to form the Executive Committee of the Society for 1917 with power to add to their number:—

(1) Lt-Col. W. J. Buchanan, C. I. E., (2) The Hon'ble Rai Prem Nath Mookerjee Bahadur, (3) Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., (4) The Ven. Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, M. A., B. D., (5) Mr. H. G. Graves, (6) Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I. C. S., (7) Rai Lalit Mohan Singh Bahadur, (8) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Chowdhuri, (9) E. W. S. Russell, (10) The Hon'ry. Treasurer, (11) The Hon'ry. Secretary.

Moved by the Rev. C. J. Grimes and seconded by Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Singh.

IV. Appointment of (1) Mr. S. C. Sanial as Hon'ry. Secretary of the Society for 1917. (2) Mr. C. F. Hooper as Hon'ry. Treasurer of the Society for 1917 in place of the Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K. C. I. E. resigned. (3) Messrs. Patton & Co., Accountants to act as Auditors of the Society for 1917.

Moved by Mr. F. K. Dobbin and seconded by Babu Kiran Nath Dhar.

V. Reappointment of the Ven. Archdeacon, W. K. Firminger, M. A., B. D., B. Lit., and Mr. S. C. Sanial respectively as Editor and Assistant Editor of *Bengal : Past & Present* for 1917.

Moved by Mr. R. F. George and Seconded by Mr. P. C. Longley.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President, His Excellency Lord Carmichael, was proposed by Mr. R. D. Mehta and seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, M. A., B. D. Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Singh proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Treasurer, the Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K. C. I. E., and Mr. S. C. Sanial seconded it.

Then the Ven. Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, showed an interesting series of Lantern slides of the historical buildings of Gour, Pandua and Malda. There were several ladies present at the show. With a vote of thanks to the Ven. Archdeacon, the meeting dissolved.

GENTLEMEN,

It devolves on me as the only one of the Vice-Presidents at the moment in Bengal to take the place of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at this

annual meeting. As we all know, His Excellency will soon be leaving Bengal and as he is more than busy at this time we can well understand that it was not possible for him to meet us this evening.

I think we all owe a debt of gratitude to His Excellency Lord Carmichael for the interest he has taken in the Society during the past few years, and we can only hope that his successor in Bengal will be graciously pleased to accept the office of President of this Society.

I would also remind you that in his remarks last year His Excellency Lord Carmichael made some useful suggestions, and one I think certainly should not be forgotten, that is, that some one of us should write a history of street names in Calcutta. It is a subject of very considerable interest and one not very difficult, when we consider what memories are bound up with names such as Clive and Hastings Streets, the Writers Buildings, Charnock Place, Council House Street, Russell Street, Theatre Road, Greek Row, etc., etc.

The *Journal Bengal: Past & Present* still continues as the outward and visible sign of our activity as a Society, and we can fairly say that thanks to our indefatigable Editor, the 12th and 13th volumes for 1916 are as good as any we have produced.

The year 1916 in this Society will ever be memorable for the Black Hole debate. You will remember that the discussion was started by a able and polemical article by Mr. Little in which he strove to show that the Black Hole episode was a myth, or a prodigious hoax, rather than a startling event in the records of "old forgotten far off things and battles long ago."

Personally I have no hesitation in saying that I was not convinced by Mr. Little's arguments, neither those used in his paper nor in the debate which took place here last March.

Indeed I carried away one strong impression and that was that Mr. Little remembered the old legal adage (used with success by Daniel O'Connell) that when you have a bad case you should attack your opponent. Poor John Zephaniah Holwell was mercilessly attacked by Mr. Little, and his character as a man, an official and as a historian or chronicler was very severely animadverted upon.

Now I don't mind confessing that I have always been on the other hand rather attracted by what I know of Holwell's life and character, and that so far from being the disreputable character painted by Mr. Little, he was, in my opinion, a man of parts, a notable personage in his day, and one that deserved well of the peoples of India and of his fellow country men in India—so I propose to say here a few words to show the good side of Dr. Holwell's character—though I fancy you all know well the main facts.

John Zephaniah Holwell was born in Dublin in 1711, son of a London

merchant and grandson of John Holwell the Royal Astronomer. After trying other lines he became a medical student at Guy's Hospital, and came first to Calcutta in 1752 as the Medical Officer of one of the Company's Ships *The Duke of Cumberland*. Soon after he was transferred from Calcutta to Surat but he must soon have returned to Bengal, for in 1734 he was sent in medical charge of the "Patna Party," which went each year from Calcutta to Patna, just as one of his successors, any young medical officer of to-day, might be sent with the Gilgit reliefs to that remote spot. Even as the young medical officer of to-day is pitched about from one end of India to another so was Holwell, and in his first four years of service we find mention of him in places so far apart as Calcutta, Surat, the Persian Gulf, Mocha, Yeddah, Patna and Dacca. By the end of 1936 we find him more or less settled in Calcutta, and taking an active part in what we would now call municipal matters, of being an Alderman of the Mayor's Court and twice afterwards Mayor of Calcutta.

He went home in April 1750, his first leave home after about 18 years' service, and by this time his energies had turned towards municipal and official work rather than medical matters, and after his return we lose sight of him as a Doctor.

After his leave he returned to Calcutta in 1752 as a covenanted civilian and twelfth in Council and he was very soon after appointed to be "Zamindar of Calcutta," a post which seems to have carried with it the multifarious duties of a Collector and a Police Magistrate.

Holwell was a man of great energy. The Fort William Consultations are full of notices of his reforming zeal, and we know he must have made enemies as all reformers do! He started a system of monthly accounts, no doubt to the annoyance of some; he proved a charge of embezzlement against Govind Ram, the "black Zamindar," a sort of Assistant, and had him dismissed, he took a census of Calcutta, in which he estimated the population at the high figure of 409,000; he also made other proposals for improving the revenues of the town and for increasing taxation generally which did not endear him to those interested.

He was one of the first of our Sanitarians, and would gladly have joined the Improvement Trust had such existed in his day. He reserved and kept clean the great LAL DIGHER tank which still adorns Dalhousie Square, and which for a century to come gave Calcutta its best drinking water.

His many activities were recognised and appreciated by Government. When he was first appointed as 12th in Council his covenanted brethren endeavoured to keep him in that rank and refuse him promotion, but their jealousies were checked by the Court of Directors who in their letter of 31st January 1755 state that Mr. Holwell having *highly merited our particular*

notice, the least we can do for him is to let him rise in our service equally with the rest of our servants.

We need not recapitulate the well known work of Holwell in the great siege of Calcutta. When four of the Council of Fort William fled to the ships, Holwell with P. R. Pearkes "the Accomptant," and with Edward Eyre, the Military Store-Keeper, remained at his post, till the fall of the Fort. John Cooke, one of the survivors said "the general voice of the garrison called for Mr. Holwell to take charge of their defence upon him" which he nobly did.

Other occurrence in Holwell's career in Bengal show him to have been a distinguished and able man and one far different from intriguing black-guard Mr. Little has made him out to have been, e.g., in 1767, six years after his final return to England, his scientific work was rewarded by his election to be a Fellow of the Royal Society—an honour never unworthily bestowed.

Holwell was a careful student of the customs, manners and religions of the natives of India, and one of the first of a long line of Englishmen who have studied those subjects. In addition to various official and semi-official papers he published in three volumes (1765-1771) a narrative or history of *Bengal and the Epire of of Industan* which has been translated into both French and German. He wrote on the *Religious Tenets of the Gentoos* and *Explanation of Gentoo Fasts and Festivals* a treatise on the *Metempsychosis of the Brahmins*, and one on *Inoculating Against Smallpox*, (London 1767).

In fact this many sided able man was one of the first Englishmen to study the ethnology the philology and the religions of India. This does not, of course, prove that his account of the Black Hole is entirely correct or free from exaggeration, but such a man was not the despicable creature conjured up by Mr. Little in his endeavour to belittle the account given by Holwell of that troubled period. Holwell was a remarkable man and one that in his time deserved well of India and its Government.

ANNUAL REPORT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1916.

Office-Bearers :—His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was pleased to continue as President of the Society during the year. The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Monahan, I. C. S., joined the Society as a member and became one of the Resident Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., and Mr. S. C. Sanial and Messrs. Patton & Co., Chartered Accountants continued respectively as Hony. Treasurer and Hony. Secretary and Auditors of the Society.

Membership :—The Society deeply regrets the loss sustained by the death of the following members :—

- (1) MR. L. MYERS. *Killed in action.*
- (2) MR. EDWARD THORNTON.
- (3) MR. F. A. S. LONGLEY.

The following members resigned :—

- (1) MR. H. A. STARK.
- (2) MR. T. H. S. BIDDULPH.
- (3) The Hon'ble SIR HUGH DALY.
- (4) The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
- (5) MR. T. J. HOFFMAN.

During the year the following gentlemen joined the Society as new members :—

- (1) The Hon'ble F. J. MONAHAN, I. C. S.
- (2) Professor E. F. OATEN.
- (3) MR. J. H. LITTLE.
- (4) MR. P. C. DUTT.
- (5) MR. W. E. ANDREWS.
- (6) MR. AKSHAYA KUMAR MAITRA.
- (7) MR. N. G. A. EDGLEY, I. C. S.
- (8) MR. H. R. WILKINSON, I. C. S.
- (9) MR. C. W. WALSH.
- (10) The Rev. H. F. F. WILLIAMS.

Dr. David Spooner was elected one of the Honorary Members of the Society at the last annual meeting.

A complete list of the members is appended with this report.

"Bengal : Past & Present" :—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 of the Society's journal were published during the year and No. 26 is in the press. The publication of the latter will complete the 13th volume of *Bengal : Past & Present*. The Venerable Archdeacon W. K. Firminger and Mr. S. C. Sanial continued to act respectively as Editor and Assistant Editor of the journal.

Excursions :—No excursions took place during the year.

Finance :—A statement showing the actual receipts and disbursements is appended with this report. It shows a credit balance of Rs. 237-4-4 at hand. Fifteen Members have not yet paid subscription for 1916.

Library :—Thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. C. Madge, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, for presentation of some valuable books to its Library.

MEMBER'S LIST.

1. *S. J. Apcar, Esq., Jhalda, B. N. R.[†]
2. Oscar F. Argles, Esq., Supdt., Catering Dept., B. N. R. House, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
3. W. E. Andrews, Esq., La Martiniere College, 11, Loudon Street, Calcutta.
4. Miss Apcar, 44, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
5. The 2nd Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner, Shillong, Assam.
6. E. G. Bacon, Esq., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W., England.
7. *Gokul Chand Baral, Esq., Hidaram Banerjee's Lane, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.
8. Sir Charles Bayley, G. C. I. E., I. S. O., c/o India Office, London, England.
9. W. C. Beaumont, Esq., c/o The "Statesman," 6, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
10. The Secretary, Bengal Club, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
11. The Secretary, Bengal General Department, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
12. The Librarian, Bengal Legislative Council Library, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
13. The Secretary, Bengal Public Works Department, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
14. E. Berthoud Esq., c/o Messrs. Berthoud & Co., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta.
15. The Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Government, Revenue Department, Ranchi.
16. Major-General A. H. Bingley, C. I. E., General Staff, Army Head Quarters, Simla.
17. S. C. Basu, Esq., Hazaribagh.
18. F. B. Bradley-Birt, Esq., I. C. S., Chinsura, Hughli.
19. Sir J. Thomson Broom, Kt., Haywood, Horton Place, Colombo.
20. Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, C. I. E., Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
21. C. E. Buckland, Esq., C. S. I., C. I. E., 61, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, London, S. W.
22. The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, Burdwan.
23. The Secretary, Burma General Department, Rangoon.
24. *H. A. S. Burt, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bogra, E. B. R.
25. The Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Club, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

26. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Government House, Calcutta.
27. Alexander Cassels, Esq., I. C. S., Magistrate and Collector, Rajshaye.
28. C. Champkin, Esq., Merchantile Bank, Hong-Kong.
29. The Hon'ble Justice Sir A. Chowdhury, M. A., High Court, Calcutta.
30. C. H. Coates, Esq., 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
31. To the Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Chinsurah, Hughli.
32. To the Commissioner, Chotanagpur Division, Ranchi.
33. †Wilmot Corfield, Esq., 27, Longton Grove, Sydenham, S. E., England.
34. †A. F. C. De-Cosson, Esq., Egyptian State Railways, Alexandria Egypt.
35. C. W. E. Cotton, Esq., I. C. S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
36. J. J. Cotton, Esq., I. C. S., Rajamundry, Madras.
37. *Lt.-Col. D. G. Crawford, I. M. S., 45, Mount Park Road, Ealing, London, W.
38. The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, Esq., C. I. E., C. S. I., Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
39. *The Rt. Hon. Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., P. C., Carlton House Terrace, London, England.
40. *The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, Bankipur.
41. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Short Street, Calcutta.
42. D. Dewar, Esq., I. C. S., 33, Sheepcote Road, Harrow, England.
43. *Kiran Nath Dhar, Esq., M. A., Imperial Record Dept., Calcutta.
44. The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
45. The Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.
46. The Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shillong.
47. The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
48. *F. K. Dobbin, Esq., 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.
49. Sir William Duke, K. C. S. I., Peel Street Cottage Road, Campden Hill, Kensington, W., London.
50. P. C. Dutt, Esq., Manager, New Bengal Press, 66, College Street, Calcutta.
51. N. G. A. Edgley, Esq., I. C. S., Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
52. F. Ewing, Esq., Agent, I. G. N. & Ry. Co., Chhatak, Sylhet, Assam.
53. The Ven. Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, B. D., St. John's House, Council House Street, Calcutta.
54. Captain J. G. S. Fleming, Cliff Hall, Mussorie, U. P.
55. William Foster, Esq., C. I. E., India Office, Whitehall, London.
56. *Sir Robert Fulton, LL. D., 7, Sloane Gardens, London, S. W.
57. Khan Bahadur Dewan Fuzl-Rubee, Salar, Murshidabad.

* Life Members.

† Honorary Members.

58. *J. C. Galstaun, Esq., 11, Camac Street, Calcutta.
59. *R. F. George, Esq., No. 2, Digla Road, Dum Dum Cantonment.
60. J. Goodman, Esq., c/o Messrs. Anderson Wright & Co., Strand Road, Calcutta.
61. W. R. Gourlay, Esq., L. C. S., C. I. E., Government House, Calcutta.
62. H. G. Graves, Esq., the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
63. †Miss. Hilda Gregg, (Sydney C. Grier), c/o Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, London.
64. The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Grice, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
65. The Rev. C. J. Grimes, M.A., 9, Staff Barrack, Fort William, Calcutta.
66. Sir Lancelot Hare, K. C. S. I., 8, Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, S. W., London.
67. J. Harper, Esq., 99, Clive Street, Calcutta.
68. J. Hart, Esq., 276, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
69. H. M. Haywood, Esq., Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Strand Road, Calcutta.
70. The Head Master, Balasore Zilla School, Balasore.
71. The Head Master, Bankura Zilla School, Bankura.
72. The Head Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, Bhagalpur.
73. The Head Master, Darjeeling Zilla School, Darjeeling.
74. The Head Master, Howrah Zilla School, Howrah.
75. The Head Master, Zilla School, Jessore.
76. The Head Master, Collegiate School, Krishnaghur.
77. The Head Master, Zilla School, Muzaffarpur.
78. The Head Master, Patna Collegiate School, Bankipur.
79. The Head Master, Zilla School, Puri.
80. The Head Master, Zilla School, Purulia.
81. The Head Master, Zilla School, Ranchi.
82. The Head Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttuck.
83. C. R. Hills, Esq., c/o Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., 8, Mission Row, Calcutta.
84. Cap. V. Hodson, Abnalls, Lichfield Staffs, England.
85. Sir Herbert Holmwood, c/o India Office, Whitehall, London.
86. C. F. Hooper, Esq., c/o Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
87. The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A., Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
88. †The Rev. Father Hosten, S. J., St. Xavier's College, 31, Park Street, Calcutta.
89. R. W. Hutchinson, Esq., c/o Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, Clive Row, Calcutta.

90. *The Rev. W. H. Hutton, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, England.
91. The Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur.
92. The Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Chinsurah.
93. The Inspector of Schools, Chhota Nagpur Division, Ranchi.
94. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, Cuttuck.
95. The Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, Bankipur.
96. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, 285, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
97. Col. J. Lloyd-Jones, Esq., Byculla Club, No. 8, Bombay.
98. The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Kasimbazar, Murshidabad.
99. L. Keay, Esq., Mercantile Bank, Madras.
100. Dr. W. W. Kennedy, 10, Harrington Street, Calcutta.
101. The Hon'ble C. H. Kesteven, Royal Insurance Buildings, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
102. †La Societe de l' Historie des Colonies Francaises, Pondicherry.
103. The Hon'ble Raja Rishi Kesh Law, C.I.E., 96, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
104. The Rt. Revd. Dr. George Lefroy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Palace, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
105. A. Lahuraux, Esq., c/o Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Church Lane, Calcutta.
106. Major J. C. Holdich Leicester, I.M.S., Clare Cottage, Cold Ash, Newbury Berks, England.
107. W. Leslie, Esq., c/o Messrs. W. Leslie & Co., 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
108. The Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras.
109. The Librarian, Government Library, Shillong (Assam).
110. The Librarian, Secretariat Library, Fort St. George, Madras.
111. J. H. Little, Esq., B.A., Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Murshidabad.
112. Philip C. Longley, Esq., 9, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
113. C. J. Lumsden, Esq., 19, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta.
114. G. Lyell, Esq., Horsell Lodge, Woking, Surrey, England.
115. Capt. G. W. Maconachie, c/o Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay.
116. W. C. Macpherson, Esq., C.S.I., Blairgowrie, Blairgowrie Scotland.
117. A. G. Macpherson, Esq., Bengal Club, Calcutta.
118. Akshaya Kumar Maitra, Esq., B.L., Ghoramara, Rajshaye.
119. S. C. Mullick, Esq., I.C.S., Dist. & Sessions Judge, Rangpur.
120. M. S. Manasseh, Esq., 7, Mission Row, Calcutta.
121. Dr. Harold H. Hann, D.Sc., Agricultural College, Poona, Bombay.
122. A. Mathewson, Esq., Purulia, B. N. R.
123. Norman McLeod, Esq., 3/1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
124. Geo. B. McNair, Esq., c/o Messrs. Morgan & Co., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

125. *R. D. Mehta, Esq., C.I.E., 9, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
126. The Most Rev. Dr. B. Meuleman, D.D., 32, Park Street, Calcutta.
127. The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Monahan, I.C.S., 4, Theatre Road, Calcutta.
128. Sir R. G. Monteath, K.T., Woodcote, Guernsey, Channel Island, U. K.
129. The Hon'ble Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., 6/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
130. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, K.T., C.S.I., High Court, Calcutta.
131. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerjee, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
132. The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the Palace, Murshidabad.
133. D. S. Joakim Nahapiet, Esq., 8, Hare Street, Calcutta.
134. The Secretary, New Club, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
135. *Eardley Norton, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Bar Library, High Court, Calcutta.
136. Lt.-Col. G. R. Oakes, I.A., 88th, C. I., St. Thomas Ints., Madras.
137. Lt. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B., Vlt. K. E. O. Cavalry, Sialkote (Punjab).
138. G. O'Connell, Esq., Christian Burial Board, 148, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
139. *Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, M.D., Presidency General Hospital, Bhowanipur.
140. †The Secretary, Punjab Historical Society, University, Lahore.
141. Lt.-Col. N. T. Parker, Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpur.
142. Messrs. Parker & Sons, Booksellers, Oxford, England.
143. A. J. Pattle, Esq., India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.
144. Colonel Hugh Pearse, 58, Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, S. W., England.
145. A. Pointon, Esq., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
146. *W. D. R. Prentice, Esq., I.C.S., Murshidabad.
147. The Principal, Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh.
148. The Principal, Civil Engineering College, Shibpur.
149. The Principal, Chittagong College, Chittagong.
150. The Principal, Commilla (Victoria) College, Commilla.
151. The Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati, (Assam).
152. The Principal, Dacca College, Dacca.
153. The Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
154. The Principal, Jagannath College, Dacca.
155. The Principal, Krishnath College, Berhampur, Bengal.
156. The Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta.
157. The Principal, Rajshahi College, Rajshaye.
158. The Principal, Training College, Dacca.
159. The Registrar, Government of India, Education Department, Simla.
160. The Registrar, P. W. Department, Government of India, Simla.

161. The Registrar, Panjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
162. *The Rev. A. C. Ridsdale, M.A., Cuttack.
163. *C. Carew Robinson, Esq., Ripton, Midhurst, Sussex, England.
164. P. L. Roy, Esq., Bar-at-Law, London Street, Calcutta.
165. The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Roy, B.L., Chairman, Behala Municipality, Behala.
166. The Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, Town Hall, Bombay.
167. The Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.
168. E. W. S. Russel, Esq., 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
169. S. C. Sanial, Esq., 26, Shampukur Street, Calcutta.
170. F. C. Scallan, Esq., Surveyor-General's Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.
171. P. A. Selfe, Esq., c/o Bank of Bengal, Strand Road, Calcutta.
172. M. J. Seth, Esq., c/o Messrs. Seth & Co., 19, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
173. Colonel L. W. Shakspeare, I.A., (deceased?) Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, c/o Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
174. Rai Lalit Mohon Singh Bahadur, Chakdighi, (Burdwan).
175. A. E. Smith, Esq., Neghriting, Assam.
176. †Dr. David Spooner, Ph. D., Bankipur.
177. The Hon'ble Sir F. H. Stewart, Kt., c/o Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., Council House Street, Calcutta.
178. Sir George Sutherland, Kt., Cringletie, Peelbes, Scotland.
179. J. A. L. Swan, Esq., I. C. S., Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.
180. T. S. Swan, Esq., 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.
181. Lt.-Col. J. Shakespeare, C. S. I., D. S. O., Burton House, Stanis Road, Twickenham, England.
182. J. C. Shorrocks, Esq., Barnes Lodge, King's Langley Herts, England.
183. Sir Harry L. Stephen, Kt., 144, Lenham Gardens, London.
184. Maharaja Sir Pradyat Kumar Tagore, Kt., Tagore Castle, Pathuria-ghatta, Calcutta.
185. Raja Sasi Shekhareshwar, Roy Bahadur of Tahirpur, Kedarghat, Benares.
186. A. N. Templeton, Esq., Donald House, Barrow Road, Appollo Bunder, Bombay.
187. The Under-Secretary to the Government of United Provinces, Agra & Oudh, Miscellaneous Department, Allahabad.
188. The Hon'y. Secretary, United Service Club, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

-
189. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, K. C. I. E., Simla.
190. D. R. Wallace, Esq., 336, Blackness Road, Dundee, Scotland.
191. C. W. Walsh, Esq., c/o Messrs. Martin & Co., 6 & 7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
192. E. Whiteaway, Esq., Feltham Lodge, Feltham, Middlessex, England.
193. H. R. Wilkinson, Esq., I. C. S., Kalimpong, (Bengal).
194. M. Wilkinson, Esq., 5, Cripplegate Buildings, Wood Street, London, E. C.
195. The Rev. H. F. Fulford Williams, Chaplain, Sabathu, (Punjab).
196. P. J. Wilson, Esq., 12, Chapel Road, Hastings, Calcutta.
197. W. J. Wyndham, Esq., c/o Messrs. Williamson, Magor & Co., Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
-

A Missionary Tour in Bengal in 1598.

Translated from the French and Annotated by the REV. A. SAULIÈRE, S. J.

THE following pages, giving a short account of Bengal as it was seen by two Jesuit missionaries 319 years ago, are translated from Père du Jarric's rare work: *History of the more memorable events which occurred in the East Indies and other countries discovered by the Portuguese, in the establishment and progress of the Christian and Catholic Faith, and specially of what the Religious of the Society of Jesus achieved there for the same end, from the time of their going thither, to the year 1600, the whole collected from previously written letters and other Histories, and put in order by Father Pierre du Jarric, S. J., of Toulouse.*¹

The author, born at Toulouse in 1566, entered the Society of Jesus in 1582, and having spent most of his life in teaching philosophy and theology, died at Saintes, in 1617. As his desire of becoming a Missionary was not fulfilled, he wished at least to use his pen for the good of the Missions. The result was the work mentioned above, which consists of three large volumes making up a total of 2500 pages. The first volume gives a comprehensive picture of the missionary enterprise of the Jesuits up to 1600, chiefly within the sphere of Portuguese interests, and contains numerous valuable data on colonial history, geography, and ethnology, gathered from Spanish and Portuguese reports. The first volume appeared in 1608, and was dedicated to Henry IV, King of France. The second came out two years later, and was dedicated to Louis XIII. The third volume, which is the largest, appeared in 1614 under the auspices of the Queen Regent, Mary de Medicis, mother of Louis XIII. The work of du Jarric was much read, and had a large circulation, specially through the Latin translation of Mathias Martinez, Cologne, 1615.²

¹ *Histoire / des choses / plus memorables / advenues tant en Indes / Orientales, que autres pais / de la decouverte des / Portugais, / En l'establissement & progres de la foy / Chretienne, & Catholique / Et principalement de ce que les Religieux / de la Compagnie de Jesus y ont fait, / & endure pour la mesme fin / Depuis qu'ils y sont entres jusques / à l'an 1600. / Le tout recueilly des lettres, & autres Histories, qui en ont esté / ecrites ce devant, & mis en ordre par le P. Pier- / re de Jarric, Tolosain, de la mes- / me Compagnie. / A Bordeaux, / Par S. Millanges Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy. / M. DC. VIII. / Avec Privilege de sa Majesté.*

² Cf. *Corrections et additions à la Bibl. de la C. de Jesus. Supplément au "De Backer-Sammervogel,"* par Ernest M. Rivière, S. J., Troisième Fascicule. Toulouse, 1913, p. 442.

The account, of which we give a translation, forms the XXIIIth Chapter of Vol. I. Though now and then quoted in connection with the history of early European enterprise in India, it was never brought before the English public *in extenso*. Whether it deserves the honour or not, the reader must decide.

*
*
*

*Of a Mission or Journey, which two Fathers of the Society of Jesus
made to the kingdom of Bengala, and what they did there for
the advancement of the divine service.*

Page 602.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The King-
dom of
Bangala and
its extent.

Bengala is a great Kingdom situated beyond the river Ganges, by which it is bounded on the West. Ptolemy speaking of this Kingdom calls it "Gange," perhaps because that river waters it. Its extent, along the sea, which washes it towards the South, is eighty leagues, or, as some say, one hundred and twenty, although others deem it to be two hundred leagues. I think this divergence is due to the different kinds of leagues in use. However that may be, it begins in the West at Point Palmyras (*aux Palmerines*), and extends Eastwards as far as the Kingdom of Ranu,¹ where is the great harbour and the town of Chatigan.² All that great gulf, which lies between the Capes of Commori and of Sincapura, is called, from the name of that Kingdom, the gulf of Bengala, because that Kingdom was, not long ago, the most important of those which are situated on that sea-coast, which forms its boundary. The inhabitants are mostly Gentiles, although there are now a great number of Saracens, especially after the latter, having mixed with the Gentiles, rose in rebellion, and took possession of that Kingdom, which happened shortly after the Portuguese had begun to sail to India. However, they did not long enjoy their ill-gotten possession; for the Great Mogor marched against them with a powerful army, and having killed the Tyrant³ who had usurped this country, with the chief leaders of his party, he left the government of that Kingdom in the hands of twelve great men.⁴

Its Rulers.

These, having plotted in secret, defeated the men of Mogor, and are at present very powerful Lords, specially those of Siripur and

¹ Ramu (Arakan) Cf. *Ralph Filch* by J. Horton Ryley. T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1909, p. 115.

² Chitagong (Chatigan) was the Porto Grande (great harbour) of the Portuguese. See *The Voyage of J. H. Van Linschoten to the East Indies*, by A. C. Burnell. Hakluyt edn., Vol. I, p. 94, n. 1.

³ In 1573 Daud Khan took up arms against Akbar, and in the course of the war, which lasted several years, attempted to unite the Afghan chiefs against the Moghul Emperor; he was defeated and put to death in 1578. Cf. *Ralph Filch* by J. Horton Ryley, p. 114, n. 1.

⁴ Cf. *The Twelve Baniyas or Landlords of Bengal*, by the Rev. H. Hosten, S. J., in the *J. A. S. B.* (New Series), Vol. IX, No. 10, 1913.

Chandecan,¹ but above all the Masandolin or Maasudalin,² as some call him. The King of Arracan holds also a part of the Kingdom, especially that which is on the confines towards the great harbour, where lies Chatigan. Of these twelve / Lords nine are Mahometans, which is a great obstacle to the progress of the faith. The Portuguese have a few settlements in that Kingdom, and several dwell there, whilst others come thither to trade, for those settlements are generally on the sea-shore. Page 603.

Its fertility
and the
precious
articles to be
had there.

The country is very rich in food-stuffs; it produces especially a great quantity of rice. For, besides the supply needed for the Kingdom, every year they obtain from it many ship-loads, which they carry to divers parts of India which are less well supplied. They also collect there much ginger, sugar, and above all great quantities of cotton, with which they make fine cloth and other very neat stuffs which are sold all over India and even in Portugal. One finds in that country civet-cats, and many ferocious animals, especially Rhinoceroses, which are much valued, because not only the horns they have on the nose, but also their hoofs (*ongles*), their flesh, and their blood are used against poison.

Tigers
exceedingly
fond of
human
flesh.

There are also many lizards,³ as big as Crocodiles, and Tigers, which are so eager, especially for human flesh, that unless one has seen it one could not easily believe it. They will pursue a ship along the sea-coast for more than twenty leagues to tear to pieces any one who should happen to set foot on land. By night they spring into the boats to carry off those inside.

A remark-
able story.

On this subject, I shall relate a fact which happened whilst ours, who wrote this, were in Bengala. A Negro slave,⁴ having dreamt that a Tiger was carrying him away, went the following night to hide himself under the prow of the ship in which he had embarked. When his master asked him why he was changing his lodging, the slave replied by relating his dream, which was verified that very night. For a Tiger sprang into the boat, while they were all asleep, and leaving the others, who were more than thirty, went through the hole of the prow to take that unfortunate Negro, and carried him off by the side.

Providence
of God.

Another man had a very narrow escape, being saved only by a special providence of God. For, being in a boat pretty near the shore, lo! a Tiger came straight to him from the land, while a Crocodile emerged from the water on the opposite side. The Tiger, wishing to be the first to secure

¹ "The Kingdom of Chandecan has been identified correctly, I believe, by Mr. H. Beveridge with Dhūmghāt, near the modern bazar of Kaliganj, on the Madhumati." Cf. Fr. H. Hostens, *op. cit.* p. 441.

² Corruptions from Masnad-i-'Alī. That title was then borne by Isā Khān. Cf. Fr. H. Hostens, *op. cit.*, pp. 440 and 443.

³ "One species (*Varanus salvator*) grows to a length of about six feet, and is found about rivers, estuaries and marshes, often in the water." Cf. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India. The Indian Empire*, Vol. I, p. 269.

⁴ A black.

his prey, bounded so lustily that he passed over the man, and falling on the edge of the boat, as the Crocodile was coming up, he was received into its mouth. Thus the poor man, who was pursued by the Tiger and the Crocodile, escaped both. The Bengalis (*Bengalois*) are so afraid of the Tiger, that they dare not mention his name, thinking that, if they did, he might come all of a sudden and devour them. But in this respect divine Providence manifests itself in a wonderful manner, for It has created among those savage beasts an animal not larger than a small cat, called *Peva*, which, as soon as it discovers a Tiger, follows in its track, continually barking after it, in order that men and beasts may by that means be warned to retire.¹ And in this way it often happens that, being unable to catch anything, the Tiger dies of starvation. Such is the account of Father Pimenta.²

Page 604

The Ganga or Ganges river held in high esteem by the Gentiles in India and why.

But to return to our subject, the reason why the Kingdom of Bengala is so famous and so frequented, specially by the Gentiles, is the Ganges; for they believe that its waters have the power, not only of cleansing the body, but also of purifying the soul of all sins. So that they send for that water from a distance of more than six hundred leagues, and there are people who make a trade of it, as of other goods. For they firmly believe that, if they wash themselves in that water a little before their death, or even if after their demise they are buried near that river, or if their corpse or their ashes are thrown into it, they will go straight to heaven. On this account, several Lords have had their sepulchres built on the banks of that river; others insist in their last will that their ashes be brought thither and thrown into the river. In this connection, it happened about 1594, as our Annals testify, that the Queen of Cochín, being on the point of death, entreated her son, the King of Cochín, to render her this last office, *viz.*, to go himself and with his own hands throw her ashes into the Ganges, after she had been burnt. This her son executed faithfully, disguising himself as a pilgrim, not to be recognized,

¹ The animal in question is the Pheal. A "call, believed to be an alarm cry, is uttered by a jackal, when a tiger or leopard is in the neighbourhood, and probably on other occasions. The animal producing this cry is known as *phail* or *phaw* in Northern India, and as *khail* or *sal khail* in the south; and it is the jackal that is said in Indian folk-lore to accompany a tiger." *The Imperial Gazetteer of India. The Indian Empire*, Vol. I, p. 221.

² Father Nicholas Pimenta, born at Santarem (Spain) in 1546, joined the Society of Jesus in 1562. Having spent several years in teaching Humanities and Theology at Evora and Coimbra, he became Rector of the Jesuit College in the latter town. In 1596 he was sent to India to report on the condition of the Jesuit Missions and was appointed to administer the Provinces of Goa and Malabar. He died at Goa on the 6th of March 1614. As Visitor of the Indian Missions, he travelled practically all over the Portuguese Settlements, and visited many localities situated in the interior beyond the pale of Portuguese influence. His reports to the General of the Society of Jesus, Father Claudius Acquaviva, are full of information, not only on the Missions, but also on the countries he visited. They have been translated from the Latin into Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French, and are much used by du Jarric. Cf. *Sommervogel*, Vol. VI, cols. 757 and 758, and E. M. Rivière, *Correct et Add.*, 2me Fasc., cols. 259 and 260.

and to pass with more security through the lands of the other Kings. We have also mentioned above how the Gentiles go in pilgrimage to that river, even from the Kingdom of Cambaya, which is the farthest towards the West, so that one may sometimes find there over fifty thousand persons, coming to purify themselves, and the Lords of the places where they bathe make them pay a certain tribute from which they derive a great income.

Some think that that river is the same as that which Holy Scripture calls Phison,¹ one of those which came out of the earthly Paradise, though others hold a contrary opinion. In this connection the following is related of a King of Bengala. / That prince, having heard that the river had its source in Paradise, sent men to navigate up the current and find it out. These men, having reached a place where the current was very gentle, smelt as they said, very sweet odours, and enjoyed a most pleasant and agreeable air, so that they thought they had come very near that lovely spot; but, as they were striving to reach it, they found that all their endeavours were in vain, and that they made no headway, although the current was very gentle, so that they returned to their country and related to the King what had happened.² But I hold this to be a fable, as it is well known that the source of the

Page 605

¹ Joseph, August., Hieron., See Pererius. li. 3 in Gen.—*Note of P. de Jarric.*

Joseph, i.e., Flavius Josephus (b. 37; d. 95 A. D.). "Physon, which denotes a multitude, running into India, makes its exit into the sea and is by the Greeks called Ganges."—*Antiquities of the Jews* by Flavius Josephus, translated by William Whiston, London, 1852, ch. 2, p. 30.

August. St. Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus), Bishop of Hippo in Africa, (b. 354; d. 430 A. D.). "and that river which was called Phison was the one which they now call Ganges."—*De Genesi ad litteram libri* 12, Bk. VIII, 13. *Migne, Patrologia Latina*, Paris, 1845, Vol. 34, col. 378.

Hieron. St. Jerome (Sophronius Eusebius Hieronymus) A. 331; d. 420 A. D. The river Physon "is believed to be the Ganges of India."—*Libri Hebraicorum Quæstionum in Genesim.* *Migne, Pat. Lat.*, Vol. 23, col. 941.

Pererius (Perrys, Perera) Benedict, philosopher, theologian and exegete, b. 1535, joined the Society of Jesus in 1552; d. 1610. In his *Commentariorum & disputationum in Genesim tomus quintus*, he deals with the main difficulties of Genesis. Cf. Sommevogel, *op. cit.*—On that opinion about the Ganges see also Kosma Agyptiou monachou Christianike Topographia. *Migne, Patrologia Græca*, Tomus LXXXVIII, Paris, 1860. The passage referring to the subject may be read in English in *Ancient India as described in classical literature* by F. W. McCrindle, p. 165.

² John Gonzalez de Mendoza in his history of China, Part II, Chapt. 23.—*Note of P. de Jarric.*

Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza, a Spanish missionary belonging to the Order of the Hermite of St. Augustine, b. at Toledo in 1540; d. at Popayan, New Granada, in 1617. He left the army, where he had won distinction, to become a monk, and started for the Far East. In 1580, he was sent by Philip II. of Spain as an ambassador to Peking; and on his return was made Bishop of the Lipari Islands (1593). Having been sent as Vicar Apostolic to New Granada, he was created Bishop of Ciudad-Real in 1607, and in the following year appointed to the See of Popayan. He wrote the History of China and the Itinerary to the New World with the discovery of New Mexico. Cf. *Nouveau Larousse Illustré*, Vol. VI, p. 17.

This story is also recorded in the *Voyage of Van Linschoten*, Hakluyt edn., (Vol. I, p. 92), who borrowed it from the same source.

Two Fathers
of the
Society are
sent to
Bengala.

Ganges is in Mount Caucasus,¹ fifteen leagues from that of the River Indus, as we have said above and as the authors, ancient as well as modern, assert.² But let us leave those things aside to deal with what belongs to our subject.

In the year 1598, Father Nicholas Pimenta, being Visitor of the Colleges or houses of the Society of Jesus in India, sent two Fathers of the Society to that Kingdom to help, by the work peculiar to our institute, the Portuguese who are in that Kingdom, and at the same time to see whether they could enter into it to preach to the Gentiles and other Infidels the faith of Jesus Christ. These two Fathers were Francis Fernandez³ and Father Dominic Sosa.⁴

They left Cochin on the 3rd of May 1598, in a Bengali (*Bengalois*) Ship bound for a certain harbour called the small harbour,⁵ which is one of the most famous of Bengala. But they did not make this voyage without anxiety. For, before they had lost sight of the ships in the harbour of Cochin, they met with a galley of Malabar Pirates, who seemed intent upon attacking them; but, seeing that those who were in the ship were preparing to fight, they left them alone.⁶

¹ Cf. du Jarric, vol. I, Bk. I, ch. 1, p. 29.

² A marginal note in du Jarric refers to Strabo, lib. 13.—"The Macedonians [in the time of Alexander's invasion] transferred the name of the Caucasos, situated between the Euxine Sea and the Kaspian, to the Indian Mountains, either because they thought that the one range was really connected with the other, or because the Indians gave them, as they do now, the name of Kho, which signifies white, to the great chains of Mountains covered with snow from which the Indus and its main tributaries descend." Thus McCrindle, *op. cit.*, 14, n. 4. This name was maintained by later Greek and Latin writers. See *ibid.*, Strabo, Bk. XV, Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13; Pliny, Bk. VI, c. 17 (21).

³ Francis Fernandez: b. at Huerta in the Diocese of Toledo, entered the Society of Jesus in 1570, at the age of 23. In 1574, he embarked for the East Indies with Father Alexander Valignano. After spending several years at Goa, as professor of Theology, he was sent to Bengal, where, having quickly mastered the language of the country, he was instrumental in bringing about many conversions. In consequence of a quarrel which broke out between the Portuguese and the Natives, he was ill-treated and thrown into prison at Chittagong, where he died on the 14th of Nov. 1602. He wrote a treatise on the principal truths of the Catholic Faith and a catechism in the form of a dialogue, both of which were translated into Bengali by Fr. Dominic de Sousa. du Jarric has inserted in his history a letter of his written from Dianga, on Dec. 22, 1599. (Tom. III, p. 828.) Cf. Sommervogel.

⁴ Dominic de Sousa: "born at Boeyro, Diocese of Braga, in 1555; was admitted to the Society in 1586; taught Grammar; went to India; came to Bengal in 1598. No trace of him being found in the records of 1609, it is possible that he died in 1608, though, on the other hand, he may be the Dominic de Sousa, of the Province of Entre Douro e Minho, Diocese of Braga, who died at Cochin in 1623, aged "65 years," 38 of which he had spent in the Society. Cf. Sommervogel; Revs. L. Besse, S. J. & H. Hosten, S. J., *List of Portuguese Jesuit Missionaries in Bengal and Burma (1576-1742)* in *Journal & Proceedings of the A. S. of B.*, Vol. VII, No. 2, Feb. 1911, p. 13.

⁵ Small Harbour or Porto Pequeno. "From the Jesuit letters of that time it must have been Kulpi or near it." Cf. H. Hosten, S. J., in *The Twelve Bhuiyars*, *op. cit.*, p. 442.

⁶ For an account of those pirates see the *Voyage of Pyrrard de Laval*, (Hakluyt edn.) by Albert Gray, Vol. I, p. 837.

They
encounter
great
dangers.

When they had left behind them the Island of Ceylon (*Ceilan*), and as they were opposite Negapatan, there arose an impetuous and very strong wind which seized the ship suddenly athwart (*à travers*) and struck the sails with such violence that it made her collapse on the side, so that she was very near to being engulfed in the water. She remained thus for half an hour bent on one side and taking water, so that those in the ship were greatly afraid lest she should sink altogether. Seeing themselves in such danger, each one betook himself to prayer, commending his soul to God and disposing himself by confession for a good death. Besides the particular vows,¹ made on that occasion, they made a public and common one, to consecrate and dedicate the fore-sail to the "Virgin Mary." For from the said sail depended all their hopes, as far as human help was concerned. Meanwhile, the wind blew with such violence and caused the waves to rise so high, that at every instant they thought they were about to be swallowed up in that deep watery abyss. They remained three full days in that anxiety. But, in the end, God sent them fair weather, with which they happily pursued their course as far as the mouth of the Ganges, where they encountered another great danger. For, at the mouth of that river, there are plenty of sand-banks which Seafarers call braces (*bras*), and which it is very dangerous to pass. Accordingly, for fear of running on those banks, they sailed with caution; but, having deviated a little from the channel, they met with the very danger they wished to avoid. However, God rescued them once more, so that they reached the small harbour eighteen days after their departure from Cochin.

Page 606.

They come
to the small
harbour and
thence to
Gullo in
Bengala.

From that place, they sailed eight days longer up the river, to reach Gullo,² which is a harbour some fifty leagues from the mouth of the Ganges and on the banks of that same river. The Portuguese have a colony (*peuplade*) there, inhabited by several of their nation. It has a very devout Church dedicated to Our Lady, to whom those of the ship had made a vow to consecrate the fore-sail, as has been said. So, having been saved, they brought to it the price of the sail, as they needed the latter, and the money would be as profitable, if not more, to the Church. The two Fathers, having reached that place, were received with great affection and rejoicing by the Portuguese, as well as by the Native Christians. They at once gave them two well-furnished houses for their lodging, and supplied them with whatever they needed. A great crowd of little children came even to the harbour to meet and welcome them, entreating them to instruct them, for

¹ Pyrard de Laval (Vol. II., p. 334), speaking of a vow made under similar circumstances, adds: "It is a custom of the Portuguese, when they are in peril, to make these vows, but the worst of it is that it makes them indolent and careless about working stoutly to save their lives."

² Gullo, i.e., Hugli.

they had no one to teach them, and so they were losing all their time in playing truant the whole day long and getting spoilt. The Fathers told them they had not much time to stay there, and that therefore they could not undertake to instruct them. But the children would not be denied their request, and they importuned them so much that they remained the whole day near them. In short they insisted / so much, that the Fathers were compelled to leave with them one of their attendants, who could write pretty well, and whom they put in charge of that school.

Page 607.

Method proper to instruct in a short time a whole population in the faith.

Meanwhile the two Fathers began to study Bengali (*la langue Bengaloise*). But they were much hampered, as there was no one to teach them; for those who knew that language did not know Portuguese and *vice versa*. At last, however, Father Fernandez composed in Portuguese a small treatise, in which he stated the principal truths of the Christian Faith, and confirmed them by refuting the opinions and superstitions of the Gentiles and Mahometans; and Father Sosa, his companion, had it translated into Bengali and used it very adroitly when he spoke to the Gentiles. Moreover, the same Father Fernandez composed a small catechism in the form of a dialogue which was also translated into Bengali, in order that the children coming to school might learn it by heart and afterwards teach it to the slaves, or male and female servants, in their own home, which they did with such fruit that, in a short time, all the people of that colony (*penplade*) had learned the Christian doctrine. The same Father preached every Sunday morning in the great Church,¹ while in the evening, his companion, Father Sosa, gave Catechism, and this was attended by such a concourse of people that the Church was always full.

The results they achieved among the Portuguese of Guilo.

The good which resulted from these and such like exercises was not small. Several made a good general confession of all their past life; many soldiers who up to that time had lived by pillage and theft, plundering all those who happened to sail up or down the river, were rescued from such a life of brigandage and began to lead a better life. Some were induced to give up the occasions of sin, and to dismiss the women whom they were using to evil purpose; others were made to marry those they were unwilling to put away; in short, one could notice in all a great improvement, and an earnest desire of working for their salvation.

A hospital is founded at their request.

However, from the moment they reached that place, their attention was chiefly drawn to the necessity of building a hospital. They saw the poor sick people, Christians as well as Gentiles, forsaken by all and expiring in the fields, where their corpses were torn to pieces and devoured by the wild beasts, which caused them great heart-rending. But those whose assistance was chiefly needed

¹ The expression 'great Church' leads us to conclude that there was at least one smaller Church.

to promote that good work, were for a time opposed to it. However, when they were shown in a sermon on works of mercy and almsgiving the need for a hospital in that place, they were so completely won over that, in a short time, a great sum of money was collected with which they bought in a very convenient spot a house all furnished, and supplied with everything necessary for one year. Two Stewards, a Portuguese and an Indian, were appointed, with equal powers to manage that establishment, and they were to be changed every month by persons of equal quality. During their stay, there died in that hospital some thirty poor patients; and most of them, Gentiles or Saracens, became Christians before leaving this world; there died, besides, several boys and girls below the age of ten, after having received Baptism, so that, in a short time, that hospital was for several the means of gaining eternal life. Before our Fathers left, the Parish-priest of the place, a man full of zeal for the salvation of souls, took charge of that hospital, and they hoped that thus, with the help of God, the work would go on for a longer time.

Page 508.

They start
from Gullo
to go to the
great
Harbour.

Having stayed from the end of May to the beginning of October, which is the end of winter¹ in that country, they set off for another place called the great Harbour, but not without great regret on the part of the inhabitants of Gullo, who plainly showed their sadness by the tears they shed at the departure of the Fathers, and by the prayers and entreaties with which they pressed them to stay longer with them, or at least to promise that they would return during Lent, offering to send them expressly a ship with whatever would be required to bring them back. But, as they did not know what business they might have to transact in the place they were going to by order of their Superiors, they did not dare promise anything, although they gave them good hopes of seeing them again on their return. They set sail therefore and made straight for the great harbour.

They stop on
their way in
the King-
dom of
Chandecan.

But, before reaching that place, they anchored on their way in the Kingdom of Chandecan, at another Portuguese station, because the King of Chandecan had invited the Fathers by letters, when they were still at Gullo, to come to his Kingdom. The Portuguese stationed there had also begged them very earnestly both by letters and messengers to come and visit them, the more so as for the last two years they had had no priest to say Mass for them, and administer the Sacraments. So, they went to them and were received with incredible joy. In the course of a month's stay, they heard the confessions of all, and reconciled them by the grace of God, although formerly they were, nearly all, in a state of discord and great dissension. Several dismissed their concubines, whilst others were lawfully married with them. They baptized here some two hundred persons, partly serfs and slaves

Page 509.

¹ Winter, in the sense of 'rainy season.'

of the Portuguese, partly independent and free men. People were much astonished to see that they did their work gratis, and would not even consent to receive wax-candles and some small presents, which they were wont to give on receiving Baptism. Several Indians, who had formerly embraced the Christian faith, but had afterwards run away from their masters into the country of the Infidels, being informed, by the rumour that had spread everywhere, of what the Fathers were doing, came to them to be reconciled to the Church, and they were with much kindness and charity admitted to the Sacrament of Penance. Those who happened to have brought their concubine with them were lawfully married, and their children were baptised.

The King of Chandecan gives them leave to build a Church and settle in his Kingdom.

The King of Chandecan, being apprised of their arrival, sent messengers immediately to welcome them in his name and had them brought to his palace, where he received them with great honour, and gave them great hopes that he would do, on behalf of the Christians, many things useful and profitable for the furtherance of the faith. When they had retired to their lodgings, he sent them, according to the custom of the country, a few presents, such as rice, butter, and some kids. Not to appear uncivil, they accepted a kid only, and sent back the rest, thanking him for the good feelings he showed towards them and alleging that they were not in need of so many provisions. Some time after, the King begged them to settle in his territory, and gave them letters-patent by which he assigned to them a certain sum of money to buy a plot of ground where they might erect a Church, and lands for the support of those who would be in charge of it, together with a house for them to live in. To this he added a great quantity of salt and fifty measures of wax, the whole amounting to a revenue of about six hundred crowns, or even more. Our Fathers selected a beautiful spot on the banks of the Ganges, to erect the Church, and build the house, where they could receive and lodge the Christians, who / land there from all parts. The King approved of their choice, and immediately ordered some Mogols and Patans (*Mogoles & Pataniens*), who occupied that place, to remove somewhere else. He further promised to have a Church built there at his own expense, which would be the finest in the whole Kingdom of Bengala. Moreover, he issued Royal letters, by which he gave them leave to preach the Gospel in his lands, and to baptize all those who wished to become Christians, together with several privileges for the benefit of the latter.

Page 610.

They decline his offer and why.

But, as the Fathers had not been commissioned by their Superiors to come to that place, they dared not promise to the King that they would come and stay. However, not to lose so good an occasion, seeing that our Lord had opened to them the door of that Kingdom to announce His holy faith, without their seeking it, they sought to confirm the King in his goodwill by explaining to him that

they had been charged by their Superiors to go and see how things stood at Siripur and Chatigan (two other Portuguese settlements situated near the great harbour), and that, having seen the state of affairs in those places, and informed their Superiors of everything, they would obey his commands and return as soon as possible to his Kingdom. They hoped that there would be a good harvest of souls, provided many workmen could be sent there to gather it in. For those people are very docile, and the country is so big that, to go from one end to the other, one has to navigate for 15 or 20 days before being able to come out of it. In the forests and woods they gather such quantities of beeswax that merchants export it to all parts of India. The spot itself is very convenient, as it lies nearly midway between the small and the great harbour, so that, with a house in each of those places, it will be possible to go very conveniently anywhere in that great Kingdom of Bengala.

They arrive at Siripur, a Portuguese fortress in Bengala.

Having therefore started from Chandecan, they arrived in the month of December at Siripur, which is a Portuguese station belonging to the great harbour, where they were received as if they had been angels sent from heaven, for the inhabitants of that place were much troubled and distressed, because a new Captain had, a short time before, arrived at the fortress¹ which they have there. He had been excommunicated with all his adherents by the Bishop of Cochín, and this had caused dissensions among that population. Although the Fathers had come with the determination of not interfering in that affair, they could not keep out of it altogether, for they had to answer those who consulted them on matters of conscience. But this offended the Captain, who had thought he could get rid of the censures he had incurred by asking their absolution, but they gave him to understand that he was mistaken.

[Doc. 1598.]

Page 611.

The Prince receives them well.

Soon after their arrival at Siripur, the Prince of that country, a Gentile named Cadaray,² sent for them. They went in company with some Portuguese and were received very politely. After conversing some time with them and declaring the great affection he bore them, he gave them some betel (*betel*) leaves to chew. They thanked him very earnestly for the kind feelings he entertained towards them.

He gives them permission to preach the Gospel in his territory.

Not satisfied with that, he allowed them to preach the Gospel throughout his territories, giving at the same time permission to his subjects to become Christians. Besides, he had letters-patent executed by which he granted them a yearly income of six hundred crowns, and asked them to look for a convenient place to build a Church, for he wished to provide everything necessary for its erection. At their request, he gave many privileges

¹ By 'fortress' understand 'a settlement.' The Portuguese never had anything like a fortress in Bengal.

² Cadaray was probably Kedar Rai, the Bhuiya of Siripur. Cf. Fr. H. Hosten, S. J., *The Twelve Bhuiyas of Bengal*, op. cit., p. 443.

to those who should become Christians, so that, with the help of God, they hoped to have in a short time many conversions of Infidels.

They also preached a few sermons to the Portuguese, which were well attended and followed with great attention; in short, they hoped to do much good among them. Certain Gentile Princes attracted by the fame of their preaching, sometimes came to the Church to hear them, and, although they were not altogether converted, they were however rapt in admiration on hearing the mysteries of our Faith, so that they esteemed and praised it very much, declaring that there was nothing so good as, or even comparable to, the commandments of the Christian law.

They arrive
at Ghatigan.

From Siripur, they passed to Chatigan, which is the name of the town situated at the great harbour. When they arrived there, they declared to the chief inhabitants of the town that the only reason of their coming was to administer the Sacraments, and preach the word of God both to the Portuguese and to the native Christians, and also to bring to the knowledge of the faith the Infidels they could win over. On hearing this, they all answered with one voice that nowhere in the Kingdom of Bengala could greater success be achieved for the conversion of the Infidels than in that place, and generally speaking in the lands of the King of Arracan and of the Mogos (*Moges*).¹ The king of Arracan had gone to war against Pegu, yet they were quite certain that, on his return, he would give them leave to preach the Gospel in his country, and that he would concede to them more favours than they had received from any other Prince or Lord of Bengala. So, at the beginning of 1599, three doors were open to the Gospel in that Kingdom. Father Nicholas Pimenta, on hearing such good news, sent two other Fathers, *viz.*, Fr. Melchior de Fonseca,² and Andrew Boyes,³ to help the two others in that holy enterprise. In the supplement to this history we shall, with the help of God, relate what they achieved later on in that country in the service of God.

Page 611.

St. Mary's College, Kurseong.

¹ The King of Arakan was called also King of the Mogos, or simply the Mogo.

² "Melchior Fonseca, must have arrived in Bengal in 1599, one of his letters being dated from Chandacan, January 20th, 1600. He died at Chandacan on Jan. 1st, 1603. Born at Lihahares (Portugal), in 1554; admitted in 1573; sent to India in 1595, already a priest (*Francis*); Minister 11 years, Socius to the Provincial. Cf. du Jarric and Sommervogel, Vols. III and IX, col. 331; da Camara Manoel, p. 15." Cf. Revs. L. Besse, S. J., and H. Hosten, S. J., in *List of Portuguese Jesuits*, *op. cit.*, p.

³ "Andrew Boyes: a letter of his, dated Siriam, in Pegu, March 28th, 1600, is found in *Copia d'una del P. Nicola Pimenta Visitatore de la C. di G. nell' India Orientale* Roma, 1601, 8vo., pp. 80, 83. Cf. Sommervogel, *Bibli. de la C. de J.*, Vols. II & VIII, col. 1896. Born at Messina in 1569; admitted in 1585, taught Humanities; a missionary in 1600-06, Procurator of the Province of Cochín in 1606-10; was 7 years in the Mission of Moges (this means probably Bengal, 1600-06), and died in Malabar in 1624. He had come to India in 1597, not yet a priest (*Francis*). His arrival is noted only under 1602 in da Camara Manoel's list. *Misales dos Jesuitas no Oriente*, Lisboa, 1894, p. 152." Cf. Revs. L. Besse, S. J., & H. Hosten, S. J., *List of Portuguese Jesuits*, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

[The End.]

Materials for the History of Calcutta Streets and Houses, 1786—1834, No. II.

No. 1427.—¹ A MEMORIAL of an Assignment by Deed of Conveyance made the 31st October 1787, BETWEEN the Reverend John Zachariah Kiernander of the Town of Calcutta in the Province of Bengal, Clerk on the one part, and the Reverend David Brown of said place, Clerk, William Chambers and Charles Grant of same place, Squires, of the other part. WHEREAS the said John Zachariah Kiernander, having come to this country by the direction and desire of the Society in Britain Established for Promoting Christian Knowledge to preach the Gospel *according to the Protestant faith*,* did soon after his arrival, in order the better to further the purposes of his Mission, build and erect at his own expense a Church in Calcutta for the celebration of Divine worship † according to Instruction of Youth, which Church with the burying ground thereunto belonging was afterwards consecrated to the service of God by the said John Zachariah Kiernander and has ever since been used for Divine Worship according to the protestant faith; and WHEREAS the said John Zachariah Kiernander being now far advanced in years, and the allowance for his support formerly extended to him by the said Society for Promoting Christian knowledge having been for a long time past withheld, he is unable to fulfil the duties and defray the Expenses attending the maintenance and support of the said Church; and WHEREAS the said John Zachariah Kiernander, from a zeal to promote the purposes and objects of his Mission, being earnestly desirous that the aforesaid Establishment should not be abandoned or neglected, and for the other considerations hereinafter mentioned, has agreed to transfer and convey the said Church School House and Burying Ground to the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant for the uses, intents and purposes herein after particularly expressed and set forth; NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the aforesaid intentions and agreements and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand Sicca Rupees Lawful Money of Bengal aforesaid to be paid him the said John Zachariah Kiernander by the said David Brown, William Chambers

* The words italicised form no part of the official title of the Society.

† Some words have been omitted by the official copyist.

and Charles Grant in manner hereinafter mentioned, and in further consideration of the sum of Five Sicca Rupees lawful money as aforesaid to him the said John Zachariah Kiernander in hand paid by the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the said John Zachariah Kiernander hath bargained sold assigned transferred and set over aliened released and confirmed and doth by these presents sell assign transfer alien release and confirm unto the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant, all and singular, the said Church built and erected in Calcutta aforesaid and situated near the Great Tank in the said Town commonly called the English Mission Church of the Reverend Mr. Kiernander, with the Furniture, Organ, Clerk, Bell and every other appurtenant thereof and the whole Collections made therein; and also the School House adjacent thereto and burying ground thereunto belonging and the piece or parcel of ground in which the said Church or School House are erected and to the same contiguous (*sic*) of and belonging to and all outhouses thereunto belonging, and all Right Title Interest claims property or possession of the said John Zachariah Kiernander in or to the same or any part thereof or the use or occupancy thereof, together with the Pottah Title Deeds Writings and Securities of and concerning the same; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant and their successors and assigns; and in consideration of the forward assignment and conveyance, they the said David Brown, William Chambers, and Charles Grant for themselves their successors and assigns DO, each and every one of them DOETH, thereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said John Zachariah Kiernander as follows, *Vizt*: that they shall and will support and maintain the said Church and pay and defray the several expenses and charges attending the same in servants wages and the repairs that may from time to time be necessary to the same according to their discretion, and also that they will provide a Portuguese Pastor for the Celebration of Divine Service to the Portuguese Congregation who assemble in the said Church and for every other duty usual and requisite therein and that the said David Brown, while his health and convenience permits, shall and will perform Divine Service to the English Congregation of the said Church and every other duty incumbent as the Clergyman thereof, and that in case of sickness or any other cause, the said David Brown should be unable to carry on and punctually perform Divine Service and the other duties so incumbent on him, they the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant shall to the utmost of their power always provide another person or persons as from time to time occasion shall be for providing the said duties incumbent on him the said David Brown and carrying on the Service of the said Church as aforesaid; AND

FURTHER that they the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant and their Successors and Assigns shall and will pay and allow yearly and every year to the said John Zachariah Kiernander the sum of Two Thousand Rupees for and during the term of five years to be paid and payable at the expiration of each year from the date hereof, and that if the [collections] of the said Church shall be inadequate for the purposes aforesaid that they the said Daniel Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant and their Successors shall and will defray the surplus out of their own private funds and estate; and further that they will attend to the security and appropriation of such legacies and sums of money as may have been, or may hereafter be given and set apart for the maintenance and support of the said Church according to the direction and appointment of the Donors thereof; and moreover that the said Church and Burying Ground shall continue and remain for the purposes to which the same were consecrated, and shall not be converted or applied to any secular use or purpose whatsoever; and lastly the said John Zachariah Kiernander DOth thereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant, their Successors, and Assigns, that he the said John Zachariah Kiernander shall not perform any of the duties of the said Church nor in the least interfere therein without being previously called upon by said David Brown, William Chambers, and Charles Grant, their Successors or Assigns to perform the same, and it is hereby agreed by and between the parties to such presents that whatsoever fees shall or may accrue or arise from Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals and collections in the said Church that the amount of such fees shall go to the fund and be appropriated to the support of the said Church and the purpose thereof; and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the said Parties to such presents that in case of the death of either David Brown, William Chambers and Charles Grant their, or either of their, departure from this Country, they shall be entitled to name by will or Deed of Assignment a successor each for himself who upon such nomination shall undertake the Duties and be subject to the covenants and agreements herein expressed and contained in the same manner to all intents and purpose as if he or they were herein named and inserted as party or parties to such presents. In WITNESS whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals: which said indenture is witnessed by Henry Swinhoe and Robert William Kiernander.

Registered this 1st day of November, 1787.

EDWARD TIRETTA,
Registrar.

No. 1430, 1st June, 1787.—Relates to a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 11 cottas) in the Loll Bazar mortgaged on 15th March, 1786 by Charles

Crommelin to Charles Weston, C. Crommelin having borrowed from Brindabun Bysack Ct. Rs. 19,860-14-0, the former mortgages the said property to the latter. [See Nos. 1206 and 1207].

No. 1431, 4th and 5th October, 1787.—The Reverend John Zachariah Kiernander mortgages to Mathew Leslie of Chittra for Sa. Rs. 16,000, a new built upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas 5½ cottas) "in Bobanypore adjoining to the Great Garden of the said John Zachariah Kiernander and bounded as follows, on the east by the garden of the said John Zachariah Kiernander, on the south by the said garden, on the west by the garden of the said John Zachariah Kiernander, and the high road leading from Chouringhee to Russa Pugla, and on the north by a new road leading to the ground of Richard Johnson, Esq.;" and also the dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 16 cottas and 6 chittacks) the property of R. W. Kiernander "bounded on the south by the great road leading from the Hospital to the English Burying Ground, to the east by an avenue commonly called or known by the name of Vansittart's Avenue, on the north by a new built house belonging the said Robert William Kiernander, and to the west by one other brick house belonging to the said Robert William Kiernander."

No. 1436, 10th and 11th October, 1787.—William Barton and Harriett, his wife, sell to William Chambers and William Johnson for Sa. Rs. 8,000 two lower-roomed buildings and a piece of ground (1 biga 2 cottas), formerly the property of Philip Milner Dacres "on the great road leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade," and bounded "by the said road on the west, by the garden and ground of the said William Chambers on the north, on the east by the dwelling house now or late the property of the said Philip Milner Dacres."

No. 1437, 8th November, 1789.—Robert William Kiernander mortgages to Charles Grant, for Sa. Rs. 26,153-14-3, a large new upper-roomed house lying "on the south-west corner of his the said Robert William Kiernander's estate, on or near the great road leading from Calcutta to Russa Puglah; together with the piece or parcell of ground on which the same is erected and built containing three bigas and three cottas (be the same more or less) having to the southward thereof the great road leading from the Race Course to the Boitacconah, on the northward thereof a spot of vacant ground belonging to the said Robert William Kiernander, on the eastward a new three story house and premises lately erected and built and belonging to the said Robert William Kiernander, and on the westward by the public road leading from Calcutta to Russa Puglah, and also the said new three story messuage tenement or dwelling house of him the said Robert William Kiernander in the above description mentioned and situated immediately to the eastward of land adjoining to the above new pucca built

upper-roomed house, message or tenement, and ground (2 bigas 10 cottas and 7 chittacks).

No. 1438, 1st and 2nd July, 1787.—John Zachariah Kiernander and Robert William Kiernander mortgage for Sa. Rs. 23,513 to Stephen Fivey an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 13 cottas and 1 chittack) in Dhee Birjee "bounded on the east by the avenue formerly belonging to Mr. Vansittart, on the west and north by some ground belonging to Robert William Kiernander, and on the south by the upper-roomed house belonging to Robert William Kiernander;" and an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 16 cottas and 9 chittacks) in Dhee Birjee, "bounded on the east by the avenue of trees formerly belonging to Mr. Vansittart, on the west by a new built house belonging to Robert William Kiernander, on the north by some ground belonging to Mr. Robert William Kiernander, and on the south by the public road leading from the Hospital to the Burial Ground;" and also three lower-roomed houses and ground (18 cottas) in a lane "commonly called or known by the name of Marry Jaunnee Gully," bounded on the east by an upper-roomed house in the possession of Mr. Maholin, on the west by an upper-roomed house belonging to Mr. Hammond, on the north by a house belonging to Mr. Hannell, and on the south by an upper-roomed house belonging to Mr. Henry Swinhoe."

No. 1441, 3rd September, 1787.—The Rev. John Zachariah Kiernander mortgages to Charles Weston on behalf of certain persons for Ct. Rs. 30,000, an upper-roomed house, garden, (35 bigas) in Bobanneypoor and Chukera Bair, "situate to the south of Sir Robert Chambers his Garden House."

No. 1442.—Patta from the Collector (A. Seton) to J. Z. Kiernander for 17 bigas 3 cottas of ground in Dhee Bowanneypoor, dated 11th April, 1783.

No. 1443.—Patta for 20 bigas and 17 cottas to J. Z. Kiernander for ground in Dhee Chuckerbair, dated 11th April, 1783.

No. 1445, 14th March, 1787.—Relates to Edward Tiretta's house, in the Loll Bazar, late belonging to Stephen Shea, deceased, and ground (18 cottas 8 chittacks) "bounded on the north by a road or passage leading to another spot of grand belonging to the said Edward Tiretta, on the south by an house and premises belonging to Gotlieb Krawl, on the east by the aforesaid spot of ground belonging to the said Edward Tiretta, on the west by the road or highway leading to Chitpore," and also the ground (6 bigas 8 cottas) "called Bogden's Garden "formerly the Company's *comar* ground." E. Tiritetta mortgages the property to Charles Weston for Sa. Rs. 20,000.

No. 1448, 10th November, 1787.—Philip Milner Dacres sells to Gunganarain Doss for Ct. Rs. 20,000 a dwelling house and ground (4 bigas and 10 cottas) bounded on the north by a house occupied by John Bayne, on the south by a house occupied by Herbert Harris, on the east by a house

occupied by Richard Birch, and on the west by a lane leading from the said dwelling-house.

No. 1452, 17th November, 1787.—John Zachariah Kiernander mortgages to Bernard McCullum of Dacca for Sa. Rs. 18,900 property previously mortgaged to Charles Weston, *viz.*, an upper-roomed house and ground (37 bigas and 15 cottas), "bounded on the west by the public road leading to Russa Puglah, to the north by the new road made by Richard Johnson, Esq., to the east by an open paddy field belonging to several riots and to the south by a Garden formerly belonging to several riots and to Zamindar Gorbey, but now in the possession of Mrs. Lucy Morris and some riots."

No. 1453, 21st February, 1787.—J. Z. and R. W. Kiernander mortgage to Frederick Deather for Sa. Rs. 10,623 four bigas and sixteen cottas of ground "having on the south thereof the Mission Burial Ground commonly called or known by the name of Kiernander's Burial Ground, on the west thereof a small road, on the north one other small road, and on the east a "garden belonging to a Black Man," and also three other pieces of ground "situate on the Chouringee Road," and adjoining property of R. W. Kiernander.

No. 1454, 18th January, 1785.—Patta granted by John Scott, Collector, to R. W. Kiernander for 23 bigas and 12 cottas of land in Dhee Birjee, formerly the property of George Vansittart, Esq.

No. 1455, 10th October 1787.—Relates to an upper-roomed house and ground (3 bigas 6 cottas) near the Riverside, bounded on the east by the road from the Old Fort to Bucksee Goddee Bridge, on the west by the River, on the north by the property of the late Col. S. Hampton, and on the south by the Buxey Connah. This was formerly the property of G. Gardner, and was seized and sold by Edmund Morris, Sheriff of Calcutta, who sells the same to Anthony Lambert for Sa. Rs. 33,500.

No. 1456, 24th November, 1787.—Anthony Lambert mortgages the property defined in No. 1455 to Jonathan Duncan, for Sa. Rs. 26,000.

No. 1459, 7th December, 1787.—Relates to 840 bigas of land in the pergana Mograh "heretofore the property of Samuel Touchet deceased, Peter Speke, and Joseph Hodgson, deceased." Herbert Harris mortgages the same to Edward Ephraim Pote of Patna as better security for a sum of Ct. Rs. 50,000 which he the former owes to the latter.

No. 1461, 15th December, 1787.—James Taylor mortgages to Joseph Ward for Sa. Rs. 6,000 a lower-roomed house and ground (8 bigas and 16 cottas) "bounded on the west by the high road leading from the Boitacannah to the English Burying Ground, on the south by a Garden belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, and on the north by a piece of ground called the Nabob's Garden."

No. 1462.—Bond registered 25th December, 1787.—As security for a loan of Sa. Rs. 8,000, John Zachariah Kiernander assigns to James Broders an upper-roomed house occupied by Anthony Bernard, in 4 bigas and 9 cottas of ground, "opposite to Mr. Charles Short's new Bazar, bounding to the southward to the public road leading to the Burial Ground and to northward a publick lane." ["As I have received no copper money, I also agree in return not to pay any copper money."]

No. 1464, 30th November and 1st December, 1787.—Relates to buildings and godowns "at the corner of a street in Calcutta aforesaid formerly called the Post Office Street and abutting to the north on a piece of ground on which the church is now erecting which said premises were lately in the tenure or occupation of the said Messrs. James Mann, Thomas Forrest and William Corben and were formerly part of the estate of Colonel John Fortnam deceased." John Bridges Redpath and Joseph Brown, trustees of James Mann, Thomas Forrest, and William Corben, Shopkeepers, mortgage the property to John Garstin, Captain in the Company's Military Service, for Sa. Rs. 5,740.

No. 1465, 22nd and 23rd July, 1787.—Relates to a dwelling house and ground (31 bigas 18 cottas) "at Moochee Collah upon the bank of the River Houghly about three miles distance southward of Calcutta," bound "on the west by a Garden House commonly called and known by the name of Eziumlabe the property of Henry Vansittart, Esq., on the east by a house and premisses formerly the property of Alexander Grant, Esq., now in the occupation of William Burke, on the north by the River Houghly, and on the south partly by the ground lately belonging to the said Henry Vansittart and partly by the said high road from Calcutta, Cuthbert Fenwick, Commander of the Ship *Success Galley*, sells the same to Henry Chichey Plowden for Sa. Rs. 17,000, to be held on trust by Charles Barber, for the said H. C. Plowden, Junior Merchant.

No. 1466, 14th and 15th December, 1787.—Relates to house and land (2 bigas 19 cottas) property held by John Prinsep under a patta from the Company, dated 21st August, 1786, at the yearly quit rent of Sa. Rs. 8-13 gn. 12 [buildings erected by J. Prinsep] and now partly in the tenure or occupation of Phineas Hall, Esq., Barrister-at-law, at the yearly rent of Sa. Rs. 4,000, and the remainder in the tenure or occupation of the Hon. Company at the monthly rate of Sa. Rs. 20, "bounded on the north by the house of Thomas Calvert, Esq., on the east by the public road leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the west by the house belonging to John Lewis Auriol in the occupation of William Honeycomb gentleman, and on the south in part by the street or lane called Larkins Lane partly by two Bearears (*sic*) houses the property of Charles Barber and the Kiernander by a

godown or warehouses.....the property of the said John Lewis Auriol aforesaid." John Prinsep, having received from John Burgh and Charles Barber Ct. Rs. 50,000 upon agreement to repay the same in England, after the expiration of six months, on the presentation of thirteen different Bills of Exchange, mortgages the said property to J. Burgh and C. Barber. The parties interested are :—

Ensign Dennis Weldon.	John Buller.
Robert Collins.	Andrew Laurie.
John Maguire.	Lieut. Thomas Jaffray.
Lieut. Thomas Polhill.	Charles Lynd.
Daniel Thomas Baldwin.	Edward Ephraim Pote.
Charles Barber.	

VOLUME VII.

No. 1472, 2nd January, 1788.—Relates to an upper-roomed house, shop, etc., in Post Office Street, bounded on the north by a street leading to the river, on the east by a house and premisses belonging to Sir Robert Chambers and which is or lately was in the occupation of Warren Hastings, Esq., on the west by the Post Office Street aforesaid....." John More and John Lacey, being unable to discharge a debt of Sa. Rs. 25,000, mortgage the property for that sum to Anthony Bernard.

No. 1478, 12th and 13th August, 1785.—Hugh Darley and Ann, his wife sell to John Fulton for Sa. R. 10,000 buildings and ground (1 biga 1 cotta and 4 chittacks) "bounded on the west by the high road or street leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the south by a lane leading to the eastward past the house of Mr. William Chambers, on the east by the house and ground occupied by Mr. Droz, and on the north by a road leading to the said house of the said Mr. Droz. This was formerly the property of Richard Johnson and was sold by him to Mr. Petrie, and by Mr. Petrie to Mr. Perreau, and by the latter to H. Darley.

No. 1479, 2nd January, 1788.—John Fulton mortgages the property defined in No. 1478 to Alexander Colvin for Ct. Rs. 48,940-12-7. [Droz's house is described as now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Grindall].

No. 1488, 13th November, 1787.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to the Reverend William Johnson for Sa. Rs. 1,00,000 the property defined in No. 1445, and also Tiretta's Bazar [Bogdens Garden]; and also 2 bigas and 9 cottas formerly belonging to Annunderam Mullick in the Lall Bazar; and also the house and ground (4 bigas) with a tank lately belonging to Jeremiah Baker and in being the Lall Bazar; [including apparently the ground of "the Hurrinbury"].

No. 1493, 6th June, 1786.—By annexe to deed Madun Gopaul, for Sa. Rs. 5, releases William Stone from the mortgage on property in Council House Street, three cottas, bounded on the east by the house of W. Stone, on the west by the street, on the north by a godown belonging to the house of Col. Allen Macpherson.

No. 1494, 18th February, 1788.—Thomas Barber, in consideration of a payment made to him of Sa. Rs. 12,000 releases to Samuel Hick, Executor of the Estate of Col. S. Hampton, 5 cottas and $8\frac{1}{4}$ chittacks, of ground and buildings on the same, bounded on the west by the River, on the south by a piece of ground belonging to George Casey, and on the north by Old Custom House Gaut.

No. 1495, 31st January and 1st February, 1788.—Richard Johnson sells to Thomas Henry Davies, for Sa. Rs. 45,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, and ground (1 biga 17 cottas) "to the eastward of the great road leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade and exactly the east side of the Governor-General's House, and bounded on the east in part by the ground and premises belonging to Francis Xavier Gomes and in part by the house and premises of the late Mr. John Limberg, on the west by the great road which leads from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the north in part by the ground and premises belonging to Nilmony and Bustom Doss Mullick, and in part by the house and premises of Mrs. Robertson, on the south by the great road running east and west with the Esplanade."

No. 1496, 15th and 16th June, 1787.—Memorial of Nomination of new trustees by Richard Barwell, Relates to

1. "Two several pieces of ground and situate and lying and being on the north side of the Great Tank in the town of Calcutta containing by estimation 16 begahs 17 cottahs and 8 chittacks as the same two several pieces or parcels of land are therein described to be lying and being intersected by the Great Road leading from Holwell's Monument by the south front of the Court House to the Salt Water Lake and bounded to the eastward by a road running parallel with the west front of the Court House, to the westward by the road running parallel to the walls of the Old Fort, to the southward by a road of fifteen feet leading from the north-east angle of the railing of the Great Tank towards the Old Fort, and to the northward by a road leading from the south railing of the Playhouse by the house there in occupation of James Huigguns (*sic*) a Merchant to the China Bazar, AND ALSO all that row or range of buildings there lately erected and built upon the most northern of the two said several pieces of land containing nineteen messuages or tenements or separate sets of apartments with the out

houses and offices thereunto belonging, then let or rented to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," at a monthly rent of Arcot Rs. 200 per each set of apartments.

2. "The house and grounds (274 bigas 10 cottas) at Kidderpore in Maiyerrah pergunnah, 'where the said Richard Barwell then resided and have been acquired by him at different times by purchase from sundry persons,' bounded 'to the east by the road leading from the house then of Richard Barwell to Belvidere House and the Northern Bridge leading thereto which said road is therein described to be part and parcel of the same 274 begahs and 10 cottas of land, to the north by the canal nullah or navigable river called Tollies Canal, to the west by the Great Road called or known by the name of Ommichunuds' (*sic*) Road leading over Surman's Bridge, and to the south by the land of James Peter Auriol, Esq.'"

James Barwell is nominated a trustee in place of Sir Elizah Impey. A power of attorney is granted to John Shore and Joseph Price to register the deed. The document is registered 23rd February, 1788.

No. 1497, 13th and 14th June, 1785.—William Bondfield, Manuel De Cruz and Lewis De Costa, executors of the will of Henrietta Griffiths, for Sa. Rs. 12,000 sell to Michael Derozio a lower-roomed house and ground (7 bigas 15 cottas) at the Bread and Cheese Bungalow, bounded "on the west by the high road leading from the Boitakhannah to the English Burying Ground, on the north by the high road leading from the Boitakhannah to Baliagaut, on the east by a piece of ground and premises the property of Mr. Luard, and on the south by a spot or piece of ground devised by the said Henrietta Griffiths in and by her last will and testament for erecting a Chapel thereon for the use of the Roman Catholic Religion."

No. 1502, 29th February and 1st of March, 1788.—Patrick Cantwell sells to Daniel Stuart and Joseph Cooper, for Sa. Rs. 18,000, houses and land (13 cottas and 9 chittacks) formerly the property of James Gallaway, then of William Johnson (Merchant), and purchased from the latter by P. Cantwell.

No. 1504, 30th September and 1st October, 1782.—Relates to an upper-roomed dwelling-house in the Loll Bazar heretofore the property of Messieurs Shrimpton, Tolfrey and Naylor and sold under order of the Supreme Court on the effects of James Ogden by the Sheriff to Robert Robertson and also to an upper-roomed house and ground, near Champaul Gaut and "directly and fronting the New Fort and the next house adjoining to the house known by the name of Mr. Massey's, formerly the property of the said James Ogden and afterwards sold by the Sheriff at a public outcry

to Rampersaud Chaund. Richardson McVeagh and Robert Robertson make over the property to William Martin for Sa. Rs. 9,000.

No. 1507, 14th and 15th February, 1788.—Charles Wyatt of Chouringee, Lieut. of "Engineers" and "Charlotte," his wife, to sell James Augustus Grant of the City of Benaras, for Sa. Rs. 36,000, a dwelling-house and six bigas of grounds at Chiringee "bounded on the east by land and buildings belonging to Charles Child and William Camac, Esq., on the west by a high road running north and south and land and buildings of Mark Wood, Esq., on the north by the estate and premises of John Bristow, Esq., and on south by another new built messuage and the land of the said Charles Wyatt." The property was part of the estate of C. Short purchased from his executors (Henry Vansittart and John Dynely) by C. Wyatt.

No. 1508, 1st and 2nd June, 1784.—William Williams, Auctioneer, sells to Thomas Barton, Cooper, for Sa. Rs. 11,000 an upper-roomed house and shop in the Cossitullah Bazar, bounded on the south by the premises of the late Robert Robertson, cabinet maker, purchased from Robertson by Edward Brampton, Attorney-at-Law and at present occupied by him, on the north by a lane leading from the Cossitullah Bazar to the back of Joseph Sherburne's Bazar, on the east by several Bengal houses, and on the west by the public road.

No. 1515, 25th August, 1787.—William Williams mortgages to Lieut. William Massey Baker, for Sa. Rs. 8,000:—

- (1) Five cottas and 12 chittacks of land formerly in the tenure or occupation of Colonel John Fortnam and afterwards in the tenure or occupation of the late Robert Robertson, cabinet maker, "at the west end of the long range of godowns adjoining to the southward of the Old Burying Ground."
- (2) The dwelling-house built by Col. Fortnam, sold by auction to R. Robertson on 20th November, 1776.
- (3) Pucca built stables, bounded on the east by the Old Burying Ground, on the north and west sides by the public road leading from the late "Mr. Whittet's Europe shop and on the south by Robertson's house, which last premises were, after Robertson's death sold at public outcry to Wm. Williams.

No. 1516, 18th and 19th September, 1787.—Relates to 5 cottas and 12 chittacks of land formerly occupied by Colonel John Fortnam and sold to Robert Robertson (as in No. 1515) with buildings erected on the same, John Casey Executor of, and Ann widow of the late Robert Robertson and wife of William Townsend Jones sell the same to William Williams, for Sa. Rs. 14,750.

No. 1522, 14th and 15th March, 1788.—Relates to a large upper-roomed

dwelling-house and ground (10 bigas 6 cottahs and 3 chittacks) in Dhee Birjee and Chowkerber near Calcutta, "bounded to the eastward by the Garden formerly the property of George Vansittart, Esq., and then late the property of John Dyneley, Esq., and then the property of John Bristow, Esq., in whose possession the same were; to the southward by the road leading from the public road which bounded the Esplanade towards the said upper-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, to the westward by a road running from north to south joining the road leading [to] the Cheringey Bungalows towards the Burying Ground and the road leading from the public road which bounds the Esplanade to the said upper-roomed messuage and tenement or dwelling house, and to the northward by the ground of the late Charles Short, Esq., which road forming such boundaries to the southward and westward were to be and remain for the use of the said Joseph Sherburne." On 31st May and 1st of June 1785 Joseph Bernard Smith and Rose, his wife, sold the property to Joseph Sherburne. William Wodsworth purchases the property from J. Sherburne for Sa. Rs. for Ct. Rs. 40,000.

No. 1534, 15th March, 1786.—Relates to a lower-roomed house and ground (9 bigas) bounded on the east by Minonear Cawn's property and a house the property of General Stibbard (*sic*), on the west by the high road commonly called the Chowringhy Road, on the north by the high road commonly called the Durhumtulloh Road, on the south of Minonear Cawn's ground. Under authority of a writ of *feri facias*, Stephen Cassan, Sheriff of Calcutta, sells the property at outcry to Okkoor Mannah for Sa. Rs. 20,600.

No. 1535, 12th and 13th May, 1786.—Okkoor Mannah sells the property defined in No. 1534 to William Smoult for Sa. Rs. 30,600.

No. 1536, 29th and 30th April, 1788.—Wm Smoult sells the property defined in No. 1534 for Sa. Rs. 30,600 to Ramgovind Mitter.

No. 1537, 2nd May, 1788.—Ramgovind Mitter mortgages the property defined in No. 1534 to Charles Grant for Ct. Rs. 17,844.

No. 1538, 10th May, 1788.—Ramgovind Mitter further mortgages the property defined in No. 1534 to John Rotton for Sa. Rs. 9,200.

No. 1539, 6th May, 1798.—Relates to an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (7 cottas) bounded on the north by the premises late of Joynarain Gosaul and now of Ramrotton Tagore and lately occupied by Henry Robertson, on the east by those of lately occupied by John Fergusson and now the property of Thos. Graham, Robert Graham and John Moubray, on the south by those belonging to Wm. Dunkin and occupied by Mr. Gordon, the printer, and on the west by the public road "leading from the Old Fort to the Great Bazar. This was formerly the property of Samuel Montaigut, late of Sirampur, and was acquired on the 23rd and 24th July, 1781 by the Trustees of a Society for the Assurance and Insurance of Ships, etc., at sea

or going to sea; and also 2 bigas 13 cottas and 12 chittacks of ground and the house erected thereon by John Fergusson, which house is bounded on the east by a dwelling-house heretofore the estate of one William Swallow deceased; and also a house and ground (1 biga and 2 cottas) formerly the property of Charles Weston on the west side of the China Bazar purchased by Messrs. Graham, Wm. Crommelin and Moubray on 6th December, 1786, when the property was sold by the Sheriff in consequence of a case in which Wm. Smoult was plaintiff and Wm. Townsend Jones, the owner, defendant. Thos. and R. Graham and John Moubray mortgage the properties for Sa. Rs. 44,000 to Major Mark Wood.

No. 1541, 14th May, 1788.—Meer Mahomed Saheb mortgages to John Brindzen for Sa. Rs. 4,000 an upper-roomed house bounded on the north by the Durrumtuloh Road and on the east by the ground of Meer Mahomed Maneer.

No. 1543, 1st January, 1788.—Thomas Syars Driver mortgages to William Finney for Sa. Rs. 11,200 an upper-roomed house inhabited by James Grant and ground (16 cottas) near the Jaun Bazar, bounded on the south by an upper-roomed house belonging to Colonel Pearse, on the west by the Chowringhee Road, and on the north by a house belonging to Ghole Mahomed.

No. 1546, 3rd and 4thth June, 1787.—John Thos. Atkinson mortgages to Solomon Hamilton for Sa. Rs. 30,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (17 cottas 3 chittacks) bounded on the south by the public road and Writers' Buildings, on the west partly by the premisses lately in the possession of Patrick Cantwell but now of Messieurs Stewart & Cooper and partly by those of S. Hamilton and occupied by Dr. Robertson, on the north by the compound and offices of the last mentioned house, and on the east by the offices of S. Hamilton.

No. 1556, 5th July, 1788.—Nicholas Charles mortgages to Godlieb Crakley for Sa. Rs. 3,000 ground at Dhee Birjee Panchan Gong near Calcutta (17 bigas 14 cottas and 8 chittacks) with a lower-roomed house thereon, bounded on the south by the great road running from the bridge at the entrance of the Russa Puglah Road, east towards the Boitakconnah, on the west by the Russa Puglah Road, on the south and east by basti.

No. 1558, 30th June, 1788.—Charles Crommelin Jr. mortgages to Lieut. Patrick Stewart for Ct. Rs. 15,000 an upper-roomed house, shops, etc., and ground (2 bigas 11 cottas) in the Lull Bazar, previously (15th March, 1788) mortgaged by C. Crommelin to Charles Weston.

No. 1561, 23rd May, 1788.—Lieut. Chas. Wyatt and Charlotte, his wife, sell to John Joys and Lieut. Wm. Golding, for Sa. Rs. 33,900 a dwelling-house and ground (6 bigas 14 cottas) bounded on the south by the

Rev. J. Z. Kiernander's property and a public road leading from the great Cheringee Road, on the west by "Mrs. Harrington's property, late Mr. Gladwin's, and a new road intersecting the South Road," and on the east "by three lots of ground, the property of the Reverend William Kiernander Junior," and on the north by the property of the Vendor.

No. 1562, 17th and 18th June, 1788.—John Joys and Lieut. Wm. Golding for Sa. Rs. 26,000, sell the property defined in No. 1561, to Stephen Mathews, Surgeon.

No. 1563, 10th and 11th April, 1788.—Mathew Ford sells to Elizabeth, widow of Edmund Bradford, of the City of London for Sa. Rs. 4,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (14 cottas) near Chand Paul Gaut, formerly the property of James Ogden and then in the possession of Hugh Darley, and then in that of Jas. Dunkin.

No. 1567, 23rd and 24th July, 1788.—Ed. Tiretta mortgages to George Reed the properties defined in No. 1488 for Sa. Rs. 10,000.

No. 1568, 16th August, 1788.—Narris Johannes mortgages to Samuel Hall for Current Rs. 6,000, houses and ground (13 cottas 12 chittacks) near the River and formerly belonging to Marry Barclay and Col. S. Hampton.

No. 1570, 22nd August, 1788.—Joseph Bernard mortgages to Wm. Smoult for Sa. Rs. 2,000 a lower-roomed dwelling-house in Dhee Birjee and ground (4 bigas), bounded on the north by the Garden House of Burgh and Barber, on the south by the house of Mons. Ponchelet, on the east by ground belonging to Mr. Camac, and on the west by the high road fronting Mr. Boileau's house.

No. 1575, 1st and 2nd July, 1788.—Wm. Smoult sells to Solomon Hamilton for Sa. Rs. 4,500 an upper-roomed house and ground (5 bigas 13 cottas and 9 chittacks) in Dhee Birjee, bounded on the east by the avenue formerly belonging to Mr. Vansittart, on the north and south by properties of R. W. Kiernander, and on the west by a highway.

No. 1578, 12th September, 1788.—Christoper Dexter mortgages to Samuel Hick for Sa. Rs. 3,500 a dwelling-house and horse corn mill and ground (1 biga and 7 cottas) in Nole Pookoor Gully, to the westward of Jas. Miller's house, to the eastward of John Andrew's house, to the northward of Mr. Meredith's Livery Stables and southward of the aforesaid Gully.

No. 1580, 24th June, 1788.—Wm. Burke sells to William Harper for Sa. Rs. 20,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (40 bigas) at Kiderpore bounded on the west by a garden and grounds in the tenure of Captain Plowden, on the east by a garden and ground the property of Kissenchunder Gosaul now tenanted by Wm. Camac, on the south by a publick road, and on the north by the River.

No. 1581, 3rd and 4th October 1788.—Ramgovind Mitter mortgages to Mark Wood for Ct. Rs. 20,000 the property defined in No. 1534.

No. 1582, 3rd and 4th October, 1788.—William Higgs, for Sa. Rs. 7,500, mortgages to Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 4 chittacks), bounded on the north by a small street leading from the Old Court House to the Radha Bazar, on the east by a piece of ground belonging to Bibi Mallsse, on the south by the high road or street leading from the Monument to the Boitaconnah, and on west by a small street which separates the house under negotiation from the Court House.

No. 1596, 18th November, 1788.—Henry Pinnetz mortgages to Samuel Hick, the executor of Col. Samuel Hampton for Sa. Rs. 3,600 an upper and a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (16 cottas), bounded on the east by the premises of Mr. Griffiths, on the north by the house and ground of Mr. Wm. Larkins, and on the south by a house and ground formerly belonging S. Hampton.

No. 1597, 11th November, 1788.—Sophia Atkins for Sa. Rs. 7,000 mortgages to Mahah rajah Nobkissen Bahadur an upper-roomed house and ground (7 cottas) in Durumtullah, bounded on the west by the house of Mr. Simpson, on the east and north by the house of General Steibert, on the south by the high road, and also another upper-roomed house and ground (14 cottas 12 chittacks), bounded on the north by the Durumtullah Road.

No. 1598, 30th November and 1st December, 1783.—John Petrie sells to Henry Harvey, Captain in the Company's Service, for Sa. Rs. 55,000 a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga and 3 cottas) "bounded on the west by the great street leading from the Old Court House to the Esplanade, on the south by unoccupied ground, the property of the Danish Mission, on the east by the lane passing the Church of the Mission, and on the north by the great road leading from the Old Fort to Ballin Gaut." [In No. 1600 Balliahgaut.]

No. 1599, 9th and 10th December, 1783.—Deed of mortgage between H. Harvey and Wm. Bushby on the property defined in No. 1598.

No. 1600, 29th March, 1786.—Relates to the property defined in No. 1598, and a writ *feri facias* against the effects of Hy. Harvey.

No. 1601, 10th January, 1787.—Relates to the sale property defined in No. 1598 by the Sheriff to Occoor Manna for Sa. Rs. 25,600.

No. 1603, 19th and 20th November, 1788.—John Joys, Europe shop-keeper, mortgages to James Rees, Commander of the *Northumberland East Indiaman*, for Ct. Rs. 1,59,450, an upper-roomed dwelling house bounded on the east by the Radda Bazar, on the west by an house and premises belonging to the Rev. J. Z. Kiernander and late in the occupation of James Wheeler, on the north by a street leading out of the Radda Bazar towards

the Old Court House, and on the south by the public road leading from the Old Court House to the Bytaiconnah. This property was purchased by John Joys from John Richards.

No. 1606, 12th November, 1788.—Under a writ of *feri facias* issued by the Supreme Court on the 5th and returnable on the 10th November, 1788, Wm. Pawson, Sheriff of Calcutta, was directed to seize the effects of the Rev. J. Z. Kiernander, in reference to a sum due to Charles Weston, and he consequently put up for sale at public auction or outcry Kiernander's upper-roomed house and ground (35 bigas) situated to the south of Sir Robert Chambers' garden house and lands in Bobunypore and Chuckerbeer, and sold the same to Philip Leal for the sum of Sa. Rs. 11,800.

No. 1607, 26th and 27th November, 1788.—Philip Leal sells the property defined in No. 1606 to Charles Weston for Sa. Rs. 11,800 and also Sa. Rs. 5.

No. 1608, 4th October, 1788.—Ramgovind Mitter mortgages to Major Mark Wood for Ct. Rs. 20,000 buildings and ground (1 biga 6 cottas) in the Great Bazar.

No. 1610, 1st November, 1788.—Cudbert Thornhill mortgages to Tillock Chund Bysack and Govin Chund Bysack for Sa. Rs. 3,00,000 a lower-roomed dwelling-house a ground (216 bigas) at Chitpore in the Pergunah of Amizabad formerly belonging to William Billers (deceased), and afterwards to James Lister (deceased), and then to Warren Hastings from whom it was purchased by C. Thornhill. The name of the property was Cossapore Garden.

No. 1612, 29th and 30th November, 1788.—Joseph Sherburne Senior Merchant on the Company's Service, mortgages to Major Mark Wood for Ct. Rs. 60,000 buildings and ground (eight bigas three cottas and five chittacks) in that part of Calcutta called or known by the name of Gasearah Tollah, "bounded on the south by Durruntollah Street, on the west by Lolpookareah Gully, on the north by the house and ground, the property of Munnoo Bibee, and on the east by a house now or late the property of John Macintyre and now occupied by Richard Comyns Birch."

No. 1613, 18th December, 1788.—Catherine, widow of Wm. Blake (deceased), mortgages to George Seeberg, for Sa. Rs. 1,000, a lower-roomed house and ground (9 cottas) in Choonary Tollah, bounded on the east by the premises of Bibee Namy, and the west by the premises of Bisstnirant, on the north by the Company's drain, on the south by the premises of Bibee Rita.

VOLUME VIII.

[*Early pages wrongly bound up.*]

No. 1617, 1st December, 1788.—Edward Brampton sells to John O'Donnell for Sa. Rs. 12,500 a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 1 cotta)

in Cossaitullah, having the house and compound belonging to Peter Galbraith, pilot, previously occupied by James Wheeler on the east, the Cossaitullah Bazar on the west, the house of Andrew Nicooli, Carpenter.

No. 1618, 2nd December, 1788.—Indorsement. John O'Donnell discharges a mortgage on the property defined in No. 1617 to Solomon Hamilton.

No. 1622, 1st January, 1786.—Relates to a house and ground to the south of a house formerly the property of Mr. Cotterel deceased and late of Thomas Henry Davies, now occupied by Mr. Redhead, and also ground to the south of the said house with the house thereon recently erected by Wm. Chas. Cossard De Terraneau, which piece of ground was devised to the last named person by the will of Captain Wm. Swallow, deceased. Wm. C. Cossard De Terraneau mortgages this property to Charles Weston for Sa. Rs. 9,500.

No. 1623, 31st October and 1st November, 1788.—Relates to a house and grounds formerly that of Jas. Galloway and then of Wm. Johnson, who sold the same to P. Cantwell, who in turn sold it to D. Stuart and J. Cooper. The two latter erected godowns, and "lived and carried on the business of printers in partnership" at this place. Being now about to dissolve partnership, Daniel Stuart sells his interest to Joseph Cooper for Sa. Rs. 9,000.

No. 1630, 10th and 11th February, 1789.—Thomas Hickey mortgages to John Fergusson for Ct. Rs. 33,241-12-3 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga and 5 cottas), heretofore purchased by George Templer from Thomas Adams, bounded on the north by ground purchased by Henry Griffith from T. Adams, on the east by a house recently built by T. Adams, on the south, by the public road leading from the great road to the house lately occupied by Edward Wheeler, and on the west by a wall belonging to the estate of Mr. John Pinnetz, a Portuguese writer.

No. 1632, 1st February, 1789.—Edward Tiretta mortgages to Chas. Weston for Ct. Rs. 18,000 a dwelling-house and ground (20 cottas) in the Loll Bazar recently purchased by the former from Francis Le Blanc.

No. 1633, 26th January, 1788.—Ed. Tiretta mortgages to Chas. Weston for Sa. Rs. 16,000 a house and ground (4 bigas and 6 cottas) having to the east to the house of Wm. Elliot, deceased, and formerly part of the estate of Michael Collings, deceased.

No. 1634, 20th and 1st January, 1789.—Thos. Calvert and Ann, his wife, sell to Josias Du Pre Porcher, Thomas Redhead and John Philip Gardiner for Rs. 60,000 a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 2 cottas & 4 chittacks) purchased by T. Calvert from John Prinsep, and occupied by John Heming.

No. 1637, 19th and 20th May, 1789.—Mathew Mendes, executor of Andu Derozio sells to Michael Derozio, for Sa. Rs. 6,200, an upper-roomed house and ground (9 cottas) bounded on the west by the property of

P. M. Dacres, on the east by a house, the property of Doctor Clark, on the north by a pucca drain, on the south by Pearrydy's Gully.

No. 1640, 29th and 30th June, 1786.—Thos. Henschman mortgages to George Cheap for Ct. Rs. 1,00,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (1 biga 18½ cottas) bounded to the eastward by Council House St., to the southward by the ground belonging to the New Church now erecting, to the westward by the house and grounds of John Hannay and partly by the ground of the New Church, and to the northward by the house and grounds of J. Hannay and an house and grounds late in the possession of Chas. Chapman and heretofore occupied by Captain Mercer. This property was purchased had been by T. Henschman and Jacob Rider from Thos. Theophilus Metcalfe.

No. 1645, 9th April, 1789.—Thos. Barber mortgages to Samuel Hick, executor of Samuel Hampton, for Sa. Rs. 5,000, buildings and ground (5 cottas 8 chittacks) formerly belonging to Geo. Craig, bounded on the north by old Custom House Gait on the west by the River, on the south by a street.

No. 1649, 17th April, 1789.—John Miller mortgages to S. Hick, (executor of Col. S. Hampton), for Sa. Rs. 2,800, a lower-roomed dwelling-house and two separate pieces of ground (7½ cottas and 9½ cottas).

No. 1651, 14th April, 1789.—As security for a promissory note for (Sa. Rs. 942-9-0), given to Messrs. Munro Jackson and Alexander Campbell, John Hyde makes liable his dwelling-house "at Chauringee in Calcutta."

No. 1652, 16th April, 1789.—Dattaram Chuckerbutty and Kisschunder Mookerjee sell to Stephen Bagshaw, for Sa. Rs. 3,139-8-0, houses and ground (22 bigas 8 cottas) in Dhee Berjee, bounded on the east by a road commonly called the Company's Road leading from the New European Burying Ground to the Baug Bazar, on the west by ground belonging to Rum Juhn Broomerd, on the north by ground belonging to Headdy Consumah.

No. 1653, 24th April, 1789.—Wm. Terraneau assigns his house in Ranney Moody Gully (occupied by Leonard Collins) as security for a bond (Sa. Rs. 2,000).

No. 1658, 31st October, 1788.—Ed. Fenwick mortgages to Nuney Churn Mullick for Ct. Rs. 25,000, twenty-three bigas sixteen cottas and eight chittacks of land, bounded on the east by the house of Bahadur Curchbunder and Megue Mullick, on the north by the road to John Bazar, on the south by the house of Wm. Ford and Doctor Williams, and on the west by the houses of Ramkishna Hazrah and Paunchoo Moley.

No. 1659, 10th March, 1788.—Nawaub Mahomed Reza Khawn of Moorshidabad mortgages to Thomas Burgess Junior, now of Europe formerly of Bengal, Captain in the Company's Military Service, for Ct. Rs. 1,07,733-6-0, "all that dwelling-house messuage and tenement

commonly called or known by the name of the Government House and at present in the tenure or occupation of the Right Hon'ble Charles, Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General, together with the garden and ground thereunto belonging, containing by estimation. [Here something has been left out by the clerk], bounded on the south by the great road in front of the Esplanade, on the east by the public street leading from the Esplanade to the Old Court House, on the north by a road leading from the last before mentioned street to the house occupied by John Shore, Esquire, and on the west by the house and ground commonly called or known by the name of the Council House."

No. 1660, 21st May, 1789.—Christopher Dexter mortgages to Richard Brittridge, for Sa. Rs. 5,000, a house and corn mill (1 biga 7 cottas) in Noll Pookoor Gully, bounded on the east by the house of John Miller, on the west by the house of Mr. John Andrews, on the north by the aforesaid Gully, and on the south by the Livery Stables belonging to Mr. Meredith.

No. 1661, 1st and 2nd February, 1784.—Charles Short sells to Joseph Bernard Smith, B. C. S. for Ct. Rs. 7,324, eight bigas of land in Dhee Birjee and Chowkerber, "bounded to the eastward by the garden, the property of John Dyneley, Esq., lately occupied by Sir Elijah Impey, formerly the property of George Vansittart, Esq., to the southward by the road leading from the public road which bounds the Esplanade towards the house and ground before mentioned, to the westward by a Road running from north to south joining the road leading from the Chyringhy Bungalows towards the Burying Ground and the road leading from the public road which bounds the Esplanade to the house and garden aforementioned, and to the northward by the ground of him the said Charles Short." "This property is part of a piece of ground containing 819 bigas" in Dhee Birjee and Chowkerber near Calcutta aforesaid to the eastward of the public road leading from Calcutta along Chireenghy to the hospital "lately purchased by the said Charles Short from Henry Watson of Fort William in the Province of Bengal, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the establishment of Bengal aforesaid, and Henry Halsey," etc., and was formerly in the possession and occupation of George Vansittart "of Bissham Abbey."

No. 1662, 31st May and 1st June, 1785.—Joseph Bernard Smith and Ann, his wife, sell to Joseph Sherburne for Sa. Rs. 50,897, a dwelling-house and ground (10 bigas 6 cottas & 3 chittacks) in Dhee Birjee and Chowkerber, "bounded to the eastward by the garden, formerly the property of George Vansittart, and lately of John Dynely, and now the property and now in the occupation of John Bristow, to the southward by the public road leading from the public road which bounds the Esplanade towards the house

now under sale, to the westward by a Road leading from north to south joining the road leading from Chirlinghy Bungalows towards the Burying Ground and the road leading from the public street which bounds the Esplanade to the upper-roomed mortgaged tenement or dwelling-house, and to the northward by the ground of the late Charles Short, Esq."

No. 1663, 11th and 12th March, 1788.—Wm. Barton for Sa. Rs. 40,000 reconveys the property defined in No. 1662 to Joseph Sherburne.

No. 1664, 27th and 28th August, 1788.—Mathew Leslie of Chittra sells the property defined in No. 1431 to Wm. Moscrop for Sa. Rs. 9,000.

No. 1674, 30th and 31st July, 1776.—John Petrie sells to Chas. Croftes for Arcot Rs. 15,000 a new-built dwelling-house occupied by Wm. Marriott, bounded on the south and west by a house and compound the property of Mr. Irwin and tenanted by Dr. Burne and Mr. Killican, on the north by the house and ground of Messrs. Lawrell and Graham and partly by an house and ground, the property of Mr. John Scott, and on the east by an house and ground belonging to Mrs. Barclay, by the public street and public ground.

No. 1675, 8th and 10th May, 1781.—Chas. Croftes sells to Edw. Baber of England for Arcot Rs. 25,000 the property defined in No. 1674.

No. 1676, 23rd September, 1785.—Edw. Baber of London sells the property defined in No. 1674 [in tenure of Archibald Mongeommerie] to Francis Mure of Calcutta. The name of Mr. Wordie takes the place of that of Mrs. Barclay.]

No. 1677, 31st October and 1st November, 1787.—Francis Mure sells to George Elliot for Sa. Rs. 32,500 the property defined in No. 1674. [The house bounding on the south is described as "the property of the late Messrs. Killican and Robdford and now occupied by the Honourable Lockhart Gordon."

No. 1681, 29th June, 1783.—Francis Ballday mortgages to Richard Brittridge for Sa. Rs. 1,000 a lower-roomed house and ground (22½ cottas) in Merry Jun's Gulley formerly belonging to Wm. Anthony Comedy and sold by him to Samuel Middleton, bounded on the east by the premises of Godlieb Crakly, on the west by the house of Mr. Scott, on the north by the house of Alexander Malcolm Cooper, and on the south by the house of Rhoyroo Matt.

No. 1694, 5th September, 1789.—Philip Wisp mortgages to Philip Leal, Cienante Cardozo, Simplicio Des Santos and the Reverend Padre Fre Andre De Santo Roza, trustees to the Confraternity of the Roman Catholic Church in Calcutta, for Sa. Rs. 3,000, a lower-roomed house and ground (14 cottas) in Old Moorgeeattah, bounded on the east by an upper-roomed house the property of Peter Person, on the south by a lower-roomed house belonging to Joseph Bruce, on the west by an upper-roomed house

belonging to Captain Richardson, and on the north by a lower-roomed house belonging to Bartholomew Barber.

VOLUME IX.

No. 1704, 12th September, 1789.—Christopher Dexter mortgages to Samuel Hick, executor of Samuel Hampton for Sa. Rs. 3,500 a dwelling-house and corn mill. See No. 1660.

No. 1706, 3rd and 4th October, 1789.—Wm. Higgs sells to Jonathan Duncan, now Resident at Benares, for Sa. Rs. 15,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, bounded on the north by a small street leading from the Old Court House to the Rada Bazar, on the east by ground said to belong to Bibee Malsee, on the south by the high road leading from the Monument to the Boitacannah, and on the west by a small street which separates the said house from the Court House.

No. 1707, 14th July, 1785.—Thomas Swaris mortgages to the Trustees of the Confraternity of our Lady of Rozario of Calcutta as (in No. 1694) buildings and six cottas of land in a certain place commonly called or known by the name of Doomtollah, bound on the north by the ground of Mrs. Maureau D. Silva, or the south by the brick house and compound of Mr. Peter Laforte, and on the eastward to the street of Doomtollah.

No. 1709, 13th October, 1789.—Joseph Bernard mortgages to Wm. Smout for Sa. Rs. 2,000, the property defined in No. 1570.

No. 1710, 15th October, 1789.—Wm. Myers, blacksmith, mortgages to Stephen Mathews for Sa. Rs. 10,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 14 cottas) bounded on the east by a street leading from the road to the south of the Great Tank to a house now or formerly in the occupation of Doctor Alexander Campbell, to the west by the public street leading to the Esplanade, to the north by a house and premisses formerly in the occupation of Claud Alexander, and to the south by an house and premisses now, or formerly, in the occupation of the Board of Trade and belonging to the Hon'ble Company.

No. 1715, 30th and 31st January, 1789.—Mathew Ford mortgages to Chas. Child for Sa. Rs. 6,000 the property near Chand Paul Gaut defined in No. 1563, lately purchased by M. Ford from Thos. Cochran and Hyderam Bonnergee.

No. 1719, 16th October, 1789.—Mathew Parara mortgages to Lawrence Madeira for Sa. Rs. 2,200 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (7 cottas), lately tenanted by Thos. Purkis, bounded on the east by the upper-roomed house of now or late the property of Major Wray, on the west by the road leading from the Loll Bazar to Dhorumtollah almost opposite to the

house of Mr. Fivey, "on the north by an entrance to an ally known by the name of Meerajaunny Goolie," on the south by an ally leading to the house of Mr. Teyne.

[*Pages missing.*]

No. 1746, 26th December, 1789.—John Burgh and Chas. Barber mortgage to Wm. Wodsworth for Ct. Rs. 40,000 a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 4 cottas & 8 chittacks) bounded on the south by the high road leading from the Old Fort to the Loll Bazar, on the west by an house and ground the property of J. Burgh and C. Barber, on the north by Khabb Ullah Gully, and on the east by a Harmonic House and ground.

No. 1753, 15th and 16th January, 1790.—Monoher Cawn sells to Jas. Wintle for Sa. Rs. 4,000 one biga of land near to Cheringee Road, bounded on the north and east by other ground belonging to Monoher Cawn, on the west by Cheringee Road, and on the south by the Jaun Bazar Road.

No. 1758, 4th January, 1790.—Wm. Cossard De Terraneau mortgages to John Campbell, Captain in the Hon. Company's Service for Sa. Rs. 4,000 a house in Ranny Moody Gully, now tenanted by Nath. P. Rees.

No. 1760, 13th February, 1790.—Francis Ballday mortgages to Samuel Hick, executor of Samuel Hampton, for Rs. 1,000, the property defined in No. 1681.

No. 1765, 15th March, 1790.—Roger Gale mortgages to S. Hick, executor of S. Hampton for Sa. Rs. 5,000, an upper-roomed house and ground (13 cottas) in the Radah Bazar lately tenanted by Stackhouse Tolfrey and afterwards by Geo. Foxcraft, bounded on the north by the premises of the late Mrs. Rita Griffiths, deceased, on the south by a passage leading to the house of Wm. Higgs, on the east the premisses of Chas. Eaton, and on the west by the Radah Bazar.

No. 1782, 6th and 7th April, 1790.—Ram Govind Mitter and Ram Chunder Mitter being indebted to Fairfax Morseby, mortgage for the payment of Sa. Rs. 24,377-5-3 a building and 8 bigas and 5 cottas of land at Durhumtollah, bounded on the east by a piece of ground of Monner Cawn and a house late the property of General Stibbert, and to the west Choringee Road, on the north the Durhamtollah Road, on the south a piece of ground of Monner Cawn and the Jaun Bazar Road, and also shops, etc., and seventeen cottas of land bounded on the south by the house of Oumurchund Seat.

No. 1787, 1st May, 1790.—Herbert Wm. Ord mortgages to Wm., Moscrop, banker, for Sa. Rs. 11,000, a house and ground "in Baubaneypore Moza Dhalanda, 5 bigas 11 cottas within and 1½ biga without the walls, purchased from Thos. Meredith, bounded on the north by ground belonging to the General Hospital, on the west by the plain and public road, on the south by the property of Gocul Joyram Mistry and Andram Muddock.

No. 1800, 9th June, 1790.—Thos. Barber, mortgages to S. Hick, executor of S. Hampton, for Sa. Rs. 5,700 the property defined in No. 1645.

No. 1814. [The date of the deed registered is defaced.]—Refers to a Deed of Gift from Cudbert Thornhill to Ursula his wife, (widow of Nathaniel Hammond) an upper-roomed house in China Bazar, bounded on the east by that street, to the south by a house occupied by Herbert Harris, to the west by a house belonging to Chas. Croftes and Richard Johnson and now or lately occupied by Wm. Johnson, Attorney-at-law, and to the north by a house now or late occupied by Mr Samuel Clerk. C. Thornhill as a provision for his wife sells the said property to Robert Macfarlane.

No. 1832, 6th October, 1790.—Robert Ledlie mortgages to Dingachurn Chuckerbutty for Sa. Rs. 7,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (14 cottas) northward of a house and premises formerly belonging to James Ogden deceased, and heretofore in the possession of Hugh Darby and near Chaundpaul Gaut.

No. 1833, 3rd and 4th October, 1790.—Wm. Higgs mortgages to Jonathan Dancan for Sa. Rs. 16,000 the property defined in No. 1706.

No. 1839, 1st and 2nd November, 1790.—Giles Avery mortgages to William Richardson, mariner, for Sa. Rs. 20,000, an upper-roomed house and yard, compound (1 biga 11 cottas) in the high street by the riverside, bounded on the north by a house belong to the estate of the late Col. S. Hampton, on the south by the house of Joseph Barretto, on the east by the wall of compound and house of the said Wm. Richardson, on the west by the high street and riverside.

No. 1840, 26th and 27th November, 1790.—Wm. Moscrop mortgages for Sa. Rs. 10,000 to Wm. Cooper, David Vanderheyden and John Lewis Chauvet and dwelling-house bounded on the north by the street leading to the Bankshall, on the east the house of John Jones, shopkeeper, now occupied by Edward Gardner, auctioneer, on the south by the house of Daniel Campbell, on the west by a lane.

No. 1842, 26th October, 1790.—Edward Hardwick of Rungpore and Mary, his wife, mortgage to Jas. Vibart, Captain in the Hon'ble Company's Military Service, for Sa. Rs. 16,000 a dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 11 cottas) known as Hampton Court, "adjoining on the south by the Garden of the late Major Fischer, on the west by the garden of the Nabob's house, on the north and east by the narrow lanes commonly [called] Pilots' Row," this property was lately purchased from Mathew Miller.

No. 1843, 1st December, 1790.—Relates to the same property as No. 1842. Mary Hardcastle having died in last August, Edward Hardwick having paid the sum due to Jas. Vibart, mortgages the property to Ewen Baillie for Ct. Rs. 26,000.

VOLUME X.

No. 1853, 30th November and 1st December, 1790.—Wm. Myers, blacksmith, mortgages to Isaac Colledge, mariner, for S. Rs. 10,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (1 biga 14 cottas), bounded on the east by a road leading from the road to the south of the Great Tank to an house and premises now occupied by Mr. Thos. Boileau, attorney-at-law, to the west by the public road leading from the west side of the Great Tank to the Esplanade, to the north by the house and premises now in the occupation of Francis Le Gallais, tavern-keeper, to the south by an house and premises now or formerly in the occupation of the Board of Trade.

No. 1854, 4th and 5th February, 1791.—Relates to the property defined in No. 1782. Fairfax Morseby, having received Sa. Rs. 25,000 from Banarassey Ghose and Colly Persand Dutt at the request of Ramgovind assigns the property to the said B. Ghose and C. P. Dutt.

No. 1855, 1st October, 1784.—Thomas Boileau mortgages to John Peter Boileau of Massulipatam for Ct. Rs. 11,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (17 cottas) now tenanted by Mr. Redhead, bounded on the east by a house and ground belonging to Purbooram Mullick deceased, on the south by a piece of ground and premises, the property of Dr. Thos. Allen, on the west partly by a small house and compound belonging to Thomas Boileau, and partly by the house and compound belonging to Mr. Jebb and tenanted by Mr. Young, silver-smith, and on the north by the lane leading from the said premises out of the high road southward of the Great Tank or Loll Diggy.

No. 1857, 5th February, 1791.—Relates to the property defined in No. 1782, and No. 1854, for various considerations, Banarassey Ghose and Collypersaud Dutt assign the property to F. Moresby.

No. 1858, 8th and 9th February, 1791.—Wm. Smoult sells to Ram Govind Mitter for Ct. Rs. 14,000 an unfinished upper-roomed house and ground (15 cottas) with a road 5 cubits in breadth leading to the high road to Chiringee, bounded on the east by the ground of Moncar Cawn, on the west partly by the said road to the said house, and partly by the ground commonly called the Durromtollah Bazar, the property of Ram Govind Mitter, "on the north by part of the ground belonging to the said Ram Govind Mitter and a house and ground belonging to General Stibbert, and on the south ground belonging to the said Monar Cawn and by the high road called the Jaun Bazar."

No. 1861, 15th and 16th February, 1791.—Guiseppe and Elizabeth Trauhino mortgage to Edw. Shouldham, mariner, for Sa. Rs. 3,500 a lower-roomed house and (13½ cottas), bounded on the east by land now or late the property of Ginam Astagur, on the north by land now or late the property of

John Love, on the south by the high road leading from Dhurramtollah to the Baitaconnah and on the west by a house and ground now or late the property of General Stibbert.

No. 1869, 10th February, 1791.—Henry Pinnetz mortgages to S. Hick, Executor of S. Hampton, for Sa. Rs. 3,000 the property defined in No. 1596.

Nos. 1870 and 1874, 16th and 17th March, 1791.—John Burgh and Chas. Barber mortgage to Lieut. John Rankin, for Sa. Rs. 70,000, the property defined in No. 1746, [The Harmonic House is here said to be "now an academy,"] and also the house and ground (2 bigas 4 cottas 8 chittacks) formerly belonging to Mr. George Templer "known by the name of the Cutcherry and used by the Sitting Justices of the Town of Calcutta, was formerly standing, but which has lately been pulled down," adjoining on the west to the premises of Messrs. Mouat & Co., on the east the house and premisses aforementioned, on the south the road running west from the Old Fort.

No. 1884, 24th May, 1791.—John Fleming sells to Peter Speke and John Bristow (trustee for Peter Speke), for Sa. Rs. 30,000 a dwelling-house and ground (6 bigas 17 cottas) bounded on the south by a house and ground, late the property of Charles Purling deceased, late in the possession of John Mackenzie and now of Burrish Crisp and George Cheap, on the west by the road leading to Chauringee, on the north by the house and ground now or late of John Mallin and on the east by a paddock belonging to the same house.

No. 1885, 24th May, 1791.—Anna D'Luzia mortgages to John Wiskin, for Sa. Rs. 1,251, a lower-roomed house and ground (17 cottas 8 chittacks) at Jaun Bazar, bounded on the south by the Company's high road, on the north the house and ground of Bibee Beatsey, on the east by ground belonging to Lieut.-Col. Wray, on the west the house and ground belonging to Chawtoo Tagoor.

No. 1897, 27th July, 1791.—Henry Pinnetz mortgages to S. Hick, executor of S. Hampton for Sa. Rs. 600, the property defined in No. 1596.

No. 1900, 1st May, 1791.—John Holmes, printer, sells to Richard Blechynden, for Sa. Rs. 16,666, a one-sixth share in the *Calcutta Chronicle*, and publishing, printing business, and the foundary of types established and carried on by the house or late firm of Stewart and Cooper.

No. 1910, 18th November, 1791.—Christopher Dexter mortgages to S. Hick, executor of Col. S. Hampton, his house and ground (1 biga 7 cottas) to the eastward of John Andrews' house, to the westward of James Miller's, to the northward of Meredith's livery stables, and to the southward of Nole Pookoo Gully.

VOLUME XI.

No. 2046, 2nd May, 1794.—Christopher Dexter mortgages to Jas. Mackay for Sa. Rs. 5,000 a house and ground (16 cottas) in Nole Pookoo Gully, bounded on the east by Jas. Miller's house, on the west by Wm. Samiell's stables, on the south by Thos. Meredith's buildings, and on the north by godowns.

No. 2047, 28th January, 1795.—Wm. Dallas mortgages to Robert Harvey for Sa. Rs. 8,350 an upper and lower-roomed house and ground (4 bigas 6 cottas) bounded on the north by the high road and Esplanade and on the north, south and west side adjoining to the ground of Gungat Godar, and on the east side adjoining to the ground of Bindabun Dutt, this aforementioned premises being in the possession of James Prescott; and also an upper built house (lately occupied by Captain Palmer) and ground (1 biga eleven cottas) in Cossitollah Street bounded on the west side by the Loll Bazar, on the northside adjoining to the ground and house of Mrs. Mary Chapman, on the east adjoining to and establishing to the ground of Major De Glass, on the south adjoining to the ground of the late Mr. Samuel Fielder; and also an upper-roomed house and ground (1 biga 4 cottas) in the Old Cossitollah, "bounded on the north by a piece or parcel of ground formerly belonging to Nunkoo Zemindar and Sucking Serung, on the east side by a large tank formerly the property of Balla Zemindar, on the south side by a piece or parcel of ground the property of late Mr. Peters and Ranin Zemindar, and on the west side by the public road leading from Cossitollah Bazar."

No. 2087, 30th June and 1st July, 1796.—William Bayle sells for Sa. Rs. 7,000 to Simon Phanoos Bagram and Callestarn Phanoos Bagram, an upper-roomed house bounded on "the westward therewith" the China Bazar to the Armenian Church, and on the northward by the ground of Mr. Joseph Emin.

No. 2098, 1st October, 1796.—Joseph Bernard mortgages to John Bowbear for Sa. Rs. 20,000 two dwelling-houses and ground (4 bigas) in Dhee Birjee, bounded on the north by the Garden House of Captain Humphreys, and "on the south by the house of Monsieur Ponchelet," on the east by the ground of of Lieut. John Manggach, and on the west side by the high road.

No. 2100, 31st October and 1st November, 1796.—Charles Weston and Constantia, his wife, sell to Luis Barretto for Sa. Rs. 25,000 the dwelling-house "formerly in the possession and occupation of General Sir John Clavering deceased, and formerly purchased by the said Charles Weston from the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq., Governor General, Richard Barwell, Philip Francis and Edward Wheler, Esquires, Members of the Council General

at Fort William in Bengal for conducting the affairs of the Hon'ble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the property of the said Company, together also with six bigas and six cottas of ground thereunto belonging and adjoining, situate standing and being near the Mission Church, formerly occupied and used as a free school in Calcutta."

No. 2101, 26th and 27th October, 1796.—John Stapleton mortgages to Thos. Scott, Alex. Colvin, and Jas. Fergusson, trustees for the Bengal Tentine, for Sa. Rs. 12,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (19 cottas) bounded on the north side by Larkins Lane, on the west by the house and ground, the property of Gunganarain Doss, on the south by the house and ground of Hy. Griffiths, and on the east by the house and ground of William Larkins.

No. 2104, 16th July, 1796.—Wm. Lang mortgages for Sa. Rs. 10,000 to Alexander Colvin or house and ground (16½ cottas) bounded on the east by the Cossitollah Bazar, on the west by the premises of Ramsay Hannay, Esq., on the south by the premises of John Bowers, and on the north by those of Gibson and Brown, tailors.

No. 2105, 27th July, 1796.—Wm. Terraneau of Patna mortgages to Robert McFarlane, for Sa. Rs. 15,000 a house and ground "in a range of houses, street or row formerly called or known by the name of Pilots' Row and afterwards called by the Commissioners of Police and now known by the name of Cross Street leading from Ranny Moody Gully to Mangoe Lane, which said messuage and ground were formerly in the tenure or occupation of Sir John Richardson Baronet now deceased," bounded on the north by a house and premises belonging to Mr. Samuel Hick, on the south by a house and premises belonging to Adyohum Sircar, and on the west by the said street now called Cross Street.

No. 2106, 25th October, 1796.—Joseph Bernard mortgages to James Cheneaux of Chandernagore, for Sa. Rs. 2,000 two lower-roomed houses and ground (4 bigas) at Dhee Birjee, bounded on the north by the Garden House of Captain Humphreys, on the south by the house of Monsieur Panchalet, on the east by the ground belonging to Lieutenant John Manggacli, and on the west by the high road.

No. 2107, 24th November, 1796.—Radacunt Ghose mortgages to Moden Mohun Seal, for Sa. Rs. 7,000, a new built house and ground (6 bigas) at Chiringhee, bounded on the east and south by ground and building formerly belonging to Captain Mark Wood, now Colonel, on the west by the road to Russahpuglah, and on the north by the road leading from Chiringhee to the European Burying Ground. The said premises are at present tenanted by David Vander Heyden.

No. 2117.—"A MEMORIAL of an assignment made in Trust to the

purpose as follows. This Indenture made the Twenty-sixth day of March, 1797. BETWEEN Edward Tiretta of Calcutta in the Province of Bengal who has resided therein for thirty-two years last past and who is a Native of the Town of Treviso Capital of the *Mær* (*sic*) Trevisana in the estate of the Republic of Venice, Gentleman, of the one part, and the Reverend Father Joaquim De Santa Rita, the present Roman Catholic Vicar of the Portuguese Church at Calcutta aforesaid and the Reverend Father Angelo Italian Capuchin Missionary Apostolick and Superior of the Italian Church at Chandernagore in the said Province of Bengal of the other part: WHEREAS by reason of the smallness of the site and portion of ground at present allotted for the Burrying (*sic*) place of such persons of the Roman Catholic religion as departed this life in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta aforesaid it was necessary for each of them who in their life times, or whose friends or relations after their decease, might have and [had] expressed a desire to erect and build and who could procure and cause monuments to be erected and built at their own expense, in commemoration of such death and of the particular place where the remains of such deceased persons should be deposited that some persons by donation or otherwise should provide a suitable and convenient piece of ground and place to be inclosed and consecrated according to the Rites of Ceremonies of the said Church in and near the said Town of Calcutta as and for the burrying (*sic*) place of persons dying under such circumstances; and WHEREAS the said Edward Tiretta having been by reason of the smallness of the said present burrying place, denied and deprived of the privilege and consolation of erecting a monument on the place and spot of ground in the said burrying place which contains the remains of his late dearly-beloved and now highly-regretted wife, and in commemoration of such his loss, and for the benefit of others under similar circumstances, and with a view of removing the remains of his said deceased wife to a place where he can exercise the priviledge of erecting and building such sort of monument over and upon the spot where such remains shall be deposited as he shall think best suited to the occasion, hath, for these ends and purposes, purchased a piece or parcel of ground containing nineteen cottahs as by Pattah granted to and in the name of the said Edward Tiretta by the persons duly authorised to grant the same under the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England Trading in the East Indies, and which piece or parcel of ground is situated in Dhee Birjee in the said Town of Calcutta and enclosed by a brick wall made and erected by said Edward Tiretta and is bounded on the north by grounds and premises belonging to nations of the names of Usir and Asir, on the East by the grounds and premises belonging to a native called Bostom, on the south by the public high road to the English Burrying (*sic*) Ground, and on the west

by ground and premises belonging to Mr. James Broders as by the annex plan doth appear, which said piece or parcel of ground and premises the said Edward Tiretta is minded and desirous should be granted to and held in perpetuity dy the said Reverend Father Joaquim, Vicar, and his successor Vicars of the said Catholic Church and the said Reverend Father Angelo and his successors superiors of the said Italian Church at Chandernagore aforesaid in regular succession from time to time and for ever totally independent without being in anywise subject to the control of the Church Wardens of such Churches, IN TRUST for the benefit and interment of all Europe-born Roman Catholics and of the legitimate children of such Europe-born Roman Catholics over whose remains it shall be intended and required by the surviving relations and friends to erect monument or monuments, but for the benefit and interment of no other Roman Catholics but such as shall fall within this description aforesaid." Tiretta reserves a space 14½ feet square for the burial place of his wife and of himself, if he should die in India. Terms of the Trust follow.

No. 2118, 19th and 20th July, 1797.—John Macdonald and Catherine, his wife, mortgage to Thos. Scott, John H. Fergusson, and Richard Campbell Bazett, Trustees for the Bengal Tontine, for Sa. Rs. 10,000 an upper-roomed house built by Robert Dobinson, and ground (1 biga 1 cotta 12 chittacks) on the south side of the Great Tank and lately occupied by Messrs. Scornie & Co., bounded on the east by the house and ground formerly tenanted by the late John Fergusson, on the west by the public street leading from the Monument to the Esplanade, on the north by a street leading parallel with the Great Tank, and on the south by a house and premises now occupied by Wm. Myers, Carpenter.

No. 2121, 18th October, 1797.—The houses, lands, goods of Wm. Terraneau being sequestered by order of the Supreme Court, the Sheriff, Francis Macnaghten, sells to Robert Macfarlane for Sa. Rs. 10,000, Wm. Terraneau's house and ground, to the south of a house formerly the property of Mr. Cotterel deceased afterwards of the late Thos. Hy. Davies and at present of Capt. Blythe, to the northward of a house also belonging to Wm. Terraneau: which said house was formerly occupied by Mr. Brown and afterwards by Alexander Raitt, and is now occupied by McWallwym Shephard.

No. 2122, 18th November, 1797.—Robert Macfarlane, in consideration of the great regard he hath and beareth to Wm. Terraneau and the affection to Robert Terraneau, the eldest son of Wm. Terraneau, who is now in Great Britain for his education aged between six and seven, and the God-son of Robert Macfarlane, and also to William, aged between five and six, the second son, assigns to Robert Campbell and William Gordon on trust for the

said children a dwelling-house and ground now tenanted by Wallwym Shephard, bounded on the north by a house and property of Captain Blythe tenanted by Wm. Hart, on the east chiefly and on the south wholly by a premises formerly the property of Wm. Terraneau the elder and now of R. Macfarlane and tenanted by Francis Macnaghten, and on the west by Fancy Lane.

No. 2123, 17th and 18th November, 1797.—John Stapleton mortgages to Thos. Scott, John Hutchinson Fergusson, and Richard Campbell Bazett, Trustees for the Bengal Tontine, for Sa. Rs. 12,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (19 cottas) bounded on the north side thereof by Larkins Lane, on the west by the house and ground of Gunganarain Das, on the south by house and ground of Hy. Griffiths, and on the west by two houses and grounds the property of Wm. Larkins. [West has been written in one place for east.]

No. 2124, 18th October, 1797.—Francis Macnaghten, the Sheriff of Calcutta, under orders from the Court, sells to Robert Macfarlane, for Sa. Rs. 32,000, Wm. Terraneau's new house, formerly tenanted by John Palling and now by Francis Macnaghten, northward of the house at present occupied by Sir John Shore Bart, and to the southward of Wm. Terraneau's other houses.

No. 2127, 1st and 2nd January, 1798.—Thos. Scott mortgages to Wm. Jackson, Jas. Colvin and Jas. Fergusson, Trustees for the Bengal Tontine, for Sa. Rs. 12,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house at Chauringhee lately built by Captain John Toppin and ground (5 bigas 13 cottas and 12 chittacks) bounded on the north by the road leading to Mr. Camac's house, on the south by a piece of ground, the property of Mr. Pitts Foster, on the west by the ground of Mr. John Elliott, and on the east by a piece of ground covered with huts formerly the property of Mr. Camac.

No. 2128, 5th and 12th March, 1798.—Philip Da Cruz and George Jackson sell to Maria Driver, executrix and widow of Thos. Syars Driver a dwelling-house at Chauringhee, for Sa. Rs. 18,600.

No. 2129, 16th March, 1799.—Mortgage on the property defined in No. 2128 by Maria Driver.

No. 2132, 25th September, 1798.—Michael Derozio mortgages to Charles Weston, for Current Rs. 75,870-9-9, a lower-roomed house, compound, tank, etc., and ground (7 bigas 14 cottas) at a place commonly known by the name of the Bread and Cheese Bungalow, bounded on the west by the high road leading from the Baitaconnah to the English Burying Ground, on the north by the high road leading from the Boitaccunah to Baliagaut, on the east by a piece or parcel of ground and premises now or late the property of Mr. Luard, and on the south by a spot of ground used or intended for the use

of persons of the Roman Catholic Religion; and also a bungalow and piece of ground (5 bigas) at the Boitacconah, bounded on the west by the road leading from the Boitacconah to the Burial Ground, on the south by a garden now or late belonging to Bancharam Copolly, on the east by the aforesaid house now or late the property of Mr. Luard, and on the north by the aforesaid spot of ground used or intended for the use of persons of the Romish Church; and also a piece of ground (2 bigas 1 cotta) "at Sootanooty commonly called Buckoilttullah or Gullowbaury," and also 12 cottas of ground known by the name of Baccoltollah Gollah Batty; and also 9 cottas of ground with a upper-roomed house bounded on the west by the premises now or late the property of Mr. Dacres, on the east by an upper-roomed house built by Doctor Clark, on the north by a public drain, on the south by a lane commonly called Piorry Dyes Gully; and also a lower-roomed dwelling-house and grounds (12 cottas) at Daypiorree Gully or Crooked Lane, bounded on the north by a lane, on the east by the house belonging to M. Derozio, on the south by two houses belonging to Pedro Gonsalves and Sarey Beby; and also a lower-roomed house and ground (8 bigas) at Crooked Lane, bounded by a lane on the east; and also property at Entally.

No. 2136, 23rd March, 1798.—Joseph Price, heretofore of Calcutta but now of Monmouth, sells to Thos. Astley Maberley of Bedford House, Middlesex, for five shillings, buildings and a piece of ground in Calcutta known by the name of the Timber Yard, 6 bigas and 4 cottas, having the Old Fort and public road, on the north part thereof a house now or heretofore in the possession of Daniel Campbell and the public road, on the south, part thereof the Great Tank, and the public road on the east thereof, and the United East India Company's Marine House and public road on the west thereof, which piece of ground, formerly part of the *Comar* Ground belonging to the said East India Company was granted by the Company to J. Price since deceased on the 12th January, 1780 in reward for his services to the public.

No. 2137 and 2138, 24th March, 1798.—Relates to the property defined in No. 2136. On 13th January, 1780, J. Price mortgaged the said property to Richard Barwell for Sa. Rs. 30,000. Now for ten shillings, on mortgage J. Price, the nephew of J. Price deceased, assigns the property to Thos. A. Maberley, trustee of R. Barwell.

No. 2139, 3rd and 4th January, 1799.—John Macdonald and Catherine, his wife, mortgage to Ramlochurn Ghose for Sa. Rs. 26,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house in Tank Square called the Exchange Coffee House and ground (1 biga 3 cottas 8 chittacks), bounded on the east by a house and ground now in the possession of Messieurs Howell and Torklor and by them used as a China

* See Art. in *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. III, pp. 322, 332-3. Seton Kerr, Vol. I, pp. 286-287.

Commission Ware house, on the west by Council House Street, on the north by Tank Square, and on the south by the upper-roomed house of Mr. Myers.

No. 2146, 1st June, 1798.—Relates to the property defined in No. 2139. By a marriage settlement, 1792, John Macdonald being then about to marry Catherine Wilkins, spinster, assigned, Rs. 10,000 on trust for his future wife to Wm. Fairlie, John Fergusson, Major David Woodburn and Henry Trail for Sa. Rs. 10,000. The sum having been employed in the purchase of the said property, he now assigns the property on trust for his wife to W. Fairlie, J. H. Fergusson, and H. Trail.

No. 2147, 16th and 17th August, 1799.—J. Macdonald mortgages to Wm. Fairlie, Allan Gilmore, John Hutchinson Fergusson and James Fergusson, for Sa. Rs. 10,000 an upper-roomed dwelling-house, on the site of a house built by Robert Dobinson,—the property defined in No. 2139.

VOLUME XIII.

No. 2184, 2nd and 3rd February, 1801.—Wm. Dring and Caroline "other wise Harvey, his wife" sell to the Hon'ble Company, for Sa. Rs. 5,000 an estate of inheritance in fee simple, six bigas of ground at or near Kidderpore, "bounded on the south by a new road intended as a road to the College and Garden Reach, on the north partly by the old road and partly by the premises of and belonging to David....., Esquire, on the west by a piece or parcel of land inhabited.....ryotts, and on the east by a piece or parcel of land the [George] Wroughton, Esq.

No. 2185, 9th and 10th February, 1801.—George Wroughton of Aswickle near Doncaster, sells to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 4,300 an estate of inheritance in fee simple, 50 bigas of land at or near Kidderpore in the Pergunnah of Arissnagur, bounded on the north by the highway leading from Calcutta to the New Powder Works, on the east by the gardens and premises lately in the possession of Mr. Mercer, on the west by the piece of ground now or late the property of Mr. Williams and Mr. Driver, on the south by waste lands the property of the United Company.

No. 2186, 7th January, 1801.—Francis Gladwin, being in debt to Charles Weston for Ct. Rs. 16,213 mortgages to him a dwelling-house known by the name of.....tinal's Garden, and pond (5 bigas 16 cottas) to the north and near the garden or foundary of Major De Glass and lately of the Reverend David Brown.

No. 2188, 10th and 11th April, 1801.—Mary Scott, widow sells to the Hon'ble Company, for Sa. Rs. 15 a dwelling-house and ground (28 bigas 14 cottas) at Kidderpore, bounded on the west by the Artificers' Yard at Moolchicollah. The property was purchased by her from Wm. Jas. Mil—, who had obtained it from Theodore Pirney.

No. 2189, 30th and 31st March, 1801.—Charlotte Wheler of South Street, Grosvenor Square, Edmund Higginson of New Court, Swithin's Lane, and Wm. Mills of Streetford Place, Middlesex, and Executors of the will of Edward Wheler deceased, sell for Sa. Rs. 30,000, to the Hon'ble Company a dwelling-house and ground at Kidderpore (41 bigas.....), bounded on the [north] by highway leading from Calcutta to the New Powder Works, on the east by the garden lately in the occupation of William Chambers, Esq., on the west by a piece of ground heretofore belonging [to] William and Thomas Sayers Driver, and on the south by waste land belonging to the United Company, etc.

No. 2190, 20th and 21st April, 1801.—Richard Chichley Plowden of Devonshire Place, Cavendish Square, sells to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 20,000 two upper-roomed dwelling-houses and ground (31 bigas 18 cottas) "at Moochie Collah upon the banks of the River Hooghly about three miles distant southward of Calcutta," bounded on the west by a garden house called Evgiun [Eizivoon] heretofore the property of.....[?Vansittart] deceased, on the east by a house and premises formerly the property of Alex. Grant, Esq., and heretofore in the [occupation and tenure of William] Burke, Esq., deceased, on the north by the River....., [and on the south] partly by ground lately belonging to the said Mar[?Mar] partly by the said high road leading from Calcutta.

No. 2192, 13th and 24th May, 1801.—Prawnkissen Sing sells to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 12,000 a dwelling-house and ground (148 bigas 15 cottas 15 chittacks) "in or near the village or hamlet of Kidderpore in the Pergunnah of Magoorah, bounded on the south by the new road, on the north by the Old Garden Reach Road and by the house and premises now or late belonging to Mrs. Charlotte Wheler, on the west by the bungalow and ground now or late belonging to Mr. Mercer, and on the east by ground commonly called the Lascar Lines."

No. 2193, 13th and 14th May, 1801.—Prawnkissen Sing sells to the Hon'ble Company, for Sa. Rs. 1,000, 2 bigas and 3 cottas of land at Kidderpore in the Pergunnah of Magoorah bounded on the east by a piece of ground, the property of Roopnarain Ghose, on the west by a house and premises now or late the property of Mrs. Charlotte Wheler, on the north by the River Hooghly, and on the south by the old road formerly called the Old Garden Reach Road.

No. 2196, 2nd and 3rd August, 1801.—Elianor Christiana Green of Ballygunge sells to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 1,000.....10 bigas and nineteen cottas of ground at Ballygunge in Dhee Chuckerbere, "bounded on the east and south.....by property now in the occupation of James Forbes, on the west by a garden and land the property of William

Lang, and on the north by the high road leading from the Bytaconnah Road to Ballygunge."

No. 2197, 1st and 2nd August, 1801.—Nilmunny Holdar sells for Sa. Rs. 40,000 Price's Timber Yard to Thomas Stewart. *Vide* No. 2136.

No. 2198, 3rd and 4th August, 1801.—Thos. Stewart, cooper, mortgages to Thos. Scott, for Sa. Rs. 20,000, Price's Timber Yard.

No. 2205, 13th August, 1801.—Jas. Dunkin, Sheriff of Calcutta, under authority of the Supreme Court, sells for Sa. Rs. 16,500 to Joseph Barretto, as the highest bidder at a public outcry, John Joy's house and ground (bounded on the west by the premises of John Price and as a Europe shop, on the south by the road from the Old Court House to the Baitookonnah, on the north by a street leading out of the Rada Bazar to the Old Court House.)

No. 2208, 14th and 15th March, 1780.—Wm. Augustus Brook sells to Thos. Hamilton, Surgeon, a lower-roomed dwelling-house, adjoining to a new-built house belonging to Chas. Child and occupied by George Lewis, bounded on the north by C. Child's compound, on the south by a street leading to the [Lall] Bazar, on the east by the Lall Bazar, and on the west by a street. This house was lately in the occupation of Messrs. John Hearn and John Taylor.

No. 2209, 31st March and 1st April, 1780.—Thos. Hamilton sells to John Andrews, chapman, for Sa. Rs. 13,000 a lower-roomed house and ground (2 bigas 7 cottas) having to the eastward the ground of Bebbly Asso, an old Portugeze woman, to the north a house belonging to Mr. Charles Child, to the south a house belonging to Mr. Castley, and to the west a public highway.

No. 2210, 14th and 15th July, 1800.—J. Andrews, formerly of Calcutta and now of Chinsurrah, sells the property defined in No. 2209 for Sa. Rs. 16,500 to Joseph Barretto.

No. 2211, 15th December, 1794.—John and Catherine Lafargue sell to Thomas Francis, for Sa. Rs. 1,300 and lower-roomed house and "a parcel of ground situate lying and being at [Mongoo Lane] No. 2 in Calcutta containing nine cottas by old measurement in the year [1712] is bounded on the east by a wall belonging to Mr. Andrews and Bibby Castly, on the south by a house belonging to Mathew Parara, on the west by the Company's Road, and the north by a wall belonging to Messrs. Cooper and"

No. 2112, 8th and 9th October, 1800.—Thomas Francis and Joanah Elizabeth, his wife, sell to Joseph Barretto for Sa. Rs. 3,500 the parcel of ground "at Mongoo Lane, No. 2, now No. 22," and lower-roomed house, as defined in No. 2211.

No. 2215, 30th and 31st October, 1801.—Wm. Sandys, Captain in the Company's Military Service, sells to Chas. Russell Crommelin for Sa. Rs. 35,000

an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas 7 cottas 8 chittacks) in Dhee Birjee, bounded on the east by the property of Col. Mark Wood now occupied by John Fleming, on the north by the house and ground occupied by and belonging to Sir Chas. Wm. Blunt, Bart., on the west by the high road leading from the Esplanade to Rassapugla, and on the south by the house and premises, the property of John Collins.

No. 2217, 30th September and 1st October, 1801.—John Eliot, Judge and Magistrate for the district of Tipperah sells to Walter Ross Munro, Surgeon, for Sa. Rs. 17,000, a dwelling-house and ground (7 bigas 11 cottas 10 chittacks) in Dhee Panchanungong, Dhee Birghee, bounded on the north by ground now or late property of Christopher Keating and the Hon. Robert Lindsay, on the south by a road or passage from the ground of John Herbert Harington, on the east by the house and ground of Sir Henry Russell, Kt., and on the west by the Great Road bounding the Esplanade.

No. 2228, 29th September, 1784.—Relates to a house and 3 pieces of land, of which—

- (1) Two bigas were bounded on the east by small lane, on the west by the public road, and south and north by small lanes.
- (2) Eleven cottas bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the river, on the south by Jackson's Gaut, and on the north by the Old Customs House.
- (3) One biga bounded on the east by the China Bazar, on the west by the house of Mr. Gregory, on the south by a public lane on the north by the house of Mr. Bowers.

On the 21st November, 1780.—Rajah Horzooraul mortgages these pieces of land to Madun Mohun Dutt for Ct. Rs. 60,000. The Rajah being unable to pay off the principal and interest, in 1783, sold the property (2) to Madun Mohun Dutt for Ct. Rs. 16,999-12-5. This property (2) was purchased from M. M. Dutt by Geo. Craig for Sa. Rs. 22,500 who now sells 5½ cottas to Thomas Barber and Robert Golan for Sa. Rs. 13,500.

No. 2239, 20th and 21st August, 1785.—Thomas Barber, Executor of the will of Robert Golan, sells the property defined in No. 2228, for Sa. Rs. 18,000 to James Mann.

No. 2230, 1st and 2nd September, 1785.—James Mann sells the property defined in No. 2228 to Thomas Barber for Rs. 18,500.

No. 2231, 27th and 28th December, 1801.—William Ford, Executor of the will of Thomas Barber sells the property to Joseph Baretto.

No. 2232, 1st and 2nd May, 1801.—Relates to a dwelling-house, garden and ground (40 bigas) at Kidderpore, bounded on the west by a garden and ground tenanted by Capt. Plowden, on the east by the house and garden of Kisenchand Gosaul and tenanted by Wm. Camac, on the south by the public

road, and on the north by the River Hooghly. On 24th June 1788, Wm. Burke [Paymaster-General to His Majesty's Forces] mortgaged the property to Wm. Harper. Wm. Hickey, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Burke, sells the property to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 30,000, and W. M. Hickey discharges the loan of Sa. Rs. 19,601-2-3 from Thos. Harper of Backergunge, Surgeon.

No. 2233, 24th and 25th February, 1802.—Solomon Hamilton sells to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 1,000 buildings and ground (88 bigas 4 cottas), being part of an estate of 38 bigas formerly the property of Kisenchurn Bose, at Kidderpore in the Pergunnah of Magoorah.

No. 2236, 28th February and 1st March, 1802.—James Frushard and Ana, his wife, and mortgage to Stephen Laprimawdaye and Elizabeth Catherine his wife, for Sa. Rs. 23,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (7 cottas), bounded on the north by a house, etc., formerly the property of Joynarain Gosaul, on the east by a house, etc., formerly the property of Messrs. Grahams and Moubray, and now the property of J. Frushard and S. Laprimawdaye, on the west by the public road leading from the Old Post Office to the Great Bazar, "which house was heretofore the property of Samuel Montaigut since deceased," and on the south by a house belonging to and occupied by Campbell and Radcliffe, and also a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 13 cottas 12 chittacks) and a house built by the late J. Fergusson, bounded on the east by the estate of Wm. Swallow deceased, on the north by the property of Messrs. Graham and Moubray, on the west by the premises aforesaid mentioned, on the south by a range of warehouses formerly the property of Wm. Barton and now belonging to Messrs. Campbell and Radcliffe.

No. 2237, 26th and 27th April, 1802.—Bibbee Rauze Begum mortgages to Nicholas Jebb for Sa. Rs. 2,500 a lower-roomed house and ground (2 bigas 6 cottas) near Taltollah Bazar, bounded on the west by ground of the late Durpnarrain Tokoor, on the east by the ground of the late Hyatee Mullick, and now possessed by Shaik Emmamdy, on the south by the Jaun Bazar Road, and on the north by two houses "the property of Captain Parkhill and the late Mr. Sannell and now tenanted by Mr. Hollinberry and Mr. Wilson."

No. 2245, 14th and 15th May, 1802.—John Adolphus Stansberry, Conductor of Ordinance, assigns to be held on trust for his intended wife Eliza Rendall, widow of Hugh Rendall, pilot, by Major Andrew Glass, a dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas 9 cottas and 12 chittacks) at Chauringhee bounded on the north by the road leading to Entally, on the south by the road leading to the house of Dr. Fleming, on the east by huts of natives, and on the west by a house belonging to Wm. Brown.

No. 2246, 13th and 14th October, 1802.—Wm. Fairlie and Margaret, his

wife, sell to the Hon'ble Company for Sa. Rs. 60,000 a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas 1 cotta) near the Esplanade lately tenanted by Robert Home and known as the Commercial House, bounded on the north by a range of stables upon which upper-rooms have lately been erected, on the west by the Great Road leading from the New Square to the Esplanade, on the east by the dwelling-house lately in the occupation of Captain Charles Wyatt but now of the United Company, and on the south by the site on which the Old Council House formerly stood; and also a piece of ground (7 cottas) with stables, etc., formerly purchased by Allen Macpherson from the United Company, bounded on the south by a house formerly occupied by the Board of Trade and now tenanted by the United Company, on the north by the road leading towards a house late in the occupation of Fairfax Moresby, attorney-at-law, and now of Wm. Woolaston, on the east by a house formerly occupied by Stephen Cassan and now by the United Company, and on the west by the direct high road leading from the Esplanade to the house formerly the property of Samuel Middleton and now of Prawnkissen Sing.

No. 2247, 15th and 16th October, 1802.—John Palling, now of Serampore, one of the executors of the will of Chas. Allen, Surgeon, deceased, sells to the Hon'ble Company, for Sa. Rs. 2,500, a lower-roomed house and ground (5 cottas), bounded on the east and south by the lane leading from Mr. Larkins' house to Mr. Shore's, and opposite to the house heretofore the property of Mrs. Johanna Pinnetz but now the property of the United Company, and on the north and west by the house and ground formerly the property of Monik Doss and lately tenanted by Major Eaton.

No. 2249, 22nd and 23rd October, 1802.—Relates to a dwelling-house and ground, late the property of Wm. Terrino, (*sic*) standing to the southward of a house late also belonging to the said Wm. Terrino, and to the northward of a house lately occupied by Sir John Shore, Bart., and now in the tenure or occupation of the United Company, which house was heretofore tenanted by John Palling and afterwards by Francis Macnaghten. This property being left by will of Robert Mcfarlane to his son (died January 1781) Col. Robert Mcfarlane, the executor, Robert Campbell and Col. R. Mcfarlane (Col. H. M., 22nd Foot, stationed at Tullomorie in Ireland) sell the property to the United Company for Sa. Rs. 32,000.

No. 2250, 28th and 29th October, 1802.—Alex. Colvin, one of the executors of the will of Major Isaac Eaton, sells to the United Company, for Sa. Rs. 13,500, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga 3¼ cottas), abutting on the east by the house heretofore of Henry Pinnetz, on the west by the house late of Capt. R. Mcfarlane, deceased, on the north by the house late of John Burke, and on the south by another house late of the said H. Pinnetz.

- No. 2254, 31st December, 1802, and 1st January, 1803.—Relates to "all that wellknown extensive and much frequented Bazar, formerly the property of Messrs. Smoult and Shakespear and then of him the Nilmunny Holdar situate lying and being at the corner of the Durrantollah and Chouringhee roads within the Town of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land containing about five bigas more or less thereinto belonging on part of which land are erected a number of pukka-built shops and a new handsome and complete range of godowns or boutiques to the west with a verandah in front, AND ALSO all that small upper-roomed messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house then occupied by the Superintendent of, and
- adjoining to the Bazar, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part of which the said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house was erected standing and being, AND ALSO all that piece or parcel of land and divers godowns and other erections and buildings thereon containing one biga to the same more or less standing and being and lying in Calcutta to the southward of the Durrantollah Bazar aforesaid and then known by the name of Smoult and Shakespear's Bazar, bounded on the east by a piece or parcel of ground, the property of Monohar Khawn, on the west by the public road, on the north by the said Durrantollah Bazar, and on the south by the Jaun Bazar." On the 28th and 29th December, 1801, Nilmunney Holdar, for Sa. Rs. 80,000, mortgaged the property to Wm. Dring, George Urquhart Lawrie and Blisset Wm. Gould. Nilmunny Holdar having failed to pay the sum due from him, by his consent the property was put up for auction on the 29th December, 1802, the Bazar and Superintendent's House, numbered as Lot No. 1 were sold to Rajanarain Ghose for Sa. Rs. 53,500. The Superintendent's house, known by the name of Bibee Sophy's house is later a said to be bounded on the east by an upper-roomed house formerly belonging to General Stibbert.

No. 2257, 18th and 19th May, 1803.—Benjamin Turner and Finnellar, his wife, sell to the United Company for Sa. Rs. 30,000, a dwelling-house and ground (2 bigas) in Tank Square, bound on the north by Tank Square, on the south by a house, etc., tenanted by Willoughby Francis Hair, on the east partly by certain stables formerly the property of Robert Palk and partly by the house, etc., of Thos. Boileau, and on the west by a house, etc., tenanted by John Shore Squire, Secretary to the Marine Board.

No. 2258, 18th and 19th May, 1803.—John Pascall Larkins of Blackheath and Samuel Enderby of Aldermanbury in the City of London, devisees in trust and named in the will of Wm. Larkins, late of Blackheath, sell to the United Company, for Sa. Rs. 50,000, an upper-roomed dwelling-house bounded on the eastward by a house, etc., tenanted by Joshua Nixon, on the west by a house heretofore tenanted by Henry Cotterell, deceased, on the north by

Larkins Lane, and on the south by ground of the United Company; and also lower-roomed house, and ground (20½ cottas) bounded on the north by Larkins Lane, on the south by a house, etc., heretofore belonging to Hy. Pinnetz and now to the United Company, on the east by the house heretofore tenanted by Joshua Nixon deceased and now by John Stapleton, and on the west by the house, etc., tenanted by Tysoe Saul Hancock and afterwards by Wm. Larkins deceased; and also an upper-roomed dwelling-house "built on that part of the compound which formerly belonged to and was part of the ground belonging to the said lower-roomed house which was to the northward of the same between the north side of the same and the street or highways called Larkins Lane aforesaid;" and also an upper-roomed dwelling-house heretofore the property of Mary Barclay deceased, in Larkins Lane.

No. 2262, 31st May and 1st June, 1803.—Relates to a three-storey house and 11 cottas & chittacks of land in Dacres Lane "adjoining to the Old Treasury" now occupied by Richard Wait Cox, bounded on the east by Banstullah Gully and the house of Francisco Xavier Gomes, on the west by the premises of Ramkissen Mullick, on the north by two houses belonging to Bibee Lockman, and on the north by the lower-roomed house of Thomas Taylor, engraver. Samuel Jones, Thos. Regin Luzia Des Santos, and Angela De Rozario, Executors of the Will of Francisco Xavier Gomes sell the property for Sa. Rs. 12,550 to Joseph Ives.

VOLUME III.

No. 2264, 1st and 2nd December, 1802.—Relates to an upper-roomed house and ground (14 cottas) at Durumtollah, bounded on the north by the Company's Road leading from Durumtollah to Boitacannah Road, on the south, east and west by land of Nilmoney Holder. Wm. Atkinson of London Street in the parish of St. Pancras, heir-at-law to his brother Thos. Latham Atkinson, who died 11th March 1795, sells for Sa. Rs. 7,000 the said property to Gourchund Day.

No. 2269, 31st December 1803, and 1st January, 1804.—Maria Driver mortgages to Thos. White for Sa. Rs. 5,000 a dwelling-house in Chouringhee.

No. 2271, 22nd December, 1802.—Solomon Hamilton mortgages to Robert Harvey for Sa. Rs. 8,000 a dwelling-house bounded on the north by Rannymoody Gully, on the east by the premises of Thos. Cotton, on the south by the public sewer, and on the west by a public lane.

No. 2273, 22nd and 23rd June, 1803.—Samuel Hampton, administrator of the estate of Anna Costly, widow, deceased, sells for Sa. Rs. 10,000 to Joseph Bannetto, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (7 cottas & 8 chittacks) bounded on the south by Mangoe Lane and the house, etc., lately inhabited by A. Costly on the north by the newly built upper-roomed dwelling-house

and extensive premises of J. Barretto and now inhabited by him, on the east by the premises of A. Costly sold by S. Hampton to J. Barretto, on the west by the road leading from the Bank of Hindustan to the Public Police Office of Calcutta and the late Mission Church commonly known by the name of Kiernander's Church; AND also a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (6 cottas 8 chittacks) bounded on the south by Mangoe Lane and nearly opposite to the house inhabited by A. Costly at the time of her death, on the north by J. Barretto's new house aforesaid, on the west by the house previously mentioned as sold, on the east by the house, etc., of Peter Roberio and Jetooram Podar. The document states that A. Costly was at the time of her death in debt to the estate of the late Colonel S. Hampton. S. Hampton, therefore, obtained administration of her estate.

No. 2278, 30th November and 1st December, 1804.—Relates that Samuel Hampton is the grandson and next of kin to Ann Costly, and having taken out administration of her estate, has found it insufficient to pay off her debt due to the estate of the late Colonel S. Hampton. He therefore, sells to Joseph Barretto for Sa. Rs. 8,160 a lower-roomed dwelling-house and ground (21 cottas) late the property of A. Costly being at the corner of Mangoe Lane,* bounded on the north by the public lane called Mangoe Lane leading from the Bank of Hindustan to the Cossitollah Street, and by the extensive house and premises of J. Barretto, on the south by the premises of Lieutenant Jas. Hampton and the property of Colonel Macfarlane now inhabited by Mr. Macintosh, on the east by an upper-roomed dwelling and premises appertaining to the estate of Major Isaac Burraud deceased, and on the west by the public road or lane leading from the said Bank of Hindostan to Ranny Moody Gully.

No. 2284, 3rd December, 1805.—Francis Gladwin, Senior Merchant in the Civil Service, residing at Patna, sells to Alexander Henry Smith for Sa. Rs. 12,500 an upper-roomed dwelling-house and garden ground, bounded on the south by a public road called Imambug Lane; and also a piece of ground with stables bounded on the south by the Durumtollah Road, on the north by Imambug Lane.

No. 2293, 18th and 19th March, 1794.—Thos. Adams, now of Swifts Place, Cranbrook, Kent, and Elizabeth, his wife, sell to Robert Wilson a house purchased at auction by Messrs. Dring, Cleland and Co. by Robert Wilson for Sa. Rs. 19,700. The house or edifice commonly called and known by the name of Gocul Gosaul's Bausha Barry, with one biga one cotta and twelve chittacks of ground on which the same is built, is on the east side of

* The patta for one of A. Costly's properties is dated 5th March, 1777, and is signed by "D. Anderson, President;" the other patta is dated 23rd March, 1750, and is signed by "Ed. Colebrooke, Collector."

Court House Street in Dhee Calcutta, and bounded on the south by a lane running between the said house and the large three-storied house built by the late Mr. Pritchard deceased now in the occupation of Robert Duncan, school master, on the north by an house and premises built by Thos. Adams and now the property of Thos. Burgess, on the east by a piece of ground late the property of Gocul Chunder Gosaul deceased, and on the west by Court House Street.

No. 2294, 12th and 13th November, 1795.—Relates to the property defined in No. 2293. R. Wilson sells the same to Edward Strettell and his Trustee, Thos. Boileau for Sa. Rs. 19,700.

No. 2295, 18th and 19th September, 1796.—Relates to a lower-roomed house and ground (6 cottas) formerly purchased by Mathew Erskine from Wm. Wilson adjoining to a house formerly tenanted by Sir Elijah Impey, Kt., and afterwards by Chas. Burling [? Parling], adjoining to a house now tenanted by Edw. Strettell. Wm. Smith and David and Joanna Stuart and Alexander Sannell sell the said property to Edward Strettell and Thos. Boileau.

No. 2297, 8th and 9th June, 1802.—Antoneo Da Couto sells to Edward Strettell, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate-General of the United Company, for Sa. Rs. 2,500, a dwelling-house and ground (3 cottas 8 chittacks), bounded on the south by the house and premises in Dacres Lane in the occupation of Mr. John Miller, on the east by Dacres Lane, on the north and west by premises in the possession of E. Strettell.

No. 2298, 17th and 18th February, 1785.—Mitton Joy Roy and Annund Chund Roy mortgage to Wm. Howard Peach for Sa. Rs. 2,000 at Sa. Rs. per cent. per annum, 1 biga and 10 cottas of ground in Chouringhee with a 4th share in the buildings thereon erected, bounded on the east side by Mr. Myers' Garden House Street, on the west by ground, the property of Shake Nowagee, on the north side by the road leading to Mr. Speke's Garden, and on the south by the house and premises of Noboy Dobba.

No. 2299, 23rd March, 1808.—Cossinaut Roy, Seebchander Roy and Ram Chander Roy, banians, sell to Lieut.-Col. John Garstin and Hy. Thos. Colebrooke, Senior Merchant in the Company's Service, for Sa. Rs. 27,443-3, two bigas 11 cottas and 12 chittacks of land, "bounded on the south by the wall of the Church yard, on the north by a public street, on the east by a passage leading from the public street to the house and premises now occupied by John Pascal Larkins, and on the west by the wall of the said Church yard until it meets the premises now occupied by Mr. David Hare, Watch maker, and from thence by the said last mentioned premises."

No. 2305, 18th August, 1807.—Aaron Upjohn sells to Richard Blechynden for Sa. Rs. 5, a lower-roomed house and ground (25 bigas) at Alipore, and also the stabling and ground (7 bigas), formerly the property of Henry

Swinhoe, and also a piece of ground (bigas 14 cottas) in the same neighbourhood.

No. 2306, 19th August, 1807.—Sale of the property defined on No. 2305 by Aaron Upjhon and Eleanor Crucifix to Richard Bletchynden, Architect, for Sa. Rs. 10,000. [Nos. 2307—2311 relate to the same property. No. 2309 gives a confused account of E. Crucifix's interests in the property which arose from her having drawn the fortunate number on what seems to be a part of the property. The matter came before the Supreme Court.]

No. 2312, 17th February, 1808.—Lease. Samuel Middleton mortgages to Captain George Dounie for Sa. Rs. 5, a dwelling-house formerly belonging to John Bristow deceased with buildings not yet completed and ground containing, after allowing for 3 bigas and 2 cottas formerly sold to Thos. Dashwood, 78 bigas 17 cottas 13 chittacks, bounded on the east by the highway which was formerly land belong to Chas. Short, on the north by the public road leading from Chauringhee to the Burial Ground, on the west by huts belonging to Alla Uzah Shaw, and partly by a house and lands formerly belonging to Joseph Sherburne, partly by land and a house belonging to Sir Chas. Richard Blunt, and partly by a house and land formerly belonging to Thos. Blanchard deceased, and partly by a house and land belonging to Thos. Dashwood, and on the south partly by a house and land belonging to Colonel Mark Wood; and partly by a house and land now or lately belonging to Colvin Robertson.

No. 2313, 18th February, 1808.—Release of property defined on No. 2310, for Sa. Rs. 2,00,000.

No. 2315, 14th April, 1808.—Lease. James Scott, now in his passage to Europe, sells for Sa. Rs. 5, to Chas. Lambert, John Hunter, [of Bencoolen, mariner] John Wilson, and Alexander Wilson an upper-roomed tenement built by him on ground (8 bigas) in Paunchwangong and purchased by him from Wm. Camac, bounded on the south by the public road leading from the Race Course to the Mahratta Ditch, on the north by ground heretofore the property of Wm. Camac and now of.....Pouchillet, on the east by a public drain which separates the said piece of ground from another piece of ground also the property of Wm. Camac, "and on the westward by another public road or passage or highway leading off from the road from Chouringhee to the English burying ground to the southward and until meeting at an angle with the aforesaid road from the Race Course, and which said piece of ground on which the aforesaid house and buildings, as have aforesaid, been lately erected and built by the said James Scott was heretofore part and parcel of a large piece of ground containing 311 bigas 5 cottas and 8 chittacks or the reabouts purchased by the said William Camac from the estate of one

Charles Short, Esq., deceased." The ground was granted to Scott by a patta dated 13th March, 1787, at a rent of Sa. Rs. 10 per annum.

No. 2316, 15th April, 1808.—Release of property, No. 2315, John Scott intending to marry Jessy Hunter assigns the property, in trust for her, to the persons named in No. 2315.

No. 2319, 27th February, 1809.—Lease. Samuel Middleton mortgages to Richard Blechynden for Sa. Rs. 5, dwelling-houses and land (60 bigas, 6 cottas) near the Danish Factory of Fredricknagore.

No. 2320, 28th February, 1809.—Release payment of Sa. Rs. 24,000 by S. Middleton to R. Blechynden: interest at 12 per cent. per annum: security property defined in No. 2319.

No. 2330, 2nd May, 1809.—John McArthur Saddler, and Sarah his wife, mortgage for Sa. Rs. 35,000 to Wm. Russell, Doctor of Physic, an upper-roomed house and ground (2 bigas and 10 cottas) now occupied by Joseph Taylor, bounded on the west by Cossitollah Street, on the south by Grant's Lane, on the east by the premises late of Mr. Purchase and those late of Ludwig Jacobi deceased, and also an upper-roomed house and ground (7 cottas) also in Cossitollah, bounded on the north by a godown lately used by the Honourable Company as a Cutcherry, to the south and east adjoining a piece of ground belonging to Banarassey Ghose, and also to the east by the house occupied by Joseph Taylor.

No. 2231, 15th May, 1809.—Lease. Rd. Blechynden sells to Bibee Sittara, Begum of Allipore, for Sa. Rs. 5, and seven bigas of land at Allipore bounded on the north by the Honourable Company's ground on which are the Native Militia lines, on the east by the premises of John Davenport, and on the south and west by the public road.

No. 2232, 16th May, 1809.—Release of property No. 2231 for Sa. Rs. 1,200.

No. 2234, 11th October, 1809.—Lease. Lucey Crasey, widow of King Coopers Lane mortgages to Chas. Child of Pollock Street for Sa. Rs. 5 an upper-roomed house, etc., and ground (15 cottas 4 chittacks) in King Cooper's Lane, bounded on the north by the house and premises of Chas. Cornelius, on the south by the Company's lane leading from Merajauney's Lane to Loll Bazar Road, on the east by the house and premises the property of Isaac Brood, and on the west by the Loll Bazar Road.

No. 2235, 12th October, 1809.—Release of No. 2234 for Sa. Rs. 5,000 at 12 per cent. per annum.

No. 2248, 30th November, 1809.—Lease. Samuel Middleton mortgages to Wm. Fairlie, Allan Gilmore, John Hutchinson Fergusson, and David Clark, Agents for Sa. Rs. 5 an upper-roomed dwelling-house [see No. 2312] formerly belonging to John Bristow deceased and thirteen other upper-roomed houses

built and other houses new building "on the said ground or land formerly belonging to the said John Bristow and occupied by him with said first mentioned house, and which said ground was computed to contain (after allowing for three bigas and two cottas part thereof formerly sold to Thomas Dashwood, Esq.) by measurement 78 bigas 17 cottas and 13 chittacks." The tenants of the 13 houses are:—

Colonel Paton, Adjutant-General.

John Grey Henderson.

Algernon Reveley.

Thomas Lennox Napier Sturt.

George Augustus Simpson.

Richard Becher.

Wigram Money.

Duncan Campbell.

William Byam Martin.

George Dowdeswell.

Captain Anthony Greene.

The Adjutant General's Office.

One house unfinished.

No. 2349, 1st December, 1809.—Release of No. 1348 for Sa. Rs. 3,50,000.

No. 2352, 21st March, 1765.—Lease. Thos. Newton, late Captain of a Company of Foot in the Company's Service, now of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, guardian of the person and estate and fortune of his daughter India Maria, a minor, sells to Richard Ecroyd for Arcot Rs. 5, a house and ground (273 feet in length and 69 in breadth), bounded on the south by Widow Douglas' house and compound, on the north by widow Fast's house and compound, on the east by small thatched houses, and on the west by by Piolet (*sic*) Row, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Monsieur Terkel Windikillee.

No. 2354, 1st September, 1765.—Mathew Miller and Richard Whittall, Executors of the late Richard Ecroyd, Doctor of Physic, sell to Ambrose Joannes Dormieux, for Ct. Rs. 4,000 the property defined in No. 2352.

No. 2325, 25th August, 1773.—"This is to certify that Lewis D'Costa of Calcutta, Inhabitant, in consequence of the authority given me by Ambrose Joannes Dormieux did on the 21st of this month cause to be put up to public sale at the Old Play House in Calcutta by Mr. Robert Dobinson, Auctioneer, a dwelling-house situated in Pilot Row now inhabited by Samuel Oldham." The building (as in No. 2352) was sold to John Richards for Ct. Rs. 4,000.

No. 2356, 9th November, 1774.—John Richards sells the property defined in No. 2352 to Captain Samuel Hampton for Arcot Rs. 10,000.

No. 2358, 5th December, 1806.—Power of attorney from James Hampton, Lieut., Madras Establishment, to John Palmer authorising him to sell house and grounds in Calcutta and Serampore.

No. 2359, 18th January, 1807.—Lieut. J. Hampton sells to Wm. Blackstone, for Sa. Rs. 5, the property defined in No. 2352.

No. 2360, 19th January, 1807.—Release of No. 2359 for Sa. Rs. 5,000. [Mentions Cross Street formerly called or known by the name Pilot Row.]

No. 2361, 20th January, 1807.—Lease. Wm. Blackstone sells to Joseph Baretto for Sa. Rs. 5 the property defined in No. 2352.

No. 2362, 1st January, 1807.—Release for Sa. 5,000.

No. 2365, 15th November, 1809.—Patrick Stewart mortgages to Robert Dountie for Sa. Rs. 5, an upper-roomed house and ground (2 bigas, 16 cottas, 8 chittacks) on the north side of Larkins Lane, bounded on the east by Old Court House Street, on the north by a house, offices and compound belonging to Messieurs Hamilton and Aberdein, and now occupied by Niel Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., on the west by a house and compound which lately belonged to one John Lewis Auriol but lately sold by him to the United Company, and on the south partly by stables belonging to the estate of John Stapleton deceased and partly by Larkins Lane. "Which said house is now occupied by the said Patrick Stewart and part of the godowns thereto belonging which adjoin the said street called Larkins Lane are occupied by a tannah under the Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta."

No. 2366, 16th November, 1809.—Release for Sa. Rs. 50,000.

No. 2371, 23rd July, 1810.—Lease Elizabeth Dorinda sells to Richard Blechynden for Sa. Rs. 5, an upper-roomed house and ground (10 cottas) at Dhuramtallah, bounded "on the north by a large ditch commonly called Dingha Bangha Creek," on the east by the premises of Banud Ghose, on the south by the Durrumtallah Road, on the west by the house and ground of Rogonath Pal.

No. 2372, 24th July, 1810.—Release for Sa. Rs. 5,000.

No. 2422, 14th December, 1810.—A bond by Shaik Romattwallah and Bibee Junnett both of Chouringhee, tailors, to James Ealey of Zigzag Lane.

No. 2448, 25th September, 1810.—Lease, relates to an upper-roomed dwelling house and ground (4 bigas, 15 cottas, 9 chittacks) in Park Street, Chouringhee, bounded on the north by a lane leading to Colinghah, on the south by the Burying Ground Road, on the east "by a house lately built and compound or ground belonging to the said James Bruce and Robert Smillie at present occupied by William Farrell, school master, and on the west by a house and ground belonging or lately belonging to the estate of Mr. Andrews deceased. Jas. Bruce and Robert Smillie, carpenters, house builders, and Ann, the wife of the latter, sell this property to Robert Downie, house builders.

No. 2449, 29th September, 1810.—Release of No. 2443, for Sa. Rs. 24,200.

No. 2539, 3rd May, 1785.—Deed of gift by Edward Tiretta to Francisca Williamson of 2 cottas, 10 chittacks of land in Chattawallah Gully.

No. 2584, 3rd and 4th June, 1812.—Stephen Laprimawdaye and Elizabeth Catherine, his wife, mortgage to Ramduloll Day for Sa. Rs. 24,000 an upper-roomed house and ground (7 cottas) bounded on the north by the property formerly of Joynarain Gosaul and afterwards of Ramhurry Tagore and at present occupied by Horsburgh and Watson, coopers, on the east by property of Stephen Laprimawdaye, on the south by a house and premises lately belonging to Campbell and Radcliffe, and on the west by the public Road leading from the Old Fort to the Great Bazar; also two upper-roomed houses and ground (2 bigas, 13 cottas, 12 chittacks), bounded on the east partly by a house, etc., heretofore the property of Wm. Swallow deceased and partly by premises belonging to the estate of Cudbert Thornhill deceased, on the north by a house, etc., formerly the property of Messrs. Graham and Moubray now belonging to Captain Joseph Hodges, and on the west partly by the house and premises aforementioned as sold, and on the south by a range of warehouses formerly belonging to Messrs. Campbell and Radcliffe.

VOLUME XII.

Nos. 2631-2632, 30th and 31st August, 1811.—Samuel Middleton, a Service Merchant in the B. C. S., assigns as collateral security for a loan of Sa. Rs. 4,00,000 to John Palmer, Patrick Maitland and Wm. Hall, merchants and agents, the property defined in No. 2240, and also to the Serampore property (60 bigas, 10 chittacks). See Nos. 2319 and 2320.

Nos. 2637—2647, 16th—25th August, 1811.—Bissummer Holdar sells or mortgages Wm. Hedger and Groopersand Bhowe for Sa. Rs. 1,50,000, one half share in a dwelling-house and ground (3 bigas, 10 cottas, 8 chittacks), occupied by Mr. Stalkart) bounded on the north and east by property of Nimoy Churn Mullick, on the south by a lane leading from the Chouringhee Road, on the west by the public road leading from Chouringhee to Russapuglah; also a half share of a house and ground (1 biga, 14 cottas, and 10 chittacks) "belonging in the tenure and occupation of Robert Mosby Thomas, Attorney-at-law," bounded on the north by a house and premises the property of John Palmer, on the south by St. John's Church, on the east by a house and premises tenanted by Robert English, and on the west by the new buildings lately erected by and belonging to Colonel John Garstin; and also one-half share in a house and land (12 cottas) in the occupation of Thos. Stanley, Attorney-at-law, bounded on the north by the

street leading from Bankshall to Old Court House Street, on the south by a house lately in the occupation of R. M. Thomas, on the east by a house and ground of John Palmer, and in the west by the premises of John Garstin; also one-half share in an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (8 bigas, 10 cottas) "belonging in the tenure or a occupation of Peligrine Treves," in Dhee Burjee, bounded on the north by the house of John Buller, on the south and east by the property of S. Middleton, on the west by the public high road; also a half share in an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (1 biga, 18 cottas) in Dhee Birjee, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Anthony, "on the south by Road called the Circular Road," "on the east by the premises belonging to Mr. Short, and on the west by the premises belonging to Mr. Palmer; also one-half share in the "Collah Bagaun" (5 bigas, 14 cottas) at Mirzapore in Calcutta; also a half share of "Calloo Ghose's Diggy" (6 bigas, 9 cottas) in Mirzapore, also one-half share in 4 bigas, 4 cottas of land in Sootanuty; also one half share in "Mitter's Gollabutti in Soobanuty (3 bigas, 2 cottas) to the west of the Alipore Road, also one half share in an upper-roomed house and ground (6 bigas, 17 cottas) at Sealdah, also one half share in a property at Burdwan, and various other properties.

Nos. 2648, 2649, 25th and 26th August, 1813.—Wm. Hedger and Groopersand Bose sell to James Ealey and Gopeymohun Tagore the half-shares in the properties enumerated in the last item. Nos. 2650-2653 relate to the same property.

Nos. 2656, 2657, 2nd and 3rd January, 1815.—Elizabeth Macpherson, widow and administratrix of the late John Macpherson, sells to Tonoo Orstaghur for Sa. Rs. 7,850, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and ground (5 cottas, 9 chittaks) bounded by the lower-roomed house of Sheikh Fackroo, on the west by an upper-roomed house and premises belonging to and in the possession of the Portuguese Church, on the north by Mangoe Lane, and on the south by the house and premises of John Dermount, Stablekeeper.

[The entries which follow are in either Bengali or Urdu and refer to transactions between Indians. The latest date is the 26th April, 1834].

WALTER K. FIRMINER.

NOTES ON DEEDS.

To references on pp. 54-55, add—

FRANCIS.—*Memoris of Sir Philip Francis*, K.C.B.—Commenced by the late Joseph Parkes, Esq., completed and edited by Herman Merivale, M.A., 2 vols., London, 1867.

HUNTER.—*Bengal Ms. Records. A Selected List of 14,136 Letters.*—By Sir William Wilson Hunter, 4 vols., London, 1894.

IMPERIAL.—*Press List of Ancient Records of the Government of India preserved in the Imperial Record Department.*

ADDED NOTES TO PART I.

Nos. 10-14.—Wm. Barton, add: Acting President of the Board of Trade, 1785. Suspended and ordered to be prosecuted, 1787.

No. 561.—Major T. T. Metcalfe. His wife was a daughter of John Debonnaire. She married her first husband Major John Smith of the Bengal Establishment at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, Madras on 24th August, 1776. See Mrs. Penny, *Marriages at Fort St. George, Madras*, page 35, where a reference for the Debonnaire family is given to H. Wagner: *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*. N. S., Vol. III, p. 245.

No. 563.—H. Chicheley Plowden, add: Postmaster-General, 1779.

No. 598.—George Livins, add: Military Storekeeper, 1785. See below. "Leaves from the Editor's Note Book" Francis. Busteed, pp. 196, 212.

No. 1103.—S. Bagshaw, add: Clerk of the Peace, 1775.

No. 1206.—Charles Crummelin was Governor of Bombay, 1760-67.* A portrait of him will be found on p. 162 of vol. I of J. Douglas' *Bombay and Western India*. At his trial Hastings was accused of having "appointed a Resident to Goa, where the Company never had one before," to which Hastings replied; "the appointment was made at a moment when it appeared to the Board to be a very necessary one, in the most critical moment of the late war; it was given to a Gentleman who had been ten years Governor of Bombay, and was reduced by unexpected misfortunes, in the decline of life, to return in a private station to India. The Court of Directors recommended him to our notice; he was ordered to be treated with respect and attention, in consideration of the high situation he had filled. I did not create the office of Resident at Goa for Mr. Crummelin; I never saw him till he arrived in Bengal, and had then no connection with him; but I

* The Court, 25th January, 1772, gave him permission to return to adjust his affairs, and to exercise "a commercial intercourse by way of export and import to and from the several ports in India."

conceived at the time I conferred the office upon him, that it would be approved by the Court of Directors." Buckland states that Chas. Crommelin returned to India as a free merchant in 1772; and resided at Canton in 1777; and was British Consul at Goa in 1784. The Imperial Records show that he was in Calcutta in 1781 and arrived at Goa in May, 1782. At Berhampur (Bengal) there is a tomb with an inscription to the memory of "Charles Crommelin, Esq., who died on the 28th December, 1788, aged 81 years." The Governor's father was Max Antoine Crommelin. See Yule's edition of *Hedges' Diary*, Vol. II, p. 359. Imperial, 1781, 10th December, No. 11, 1782, 10th August, O. C., No. 7. In 1784, A Mr. Crommelin is Resident at Radnagore. O. C., 1st September, No. 12.

Charles Crommelin, Junior, was a son of the Ex-Governor. An inscription in the South Park Street Cemetery shows

To the memory of CHARLES CROMMELIN, ESQ., JUNIOR, October 17th,
Anno Domini, 1788. *Etat*, 30.

For a number of distinguished bearers of the name of Crommelin, see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. III, p. 388.

No. 719.—R. Kennaway, add: Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1785.

No. 742.—David Killican, Member of the Police Commission, Head Assistant Export Warehouse, 1785. Had been granted by Government a monopoly of trade with Assam. Hunter, No. 406. Imperial, 1785, 21st Dec. O. C., Nos. 1 and 2.

Charles Ranken, Captain in the Engineers. In 1782—85 he was building a road from Calcutta to Chunar. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VI, p. 236.

No. 1051.—Charles Purling, Assistant at Dinajpur or Rangpur, 1771. Negotiated treaty with the Raja of Cooch Behar, 1772. Acting Chief of Dacca, 1773. Collector of Rangpur, 1777-1779. Married at Bauleah Miss Elizabeth Hasleby, 14th June, 1778. Resident in Oudh, 1781. On Board of Commissioners for Management of the Dutch E. I. C. Possessions at Chinsurah. Was one of the witnesses at the trial of Warren Hastings. Returned to India, Collector of Rangpur, 1790. Died, 31st January, 1791, aged 44, and buried in South Park Street Cemetery. Firminger: *District Records of Rangpur*. B. O., p. 77. See Grand, p. 172.

No. 1057.—John O'Donnel. For his adventurous career, See *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vols. IV and V. Fay, p. 50, *et seq.*

L. Da Costa. Fay, p. 133.

The *Nathalie*. Fay, p. 49, *et seq.*

No. 1060.—John Mac Clary, Marine Contractor, 1785. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vols. IV and V. Imperial, 1787, 3rd Jan., pp. 52-53.

No. 1120.—Thos. Dashwood, Agent for the Supply of Stationery, 1785.

No. 1282.—Chas. Cockerell. Add: Son of John Cockerell of Bishop's Hall (son of John Cockerell, M.D.,) who married Francis, daughter of John Jackson of Clapham, Surrey, the nephew of Samuel Pepys, the diarist. C. Cockerell embarked for Bengal in 1776. After retirement to England, he was a Member of Parliament for thirty years. His sister, Elizabeth Stuart, married (1stly) in Calcutta, on 9th April, 1779, Bryan Glover, Free Merchant, (buried on the 18th March, 1780), and 2ndly John Belli at Lucknow, 20th November, 1781. Chas. Cockerell was made a Baronet in 1809: on 13th February he married (second), Harriet Rushout, daughter of John, 1st Lord Northwick. The 2nd Baronet assumed the name of Rushout. For Sir C. Cockerell's visits to Hastings at Daylesford, see Lawson: *Private Life of Warren Hastings*, pp. 220, 222.

No. 1302.—Bernard McCallum. See note on No. 1452.

No. 1315.—J. D. Patterson, the Commissioner of whose report of Rajah Debi Singh's alleged atrocities Burke made a magnificent but mendacious use at the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

No. 1327.—John Hare may perhaps be identified with the fellow-passenger of Eliza Fay on the *Nathalie*. For his part in building the Old Presidency Jail, see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VIII. In 1783 or 1784 left Calcutta with a letter of introduction to Lord Thurlow from Sir Elijah Impey. Murdered by the Arabs on his journey overland from Basra.

Bankshall—the jetty.

No. 1328.—William Camac, Secretary to the Committee of Accounts, 1785, Collector of the XXIV-Parganahs, 1786. Was he a brother of Colonel Jacob Camac who defeated Scindia in 1781, and whose sister married Henry Grant, free merchant, on 29th March, 1779? A Miss Eliza Camac married "Mr. John Booth, Writer in the Hon'ble Company's Service" on 6th January, 1780. In the *Calcutta Gazette*, 6th March, 1788 is advertised for sale: "that small upper-roomed Garden House, with about five bigas of ground, on the road leading from Cheringhee to the Burial Ground, which formerly belonged to the Moravians; it is very private, from having a number of trees on the ground, and, having lately received considerable additions and repairs, is well adapted for a Black Family. Apply to Mr. Camac." Seton-Karr, Vol. I, p. 282. Cotton, p. 290. F. in B., p. 76.

No. 1282.—M. Le Beaume, add: owner of a ship called the *Rose Doree*. Sells ammunition to Government, 1781.

Wm. Paxton, Mint Master, 1777.

No. 1353.—R. S. Perreau, add: an old Westminster boy, formerly a Madras, Civil Servant, arrived in Calcutta in 1780. Paymaster of Major Popham's detachment, 1781, present at the taking of Bijaighar. Subsequently Agent at Calcutta for Fort Marlborough.

No. 1426.—Charles Child's house is referred to in a letter written by Wm. Johnson, the merchant, to his mother. "We have taken upon residence again in Calcutta in a house where a Club called 'Selbys' Club' was once kept, notorious to all gamblers, and will never be forgotten by poor John Mackenzie. However, as this may not lead you to the precise spot, it is southwards of the Mission or old Kiernander's Church, the next house in the same line to General Clavering's, which I know you recollect. To conclude our house was built by Mr. Charles Child in 1775. It is an amazing large house."

Roger Gale, Senior Merchant in the Company's Service, out of employ in September, 1786.

NOTES TO PART II.

No. 1427.—This document, I think, disposes of the old story told that subsequent to Kiernander's Bankruptcy the Sheriff attached his seal to the doors of the Old Mission Church,—the occasion on which, as the author of *Historical and Ecclesiastical Sketches of Bengal* puts it Charles Grant: "paid for the building the sum it was appraised at—ten thousand rupees. Yes, one person stopped forward and saved the Temple, where the hymns of truth have been chaunted for seventeen years, from being profaned by the humdrum sing-song of an auctioneer." Kiernander's bankruptcy came a year later than the sale of the Church. See No. 1606. By the kindness of the Rev. Canon E. T. Sandys, I have been permitted to inspect the deed preserved at the office of the Secretary to the Evangelical Committee. It differs in several respects as regards wording from the registered document, and does not bear the signature of the younger Kiernander. It closes with the words: "Signed and sealed (where no stamps are in use or to be had) in the presence of John Francis:—

David Brown.

Charles Grant.

William Chambers.

In the presence of—

Charles Brix.*

William Gordon."

Canon Sandys showed me the deed by which Charles Weston of Chinsurah on the 13th July, 1795, for Sa. Rs. 3,500 sold to the Rev. David Brown fourteen cottas of land. "bounded on the north by the Mission Church, on the east by the premises of Dring, Cleland & Co., and partly by a tank belonging to Chas. Weston, on the south by the house of Chas. Weston, and on the

* Appeared with Farrer as Counsel for the defence at the trial of Nanda Kumar for forgery.

east partly by the premises of Dyaram Seal and partly by those of Chas. Weston." Mr. Sandys informs me that the house, now No. 10 Mission Row, to the south of the Church, was built in 1807 and its first occupant was the Rev. Claudius Buchanan.

William Chambers, the brother of the Judge—Sir Robert Chambers, died 22nd August, 1793, and is buried in the South Park Street Burial Ground. He was Prothonotary and Persian Interpreter of the Supreme Court. He translated portion of the New Testament into Persian. Hyde, p. 255.

Robert William Kiernander. The title "Rev." given to him in No. 1561 is an error on the part of Registrar Tiretta's clerk.

No. 1428.—Matthew Leslie, a brother of Colonel Leslie, and Paymaster to his brothers' Detachment in 1778. Collector of Ramghur, 1787.

No. 1438.—Stephen Fivey—a "distiller of spirituous liquors," buried, 8th October, 1789.

Marry Jaunnee Gully. Mera Jan, lit "my life," probably the name of a dancing girl. The gully led into the present Metcalfe Street.

No. 1441.—Sir R. Chambers' Garden House. The *Calcutta Gazette*, 8th September, 1785, advertises:—"To let from 1st October. That large and convenient Garden House to the southward of Churingee, formerly for several years occupied by Sir Robert Chambers. The monthly rent is 400 Sicca Rupees."

No. 1448.—Herbert Harris, Sheriff, Mint Master, 1785. Died, 22nd January, 1810, aged 68.

No. 1449.—John Bebb, Secretary to the Board of Inspection, 1780. Commercial Agent at Santipur, 1787.

No. 1452.—Bernard McCullum, owner of private factory at Lakshmipur. Hunter No. 472. Died, 22nd July, 1803, aged 60 years.

No. 1455.—The *Bakhshi Khana* was situated when Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.'s property and the Stationery Office are situated in Church Lane.

No. 1462.—Charles Short, died after a career of 20 years in India, 2nd July 1785. B. O., pp. 73-74.

No. 1466.—Thos. Calvert, Senior Merchant, married Miss Anne Philpotts, 13th July, 1787.

John Buller, Resident at Tipperah.

J. L. Auriol. There were two brothers in the Civil Service, James Peter and John Lewis. The appointment of the former as Agent for the supply of relief to Madras formed the 14th article of the impeachment of Hastings. Seton Karr, Vol. I, p. 217.

No. 1479.—Benjamin Grindall, Judge at Tajepur, 1782. On 7th September, 1785 married Miss Charlotte Powney.

No. 1493.—Col. Allen Macpherson. Arrived as Ensign: Adjutant of 1st Brigade in 1765, Captain, 1769, Major, 1781, Lieut.-Col., 1783, Quarter Master-General, 1781. He was a kinsman of the Officiating Governor-General, Sir John Macpherson, married Miss Eliza Dell Fraser, perhaps from the house of Col. Alexander Murray at Berhampur. Resigned the service in March, 1791. He was the great-grandfather of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, I.C.S., Broome.

No. 1494.—Samuel Hick. Buried, 4th January, 1797.

No. 1497.—See Imperial, 1785. O. C. 2nd May. No. 2. "Memorial from Padre Fre Manuel Jesus Maria, Episcopal Governor for the Bishopric of Meleapore, through his Agent, Padre Joze Cactano de Noronha, soliciting permission to erect a chapel of ease on a piece of ground near the Baitakhana Road for the convenience of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of *Dih Entally*, and to convert a part of the land into a church yard."

No. 1497.—Mr. Luard. In 1785 William Luard proposed to Government to establish "packets overland" between Bengal and India. He proposed to carry out the work for a lakh of Sicca Rupees *per annum*.

No. 1504.—James Ogden, pilot, buried, 8th June, 1782. His widow married Hugh Darly.

No. 1507.—Charles Wyatt, Lieut. of Engineers, married Mrs. Charlotte Drake, widow, 29th October, 1787. On 10th April, 1788, Burrell and Gould announce for sale by auction: "an upper-roomed house, and 1 biga 16 cottas and 9 chittacks of ground, situate in Dhee Birjee, bounded on the south by the great road leading from the Hospital to the English Burying Ground, on the east by Vansittart's Avenue, on the north by a piece of Mr. Kiernander's ground, and on the west by a new house belonging to Mr. Wyatt." Seton Karr, Vol. I, p. 284.

Mark Wood. Born, 1747, Colonel in Bengal Engineers, 1787; Surveyor-General 1787, Chief Engineer, Bengal, 1790. Retired, 1793, M. P., 1794, 1796 and 1802. Baronet, 1789. Buckland.

No. 1515.—Wm. Williams, merchant, married Miss Hannah Grant, 1st May, 1789.

No. 1516.—John Casey, married 9th January, 1795, Miss Mary Doxat. William Townsend Jones, Attorney-at-Law, married Miss Harriot Stevens, 15th November, 1792, F. in B., p. 88.

No. 1522.—John Dynely, Collector at Midnapur, 1785.

Joseph Bernard Smith, Junior Merchant, married, 7th February, 1780, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, widow. He served on the Jury in the Nanda Kumar case. Industry, p. 19. F. in B., p. 28.

No. 1536.—William Smoult, married Miss Charlotte Hardcastle, 3rd July, 1788.

No. 1539.—William Dunkin, Judge of the Supreme Court, 1791. Cotton, p. 705. Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 292.

John Fergusson, Contractor for the Army, 1786, married Miss Margaret Mitchell, 1st February, 1787.

No. 1543.—Thomas Syars Driver, arrived on the *Prince of Wales* privateer in 1788, and was for some time employed as an architect at Berhampur. He was the architect of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Murghihat. He died, 8th December, 1797, aged 35. B. O., p. 83. Industry, p. 83.

No. 1561.—Lieut. Wm. Golding, Assistant Commissioner of Stores, 1786, Burial Register, 14th December, 1796. Captain William Golding of the Engineers. F. in B., p. 73.

No. 1562.—John Joys (Joice; Joyce), a Scandinavian who accompanied J. O'Donnell on the *Death or Glory*, Warder of the New Jail, and in 1781 "Master of the Harmonic," married, (1) 27th March, 1782, Mary Webster, and (2) Sarah Simpson, 1st December, 1787. B. O., p. 74. Industry, p. 11.

No. 1563.—Mathew Ford, Merchant, buried, 31st July, 1791. F. in B., p. 74.

No. 1568.—Mary Barclay. B. O., p. 72.

No. 1578.—Nole Pookoor Gully. Modern Nulpookur Lane.

Christopher Dexter. F. in B., p. 86. Carey, Vol. I, p. 174.

John Andrews. The *Calcutta Gazette*, 31st May, 1787, records "yesterday morning a duel was fought between Mr. S———an Attorney-at-Law and Mr. A———one of the Proprietors of the Library / in which the former was killed on the spot. We understand that the quarrel originated about gambling debt." The St. John's Register shows against 31st May, 1787, "Mr. Benjamin Gibbons, killed in a duel." Andrews married, 12th June, 1782, Mrs. Constantia Hamilton, widow. Buried, 24th February, 1792.

No. 1606.—Wm. Pawson, Paymaster of the 2nd Brigade, 1775. Military Paymaster-General, 1780, when succeeded by Claud, Alexander. Sidesman of St. John's, 1797. Hyde, p. 242. Busteed, p. 186.

No. 1599.—William Bushby, Secretary to the Board of Inspection.

No. 1610.—William Billers, Chief at Patna. For his sad story see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VIII, pp. 118-19.

Cossipore Garden. See *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VIII, p. 118, for references to Col. Champion's diary.

No. 1617.—Peter Galbraith, Pilot. B. O., p. 133.

No. 1623.—William Johnson. There were in Calcutta at this time the Rev. Wm. Johnson the chaplain, Wm. Johnson a merchant, and Wm. Johnson, Clerk of the Peace.

Joseph Cooper and his brother William were printers. The first arrived in 1785. The latter in 1789. *Industry*, pp. 69 *et seq.*, 8.

No. 1630.—Henry Griffith, Salt Agent, 1787.

Edward Wheler. Wheler was the 3rd son of Sir William Wheler, Bart., of Leamington, and grandson by his mother Penelope of Sir Stephen Glyn, Bart., of Briester. The first Sir William Wheler, married a Lady of the Royal Household of Charles 1st in whom that King placed great confidence. At the beginning of his troubles with Parliament, King Charles entrusted to Lady Wheler a casket which she was enjoined to take the greatest care of and return to His Majesty, on delivery of a signet ring. The token was delivered to Lady Wheler and the casket returned. Edward Wheler's first wife was Harriett Chicheley Plowden, to whom some amusing references are made in Francis' Journal. She died, 27th July, 1778. On 15th December, 1780, according to St. John's Register, Wheler married Miss Charlotte Durnford—according to the monument on Wheler's tomb Charlotte, daughter of George Durnford of Winchester who was perhaps father of James Durnford, an official of the Supreme Court. Wheler was a Member of the Supreme Council, in succession to Col. Monson, from 1777 to his death on 10th October, 1784 (aged 51). From the inscription we learn that Sir Stephen Glyn's wife was "Dame Sophia, daughter of Sir Edward Evelyn of Long Ditton in Surrey, Bart."

The *Calcutta Gazette*, 23rd February, 1786, advertises: "To be sold by public auction by Joseph Queros on Monday next, the 27th instant, that commodious and elegant house formerly occupied by the late Edward Wheler, Esq., at present tenanted by the Hon'ble Charles Stuart, at the monthly rate of Sicca Rupees 900, consisting of two halls, eight large chambers, with four open verandahs, a grand stair-case, and back stairs, closets, etc., all highly finished and in complete repair. The first floor raised seven feet from the ground, and has under it eight excellent godowns. The premises occupy three bighas fourteen cottas and six chitacks of ground. The detached offices are extensive and convenient, fit to accommodate a large family and all pucca built."

No. 1632.—Francis LeBlanc. See advertisement of his houses. Seton Karr, Vol. I, pp. 292-93. *Industry*, p. 7.

No. 1634.—Josias de Pré Porcher, a Madras Civilian, nephew of Josias de Pré, Governor at Fort St. George, and head of a private firm of merchants. See references in H. D. Love: *Vestiges of Old Madras*, (Indian Record Series). For Thomas Dupre (*sic.*) Porcher, "that of the Hon'ble Company's, Bengal Civil Service, and a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Alexander & Co., see B. O., p. 187. The Porcher family is closely connected with the Shakespear and Powney families. The Porchers were an old Huguenot family,

name is derived from the fact that it was the function of the head of the family to slay the wild boar wounded in the royal hunt.

No. 1637.—Michael Derozio—perhaps the grandfather of the poet, H. L. V. Derozio, died, 23rd August, 1809, *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. IV, p. 473.

No. 1644.—Robert Sheriff, inhabitant, married Miss Euphemia Urquhart, 3rd May, 1786.

No. 1640.—Thos. Henschman, married, 22nd August, 1771, Maria Gee, widow, Collector of Jehangirpur, resident at Malda, 1772, Military Paymaster-General, 1786. Suspended and ordered to be prosecuted together with Barton and Rider, 1785. He was Deputy Superintendent and Treasurer of the Orphan Society in 1787.

Captain Mercer, Hodgson, p. 256, (with portrait).

John Hannay, Import Warehouse-keeper, 1775.

George Cheap, Deputy Paymaster to the 3rd Brigade in 1786; perhaps a brother of John Cheap, the Collector of Birbhum in 1793 of whom much is to be found in Hunter's *Annals of Rural Bengal*. See also O'Malley, *Birbhum*. (Bengal District Gazetteers). In 1786, John Cheap was Sub-Accomptant General.

Charles Chapman, Sydney Grier writes: "Charles Chapman was another of the young civil servants who attached themselves to Hastings with an affection that bordered on idolatry. At the beginning of his service he appears to have acted for some time as Private Secretary. In 1778 Hastings employed him to explore the coast of Cochin China and penetrate as far inland as he could. At the beginning of 1781 he was sent to Nagpur as agent at the Berar Durbar." He succeeded Cleveland at Bhagulpore. On 4th February, 1784, he married Miss Mary Williams, whom Miss Mary Barwell had sent to India to the care of the Hastings. Salt Agent at Contal, 1794. Returned to England with a fortune of £70,000, but lost the bulk of it by gambling. M. P. for Newton, Devon, Died, 1809.

No. 1659.—Thomas Burgess. In 1773-74 in charge of Pulbandi (bridge-cesses) in the Rajshai district. Captain Burgess resigned the service in 1782.

Sir John Shore's town house. Sir John Shore succeeded John Stables at the Supreme Council, and probably occupied his house.

No. 1661.—On 11th January, 1786. Joseph Bernard Smith and R. Hannay petition for the sustenance allowance due to civilians out of employ, and for three years leave of absence, and passages on the *Rex*.

No. 1674.—Wm. Marriott, Collector of Dinajpur, 1771.

Chaplain James Burn, arrived, 1770; departed, 1784, said to have died, 1793. Hyde, p. 174.

James Lawrell, educated as an Engineer. Transferred from the Madras

Civil Service to Bengal, Member of Comptrolling Council of Revenue at Murshidabad, 1770. Committee of Circuit, 1772. Firminger: *Introduction to Vth Report*, pp. cc:ccxiv—v.

John Scott. Grier, p. 314.

No. 1676.—Wm. Wordie, Contractor for repairs of the Berhampur Cantonments. John Burgh was his Agent at Berhampur for this purpose.

No. 1677.—The Hon. Lockhart-Gordon. The B. O., p. 75, gives the following inscription (South Park St. Burial Ground.) "Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Lockhart-Gordon, youngest son of John, Earl of Aboyne, Judge Advocate of Bengal, and Junior Counsel of the Hon. East India Company. He was born, 1732. In 1770 he married Catherine, daughter to John Wallop, Viscount Lymington.....died at Calcutta, 24th March, 1788, sincerely regretted."

No. 1681.—Samuel Middleton, perhaps a son of the Samuel Middleton who arrived in 1753, was Resident at the Durbar at Murshidabad, 1772, and was buried at Pir Painti. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. 14, p. 635. Industry, p. 32. The younger S. Middleton was Commissioner of the Sunderbans in 1792.

No. 1710.—Alex. Campbell. Crawford, Vol. II, p. 8.

Wm. Myers. B. O., p. 151.

Claud Alexander, Military Paymaster-General, 1780—1785. A correspondent in the *Calcutta Gazette*, 19th January, 1797, write: "Mr. Burns [the poet] was born in the country Ayr in the year 1759, on an estate that belonged to the late Mr. John Fergusson of Calcutta. He chose the profession of his father, that of a farmer, and lately occupied a part of the estate of Mr. Claud Alexander, also of this town." Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 163.

No. 1719.—A Major Wray was court-martialed in September, 1785, and cashiered, but subsequently the sentence was quashed. Francis, Vol. II, p. 197.

No. 1758.—At Chandernagore will be found the tomb of James Alexander Cossard de Terraneau, who is said to be a descendent of Etienne Charles, p. 287, Cossard de Terraneau, "officer des troupes" in 1756. Wm. de Terraneau married at St. John's Church, on 20th March, 1790, Elizabeth Mitchell, spinster.

No. 1766.—Geo. Foxcraft, died 29th July, 1795.

No. 1787.—H. W. Ord. B. O., p. 7.

No. 1832.—Robert Ledlie. Grand, pp. 301—3. Col. Arthur Wellesley—afterwards Duke of Wellington—resided at his friend Robert Ledlie's house in Garden Reach in 1798. Eastwick, *Master Mariner*, p. 305.

No. 1842.—Edward Hardwick. The St. John's Marriage Register,

against 29th January, 1785, shows "Mr. Edward Hardwicke of Barrypore and Mrs. Mary Porter, widow.

Capt. Jas. Meredith Vibart, married, 4th April, 1785, Miss Juliana Williams.

No. 1853.—Francis Le Gallais. During the trial of Nanda Kumar he provided for the lawyers "and those whom they should invite" for Rs. 629, "eight dinners and nine suppers for 16 persons each." It was at Le Gallais' tavern in 1775, Richard Barwell "required his friends to join him every fortnight," and at one of these gatherings G. F. Grand was engaged on the night Philip Francis invaded his household. Le Gallais died 22nd August, 1791, aged 54 years. *Industry*, pp. 10—12. Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 505.

No. 1858.—Lieut.-General Giles Stibbert. Raised a battalion of N. I. at Bankipur, 1761 at the siege of Patna, 1763, and at Buxar, 23rd October, 1767. Captured Chunar, 1765. Officiating Commander-in-Chief, 1777 and in 1783 Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1866.—An Edward Shouldham, born at Dublin, 12th February, 1745 (O. S.) is buried in the North Park St. Cemetery. *B. O.*, p. 179.

No. 1870.—George Templer, Contractor for Elephants, 1779. Partner in England of the Banking House of Messrs. Edwards, Smith, Templer, Middleton, Johnson and Wedgwood. *Grier*, p. 205.

No. 1884.—John Fleming, Crawford, Vol. I, pp. 228-261; Vol. II, pp. 7—14, 33-34, 370. *Carey*, Vol. I, p. 179.

James Miller, Mint Master. Acting Accountant-General. Died, 7th July, 1799, *B. O.*, p. 84. *F. in B.*, pp. 24, 29.

John Mackenzie. At his impeachment, Hastings said "I concurred in giving this contract (opium) to Mr. Mackenzie in 1777; but if it could be supposed that I had been actuated in my public conduct by the motives which my accuser imputes to me, Mr. Mackenzie was the last man in Bengal whom I should have patronized. His connection in this country and in India having been invariably hostile to me. He went originally a Cadet to Bombay in 1770, conducted as Secretary to the late General Wedderburn, upon his death he returned to England, and was sent to Bengal with the rank of a Factor in 1776, by the influence, as I have always understood, of Lord Loughborough. He was on the most intimate terms with my opponent Mr. Francis." John Mackenzie was Presidency Customs Master, 1782; the fourth member of the original Board of Revenue constituted, 12th June, 1786. Prov. Grand Master, 1786. *F. in B.*, p. 49. See *Hand: Early English Administration of Bihar*, p. 54. *Francis*, Vol. II, p. 296.

Burris Crisp, Registrar of the Diwani Adalat. Translator from the Persian of the Mysore Regulations. A brother perhaps of the beautiful Eliza Crisp who married George Shee, afterwards, Sir George Shee, at

Hughli in 1783. The inscription of his and his mother's tomb stones in the South Park St. Burial Ground and writing of public record run :—

Sacred
to the memory of the best of Mothers ;
Elizabeth Crisp, widow ;
Who after enduring with heroic constancy
one of the severest Chirurgical operations,
died on the 30th of April, 1785,
the patient martyr of a cruel
and unrelenting malady.

Sacred to the memory of
Burrish Crisp, Esq.,
a Senior Merchant in the service of
the East India Company ;
and first member of the Board of Revenue ;
who departed this life on the
26th day of April, 1818, aged 47 years.
He arrived in this country when a child,
and was therefore deprived
of the advantages of an education in Europe,
but by the tender care of an excellent mother,
(whose remains are interred near this spot)
and by the powers of his own mind, he attained
the highest offices under the Government ;
which he filled with zeal, ability, and honor ;
whilst his private life was eminently
distinguished by benevolence, piety
and every social virtue.

No. 1900.—Richard Blechynden succeeded Tiretta as Registrar of Deeds. The B. O. cites an inscription in the North Park St., Burial Ground records :—" In memory of Mrs. Sarah Blechynden, Lady of the late James Blechynden, Esq., and only daughter of the late Richmond Thackery (*sic.*), Esq., B. C. S., died 25th May, 1841, aged 35 years." Lydia Harriet Blechynden who married Alexander Logie, was one of the unfortunate survivors from the wreck of the *Grosvenor*.

Calcutta Chronicle.—Mr. S. C. Sanial writes that the *Calcutta Chronicle* was started as a weekly paper in January, 1786 "by Wm. Baillie, whose views of Old Calcutta are so valuable, and who originally belonged to the Bengal Engineers, from which he retired with the rank of Major. Aaron

Upjohn, the Calcutta topographer, was his printer and also a part proprietor. This paper did not survive its founders, of whom Baillie died in 1799, and Upjohn in the following year." *Hartly House* (Reprint), p. 318.

No. 2046.—Meredith's Buildings. Seton Karr, Vol. I, pp. 40—180.

No. 2047.—James Prescott. F. in B., pp. 74, 87, 88.

Mary Chapman. I can trace two Mary Chapmans: (1) Miss Mary Williams, married Chas. Chapman [see No. 1646.] on 4th February, 1774. Grier: (2) Mrs. Mary Chapman, died, 23rd January, 1784, aged 63 years. B. O., p. 146.

No. 2087.—Joseph Emin, a member of an ancient Armenian family, and a friend of Edmand Burke. His memoirs, I understand, are being prepared for republication. Emin died at Bhagalpur in 1812.

No. 2098.—Capt. Isaac Humphreys, Secretary to the Board of Ordnance. B. O., p. 178. F. in B., p. 70. Died, 27th October, 1801, aged 49.

Lieut. J. Moorggach [Moggach], Attorney to the Agent for clothing the 3rd Brigade: Fort Adjutant: Adjutant to the Corps of Invalids, 1785. Purchased the Company's Factory at Fort Gloucester for Sa. Rs. 2,450 in July, 1790. Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 267.

No. 2100.—General Clavering's House. Now No. 8, Mission Row. This was probably the house purchased by the Council in 1761 from Mr. Holmes (widower of Lady Russell) for the residence of the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2105.—Robert McFarlane "of Gartartine, in Scotland, free-merchant, born 3rd November, 1727; he came to India in the year 1752, and died on the 28th December, 1800." B. O., p. 84.

Sir John Richardson, Bart. Buried, 5th May, 1795.

No. 2107.—David Vander Heyden, Commissary of Musters, 1777.

No. 2118.—John Macdonald. For the story of the "Coffee Exchange," see *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VIII.

No. 2121.—Henry Cotterell, Collector of Calcutta, 1775 to 1776, Church Warden, 1776-77, Member of the Board of Trade, 1781. Married, 15th January, 1781, Miss Henrietta Maria Spilsbury. Sterndale, p. 20. Hyde, p. 162.

Thos. Hy. Davies, Advocate-General. Busteed, pp. 196, 204. Married Miss Ann Baillie, 3rd April, 1788.

No. 2122.—Francis Macnaghten, Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, 1809, Knighted, transferred to Calcutta, 1815, retired, 1825, Baronet, 1836; assumed the name of Workman, 1823, died, 22nd November, 1843.

No. 2123.—Wm. Larkins, First Accomptant and latterly Accomptant-General. Church Warden of St. John's. Warren Hastings was God-father to Larkins' little son, who lived to call himself "Hastings Behaudur." Gave

evidence at the trial of Warren Hastings. Retired, 1793; died, 1800. Grier, pp. 253, 434. *Industry*, pp. 18, 19.

No. 2132.—Piary Dye's Gulley, Crooked Lane. Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 584.

No. 2136.—Joseph Price. For Philip Francis's opposition to the grant of land to Price, see *Imperial*, 1780, O. C. Nos. 4—8. Price was the author of numberless pamphlets on behalf of the cause of Warren Hastings. Grier, p. 349 *et seq.*

No. 2146.—Henry Trail, married Miss Anne Simpson, 4th March, 1790.

No. 2184.—William Dring's house at Garden Reach in 1816 is mentioned by Capt. Eastwick in his *Master Mariner*, pp. 305-6. The *Calcutta Gazette* advertises, 9th May, 1793: "To let for 12 months or sold on moderate terms; that commodious house and grounds, situated at Moomhicolah, adjoining to Sir John Shore's, Bart., formerly the property of Colonel Pearse, and now in possession of Mr. Dring." Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. 552. Dring died 20th May, 1821. B. O., p. 198.

George Wroughton, Attorney-at-Law, married Miss Diana Denton, 19th April, 1787. Company's Attorney, 1787.

No. 2185.—Lawrence Mercer. Entered the Civil Service, 1773, Collector of Burdwan, 1788, died, 1791. Grand, pp. 125, 305. Seton Karr, Vol. II, pp. 301-3. *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. VI, p. 230 *et seq.*

No. 2186.—Francis Gladwin. Buckland.

Reverend David Brown. Hyde, B. O., p. 146. *Bengal: Past & Present*.

No. 2188.—Theodore Pirney, Contractor for Patna cloths and saltpetre, 1786.

No. 2192.—Prawn Kissen Sing, son of Ganga Govind Sing.

No. 2208.—Wm. Augustus Brooke. Grand, pp. 305-6.

No. 2215.—Sir Chas. Wm. Blunt, Bart. Grand, p. 304.

No. 2217.—Sir Henry Russell. Succeeded Sir Wm. Dunkin as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in 1797. The Hon. Rose Aylmer was Lady Russell's niece. Busted, p. 370.

No. 2232.—Wm. Hickey, Deputy Sheriff, 1784. *Industry*, pp. 50-51. Busted, p. 215.

William Burke, a brother of Edmond Burke. The latter on being appointed, in 1782, Paymaster-General of H. M. Forces out of Great Britain (excepting in Ireland) appointed his brother his Deputy in India. Francis, Vol. II, pp. 103 *et seq.*

No. 2236.—James Frushard. *Industry*, p. 57. Hunter, *Annals of Rural Bengal*.

Stephen Laprimandaye. Died, 9th August, 1835, aged 74 years.

No. 2254.—Colin Shakespear, born, 1766, youngest son of John Shakespear, Alderman of the City of London by his wife Anne Campbell, daughter of Colvin Currie. Appointed Cadet, 1782; ensign, 1784; writer in the Civil Service, 1790, various appointments in Calcutta till appointed Collector of Government Customs at Benares; out of employ, 1800, Deputy Collector of Calcutta Town Dues, 1803; Collector of Chittagong and Collector of Customs there, 1809; Collector of Saharanpur, 1813; Postmaster-General, 1821; Superintendent General of Shakesperian Bridges, 1824; Commercial Resident at Soonamookhy, 1824; died, 6th April, 1835. His tomb-stone is in one of Berhampur Cemeteries. Married Harriot Dawson, who married Wm. Woodcock, B. C. S., and died at Brighton in 1880. His bridges were made of some kind of fibre of grass. Colin Shakespear has often but wrongly been asserted to be the original of Charles Smedley in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.

Blissett W. Gould. *Industry*, pp. 46—62.

No. 2257.—Willoughby Francis Hair. *Industry*, p. 86.

Benjamin Turner, described on his tomb in the South Park Street, Burial Ground as "for many years an Attorney of the Supreme Court and one of the oldest British inhabitants of this place," died, 7th July, 1819, aged 66 years. Seton Karr, Vol. II, pp. 568-69.

No. 2258.—John Pascall Larkins—perhaps a nephew of William Larkins. Rank as a writer, 1st October, 1796; arrived, 14th September, 1797; left India, 20th January, 1826; retired, 11th June, 1827. Deputy Grand Master of India, under the Marquess of Hastings. *F. in B.*, p. 148.

No. 2251.—Joshua Nixon. For William Nixon and his house in Calcutta—see Wilson. *O. F. W.*, Vol. II, pp. 23, 54-55.

Tysoe Saul Hancock—The name of Tyso Saul Hancock appears in a list of Surgeon's mates in India in 1748. In April, 1751, he was serving as Surgeon at Devecottah and two years later at Fort St. David. In June, 1758, he was appointed to be one of the Surgeons at the Madras Presidency, but on the 12th of June, 1759, obtained permission to remove to Bengal. In November, 1761, he resigned the service on the ground of ill-health. In 1769 he returned to India. Hancock is associated with Benjamin Lacam with the earliest attempt to reclaim Saugor Island for civilisation. In November, 1770, we find him appointed a supernumerary, but "not to rise." Hancock's letters are frequently quoted by Busteed and Sydney Grier. He had married at Fort St. David in November, 1751, Miss Philadelphia Austen, a sister of the Rev. George Austen, the father of Jane Austen the novelist. At the age of 65 he died at Calcutta on 5th November, 1779, and was buried in the South Park Street Cemetery. His daughter, Elizabeth—a god-child of Warren Hastings—married Henry Austen, the brother of Jane.

No. 2262.—Robert Wait Cox, Agent for the despatching of the Company's ships.

No. 2278.—Mr. McIntosh. B. O., p. 196.

Major Isaac Burraud, Commanding Invalid Artillery at Budge-Budge, 1785.

No. 2298.—Peter Speke, Collector of Rajshahi. Assumed place on Council, 17th September, 1789. Resigned, 2nd October, 1801. He died in Calcutta, 30th November, 1811, aged 66 years, when President of the Board of Trade and of the Marine Board. He is buried in the North Park Street Cemetery, p. 184. Sudder Street in Calcutta was originally Speke Street. From Grand we learn that the Councillor was a son of the Captain Speke and a brother of the heroic "Billy" Speke. See Hunter: *The Thackerays in India*.

No. 2229.—Lieut.-Col. Garstin, married at Dinapur, 21st November, 1789, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Loftie and Charlotte his wife. Buckland.

Hy. Thos. Colebrooke, the orientalist. Buckland.

David Hare, watch-maker and educationalist died, 1st June, 1842. Buckland.

No. 2306.—Aaron Upjohn, buried, 19th June, 1800. Blechynden, p. 183. Industry, p. 63. Seton Karr, Vol. II, pp. 317-511, Vol. III, p. 54.

Eleanor Crucifix, an actress.

No. 2312.—The Rev. Thos. Blanshard, Chaplain of St. John's, Calcutta. Hyde.

No. 2330.—Dr. Wm. Russell, M.D., born, 29th May, 1773, Asst. Surgeon, 1797, Surgeon, 1808, retired, 1831. "On 18th February, 1832, he was created a baronet for services in the London cholera epidemic, 1831-32, and on 5th April, 1832, was elected F. R. S. He died at Charlton Park, Gloucestershire, on 26th September, 1839. Crawford, Vol. I, p. 313.

Ludwig Jacobi, silversmith, married Mary Johnson, 21st December, 1798, died, 1st October, 1806. B. O., p. 198.

No. 2340.—John Grey, [or Gray] Henderson, surgeon, died, 29th September, 1814, aged 56 years, after a residence in the country of 36 years. B. O., p. 186.

William Bryan Martin, married, 8th April, 1776, Miss Charlotte Yorke. For his 2nd marriage, see note to No. 1282.

George Dowdeswell. Born, 1765, Secretary to the Government of India and Member of the Supreme Council, 1814. Deputy Governor of Bengal, October, 1817—July, 1818, died, 6th February, 1852.

No. 2332.—Richard Ecroyd, Surgeon. Appointed, 25th November, 1763, death reported 12th August, 1765. Crawford, Vol. I, p. 153.

No. 2335.—Samuel Oldham, the undertaker. See note to No. 682 on p. 63. Seton Karr, Vol. I, p. 168, Bustled, p. 172.

No. 2359.—Wm. Blackstone. Industry, p. 89, F. in B., Vol. xliii.

Niel Benjamin Edmonstone, son of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. Buckland.

No. 2443.—William Farrell advertises in the *Calcutta Gazette*, 31st May, 1804, his "New Calcutta Academy," which had "been recently removed from Cossitollah Street to that large, airy, commodious, and eligibly situated house (known by the name of General Stibbert's house) in the west and the Durruntollah and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, of which, as well as of the river, it commands a view. It has the advantage of an extensive playground." Seton Karr, Vol. II, p. F. in B., p. 148.

No. 2584.—Captain Joseph Hodges. Industry, p. 54. Married Miss Sarah Adams, 16th February, 1792.

CORRECTIONS.

- On p. 10, 9th line from top for "1708" read "1768."
- " 14, 5th " bottom for "591" read "598."
- " 15, 12th " top for "1754" read "1784."
- " 15, 25th " top for "1734" read "1784."
- " 23, 16th " top for "certain" read "a certain."
- " 31, 1st line of No. 1108 for "1758" read "1785."
- " 40, 3th line from bottom for "their" read "three."
- " 43, 4th " " for "1712" read "1782."
- " 48, 5th " " for "Way" read "Wray."
- " 39, 2nd " " for "Bardent" read "baronet."
- " 59, 2nd " " after "April" add "1782."
- " 65, 20th " " Before "this house" add "No. 1169."
- " 66, 4th " " delete "F. in B."
- " 68, 3rd " " for "Lacy brought out" read "Lacey, Mrs. Fay brought out."
- " 68, bottom for "1788" read "1785."
- " 69, 19th line from top for "Pellegzin" read "Pellegrin."
- " 69, 3rd " bottom for "Alan" read "Alen."
- " 172, 6th " " for "sells" read "mortgages."
- " 196, 1st line of No. 2257 for "Finellar" read "Finella."

The Letters of Mr. Richard Barwell—XII.

No. 474.

CALCUTTA,

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

The 30th March, 1776.

My Dear Sister,

I send you under this cover a letter for Lord North which you may either deliver or suppress. The Ministry ever watchful and jealous are too apt upon every change of Government to look with an averted eye on dependants of a disregarded Minister, and often lose sight of the distinction between a servant of Government and a creature of the Ministers. The former is a character which uninfluenced by a change in the administration invariably adheres to the Court, and not being like the latter attached to any personal interests of an individual, is bound to the ruling power in whatever hands it may be lodged. To what end you will ask is this observation introduced, I will explain myself. Rumour informs me that the Opposition of the Colonies have risen to a very serious and alarming height, that the sword is drawn on one side to force the Americans to an implicit acquiescence to the mandates of the Court, and that on the other it is unsheathed to preserve charters, franchises and liberties that one half of the people of England abet the views of the Americans and that to appease the flame of civil discord, the Court may in the end find it necessary to sacrifice the Minister. If this should be and it is by no means unlikely the new Ministry may regard me rather as the Minister dependant than a servant of Government—a notion that may operate greatly to my prejudice, and you will therefore take care to rectify such a mistake. I sincerely wish well to the present Ministry and while at the helm of Government both from my inclination and my dependance on the Court, I should be happy to contribute my mite to their service, but when that cannot be it would be equally simple and imprudent to sacrifice my prospects in life when by such sacrifice no possible benefit can derive to their characters or views—to devote myself to Faction would be ridiculous and absurd—it would be assuming a consequence I have not, and deviating from the principle I profess, which is humbly to serve the Government in the sphere in which I am placed. As this is the conduct

I prescribe to myself your discernment will regulate you in the steps you ought to tread upon any revolution in the Cabinet.

I have just received a recommendatory letter or two from Rumbold—not a line from Becher and not a syllable from Savage. To the latter I have written in the course of the season, and contended myself with simply paying my respects in a short note to Rumbold. Whatever language Rumbold may hold, I am sensible his views are bent to Asia, and I know no one I would sooner wish to see placed in the Government of Bengal than himself. My own prospects appear so clouded that the hope scarce exists of my ever attaining it, and should such a lot fall to me, considering all circumstances I shall deem myself most fortunate. I approve entirely of your conduct to Sullivan and upon reflection I am convinced he himself must be satisfied with it.

P. S.—I send by this opportunity three violas of otta—one is for Fanny, and the other two for yourself.

No. 475.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th March, 1776.

TO LYDE BROWNE, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

In my last of 20th March 1775, I returned you Mr. Cox's first bills under protest for non-acceptance as it was the latter end of the season and there was then no likelihood of a conveyance. If I had kept them till the time would elapse they had to run before they could be protested for non-payment. Since which your letter of 31st December 1774 came to hand covering Cox's second bills of the same sett—they also were refused payment by Messrs. D. Killican and C. Grant and are all protested for non-payment you will perceive by the protests being dated so longe since as the 4th November, the 4th December and the 3rd January last, that they might have been sent back to you by the earlier ships, but as Mr. Cox's attorneys had set on foot a lottery for to dispose of his effects I was in hopes of getting payment of his bills in your favor from the success of it, which indeed I had some encouragement to expect from his attorneys. Yet I am at last disappointed for though the lottery, I am informed, succeeded tolerably well the accompanying copy of my application to them and their answer will shew what little expectation there is of getting payment of the bills in this country, and as the present per *Talhot* is the last conveyance of this season I cannot in justice delay sending you the second bills protested for non-payment which you have enclosed, and at foot is an account of the charges I have paid which be pleased to settle with my sister.

N.B.—The account referred to in the above letter is copied in the account Current Book Folio (50).

No. 476.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd March, 1776.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE LORD NORTH, &c.

My Lord,

When I paid my respects to you the 4th of August 1775, I little imagined the Embassy from this Government to the Ministers of the Mahratta State at Poona would have proved ineffectual, but by letters a few days since received from Col. Upton at Poona, we are informed the concessions he was authorized to make have not produced the consequences expected from them and that the Ministers were preparing to support their independency against the claims of their Paishwa Rogooboy by force of arms. A resolution so opposite to that pacific disposition obvious at the Poona Darbar on the close of the campaign in June 1775 can only be attributed to the following causes:—

1st.—Repugnance to admit Rogooboy under any limitations, either as Paishwa or in any other character, from apprehension that once admitted, his just rights will give him an influence in government and enable him to subvert the authority of the Ministers which can never be firmly established but by his ruin.

2nd.—Doubts of the sincerity of the English Government which at first entered into the views of Rogooboy, put him in a condition to treat on an equal footing, and subsequently attempted to stipulate an establishment for him.

Why I conceive these and these only to be the reasons that have determined the Poona Ministers to reject every mode of accommodation proposed by the Bengal Government is this that before the receipt of letters from this Government demanding a cessation of hostilities, the Ministers had dispatched a Vakeel to the Bombay Presidency with instructions to ratify every grant made by Rogooboy, upon the simple condition, that the English troops in his service should be withdrawn. The Vakeel entrusted with this proposal, had scarcely reached the English camp when the Bengal letters arrived, and copies of these letters being immediately dispatched to the commander of the English forces and the Governor and Council of Bombay, the Vakeel returned without opening his commission. Whether the secret intelligence that communicated the purport of this commission was authentic, I cannot affirm; a Vakeel sent at

such a juncture and withdrawn in such a manner, seems to countenance such a supposition of its being a fact, nor is the aversion subsequently shewn by the Poona Ministers to ratify a very small proportion of the grants made by Rogooboy, any disproof of their disposition to have made for greater concessions, to have detached the English from his interests. I am so far from conjecturing this that I am convinced the very moderate proposals made on behalf of the Company must have been readily accepted, if motive of policy far more powerful than are acknowledged by the Poona Ministers, had not led them to determine on continuing the war; it is this idea, that I suppose the Ministers to have reasoned on possible contingencies, such as the death of their competitor, or the late of war, for if either decide for them, either will fix their usurped authority on a firm basis, and if neither prove favorable, as the worst, they will only be compelled to admit Rogooboy to the administration, and to yield to him his hereditary rights. The Mahratta Government is so constituted that no success that can attend Rogooboy will give him more than the supreme seat in that Government, for the feudal princes who have a natural interest to limit the despotic rule of a sovereign cannot be supposed to deviate so far from principles of true policy, as to submit their States or the safety of their persons to his arbitrary will—as this cannot be supposed, and the English views are bounded by the treaty of Surat—the chiefs now in opposition to Rogooboy, in all probability will be enabled to stipulate for their lives and estates, as well as for their just hereditary rights in the great council of their government, and all these the Paishwa in the career of success will find it his interest to subscribe to, because the extension of his views beyond his own re-establishment will necessarily alarm even the feudal princes who are his friends, and unite them in one common cause—such a confederacy it would not be possible for him to oppose, his prudence consequently will dictate to him to obviate an event that must prove destructive to him and determine him to conform to the times, until an opportunity for vengeance offers.

I mentioned to your Lordship that it had been reported, the French were disposed to assist the Poona Ministers in opposition to Rogooboy, but of this no certain intelligence has been obtained. Whether the rumour had its rise on any private negotiation of the Poona Durbar with Mr. Saw, Governor of Pondicherry, or is a mere artifice calculated to instill doubts and alarms, I will not pretend to decide. It is certain that no circumstance appears to countenance such a rumour, and I scarcely think, whatever may be the policy of the French, that in the present weak state of their Settlements, they will adventure on a measure so delicate in its nature and so repugnant to the treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Britain and France.

Nizam Ally Caun, Subahdar of the Decan, still continues his negotiations with both parties in the Mahratta State. His policy is evidently to benefit by their dissensions, and from his past conduct I suppose he will not take a decisive part until an obvious superiority determines him in favor of the strongest.

Hyder Ally Caun's designs are not so obvious. He has lately been engaged in contentions with Bazalub Jung, has cut off a body of French adventurers commanded by Monsr. Lally in the service of that Prince, and gained some other advantages not of very material consequence. He appears to have no design of engaging himself in the Mahratta War, but as occasions arise he seizes them and aggrandizes his own state.

From this review there appears the greatest probability, that the Faction of the Poona Ministers will not be strengthened by any external aids, and that it must necessarily grow weaker and weaker, for many of the feudal chiefs have already so far separated themselves from the Ministerial Faction, as to treat separately with Rogooboy, and this defection will probably become more general when the English army advances with him towards the Capital. It is impossible to say what accident may attend the English arms in prosecuting this great enterprize, the great risk was indubitably on the commencement of the war, as that is now past and the strength of Rogooboy daily increases, success in the subsequent stages of it appears to be far less precarious.

The Armament of Portugal which made so much noise on its first arrival in India, has been little noticed since; with what intent it was sent into the East and for what purpose it has been inactive, I cannot account for upon any political principle. Some advantages must certainly have been proposed from it, for it is not to be imagined an expense so burdensome and so unnecessary for the mere support of their Settlements would have been incurred, without having for its object something far beyond the ostensible design.

This moment dispatches from Colonel Upton advise that the Poona Ministers have revoked the resolution notified to him of prosecuting the War and have accepted the preliminaries he was authorized to offer on the part of the English Government for a general pacification. I enclose Your Lordship copy of the Colonel's letter, with the sense in which it is understood by the different Members of the Council General. The Colonel has not been sufficiently explicit, and this want of precision has given rise to a diversity of opinion touching the general terms to which the Ministers have subscribed as grounds for a definitive treaty of peace.

I am, My Lord,

Your Lordship most obedient and most humble servant,

No. 477.

CALCUTTA,

TO SIR GEORGE COLEBROOKE, BART.

The 27th March, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter and duplicate of it dated 7th July 1776, enclosing Mr. S. Justice's first and second bills for £stg. 2,000 and £stg. 3,000 on Mr. Gilbert in your favour endorsed to me, which Mr. Gilbert from his involved circumstances is not in a condition to pay. I have therefore returned them by this conveyance to my sister under protest with an amount of the charges for protesting them which you will be pleased to settle with her.

No. 478.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th March, 1776.

TO MRS. ANN HARDWICK, AND WILLIAM CLAVILL, ESQ.,
at the South Sea House, London,

Madam and Sir,

In consequence of Mr. Barwell's letter to you of 20th December last I am to inform you Mr. Darell's address to Mr. Joseph Fowke mentioned in his letter to you of 20th or 22nd November last, hath succeeded: and that Mr. Barwell hath paid Mr. Fouke for his bills of exchange dated Benahras, 31st January 1776, on Thomas Kelsall and Henry Strachey, Esq., in London for £stg. 3,000 payable to you at four months sight the first of which with a letter of advice you have enclosed, and I make no doubt of its being punctually paid.

As Mr. Barwell had no opportunity of making you any remittance, or employing the money so advantageously for Mr. Hardwick's estate, he consented that Mr. Phillip Milner Dacres should renew his bond dated 31st January 1775 for Cr. Rs. 26,620 by adding the principal and interest together. That bond is therefore delivered up and Mr. Dacres hath executed a new bond dated 31st January 1776 to Mr. Hardwick's estate for Cr. Rs. 29,282 payable in 12 months from that time with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum.

No. 479.

CACUTTA,

TO HENRY HOARE JUNR., ESQ.

The 10th March, 1776.

Sir,

In consequence of Captain Robert Carr's letter to Mr. Barwell of 13th April 1775, I negotiated the certificates in favor of Captain Daniel

Griffiths Hoare, and in return for which you have enclosed the Governor-General and Council's bill dated 14th February 1776, for £stg. 423-14-2 payable to you at 12 months sight which at 2/1 per current rupees exchange is equal to Cr. Rs. 4,067-10—the amount of the certificates as at foot sent by Capt. Carr, which he in a memorandum at the bottom of his said letter by mistake says is Cr. Rs. 5,067-10—and as Mr. Barwell hath no amount with you or Captain Hoare in his books this transaction will appear in Captain Carr's account with Mr. Barwell.

One certificate dated 22nd Decr. 1774 ... £stg. 211-17-1 or Cr. Rs. 2033-13
 One Dr. " 23rd " " ... " 211-17-1 or Cr. " 2353-13

£stg. 423-14-2 or Cr. Rs. 4,067-10

No. 480.

CALCUTTA,

TO JAMES BARWELL, ESQ.

The 16th March, 1776.

Dear Barwell,

I have received your favour of 17th January and 12th February last. You will perceive by the above statement what money hath been received on your account which I believe includes every memorandum you gave me. Your letter to me from the *Ankerwicke* and the note you gave the master of the *Bonetta* Sloop that brought the rattans mentions 473 double and 150 single bundles, but he delivered no more than is credited in the above account, nor could I get any more from him or sell them for a better price. I have had no application for freight of them or for duties and as so long a time has elapsed I don't expect any will be made, if there should hereafter I will endeavor to avoid paying either. I have not heard anything from Mr. Charters lately and as he did not make a reply to the letter I wrote him by desire of your brother about the middle of January it seems to me as if he had dropt his claim, for indeed by the tenor of his agreement with you I think he hath no right to anything, however, should he make a demand I will advise with your brother and settle it as I would for myself. I note your having left Cr. Rupees 10,000, with Mr. Jourdan but as yet no advice is come from him about it, when it arrives I will settle with Mr. Parry who is very pressing for his money but as yet hath said nothing about interest which I shall battle with him if he does, and till that money is received from Madras your account with your brother cannot be settled, but you may

depend on my sending you a regular amount by the first ship of next season or sooner if a conveyance offers after the present per *Talbot*.

As you left Bengal so lately it is needless to give you a list of the saleable articles here from Europe, as you must be as well acquainted with the present state of this market as I am, but should it vary next season you may depend on my giving you the best advice in my power.

No. 481.

LONDON,

TO WILLIAM HENRY PIGOU, ESQ.

The 20th January, 1775.

Dear William,

I am desired by a very old friend Mr. Anselm Beaumont to recommend to your care any money which may be remitted to you from Bengal by his attorneys or by Mr. Richard Barwell who will probably forward this letter to you and whom I am likewise desirous to oblige. You will be requested to remit the money sent you through the Company's cash if there is room to admit it, if not to place it at interest until there is, in secure hands at the usual interest and for the risque of those gentlemen who own the money for transacting which business you will charge the usual commission.

FREDERICK PIGOU.

No. 482.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th March, 1776.

TO WILLIAM HENRY PIGOU, ESQ., at Canton,

Sir,

In consequence of the enclosed letter from Mr. F. Pigou, I take the liberty of enclosing you Mr. Joseph Price's respondentia bond of this date in favor of Mr. Anselm Beaumont for Current Rupees 10,000 payable at Canton in China with a premium of 2 per cent. per mensem at the exchange of 41½ Spanish dollars per 100 Current Rupees which be pleased to receive of Mr. Robert Blackford and Captain William Barrington of the Ship *Dadoly* who I understand are Mr. Price's Agent in China and remit the same to Mr. Beaumont in London through the English Company's cash, or employ it in a secure manner agreeably to the contents of the enclosed letter on his account of which be so good as to advise Mr. Beaumont.

No. 483.

CALCUTTA,

TO ANSELM BEAUMONT, ESQ.

The 20th March, 1776.

Sir,

I am desired by Mr. Barwell to acquaint you that in consequence of your letter to him of 19th April 1775, and one you enclosed in it to Mr. W. H. Pigou at Canton—he hath lent Mr. Joseph Price upon your account Cr. 10,000 on his bond to you of this date for that sum to run at Respondentia upon the ship *Trident* Captain Richard Teasdale from hence to Batavia and China at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem for the voyage payable at Canton in China at the exchange of 41½ Spanish dollars per 100 current rupees which bond Mr. Barwell endorsed to Mr. Pijou and forwarded it to him with the abovementioned enclosed letter and one from himself, a duplicate of which Respondentia bond and last mentioned letter you have enclosed that you may be fully acquainted with this transaction.

P.S.—The *Trident* I believe will sail in a day or two.

J. C.

No. 484.

CALCUTTA,

*The 20th March, 1776.*TO CAPTAIN RICHARD TEASDALE OF THE SHIP *Trident*.

Sir,

With this I enclose you Mr. Joseph Price's respondentia bond of this date for Cr. Rs. 24,733-2-6 payable with a premium of 2 per cent. per annum at the exchange of 41½ Spanish dollars per 100 Current Rupees to Messrs. Scott Pringle and Co., Merchants of the Island of Madeira. As agent for those gentlemen I deliver you the above bond and authorize you to receive the amount due on it at Canton in China and if possible lend the same or as much of it as you can upon respondentia on some Danish ship or ships bound from China to Europe in the names and on account of Messrs. Scott Pringle & Co., taking care to give them as early information as you can that they may insure their risk if they think proper and to enclose the respondentia bonds to them in duplicate directed as at foot which you will forward by the English Company's ships bound to Europe—but should you not be able to lend the money so to be received by you at Canton belonging to Messrs. Scott Pringle & Co., on respondentia upon a Danish bottom nor any part

of it I request you will bring or remit the whole or whatever part you cannot lend on respondentia upon a Danish bottom to Europe, back to be at Calcutta in Bengal on account and risk of Messrs. Scott Pringle & Co., upon the best terms you can taking care to advise those gentlemen by the English Company's ships bound from China to Europe how and in what manner you remit their money back to me that they may insure their risk if they think proper.

P.S.—In case of your meeting with any difficulty in effecting the remittance by respondentia on a Danish bottom to Europe I request you will apply to Mr. Harrison at Canton who may possibly assist you in effecting a remittance through the English Company's cash which is to be preferred to remitting the money back to me, and I have enclosed a copy of this letter to Mr. Harrison.

To Messrs. Scott Pringle & Co., Merchant in Madeira or Messrs. Pringle & Cheap, Merchants in London. The whole of the above is to be the direction of the letter to Messrs. Scott Pringle & Co.

No. 485.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th March, 1776.

TO MESSRS. SCOTT PRINGLE & CO., Merchants in Madeira or MESSRS. PRINGLE & CHEAP Merchants in London.

Gentlemen,

In consequence of what I wrote you under 10th November 1775. The balance of your account with Mr. Barwell to this day is lent to Mr. Joseph Price on his bond of this date for Ct. Rs. 24,733-2-6 to run at respondentia on Ship *Trident*, Captain Richard Teasdale from hence to Batavia and China at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem for the voyage payable to you at Canton in China at that exchange of 41½ Spanish dollars per 100 Current Rupees, which bond Mr. Barwell as your attorney endorsed to Captain Teasdale and wrote him a letter of instructions, the duplicate of which said respondentia bond and letter of instructions as also your account with Mr. Barwell closed to this day, you have enclosed herewith, and I hope Captain Teasdale will have no difficulty in effecting a good and secure remittance for you in the course of the ensuing season without bringing or remitting any part of your money back to Bengal again.

P.S.—The *Trident* I believe will sail in a day or two.

J. C.

No. 486.

CALCUTTA,

TO JOHN GRAHAM, ESQ.

The 24th March, 1776.

Dear Graham.

The full information given you in the Governor's correspondence and Vansittart's personal communications, who went for Europe in the *Hilsborough* relieves me from the unpleasant task of writing on topicks equally disgusting and disagreeable, situated as I am. Was I not influenced by two weighty considerations, I should certainly fly this internal scene of condition, but to desert my post would be cowardly and to be regardless of the claims of friends at a period so interesting to their welfare would speak me inconsiderably selfish. Come then what may, I will abide here as long as I may be permitted, and struggle with that spirit of faction that indiscriminately would involve every servant of the Company in obloquy. When I first looked for the object that united the Majority I imagined I had found it in the principle Horace gives to his Miser Nemon at Avarus Seprohet, &c., but I apprehend I did not reach quite to the mark. The maxim that it is safest to sin under the cloak of religion, may have had its weight. The scripture tells us that in the temptation in the wilderness, the sooty son of darkness provided the feast, but the son of God hungered and tasted not—how the son of man may do let him answer. The feast is daily prepared for him, how or by what means, he himself knows, for as to his visible means those are all placed out of his reach—to speak intelligibly. *We have all got we have all got* £stg. 10,000 a piece or more in the remittances of the present year. No I am mistaken it is only 9,400 and in the remittances of last year 4,620 in all from November 1774 to March 1776, £stg. 14,020 and our salaries from November 1774 to February 1776 inclusive, that is, for 16 months at £stg. 10,000 per annum amounts to no more than £stg. 13,333-6-8. How in the name of wonder the new Members of the Government have contrived to keep splendid houses and equipages and to save 14,020 out of an income of Rs. 13,333-6-8 is a miracle nearly equal to our Saviour's division of the loaves and fishes which he distributed to the vast multitude to whom he gave food. There cannot be a stronger presumptive evidence of the unsoiled hands of our new associates than this stubborn uncontrovertible fact, unless you allow it within human means to subvert the long received opinion of *Ex-Nihilo Nil fit*.

You will be informed by Vansittart of Killican's strange unaccountable conduct, touching your demand on Nobkissen, though myself one of your attornies and particularly confided in in such matters, I was not listened to, till it was too late for me to manage so beneficially for you as I could have wished. Exclusive of this transaction there is another which I am apprehensive

of in some degree—you may recollect the salt contract in the name of Ramtonodutt, carried through for Burn and Killican. On this some demands are made by the zemindars which I have been anxious to adjust for a sum not exceeding 5,000 the whole advantages to this time derived is 30,000—the first expence was only 9,000 which with the 5,000, I proposed would have made the whole charge only 14,000 and left to them 16,000 nett gain, but in this likewise I am thwarted and left to conciliate the zemindars as well as I may be able with sweet words. Upon my word, Graham, I am half angry when I consider what your friends subject yourself and others to, for so paltry a benefit to themselves as 5,000 when giving it up may be of essential importance. To desire you to send any positive injunctions on such points, would now be useless, and I only mention it to you in soreness of spirit. Poor Thackeray has fallen a victim to the villainous calumnies of lying complaints, in consequence of which I deemed him richly entitled to any benefits he proposed to have divided and have accounted to him for the sums he lodged in my hands during my Chiefship. To have done less, I conceived, would have been no more consistent with your principle of action than mine towards him, who looked up to us with confidence and dependance—these are other matters in which your interest have been concerned but not to a very material amount. G. V. and myself wrote to Tom on them, but as yet Keble has not accounted. Your part is about 12,000 and now considering the lapse of time, I am in hopes all my cares and troubles are happily over, but whether they be or not, you may depend on the utmost exertion of all my powers upon occasions that shall demand them. Some little time before the close of the last year, an order was issued, varying the collection of the Kists, and in particular anticipating the usual time of the receipts into the Dacca Treasury by one month, this has naturally produced a balance, which the district never before incurred, and though all the farmers and securities strongly remonstrated upon so pernicious a deviation and anticipation of the time allowed them, from the first period of the Committees' Settlement, two Kists were demanded when by the old rule only one was due, and to distress them further, the poor renters were clapped into confinement upon the plea of arrears: such a proceeding exclusive of the oppression has of course greatly detrimented the current revenue, yet in despite of these base acts, I flatter myself the public loss will be only trivial, and your revenue knowledge unimpeached in the Dacca Settlement.

Our friend Grueber has been acting a dog's part, from the moment you left the Settlement. Never was such an unprincipled Hound, but I will leave him to be delineated to you by others, and prevent him as much as in my power reaping any fruits from his rascality.

In speaking of the order that affects the Dacca revenue, I should have informed you, it was in the first instance circular, but softened afterwards to Burdwan and some other provinces, upon the representations made, while the representations from Dacca, though the strongest and justest were passed over disregarded—the obvious tendency of this conduct was certainly to impeach the Settlement and throw a reflection on the Committee that formed it—how far it will answer this view, I cannot at present determine.

P.S.—I find upon examination that £2,000 has been paid by Keble though for want of cash the bill sent by your brother was not at first discharged.

No. 487.

CALCUTTA,

TO WILLIAM LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

The 24th March, 1776.

Dear Lushington,

My letter of the 20th January informed you of the Commissioners sent to Higlee and the particular object of their investigation. About the 5th day of this month a letter from the Commissioners was delivered into the Council with a variety of papers and accounts inexplicable in the form in which they were presented, and so very voluminous that it will be an arduous task for any one to make himself master of them. This is a discouraging circumstance. However, I have put the Bengal and Persian copies into the hands of Bussentroy and with his assistance, I flatter myself, in the space of two months to be enabled to make myself thoroughly acquainted with all particulars. The Commissioners' letter and proceedings of the Board upon the reading of that letter, I send you inclosed, and propose to add such other papers as may be copied before the ship sails. Whether they may be serviceable to you or not, I cannot pretend to judge; to me, I confess, they are unintelligible, but it is the office of friendship to furnish you with whatever materials I can collect, you may find a use for them unknown to me; amongst the rubbish discover such light as may clear your conduct fully, and shew to the Directors the unjustness of those aspersions which ignorance or knavery, or both combined, have dared to throw on your character. When I see the tools of Faction recommending themselves to their patrons, by the basest subversions of truth and those patrons of reputed honor abetting and countenancing such miscreants, I can hardly believe my sense, yet it daily occurs, and there cannot be a more striking instance of the length, folly and villainy will go, than in the comment made by the Commissioners on the profits derived to the merchants from the contracts they made with Government for the Hughley salt. Their report sets forth a profit to the merchants of 368 per cent.

—says the lowest value of salt was Rupees 240 per cent. when for any quantity disposed by wholesale—at the time salt was at the highest viz., the year 73. The common rate was 110 and 115—add to this the wastage of 10 per cent. and duties at 30 per cent. it will give the wholesale price at that period, to be from 150 to 160 for the Highlee salt, above which price I am convinced it did not sell. But I suppose these tools, the Commissioners, in stating the price of salt at 240, have in order to villify you and the authority under which the Houghley contracts were made, taken the bazar retail price, for I believe from the *dhucauns*, salt retailed in seers and chattacks—in pounds and half pounds, might have yielded the price of Rs. 240 per 100 maunds in the year 73. But whatever might have been the profits of the merchants the loss too was theirs. But the revenue to Government was fixt on the annual produce of the salt districts liable to no other risk than the grain produce, which should the harvest fail, the rents of it must be remitted in proportion. Many other arguments will occur to you who know intimately how the salt revenue arose to Government, before Government became dealers in salt, and I have not leisure to descant at present.

No. 488.

CALCUTTA,

To GEORGE VANSITTART, ESQ.

The 30th March, 1776.

Dear Vansittart,

As the enclosed paper relative to Rosewell's transactions may be useful I send them to you. The young gentleman is I believe likely to fall under the lash of the Judicature by his retrograde motions, for upon the exposure of these papers which show the nature of the management to oppress Seiker Gose, and compell him to advance whatever may be dictated to him to yours, etc., prejudice—he is advised to sue for damages by which means, it may be made to appear how the zemindars were influenced and fix the authenticity of the declaration of the zemindars attested by the Caree, that they have no complaints to make of Sieker Gose.

Want of time having rendered it utterly impracticable for the Governor and myself to remark upon the reveries adventured by Mr. Francis, I have with great difficulty put in the original into a number of hands and got it copied in time for the Governor to send by this ship. It is a superficial and absurd performance and will afford you and Graham a fine field for the display of your revenue knowledge. Francis from this performance looks, I believe, to the enriching himself and friends in the accumulating surplus, and indeed a reduction of the jumma must throw a vast sum into durbar circulation.

Do you recollect the tale of the enchanted cup that swelled its liquor over its brim in proof of the delinquency of the absent fair to whose health it was pledged? Something like this is the following fact—to ascertain the patriotic forbearance of Clavering, Monson and Francis—in 16 months from October 1774 to 1st March 1776, their salaries at ten thousand pounds per annum have given them £stg. 13,333-6-8; out of this they have contrived to support handsome equipages and splendid tables and by dint of *superlative* frugality to remit £stg. 14,020 each. The bills are as follow, *vis.*—

1 in February 1775	...	...	£stg. 3,300
1 in March "	...	...	" 1,320
1 in November "	...	...	" 7,000
1 in March 1776	...	...	" 2,400
TOTAL			£stg. 14,020

To each of the three, bills for these exact sums granted—to say they have borrowed the money and advanced on their expected savings is very apocryphal; you may if you please believe it, but by the publication and the rule by which Bills are granted the Property in the Bills must be theirs.

My respects to your family.

No. 489.

CALCUTTA,

TO JAMES BARWELL, ESQ.

The 30th March, 1776.

Dear James,

I promised to forward to you at Madras the papers necessary for Mr. Thompson to execute, with such as might be requisite for me. Mr. Farrer, my Counsel, whether unequal to the subject, or deterred by the difficulty that he perceives in drawing deeds of so nice a nature, though he has repeatedly promised me, and even assured me upon his honor that he would get them finished before the sailing of this ship, has disappointed me. Thus James, am I in a disagreeable dilemma and obliged to give you a trouble which I little imagined I should when I took my leave of you at Idglee. Necessity, however, has no scruples, and as you alone are capable of assisting me in this delicate business, I must beg of you to take up the matter in England, submit all the papers and circumstances to an able lawyer and desire him to draw such deeds as may be necessary to secure me and to secure to Thompson the annuity designed for him. The deeds I am to ratify, you will execute in my behalf and when I receive them in India I will execute and return them to you, which as soon as you receive you will take up from Thompson the deeds you executed and deliver those executed by me. I am

extremely chagrined at a disappointment that may possibly subject me to some inconvenience and difficulty, because it may so happen that Thompson may demurr, and in that case the papers which he possesses will enable him to give me trouble. It is for this reason I wish to have the transaction closed as quickly as may be, and with you to execute on my part what may be necessary, that it may not be left open for papers to be sent to me, as in such a lapse of time, it is not impossible something may strike Thompson and totally prevent it. Do, dear James, exert yourself in this business as for the money you have it in your hands, and as to any accident that may befall me, imagine not such can involve you, as I have taken particular care of that by the provisions in my Will.

I am, Dear James,
Your Friend and Brother.

No. 490.

CALCUTTA,

TO JAMES BARWELL, ESQ.

The 30th March, 1776.

Dear James,

Mr. Roberts a Ministerial Director being likewise a banker, if you have not any material objection I could wish you to use his house—you must be sensible that all influence on your side of the water is a mere commerce of interest, and as Mr. Roberts may have it in his power to serve me I should be glad to bind him to my views by consulting his—if you conceive there is the least risk from placing your moneys in Mr. Robert's hands, I am sure it is far from my desire that you should expose your fortune to injury. I make the request simply on the supposition that the credit of his house is full as well established as that you now employ and upon a presumption that benefit may be derived to me by your change of bankers.

Dear James,
Your Friend and Brother.

No. 491.

CALCUTTA,

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

The 15th May, 1776.

My Dear Sister,

By the letters you will receive by the latter ships that sailed from hence you will find the Administrator to S. Middleton's estate hath confessed judgments to me for the balance due on Chevalier's bills in exchange in favor of our

late brother Roger and me, the amount of each will appear by the account therewith enclosed from Mr. Cator, since which it is said Chevalier hath received certain advice that both his and Ellis's bills are in a train of actual payment in London. As it seems very doubtful whether sufficient assets can be found here of Middleton's estate to satisfy the judgement creditor, for judgments were confessed on all his bonds at the same time his administrator confessed those to me, I therefore request the favor of you to use your endeavors to obtain payment for me from Chevalier's agents in which case if that can be effected and it is required, I beg you will execute an engagement that whatever sums may be paid to me here on account of those ballances for which I have judgments as above, I will repay to the administrator or representatives of Middleton's estate in Bengal with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the time of such respective payments, in which Mr. Ellis who is so much interested in this Settlement, if in England I should suppose, will give you every assistance in his power. If that cannot be done, I beg no time may be lost in prosecuting Ellis who is equally bound with Middleton's estate for payment of those ballances and on receiving the amount from Ellis you will execute a similar engagement to him as is recommended in case you receive it from Chevalier's agents. Indeed you may offer it to them as an inducement for them to pay it without the plague and trouble of a law suit, in order to get those claims finally liquidated. This is intended to go by a ship from Bombay. I therefore cannot now send you another copy of Middleton and Ellis's bonds to secure the payment of Chevalier's bills attested as those which were enclosed to you by the *Talbot*, but by the first ship that goes hence you may depend on having another copy of each attested in the same manner, though you have copys of the accounts, for the ballances of which judgments are confessed to me, and if the *Talbot* arrives safe you will be so good to consult with your lawyer what measures to take on receipt of the papers forwarded to you by that conveyance as I am very anxious to have the amount of those claims realized and in your possession.

I am, My Dear Sister,
Your Friend and Brother.

No. 492.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th July, 1776.

TO MRS. MARY BARWELL.

My Dear Sister,

I forget whether I acknowledged your letter of the 3rd June, 1775. I have received it in duplicate and by the ships *Royal Henry*, *Greenwich* and *Fox* the following: H. H., 20th Nov., I. I., 23rd Nov., K. K., 7th Dec., L. L.

10th Dec., M.M., 15th Dec. (1775) and S.S., 9th Jany., 1776. By this you will perceive there is a chasm from M to S and yet by the dates I can scarcely imagine any letters of business have miscarried, but that the intervening ones being merely recommendatory will be brought by the persons who have them in charge. Your answers from the superficial inspection I have made of them appear very right and I have ordered them to be reversed which when done I will sign them and forward them to you—likewise a particular power of attorney to empower you to fix to yourself in the best manner you approve the capital sum from which you are to draw your £stg. 400 per annum. I esteem myself much obliged by your showing that consideration I always wish to see towards our Sister Fanny by making up to her from my monies the sum her expenses have exceeded her income and I beg in future that you will do the same that she may not dwindle the capital of her fortune. Many thanks to you for what you have already done on the subject of my salt contracts and my expectations from your endeavours to secure me in that particular will not I hope prove too sanguine, the subsequent papers which you must have received have made you fully mistress of the transaction. Nothing more therefore is left me to say upon it. I have only now patiently to abide the result and flatter myself with success. I shall answer all your letters by the first ship from hence—this goes over land to Madras. The disputes at the Council Board still continue in all their force. Heaven grant the Governor's hands may in the sequel be strengthened and the views of the Junta be disappointed. Adieu.

My Dear Sister,

Your Faithful Friend and most affectionate Brother.

No. 493.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd July, 1776.

TO HENRY SAVAGE, ESQ.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letters of the 24th November and 15th December, 1775. To the next opportunity I defer my reply to any particulars those letters contain. The enclosed address being intended for a number in the present packet and obviously fabricated to draw from the Directors some Regulations that may operate to the prejudice of the Company's commercial interests, I submit to you such remarks as occur to me on this party performance. I call it a party performance as you will perceive by a reference to my papers on the subject of providing the Company's investment, that this production bears upon the face of it the same marks of ingenuity with which Col.

Monson formerly introduced the private correspondence of Mr. Ferguson (whose examination you have) in order to deny the measures I had adopted to secure the Company in their investment and by annihilating the pernicious interference of Delolls and intervening agents, to enable the Company to manufacture their own goods. In Mr. Ferguson the Gentlemen of the Majority had a person of character to give some countenance to their perversion of the truth, though in the end they were egregiously disappointed as upon the examination of that gentleman it evidently appeared, that in my plan the Publick alone was my object. Now they have procured investments of another stamp but who putting on the appearance of respectable characters will impose on the Publick unless they are stript of their borrowed dress and shewn to you in their own proper and natural garb—from the effrontery with which the addressing remonstrants come forward to the Company's eye, would not any one be led into a belief that they are traders contending for privileges enjoyed under the fullest licence obtained from the Direction. How great then will your astonishment be when I inform you it is no such thing and that of all the six who have subscribed the letter Mr. Kerr, the Assistant Surgeon of the Factory, is the only person who has the Company's Licence to reside in India and that to this gentleman, the principal Deloll formerly employed in furnishing the Company's investment, is Banian.

Mr. Robert Hunter who leads the address stole out to India some years ago across the Deserts of Arabia and has resided at Dacca ever since without being able to obtain any licence or authority from the Company. In one of the general letters some time ago the Directors having gained some information of this person, ordered him to be sent to Europe and described him as having surreptitiously found his way to their Settlements in India, a practice they were determined to discountenance and therefore directed that any persons who might be found under these circumstances at any of their Settlements should not have the benefit of the Company's protection, but should be ordered away by the first conveyance that offered—this same man in the course of the last season engaged with and provided for the French a large assortment of goods and will be happy, I suppose, this year to increase his provision at the expense of the Company and the servants of the Company.

Mr. Cree whose name is next on the memorial came out in one of your ships and deserting was left in India, for a time he engaged in the Country Sea Service, this not answering his interested views, on the death of Captain Alexander Scott who succeeded Captain Barton in the office of Master Attendant, he pursued and married Scott's widow, an old black woman to whom Scott united himself when he was a pilot's mate, and separated from on her

becoming a notorious public prostitute. Scott's humanity, however, induced him to support her and at his demise or a little before it he settled on her what he judged might be a comfortable maintenance to her in her old age. I mention this circumstance merely to expose the principle which has swayed this man in life—and you see him here consonant to the same base principle, first influencing Mr. Hatch to place a confidence in him and then because Mr. Hatch will not allow himself to be biased by the hank this base fellow supposes he has got over him—he charges the engagements he himself has led Mr. Hatch into, as a crime committed by that gentleman against the Company. Can any thing be more infamous, but in this I imagine he must be disappointed for what offence has this young man committed, what publick interests has he sacrificed, what allowances does he draw from the Company that he is to regard himself precluded from the advantages of commerce, if he can derive any from his local situation? What are his engagements with Mr. Cree? 600 yds. of base cloth per month for about 8 months and highest of these cloths not 5 rupees, so that the whole of this mighty investment of Mr. Hatch's is about 4,800 yds. and its amount 14,000 Rupees, and this possibly gives him 2,000 Rupees profit to his slender wages of 63 Rupees per month from the Company. Yet this man (Cree) from June '75 to June last '76 provided near 3 lacks of goods for himself and near two of the Europe assortments, and this without any licence of trade from the Company, while he thinks a Servant of the Company has no claim under the Company's licence to trade at all; such are the inconsistencies of self interest and such the acts of unprincipled villains in pursuit of their object. It is evident from the engagements being made direct with Mr. Hatch and that gentleman's ratifying it by his own signature that he could not possibly have thought he subjected himself by such an act to the displeasure of the Company. Had such an idea struck him the facility with which he might have covered the transaction would have occurred and he would not have neglected to have done it. To every person then of the least intelligence it must be evident Mr. Hatch had no conception of his being guilty of a crime to his employers, or that his employers expected he should debar himself of the privilege of commerce in the only articles of manufacture the country produces and from which he possibly could draw a subsistence, for certainly you and every gentleman who has any just notions of India must know that the Company's allowance of 63 Rs. per month, I think, to a Factor on this establishment will not find him in raiment. Fair as Mr. Hatch appears in this business Mr. Cree's conduct is dark, insidious and vile, he plainly shews that in his opinion he had attempted to influence Mr. Hatch to do a wrong, and having succeeded in the attempt he produces it as an instance of criminality in that gentleman. In this, however, his cunning overshoots itself.

Mr. Hatch, it is true, is made his instrument, but the crime if there is any in the act of providing cloths not of the Company's manufacture, is all Mr. Cree's—but exclusive of this suppositious offence in Mr. Hatch of engaging to execute a commission—what are we to think of Mr. Cree under these circumstances—think what we will there is no room to hope any mind can possibly be impressed with sentiments of respect, or even so small a share of kindness for him as to soften his crime against the first school tie with the appellation of folly, for it is worse.

3rd. Mr. Kerr comes next—he is not engaged in commerce that I know of any kind; all I know of him is that he has taken a very active part in restoring the Delolls to the provision of the Company's investment and that the head Deloll "Dooneram" has engaged himself to Mr. Kerr for a Banian.

4th. Mr. McCullum is a person in the service of Mr. Hunter not licenced by the Company, was employed by him at Gualparrah and does not do any business that I know of independent of Mr. Hunter, so that in fact Mr. Hunter splits himself into Mr. McCullum and to swell the number of names to the address, separates Mr. McCullum from his own.

5th. Mr. Dormieux is a Portugeze writer.

6th. Mr. Bruce.....a monthly writer.

These two last may be regarded in the same light as Mr. McCullum—so that in fact the address is Mr. Hunter's, Cree's and Kerr's.

The object of the address itself requires scarce a comment; it is obvious and must strike every gentleman who shall read it with the least degree of attention, and the Directors must determine for the Company whether it is most to their interest to resume the pernicious practice that has long obtained at Dacca of purchasing their goods through intermediate agents, or manufacturing those goods themselves, either conformably to the plan I adopted or any other that may strike the Direction in a more eligible point of view. The argument that individuals and the foreign Companies have from time immemorial depended on the Delolls for their investment, is a most curious reason for subjecting the English Company again to those men, or making these men at all necessary to them in the provision of their goods. Without the influence of the Company's name it is evident the Delolls cannot with equal facility as formerly supply the natural rivals of the English commerce. Of course this is a strange sort of merit on which to urge their pretensions to serve the Company, and to deny the regulations that militate against the foreign Companies and Interlopers in the trade, and at the same time give security to the Company's purchasers. Admitting what the addressers urge to be a truth that the servants of the Company under the Company's name engross the manufactures of the country and that all

purchases must be made through them, under these circumstances let me ask what is the alternative the addressers propose. Why, that the aurgs shall be free and open to all and the means doubtless corresponds with this professed object. No such thing, for they declare that as individuals, etc., formerly purchased through the Delolls, the Delolls should be restored to the same power and influence at the aurgs, and all classes of merchants the Company not excepted buy through them—this is emancipating the manufactures with a witness and giving free currency to trade with a vengeance, as if shackling all ranks by making the Delolls superior and necessary to all gave an independency to all. Matchless impudence to pretend by establishing a monopoly with the delolls, far beyond anything that can possibly be effected by the servants of the Company, there would be greater freedom and currency in the purchases to be made, than under the present system which though it may and does give to the servants of the Company a larger portion of the trade than formerly and a share in the commission business with the free merchants, yet it is not possible it should discourage the manufactures or oppress the manufacturers, who under whatever master must always remain simple workmen at the loom and eat the bread of industry. That the manufacturer is poor and indigent, I can readily admit, and it will be happy for the Company and the community they should continue so. Was this not the case they would never labour, and indeed it is the first policy of all States to have a well-regulated and industrious poor they should be guarded against misery and at the same time against the means of enriching themselves and leaving their occupations which alone give them their consequence in the State. If it is a doubt that the manufacturers are, *miserable* poor, and the hint shall be started to condemn the change of system in 1774 for the provision of the investment—how comes it that under the fostering care of the Delolls for an age preceding, this *miserable* poor were not in happier circumstances; what reply. I leave you to draw the conclusion. A system has not been adopted above 2 years opposed and counteracted by all the powerful influence of money and personal connections, while the system that preceded it has operated for a long course of time—now if that system opposed to a new one so circumstanced, does not appear to advantage, can any one suppose the new properly supported will not in time rise greatly superior.

But whatever is said of monopoly to villify the Company's servants it is merely declamatory. All the purchases made by all the degrees of Company's servants do not exceed 6 lacs. The Company's purchases are 6 lacks more—the foreign Company's and individuals of course have 18 lacs remaining to divide amongst themselves—see the address which states the manufactures of Dacca at 25 or 30 lacs, though in reality they are 40 lacs

taking in the fabrics for raiment to the country people. Now if the Company's servants do not share amongst themselves above 6 lacs of this produce, and I am certain they do not, no one I believe will judge them to be immoderate in possessing that share. The story of the Dutch Chief, Mr. Lankeet, is introduced to shew, not only the difficulties the foreign commerce had to struggle with, but to excite the resentment of the Company against Messrs. Day and Hatch in order to procure their removal and to influence the Company to abolish the present mode of procuring their investment. The difficulties opposed to your rivals the French and Dutch are indeed a very good reason for continuing the new mode of your purchases, a much better cannot be urged against the very point the addressers urge, that is to throw your business once more into the hands of the Delolls. Messrs. Day and Hatch acted with my leave in the transaction with Mr. Lankeet; if they were wrong it was my fault. I authorized them and the difficulties I had to encounter in conciliating and controuling the combined interests of all the Foreign Companies, their servants and individuals, induced me to approve what was necessary to execute my purpose and with as little disturbance as possible—if I have err'd then, it has been with the best intentions and the Company, I dare say, will justify me. Reflect only how solicitous the Dutch and French were in Lord Clive's and Mr. Verelst's Governments to provide their investments with yours, or to have such a fixt number of manufacturers. But here the Dutch disclaim Lankeet's transaction and with good policy—because here they wished to support the Deloll's influence by which they were enabled to rival you—and there at the other aurungs they wanted to insinuate themselves and establish an interest they had not, the only motive they possibly could have in all their commercial negotiations with Clive and Verelst.

The support of Mr. Rous to the addressers flows entirely from the check his influence receives by so large a body of the people of the province being in a manner placed beyond the reach of his authority, and all the zemindars and revenue officers must naturally be averse to a system which will not allow them to fleece the manufacturers who are sure to find protection against all illicit claims from the commercial agents by complaining to the revenue officers. In short they are mutual checks upon each other for the security of the manufacturer, and upon this principle the system should be continued.

Having gone through the address, I shall conclude my observations upon it by requesting you will take particular notice that no one single advantage is proposed for the Company by the addressers, and whatever good they may propose to themselves and the Foreign Companies, it is all at the expense of the English Company and Company's servants.

Enclosed you will find a sketch of the Government of Oude since

the demise of Sujah Dowla to the present period. Likewise a state of the Company's ready money balance with salt and opium—exclusive of this you will have remitted an investment of 80 lacs this season. A Mharatta War is not at all improbable, but it will not reach to Bengal unless some unforeseen resolution brings it to our doors—this not likely as the Factions in that State find it full employment at home, and if they did not, the Maharattas could not penetrate into Bengal without the greatest hazard or continue but at the risk of ruin.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

R. BARWELL.

No. 494.

CALCUTTA,

TO THE HON'BLE FREDRICK STUART.

The 23rd July, 1776.

My Dear Friend,

I had almost begun to despair of a line from you, thanks for your letter of 24th November, little encouraging as it is to my wishes in my present political situation, it is highly gratifying to me in every other respect. Your happiness and success in your pursuits in life, whatever may be my fortunes, will always be contemplated by me with pleasure and I flatter myself, in the future as well as the present your most sanguine wishes will be accomplished, they must be if with friends and connections such as you have you join application to your natural and acquired powers. This, however, I can scarcely hope for, as few men of birth and high expectations can stoop to the trammels of business or bear with patience the drudgery others cheerfully support in the prosecution of their views. Believe me, I shall sincerely rejoice to see you have our Governor-General. Would to God it was so. I know no one occurrence I should more rejoice at, my own elevation alone excepted, which I neither flatter myself with nor scarcely hope for—come then, my Friend, if you possibly can. I assure you I will wait your leisure and not tire in your race, make your Government as long as you please. I like the country, and could I live in it with tolerable ease and satisfaction to myself, I should of course protract the period of my return till I had the pleasure to see my old friends in Bengal in happier circumstances than at present. Then I should leave them without regret and embrace my friends in England with double pleasure. Adieu.

Yours faithfully,

R. BARWELL.

P.S.—My sister will show you all my papers and all she gets from Hastings' friends—you will find a monstrous sum locked up in our different treasuries, and unless we can find some means to throw it back into circulation, the heap increasing will prove very detrimental to the provinces—Clavering, etc., will, I imagine, oppose any increase of the investment—if he does the Company will not be benefitted by their wealth and the country will be impoverished in proportion to the specie that may be locked up. We have now upwards of a Crore of Rupees in chests, and by April 1777, it will accumulate to at least two Crores and half. Depend upon it, I do not exaggerate. How have the interests of the Company and the nation, Stuart, been sacrificed by Mr. Hastings.

*Falsus honor Juvat and mendox infamia torret.
Quem nix mendosum and mendeem.*

No. 495.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd July, 1776.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE LORD NORTH, &C., &C., &C.

My Lord,

I will not trouble you with any of our party differences. I shall be very happy to see unanimity restored to our Councils, and whatever may be Your Lordship's commands, depend upon it those shall have my implicit attention.

I have given Your Lordship my sentiments on the measures pursued to restore tranquility to the West of India, and in my letter of the 23 March last, I advised Your Lordship that the preliminaries for a peace had been settled with the Poona Durbar—these preliminaries have since been canvassed by our Government and a formal treaty deviating in no one material instance from the preliminaries has been ratified on the part of the Company and forwarded to Col. Upton. Since this act, letters from the Court of Directors order all the lands and revenues ceded by Ragooby to the Bombay Government to be preserved and maintained, but as a compliance with this order is rendered impossible by the treaty that has been executed, the Company must be content with the advantages secured to them, and an opportunity which I imagine will soon offer to accomplish all their views on that side of India. The hostile disposition of the Poona Ministry is apparent; every trivial circumstance is swelled into a charge of enmity against the Bombay Presidency, and the Mharatta ports are in consequence kept shut against their trading vessels, while the

intercourse by land with the Mharatta dominions continues totally barred. Under these circumstances Col. Upton is commanded from Poona to see all articles of the treaty on the part of the English Company faithfully executed, and by thus leaving the Poona Ministry without a pretext to decline the performance of engagements on their part, bring the point of peace or war to a decisive issue. The troubles that continue to distract the Mharatta State will, I think, at present ensure the compliance of the Poona Ministry to the articles of peace, but as a resolution, I conceive, is near at hand, in the party headed by Suddabboy or an imposter who takes the name of that chief supposed to have fallen in the famous Battle of Pannipat gained by Abdallah. Our Government will in the confusion have fair occasion offered to answer fully the views of the Bombay Presidency which have been adopted by the Company.

Enclosed I send Your Lordship a sketch drawn by the Governor-General of the administratoin of the Government of Oude from the demise of Sujahul-Doula; it exhibits a most curious scene, a scene worthy of your Lordship's attention.

I mentioned to Your Lordship in the first or second letter, I presumed to trouble you with, that we should be freed of all our incumbrances by April 1776, and that you might depend on the truth of what I affirmed. It is now beyond a doubt and Party cannot pretend longer to controvert the favourable picture that was presented to the public by the Governor-General:—

	Cr. Rs.	A.	P.
On the 31st December 1775 we had in Bank ...	97,97,199	15	0
Deduct the amount of the bonded debt then due ...	62,51,280	0	3
And there remained free of all Debts ...	35,45,919	14	9

I note this merely to point out to Your Lordship what pains have been taken to torture truth and lead public into a belief that the Governor was too sanguine, and that General Clavering, etc., had accomplished a great measure for the Company by reducing the rate of interest on the bonded debt payable by the Company in Bengal—a measure which when examined will be found to have burthened the Company with a year's interest on about £stg. 7,00,000 which the Governor proposed to pay off.

When Your Lordship compares the enclosed authenticated accounts with the estimate I drew on computation of the Company's resources and disbursements to the end of April, 1776, it will appear that the estimate was calculated on a very moderate scale. I there stated a balance for the Company of Cr Rs 28,60,433-12 after the total extinction of their debt at interest in Bengal after every charge civil and military was disbursed, and the investment for Europe provided and paid for—

	Ct. Rs.	A.	P.
The balance in the different revenue treasuries the 30th April 1776 was	1,05,17,825	9	1
The balance of the Commercial treasuries...	12,68,743	6	8
Opium* the produce of one year Bahar 3,000, Bengal 1,000. Total 4,000 chests	16,00,000	0	0
Salt* the produce of one year 22 lacks of maunds	33,17,600	0	0
Total	1,67,04,168	15	9

N.B.—The opium and salt are here rated at 40 per cent. lower than what they sold for last year.

Deduct the following articles, *vis* :—

Debt of the Company upon bond	43,23,427	0	9
One year's int. thereon at 5 per cent.	2,16,171	3	6
Total	45,39,598	6	3
Deposits, &c., payment of these may be claimed at the pleasure of the creditor...	4,69,929	7	11
Government's salt balances due to sundry—			
Claimants—these the Company have lately ordered not to be discharged, but in all probability will be recovered in a court of law about	7,00,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	57,09,527	14	2

Nett balance in hand admitting every debt to have been discharged to the 30th April, 1776	1,09,94,641	1	7
Exclusive of this balance Asophul-Dowla owes to the Company and for which lands are assigned	29,64,734	11	6
Total in favor of the Company the 30th April, 1776	1,39,59,375	13	1

* These two articles are just the same as money, being sold yearly and yielding a certain produce in cash.

	Crs.	Rs.	A.	P.
By this actual account of monies and articles equivalent to money in the Company's possession instead of ...	28,60,433	12	0	
The Company really possessed on the 30th April, 1776 ...	1,39,59,375	13	1	
Total ...	1,68,19,809	9	1	
The excess between the cash that I computed the Company would be possessed of—and what they really prove to be possessed if arises from the following causes. No treasure was sent to China and the annual remittance stated in my computed estimate was of course saved ...				
Fort St. George and Bencoolan saved in this article ...	3,00,000	0	0	
Ballambangan being destroyed by the Zelians, the opium sent by the <i>Dolphin</i> Capt. Clark, was returned—saved in this article ...	2,28,000	0	0	
Amount saved ...	7,34,000	0	0	
Difference between what was formerly paid for a Brigade of the English Troops and since stipulated for, with the Subadar of Oude—one year computed at Rs. 50,000 payment gained ...	6,00,000	0	0	
Received from Ghazipore the Province ceded to the Company by Treaty with Asoph-ul-Dowla ...	37,69,943	3	6	
Total ...	37,69,943	3	6	
Deduct excess in the remittances to Bombay in my computed estimate; these remittances were rated at 18 lacs instead of that sum the actual remittances were Rs. 36,43,245-6-10 which makes a difference of ...	18,43,245	6	10	

	Ct. Rs.	A.	P.
Balance remaining save by sundry remittances and gained by the Treaty with Asoph-ul-Dowla to the period of 30th April, 1776	19,26,697	12	8
Add the balance of my computed estimate being	28,60,433	12	0
The amount is Ct. Rs.	47,87,131	8	8

The difference between this amount and the actual balance in cash and what is due from Asoph-ul-Dowla must be placed to the account of savings from measures taken by Mr. Hastings previous to the establishment of the present Government. Measures which began only to operate in 1775, and are not reckoned upon in the computed estimate I laid before Your Lordship the 25th March, 1775, though in my letter of that date, I remark that the incorporating the 6 Battalions of European Infantry into 3 Regiments and reducing the number of officers to a smaller establishment will probably produce a saving in 1775, and that this saving when the reduction was fully completed would amount to about 24 lacs per annum to be added to $\frac{1}{4}$ of our military charge paid by Suja Dowla.

I am, with respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

RICHARD BARWELL.

[To be continued.]

In the Footsteps of Hooker through Sikkim and Nepal.

A CENTENARY TRIBUTE.

(SIR J. D. HOOKER, born 1817, died 1911.)

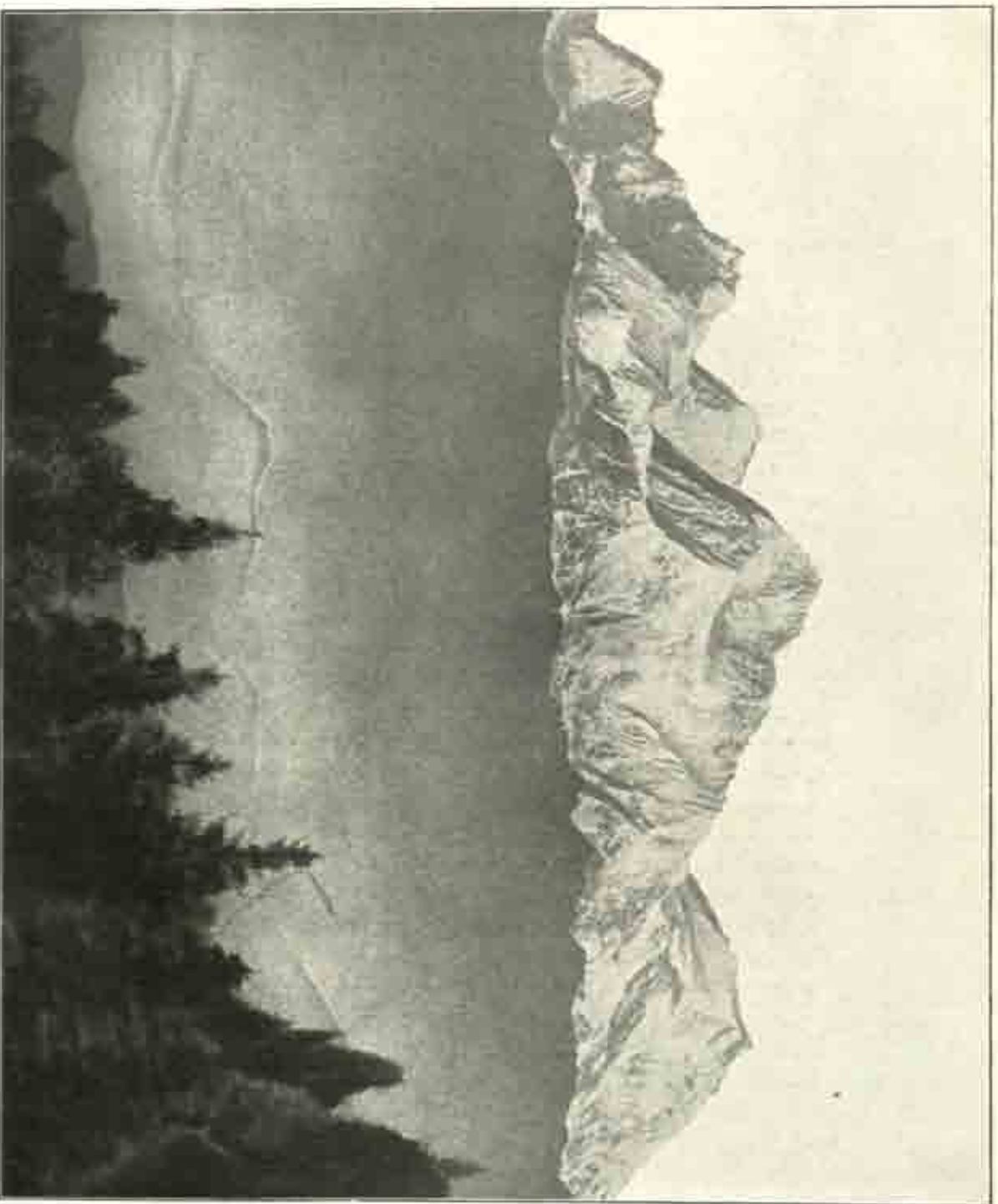
*To breathe the air of Sikkim free,
To wander by her purling rills,
And seek the beauty of her hills,
The blueness of her sky.*

[*Lay of Lachen.*]

In the course of many wanderings through Sikkim I have found Hooker's book, *Himalayan Journals*, such a source of pleasure and so generally accurate as a guide book that it has been my custom for some years past to make notes of places passed, seen, or described by Hooker, and have thus noted in many parts of his book changes of name, changes of spelling and alterations in routes, paths and roads, that it recently seemed to be worth while to attempt to follow Hooker in his great tours in Sikkim and to indicate where necessary, the few mistakes which he made, as discovered by other and later travellers or by my personal observations.

About the traveller himself, as he lived through the reigns of five sovereigns, and as his book was published so long ago as 1853 it is perhaps necessary to say a few words. Not many persons realise that this great man, who died only in 1911 and was given the O.M. in 1907, was born two years after Waterloo, 30th June 1817, or just 100 years ago. It is therefore perhaps fitting that in his centenary year (1817-1917) some small memorial of his memorable three years in India be put on record.

He was the second son of Sir W. J. Hooker, a distinguished botanist, who for some years was Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. Hooker was educated at Glasgow University and entered the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, as did his friends Huxley and Darwin. He accompanied Sir James Ross in the years 1839-43, on H.M.S. *Erebus*, to the Antarctic regions, visited India in 1847-51, Syria and Palestine in 1860, and the Rocky Mountains in 1867. He was appointed Assistant Director at Kew in 1855, and was Director from 1865 to 1885, and President of the Royal Society for five years, 1872 to 1877. His hereditary connection with the Kew Gardens was continued by the appointment of his son-in-law, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton Dyer, who held the post from 1885 to 1905, when Sir David



MT. EVEREST—MAKALU.

(PHOTO BY MESSRS. JOHNSTON & HOFFMANN.)

Prain, I.M.S. (retired), obtained that coveted appointment. Hooker became K.C.S.I. in 1877, G.C.S.I. in 1897 and O.M. in 1907 and died in 1911 in his 94th year.

He travelled to India in 1847, accompanying the Marquis of Dalhousie on his voyage out to assume the Governor-Generalship. He was mainly influenced in his choice of India as a field for his natural history and botanical researches by the opinion of his friend Dr. Falconer, I.M.S., then Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta. He arrived in Calcutta, *via* the Hooghly, on 12th June 1848, and his Indian work was done between that date and January 1851.

It is not my intention to follow Hooker in his journeys in the Lower Provinces and as far up country as Benares and Ghazipur. He came down the Ganges by boat to Monghyr, Bhagalpore, and Colgong, and as far as Caragola Ghat, thence on to Purnea and Kissengunge, and from thereon to Siliguri by road. If he was now doing this part of the journey he could go by the new railway from Kissengunge to Siliguri.

From the latter place he marched to the steep ascent up the old military road (made by Lord Napier of Magdala, when Executive Engineer of Darjeeling) to Punkabari, Kurseong and Pachem (near Sonada), till he reached "the saddle of the great mountain Sinchul" (Senchal) at the place where Jor Bungalow Bazar (near Ghoom, D.-H. Ry.) now is. He then came along the path of the Eastern Jalapahar road, above the valley of the Rungu ("Rongmoo") and arrived in Darjeeling on a showery cold day (6th April 1848), and went to the bungalow or hotel kept by a Mr. Wilson,¹ the site of which is now occupied by the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.²

Here he met a friend, Mr. Charles Barnes,³ whose brother he had seen

¹ The name of Wilson is remembered in Calcutta as a name, "Wilson Hotel" for the Great Eastern Hotel. Till recently a road near the site of the first Darjeeling Hotel bore the name of *Wilson's Busti Road*. It has now been renamed Hooker Road. It is just to the west of or below the Durbar Hall of Government House, Darjeeling.

² A note may be added here on the spelling of place names in Sikkim. For a learned and detailed discussion the reader is referred to Colonel L. A. Waddell's article, (J. A. S. B. No 2, 1891, page 53). The names are derived from either the Lepcha, Bhotiya, Nepali or Tibetan languages. The oldest names are probably of Lepcha origin, but plurality of place names is common. The spelling used is chiefly the anglicised form though often incorrect and unsystematic, e.g., Sikkim preferred now-a-days to Sikhim. The word probably means "crested," the country of crests or mountain ridges. The main point is *uniformity* rather than etymological accuracy.

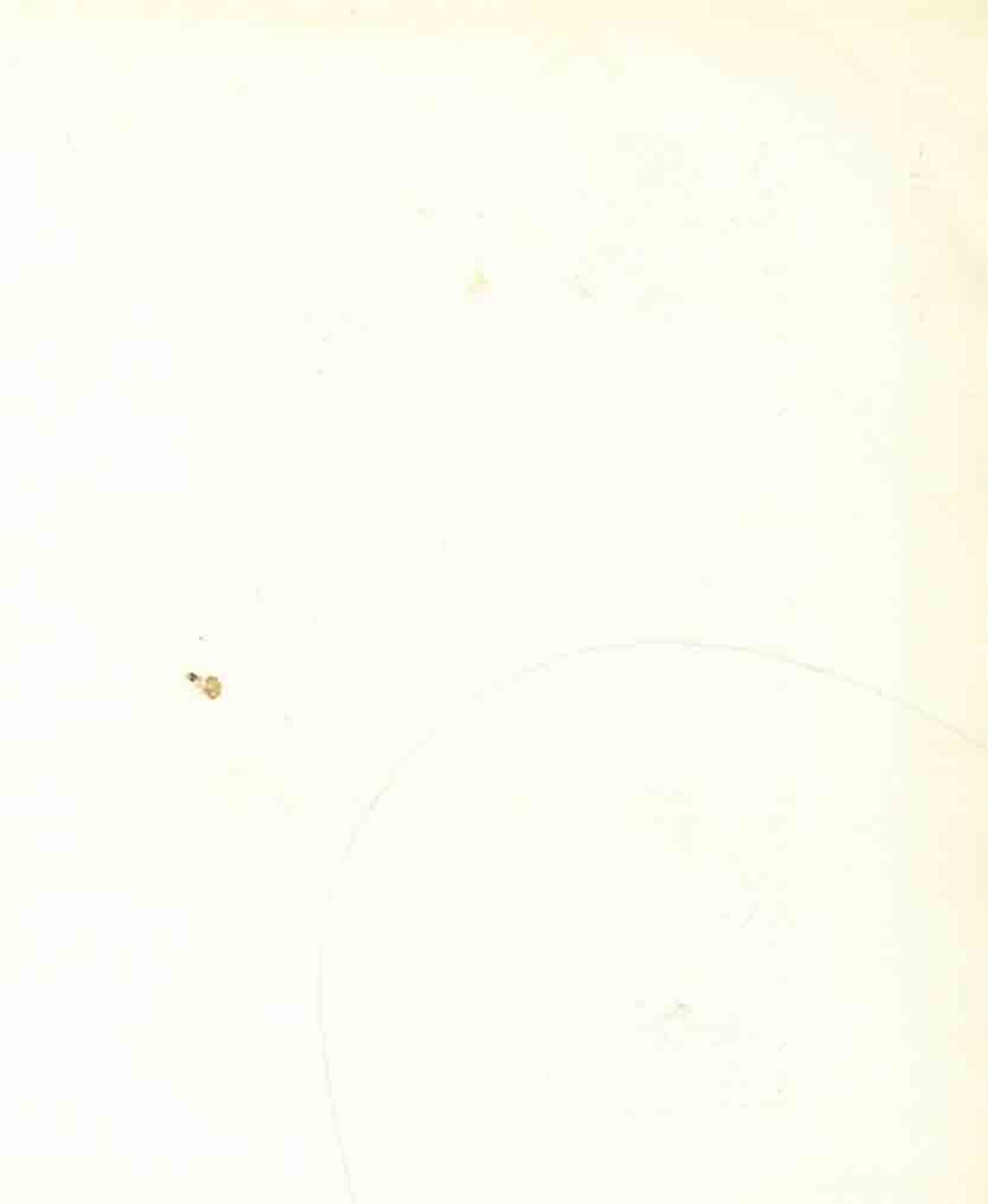
³ The names of the brothers Barnes are commemorated in Darjeeling District by the tea gardens, below TUKVAR named *Barnesmore* and *Barnesbeg*. C. Barnes was one of the pioneers of the great tea industry in the Darjeeling Hills. (See *Notes on old Darjeeling* by Lieut.-Col. Buchanan, in *Bengal: Past & Present*, Vol. 2, No. 6, Oct., 1908, p. 446). For Brian Hodgson see his *Life* by Sir W. W. Hunter (1896, Murray). Hodgson lived as "the Darjeeling Recluse" from 1845 to 1858.

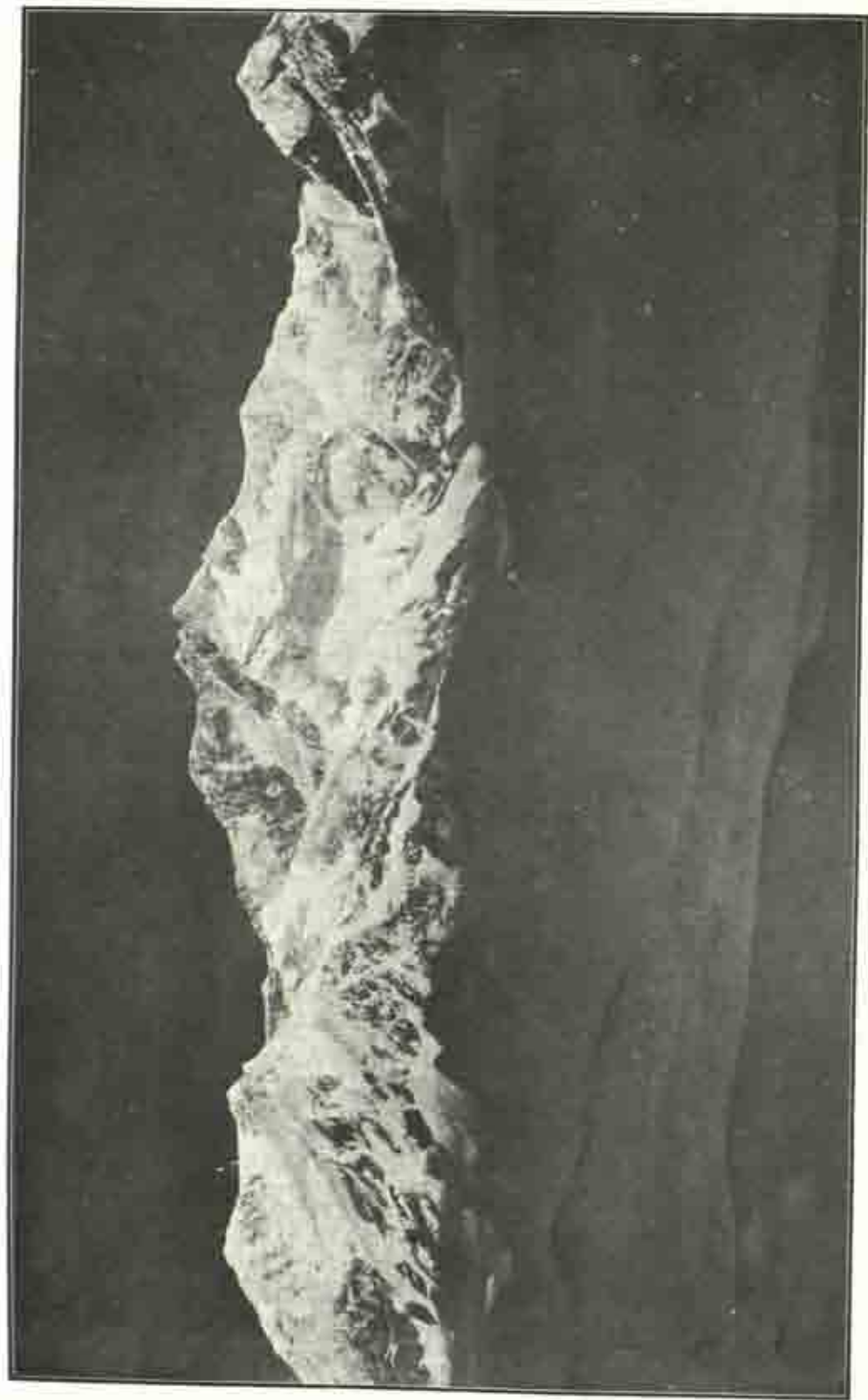
at Colgong in Bhagalpore District. From this *Dak Bungalow* he moved to the house of Mr. Brian Hodgson, who lived for many years in Darjeeling in a house, on the site of which is now the residence of the Rector of St. Paul's School, which commands the finest view in Darjeeling of the great snow peaks.

THE MAPS USED.

No up-to-date map of Sikkim yet exists, but the following maps have been consulted in these notes —

- (1) The Survey Maps used in this account are Sheet No. 7 N.-W. Regt. No. 362-8, '06, dated May 1906. Scale 1 inch = 4 miles. N.-E. Transfrontier; and
- (2) Survey Map, Regt. No. 246-8, '06 (based on No. 1 above).
- (3) The Maps in Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*, edition in 1 vol. Ward Lock, 1905. Two sheets, with notes and inset maps.
- (4) The Map in Colonel Waddell's *Among the Himalays* (Constable and Co.) 2nd Edition, 1900. Map based on G. T. S. Maps of 1898. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.
- (5) Captain Harman's Map, 1881 (reproduced here on a small scale.)
- (6) The two fine maps by Prof. Garwood given in D. W. Freshfield's book *Around Kanchenjunga*. (Ed. Arnold, 1903). This is the modern Hooker, and to the present day traveller almost takes the place of Hooker's own book. It is written by a traveller and geographer of great distinction, a President of the Alpine Club and now President of the Royal Geographical Society. It is beautifully illustrated.
- (7) The Map given by W. S. Sherwill in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Vol. XXII, No. 6, page 340, 1853) to illustrate his tour along the Singalela range, etc., (see appendix, No. 1 below).
- (8) The Map attached to Major J. E. Sherwill's trip to Jongri and the Guicha La, in November 1861, as printed in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Vol. XXXI, 1862, page 457); see Appendix III below.
- (9) The useful but crowded map in Mrs. F. Donaldson's *Lepcha Land* (Sampson Low & Co. 1900).
- (10) The road map attached to *Tours in Sikkim and Darjeeling* by Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, (Darjeeling Improvement Fund, 1917). This is purely a road map, to show roads and paths connecting the numerous dak bungalows and rest houses in Sikkim and Darjeeling Districts. (Thacker, Spink & Co. Calcutta).





KABRU.

KINCHENJUNGA.

(PHOTO BY MEYER, JOHNSTON & HOFFMANN.)

PANDIM.

THE FIRST TOUR DESCRIBED BY HOOKER.

(Ch. VI, May 1848.)

The account of Hooker's wanderings in Sikkim begins with a short trip to the Great Rangeet and the Tista (Teesta) rivers.

The road as described by him still remains though considerably improved; the zones of vegetation detailed with such accuracy by him exist, but not to the same extent, as the forest through which Hooker and his friend Charles Barnes tramped has been largely replaced by the tea gardens of Bannockburn, Ging and Badamtam. At Lebong he notes that the "tea plant here succeeds admirably," an observation amply confirmed in the succeeding years.

Below the "low spur dipping into the Rungeet at (near) its junction with the Rongmo" where now the Badamtam Tea Garden and Dak Bungalow are (alt. 2500 ft.), he met the Frontier Guard, and he describes the (still) very steep descent to the bed of the Great Rungeet river. The old cane bridge across the Rungeet, which was out of repair and obliged Hooker's party to cross on a bamboo raft, was replaced some 20 years ago by a fine iron suspension bridge leading to the big bazar of Manjitar. Having crossed the river Hooker followed a path along the Rungeet till he came to a bend in the river when "the mountains of Bhotan suddenly presented themselves with the Teesta flowing at their base, and we emerged at an angle formed by the junction of the Rungeet and Teesta coming from the North."

This spot is the well-known "Meeting of the Waters" of the Tista and Great Rungeet, just a mile and a half above the present Tista Bridge, and about 3 miles above Railhead of the new Tista Valley Railway. His description of the two streams flowing side by side unmingled for some hundred yards, "the Tista colder sea green and muddy, the Rungeet dark green and very clear," is even as it may be seen at this day.

The "Mountains of Bhotan" thus suddenly seen by Hooker are the Kalimpong Hills,* as what is now the Kalimpong sub-division was for long known as British Bhotan. From this point Hooker returned to Darjeeling, by what route is not stated, but probably *via* Peshoke and Lopchu where the present good road is.

HOOKER'S TRIP TO TONGLU.

(Ch. VII, May 1848.)

The next tour described by Hooker (Chapter VII) is to Tonglu, or Tonglo, as he calls this now well known halting place on the Nepal Boundary road, 22 miles from Darjeeling, *via* Ghoom, Samana and Manibhanjan.

* The top of this fine hill (4,700 ft.) commands a splendid view of the Tista for many miles. This portion of Kalimpong (called RIKKINPONG or DURBINDHARA Hill) will make an ideal site for a new hill station when the present scheme for the development of Kalimpong comes into force.

Hooker, however, on this occasion took another and much more arduous way and its difficulties are well remembered by the present writer who with a friend followed Hooker's path, some ten years ago, in mid-April.

Hooker left Darjeeling somewhere near Singamari, or North Point, and plunged at once into deep forest (which is now all tea garden land), and went down and down till he reached the bed of the Little Rungeet, probably at or near the site of the present village, called Pul Bazar, (six difficult down hill miles from the Darjeeling Cart Road), at an elevation of about 1,200 ft. only. (See Waddell's map for a somewhat similar route). Leaving the river bed Hooker ascended through land now cleared and cultivated, past a village called *Simonbong*, (shown on detailed Forest Department maps as *Selimbong*) then up the still existing "slippery clayey" paths till he reached a camping place at a flat depression, (such as the one on which the present Tonglu bungalow stands, alt. 10,074 ft). Next day he went down for some way on the Nepal side but came back and returned to Darjeeling *via* the Little Rungeet river.

HOOKER'S 3RD (OR 1ST LONG) TOUR.

(Ch. VII, 27th October 1848 to 19th January 1849.)

Soon after Hooker set about arrangements for a prolonged tour in Nepal and Western Sikkim, but in spite of the help of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, and of Dr. Campbell, the local Political Officer, he had much trouble and delay in getting permission from the Sikkim authorities to enter that country, though he more easily got leave to visit a part of Nepal, through Hodgson's influence with Jung Bahadur. His party mustered 56 persons and a guard of six Nepalese soldiers.

On this occasion he went round by "Gorn ridge" (*i.e.*, Ghoom) and followed a zigzag path through the forest on the north (or Darjeeling) side of the spur, passing a place not far from the present Forest bungalow of Leptajaggat, and finally descending to a spot "at the common source of the "Balasun which flows to the plains, and the Little Rungeet whose course "is northward."

The spot can be certainly identified with the present tiny village of Manibhanjan, (near the 12th milepost from Ghoom on the present road to Tonglu).

From here he kept on to the west directly into the Myong valley of Nepal, an open valley which runs south-west from Tonglu, till about 20 miles from the frontier he met the triangular hill of Nam, then a "celebrated stockaded post of the Ghorkas" and still a conspicuous feature in the Nepal landscape, as seen from Sanchal or from the "Constantia" ridge at Kurseong.

Having considerable trouble with his "turbulent and mulish" coolies

Hooker was compelled to turn back and again ascended to Tonglu from which place he describes the wellknown view of the "snowy Himalaya," Kinchenjunga range due north, the Chola range of lower snowy hills to the east, and in the far north-east, he recognised Chumolarhi, the sacred mountain of Tibet, (beyond Pharijong at the head of the Chumbi Valley, alt. 23,929 ft.) and the great hill which he always calls "Donkia."³

HOOKE'S REFERENCES TO THE MOUNT EVEREST GROUP.

At this point Hooker got his first good view of the great peaks now known as the Everest-Makalu Group. We shall come across several other references to them in subsequent tours, and he had already referred to them as seen from the top of Senchal (*Tiger Hill*) (Ch. V.).

It must be remembered that in 1848 when Hooker was travelling the greatest peak in the world had not been observed by the Trigonometrical Survey of India. The elevation of the great peak (Peak XV), or Mount Everest, as all Britons call the great peak, was not recognised till the following year, 1849, and its actual height, valued at 29,002 ft. was not computed till 1852, (see Burrard and Hayden's *High Peaks of Asia*,⁴ pt. 1, p. 20.).

Hooker's description is as follows: (Ch VIII, p. 129):—

"Beyond [i.e., N.-W.] Junoo [Janu, 23,294 ft.] one of the Western peaks of Kinchenjunga [range] there was no continuous snowy chain, the Himalaya seemed suddenly to decline into black and rugged peaks, till in the far North-West it rose again in a white mountain mass of stupendous elevation, at eighty miles distance, called by my Nepal people *Tsungau*. From the bearings I took of it from several positions this is probably on the west flank of the Arun valley and river. ... It is perhaps one which has been seen and measured from the Tirhoot District by some of Colonel Waugh's party, which has been reported as being upwards of 28,000 ft. in elevation; and it is the only mountain of the first class in magnitude between Gosainthan and Kinchenjunga."

This great cluster of Peaks is not visible from Tonglu, so it is probable that Hooker saw them (from the Nepal side of the ridge at some point nearer Sandakphu, (a name not mentioned by Hooker). It is from the top of Sandakphu that one of the best and the most accessible views of the great peaks is seen. It is also probable that Hooker really referred to the great armchair peak Makalu⁵ (Peak XIII), 27,790 ft., which

³ The mountain he calls "DONKIA" is now known to be the hill (23,180 ft.) shown on the Survey Map under the name of PAUHUNRI (or Pawhunri) also called (on Freshfield's Map) "KANCHENPHU" (see note 25 below) or Pauhunri. (Rhi=hill).

⁴ See *Tours in Sikkim and Darjeeling*, by Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, 1917. Darjeeling Improvement Fund.

from Sandakphu and other points along the Nepal Boundary road, as far as Chiabangjan, is the more conspicuous; Mount Everest as it were, peeps over the left shoulder of Makalu and would not be recognised by the eyes as higher.¹

From Tonglu, having settled the disputes with his coolies Hooker again

¹ *The name of Mount Everest.*—It is curious how people are not content to allow the name of the Surveyor-General, Sir George Everest to remain attached to this greatest of all peaks.

It is a good Alpine custom to retain native names of peaks, where such names exist, but it is quite clear that no native name ever existed for Mount Everest.

The whole question of the nomenclature of the Himalayan Peaks is very confusing (see *High Peaks of Asia*, p. 15). Sir S. Burrard and Hayden write (*loc. cit.*, page 15). "It is not often a Surveyor can discover a native name for a peak." Hooker also noted this (Ch. XIV). Of the 75 peaks included in Burrard and Hayden's *High Peaks of Asia* only 19 have native names. Colonel Montgomerie (of the Survey of India) endeavoured to introduce for peaks a method resembling that of the constellations, thus he named the whole Karakorum region K., e.g., K¹, K², etc. Unfortunately subsequent Surveyors adopted a plan of designating such peaks by the initial letter of the observer. Colonel Tanner called the peaks he had observed T¹, T², etc. This is hopelessly bad. In the case of Asian peaks Burrard and Hayden wisely say "heights must be accepted to a certain extent as substitutes for names," and "heights must not be altered whenever any trifling improvement in the value is believed possible." Thus these authors give 12 different variations for the height of Mount Everest, varying from 28,990 feet to 29,151 feet, but they "prefer the long adopted and well known value 29,002 feet."

The names given to the great peaks in Kinchenjunga group are well known and have been given by priests or Lamas of the great monasteries from which these peaks are visible. These names remain, but as regards Mount Everest when its height was discovered by the computers of the Trigonometrical Survey in 1852 it is clear that there was no native name; indeed it was not conspicuous enough to the few inhabitants of that desolate region to need a name, and such inhabitants could not possibly recognise it as higher than the neighbouring peaks such as Makalu (Peak XIII). The Surveyor-General Sir Andrew Waugh, therefore, proposed the name "Mont Everest" calling it after his former Chief Sir George Everest, a celebrated geodesist. The word *Mont* was not accepted, but for over 50 years the term *Mount Everest* has been generally adopted. In the Trigonometrical Survey it is known as Peak XV. (See Appendix VI below).

This, however, did not please the European school of Alpinists, and even Brian Hodgson, who lived for years in Nepal and at Darjeeling, wrote many papers to show that the mountain had a local name *Dewadhunga*; this has never been proved and this name is probably "only a mythological term applied to the whole snowy range," (*High Peaks of Asia*, page 20). In 1855 a German, H. deSchlagterweit (in charge of the Magnetic Survey of India) visited a hill in Nepal called Kaulia, he saw the peak which Hodgson had called *Dewadhunga*, but he gave it another name "Gaurisankar." This was accepted by German and other Geographers. "Chomo" or "Jomo" kankar (Chomo-kankar) is another proposed name. Recent observations have made it clear that there is a mountain called "Gaurisankar" seen from Kaulia, in Nepal, but it is not Mount Everest, but a peak long known as No. XX (alt. 23,440 feet) and 36 miles distant from Mount Everest. Captain Wood, R.E., who visited Kaulia at Lord Curzon's request for this purpose, clearly established this. Moreover, Colonel Ryder and the Surveyors attached to the Tibet Mission of 1904, made careful enquiries and found no such name attached to the great peak, though they passed north of Mount Everest and saw it "standing alone in magnificent solitude," (Ryder *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. XXVI). In January 1917 a writer (Dr. A. M. Kellas) in *Geog. Soc. Journal* proposed the name Chomo-Langmo, and promised evidence in support of his new nomenclature. For W. S. Sherwell's description of the Everest-Makalu group, see Appendix II below. For Mt. Everest from the North see Rawling's *Great Plateau*, p. 205.

descended into Nepal, and after passing the village of Sakkiabung, on the third day he started "up the ridge in the northerly direction taking the road from Ilam to Wallanchoon," ("Wallung" of the maps, 10,380 ft.), and crossing the many streams and ridges which run down into Nepal from the Phalut-Singalela ridge, he at a crest on the main ridge of Sikkiabung again got a glimpse of the Everest-Makalu group.

He then descended to the Khawa stream and followed it till its junction with the greater Tambar River. He next reached a village called Mywa Guola and from there in six marches reached Wallung, passing *en route* a village he calls Taptia Thok (probably "Thok," shown on Waddell's Map), and another called Lelyp, situated opposite the junction of the river Kambachen and the Tambar.

Wallung (Wallanchoon) is a considerable village on the east bank of the Tambar and contains many *manis* and *mendongs* and also herds of Yaks.

From this dismally cold village he marched for about 6 hours up to the Wallung Pass (estimated altitude 16,764 ft.).

Returning to Wallung he set about his plan of reaching Jongri, by crossing the Nango Pass (also called Kambachen Pass) and what he calls the Kanglanamo Pass. He therefore sent back some of his coolies to Darjeeling and went up the valley of the Yangma River to a village of the same name, (see Waddell's and Hooker's own Maps). He then further explored the Yangma Valley as far as some "convents" (*Gumpas*) and a few small lakes at the head of the valley, from which he got a fine view of Nango Peak⁸ (alt. given as 20,226 ft. on Freshfield's Map).

Before crossing the Nango Pass into the valley of the Kambachen⁹ he made a trip "as far towards the Kanglachen (Kanglachen) Pass as practicable."

On this march he came across a flock of wild sheep which he called *Ovis Ammon* (but which Blanford says were *Burhel* (*Ovis Nahura*)). He found the path to the Kanglachen Pass hopelessly blocked by a complication of huge moraines, at a distance of "several hours march from the top of the Pass." He gives a name Pabuk to this spot, (shown on Hooker's Map, alt. given as 16,038 ft.).

Thus rebuffed he returned and next day set out for the Nango Pass, (Ch. XI), "over the south shoulder of the mountain of that name, situated on a ridge dividing the Yangma River from that of Kambachen," and after several stiff ascents and descents he reached the crest or pass, and then

⁸ The top of Nango can be seen from Darjeeling.

⁹ The upper portion of Kambachen River (which runs into Nepal to join the Tambar) is called on Freshfield's Map the "Kanchen," as it comes from the great "Kanchenjunga glacier" to the north of the Great Peak.

descended into an open valley with tremendous ice crowned precipices, rising up to the summit of Nango.

In this wild valley Freshfield (*Round Kanchenjunga*, Ch. IX, page 185, etc.), describes and pictures the village of Khunza (somewhat lower down.) Freshfield's party had arrived here from the north along the Kanchenjunga glacier and the river of this valley.

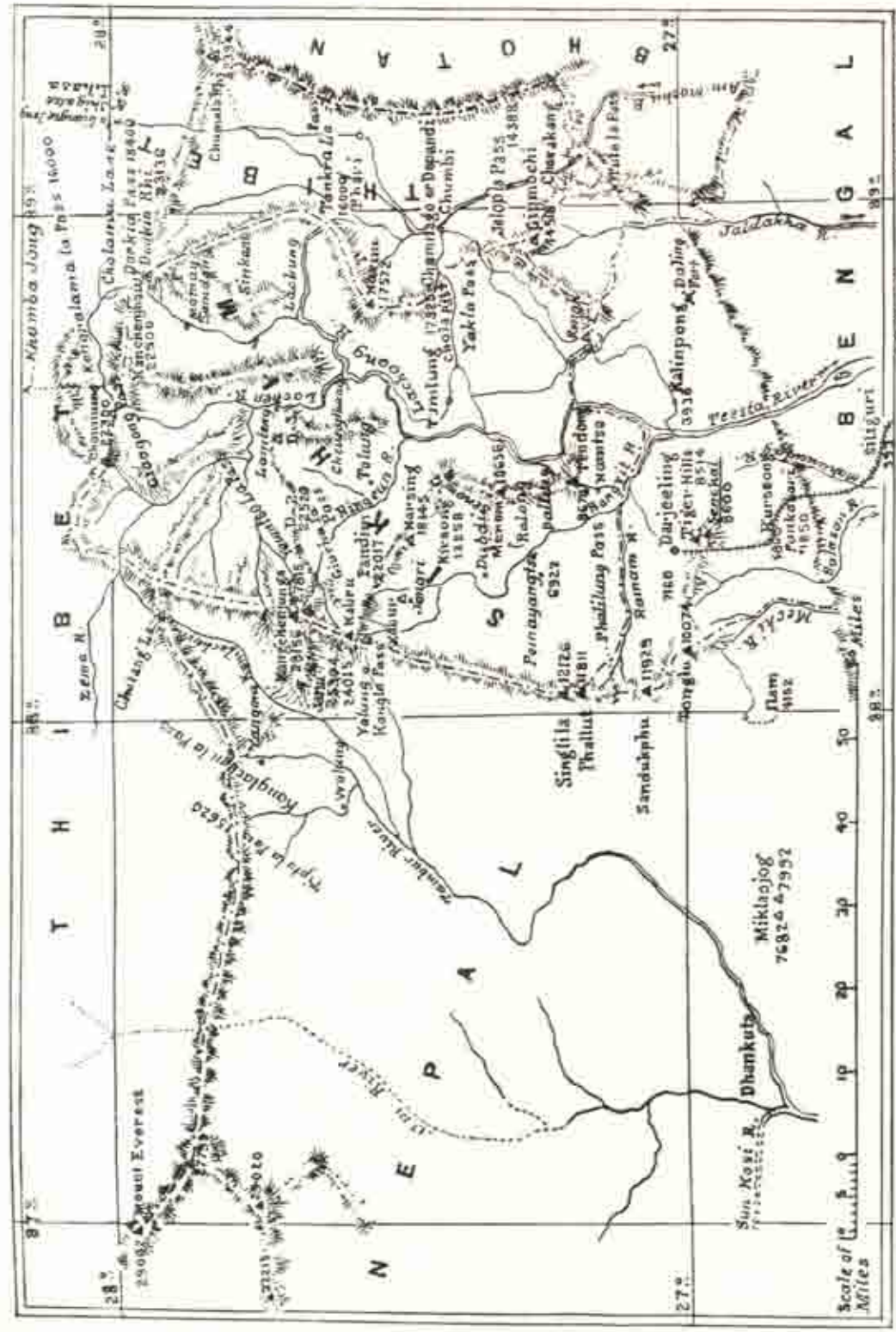
Next day in clear weather Hooker started for the Chunjerma Pass, passing apparently the Semo La, the views from which Waddell (Ch. XI, page 415) has so graphically described. This Chunjerma Pass leads into the Yallung Valley and as Freshfield has said, Hooker's description of the views from this pass is one of the most eloquent in his wonderful book. Nor is Freshfield himself less enthusiastic, and as for Babu Sarat Chandra Das he grows rapturous in his account.

Hooker describes (p. 184) the "superb sweep of snowy mountains "to the north-west, that lofty group of mountains in Nepal on the west flank "of the Valley of the Arun," as for Jann, his conical head was just scattering "the mists from its snowy shoulders and was standing forth to view, "the most magnificent view I ever beheld." (See Freshfield's splendid photographs at his page 198, *op. cit.*)

Freshfield, however, saw more, or rather *recognised* more than Hooker did. When the latter referred to the "superb sweep" of the Nepal mountains he did not know, nor in December, 1848 did the world know, that in that sweep was contained the greatest peak in the world. Freshfield saw the group "through seventy miles of aerial space," but the outlines and details of Makalu and of Mount Everest were "absolutely clear and easily recognizable."

From here Hooker descended into the deep valley of the Yallung River, but he soon found that the Yallung village was deserted and that the *Pass* he aimed at, the "Kanglanamo"¹⁰ was "impracticable," so reluctantly he had to abandon this route by which he had hoped to reach Jongri and

¹⁰ The Kanglanamo "Pass." Is there a *Pass*? The name is not now recognised on modern maps. The name is mentioned in the confused account of his journey by the late Sarat Chandra Das, but as Freshfield remarks (foot-note, *op. cit.*, page 330), "it is doubtful if the Kanglanamo is a pass at all. It appears rather to be the name given to a plateau north of the Kang La." Waddell describes it (*Op. cit.*, page 416), as seen from the Semo La "from this giddy height, I saw "above and to the north the Kangla-Nangma, which is not a pass at all, but is only according to "my guides, a *Cul de sac* or basin of snow or *névé* where no traffic goes." The pass near here is the *Kang La*, close by the Kang Peaks (seen from Darjeeling to the left of Jann). (See also W. S. Sherwell's account in Appendix I, below).



H. J. Harman Capt^y R.E. 1881

SKETCH-MAP OF PEAKS AND RANGES seen from SENCHAL, DARJEELING.

Sikkim, and decided to go south "following the west flank of Singalela¹¹ to the first pass, I might find."

He therefore came south along the west (or Nepal) side of the long mountain chain he called the "Singalela Range," crossing the "Kabali feeders" of the Tambar River (the Kabali River, Waddell's Map) and after three marches up the Kabali River he crossed over the "Singalela Range" by a pass to which he gave the name of Islumbo,¹² (Chiabhanjan Pass), which is just over five miles north of Phalut Bungalow and practically just three miles from the top of the hill which is now locally always called "Mount Singalela," 12,161 ft. (Waddell's Pangka).

From Chiabhanjan (about 10,000 ft.) Hooker followed the line of the present road or jungle path through the same thick forest, till he reached the valley of the Kulhait River, a big tributary of the Great Rungeet. He pushed on passing the spot where the present bungalow of Dentam is (alt. 4,500 ft.) and camped, some eight miles further on, at a village called

¹¹ Hooker here calls the great chain running down south from near Kinchenjunga, the *Singalela Range*. It begins between Janu and Kabru containing high up, the Kang La, and down south the hill (north of Phalut) also called "Singalela," then the hill tops of Phalut Sandakphu and Tonglu, in fact the present ridge of the Nepal boundary road and boundary pillars. It goes as far south as Ghoom, where it turns and ends in the Senchal (Tiger Hill) ridge. This is clearly shown in Harman's fine Map (1881) q. v. (On the *Eastern* side of Sikkim, the almost parallel ridge or chain is called the "Chola Range" from the name of one pass in it). Waddell's proposed name for the Hill "Singalela," Pangka, (12,161 ft.) has never been adopted. His proposal to call the long ridge not Singalela with Hooker, but the *Kanchen-Senchal Spur* has the merit of being accurate and descriptive, but this "name (Singalela,) has been widely used by geographers and cannot be abandoned now." (Burrard and Hayden, pt. II, p. 62).

THE ISLUMBO PASS.

¹² There is no such name on any of the modern maps, but it is so called on Hooker's own Map, and is given as an alternative name to the Tumbok Pass by W. S. Sherwill (J. A. S. B., No. 6, page 364, year 1853, *i.e.*, shortly after Hooker's visit). The name Tumbok is also given near (to N) Chiabhanjan on the geological map in Freshfield's *Round Kanchenjunga*. That is, it is the pass from Nepal into the Kulhait River Valley at the place now known as Chiabhanjan on the march between Phalut and Dentam. Chiabhanjan is about exactly 3 miles from the top of Mount Singalela and just over 5 miles from the Phalut Bungalow. The 31st mile post is close by. The hill, 12,161 ft., which is crossed by the Phalut-Dentam Road, (48th mile post close to its top), is usually known since Hooker's time as Mount Singalela. The "Mount Melida" of Hooker is not identical with Singalela, as W. S. Sherwill and Freshfield supposed, but is the high (about 12,000 ft.) hill to the south of Chiabhanjan, just before that level spot is reached. The hill to the north of Chiabhanjan Pass or "Col" is, as Sherwill said, still "nameless." From Chiabhanjan the present road turns sharply east (near the ruined bungalow) and descends very steeply crossing and along the gorge of the Nyu stream.

This pass is of some historical importance. In 1787 the Gurkhas invaded Sikkim by this pass, and sacked the monastery at Pemionchi and ravaged parts of Sikkim. After the British War with the Gurkhas (which ended by the treaty of 1815) the boundary between Nepal and Sikkim was settled by Captain Weston in 1822, who met the Nepal envoys on the Tumbok Pass.

Lincham, below the Sangachelling Monastery (Changachelling) which is not far from the more famous Monastery of Pemionchi.

At Sangachelling he got letters from Dr. Campbell asking for a meeting at Bhomsong (on the Tista); he therefore pushed on past Pemionchi, through the village of Gaysing (Keysing) where he fully describes the existing great *swendong* which runs down the side of the hill for some 200 yards. At the foot of this hill he crossed the River Rungeet over which there is now a fine suspension bridge, (on the Pemionchi-Kewsing Road) and climbed up a stiff ascent to an open flat space (somewhere near the present day pretty bungalow of Kewsing). From this place he describes the view (as now seen from Kewsing Bungalow) of the holy valley with the conical wooded hill of Tassiding and its temples, and the six other monasteries on various heights within the view. From there he passed in a north-east direction, crossing the Raklang Pass (6,200 ft.) between the waters of the Rungeet and the Tista, and thence on to Nampak on the Tista, and next morning passing the small villages of Broom and Lingo he hurried on and met Dr. Campbell at Bhomsong, where they stayed some days busy with more or less successful attempts to arrange for an interview with the Raja of Sikkim, in spite of the wily minister, the notorious *Pagla Diwan*.

From Bhomsong the party returned to Pemionchi visiting the top of Mount Mainon (11,000 ft.) and the Tassiding monasteries *en route*.

At Pemionchi, he describes well the grand view, "the eye surveying at one glance the vegetation of the tropics and the poles."

At this place Campbell left for Darjeeling and Hooker set about his journey to Jongri,¹² which place he had been unable to visit from what he called "the Kanglanamo Pass".

From Pemionchi to Jongri Hooker followed the route which at this day is little better than it was in his time. He went down to the valley of the Rungbi River (3,160 ft.) an affluent of the Rathong, then climbed up to a spur, probably the tiny plateau on which is the village of Tingling. From there he pushed on up steep hills to Yoksun "the last inhabited place towards Kinchenjunga," but formerly, he tells us, a place of more importance. From here the temples at Dubdi are visited (11,000 ft. above Yoksun).

Leaving Yoksun he set out on what he calls "an expedition to Kinchenjunga" (on 7th Jan., 1849) along the east bank of the Rathong River (to the north-west), next he climbed a "very steep" hill which he calls Mon Lepcha,¹³ from

¹² For W. S. Sherwill's visit in 1852 see Appendix I, below and for J. L. Sherwill's visit in 1861, Appendix III below.

¹³ The name Mon Lepcha does not appear on the modern maps. Hooker says it is a spur "running south-east from Kabru shoulder" and it terminates in a rocky hummock of 15,000 ft.

Freshfield mentions Mon Lepcha (*Op. cit.*, pages 206, 244 and 310). See also Appendix I and III below, in the visits to Jongri of W. S., and of J. L. Sherwill.

which he got wonderful views, and then camped at Buckeem (Bukhim, "a few hours below Jongri," says Freshfield, page 310). From thence he followed the Mon Lepcha spur, till he reached Jongri, "a summer cattle station."

On his return from Jongri Hooker marched *via* Bukhim and the "Yoksun flat," visiting *en route* the temples and lake of Catsuperri, (Ketsuperri of the Survey Map).

After seeing these temples he came down to Tingling (still the camping place) and crossing the Molli spur he ascended to Sangachelling on the Pemionchi ridge, where to his "disappointment he found that neither priest nor people knew the name of a single snowy mountain," (Ch. 14), though in front of them stood the whole Kinchenjunga Range. He then came down to the Kulhait River and climbed up along "Hee Hill" (Hi of the Survey Map) over which now runs the good road from Dentam to the Bungalow and village of Richinpong (13 miles from Dentam).¹⁵

Thence he pushed on, passing the hill where the present bungalow of Chakung is, and then went down the hot steep hill to the junctions of the Raman and the Little Rungeet and of the Little and Great Rungeet Rivers near the present Singla Bazar, from which he followed a path on much the same line as the present road, up past Tukvar to North Point and Darjeeling, thus completing a splendid tour which lasted from 27th October, 1848 to 19th January, 1849.

The months January to March 1849, were spent by Hooker in the Jalpaiguri district with Brian Hodgson. He returned in April to Darjeeling to prepare for another great tour.

TOUR TO THE NORTH-EAST OF SIKKIM.

(Ch. XVIII to Ch. XXVI).

After many political difficulties with the Sikkim authorities he started on his last and greatest tour in Sikkim to the upper reaches of the Tista and the Donkya Pass, etc., (Donkia).

He set out (May, 1849) over Tendong, *via* Namchi and Temi and followed the Tista River up to Bhomsong. Thence on to Lathiang (Lingtiam) from where he descended to Gorh (4,100 ft., all places shown on the Survey Map), and then on to Singtam, (Freshfield's Map), at the junction of the Talung Chu with the Tista, 20 miles from Chuntong (where the Lachung and Lachen Rivers meet to form the Tista). He graphically describes the very steep slopes of this valley and the frequency of land slips. (The Survey Map prints the word "Cliffs" along this portion of the upper Tista).

¹⁵ The present mileage (June, 1917) is wrongly marked. It is not ten, but 13 miles from Dentam to Richinpong Bazar, and a mile more up to the pretty new bungalow of Richinpong, from which excellent views of the snows are obtained.

He passed some "grass huts" at a place still called Chakung. (Maps, 4,400 ft.) and thence through dense jungle to Chuntong (variously spelt, 5,350 ft. bungalow, 3 rooms, at present). The present halting place before Chuntong is at Toong, (Survey Map, 4,800 ft. 9 miles from Singhik bungalow).

To the high hill "behind" Chuntong Hooker gives no name, it is called on the Survey Map Jochuba. Hooker gives a sketch (Ch. XVIII) of a cane bridge and in the background the mountain he called "Tukcham,"¹⁶ which is certainly the great mountain now known as Lama Amden, or D², one of the great peaks visible from Darjeeling. (Alt. 19,210 ft.)

From Chuntong two routes lead to Tibet, each about six marches, one up the Lachen Valley to Giagong and the Kongra Lama Pass, and the other up the Lachung Valley to the Donkia Pass.¹⁷

He began by going up the Lachen Valley, starting on 25th May, 1849, and reached by bad roads and over land slips the place called Lamteng or Lachen, a 12 miles march by the existing road.

Here he stayed for some time making excursions in and around Lachen and making ascents of "Tukcham" (Lama Amden); from the north flank of which he got grand views of Kinchenjunga across the Zemu,¹⁸ and Simvu glaciers and also of a beautiful mountain which he called Likto (22,582 ft.), and described as being seen from Darjeeling as a "sharp peak." This peak is certainly the "Jungfrau of the Himalayas," now known as D² or Siniolchum, the pride and glory of the snow view from Gantok. Freshfield and Claude White both describe Siniolchum from this point.¹⁹

From here Hooker also made several ineffectual attempts to ascend the valley to the glaciers; since his time this "tangled wilderness" (as Freshfield called it), has been much opened up and was passed by Freshfield's party on their memorable journey in 1899.

On 12th July, (1849) having got fresh provisions from Darjeeling Hooker started up the Lachen River, and camped at Tallum near the Samdong or bridge, and then went on to Thangu, (alt. 12,800 ft., 13 miles by the present road from Lachen Bungalow). From here he prepared to go on to the Kongra Lama Pass, 16,000 ft. (See Waddell's Map). This Pass is described by him as a "low flat spur running east from Kinchenjow

¹⁶ Hooker's description (and even his rough sketch in the two volumes edition) are sufficient to identify this hill—"a sharp cone surrounded by rocky shoulders that rise from a mass of snow." Claude White notes that Lama Amden (*Sikkim and Bhutan*, page 68) is a "twin peak," one peak being considerably lower than the (west or higher) one.

¹⁷ For a description of a more recent journey by much improved paths or roads, see Freshfield, (*Op. cit.*, Ch. V).

¹⁸ Freshfield points out that the stream called Thlonok by Hooker is the Zemu Chu, and what Hooker called the Zemu is the Lhonak Chu, *Op. cit.*

¹⁹ Freshfield, *Op. cit.*, pages 70 and 125. Claude White, *Sikkim, etc.*, page 69.

towards Chomiomo peaks;²⁰ before reaching the Pass²¹ he must have gone through the place now known as Giagong, though he nowhere mentions the name. It is situated near the foot of the Kongra Lama Pass, at an elevation of 15,764 ft. It is well known as the place where, in the year 1884, Colman Macaulay's Mission met the Tibetan Jongpen from the Fort of Kamba:—

*There wind swept Giagong
Lies white and chill and drear,
Twixt Kanchenjow and Chomiom
No man or beast may make his home
That barren snow field near.
And in Macaulay's tent that day,
In high durbar and bright array,
With welcome glad and presents fair
Was Bengal's greeting told.*

After spending some hours botanising on this Pass Hooker returned to Thangu that evening.

On 26th July he set out to visit a Tibetan encampment at the base of Kinchenjow (alt. 22,509 ft.), the most easterly of the great snow peaks seen from Darjeeling, whose flat top makes it easily recognisable. He next explored the great hill Chomiomo, (alt. 22,358 ft.), reaching an altitude estimated at 16,754 ft.

He then returned to Chuntong and prepared for his journey up the other great tributary of the Tista, the Lachung River. He went up the north bank passing Keadom (Kedom, on Waddell's Map), and reached the picturesque village of Lachung, (8,836 ft. Freshfield), whence paths lead to three of the passes over the "Chola Range" into the Chumbi Valley of Tibet—the Gora La, 17,000 ft., the Pata La and the Tankar Pass (Tunkra Lab.)²² Hooker visited the Tankar Pass, the "most snowy Pass in Sikkim" as he calls it, from which is seen the Chumbi Valley and the River Mochu, (the Ammo River), which runs through Bhotan and when it emerges at the Lakhí Duar into the plains of Bengal, is called the Torsa River.

On his return Hooker went further up the Lachung Valley to Yeumthang (Yemthang), where there now is a good four roomed bungalow (alt. 13,000 ft.) A mile below this village are some Hot Springs (temp. 112 ft.), and at the head of the village is seen the mountain Tsenguikang 21,000 ft., called by

²⁰ Rather, "running east from Chomiomo to Kinchenjow," as Chomiomo Mountain is well to north-west of Kinchenjow.

²¹ In 1897, Major O'Connor on his journey from Lhonak over the Chortenima Pass re-entered Sikkim by the Kongra Lama Pass. (Freshfield, *Op. cit.*, page 21.)

²² For a description of these passes, see Waddell, *Op. cit.*, Ch. V.

Hooker "Chango-Kang." He then went on to Momay (on Maps), or Mome Samdong,²³ described as 6 miles south-east of Kinchenjow and 7 miles south-west of "Donkia" (Pauhunrhi). Hooker here describes the red cliffs of the mountain which he calls the "Forked Donkia," a conspicuous feature to the north-east.²⁴

From Momay Hooker set out for the famous Donkia Pass, passing several shallow lakes (alt. 18,500 ft.). A very fatiguing ascent leads up to this Pass, or "sharp rocky summit."²⁵ While halting at Momay he made many ascents on the spurs of Donkia (Pauhunrhi) reaching altitudes of about 19,000 ft.

On 18th September, 1849 he ascended to the Sebu La, which pass (alt. 17,600 ft.) is a very sharp ridge which runs south from Kinchenjow to Chango Kang, (spelt Tsengui-Kang on Survey Map.) The rough track runs under the rounded snowy flanks of Kinchenjow (22,700 ft.), and up a "wild stoney valley," (Waddell, *Op. cit.*, p. 214), in view of the yellow

²³ Samdong — Bridge.

²⁴ It may be the "very sharp" height (21,770 ft.) shown on Freshfield's Map, south-west of, or the "round snow," 22,060 ft., south and slightly east of, Pauhunrhi.

²⁵ The confusion as to the name, rather than the identification of the peak to which Hooker gave the name of *Donkia* is considerable. Hooker's *Donkia Pass* is well known, as is his description of the view from the Pass (18,100 ft.).

As to the position of the Pass he writes (Ch. XXII). "From Donkia top again the mountain sweep round to the westward, rising into fingered peaks of extraordinary magnificence, and thence, still running west dip to 18,500 ft. forming the Donkia Pass, beyond which they rise again as the great mural mass of Kinchenjow. The Cholamoo Lake lay 1,500 ft. below, the Lachen flowed from its northern extremity. 'Donkia' rises to the eastward of the Pass, but its top is not visible. To the west the beetling summit of Kinchenjow rises at the two miles distance a little south of it through a gap in the Sebu La Range [*i.e.*, over Sebu La], the view extends to Kinchenjunga. In the extreme north-west are seen Tibetan Mountains, to the south the mountains of the Chola Range, and south-east the stupendous snowy amphitheatre formed by the precipitous flank of Donkia was a magnificent spectacle. Never in the course of all my wanderings had my eye rested on a scene so dreary and inhospitable." Hooker having spent a couple of years in the Antarctic regions should have been a good judge of what a dreary inhospitable scene is like.

As regards the name of the great Peak called always by Hooker the Donkia, there is no doubt it is the hill called on modern maps Pauhunrhi (23,180 ft.). On his own map he adds this name and it is shown as such on the various Survey Maps. It is, however, clear that there is another very different mountain to which the name Pauhunrhi or "Pawhunry" was previously given. This other Pauhunrhi is a lower hill, North-east of Yokson and Dubdi, and it is so called in the maps both of W. S. Sherwill (J. A. S. B., Vol. XXII, 1853, No. 6, page 540), and of J. L. Sherwill (J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXI, No. 5, 1862, page 457). It is one of the high hills between the Rathong and the Great Rungeet Rivers. The name Kauchinphu, given as an alternative by Freshfield to Pauhunrhi, seems from the Survey Map (No. 7 N. W. 3rd Ed.) to be a hill 18,963 ft. to the North of Pauhunrhi. On the other hand, Harman's Map shows the hill near the Donkia Pass as *Donkia Rhi*, this name, however, is said, in the Gazetteer of Sikkim, to belong to another and lower hill (alt. 20,250 ft.). The main point to remember is that Hooker's *Donkia* is the *Pauhunrhi* of the Survey Maps, and the latter name is accepted by Burrard and Hayden. (*High Peaks of Asia*, page 19). Rhi = Mountain, La = Pass.

withered "Palung" slopes (Phalung, 16,150 ft.), and from this "knife-edge" Pass he got another magnificent view.²⁶

On his return from the Sebu La he left Momay to meet Dr. Campbell who was coming out from Darjeeling and reached Yemthang the same day and went on in two marches to Chuntong, 19 miles by the present road. At Chuntong, he and Dr. Campbell set about making plans for his second visit to the Kongra Lama Pass, that is up the Lachen Valley; by the present road it is 25 miles from Chuntong to Thangu, *via* Lachen (Lamteng).

From Thangu he visited the Palung (Phalung) heights twice and on 15th October camped in a rocky glen at Sitong, (on the Survey Map, below Mount Lhachhen Kang), and then pushed on to the Pass²⁷ of Kongra Lama, where they met a party of Tibetan sepoy, and while Dr. Campbell, as became the Political Officer, was parleying with them the indefatigable Hooker "goading his pony with heels and stick" dashed on up the Lachen Valley, resolved not to turn back till he had followed the river to the Cholamo Lakes. A few miles ride in a north-east direction brought him to more open country and to the upper waters of the Lachen River, a "dismally barren country," then pushing on "a few miles," rounding a great spur of Kinchenjow he arrived in sight of the Cholamo Lakes, his pony badly knocked up and himself "giddy from the exertion and elevation." He then went on to the Lakes, where he "yielded for a few moments to the emotions of a gratified ambition." He had come 15 miles beyond the Kongra Lama Pass, but two hours latter he got down to Yeumtso, where he found some of his party. Soon after Dr. Campbell arrived, having settled his right of way with the Tibetan sepoy. Next day they pushed on to Bhomtso (Survey and Freshfield's Map, alt. 18,590 ft.) which commands a very extensive prospect of "all the most important Sikkim, North Bhotan, and Tibetan mountains, including Kinchenjunga and Chumolarhi," and to the north "the broad sandy valley of the Arun," and also the mountains "which appeared both the highest and most distant, north of Nepal and beyond the Arun River," [*i.e.*, the Everest Makalu group] which he roughly estimated at "about 25,000 ft." He then discussed the identity of the Yaru River²⁸ "which all affirm

²⁶ See Waddell's account, Ch. V, page 214, *Op. cit.*

²⁷ From Thangu north there are three passes, viz., *Giagang*, which Hooker does not mention by name, the Kongra Lama and higher up the Sepo La on the road to Kambajong. (This Sepo La is not to be confused with the "Sebu La" to the west of the Donkia Pass) or with the Semo La, near Chunjerma, on the west frontier of Sikkim.

²⁸ The river whose "broad sandy bed lay a few miles off and perhaps 1,500 ft. below me" is the River Arun which runs west and just to the east of Mount Everest turns sharply south and runs through Nepal being joined with six other big streams to form the Kosi River, which joins the Ganges in Bhagalpur district. The Great River farther north referred to by Hooker as the Yaru is the Yarutsanpo or Tsanpo, now certainly identified with the Brahmaputra. See Burrard and Hayden pt. 3, p. 157. For the vagaries of the Kosi River, see O'Malley's *Provincial Geographies of India* (Bengal, &c.) (Camb. Univ. Press), p. 48.

becomes the Burrampooter in Assam," and which he estimated to be about 60 miles north of Bhomsto. After spending a few days at the Cholamo Lakes again ascending to Bhomsto "to verify observations," and again making an ascent to 19,000 ft. on Donkia (Pauhunhi) he crossed the Donkia Pass *from the north side* and then descended to Momay, and after a days rest went down to Yemthang, and thence to Lachung and finally to Chuntong, having thus accomplished the circular journey up the Lachen Valley over the Kongra Lama Pass round by the Cholamo Lakes over the Donkia Pass from the north and down the Lachung River Valley to Chuntong.

At Chuntong Hooker received information that the Raja of Sikkim had given instructions to conduct the party to the Eastern Passes, so they set out on the journey to the Chola Pass.

They proceeded down the Tista (Lachen-Lachung) River passing Chakung to Namgah (Nanga, south of Toong) and from there set out, crossing spur after spur, for Tumlong, near by:—

*Ryott's roaring falls,
To where perched high on Mafi's breast
With banners gay and brazen crest
Shone Sikkim Raja's halls.*

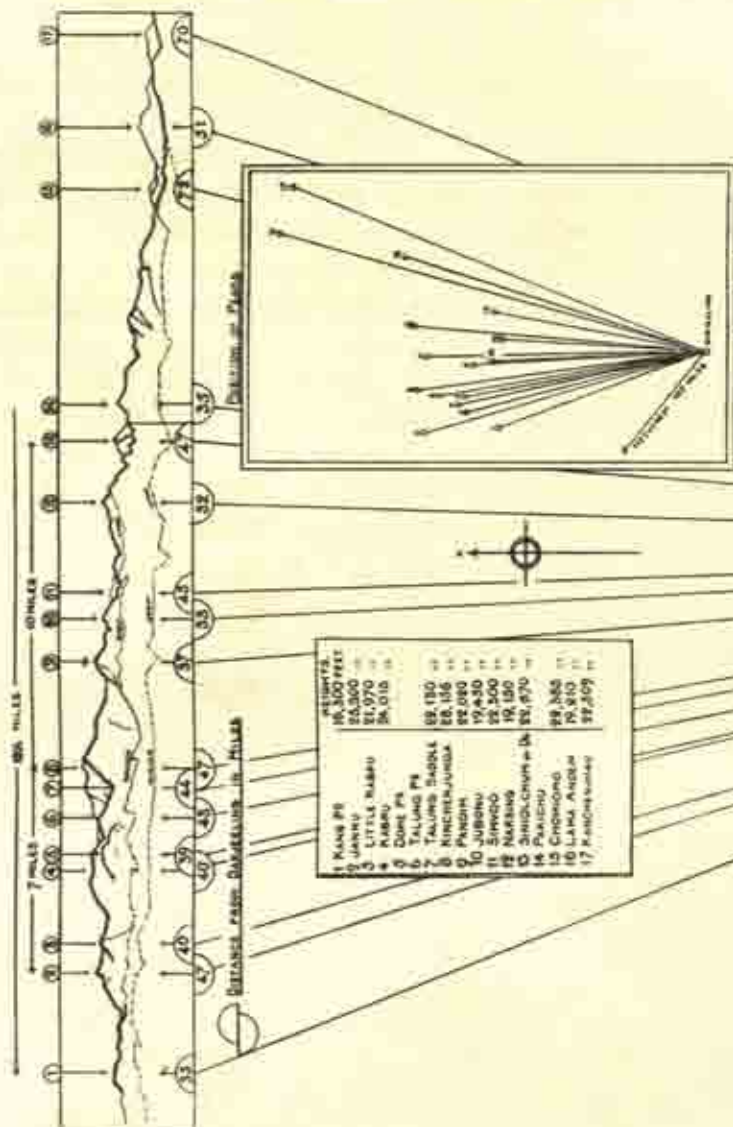
—the (former) capital of Sikkim, where they encamped. Owing to the machinations of the minister, the "Pagla Diwan," they were unable to have an audience with the Raja, so they set out for the Chola Pass²⁰ across the River "Ryott" (now better known as the Dik-chu a tributary of the Tista), which flows west from close by the Chola Pass. They halted at "Rungpo" (6,008 ft. the Runkpo of the Maps). The road was good, it being the main road used by the Raja on his visits to his summer capital in Chumbi. From there they proceeded past a place called Laghep, (*not* the Yaglap on the way to the Nathu La), and up a narrow high ridge called Phieung-goong [Fieungong, 12,130 ft., on Freshfield's Map] till they reached Barfonchen (on Freshfield's Map) a "stone hut in the forest." From Barfonchen woods they emerged upon bleak stoney mountains, and crossed several rocky ledges, passed some small lakes from which a gradual ascent led up to the Chola Pass, a "broad low depression wholly bare of snow (7th November) alt. 14,550 ft." Here they found Tibetan soldiers posted, who refused permission to them to enter Tibet (Chumbi).

²⁰ The Chola Pass or Cho La (14,550 ft.) leads more directly into Chumbi than any of the other passes, and was formerly the main route from Sikkim into the Chumbi Valley. Claude White (*Sikkim, &c.*, p. 4) says it "was much used before the roads were made over the other passes" (i.e., the Nathu La and the Jelap La which are certainly easier for traffic).

It is to Mr. Claude White that the present day traveller in Sikkim is indebted for numerous comfortable bungalows and good roads and paths.

DIAGRAM OF THE SNOW PEAKS FROM DARJEELING.

—(COPYRIGHT J BURLINGTON SMITH) —



At this place the first quarrel began with the Sikkim sepoys who followed the party down hill to Chumanako [Chomnago of the Survey Map, 12,500 ft.] where they proposed to pass the night.

We have not space here to follow the details of the capture of Dr. Campbell, the Political Officer, and of Hooker, which had such serious results for the Sikkim Raj. Both Europeans were imprisoned and Campbell was intentionally treated with great rudeness. They returned, *via* Laghep and Runkpo as prisoners, and were both confined in houses at Phadong (the monastery near Tumlong).

After 6 weeks imprisonment the two travellers were released and they came back, *via* Tiktobhang to Gantok, then to "Runoiok" (Rhenok) and from there to Katong Ghât, a place few miles above the "meeting of the waters" of the Tista and Great Rungeet. From this ghât they ascended the steep east flank of Tendong to Cheadam, a bold spur facing Darjeeling. Leaving Cheadam they came down to the cane bridge over the Great Rungeet (near Manjitar Bazar and the present bridge) and then rode up to Darjeeling, *via* the present Badamtam and Lebong, thus "terminating" our Sikkim captivity and my last Himalayan exploring journey which in a "botanical and geographical point of view had answered my purposes beyond my most sanguine expectations."

We need only add that these outrages led to a military expedition which crossed the Great Rungeet, but was recalled after a few weeks. The Raja's grant was revoked, and the Sikkim Terai and other territory were annexed, after which the relations between the British Government and Sikkim remained tranquil till 1861. We do not, however, propose to further follow the history of Sikkim.

After this dramatic ending to his great Sikkim tours Hooker left the Darjeeling Hills, and visited Assam and Sylhet as far as the Manipur frontier. He returned to England in March, 1851, where he worked, and lived, honoured and respected till his death in his 94th year in 1911, his long life having almost covered the period from Waterloo to near the outbreak of the Great War.

The following Appendices are added to make the story of Hooker's journey in Sikkim more complete. Three of them are synopses of papers in old numbers of the journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal which are not easily available to many readers.

For the photographs of the Snow Ranges I am indebted to Messrs. Johnston and Hoffmann, of Calcutta. For the useful diagram outline of the great snow peaks, and distances from Darjeeling I am indebted to Mr. J. Burlington Smith, of Darjeeling. The diagram forms part of his invaluable series of stereoscopic snow views, the possession of which is strongly recommended.

APPENDIX I.

CAPT. W. S. SHERWILL'S JOURNEY IN 1852.

The journey (August, 2nd—19th, 1852) of Capt. W. S. Sherwill is detailed in his paper before the Asiatic Society of Bengal (J. A. S. B., No. 6, Vol. XXII, pages 540—611). Instead of going along the Singalela Range by the present route of the Nepal Boundary Road he took a much more difficult way, *vid* Tukvar, the Ramman River, Goke, Chakung, Hee (Hi) mountain, past the present Richinpong village down to the valley of the Kulhait and up its tributary, the Nyu River, to the Tumbok Pass, (now called Chiabhanjan), thence in a northerly direction along the main Singalela Range, getting fine views of the Everest-Makalu group, past Hooker's "Dumdongla" to the top of what he calls the Kanglanama *Pass*, beyond which he graphically describes what appeared to be the "sudden termination" of the Singalela spur or range. It appeared to be continuous on Hooker's Map. What really ended his journey in this direction were the deep gorges of the Rathung River and its tributaries, which cut him off from the foot of Kabru. He had to turn east and then in a southerly direction and apparently crossed either the Kang La or some of the other passes near by, and then ascended the flank of the "ridge of which Gubroo forms the northern culminant point." *Gubroo* is the hill (so called by Hooker also), now known on the maps as Kabur, (15,830 ft.). From thence he descended to the place he calls "Yangpoong," which is now known as *Jongri*, (13,140 ft.) and is so called by Hooker. Sherwill refers to another "Jongri" higher up, which is evidently the place on the way to the Guicha La now called Thangme (or possibly Alukthang). From there he returned, passing "Mon Lepcha," crossing the Rungbi River and down a valley between the Catsuperri mountains and Singalela then up to Changachelling and Pemionchi and back to Darjeeling. (See Freshfield's fine description of *Jongri* and *Alukthang*).

APPENDIX II.

THE EVEREST-MAKALU GROUP.

The description given, in 1852, of his view of the Everest-Makalu Group by Capt. W. S. Sherwill (J. A. S. B., Vol. XXII, 1853), shows that he got a more detailed view of the "snowy range of Nepal" than Hooker did. Hooker nowhere describes the remarkable appearance of Makalu and it is almost certain that neither he nor W. S. Sherwill recognised Everest as higher than Makalu. The heights had not been differentiated or published at the time. W. S. Sherwill writes (*loc. cit.*, page 611). "Looking to the west, the snowy range of Nepal, grander in its proportions "if anything than the Darjeeling Range, Kinchunjunga always excepted,

"presented us with a view which made us forget all the labour we had gone through." He then describes the Everest-Makalu Group from the summit of Kanglanamo "Pass." A big mountain "about 200 miles" west he took to be Gosainthan, 26,291 ft. (North of Katmandu), he then describes Makalu as follows:—"One mountain in the Nepal Range is a most remarkable object, both from its curious shape and its immense height, its name none of my party knew nor have I yet succeeded in obtaining the name. The peak is a hollow craterlike mountain, probably 27,000 ft. in height [really 27,790 ft.] with a long table mountain attached to it, both covered with glaciers. To the west of this great mountain are five distinct peaks separating the large mountain [Makalu] from a hollow shell like and perpendicular mountain about 26,000 ft. in height." The great mountain [Makalu] "resembles the crater of a volcano broken down on one side." [See also Sherwill's inset map (No. 3) on the sketch map accompanying his paper].

This is an excellent description of Makalu as seen along the Singalela Range from Sandakphu, (or even from the 21st mile post) to beyond Chiabhanjan. Here we find no recognition of Everest being the highest peak, and it could not be so recognised by the eye at any point on the Singalela Range. As we go north, beyond Phalut, towards Singalela and Chiabhanjan, we get less and less good views of Mount Everest, which gets more and more hidden by the mass of Makalu. I have recently heard of a somewhat fantastic derivation of the name of Peak xiii or Makalu, viz., that it is a corruption of the surname of *Colman Macaulay* (the author of the *Lay of Lachen* and a well known Civilian of his day).

APPENDIX III.

MAJOR J. L. SHERWELL'S TOUR IN 1861.

The other Sherwill (Major J. L. Sherwill, Revenue Surveyor) in November, 1861 also visited Jongri, accompanied by three others, one of whom was the still surviving veteran Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., I.M.S., (retired). They started from Darjeeling (J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXI, 1862, page 457) on 2nd November, 1861 to ascend to Jongri along the course of the Ratong River (Rathong). They went by Goke, the Little Rungeet and Ramman. Instead of ascending, as the present road goes, "they doubled round Chakoong hill" to the Ruttoo River, then climbed a spur of Hee mountain (Hi) and next day reached the existing village of Rinchinpong (where they saw the trenches of the 1861 Military Expedition under Col. Gawler). Then they went on to Pemionchi monastery, and leaving it descended for 45 minutes, to a village called Chonpong. They then went on to Tingling (the

present camping place) 6 hours march from Pemionchi. From there a very rough and steep ascent led, and still leads, to Yokson ("Eksun" as J. L. Sherwill calls it), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours march from Tingling. From Yokson the road was, and still is, very bad and "very precipitous." In one-and-a-half hours they passed the falls of Barabarong, and the ascent became more and more difficult. So they encamped at a spot in the forest called Joaboo (about 7 very difficult miles from Yoksun).

The following day after about six miles of very difficult road they reached the Ratong River "a foaming torrent," crossed above a waterfall (7,790 ft.) and reached a halting place called Chockachaine (5 hours hard marching from Joaboo). Next day after a steep ascent they reached the Mon Lepcha spur (in over 3 hours) and from there to Jongri the road was easy. (Chockachaine to Jongri 5 hours). From Jongri they went on up the bed of the Ratong River past "Aluktong" to the glaciers at the place, now known as the Guicha La, the gap or pass between the Alukthang and Talung glaciers (see Freshfields's, Ch. XI, *Op. cit.*): The whole trip to the Guicha La and back to Darjeeling took only 22 days.

Probably not more than thirty Europeans have visited the Guicha La since 1861. In 1911, Jongri was visited, and a graphic description was published of the journey, by the late W. H. Buchan, I.C.S., who was accompanied by the late H. T. Cullis, I.C.S., (killed in action in France, 1916) (see *Blackwoods Magazine*, April 1912).

APPENDIX IV.

W. T. BLANDFORD'S JOURNEY IN SIKKIM, 1870.

The well known naturalist, W. T. Blandford, made a journey to the Eastern and Northern Frontiers of Sikkim which he described to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (J. A. S. B., No. 4, 1871, Vol. XI, part 2, page 357). The tour lasted from 12th August to 20th October, 1870. He left Darjeeling *via* Ging and the Rangeet Bridge thence to Tista Bridge and Kalimpong. From there he went on to "Phyudong" (Pedong) and Rhenok, and then up the very steep path up the face of Mount Lingtu—beyond Gnatong to Kaphu, now called *Kapup* near the foot of the Jelap Pass; where he explored the glacier lake *Bidantso* (the "Biddenmere" of Colman Macaulay's *Lay of Lachen*). He then followed what is now known as the Kapup Valley or the marshy defile which lies at the foot of the rocky ridge between the Jelap and Nathu La, halted at Sharab, (a spot near the small lake at the foot of the ascent to the Nathu La), and he then kept along the foot of the range, passing the road up to the Yak La and reached Chumanako (the place where Dr. Campbell and Hooker were made prisoners by the Raja's officials). From

here he tried to get permission to enter the Chumbi Valley by the Chola Pass so as to emerge by the Tankar Pass (Thanka La of Survey Map), and so get into the Valley of the Upper Tista. This being forbidden the party descended *viâ* Barfouchen, Phyungung, Laghep, Runkpo to Tumlong (the then Capital), and from there went up the Tista to Chuntong in four days' marches. From Chuntong they went up the Lachung Valley to Lachung and Yemthong, then further up the valley to Momay-Samdong, about 10 miles from the Donkia Pass. From Momay Blandford visited the Sebu La and soon after set out for the Donkia Pass with the intention of going round by the Cholamo Lakes, and across to the Lachen Valley, (*i.e.*, in the *opposite* direction to that taken by Hooker). At this date, 18th September, there was an inch of snow over the whole valley. He was not, however, allowed to cross the Donkia Pass to the north, but his companion, Capt. Elwes, had meantime managed to cross another unguarded Pass close by and got down to the Cholamo Lakes and came back, to the astonishment of the Tibetan guards, from the north. Perforce they returned to Momay, and then down the valley again to Chuntong. From here they started up the other valley, towards Lachen and reached Thangu on 3rd October. From that place they reached the Kongra Lama Pass, but were not allowed to cross the Frontier. They then returned to Darjeeling *viâ* Lamtang, Chuntong, Nanga Selingtam, Nampok, Temi, and over Tendong down to the Great Rungêet.

APPENDIX V.

An account of another prolonged tour through Sikkim was published by Mrs. Florence Donaldson (Sampson Low Marston & Co., London, 1900) entitled *Lepcha Land*. It is a very readable account, and can easily be followed (being thus very different from the hopelessly confusing account of a "Lady Pioneer" entitled "The Indian Alps and how we crossed them," 1876). Mrs. Donaldson's six weeks tour, though published in 1900, was made in 1891. She and her party travelled up the Tista River from Silliguri and the Sivok Gorge to Kalimpong, then up *viâ* Sendonchen and Gnatong to the Jelap La, then across the boggy Kapup defile, past the foot of the Nathu La and down to Gantok. They then went through Central Sikkim to the Kulhait Valley, and up the steep ascent to Chiabhanjan and home along the Nepal Boundary Road, Phalut, Sandakphu and Tonglu.

Had the journey been made *in the opposite direction* it would have been physically much easier and have avoided the cruelly steep pull up Lingtu to Gnatong and the equally heavy rise from Dentam to Chiabhanjan. The book is well illustrated.

APPENDIX VI.

The following is a list of the numbers given by the Trigonometrical Survey to some of the best known Peaks :—

- | | |
|------|--|
| Peak | I.—Chumolarhi in Tibet, (alt. 23,930 ft.) |
| " | II.—Gipmochi, (alt. 14,523 ft.) the trijunction point of Bhotan, Sikkim and Tibet. |
| " | III.—Pauhunhi, (Hooker's Donkia), 23,180 ft. |
| " | IV.—Choomoonko (Dr. Campbell's Chola, 17,310 ft.). |
| " | V.—Black Rock (Narim or Gnaream) on the Chola range, (17,600 ft.) |
| " | VI.—Narsing, (19,130 ft.) |
| " | VII.—Pandim, (22,010 ft.). |
| " | VIII.—Kinchinjunga, right Peak, (27,620 ft.). |
| " | IX.—Ditto, left Peak, (28,146 ft.). |
| " | X.—Kabru, (24,002 ft.). |
| " | XI.—Janu, (23,294 ft.). |
| " | XIII.—Makalu, (27,790 ft.). |
| " | XIV.—Chamlang, (24,012 ft.). |
| " | XV.—Mount Everest, (29,002 ft.). |
| " | XX.—Gaurisankar, (23,440 ft.). |

W. J. BUCHANAN, *Lt.-Col., I.M.S.*

The Holwell Monument.

I.

Delicta majorum immeritus lues,
Romane,.....

I have a strange story to tell. An unscrupulous man told the people of England that he had erected a monument in Calcutta to the memory of the victims of an awful tragedy. There was no monument for there had been no tragedy. But the people of England believed implicitly in both and those of them who came to Bengal were naturally eager to see Calcutta's solitary monument. Servants of the Honourable East India Company—from junior writer to governor-general—were, apparently unable to find it. At least not one of them had anything to say on the subject. Travellers, it would appear, were more fortunate but the descriptions they gave and the pictures they drew would lead us to believe that Calcutta possessed not one monument but at least six and though these descriptions and especially the pictures are cited nowadays as authorities for the reality of the monument it would be more accurate to regard them as evidence of the prevalence and strength of the rumour which ascribed a monument to Calcutta. If they had any immediate effect at all it was merely in the direction of intensifying the rumour for when the monument—or something that was called a monument—was discovered at last, it was neither the monument of the pictures nor was it found on the site indicated in the pictures. Whatever it was—pillar, obelisk, or shapeless mass of brick and plaster—it was demolished. We can still read the indignant words in which one man denounced the sacrilegious act for such it seemed to him to be. The protest was unheeded and forgotten until, many years afterwards, it was caught up and repeated with greater force by the writer of a famous book on old Calcutta. He had hard things to say of the generation that allowed the monument to be destroyed and exhorted his own generation to make a tardy reparation for the deed. In response to this appeal a Viceroy, to whom India owes an abiding debt of gratitude for the restoration or preservation of her ancient memorials, gave, as a personal gift to Calcutta, a replica of the monument which everyone believed had once been seen in her streets but which in reality had never been seen anywhere save on paper. The words at the head of this article were quoted by Lord Curzon in the Legislative Council at Calcutta when speaking on the motion that the Bill to provide for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments be passed into law and I have repeated them here because as long as the memory of brave men is besmirched with calumny,

while falsehood is taught throughout the British Empire and enshrined in marble at Calcutta the words still have their pertinence and in striving to wipe out the reproach I, in a humble fashion, am following in the steps and working in the spirit of the Viceroy whose passionate desire it was that the brave and noble deeds of men should be publicly commemorated, deeming no country to be so rich in such possessions that it could afford to spare a single one of them as alms for oblivion.

2. An Ancient Lie.

In the year 1764 John Zephaniah Holwell collected some of his controversial and not very truthful writings and published them in a volume entitled *India Tracts*. The frontispiece of this volume purported to be "A View of the Monument Erected at Calcutta, Bengal, To the Memory of the Sufferers in the Black Hole Prison, June, 1756." The inscription on the front of the monument gave the names of victims of the Black Hole tragedy and concluded:—"This Monument is Erected By Their Surviving Fellow Sufferer, J. Z. Holwell." There is extant also a portrait of Holwell holding a drawing of the monument in his hand.

Where was the monument erected? Nobody knows precisely. All we can say is that, according to Holwell, it was erected "at Calcutta, Bengal." When was it erected? Again nobody knows. All we can say is that, according to Holwell, it was erected not later than the year 1764. There is no other record that throws any light on the point. Holwell's information, such as it is, "raises the presumption," said Dr. Busteed, "that the structure took place before he left India in 1760."

Assuming, however, the truth of the legend which sprang up twenty or more years afterwards, let us say that the monument was erected outside the east gate of Old Fort William some time before the year 1764 and see where the assumption leads us.

In the Proceedings of the Bengal Council under date 2nd September, 1760 that is, when Holwell's governorship was about to end, we read the following words:¹—

The daily expences of oil in Garri-	}	Each day	Srs. CH.	16	8
son, 1st September, 1760.					
The upper barracks ...					
The lower ditto ...					
The Artillery ditto ...					
Officers' quarters in the fort ...					
The new guard, Black Hole ...					
The officers' guard room ...					
The Artillery guard ...					
The Magazine guard ...					

¹ Long's Selection from Unpublished Records of Government, p. 219.

The new guard, Black Hole! What does it mean? It means that a room which witnessed scenes surpassing in horror, said Macaulay, anything that has been told in history or fiction, which Holwell could never have passed without a shudder, which, one would think, would have been branded as an accursed spot for ever, is in the quiet possession of the garrison of Fort William. Soldiers walk in and out, sit in it by day, sleep in it by night, using their daily allowance of two seers of oil. They hear no echoes of the shrieks that once filled it, no grim stains of the many wounded who were thrown into it disturb their sight, no ghosts haunt that dreadful platform at the back. It has been swept and garnished and is now a room—nothing more. Men may chat and laugh and drink and smoke in it and then they may stroll outside the gate of the fort and find a brand-new monument which tells them how men suffered and died in the room they have just left. Those who know their Pope murmur two lines of his and stroll on.²

3. A Monument in Hiding.

"The old monument was a familiar object to Calcutta for about sixty years", said Dr. Busteed. It ought to have been but was not. The Company's servants consistently ignored it. The official records do not notice it. No reference to it will be found in the writings of Clive, Warren Hastings, Vansittart, Verelst, Watts, Scrafton, Ives, Orme, Barwell, Sir William Jones or Lord Teignmouth. And lest it may be thought that these men were indifferent to the fate of their fellow-countrymen I would remind the reader of the proceedings of the Bengal Council, when Vansittart was president and Warren Hastings one of its members, in connection with the Patna massacre, inviting special attention to the following resolution:—

"Agreed we write to Patna, desiring they will apply to the Nawab through the Resident at the Durbar to make over to us the House, where the massacre was perpetrated, and the Ground thereunto belonging, and having obtained such a Grant to have the House entirely demolished and the whole Ground railed in in a square in the centre of which the Monument will be erected agreeably to a Plan which we shall send them".³

This resolution was passed on 18th June, 1764.

For many years, too, the inhabitants of Calcutta and travellers who visited it apparently knew nothing about a monument.

Mrs. Kindersley was in Calcutta in 1765 and again in 1768 and wrote letters about what she saw there. "About the middle of the town", she said,

* "Where Holwell's column, pointing at the skies

Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies".

Pope, *Moral Essays*, Epistle III (Slightly adapted).

³ Long's Records, p. 381.

"on the river's edge, stands the old fort, memorable for the catastrophe of the Black Hole, so much talked of in England: it was in one of the compartments in it that the wretched sufferers were confined. The fort is now made a very different use of, the only apology for a church is in some of the rooms in it, where divine service is sometimes performed". But how did Mrs. Kindersley miss the monument close by?⁴

In a letter of "Asiaticus" written at Calcutta in October, 1774 we find these words:—

"There is a noble playhouse—but no church, the want of which is supplied by a spacious apartment in the old fort adjoining to the room so well known by the name of the Black Hole, and rendered famous by the deaths of our unfortunate countrymen when the Nabob Surajah Dowlah took Calcutta by storm".

But neither in this letter nor in any other does he say he saw a monument near the fort.⁵

Mrs. Fay who arrived at Calcutta in May, 1780 mentions neither the Black Hole nor the monument in her letters.⁶

Another traveller to India was William Hodges, a Royal Academician, who arrived in the Ganges in March, 1781. He wrote an account of his travels and mentioned the old fort "which yet remains," he said, and in which was "the famous black-hole," but he does not appear to have noticed a monument close by. Nor did he think the old fort with Calcutta's solitary monument a suitable subject for his pencil. His book of travels contains "A view of Calcutta taken from Fort William" but this was the new fort. Neither his "Travels" nor his "Select Views in India" contains any representation of the monument.⁷

"Hartley House, Calcutta," a novel of the days of Warren Hastings printed in 1789 has the following reference to the old fort:—

"At the old fort, which is situated at the extremity of those streets terminated by the Esplanade (I shudder to name it) are the ruins of the Black Hole.....The Old Fort is now totally deserted and except the church, has few buildings to boast."

⁴ Letters from the Island of Teneriffe, Bengal, The Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies. (1777), p. 275.

⁵ Genuine Memoirs of Asiaticus. Edited by the Rev. Walter Kelly Firminger, B. D., F. R. G. S., Hugh, 1909, p. 31.

⁶ The Original Letters from India of Mrs. Eliza Fay. Edited by the Rev. Walter Kelly Firminger, B. D., F. R. G. S., Calcutta 1908, p. 130.

⁷ Travels in India during the years 1780, 1781, 1782 and 1783. By William Hodges R. A. (2nd edition, corrected, 1794) pp. 13, 14, 15.

"By a curious oversight," remarks the editor, "Sophia Goldborne omits all mention of the obelisk erected by Holwell."⁸

Stavorinus visited Calcutta during these years but there is good reason to believe that he learned about the monument at a subsequent period and I have placed his evidence in another place. Ignoring Stavorinus and also two legal documents which I have proved elsewhere⁹ to be modern fabrications, the following startling fact is established:—We have no authentic reference to a monument before the year 1789!

4. In Quest of a Monument.

Thirty-three years had passed since Siraj-ud-daula made his descent upon Calcutta and captured Fort William. The belief in the Black Hole episode was firmly established. The rumour that there was a monument at Calcutta had been growing stronger and stronger and now begins to appear in print.

John Splinter Stavorinus, a post-captain in the Dutch navy, requested permission to go a voyage to the East Indies, as captain of one of the Dutch East India Company's ships. He set sail in June, 1768 and was in Bengal from the beginning of October, 1769 to the beginning of April, 1770. In February he accompanied the Dutch Governor on a brief official visit to congratulate Mr. Cartier upon his accession to the governorship and this seems to have been the only time he visited Calcutta. Years afterwards he wrote an account of his voyages which is remarkable for the fact that it gives two different versions of the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-daula. The first version reads as follows:—

"In the year 1756, the nabob of Cossimbazar, or viceroy of Bengal, desiring to have some European goods, sent one of his officers, for that purpose, to the chief settlement of the English at Calcutta. The governor at that time, who was a man of a brutal and insolent disposition, instead of complying with the desire of the nabob, having some real, or imaginary, motives for dissatisfaction, had the envoy seized, tied to a stake, and flogged, sending him back, to his master without the things he came for. This, as may easily be conceived, so much incensed the nabob, that he immediately marched with a body of troops against Calcutta, took and plundered the place, and put to death several of the English who had not been able to escape to their ships."

That this was the story Stavorinus received from the Dutch at Hughli admits of little doubt. The account of the capture of Calcutta agrees with

⁸ *Hartley House Calcutta, a Novel of the Days of Warren Hastings*. Reprinted from the edition of 1789 (1908). With Notes by John Macfarlane, pp. 60, 62, 319.

⁹ *The "Statesman"* (Dak edition), 8th July and 19th July.

that given by the Dutch in official letters and though the incident of the envoy is distorted and grossly exaggerated it was unquestionably founded upon fact and far worse stories than this were current among the French and Dutch.

Turning over ten pages of Stavorinus' book we come to the following account of Calcutta:—

"In the middle of the city, a large open place has been left, in which there is a great tank or reservoir covering upwards of twenty-five acres of ground.....Near this tank, is a stone monument, erected in memory of thirty English prisoners, both men and women, who, when Calcutta was taken by the nabob Surajah Dowlah, were shut up in a narrow prison, without any refreshment, and suffocated for want of fresh air."

It was not a stone monument, according to Holwell it had forty-eight names upon it and not one of these was the name of a woman. As Stavorinus ended his description of the monument here he could not make any more mistakes. His description of the monument, his double account of the capture of Calcutta and the silence of Calcutta itself on the subject of a monument at the time of his visit, all prove that Stavorinus obtained his information at a subsequent period. His evidence, in fact, though given in good faith, is mere hearsay.¹⁰

The "Calcutta Gazette" of the 30th July, 1789, gives the following piece of news:—

"The celebration of His Majesty's recovery from his late unfortunate malady took place on Tuesday.....The Old Court House, the Government House, the Monument, the great tank, and the two principal streets leading north and south to the Esplanade, were adorned by Mr. Gairard."

But in 1792, in celebration of the taking of Seringapatam, Writers' Buildings were illuminated while nothing is said of the monument nor is it mentioned in connection with illuminations in 1804, 1814 and 1815. In the above extract it will be noted that the old Fort is not mentioned though we may be certain that it was illuminated. Lastly though a monument is mentioned it does not necessarily follow that it was the Holwell monument outside the fort. In fact I shall give reasons to show that it was not.¹¹

A letter from Futyghur, dated the 8th June, 1789 which appeared in the

¹⁰ Voyages to the East Indies; by the late John Splinter Stavorinus, Esq., Rear Admiral in the service of the States General. Translated from the original Dutch. By Samuel Hull Wilcocks. London 1798. Vol. I, Preface iii and iv; pp. 2, 388, 389, 483, 484, 494, 495.

¹¹ Selections from Calcutta Gazettes by W. S. Seton-Karr and Sandeman, Vol. II, p. 221, 336; III 406; IV 365, 372, 407.

"Calcutta Gazette" on the 9th July, 1789, remarks:—"The two Mr. Daniels (Landscape Painters) are returned from their excursion. The drawings they have taken of the hills and snowy mountains above Hurdwar are well worth publishing."¹² These drawings were, no doubt, published in due course but while the Daniells were in India they published a series of twelve views of Calcutta¹³ and the monument appears in two of them. In one—"Mayor's Court and Writers' Buildings"—the monument can be seen in the distance. In another—"Old Fort Street (Looking North to Clive Street)"—it is more in the foreground. The Daniells returned to England and there published several volumes of "Oriental Scenery." The monument appeared again in the view of "The Writers' Buildings, Calcutta." We note that it has developed urns and an iron railing in England. This railing appears, disappears and changes its shape during these years in a wonderful fashion. Anyone can prove for himself that the drawing of the Daniells was not a *bonâ fide* sketch taken on the spot. Let him consult the plan mentioned below and note the position of the monument relative to the corner of Writers' Buildings. Then let him set up his models and, assuming the correct position according to the picture of the Daniells, make his drawing. The source of the monument was the drawing given by Holwell in *India Tracts*. In fact, the whole picture was probably drawn from a literary source for there is a touch of beauty in the centre of Writers' Buildings which the original did not possess till the year 1821.¹⁴

Grandpré, an officer in the French army, made a voyage to the Indian Ocean and Bengal in the years 1789 and 1790 and gave the following description of the monument:—

"In remembrance of so flagrant an act of barbarity, the English, who were conquerors in their turn, erected a monument between the old fort and the right wing of the building occupied by the civil officers of the company, *on the very spot where the deed was committed*. It is a pyramid, truncated at the top, and standing upon a square pedestal, having a design in sculpture, on each of its sides, and an inscription in the English and Moorish languages, describing the occasion on which it was erected. It is surrounded with an iron railing to prevent access to it, has shrubs planted about it, and exhibits a mournful appearance, not unsuitable to the event which it is intended to commemorate."

¹² Seton-Karr and Sandeman, Vol. II, p. 219.

¹³ I am under the impression they were published in India but cannot quote authority for the statement.

¹⁴ The three pictures will be found in *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. III, pp. 252, 207. Vol. V, p. 3 (also Vol. XIV, p. 96) Holwell's drawing is given in Vol. XIV, p. 95.

Grandpré's book contains a picture of the monument and its surroundings and not one line of it is true. He could not possibly have made more mistakes about the monument. The Holwell monument was not truncated, it did not stand upon a square pedestal, it had no designs in sculpture on each of its sides, it had no inscription in the Persian language, the railing of Grandpré is not the railing of the Daniells, no shrubs were planted about it.¹⁵

In October, 1792 William Baillie published a "Plan of Calcutta reduced by permission of the Commissioners of Police from the original one executed for them by Lieut.-Colonel Mark Wood in the years 1784 and 1785." The position of the monument is marked on this plan. Upjohn placed the monument in his Map of Calcutta also dated 1792. How the monument got into these plans is a mystery. If Baillie really saw the Holwell monument we have to ask why he did not draw it correctly. In 1794 he published twelve views of Calcutta and the monument is shown in the "View of Tank Square, Calcutta, from the East." It is somewhat small but seems to approach nearer to the truncated square pyramid of Grandpré's description than to the monument of the Daniells. There is another very extraordinary thing about these plans. Here are two pieces of work produced in the same year with ruler, compasses and scales and claiming mathematical precision and yet, judging from the specimen of Upjohn's work that I have seen, they differ in a remarkable degree with regard to such important localities of Calcutta as Writers' Buildings and Tank Square. Let Baillie and Upjohn fight the matter out between them but how are we to put our trust in such work?¹⁶

On the 14th August, 1800 the following advertisement appeared in the "Calcutta Gazette" —

"To be sold by Public Auction, by Dring and Company at their Auction-room, on Wednesday next, the 20th instant (by order of the Administrator) belonging to the estate of Mr. Aaron Upjohn, deceased subject to mortgage.....A well raised lower-roomed house.....situate at Sealdah, about twenty minutes' ride from the Monument."

Among all the advertisements that appeared in the "Calcutta Gazette" from the year 1784 to the year 1821, this one is unique in its reference to

¹⁵ A Voyage in the Indian Ocean and to Bengal undertaken in the Years 1789 and 1790. Translated from the French of L. De Grandpré, an Officer in the French Army. London 1801, Vol. II, pp. 3 and 4. Grandpré's monument has been reproduced in Dr. Busteed's "Echoes From Old Calcutta" also in *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. XI, p. 96.

¹⁶ Baillie's Plan is given with Long's Records; extracts from Upjohn's Map in *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. XIV, p. 72. Baillie's picture will be found in *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. V, p. 232.

the monument. Further, as I remarked in another connection, while the advertisement indubitably mentions a monument it does not necessarily refer to the Holwell monument outside the old fort.¹⁷

Viscount Valentia visited Calcutta about the year 1803 and wrote afterwards:—

"This little fort, which fell through the cowardice of its governor, and the want of military knowledge in the remaining officers, into the hands of Seraju-Dowlah, in 1757, is now used as a custom-house; and that spot, which could then hold our trade, our military stores, and a great part of the inhabitants, is now too small for the convenience of our revenue officers. The Black Hole is now part of a godown, or warehouse: it was filled with goods, and I could not see it. A monument is erected facing the gate, to the memory of the unfortunate persons who there perished. It also records the infamy of those, who, by removing their ships from the vicinity of the fort, left so many brave men at the mercy of a madman."¹⁸

Viscount Valentia did not see the Black Hole. We do not know that he went to see it. Did he see the monument? There is no proof that he did while if he believed there was an actual record on the monument of the purport given in the concluding sentence of the above extract then he certainly did not see it. All we can say is that Viscount Valentia honestly believed that there was a monument facing the east gate of the fort. His evidence is hearsay.

Summarising the evidence of the years 1789-1803 we arrive at the following conclusions:—

(1) No witness has stated that he actually saw the monument with his own eyes.

(2) Stavorinus, Grandpré, Viscount Valentia, the pictures and the plans place the monument outside the east gate of the fort. Holwell himself was silent on this point.

(3) Two men, a Frenchman and a Dutchman who attempt to give a description of the monument are wrong in every one of their facts. Viscount Valentia who gives one detail, is wrong with respect to that detail.

(4) We have four pictures of the monument. Two differ fundamentally from the other two while the latter differ one from the other in details.

(5) The monument is marked in two plans of Calcutta.

(6) A monument is mentioned in a newspaper report and in an advertisement.

¹⁷ Seton Karr and Sandeman, Vol. III, p. 547.

¹⁸ Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, The Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt in the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806. By George, Viscount Valentia (1809). Vol. 4, pp. 236, 237.

Is this evidence satisfactory? No one will venture to say that it is. Perchance, however, it may be said:—"Granted that the evidence is unsatisfactory in detail still its cumulative effect is such as to leave no doubt that there must have been a monument outside the fort. The evidence had a solid foundation in fact." To this I reply:—"Then how was it that this monument disappeared so completely that men dug in vain to find the foundation upon which it had rested; and disappeared, not in the year 1821, as is generally believed, but in this year 1803 at which our investigation has paused"? It is true that we shall meet with one or two references to the monument outside the fort but these may either be dismissed as deriving "base authority from others' books" or ruled summarily out of court as absurd. It is substantially accurate to say that the monument outside the fort vanished from history in the year 1803 and the remainder of my story will be concerned with another monument that turned up inside Old Fort William.

5. A Monument At Last.

"A popular impression prevailed," said Dr. Busteed, "that the monument indicated the site of the actual Black Hole; indeed, I can vouch for the more or less general currency of this belief in Calcutta up to quite recent years." Surely this tradition is of a very startling nature and deserved investigation at the hands of Dr. Busteed. But he, firmly convinced that the monument was outside the fort although he had not Holwell's authority for his belief, dismissed the tradition as a curious instance of "how an inaccurate account of an incident of world-wide notoriety can gain credence, even at the place of its occurrence." It merely exemplified "the shortness of social and official memory in India." It was a proof of "the necessity of authoritatively recording in detail even the most remarkable events if perverted history is to be guarded against within a prospective period by no means remote." These remarks would, perhaps, have some justification if, as Dr. Busteed seems to have believed, the tradition had sprung up after the monument had disappeared. As it is, they are singularly inappropriate. The popular impression was not a thing of the end of the nineteenth century. It can be traced back with absolute certainty to the very month in which the monument disappeared, when the landmarks of the old fort had not been entirely obliterated and when the site of the Black Hole was still well known. It can be traced back with a probability amounting to certainty to some year between 1803 and 1813. And if this be the case have we any reason to suppose that the tradition sprang up suddenly at that period? On the contrary would it not be more reasonable to admit that it was a thing of gradual growth, that it could be traced back beyond the year

1803 and that the advertisement of the year 1800 and the newspaper report of 1789 refer to the monument which tradition identified with the Black Hole?

It would appear that two legends existed side by side from the beginning. The first legend located the monument outside the fort on the strength of a statement in Holwell's inscription to the effect that the bodies of the victims of the Black Hole tragedy were promiscuously thrown the succeeding morning into the ditch of an unfinished ravelin of Fort William. It was argued that the monument must have been erected over the grave of those whom it commemorated. The other legend placed the monument on the site of the Black Hole. The first legend had a brief existence and expired in the year 1803. Dr. Busted vouches for the fact that the second legend was handed down to our own times. It is not difficult to understand why this should have been the case. People who went to see the monument found nothing outside the fort but when they came to the Black Hole they found at least bricks and mortar. If we can believe "Sophia Goldborne" the Black Hole was in ruins as early as 1789. It was indubitably so at the time of its demolition. Some block of masonry, then, was found on the site of the Black Hole which, if generous explanations were made and a little imagination exercised, might pass for a monument, though a very unsatisfactory one assuredly. We have to bear in mind that people were firmly convinced of the existence of a monument and were determined to find one. Let us now proceed with the evidence.

A military man who was in Bengal from 1810 to 1813 makes the following remarks on our subject:—

"In Calcutta and its vicinity the curiosities are not numerous, but interesting. There are no great temples and mosques. The churches, chapels, and meeting houses are not very commanding edifices, compared with the private mansions, many of which are truly magnificent. But when I was in Calcutta, the Black Hole was to be seen, and the monument which commemorated the tragical story, though so much shattered by lightning, that I understand it now ceases to meet the eye."¹⁰

The monument "was to be seen." How are we to interpret these words? Do they mean, "The monument was to be seen though I did not see it myself"? Or do they mean, "The monument was to be seen then though it cannot be seen now"? The former meaning is not impossible but the context favours the latter. For the first time we hear of the monument being struck by lightning. In the "East India Gazetteer" of Walter Hamilton, published

¹⁰ *Memoirs of India: comprising a Brief Geographical Account of the East Indies, &c.* By R. G. Wallace, Esq. (1824). Preface, p. v. and p. 306.

in 1815,²⁰ the same statement is made. "The Black Hole" he said, "is now part of a warehouse, and filled with merchandise. A monument is erected facing the gate, to commemorate the unfortunate persons who there perished; but it has been struck by lightning, and is itself fast going to decay." Hamilton was a compiler. The greater part of the above extract has been copied almost without alteration from Lord Valentia's book and cannot be accepted as new evidence. But the last few words may be accepted as new evidence inasmuch as they cannot be traced to their source. From two independent sources, therefore, we learn that the monument was struck by lightning and according to our first authority this must have happened before the end of 1813. Now if we search through the pages of the "Calcutta Gazette" we may learn that the house of Mr. Cummings of the Calcutta Academy, the house of Mr. Siepandro in Chitpore Road and the house opposite the Chandney Choke, inhabited by Mr. Brietzke, were struck by lightning but nothing of the kind is said of the monument. In such a case as this the *argumentum ex silentio* seems unanswerable. If the monument had really been struck by lightning the accident would assuredly have been recorded in the "Calcutta Gazette" and as it was not we may conclude that the accident did not happen. But our two authorities are sufficient evidence to prove that people *said* the monument had been struck by lightning. These facts admit of only one explanation. The rumour must have referred to the monument which had been discovered on the site of the Black Hole. When people saw it they were sceptical as to it being a monument. But scepticism was out of place. There had to be a monument somewhere and so the plausible explanation was advanced that the monument had been struck by lightning. If this had really happened an account of the accident would certainly have been handed down to us. The incident would not have been buried in two old and rare books. I believe I am the first modern writer to refer to the matter. Apparently even Dr. Busteed was not aware of it. He certainly did not mention it. Lord Curzon saw a print of the monument "in which it was represented with a great crack running down the side, from the top to the base, as though it had been struck by lightning." (*Lord Curzon in India, 1898-1905*, p. 445). Lord Curzon does not appear to have been aware of the statements quoted above. His words seem to have been based solely on the evidence of the print.

In 1817 a ship's doctor wrote in his journal:—

"To-day I visited the celebrated Black Hole. It is a room in the Old Fort.....The door was locked, but I stooped, and looked beneath it, and saw with horror the grated window, at which the ill-fated

²⁰ p. 202.

captives gasped for air. That window looks into the high road and opposite it, and near the extremity of the Writers' Building is erected a Monument to commemorate the cruelty and the vengeance it subsequently received. It is a plain pyramid, supported by a quadrangular base—on the western face of which is an inscription that "The cruelty of the Rajah was amply revenged in the sequel." It is a mean monument. Milburn in, his *Oriental Commerce*, says it has a design in sculpture on each of its sides, and an inscription in the English and native languages, describing the occasion on which it was erected. It is surrounded with an iron railing to prevent access to it, has shrubs planted about it, and exhibits an appearance not unsuitable to the event which it is intended to commemorate." Milburn's book was published in 1813. I saw no sculptured designs on either face of the pedestal:—no inscription in the native language—no iron railing, nor shrubs; and so far from its exhibition, in my opinion, of a "not unsuitable appearance" it appeared totally unworthy of the universal interest excited by that most hideous event: nor does it seem to have arrested the attention of the natives—none of whom I inquired could point out the Black Hole close to it".

I have discussed this extract fully elsewhere ²¹ and asked the question. Did the author see the Holwell Monument? My answer is:—No but all the absurdities in his account are to be attributed to the fact that he tried to reconcile the "mean monument" he did see with what he had read in books about the Holwell monument.

Captain Deville seems to have left France towards the end of 1819 and as soon as he arrived in Bengal sent letters, "composées sur les lieux mêmes qu'elles décrivent" to "Florine" in France. In one of them he wrote:—

"Calcutta a pris sous ses différens maîtres un accroissement progressif et considerable. Des fortifications se sont élevées, ainsi que des monumens. Un des plus importans, non par la beauté de son architecture, mais par la catastrophe horrible dont il rappelle les malheurs et perpétue le souvenir, se fait remarquer à l'un des angles de Squarepond, ou étang quarré. Sa forme est pyramidale, terminée par une boule. On voit à sa base des inscriptions et des bas-reliefs qui représentent les diverses circonstances d'un des événemens les plus mémorables de la ville de Calcutta. Il

²¹ *Bengal: Past and Present*, Vol. XIV, pp. 92-94.

lut causé par la révolte imprévue des natifs contre les Européens leurs oppresseurs".²²

There is no necessity to sit in judgment upon Captain Deville or, indeed, to make any man personally responsible for what he has said about the monument when rumour was so widespread. We have no means of ascertaining whether he added the extra embellishments to the legend himself or whether he is merely retailing gossip. His evidence may be noted and dismissed.

In 1821 we learn from an editorial note in the "Calcutta Journal" that "the monument over the well-remembered Black Hole of Calcutta is at length taken down, and we think should long ago have been demolished". The editor could see no benefit in keeping alive in the minds of the natives the horrors suffered by Englishmen "at the caprice of a Mahomedan despot".²³ The monument, then, that disappeared in 1821, according to the editor of the "Calcutta Journal", was over the Black Hole. Are we to accept his words? Or shall we say with Dr. C. R. Wilson, "Prosperous Philistine Calcutta which had razed the old fort in 1819, had now almost forgotten what the Holwell monument commemorated supposing that it marked the site of the Black Hole. It had, therefore, no hesitation in pulling down the old obelisk in 1821". Surely this is treating the editor of the "Calcutta Journal" with scant respect. When he tells us that the Black Hole was well-remembered we retort "Nonsense, you have forgotten all about it. You either do not know that it was inside old Fort William or you imagine that the fort straddled across a well-defined high road". To impute such ignorance to a contemporary is to fly in the face of all probability and all the evidence that has been presented in these pages. Dr. Wilson appears to have been in error when he stated that the old Fort was levelled to the ground in 1819. On the 18th February of that year the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Calcutta Custom House took place in the old fort, but it does not follow that the whole fort was immediately pulled down. The exterior of the new building was not completed before August 1821. About the 6th April, the date on which the editorial note appeared in the "Calcutta Journal" the progress of the building operations necessitated the removal of the Black Hole and what the editor recorded was the disappearance of the last relic of it that remained above ground. Perhaps it had been intentionally spared as long as possible. We therefore accept the editor's words just as they stand and conclude that, in his opinion, the monument was on the site of the Black Hole.

²² F. Deville, *Lettres sur le Bengale, &c.* Paris, 1826, pp. xiv, 8.

²³ *Calcutta Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 96, p. 439.

One of his readers laboured under no misapprehension when he read the remarks of the editor but knew perfectly well that he was referring to a monument inside the fort and not outside. Under the nom-de-plume of "Britannus" he wrote an indignant letter against what he described as an act of sacrilege and advocated that as an inadequate atonement "the excellent conservators who have demolished the structure shall forthwith build another as much surpassing the former in size and beauty as it will be inferior in its power of mysterious interest." Thus far Dr. Busteed, but the Doctor passed over the most significant part of the letter of "Britannus" which runs thus:—

"As the Roman Historian says of Thermopylae, *the site of the Old Fort is nobilis morte magis memorabili quam pugna*. It is a spot that every intelligent stranger is eager to inspect and if he might have been somewhat disappointed at not finding a more considerable Monument dedicated to those whose affecting story he had read in the admirable page of Orme; yet its dark and weather-beaten appearance seemed to make it contemporaneous with the event it recorded, and therefore imparted to it a higher interest than any work of later date can possess."²⁴

If vindication were needed the editor of the "Calcutta Journal" is vindicated. There was, plainly, something that was called a monument on the site of the old fort and the editor has defined its situation with precision. It was on the site of the Black Hole. It is equally evident that as a monument it was unsatisfactory. People were disappointed when they saw it. It was smaller than a monument ought to have been. It was dark and weatherbeaten in appearance. "Britannus" managed to invest it with a "mysterious interest" which is as good as to say that inherently it was quite uninteresting but in some inexplicable manner he came to feel an interest in it. In fact it is the monument that was struck by lightning. Did Holwell himself intend us to believe that his monument was erected on the site of Fort William? The only direct information he has given us on the subject has already been set forth. Let us, however, consider the words of the inscription which Holwell said were on the front of his monument. They run thus:—"To the memory of Edwd. Eyre, etc. Suffocated in the Black Hole Prison of Fort William in the night of the 20th day of June, 1756 and promiscuously thrown the succeeding morning into the Ditch of the Ravelin of this Place." The words "of this place" can only mean the place on which the monument stood. We have to determine whether this was the ditch or the fort. Now even making allowance for the fact that the ravelin

²⁴ Calcutta Journal, Wednesday, April 11, 1821.

was a detached work we would naturally express the fact contained in the inscription in the following manner:—the dead bodies were thrown into the ditch of the ravelin of Fort William. "This place," then, equals "Fort William" and the monument was consequently on the site of the fort.

Are there any pictures of the monument that was found inside the fort? I, myself, have not seen any. The print seen by Lord Curzon may be such a picture. On the otherhand it may have been drawn from a verbal description as other pictures were drawn. Archdeacon Firminger, however, stated in the *Statesman* (27th July, dāk edition) that Lord Curzon had seen a view "in which the monument is depicted with a small tree growing out of it." This surely must be a view of part of the old Fort William, containing what people thought was a monument.

Official Calcutta which had ignored the monument for sixty years did not deign to notice its removal. The "Calcutta Gazette," which had now acquired a semi-official character, concluded an article entitled "Improvements in Calcutta," dated Thursday, 8th August, 1821, with the following words:—

"In directing the attention of our readers to this subject, we cannot omit advertng to the improved appearance of Tank Square, in consequence of the works carrying on under the immediate authority and at the expence of Government. The new Custom House, having its exterior completely finished, stands as an elegant and stately ornament to this part of the town, where its site was formerly occupied by the mean looking, though antiquated, remains of the Old Fort, and it will soon afford the best facilities in its interior for regulating the commerce of the fort. The Writers' Buildings, also, from being remarkable only for the nakedness of their appearance, which conveyed the idea of a workhouse or range of warehouses, have been ornamented with three pediments in front, supported on colonnades, which form handsome verandahs."

J. H. LITTLE.

Reply to Mr. Little.

The preceding article was sent in by Mr. Little in response to the invitation addressed to him on page 98; and, as the present controversy arose out of my introduction to Hull's *Narrative of a Journey*, I conceive that a duty of a final reply devolves on me. Moreover, if Mr. Little's statements are correct, I stand guilty of having foisted two fraudulent documents on the public. The exigencies of space compel me to be very brief.

Mr. Little starts off by saying "there was no monument for there was no tragedy," but later on, although he still maintains there was "no tragedy," he writes "there was plainly something that was called a monument on the site of the Old Fort." My friend then admits that there was a monument, but contends that it was not situated on the site now occupied by the monument erected by Lord Curzon. He denies that it was a *Holwell* monument. Well, let us turn to Rozario's *Complete Monumental Register* published in Calcutta in 1813: on page 17, under the heading *The Monument* we find the well-known inscription which gives a list of sufferers in the Black Hole and states "this monument is erected by their surviving fellow sufferer J. Z. Holwell."

And now a word about the evidence of the pictures. Among the twelve views engraved by the Daniells (uncle and nephew) in the years 1786—88: there are two which show the monument:—

- (1) Old Fort Street looking north. (See Wilmot Corfield, *Calcutta Faces and Places*. No. 47: Busteed, *Echoes*, p. 123: Wilson, *Old Fort William*. Vol. II, Plate XVI). This view shows us the well-known monument standing in proximity to Writers' Buildings.
- (2) The Mayor's Court and Writers' Buildings, (Wilmot Corfield, No. 48. Wilson, *Op. cit.*, Plate XV). Here again we see the monument but in the distance.

Then we have the Daniell's picture which gives us the Holwell monument so distinctly:—Writers' Buildings in 1792.

Then there is a view which shows a monument standing in the place where Mr. Little affirms no monument ever stood—Baillie:—View of Tank Square, Calcutta from the East, published in 1794.

Then we have Grandpre's view, which, whatever may be said as to details, is evidence of the existence of a monument standing *outside* the Fort, and close to Writers' Buildings.

Mr. Little suggests that "the source of the monument" in the Daniell's picture of 1792 is the drawing given in Holwell's *India Tracts*. How about the monument in the pictures made by the Daniells when they were in Calcutta? Why should the Daniells and Baillie, when in Calcutta, have

faked their pictures? There must surely have been some extraordinary mental disease to account for three persons importing into one of the most frequented parts of old Calcutta a monument which according to Mr. Little, never existed.

And now we come to the maps. Mark Wood, who resided so long in Calcutta, places the monument outside the Old Fort, and in the position close to the corner of Writers' Buildings. Upjohn does the same in his map. It is futile for Mr. Little to say "how the monument got into these plans is a mystery." Sir Mark Wood and Aaron Upjohn must have been attacked by the disease which led the Daniells and Baillie to fake their pictures! If Calcutta residents were so prone to the disease, it cannot of course be wondered that mere visitors, Stavorinus, Lord Valentia, Joseph Hull, Capt. Deville, etc., etc., succumbed to the infection!

We next come to the evidence afforded by the deeds. Mr. Little refers to "two legal documents which I have proved elsewhere to be modern fabrications." I think that any one who has read Mr. Little's contributions to the *Statesman* will be of opinion that Mr. Little's argument broke down completely. On page 96 of the present volume, I wrote: "it is really astonishing that Mr. Little ever dreamed there was no Holwell monument till the year 1902. The Holwell monument is referred to in a deed, dated the 15th June, 1787, and quoted in Sterndale's *Account of the Calcutta Collectorate*." The document is quoted on p. 67 of the present volume, and it is given in full as No. 1496 of *History of Calcutta Streets and Houses* on pp. 167, 168.

In a letter to the *Statesman* of the 8th of July, Mr. Little dealt, not with the document just referred to, but with another document, also quoted by Sterndale, and to which I had referred in an article which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 1st July. This other document is a *patta* granted to Thomas Lyons "for the purpose of erecting a range of buildings for the accommodation of the junior servants of the Company" of two pieces or parcels of waste ground to the north of the Great Tank. The *patta*, which is dated 18th November, 1776, mentions expressly "Mr. Holwell's Monument."

In his letter to the *Statesman*, Mr. Little wrote: "The document, in fact is a hoax and a clumsy hoax to boot. It originated somewhat as follows: Mr. Sterndale is engaged in writing the history of the Calcutta Collectorate. He has his office searched for documents bearing on his task. He is particularly anxious to find deeds relating to old Writers' Buildings. The bright idea occurs to one of his subordinates that it would please his superior officer immensely and certainly not hinder his own promotion, if he found the deed granting the plot of land on which Writers' Buildings were

erected. He finds it. In every Collector's office, I believe, will be found Long's *Selections from the Unpublished Records of Government*, which is a Government publication. At the end of this is a 'Plan of Calcutta reduced by permission of the Commissioners of Police from the original one by Lieut.-Colonel Mark Wood in the years 1784 and 1785 and published in October, 1792 by Wm. Baillie. Our worthy takes this plan home, studies it, produces his document, places it in the office, rediscovers it there, and hands it to the Collector."

Now Mr. Sterndale was a most industrious student of Calcutta History, and a man of very considerable intellectual attainments. A lecture on Old Calcutta delivered at the Town Hall, and reproduced in the contemporary press, exists to show that the *Account of the Calcutta Collectorate* was not the sole performance by which Mr. Sterndale's researches are to be judged. It has been my good fortune to read a work of his in manuscript, and although I never had the honour of his acquaintance, I have known not a few persons who could vouch for it that Mr. Sterndale was not the sort of man to be taken in by a trick of the kind imagined by Mr. Little. He himself tells us that he found the copy of the *patta* "so faded as to be undecipherable," but that it was "restored by the aid of a solution of nut galls." Mr. Little's "worthy" must have been an extraordinarily clever forger.

To "prove" this narrative, Mr. Little attacked the contents of the *patta*. It is Mr. Little's habit to declare that any document which is not precisely accurate in its details is certainly spurious, or else may be "dismissed." He, therefore, holds up to ridicule the mention of a "road of fifteen feet leading from the north-east angle of the Great Tank towards the Old Fort." He himself blunders when he tries to expose an absurdity he thinks to be involved in the mention of "the Great Bungalo Road." "Did," he scornfully asks, "the old Writers' Building ever receive the name of 'Great Bungalo' from the Indian inhabitants of Calcutta. It is hardly the name we should expect it to have had, seeing it passed between two waste pieces of ground." Mr. Little, as a diligent student of Old Calcutta, should surely have known that the name *Great Bungalo Road* is derived from the once famous "Bread and Cheese Bungalow" at the Sealdah end of Bow Bazar. But Mr. Little's method is at fault. Inaccuracies in descriptions do not *prove* the documents in which they occur to be "hoaxes," but, on the contrary, a certain kind of inaccuracy is often a very strong presumptive proof of the genuineness of the document. Having myself examined no fewer than three thousand Calcutta deeds, I think I may fairly claim to have had some experience in the matter; and, although I do not, of course, wish to be accepted merely on my word, I may claim to be in a position to say that in the old deeds apparent inaccuracies

in describing localities are often due to the fact that the lawyers often incorporated into new deeds the phraseology of older deeds, and that when we are thoroughly puzzled by what appears to be a manifest inaccuracy, the right course is to endeavour to go behind the deed to the earlier history of the property and its surroundings. If this method be followed, it will be usually found that the inaccuracies, so far from leading one to conclude that the document is spurious, are in fact most valuable historical materials.

How on earth the alleged forger got hold of the reference to Mr. Huggins' house is a question for Mr. Little to answer. Mr. Watson Smyth has very kindly furnished me with some notes about the history of Messrs. Turner Morrison's property in Lyons' Range, from which I learn that the present No. 5½ Lyons' Range is described in a deed as bounded to the south "by the premises formerly in the possession of Mr. Higgins, which premises were formerly known as *Cullghur Wallah Godown*." The reference to Higgins', or Huggins', property is a master piece of cunning on the part of Mr. Sterndale's enterprising subordinate!

Mr. Little in the letter referred to wrote as if the *patta* were the only eighteenth century document mentioned by Mr. Sterndale in which the Holwell Monument is mentioned. In a letter to the *Statesman*, I reminded Mr. Little that Mr. Sterndale quotes a second document, in which the Holwell Monument is also mentioned by name. This second document is a deed appointing a new trustee for the Barwell property in Calcutta, and has already been referred to in this article. It is dated June 15th and 16th 1789. On being confronted with this second document, Mr. Little without hesitation described it as a concoction by the same hand as that which supplied Mr. Sterndale with the *patta*. Now the memorial appears in its natural place in the volume into which deeds of the kind were entered at the office of the Registrar of Deeds, and the signature of Edward Tirretta the Registrar appears at the end. If Mr. Sterndale's clerk in 1885 inserted this document, the pages in the volume must have been miraculously left blank for the purpose. Should a person, without having himself seen the St. John's Baptismal Register, tell me that an entry in that register for 1787 had been fraudulently made in 1885, I should want to know how a vacant space and a number came to be available for the purpose of the forger, and, as forgery in public registers is a criminal offence, I should like to be enlightened as to the motive that led to the crime. Besides the deed of nomination, the volume also contains the power of attorney granted to John Shore and Joseph Price to secure the registration of the memorial. How clever of Mr. Sterndale's clerk to think of such a precaution! What a wonderful knowledge he possessed of Richard Barwell's affairs—the details about the Kidderpur House Estate, the fact that Sir E. Impey was one of the original trustees, etc. Mr. Little

may be congratulated on the discovery of another Busteed. Sheer desperation alone could have driven Mr. Little to his wild assertion that the record is a "modern fabrication."

If the reader will turn back to page 184 he will find a reference (No. 2118) to "the public street leading from the Monument to the Esplanade." The monument was clearly a well-established landmark in Calcutta in 1797—not merely, as Mr. Little puts it "something that was called a monument."

Mr. Little admits that he cannot account for the fact that the monument is placed on the site claimed for it by Busteed, Wilson, and Lord Curzon in the old maps of Calcutta. He has to resort to the plan of picking holes in the evidence afforded by a number of travellers, and suggest that the artists deliberately "faked their pictures." Legal documents are in the same way set aside by Mr. Little, who, by-the-by, has never seen them, as "modern fabrications."

Mr. Little first of all told us that "Calcutta never possessed a Holwell Monument until the year 1902." He now admits that there was a monument. The writer in the *Calcutta Journal*, of whom Mr. Little approves, describes this monument as "the Black Hole Obelisk," and Rozario in 1813 gives us the inscription.

It has been conjectured that as Holwell left India in 1760, the monument must have been erected prior to his departure in that year. I have recently come across some evidence to show that a Mr. Holwell was living at Chittagong in 1765 with C. S. Playdell, the son-in-law of J. Z. Holwell. It is, I think, not unlikely that the frontis-piece to the second edition of the *India Tracts* represents a design made for Holwell in England in 1760 or thereabouts, and that he himself brought the marble tablets out to India with him.

W. K. F.

Leaves from the Editor's Note-Book.

TWENTY-SIXTH SERIES.

AT the Library of the India Office, I made acquaintance with a pamphlet entitled :—

The Origin and Authentic Narrative of the Present Maratta War, and the late Rohilla War in 1773 and 1774. Whereby the East India Company's Troops (as mercenaries) exterminated that brave nation, and openly drove them for Asylums and existence into the Dominions of their most inveterate enemies. To which is added the unaccountable Proceedings in the Military Store-keeper's Office in Bengal. London. Printed for J. Almon and J. Debrett, opposite Burlington House. Picadilly, 1781.

It must have been "the unaccountable proceedings" in the Military Store-keeper's Office which lashed the Military Store-keeper to take so vehement an interest in the Rohilla War. Until Christmas time, 1778, Francis had been Comptroller of Offices, and when the Hon. Chas. Stewart had been turned out of the post of Military Store-keeper, George Livius was, on the recommendation of Philip Francis, appointed to the last named office on the 20th March, 1775. Livius, according to Dr. Busteed, lived with Francis at the "Lodge" at Alipur, and in April, 1780 purchased that residence from Francis for Rs. 30,000. In September, 1779, Hastings writes: "Mr. Livius is professedly patronized by Mr. Francis, who passes his bills, and nine or ten lacks paid to him are yet unaccounted for." The pamphlet betrays the writer's admiration of Francis:—"his wonted zeal," "most able minute": "sentiments conceived in a language so just and honourable," etc., etc. Hastings is dealt with in the manner which is so characteristic both of the letters of Junius and the acknowledged Franciscan writings:—

"By this bravado he expected to impress the public with an idea of innocence in himself, and to avoid censure of a direct participation, if not that of appearing the ostensible criminal." "On this occasion Mr. Hastings' Indian moderation abandoned him, for he willingly yielded the truth a sacrifice to convict him of a falsehood; and in special terms avowed his own infidelity

in the discharge of a public duty, in order to intimidate and deter the opponents to one of his favourite destructive measures."

It will be remembered what use Junius made of the unfortunate Mr. Rigby's "blushes." If Francis was unequal to describing Hastings as blushing, he delighted in describing the evidences of conscious guilt which at times he says the Governor would betray. Thus, in April, 1776 he writes:—

"He [Hastings] concluded at once that so extraordinary and sudden a resolution to attack the man with whom we were commissioned to act, and whose character stood so high, could not be founded on the single measure of the Rohilla War, however, liable to censure, or to any other error of judgment: and that we must have discovered secrets of more importance to his reputation and safety. The agitation into which he was thrown by so unexpected a stroke approached almost to frenzy. The sweat ran down his face, tears gushed from his eyes, he beat his head, and ran about the room in a fit of distraction. The reproaches with which he gave vent to his passion were too inarticulate to be understood, and the Council broke up in confusion."¹

The pamphlet could only have been compiled by one who had free access to the minutes of Council, and we note that it is published by Almon and Debrett.

The value of Francis as a witness to alleged facts may be judged from the following incident. In 1782, J. Murray, 32, Fleet Street, brought out a book entitled *Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa*. The book was anonymous, but its author is believed to have been a Mr. William Macintosh, described by the unkind hand of Captain Joseph Price as "a swarthy and ill-looking man as any that is to be seen on the Portuguese walk on the Royal Exchange." In this book the author gives a somewhat faulty account of the escape of Chevalier and Moneron from Bengal in 1778—an incident which has been dealt with in detail in past numbers of *Bengal: Past & Present*. The sting of Macintosh's version is in a foot-note, (p. 145).

"It has been industriously propagated that M. Chevalier was in his house at Ghyrotty when Colonel Dow entered it, but that he got away by the management of Madame Chevalier. Nothing is more false. Two confidential servants of the Company and particular favourites of Mr. H.....s' were

¹ Parker and Merivale: *Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis*, B.C.S., [1867], Vol. II, p. 51.

with him upon secret business, until two o'clock that morning ; and when Colonel Dow surrounded Ghycotty House, M. Chevalier was concealed in the house of a trusty servant in the town of Chandernagore three miles distant, together with such papers as would probably, if seized by Colonel Dow, have brought fatal conspiracies to light."

Here is another passage :—

" This dangerous evil is encouraged by the wilful violation of one of the standing orders of the Company prohibiting the Company's servants in India from marrying women of foreign birth or the Romish faith. Two of the Council at Madras are married to French Ladies, near relations of Governor Law and rigid Catholics. A late suspended member of the same Board is married to another Lady of that family, and several other gentlemen in the service of that presidency have entered into similar connections. The Governor-General, Mr. Hastings has set an example of the same kind in Bengal ; and in order to render the practice general, he contrived to draw two of his family into foreign connections. With great confidence may it be asserted that all the mischiefs which have attended Mr. H.....s' administration in Bengal, are to be ascribed to female connection, that the notice given to M. Chevalier the evening preceding the capture of Chandernagor, etc."

Lord Mahon asserted that it was Macintosh who bore Madame Grand away with him when that Lady was " forsaken " by Francis, but any claim to a charitable work of the kind has been destroyed by Dr. Busteed's investigations. At this time of the year let us also be charitable, for Dr. Busteed tells us that it was Charles Macintosh, the son of our William, who invented " the waterproof preparation." But to return to Francis. On the 18th January, 1782 he writes to Wheler :—

" In answer to a thousand lies, which you will have heard about Mr. Macintosh, I declare to you most solemnly, that I never did employ or authorise him, directly or indirectly, to say or do anything for me, on any account in England ; yet I approve and applaud his zeal in what he thinks a good cause."

Amongst Francis' papers Mr. Parker discovered a cash-book and in it the following entry :—

February, 1782, draft of Macintosh paid 18th	£	s.	d.
January	1,078	4	10
6th Dec., paid Mr. Almon (the book-seller)			
in full for Macintosh	56	18	6

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen drew attention to this awkward contradiction between Francis' letter to Wheler and Francis' accounts. Mr. H. Beveridge in his *Trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar* made an attempt to reply. It is true that the *Travels* were published by J. Murray not by Almon to whom Francis paid the bills for Macintosh's expenditure, but Francis' denial was that Macintosh was commissioned "to say or do anything for me," and on the very day that he made that denial he paid £1,078 on Macintosh's account! The most charitable construction that we can place on Francis' action is that, while he may not have actually commissioned Macintosh, he paid the money because as he says "I approve and applaud his zeal in what he thinks a good cause." If we in charity agree to accept such an explanation, prudence will forbid us to trust implicitly a person who stands in need of such an act of charity.

Not so many years ago there was a tradition current in regard to one of the out-houses of the Collector's house at Alipur. The building had a somewhat ecclesiastical appearance about it, and it was said that Francis, being a Roman Catholic, erected it to serve as a private chapel. The fact that Francis, on his return, sat in Parliament, is a sufficient proof that he was not a Roman Catholic by profession, and as far as his private opinions went it may be observed that Mr. Merivale describes him as a "free thinker." During his visit to Italy in 1772, Francis had the honour of an interview with Pope Clement XIV, at Castello Grandolfo, and so pleased was he with his reception that he wrote:—

"Though not a convert to the doctrines of this church, I am a proselyte to the Pope. Whoever has the knowledge of conversing with him will see that it is possible to be a Papist without being a Roman Catholic." (*Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 313).

The Pope, according to his interviewer, had remarked "if he had been Pope in the time of Henry the Eighth, he would have prevented the unfortunate separation of England; that Clement the Seventh was a weak man, and duped by Charles the Fifth; and Wolley a man of abilities but blinded by his ambition; that the same temper and moderation on the part of the Holy See, which had lately recovered Portugal, would probably have preserved England." (*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 313). Mr. Merivale remarks that on subjects of an ecclesiastical nature, Francis "always favoured the cynical style of his school-fellow Gibbon." In recording the tradition that the sea had receded from Ravenna and left that place an inland town, Francis adds "*tantum religio potuit!*"

Francis was wont to claim the author of the *Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* as an old School-fellow. The first volume of that work did not appear till the year 1776, so we will not suppose that the book affected Francis' mental outlook in 1772. Gibbon entered Westminster School in January, 1749. Warren Hastings appears to have left the school in 1748, and so narrowly missed the privilege claimed by Francis. The latter's first school was a free school in Dublin kept by a Mr. Roe. On the 17th March, 1753 at the age of 12, he entered St. Paul's School. Where Gibbon and Francis met as boys was at the house in which the latter's father in 1751-52 maintained "an academy for a few boarders of good family." In one of the various texts of the autobiography, Gibbon writes:—

"My unexpected recovery again encouraged the hope of my education, and I was placed at Esher in Surrey, in the house of the Reverend Philip Francis in a pleasant spot which promised to unite the various benefits of air, exercise, and study (January, 1752). Mr. Francis was recommended, I believe by the Mallets as a scholar and a wit: his two tragedies¹ have been coldly received, but his version of Demosthenes, which I have not seen, supposes some knowledge of Greek literature, and he has executed with success and applause the arduous task of a complete translation of Horace in English verse. Besides a young gentleman whose name I do not remember, our family consisted only of myself and his son, who has since been conspicuous in the Supreme Council of India, from whence he returned with an ample fortune. It was stipulated that his father should always confine himself to a small number; and with so able a preceptor in this private academy, the time, which I had lost might have been speedily retrieved. But the experience of a few weeks was sufficient to discover that Mr. Francis' spirit was too lively for his profession; and while he indulged himself in the pleasures of London, his pupils were left idle at Esher in the custody of a Dutch Usher, of low manners and contemptible learning. From such careless or unworthy hands I was indignantly rescued."

Gibbon tells us that he entered Magdalen College, Oxford, "before I had accomplished the fifteenth year of my age," "with a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a Doctor, and a degree of ignorance of which a school boy might have been ashamed."² From all this it is clear

¹ *Engenia* (1752) : *Constantine* (1754).

² John Murray : *The Autobiography of Edward Gibbon*, London, 1896.

that Francis and Gibbon were together during one of the former's holidays.

In past numbers of *Bengal: Past & Present*, reference has been made to Capt. Francis Light. To the kindness of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Singapore I am indebted for a copy of the inscription on the tablet to his memory in the Church at Penang, which has but quite recently celebrated the centenary of its consecration by Bishop Middleton:—

In memory
of
FRANCIS LIGHT, ESQ.,
Who first established this Island
As an English Settlement,
And was many years Governor:
Born in the County of Suffolk in England,
And died 21st October, 1794.
In his capacity as Governor
The Settlers and Natives were greatly attached to him,
And by his death had to deplore the loss of one,
Who watched over their interests
And cares as a father.

The following letter from Mr. William Foster, C. I. E., reveals the authorship of the *Narrative of a Journey* which has recently appeared in *Bengal: Past & Present*.

The 21st May, 1917.

DEAR FIRMINGER,

I HAD looked up the Marine Records here and find that the name of the "Surgeon's Mate," of the *Princess Charlotte of Wales* in her 1817-18 voyage was *Robert Hull*. The ship's ledger shows that he served throughout the voyage and received on his return (June, 1818) the balance of pay due to him. The identification is strengthened by two circumstances:—

- (1) he was not the Surgeon's Mate originally approved for the voyage;
- (2) he did not receive the usual impress of an appointment, doubtless owing to the hurry in which he joined.

Of course you have noticed that the M.S. gives the Christian name as Robert.

Yours sincerely,

W. FOSTER.

P.S.—I do not find that Hull ever went out again to India.

W. F.

"A Well-Wisher" contributed to the *Calcutta Gazette* on 26th April, 1787, the following 'acrostick':—

Some who a partner seek for life,
Are anxious for a wealthy wife;
Look for high birth, or title crave,
Love seems to them but Lucre's slave,
Ye sordid fools, just meed ye find,
Choose I, with more judicious mind,
Riches of greater worth than gold.
Unconscious dignity : unfold
The soul with noblest gifts elate,
Tho' humble to the lowest state.
Endowments, all that tend to please,
Neatness, elegance, cheerful ease.
Dance, musick, song : fair form and face
Each mental charm ; each winning grace,
Nam'd in the lines which now I trace.

}

Miss Sally Cruttenden, I find, was married at Berhampur, on the 28th May, 1788 to Robert Percival Pott.

I notice at Dinapur on 25th March, 1790, Robert Blair, Captain of the 2nd European Regiment, bachelor, was married by R. Carr, to Herculina Eliza Durham, Spinster. It may be conjectured that the lady was a daughter of Hercules Durham, the Council for the Crown in the Nanda Kumar case.

Many of our readers will perhaps wonder at the somewhat fragmentary nature of the information supplied in my "Notes on Deeds" in regard to a number of the Company's Civil Servants in the time of Hastings and Cornwallis, and they may perhaps have asked why I have made so little use of the printed lists of Company's Servants for that period. The fact is that there are no such printed lists in existence, and the works of Dodwell and Miles and H. T. Prinsep begin at a later date, and leave unmentioned the persons we are concerned with. A great difficulty sometimes arises from there having been two or three persons with the same name. There seems, for instance, to have been three William Johnsons who all had much to do with house building and selling in old Calcutta. The owners of the name of Grant are very perplexing. First of all there are two Alexander Grants about whom we may get confused, and there appear to have been three James Grants in the Civil Service and one James Grant an officer in the military service. There were—

(1) James Grant whose conduct at Murshidabad causes Hastings so much trouble. Mr. William Foster has most kindly supplied me with the following biographical facts :—

4th September, 1765.—James Grant petitioned to be appointed writer.

31st May, 1769.—Arrived at Calcutta.

1774.—Accountant to the Council of Revenue at Murshidabad.

1775.—Promoted to be Factor.

1776.—Sixth in Council of Revenue at Murshidabad.
Resigned and went home.

23rd October, 1777.—Petitioned for salary and allowance from the time of his resignation on account of being superseded.
Intended to resume the service with the Court's leave.

28th January, 1778.—Above request not complied with.

1780.—Senior Merchant at home.

(2) James Grant the writer of the *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal* included in the famous *Vth Report of 1812*. He was a cousin of Charles Grant, and is mentioned in several places in Mr. Morris's biography of that gentleman—

13th May, 1778.—Appointed writer for Bengal. Securities :—Col. Hugh Grant of Wimpole Street and Major Lockhart Russell of Great Ormond Street.

14th July, 1778.—Arrived at Calcutta.

2nd July, 1781.—Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

July, 1782.—Succeeds Mr. Holland as Resident at Hyderabad.

22nd April, 1784.—Resigned the Office of Resident.

June, 1784.—Arrived at Calcutta.

27th April, 1786.—Appointed Sharistadar.

1790.—Appointed Senior Merchant at Home.

(3) James Grant—

8th February, 1786.—Appointed Resident at Benares in succession to Francis Fowke.

19th February, 1790.—Collector of Bhagalpur.

26th December. —Married, at Bhagalpur, Miss Harriet Montagu.

The late Dr. C. R. Wilson died in 1904 leaving the last of a third volume of his *Early Annals of the English in Bengal* in print, the introduction and index being wanting to complete the volume. Arrangements have now been made to publish the volume, and the present writer has composed a brief introduction, prepared some biographical notes, and compiled the

index. It is hoped that the work will be issued very shortly by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. As not more than 390 copies can be placed on sale, orders should be registered as soon as possible. The price of the book will be Rs. 10, postage extra. The volume commences with the accession to office of Governor Samuel Feake, who succeeded Robert Hedges at Fort William in 1718, and covers the greater part of Feake's period of office (1718—23).

The news has reached Calcutta that Sir Richard Temple has succeeded in tracing the parentage of John Charnock. It is hoped that in the next number we may be in a position to supply some of the details of this most welcome discovery.

Owing to my absence in an official tour in East Bengal, I was unable to see the instalment of the Barwell Letters through the Press. The Latin quotations have been printed as they actually appear in the M.S.

WALTER K. FIRMINER.

The Members' Note-Book.

Mr. WILMOT CORFIELD writes:—

IT came as a surprise to me very recently to find in the south gallery of St. Mary's, the old Parish Church of Lewisham, a Memorial Slab by J. Bacon Junr. (dated 1801) to William Larkins, "the faithful Larkins" of Warren Hastings' letters, and on enquiry, to learn that the family vault of John Pascall Larkins (1800) is in the same Church. This may of course be known to many readers of *Bengal: Past & Present*, but to me personally, though long a resident at Sydenham in the Borough of Lewisham, the fact is a discovery. I have been permitted to look through the original Burial Registers preserved in the Vestry of the Church, but so far have been unable to trace any reference to William Larkins therein.

The slab is apparently in its original position, though other monuments of about its period were re-arranged at the time the Church was "restored" and extended nearly thirty years ago.

The inscription is as follows:—

"William LARKINS
born Sept. 18, 1755, died April 23, 1800,
He was a faithful and confidential servant
to the East India Company
from 1772 to 1793
and filled the office of Accomptant-General
at Fort William in Bengal
during the last nineteen years of that period
under the administrations of
Warren HASTINGS, Esq.,
and the most noble the Marquis CORNWALLIS."
"Larkins, farewell! nor shall thy humble stone
Record a virtue, nor a frailty own;
Let those who love'd thee cherish in their breast
The dear remembrance of a friend at rest;
Let those who blam'd thee now their cavils save,
The voice of censure reaches not the grave.
No! bid them pass thro' life's entangled ways
Above reproach, nor yet the slaves of praise,
Till sunk, like thee, beneath the oblivious tomb,
The Judge of judges shall pronounce their Doom."

In Vol. I of *Bengal : Past & Present*, (pp. 211-12) there is republished a contribution to the *Statesman* by Mr. H. E. A. Cotton concerning a "large and imposing marble monument" in Eastbourne Parish Church to Henry Lushington, the victim of both the Black Hole and Patna massacres, (whose name is also associated with the "Lol Coggedge" incident of Plassey," the inscription upon which is there given in full. Henry Lushington was the son of Henry Lushington, Vicar of Eastbourne for 47 years, and it is recorded that the Vicar was also the father "of seven other deservedly beloved children."

In Lewisham Parish Church there is a large and very beautiful monument by Flaxman (the verse by Hayley) to Mary Lushington the inscription on which is as follows:—

"Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted

Mary

daughter of William and of Paulina Lushington

born Oct. 7, 1771, died Feby. 6, 1797."

"Blame not, ye calm observers of distress,
A mother sorrowing to a fond excess,
True filial excellence of life so brief,
Claims the full tribute of no common grief,
Here friendship form'd by nature's singlest tie,
And hallow'd e'en by Heavens approving eye,
Laments the dearest joys affection gave,
Lost in the darkness of a daughter's grave,
Pity absolves the parent thus o'ercome,
Her reason crushed, her resignation dumb,
No human comforters such pangs controul,
But Seraphs whisper to the mourner's soul,
"Raise thy sunk eye to her in sainted rest,
Whose beauty charm'd thee, whose perfection blest,
Whose voice now joining the seraphic quire,
To thee was soothing as devotion's lyre !
See her exalted from the mists of earth,
To radiant recompense for spotless worth,
And let her merit (still thy graceful pride),"
Prove to the throne of truth her parents' guide."

Henry Lushington (1737-63), and William Larkins (1755-1800) were both distinguished servants in India of the E. I. Co., though Larkins was only a small boy when Lushington died. Mary Lushington (1771-97) and William Larkins have each a memorial by a famous sculptor of his day in Lewisham Church. It may not unreasonably be conjectured that Mary was a niece of

Henry (both died at the age of 26), and that the Larkins family may have had ties with the Lushington family to such an extent that both Lushington and Larkins owed their respective Indian appointments to one and the same social influence. This is, of course, only conjecture, but the clue, if followed up, might serve to throw further light upon the earlier career and ultimate ending of William Larkins, an interesting personality the details of whose life are still somewhat obscured by the oblivious mists of time.

[The Editor notes:—William Lushington, a brother of Henry, married Miss Paulina French in Calcutta on March 28th 1769, their daughter was baptised on December 6th, 1771. William Larkins married on February 7th 1776, Miss Mary Harris.]

Mr. PENRY LEWIS writes:—General Tailhade: Referring to my communication on this subject which appeared in *Bengal: Past and Present* for April-June, 1916, I have since had an opportunity of seeing some correspondence of Madame Tailhade's—all that is extant in fact—and I find that the correct spelling of the name is "Tailhade" and not (as I had been incorrectly informed) "Talhade." The following corrections should also be made in my note.

Page 173, line 11 from foot of page: For "Kellet" read "Mills."

Do. do. line 9 from foot do. Insert "St. John" after "Charles."

Later I will, if desired, send some account of the careers of Madame Tailhade and of her other daughter who had been left in England and thus escaped the shipwreck "to console" her mother's "widowed hours." I have discovered too that this, and not the infant who was lost, was "Frances Eugenia, born 27 January, 1802."

Mr. A. F. C. DeCOSSON writes from Alexandria, Egypt:—Herewith a note on the epitaph of Anglo-Indian interest in the old English Cemetery in Cairo.

I asked my friend Mr. Harry Farnall, C. B., C. M. G., to try to get hold of the Registers of Deaths in the British Consulate in Cairo, and he writes that Vol. I begins in 1850 and ends in 1869.

He confirms many of the epitaphs I copied, but has failed to trace any other Anglo-Indian names which have been lost owing to the monuments having fallen into a state of disrepair. The earliest epitaph traceable is dated 1847. Where the English were buried before that date is at present unknown, but we may be able to go into the matter more deeply at some future time.

Attached is the list of epitaphs.

(1) In memory of / ANDREW NEPEAN AITCHISON / Captain 13th Bombay
N. 1. / eldest son of the late / M. Genl. A. Aitchison E.I.C.S. / who died
April 1st 1850, at Cairo / on his way "home" / in the 34th year of his age
most tenderly beloved /

Text—1st Thess. IV. 14. This Grave is No. 48, and the date in the
Register is April 12th 1850.

(2) CAPTAIN JOHN NORMAN CAMPBELL, C. B. Jan. 12th 1849.

(3) RICHARD WALKER, B. C. S. / died at Cairo / Nov. 1855. / aged 42.
Grave No. 99.

(4) HENRY EDWARD GOLDSMID, / Chief Secretary to the Govt. of
Bombay / Died at Cairo / 3rd Jan. 1855, / aged 42. Grave No. 103.

(5) HENRY RUSSEL, 1819—1847. One of 41 numberless graves.

(6) (To) the / (Memory) of / (PAT / RICK WHITE / of (the) Hon'ble
H. E. I. C. (Ser)vice / and / of the / L.....nt.....nd Engin(eers) of the
.....lla Scin(dia) / Departed This Life / 6th (April) 1853 / he was
/.....and the /..... Grave No. 78.

(7) Colonel WILLIAM MAYNE, / Bengal Army. / A. D. C. to the Queen
and Hon. A. D. C. to the Govr. Genl. of India, / Brigadier of the Hyderabad
Contingent / died 1855. Grave No. 131—Dec. 24th 1855.

(8) THOMAS SYERS BENNETT, 1852. Grave No. 71 removed to Grave
No. 54.

(9) JAMES TRAILL, 1853. Grave No. 79.

(10) MILTON DOUGLAS, N. D. No particulars.

(20)



"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.

S. P. 148, N. DELHI.