

W. NEWMAN & CO.'S 18. JUNI



HAND-BOOK TO CALCUTTA,

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

WITH A PLAN OF THE CITY



THIRD EDITION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

Calcutta :

W. NEWMAN & CO., 4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE

1892.

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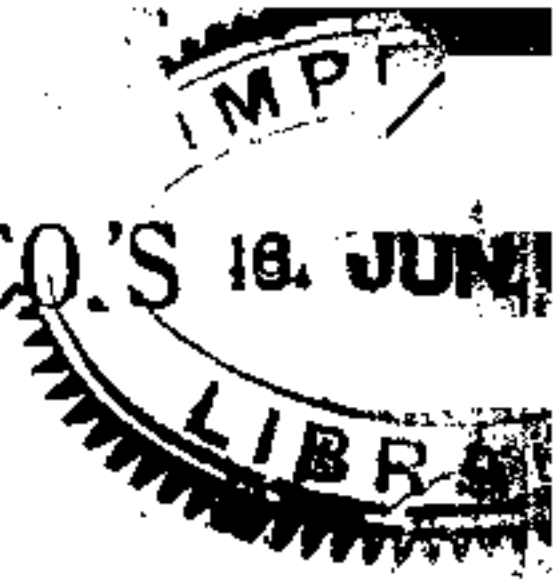
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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

We may perhaps be pardoned for saying that it is a matter of special gratification to us to know that since the publication of our popular Hand-book to Calcutta nearly 20 years since, a very large number of copies have been sold; and it is still more gratifying to find that the demand is increasing, and that a further Edition is called for.

So many changes have occurred within the past few years that a careful revision of the whole book had become necessary, while some chapters have been re-written and many pages of new matter added.

For the main facts in the "Historical Introduction" and "Calcutta in the Olden time," we are largely indebted to the published lectures and articles by the late Rev. James Long and the late Professor Blochmann (both of whom generously placed many interesting facts at our disposal), and to Dr. Busteed. These chapters have been revised by Lieut.-Col. R. C. Sterndale, well known for his interesting writings on Old Calcutta, to whom our acknowledgments are due.

Hearty acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Harry Lee, c.s., Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, Col. A. W. Baird, R.E., F.R.S., Mint-Master, Dr. G. King, c.I.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Dr. W. King, Geological Survey, Col. M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General, The Superintendents of the

Jails, Mr. T. N. Mookerjee, Economic Museum, Mr. R. Leonard Chapman, Imperial Museum, Mr. W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent, School of Art, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, The Rev. H. B. Hyde, M.A., The Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., The Rev. H. O. Moore, M.A., Rev. K. S. Macdonald, D.D., Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. Blechynden and others who have aided us by their kind contributions on subjects in which they are specially informed.

Our best thanks are also due to Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., Professor in the Presidency College, whose name has become famous in connection with the latest discoveries among the ruins of the Old Fort. Through his kindness we are enabled to present the only authentic map of the Old Fort yet published, and also an Appendix, containing his valuable notes on the *actual* site of the Black Hole, etc., etc.

As a keen interest in the antiquities of the City is being evinced by some of the Literary Societies in the Presidency, it is possible ere long a full and complete history of Old Calcutta may be written, but in the meantime the present Hand-book, compiled as far as possible "to date," will, it is hoped, be found of interest both to residents and visitors.

The New Map of Calcutta which accompanies the present Edition has been prepared under the superintendence of Mr. D. Atkinson of the Surveyor-General's Office, and shows the New Central Road and other recent improvements in the City.

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

THE first historical notice regarding Calcutta is to be found in the *Aín-i-Akbarí*, a book written in 1596, by Abul Fazl, the Prime Minister of the Emperor Akbar. We there read that the district of Hooghly, or, as it was then called, the Sirkar of Sâtgánw, contained, among others, the three towns of Calcutta, Barbakpur, and Bakúyá, jointly paying into the Imperial Exchequer the annual sum of Rs. 23,405. The name of Calcutta is generally connected with Káli, the Hindu goddess. In books written in the past century, we find the name Calcutta spelt Calicotto, and even Golgota; but the spelling given in the *Aín* is "Kalkatta," as pronounced by the natives now-a-days.*

* On this subject, [the "Indian Antiquary" publishes the following letter:—

"Calcutta is a place known from remote antiquity. The ancient Hindus called it by the name of *Kálikshetra*. It extended from *Bahula* to *Dakhinashar*. *Bahula* is modern *Bahala*, and the site of *Dakhinashar* still exists. According to the *Puranas* a portion of the mangled corpse of *Sati* or *Káli* fell somewhere within that boundary; whence the place was called *Kálikshetra*. Calcutta is a corruption of *Kálikshetra*. In the time of Balál Sen it was assigned to the descendants of *Sera*."

PUDMA NAV GHOSAL.

"Calcutta, July 1873."

Calcutta is the sixth Capital in succession which Bengal has had within the last six centuries. 1, *Gaur*, which had flourished for 2,000 years, was deserted and reduced to ruins mainly owing to the shifting of the course of the river; 2, *Rajmahal*, the City of one hundred Kings; 3 *Dhaka*, famed from Roman times; 4, *Nuddea*, for five centuries the Oxford of Bengal; 5, *Murshidábád*, the abode of Moslem pride, and the seat of Moslem revelry.

It was during the reign of Aurangzib, on the 20th December, 1686, that the Agent and Council of the English factory at Hooghly, in consequence of a rupture with the Mogul Foujdar stationed there, left Hooghly for Sutanattee, (or Chattanattee,) a village on the banks of the river Hooghly, extending from the present Calcutta Mint to Sobha Bazar. The Company's Agent was *Mr. Job Charnock*, who had formerly been chief of the English factory at Casimbazar, near Berhampore. After leaving Hooghly, he first tried to establish himself at Oolabaria, 15 miles south of Howrah, but the village of Sutanattee was ultimately preferred.

However, he was not long left in peace, for the Foujdar, having assembled fresh troops, marched down to attack the British encampment, and Job Charnock retired to Hijlee, a low deadly swamp, at the mouth of the river. In three months one-half the troops were dead. New overtures were made by the Viceroy to Charnock, and he returned to Sutanattee; but the Court of Directors sent out reinforcements under Captain Heath, who disallowed the treaty, embarked on board his ships the whole of the Company's Officers at Sutanattee, proceeded down the river, bombarded and burnt Balaşore, and finally landed

the whole of the Company's establishments at Madras. Subsequently, the Emperor Aurangzib, aware that his dominions benefited greatly by the commerce of the English, directed the Viceroy to invite Mr. Charnock to re-establish the Company's factories in Bengal, and offered a compensation of Rs. 60,000 for the goods which had been plundered. Charnock embarked for Bengal with the commercial establishments of the Company, and on the 24th August, 1690, hoisted the standard of England on the banks of the Hooghly, and laid the foundation of the city of CALCUTTA.

According to Orme's History, Mr. Charnock was a man of courage, without military experience, but impatient to take revenge on the Mogul Government, from whom he had personally received the most ignominious treatment, having been imprisoned and scourged by the mob. This was perhaps the cause of the unwarrantable usage of the natives which has been ascribed to him. According to oral tradition, Charnock built a bungalow at Barrackpore, and a flourishing bazar arose under his patronage, before the settlement of Calcutta had been determined upon. Barrackpore is even now-a-days called by the natives *Chának*, in which word Charnock's name is easily traceable. Charnock died in 1692.

The following account of the settlement of the English at Calcutta is given in Price's Observations:—"When the English first settled at Calcutta, the little body of Merchants, instead of affixing themselves on the west side of the river, as all other Europeans had done before and since, determined on a very *small spot of rising ground* on the east side. If I remember right, their reasons for this

choice were, that it was situated near to several populous villages, filled with cloth manufacturers, whom they wished to engage in their service ; that they should be free from the invasions of the Mahrattas, who in those days were very troublesome to those settled on the west side of the river ; that the anchorage for their ships was very good, and near to the place on which they proposed to erect a little fort ; and the ground itself did not cost them much money."

Such reasons may, indeed, have induced Charnock to settle at Sutanattee. History shows that the inhabitants of the western side of the river invariably repaired to Calcutta on the slightest rumour of an approach of the Mahrattas. The remark respecting the *rising ground* is also correct ; for the ground of old Calcutta *is* high, as any one can see by walking from Clive Street to the river. According to Simm's Survey of Calcutta (in 1851), Clive Street was, in fact, found to be the highest point in the whole modern town of Calcutta, being nearly thirty-one feet above the zero of the tide-gauge at Kidderpore, whilst the lowest part of Calcutta, Machoa Bazar, has a height of eighteen feet only. The high bank of these rivers always has some elevation above the flat inland. The rise of the *old* high bank, now many hundred yards inland, is very perceptible and abrupt as you enter the Burra Bazar from the Strand Road near the Mint.

In 1698, permission was given to put the settlement in a state of defence, and a Fort was ordered to be built, which, in compliment to the reigning Monarch, was named *Fort William*. It occupied the site of Fairlie Place, the Custom House, and Koilah Ghat. Its chief

defect was the absence of proper ditches round about it. The sides to the east and west extended 210 yards ; the southern side 130 ; the northern side 100 ; it had four bastions, each mounting ten guns.*

The walls of the old Fort were exposed on digging for the foundations of the Port Commissioners' office, at the corner of Koilah Ghat Street and the Strand Road, and, more recently, in laying the foundations for the new East Indian Railway offices at the corner of Fairlie Place.

In 1700, Prince Azim-ushshán, Aurangzib's grandson, in consideration of a valuable present, permitted the Agents of the East India Company to purchase the three villages with the lands adjacent to their fortified factory, *viz.*, Sutanattee, Calcutta, and Govindpore. These three places extended along the river from Chitpore to Coolie Bazar, the town of Calcutta extending from about 100 yards north of Clive Street to Baboo's Ghat.

The boundaries of Calcutta are thus described by Captain Alexander Hamilton, who visited the city in 1710 : " The Company's Colony is limited by a landmark at Governapore (Govindpore) and another near Barnagal (Barnagur), about six miles distant, and the salt-lake bounds it on the land-side. It may contain in all about 10,000 or 12,000 souls, and the Company's revenues are pretty good and well paid. They rise from Ground-rents and Consulage on all Goods imported and exported by British subjects ; but all Natives besides are free from taxes."

* Its river and land sides are well represented by Daniel, and there are good views of the river front in *Orme's Hindustan* and the *Univer-*

In 1707, new privileges were obtained from the Emperor, and Calcutta was declared a separate Presidency

The first permission obtained by the British to trade with Bengal was granted about the year 1636, through the influence of a Surgeon named Boughton, who was sent from Surat to Agra, to attend on a daughter of the Emperor, Shah-Jehan, whom he cured; the second was obtained in 1717, through the solicitation of Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon on the then infant establishment of Fort William. It happened in this wise :

The Nawab Moorshed Koolee Khan, having removed the seat of Government from Dhaka to Murshedabad, sought every opportunity of distressing and extorting money from the English, without openly violating the privileges obtained from Aurangzib and Azim-ushshán;—and in 1715, it was decided to despatch an Embassy to Delhi to represent these grievances to the Emperor. The embassy consisted of Messrs. John Surman and Edward Stephenson, two of the ablest factors in the service; an opulent Armenian merchant named Khojah Serhaud, as interpreter; and Mr. William Hamilton, as surgeon. The embassy, carried presents for the Mogul and his officers, valued at £30,000, and arrived at Delhi on the 8th July 1715, after a march of three months; and would in all probability have returned with a civil but empty answer to their petition, but for the following circumstance.

The Emperor Farrukhsiyar had been some time engaged to marry the daughter of Rajah Ajeet Singh, one of the Rajpoot Princes, and the bride had arrived, for that purpose, at the capital, but the Emperor, being

afflicted with a complaint which all the skill of his own physicians could not cure, was under the necessity of postponing the marriage. . At length, in consequence of the recommendation of Khan Dauran, he permitted Mr. Hamilton, the surgeon of the Embassy, to attend him; and that gentleman having, by a judicious operation, restored the Emperor to health, became very deservedly a great favourite with his Majesty, who, in addition to many proofs of the royal munificence, promised to grant him any other favour he should ask. Mr. Hamilton, instead of requesting any further reward for himself, besought his Majesty to concede to the English Ambassadors the object of their mission. The Emperor, surprised at Mr. Hamilton's disinterestedness, promised that, as soon as the marriage ceremonies were over, he would take the petition into his serious consideration, and grant the English every indulgence he could, consistent with the dignity of his own Empire.

Soon after his recovery, the marriage of the Emperor took place, but it was not until January 1716, that the Ambassadors could gain permission to present their petition. After a further tedious delay, and with the aid of a little "well-timed bribery," the object of the mission was accomplished, and patents were granted to the British, permitting them to purchase thirty-seven villages comprising a district extending ten miles south of Calcutta along the bank on each side of the river Hooghly. This concession became a dead letter owing to the opposition of the Nawab Moorshed Koolee Khan, who deterred the holders, by secret threats of vengeance, from parting with

granted which were favorable to the Company's trade, and which possibly were then as highly prized as increase of territory.

“The inhabitants of Calcutta,” says Stewart, “enjoyed after the return of the Embassy, a degree of freedom and security unknown to the other subjects of the Mogul Empire; and that city increased yearly in wealth, beauty and riches.”

CALCUTTA IN 1717.

In 1717, a forest existed to the south of Chandpal Ghat, which was afterwards gradually removed. Between this wood and Kidderpore, on the site of the Esplanade and the present Fort, there were two small villages, the inhabitants of which were invited to settle in Calcutta by the ancient family of the Setts, who were at that time merchants of great note, and very instrumental in bringing Calcutta into the form of a town. In 1717, there was a small village, consisting of straggling huts, surrounded by puddles of water, where now stand the elegant houses of Chowringhee. Between Balliaghat and Calcutta there intervened a jungle, two miles in extent, inhabited by tigers and other ferocious animals.

The office of “*Zamindar*” of Calcutta was created in 1720. He was a judicial functionary who had the entire control of the Municipal, Fiscal, Civil and Criminal affairs of the town, as far as the natives were concerned.

The *Mayor's Court* was established in 1724. It consisted of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, the former elected annually by the latter, who were mercantile men, and as a remuneration for their services, enjoyed the magnificent monthly salary of Rs. 20. They wore an official garb.

The Mayor's Court had jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters only over Europeans.

In 1726, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were created into separate and distinct Presidencies.

Commerce seems, notwithstanding the disadvantages of position, to have grown up early, and with it the usual accompaniment of luxury. In the letters of the Court of Directors, we find frequent complaints and reprobations under this head, and in 1725, Mr. Deane, the President, is severely reprov'd for having charged "rupees eleven hundred for a chaise and pair" to the public account, which sum he is ordered immediately to refund. "If our servants," say the Directors, "will have such superfluities, let them pay for them."

Despite of reprimands, however, habits of expense continued, and in 1731, we find "the foppery of having a set of music at his table, and a coach and six with guards and running footmen," charged against both the President, and "some of inferior rank;" and "as if this were not enough, it is broadly hinted that "wherever such practice prevails in any of our servants, we shall always expect that we are the paymasters in some shape or other."

Captain A. Hamilton, who was in Calcutta in 1710, says, "most gentlemen and ladies in Bengal live both splendidly and pleasantly, the forenoons being dedicated to business, and after dinner to rest, and in the evening to recreate themselves in chaises or *palankins* in the fields, or to gardens, or by water in their *budgeroes*, which are convenient boats that go swiftly by four oars; and on the river sometimes there is the diversion of fishing

or fowling, or both ; and before night, they make friendly visits to one another, when pride and contention do not spoil society, which too often they do among the ladies as discord and faction do amongst the men. And although the conscript fathers of the colony disagreed in many points among themselves, yet they all agree in oppressing strangers who are consigned to them, not suffering them to buy or sell their goods at the most advantageous markets, but of the Governor and his Council, who fix their own prices, high or low, as seemeth best to their wisdom and discretion.

“ The colony has very little manufactory of its own ; for the Government being pretty arbitrary, discourages ingenuity and industry in the populace ; for by the weight of the Company’s authority, if a native chances to disoblige one of the upper-house, he is liable to arbitrary punishment, or corporal sufferings.”

Subsequently this wretched state of things seems to have been somewhat improved ; for Stewart says, “ success produced new adventures, and besides a number of English private merchants licensed by the Company, Calcutta was, in a short time, peopled by Portuguese, Armenian, Mogul, and Hindoo merchants, who carried on their commerce under the protection of the British flag : thus the shipping belonging to the port, in the course of ten years after the Embassy, (that is, the Embassy of 1717,) amounted to ten thousand tons, and many individuals amassed fortunes without injury to the Company’s trade, or incurring the displeasure of the Mogul Government.”

An old Annalist refers to 1727 “ as a period when we

had opulent merchants, in days when gold was plenty, labour cheap, and not one indigent European in all Calcutta."

The same year brought with it a great calamity. "In the night of the 11th October 1737, there happened a furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, which reached sixty leagues up the river. There was at the same time a violent earthquake, which threw down a great many houses along the river side; in Golgota (*i.e.*, Calcutta) alone, a port belonging to the English, two hundred houses were thrown down, and the high and magnificent steeple of the English Church sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed that 20,000 ships, barques, sloops, boats, canoes, &c., have been cast away; of nine English ships then in the Ganges, eight were lost, and most of the crews drowned. Barques of sixty tons were blown two leagues up into land over the tops of high trees; of four Dutch ships in the river, three were lost, with their men and cargoes; 300,000 souls are said to have perished. The water rose forty feet higher than usual in the Ganges."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1738-9.*

* To the description of this hurricane there is a very amusing addition, which we quote in the words of the original. "A French ship was driven on shore and bulged; after the wind and the waters abated, they opened their hatches and took out several bales of Merchandise, &c., but the man who was in the hold to sling the bales, suddenly ceased working, nor by calling to him could they get any reply; on which they sent down another, but heard nothing of him, which very much added to their fear; so that for sometime no one would venture down. At length one more hardy than the rest went down and became silent and inactive as the two former, to the astonishment of all."

In 1742, the Mahrattas invaded Bengal. They laid waste the country from Balasore to Rajmahal, took Mukwah Tannah Fort, which stood on the site of the house now occupied by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and finally got possession of Hooghly. The wretched inhabitants took refuge in Calcutta, and the President obtained permission to surround the Company's lands with a ditch, to extend from the northern portion of Sutanattee to the southern part of Govindpore. In six months three miles were finished, and the work was discontinued—the earth excavated being so disposed on the inner or townward side as to form a road. The ditch was called the *Mahratta Ditch*, and the road, the *Circular Road*, upon which, as an old writer states, (in 1802,) “the young, the sprightly, and the opulent, during the fragrance of morning, in the chariot of Health, enjoy the gales of recreation!”

As a means of defence, the ditch was worthless, especially with a small garrison; and for that reason, probably, it was not used by the English during the attack of Siraj-ud-Dowlah in 1756. It was at one time in contemplation to supplement it with a wall 18 feet high on the inner side of the ditch with a lamp and gates and drawbridges at the several roads or avenues leading to the Eastward. It was filled up by order of the Marquis of Wellesley.

They then agreed by lights to look down into the hold, which had a great quantity of water in it, and to their great surprise they saw a huge Alligator staring as if expecting more prey. It had come in through a hole in the ship's side and 'twas with difficulty they killed it, when they found the three men in the creature's belly!!!”—

In 1748, on account of the alarm excited by the Mahrattas, a council was held in Calcutta. In this year Omichand, the Bengali Millionaire, figures for the first time in the annals of Calcutta, as a medium of communication between the English and the Mahrattas. At that time an Anglo-Dutch alliance was formed against the French, and Baranuggar was selected as the port to unload their ships.

In 1750, Mr. Barwell became Governor of Calcutta.

In 1752, the Hon'ble Roger Drake was appointed Governor. The monthly charges of the settlement were about Rs. 20,000. The President's salary was Rs. 254. A Chaplain received Rs. 84 per mensem, and a Doctor Rs. 30. But they were allowed liberal Commissions on Merchandise, which paid them handsomely.

In 1753, the Militia mustered 200 strong.

We come now to the great crisis in the History of Calcutta, and, it may be said, of India.

In 1756, Alli Viridy, the Viceroy of Bengal, (commonly known as the *Nawab Nazim*,) died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Siraj-ud-Dowlah, a youth of twenty, cruel and profligate, and full of implacable hatred to the English. The circumstance of Mr. Drake, the Governor of Calcutta, giving shelter to Kissen Dass, the son of the Governor of Dacca, whose wealth the Viceroy coveted, was made the pretext by Siraj-ud-Dowlah for hostilities. He first demanded the surrender of Kissen Dass, then that the fortifications of Calcutta should be destroyed; and neither of these demands being complied with, he,

of 50,000 men. Calcutta was wholly unprepared for such an attack. The fortifications had been utterly neglected, and warehouses were built up to the ramparts which were commanded by the church and adjoining houses. They had not sufficient powder, and what they had was not good. They had hardly any shells fitted, and there was hardly a carriage that would bear a gun. The garrison consisted of "145 men in batttalion, and 45 of the train, officers included, and in both only 60 Europeans. There were not five that had ever seen a musket fired in anger. From the Militia about 65, chiefly Europeans, (most of them covenanted servants,) entered volunteers in the battalion. In the last struggle, the number engaged on one side did not exceed 170 men, of whom 25 were killed, and about 70 wounded."—(*Holwell's Narrative.*) The senior officers had no military experience or talent, and, consequently, although many of the Civilians and junior Military officers displayed British pluck of the highest order, the troops were almost undisciplined. After much gallant but irregular fighting at temporary outposts, which needlessly divided the small force, the factory was invested. The Fort was not tenable; and a general and orderly retreat might have been effected had those highest in authority possessed the will and judgment to do their duty. Unhappily this was not the case. A Council of War was held, and it was resolved to send the women and children on board the vessels lying off the town. Some few, including Mrs. Carey, the wife of a sea Captain, remained. Two Members of Council, Messrs. Manningham and Frankland, escaped under pretence of

without order or discipline, and the Captains immediately weighed anchor and dropped down the river to Garden Reach. At 10 in the morning, only two boats remained at the wharf, into one of which the Governor, Mr. Drake, quietly slipped. Mr. Mackett, the commandant, Captain Minchin, and Captain Grant followed his example, and rowed down to the ships in all haste. After this base desertion, Mr. Holwell, one of the Company's surgeons, who had long been Zemindar (Collector) of Calcutta, who now commanded the Militia, and whose merits twice raised him to the dignity of Governor of Bengal, was, by common consent, placed in command. He, personally, had every opportunity of escape, but he resolved to defend the Fort until either the shipping might come up the river, or the *St. George* might drop down to enable them to make a general retreat. The *St. George* grounded on a sand bank. Holwell maintained his ground, fighting to the utmost from the morning of the 19th until late in the afternoon of the 20th, when, he having begun to parley and ceased firing, the enemy swarmed in, aided by the treachery of some of those in the Fort. The Nawab summoned Mr. Holwell before him, reproached him with defending the place against the rightful ruler of Bengal, but assured him that no harm should be done to the prisoners. That evening, however, the whole of them, 146 in number, were crammed into a wretched dungeon, with two small apertures, which had been used as the prison of the garrison, and was called the "Black-hole."* It was one of the hottest

* The Black-Hole was a space, 18 feet square, partitioned off from the south end of the Barrack. It only became a "wretched dungeon" when it was made to contain a great many people: it was well enough

nights of the most sultry season of the year, and the wretched prisoners soon became frantic with suffocating heat and insufferable thirst. One by one they sank into the arms of death, and when the door was opened in the morning only 23, one of whom was Mrs. Carey, the wife when she entered the Black-Hole, and the widow when she came out, of Captain Carey, came out alive, and they were a fearful spectacle. Mr. Holwell was one of the survivors, and was, by the Nawab's order, kept in confinement, and was subsequently sent heavily ironed to Murshidábád, from whence, however, he was released on his situation becoming known to the thoughtless, but altogether merciless Subadar.

During the stay of Siraj-ud-Dowlah at Calcutta, he ordered that the town should henceforth be called 'Alinagur.'

Information of this catastrophe was seven weeks in reaching Madras, where Clive was Governor of Fort St. David, and Watson, Admiral of the Fleet; and after some delay, they sailed from Madras on the 10th October, with five ships of war and five of the Company's vessels bearing the army, consisting of 900 European and 1,500 Sepoys, which was destined to effect a mighty revolution in India.

On the 15th December, the expedition reached Fulta, where Mr. Drake and the other fugitives were

History of England, said that the cruelty of the English was visited upon themselves. This was not just. The prisoners had precisely the same accommodation as the troops; the prisoners of two companies would never be numerous. Up to the beginning of the century, the

lying in the vessels on which they had taken refuge. A Mogul fortification on the river at Budge-Budge was soon after taken. Clive advanced on Calcutta, and on the 2nd January, 1757, re-occupied the town, and the Fort surrendered at discretion. When the news of these transactions reached the Nawab, he marched down from Murshidábád towards Calcutta with an army of 40,000 men. A battle followed, and the Nawab made overtures of peace, and on the 9th February a treaty was concluded, by which all their former privileges were restored to the English, permission was given to fortify Calcutta, and to establish a Mint, and a promise of compensation for losses was held out. But the capture of Chandernagore by the combined forces of Watson and Clive, on the 22nd March, after a siege of nine days, incensed the Nawab, and hostilities were renewed. Clive wrote a peremptory letter to the Nawab, demanding satisfaction for all injuries. The Nawab instantly put his army in motion, and the hostile armies met on the field of PLASSEY. On the 23rd June, 1757, the battle was fought. The victory was immediate and decisive, Siraj-ud-Dowlah fled, his army dispersed, and Meer Jaffir, the Commander-in-Chief, who had been tampered with by Clive, declared in favour of the English, and with his troops joined their standard. Clive entered Murshidábád on the 29th June, conducted Meer Jaffir to the throne, and saluted him as Subadar of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The Nawab Siraj-ud-Dowlah was put to death in prison; Mahmedy Beg, a creature of Miran Meer Jaffir's son, stabbing him with a dagger, the swords of his

In accordance with the terms of the treaty, the sum of two crores and twenty lakhs of rupees was gradually paid out of the treasury at Murshidábád, to make good the losses of the Company and of individuals. Clive was then made Governor of the Company's settlements in Bengal. In 1760 he sailed for England.

When Clive and Watson re-took Calcutta in 1757, seven months after the sack, they found some of the best houses of the English demolished or damaged by fire. Old St. John's lay in ruins. The Armenian and Portuguese Churches seem to have escaped. Everything of value belonging to the inhabitants had of course been removed. In the native town, also, many houses lay in ruins. The Burra Bazar had been burnt down. In the middle of the Fort, a Mosque had been erected with the material of several buildings which had been pulled down to make room for it. Of the inhabitants of the native town, most of whom had fled at the approach of Siraj-ud-Dowlah, about 50,000 are said to have afterwards returned. They were, however, mostly of the lower classes, as the rapacity of Manikchand, whom Siraj-ud-Dowlah had left as Governor of Calcutta, deterred such as were known to have property from trusting themselves within his reach. The greater part of the merchandise belonging to the Company, which was stored up in the Fort, was found untouched, for this part of the plunder had been reserved for the Nawab.

According to treaty, the English inhabitants of Calcutta recovered fifty, the Hindoo and Mahomedans twenty, and the Armenians seven lakhs of rupees, restitution-money.

there arrived from Murshidábád nearly seventy-six lakhs of rupees of coined silver, packed in 700 chests and laden in 100 boats. Never before did the English nation obtain such a prize in solid money. Before another six weeks, forty lakhs more of coined silver arrived in Calcutta, to meet the losses sustained by the Company. The treaty permitted the Company to establish a mint, from which the first coin was issued on the 19th August, 1757. The coins were, however, struck in the name of the Emperor of Delhi. It was not till the reign of William IV. that the Company commenced to strike rupees with the King's head and an English inscription.

This treaty increased the territory of Calcutta by 600 yards beyond the ditch, and contained also the grant of the 24-Pergunnahs.* Immediately after the receipt of the restitution-money, a committee of the most respectable inhabitants was appointed to distribute the money. They executed the office with much discretion and equity. Commerce revived; the destroyed houses were re-built; in fact, we may date modern Calcutta from 1757. The present Fort William was commenced; the inhabitants of the native village situated between Chowringhee and the river got notice to quit, many of them being granted lands in Entally where they settled, and thus arose our

* The quit-rent or Government share of these Pergunnahs, amounting to Rupees 2,22,000 annually, was conferred by the Mogul on Lord Clive, and was paid to him until his death, which took place in November, 1774, when it reverted to the Company. In 1759, Pergunnahs were farmed out for three years certain, resulting in a nett annual revenue to the Company of 6,93,700 Sicca Rupees, after deducting Lord Clive's Jaghire. The superficial area of the district is 2,277 square miles.

Maidan, "the lungs of Calcutta," as it has been styled. The formation of the airy maidan caused the European inhabitants gradually to shift their dwellings eastward; and whilst, before 1756, the neighbourhood of Tank Square was the fashionable quarter; it afterwards became the place for Mercantile and Government Offices. The demolition of the Old Fort left the Company in possession of a large piece of ground which was used for public buildings. Its demolition was gradual and slow. Daniell's views, *Cir.* 1770, show a complete exterior. It was employed for civil purposes, when the New Fort was completed. Nearly the whole of the southern piazza of the old building remains, and has been accurately represented in the *Illustrated London News*.

The year 1757, distinguished by the glorious success of the British arms in India, was also marked by one of the fearful epidemics which formerly characterised Bengal, when patients were carried off after a cold stage of twelve hours. The former insalubrity of Calcutta was so great, that, up to the end of the last century, the European inhabitants of Calcutta used to meet on the 15th of November, each year, to congratulate each other on their escape from the rainy season and the effluvia of the Salt Lakes.

In 1765, Lord Clive returned to Calcutta, and assumed the reins of Government on the 7th May. On the 12th of August he obtained for the East India Company, from the Emperor of Delhi, the Dewani of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, agreeing to pay a tribute of two lakhs of Rupees

Another grievous famine and pestilence

occurred in 1770,* which affected Bengal generally, and carried off, according to Mr. Hickey, 76,000 souls in the streets of Calcutta, between the 15th July and the 10th September. In addition to this calamity, several great granaries were destroyed by terrible fires, which took place in May and June of that year.

The Proprietors and Directors of the East India Company represented as it were the partners and managers of a trading establishment, and nothing could console them for insufficient dividends. The servants of the Company at this time actuated by a similar desire to make money neglected their duties, and only made haste to be rich.

Many examples are given of large fortunes being made in the course of a few years. One private Company, which consisted of 60 shareholders, is said to have divided a clear profit of eleven lakhs in two years.

In 1767, two natives, the Dewan and the Munshi of Clive, realised enormous fortunes, although in 1757 both men were in receipt of only sixty rupees monthly, respectively.

In 1773, Parliament determined to interfere, for the better regulation of the British territories in the East Indies. The Charter of the Company was renewed, with some important changes in its constitution, and the following provisions added :—

(1.) That £400,000 a year should be paid by the Company to the nation.

(2.) That the Governor of Calcutta should become Governor-General, with a salary of £25,000 a year ;

and, assisted by a Council, should be supreme over all the British possessions in India.

(3.) That a Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of a Chief Justice and three other Judges, should be established in Calcutta.

The great mistake in the Regulating Act was, that *the four Members of the Governor-General's Council were to have equal authority in Council with himself.*

Warren Hastings was appointed first Governor-General in October, 1774, on a salary of two and a half lakhs of rupees per annum, and held this high office for eleven years, "thwarted and misrepresented by the selfishness of the East India Company in England, and by the miserable perverseness of his colleagues in India." His colleagues were Colonel Monson, General Clavering, Mr. Francis (afterwards Sir Phillip Francis) and Mr. Barwell, senior Member. The last, who had been long in India, invariably supported Mr. Hastings; the other three as pertinaciously opposed him; and as the votes of the majority decided every matter, the new Governor-General found himself shorn of all power by his accession of dignity. Hastings struggled against them with wonderful firmness, and with occasional errors of judgment, till the end of 1780, when Francis left the country. Monson died in 1776, and Clavering in 1777. Sir Eyre Coote succeeded the latter.

Perhaps the event which created the most profound sensation at this period, and which formed the principal ground of accusation against Hastings on his

Maharaja Nund Kumar belonged to the highest order in the Brahman caste. His distinguished abilities, address, and knowledge procured him the unbounded confidence of the Murshedabad Darbar, from which position he intrigued against the British Government. Suspicion falling upon him, he was arrested and sent down to Calcutta in October, 1774. Here he became the tool and spy of the Council, and in this capacity he preferred certain accusations against Hastings, which were transparently false and supported by palpable forgeries.

While this was going on, Nund Kumar was arrested on a charge of forgery, tried in the Supreme Court, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place publicly at Kuli Bazar, on the 5th August, 1775, "within a few paces off Fort William." More than a hundred thousand natives surrounded the scaffold, believing that there was no intention of hanging him; but when they saw him actually executed, they ran down with one accord to the river to wash out the pollution. It is said that many Brahminical families immediately settled upon the opposite side of the river, founding Balakhal and Uterparah.

Mackintosh writes: "This answered all the purpose of the conspirators; the charge against the Governor-General dropped, and no native of India has dared to hint a censure against an European Member of Government in Hindustan ever since."

The Supreme Court, which was instituted in 1774, "to protect natives from oppression, and to give India the benefits of English law," is described by Mackintosh (writing in 1772) in the following trenchant style:—
 "The present mode of administering justice is

sanction of a British Act of Parliament, in Bengal, is a subject which calls loudly for public attention and speedy relief. This dreadful evil threatens the extinction of the British power and property in India. Corruption hath usurped the sacred seat of justice, and shielded by the power of a venal government, hath held quiet possession of this station for six lingering years, without even the veil of hypocrisy to shade the horrors of oppression and savage violence." * * "The mention of one circumstance, (he continues) may alone suffice to give an idea of the rapacity of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and of the deplorable state of that country over which it extends its iniquitous jurisdiction. On a medium computation, it has been found, that the fees of processes and writs issuing from the Supreme Court have amounted annually to the enormous sum of four hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds sterling. What must be the entire sum which, according to this specimen, is exacted by the several members of this arbitrary and oppressive Court?"

"The Court," says another writer, "interfered between the zemindars and their ryots. The attorneys stirred up strife everywhere. Every thing was to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. They applied English ideas to Indian affairs in an indiscriminating spirit."

Hastings proposed a remedy: there was a Court of appeal in Calcutta, called the Sudder Dewanny Adalut, presided over by the Governor-General and his Council. Hastings offered the appointment of Chief Judge of this Court to Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court. This reconciled all parties, and enabled Impey to turn his attention to the subject of the administration of justice according to such forms as might suit the greater simplicity of native habits. Though subsequently disallowed by the Directors, this is the system which came in force in 1860 by the amalgamation of the Supreme Courts in each Presidency, with the Company's Courts of Appeal. The Chief Justice now directs the whole judicial system in each Presidency, as Hastings desired.

Hastings held office for eleven years. For the following twenty months Sir John Macpherson, Senior Member of Council, acted as Governor-General, and in 1786 the Marquis of Cornwallis was appointed. His mission was to be that of a peace-maker and reformer. His firmness repressed the factions, and he bent all his energies to the removal of corruption from all branches of the service. Such a reform was never more needed. At this time, small salaries were given to the Company's servants, consequently the service did not attract the best men, and contained many from whom nothing better could have been expected; and as their opportunities were great, they easily yielded to the temptation of enriching themselves by every species of official depredation.

His first effectual measure of reform was that of assigning to every officer of Government such a salary as should leave him no manner of excuse for trading, or attempting to acquire money by corrupt practices. This measure, added to an incomparable firmness and consistency in resisting all jobbery and favouritism, and in punishing all frauds, soon cleansed the Augean stable

The purity of the Indian services soon became (and has continued to be) as conspicuous as their corruption had been notorious. To Lord Cornwallis is also due the measure known as the Permanent Settlement. Lord Cornwallis resigned in 1793, and was succeeded by Sir John Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth).

The Marquis of Wellesley, "*the Akbar of the Company's Dynasty*," arrived in India in May 1798, and quitted it in August 1805. He was a man of genius refined by education, and of large and comprehensive mind, and under his rule, supported, as he was, by a circle of men of remarkable ability, both in the civil and military services, both Calcutta and the country at large prospered.

The commencement of the present century found Calcutta steadily progressing in the path of material improvement, of which we shall treat more fully when we come to describe Calcutta, as it is, and to trace its progress. A few notes are subjoined descriptive of Calcutta, as it appeared to visitors in the last century.

* Speaking of the early English settlers, Price says :—
 "Round their little fort and close to it, by degrees they built themselves very neat, useful, if not elegant houses, a church, a court-house, &c., laid out walks, planted trees, and made their own little district neat, clean, and convenient." The houses, however, were without flues, ventilators, glass windows or punkahs; they had panelled doors only, and frames with a net-work of cane for windows.
 "Carriages they had none, for there were no carriage roads then in the country, nor for many years after."

“The then town,” says Hamilton, “was built without order, as the builders thought most convenient for their own affairs, everyone taking in what ground best pleased them for gardening, so that in most houses you must pass through a garden into a house; the English building near the river side and the natives within land.”

* Grandpierre, who visited Bengal in 1789, writes:—
 “As we enter the town, a very extensive square opens before us, with a large piece of water in the middle for the public use. The pond has a grass plot round it, and the whole is enclosed by a wall breast-high, with a railing on the top. The sides of this enclosure are each nearly five hundred yards in length. The square itself is composed of magnificent houses, which render Calcutta not only the handsomest town in Asia, but one of the finest in the world. One side of the square consists of a range of buildings occupied by persons in civil employments under the Company, such as writers in the public offices. Part of the side towards the river is taken up by the old fort, which was the first citadel built by the English after their establishment in Bengal.”

CALCUTTA IN 1780, ACCORDING TO MACKINTOSH.

“There are few circumstances of a public character that are more disreputable to the conduct of the English in India than the plan and general government of the town of Calcutta in Bengal. * * *

“It is a truth that from the Western extremity of California to the Eastern Coast of Japan, there is not a spot where judgment, taste, decency, and conveniency

* Census Report of Calcutta, by H. B. ...

are so grossly insulted, as in that scattered and confused chaos of houses, huts, sheds, streets, lanes, alleys windings, gutters, sinks, and tanks, which, jumbled into an undistinguished mass of filth and corruption, equally offensive to human sense and health, compose the capital of the English Company's Government in India. The very small portion of cleanliness which it enjoys is owing to the familiar intercourse of hungry jackals by night, and ravenous vultures, kites, and crows by day. In like manner it is indebted to the smoke raised in public streets, in temporary huts and sheds, for any respite it enjoys from mosquitoes,—the natural production of stagnated and putrid waters.”*

MACKINTOSH'S SCHEME FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

“ Whatever plan shall be adopted for establishing a proper police in Calcutta, may be carried into execution by a constitutional body, consisting of the Governor-General, the Supreme Council of the Indies, and a certain limited number of persons, properly qualified, and elected by the free and copy-holders of Calcutta, to represent them for these special purposes in general assembly. These three, estates should be invested with legislative powers, sufficient for enacting laws ; for resuming, selling, throwing down, re-building, repairing, lengthening, widening, cleansing, draining, and doing everything consistent with justice to individuals, that may be necessary for building houses, making streets, squares, tanks, drains, and establishing a regular police within the city and precincts of

* Mackintosh might have saved himself all this description, and have said that it was a native town. Nothing that we laid out or built was

Calcutta ; and also assessing and levying taxes, duties, and imposts on the inhabitants thereof, for these purposes.

THE FUTURE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

“ In the choice of the object in question, strict regard should be had to situation, water-communication, elevation, and air. Upon the banks of the Hooghly, from Kedgerree to Cossim-Bazar, there is not so eligible a spot as that pitched upon by the representatives of the late French East India Company at Chandernagore. The elevation of that town is such, that all the rain which falls in and around it will nearly convey itself, at all seasons of the year and tides, without obstruction into the river. Its situation is even, its air clear, dry, and salubrious. Its soil contains such a large proportion of sand as to render it fertile by instantly absorbing the rain. The river Hooghly is navigable to Chandernagore by a third-rate man-of-war * * but it is not navigable for a vessel of any considerable size half a league higher up ; a circumstance, by the way, which may give rise to an idea of facilitating the communication between Calcutta and Chandernagore, by a *stone or wooden bridge (!)* over the river below Chinsurah.* Various advantages in point of security, revenue, and expediency, might arise from this communication, in which a draw-bridge should be made over one of the arches at each side, for the passage of large or masted vessels, as well as for occasional defence.”

Grandpère, who was here in 1790, gives a frightful account of the drainage and conservancy of the town. **The**

* This idea has been more than carried out by the erection of Sir Bradford Leslie's magnificent cantilever structure known as the Jubilee Bridge.

only drains were "open canals," into which dead carcasses and every kind of abomination were thrown, and left to putrify, and the only scavengers were the jackals and birds of prey. The plague of flies was insupportable; and, as for the mosquitoes, he says, "they beset one so obstinately, are so easily provoked, and so extremely insatiable, that too many precautions cannot be taken against them. To be secure from their attacks, it is the custom to wear within doors, if one stays any time, whether for meals or any other purpose, pasteboard about the legs."

Probably these descriptions refer mainly to the "Black Town," (as it is sometimes called) or the Northern Division, which is chiefly inhabited by natives,—and the writers may not have seen so much of the Southern Division, as did Viscount Valentia, who during his visit here in 1803, was *fêted* by the Magnates of the land as a nobleman should be. We may presume also that considerable improvements had taken place in ten years. He says:

"The town of Calcutta is at present well worthy of being the seat of our Indian Government, both from its size, and from the magnificent buildings which decorate the part of it inhabited by Europeans. The citadel of Fort William is a very fine work, but greatly too large for defence. The Esplanade leaves a grand opening, on the edge of which is placed the new Government House, erected by Lord Wellesley, a noble structure, although not without faults in the architecture, and, upon the whole, not unworthy of its destination. * * On a line with this edifice is a range of excellent houses, adorned and ornamented with verandahs.

“Chowringhee, an entire village of palaces, runs for a considerable length at right-angles with it, and altogether forms the finest view I ever beheld in any city.”

This is saying a good deal for a perfectly flat plain, but it may be said with truth, that no one can look south from the upper verandah of the High Court or from Government House without being charmed with the prospect.

“The Black Town,” continues our Author, “is as complete a contrast to this as can well be conceived. Its streets are narrow and dirty; the houses, of two stories, occasionally brick, but generally mud, and thatched, perfectly resembling the cabins of the poorest class in Ireland.”*

This portion of the town has been greatly improved of late years. Thanks to the efforts of the Corporation, but there are still much to be done before it can be said that all the benefits of western civilization have been introduced into our fair city.

* His Lordship took a very superficial view of the Black Town, and knew very little of the rich Bengali's mode of lodging himself. This worthy did not care for what we consider the advantages of open frontage. He was not anxious to erect his mansion in a wide street or open compound, where his women would not be secluded, where the dacoits would find him out, and where his employer would remark, “You must be growing rich. Your mansion is twice as fine as mine!” He, therefore, always faced his property with mean huts occupied by artizans who paid remarkably well; and you can still only approach his double quadrangle by a lane almost as narrow and tortuous as a rabbit burrow, but which is cool, damp, shaded in the hottest weather, and which could be strongly barricaded at the

CALCUTTA IN THE OLDEN TIME.

ITS LOCALITIES.

THE period in the history of Calcutta of which we write is one but little beyond the memory of living men. We have described its appearance a hundred and fifty years ago, just struggling, as it were, into being. We have passed the great crisis in its history, from which date, it may be said, our Indian Empire commenced, and our object now is mainly to describe such localities as serve to connect the past with the present. For the details of this, we are greatly indebted to the Rev. James Long's interesting contributions to the *Calcutta Review*.

Garden Reach commences at the southerly boundary of the port and extends north to Kidderpore. It appears to have been in its glory in 1780. Mrs. Fay, writing in that year says: "The banks of the river are studded with elegant mansions called garden houses. These houses are surrounded with groves and lawns, which descend to the waters' edge, and present a constant succession of whatever can delight the eye, or bespeak wealth and elegance in the owners." In 1857, the residence of the ex-King of Oudh was fixed at Garden Reach, in the beautiful house and grounds formerly occupied by Sir Lawrence Peel. Much of the adjoining property was

bought up by the King, and, as a consequence, this beautiful suburb became less popular as a residence for Europeans. Within the last twenty years, however, great changes have taken place in Garden Reach and Kidderpore. The opening of the Suez Canal necessitated the removal of the Head Quarters of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company to Bombay. Extensive Cotton and Jute Mills have taken the place of private residences. The Reach has become the centre of the foreign coolie emigration agencies. The death of Wajid Ally Shah, the last King of Oude, has been followed by the sale of his properties to a Syndicate, and their probable ultimate conversion into Mill sites, and the dispersion of his enormous establishments of followers, male and female, and the construction of the enormous Tidal Docks and their connected wharves and works has completely changed the aspect of Kidderpore and the upper end of Garden Reach.

*Kidderpore.**—Here, in 1780, Colonel Henry Watson established wet and dry docks, and a marine yard for repairing and equipping vessels of war and merchantmen. The next year he launched the *Nonsuch* frigate of 36 guns, and in 1788 the *Surprise* frigate of 36 guns. For eight years he devoted his time and fortune to this national undertaking, by which time he had sunk ten lakhs of Rupees in his enterprise, and was obliged to abandon it, his resources being exhausted. The docks afterwards fell into the hands of the two East Indian sons of Colonel Kyd, an enterprising European, the Chief Engineer on the E. I. Company's Military establishment. In 1818,

* The correct orthography is said to be Khetterpore.

they launched from the dock the *Hastings*, a 74-gun ship. Between 1781 and 1800, thirty-five vessels were launched; from 1781 to 1821, the total was 237, at a cost of more than two millions sterling. At Fort Gloucester, about 5 miles below, on the opposite side of the river, between 1811 and 1828, 27 vessels were built; and there was also a dock-yard at Titaghur, near Barrackpore, at which in 1801, a vessel of 1,445 tons, the *Countess of Sutherland*, was built. Kyd's dock-yard is now the Government dock-yard, but for many years, no vessels of any size have been built there.

In the east part of Kidderpore is the *Military Orphan School*, established in 1783, by Major Kirkpatrick. The fine Ball-room in this building calls to mind the state of society in former days, when European ladies were afraid to face the climate of India. In consequence, Kidderpore was a harbour of refuge, where men in want of wives made their selection, at balls given expressly for that purpose, travelling often a distance of 500 miles down the country to attain that object. But *tempora mutantur*.

North of Kidderpore, and separating it from the Maidan, flows *Tolly's Nullah*, or canal, excavated by Colonel Tolly in 1775, at his own expense. It was formerly known as the Gobindpore creek, and was, in fact, part of the old bed of the Ganges, which, washing the steps of the temple to Siva, several centuries old, which formerly stood to the south of the Presidency Jail, proceeded past Tollygunge and Kalighat. It now runs into the Circular Canal, which again communicates with the Hooghly, north of Chitpore, forming the great

inlet for country boats bringing produce from the Sunderbunds and the Eastern districts of Bengal.

A temple of *Kalighat* may probably have stood for centuries, when the Ganges itself, some miles wide, laved its walls, when human blood streamed on its altars, and when Thugs, before proceeding on their expeditions made their devours to Kali. But the existing structures are of very modern construction, having been erected by the Suburno Chowdry family of Barsea Behalla.

Crossing Tolly's Nullah by the Hastings Bridge, originally a fine suspension bridge erected by the subscriptions of the community to commemorate the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, but which collapsed suddenly in 1874, probably from the granulation of the iron resulting from continual vibration, and was replaced by a substantial girder bridge, we come to *Coolie Bazar*.* It is now the place where the Non-commissioned Officers connected with the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments chiefly reside, and where the Government Commissariat Godowns are situated. It was here that Nunda Kumar, Dewan to the Nawab of Moorshedabad, was executed, August 5th, 1775, the first Bráhman hanged by the English in India. The name of the place is now changed to *Hastings*.

Proceeding East, the Nullah is crossed by another bridge, called the Kidderpore Bridge, now crossed by the Calcutta Tramways. Still further East, is the Zeerut

* The numerous workmen and coolies employed in building the fort are said to have formed a regular colony to the South, and given rise to the name—Coolie Bazar.

Bridge, leading to *Belvedere*, once the favourite residence of Warren Hastings. The house was the property of Sir Charles Imhoff, son of the Baroness Imhoff, (subsequently Mrs. Hastings,) who occupied a house outside the grounds, still known as Hastings House. Mrs. Fay thus describes Belvedere in 1780 :—

“The house is a perfect *bijou* ; most superbly fitted up with all that unbounded affluence can display ; but still deficient in that simple elegance which the wealthy so seldom attain. The grounds are said to be very tastefully laid out.”

Belvedere was sold to Mr. Charles Prinsep, Advocate-General, who resided there many years, from whom it was purchased by Government ; it has since been greatly enlarged and improved, and is now the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

Returning to the Circular Road, leading from the Zeerut Bridge, we pass the old *Sudder Dewanny Adalat*, or Appeal Court, now used as the Military Hospital. It was originally built as a Hospital for the sick of the Regiment in the Fort, and most admirably planned for the purpose ; but as soon as it was completed, Lord

* A friend supplies the following note, “on good authority,” which gives a somewhat different account to the above :—

“Hastings lodged the Baron and Baroness Imhoff in a small dwelling, part of the walls of which still exist in Belvedere House. He lived near, and cultivated the intimacy. Hastings used to cross the plain in a palkee, and the nullah in a dinghee. Hastings never lived on the site of the present Belvedere. Where he did live in that neighbourhood is I think, a question which needs sifting.”

W. Bentinck "utilised" it as a Court. It has been restored to its proper use within the last few years.

The *General Hospital*, adjoining, was established in the year 1768. It was originally a garden-house, and was purchased by Government and converted into a hospital.

We enter Chowringhee Road from the South. This is the main road from Chitpore to Kalighat. The splendid maidan to the west was formerly a dense jungle. It was commenced to be cleared in 1757. The whole district to the east is of modern erection. Upjohn, in his Map issued in 1794, places only 24 houses in Chowringhee; and a lady still* living recollects when there were only two houses in Chowringhee—one Sir Elijah Impey's, the very building now occupied as Loretto House Convent. On the site of the adjoining church was a tank, called the *Gol Talao*; the surrounding quarter was Sir E. Impey's park, which was surrounded by a fine wall, and stretched from Chowringhee Road on the west to Park Street on the north, an avenue of trees leading from his house, through what is now Middleton Row into Park Street. The other house is the one adjoining the Imperial Museum, formerly occupied as St. Paul's School, now the Calcutta School of Art.

Park Street, (native name Badámtolla or Almond grove) so called, because it led to Sir E. Impey's park, is mentioned in Upjohn's Map (1794) by the name of "Burial-ground Road," as it was the route for burials from town to

* This was written in 1852. The lady alluded to is doubtless Mrs. Ellerton who died about 1857 at the age of upwards of 80, and whose recollections as to early times in Calcutta were remarkably clear.

the Circular Road burial-ground : hence it was dreaded as a residence.

In a house at the corner of Wood Street and Theatre Road, formerly occupied by the Eye Infirmary, lived *Colonel Stewart*, commonly known as Hindu Stewart, from his conformity to idolatrous customs. He was one of a class, now passed away, who looked with almost equal regard on the worship of Christ and Krishna. His tomb in the old Park Street burial-ground is worthy of the man whose ashes it covers, being constructed of elaborately carved black stone, which once formed part of a Hindu temple, the recesses on each side of the doorway being occupied by ancient sculptured figures of "Bhagiruth" and "Prithi Devi" the incarnation of the Ganges, and the goddess of the earth, fairies and sunyassies, while the head and bust of an elaborately decorated Hindu goddess crowns the whole.

At the corner of Park Street is the *Asiatic Society House*, built on a piece of ground granted by Government. The Society was founded in 1784. The house is the property of the Society.

The oldest road on the Maidan is the *Course*, so called as being a coss or two miles in length. It is described in 1768 as being "out of town in a sort of angle, made to take the air in," though an old song states that those who frequented it "swallowed ten mouthfuls of dust for one of fresh air." It is still one of the airiest and pleasantest drives in Calcutta, extending from the "Cocked Hat" on the north to the Kidderpore Bridge. The broad gravelled walk on the west side, called Secretary's

Walk, was constructed in 1820. On the right is the *Ellenborough Course*, a fine raised and turfed ride for horse exercise; and towards the South the *Race Course*, commenced in 1819.

The direct road from Park Street to Government House, known as the "Bentinck Road," is said to have been made to enable Dr. Simon Nicholson, who lived and died in the house now occupied by the United Service Club, to have ready access to Government House.

Dhurruntollah (properly *Dharmtala*) commences at the north-end of Chowringhee. It was formerly called *The Avenue*, as it led from the town to the Salt Water Lakes and the adjacent country. Last century it was a "well raised causeway, raised by deepening the ditch on either side," with wretched huts on the south side. It was shaded with trees on both sides. It derives its name from a great mosque, which formerly stood on the site of Cook's stables. Hence *Dharmtala*, or *Holy Street*. Dhurruntollah Bazar was established in 1794. It was formerly called Shakespeare's bazar, and it was one of the sites thought of for the present Town Hall.

Just north of Dhurruntollah, a creek formerly ran from Chandpal Ghat to Ballia Ghat near the Salt Lakes. The creek passed through Wellington Square and Creek Row, and was navigable for large boats. The native name of Creek Row, *Dinga Bhanga*, 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 commenced at Koilah Ghat, bounded the Burial Ground, on the south, was crossed by a bridge at the south-east of St. John's Church, where there was a redoubt when Calcutta was attacked. Its mouth may have extended from Chandpal to Koilah Ghat.

Cossitollah, or more correctly *Kasaitoli*, now Bentinck Street, leading from Chowringhee Road into old Calcutta, was named after the *Kasáie* or Butchers, who formerly occupied it as their quarter. It must, therefore, have been a hateful street for Hindus to pass through on their way from Chitpore to Kalighat. In 1757, Cossitollah was a mass of jungle, and even as late as 1780, it was almost impassable from mud in the rains. *Grant's Lane* is named after Mr. Charles Grant, father of Lord Glenelg, whose residence was on that spot. At that time, there were only two or three houses in the street.

Lal Bazar, in 1768, was said to be the best street in Calcutta. It then stretched from the north-east corner of the Lall Diggee square to Baitakkhana. The *Police Office* was the residence of John Palmer, one of the "Merchant princes" of Calcutta. His father was the Secretary to Warren Hastings. He was noted for his princely hospitality, and on one occasion entertained two Governor-Generals. On the opposite side of the street, stood the old Jail of Calcutta, and the house next to the Police Office, formerly the Sailors' Home, but now pulled down and replaced by the new Magistrate's Court, was the famous *Harmonicon Tavern*,

the handsomest house then in Calcutta. Mrs. Fay writes of it in 1780 :

“ I felt far more gratified some time ago when Mrs. Jackson procured me a ticket for the Harmonic, which was supported by a select number of gentlemen, who, each in alphabetical rotation, give a concert, ball and supper, during the cold season, I believe ônce a fortnight.”

There were many other hotels and houses of entertainment in the street, at one of which, “ the London,” entertainments were furnished at the *moderate price* of a gold mohur a head, exclusive of dessert and wines. At the coffee houses; a single dish of coffee cost one rupee.”

A little to the north is the *Tiretta Bazar*, established about 1788 by an Italian, of that name, (a native of Torino,) who was Register of Calcutta. It yielded a monthly rental of Rs. 3,000. It is now the property of the Maharajahs of Burdwan.

Opposite the site of the *Tiretta Bazar* stood the house of Charles Weston, who was born there in 1731. The house was surrounded by a large garden. This gentleman was the friend and associate of Mr. Holwell, and generously provided for the comfort of his latter days. He had acquired a large fortune, and gave away regularly Rs. 1,600 monthly in charity, and at his death left a sum of one lakh of Rupees, the interest of which is still distributed monthly by St. John's Vestry to the poor of Calcutta.

In 1770 we find advertised in “ Hickey's Gazette ” a

of Mr. Charles Weston's Garden. This was perhaps another garden.

The road from Lall Bazar to the Old Church, called *Mission Row*, was formerly named *the Rope Walk*, and was the scene of hard fighting at the time of the siege of Calcutta in 1757.

Tank Square (now called *Dalhousie Square*) was, last century, "in the middle of the city." It covers upwards of 25 acres of ground. "It was dug by order of Government, to provide the inhabitants of Calcutta with water, which is very sweet and pleasant. The number of springs which it contains makes the water in it almost on the same level. It is railed round, no one may wash in it." (*Starorinus*), Its first name was "The Green before the Fort." No doubt it was the place of recreation for the Company's factors, and in the middle of last century it was the scene of many a moonlight gambol of young people, and elderly ones too, who, rigged out in stockings of different colours, yellow coat, green waistcoat, &c., &c., amused themselves on the banks of the "fish pond in the park," (as it was then called) inhaling the evening breezes, and talking of the friends of whom they had heard nine months before. The tank was formerly more extensive, but was cleansed and embanked completely in Warren Hastings' time. It has always been esteemed the sweetest water in Calcutta, until the introduction of the municipal water supply, was the chief source of supply of drinking water to the European community.

Old Court House Street is so called from the Old Court

House, or Town Hall, which stood at the northern extremity of the street, at or near the site of St. Andrew's Church. It was erected about 1727, by Mr. Bouchier, a merchant, who was afterwards appointed Governor of Bombay. In 1734 he gave it to Government, on condition of their paying Rs. 4,000 annually to support a charity school. This money is still paid by Government to the Free School. In 1765, it was considerably enlarged by private subscriptions, in consideration of which Government agreed to give Rs. 800 monthly to the school. Over the Court House were two handsome assembly rooms, which were used for balls, meetings, &c. Daniels gives a drawing of the Court House, with elephants walking in Tank Square, for in the last century, elephants were permitted to perambulate the town.

Near the Old Court House, in the north-west corner of Lyon's Range, stood the *Theatre*, which, in the siege of 1757, was turned into a battery by the Moors, and annoyed the Fort very much. The Theatre was generally served by amateur performers, and was frequented by the authorities. A ballroom was attached.

Writers' Buildings, occupying the north side of Dalhousie Square, was appropriated for the residence of writers, or young civilians. The Buildings were rented by Government from the Barwell family. Mr. Barwell was Governor of Calcutta in 1750, and retired in 1780, on a fortune of eighty lakhs.*

* A handsome new frontage has been added to this range of buildings which, with the extensive new blocks erected in the Lyons Range accommodate all the offices of the Government.

The *College of Fort William*, on its establishment, in 1800, was located in the premises lately the Exchange, and in the range of buildings on the other side of Council House Street, formerly the *Hurkaru* office. The two buildings were connected by a gallery across the street.

To the west of Writer's Buildings, stood the first *Church of Calcutta*, called *St. John's* at the suggestion of the Freemasons,* who were liberal contributors to it. It was built in 1716, when "gold was plenty and labour cheap," chiefly by the pious contributions of sea-faring men. This church is said to have been perfect in composition; its steeple was very lofty and uncommonly magnificent. The Governor, every Sunday, *walked* to it in solemn procession, attended by all the servants of the Company and the Military off duty. The steeple fell in the earthquake of 1737, and the church itself was demolished in the siege of 1756-57.

In the north-west corner of Tank Square once stood the *Black-Hole*. Near its site stood an obelisk, 50 feet high, inscribed with the names of the victims who perished in the Black-Hole on the 20th June 1756. It was erected at the expense of Mr. Holwell, but was pulled down by order of the Marquis of Hastings in 1840, and its site is now occupied by the statue of the late Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

* We have accounts of a Freemasons' Lodge in Calcutta in 1784. In 1789, they gave at the Old Court House a ball and supper to the Members of the Company's service in Calcutta; and they seem to have had a local habitation and a name there from the days of Charnock. Their institution tended to mitigate the exclusiveness of European

The tablet on the obelisk bore the following inscription:—

To the Memorys of

Edward Eyre and William Bailie, Esqs. ; the Revd. Jervus Bellamy ;
Messrs. Jenks, Reevely, Law, Coates, Nahcourt, Jebb, Torriano,
E. Page, S. Page, Grub, Street, Harod, P. Johnstone, Ballard,
N. Drake, Carse, Knapton, Gosling, Dod, and Dalrymple ;
Captains Clayton, Buchanan, and Witherington ; Lieutenants
Bishop, Hays, Blagge, Simpson, and J. Bellamy ; Ensigns Paccard,
Scott, Hastings, C. Wedderburn, and Dymbleton ; Sea-captain ;
Hunt, Osburn, and Purnell ; Messrs. Carey, Leech, Steavenson,
Guy, Porter, Parker, Caulker, Bendal and Atkinson ;

Who, with sundry other inhabitants, Military and
Militia, to the number of 123 persons, were, by
the tyrannic violence of Suraj-ud-Dowlah,
Suba of Bengal,

Suffocated in the Black Hole Prison of Fort William,
on the night of the 20th day of June 1756,
and promiscuously thrown the suc-
ceeding morning into the Ditch
of the ravelin of this place.

This monument is erected by their surviving fellow
sufferer,

J. Z. Holwell.

This horrid act of violence was as amply as deservedly
revenged on Suraj-ud-Dowlah, by his Majesty's
arms, under the conduct of Vice-Admiral
Watson and Colonel Clive, Anno 1757.

The east gate of the present Custom House represents the main gate of the old Fort ; you drove straight to it from Lall Bazar by the north of Dalhousie Square, having the garden on your left, and Writers' Buildings on your right. The monument stood in the middle of the road opposite to the Fort Gate. The monument occupied the burial place of the 123 dead, which the inscription said were promiscuously thrown into the ditch of the

ravelin of this place. The nearest approach to the site of the Black-Hole is the northern end of the eastern verandah of the Post Office. Here the outer wall, of enormous strength, of the old Fort was standing in 1856.

The following extracts from a series of papers published in the "Englishman" Newspaper on the Tragedy of the Black-Hole, and particularly describing its site and surroundings, will be read with interest. They are from the pen of Dr. Busteed, late master of the Calcutta Mint.

"What the inner construction of the Fort was, may be guessed at by any one entering a gate to the north of the Post Office and walking down, after a turn to his left, towards the river ; on his right he will see what at first glance seems to be a double row of arches supported on short powerful and shapely columns, and facing him a portion of a broken wall, on which, and apparently on some of the arches, stand, a house, now, I believe, occupied by the Post Master.

"Until lately, the jutting out wall showed its rugged fracture, but recently this end has been squared off with new bricks, and it as well, as the little columns and arches near have been plastered over, thus concealing the small, neat, original brick-work.

"The wall is what remains of the southern curtain of the Fort ; it is about nine feet thick. The arches and columns constitute the 'piazza' of the old descriptions. They are still in perfect preservation ; the arches are about ten feet wide, the columns about four feet in diameter. There are about a dozen of the arches remaining.

“ When one enters the cloister-like area, it may be seen that the inner arches have been filled up, otherwise one could see through them into what was the interior of the Fort, *i.e.*, the court-yard and parade.

“ The piazza as now seen on the south side is about twenty feet wide, and went in all probability round the Fort, as did a range of buildings used as godowns or warehouses, lying between the piazza and the outer wall, *i.e.*, having very little air and light admitted into them through the piazza which looked into the central open space of the Fort. The depth of the warehouses, *i.e.*, from the curtain wall behind them to the piazza was about fourteen feet, and those that adjoined the eastern wall were used as barracks.

“ ‘ On each side of the eastern gate’ says Orme, ‘extended a range of chambers adjoining to the curtain, and before the chambers a verandah or open gallery ; it was of arched masonry and intended to shelter the soldiers from the sun and rain, but, being low, almost totally obstructed the chambers behind them, from the light and air.’ These were the barracks which according to Holwell ‘were open to the west by arches, and a small parapet wall corresponding to the arches of the verandah without.’

“ If this was the accommodation provided for the good, well-behaved soldiers in those days, how did the troublesome refractory ones fare ? The Black-Hole prison was at the south end of those barracks, *i. e.*, it was cut off from them by a wall containing a door opening inwards, and was provided with two small barred windows.

made by bricking up a portion of two of the series of arches which the Black Hole had in common with the rest of the barracks. At the end of it was the east end of the southern wall; at the back was the dead eastern wall; in front the all but occluded arches (barred), on the north the interposed partition wall containing the door, through which the unfortunate soldier was run in, to be placed in the stocks, when maddened perhaps to insubordination by the heat, the darkness and the mosquitoes, his constant companions in the barracks proper." * * * * *

“A very good idea of the Black Hole may be derived from a visit to an existing apartment in the ruins of the old fort, into the formation of which the remnant of the outer southern wall enters. This room is quite open on one side (the eastern) and quite closed on two, while in front of it is the western end of the remaining piazza. In width, that is, from the curtain to the pillar and arch, it shows the corresponding measurement of the Black Hole. In fact, if the open side were provided with a wall containing a door, and if the two arches in front (or rather the arch and a half which would be comprised in eighteen feet), were partly bricked up and furnished with barred openings, there would be as accurate a model as one could have of the Black Hole, bearing in mind that the actual prison adjoined the other (eastern) end of the southern curtain. The room in question is now occupied by an official, said to be the Jemadar of the Post Office Syces.” * *

“What remains of the old fort must have witnessed

very near to the last scene of all, and is therefore intimately associated with the memory of Holwell and his brave companions in devotion and adversity. The present generation in Calcutta signalizes its appreciation of all this by converting part of the stage of so much that is historical into outhouses for the post office carts, syces and their indefinable litter, and by putting up latrines on it.

“Our predecessors neglected the memory of the defenders of Calcutta ; we—dishonor it.” * * * * *

“It is unlikely that anything more than a languid, spasmodic curiosity could now be aroused about those old remains of a by-gone age, except in the minds of a few antiquarians. Were it otherwise, a vigorous effort of respectful representation to Government might perhaps get them saved from desecration and preserved to the public, before they are either pulled down or made to disappear by being drawn into the construction of modern buildings. The piazza might be cleared out, and purified and opened up, so as to show its just construction and proportion, and its interior be suitably occupied. A facsimile of the tablet of Holwell’s monument containing his own inscription and the names, &c., might be assigned a niche in it. This is but a crude suggestion ; I have no doubt that, if the occasion were to be brought about, others more practicable and appropriate would be forthcoming from competent sources.

“Apart from the respect paid to the memory of the dead, and apart from the desire to take away a great reproach

it would render available to the public and to strangers, what is, incomparably, the most interesting Historical Monument in India in connexion with the British.”

The Old Fort and Warehouses adjoining, occupied the site on which now stands the Custom House and new Post Office. A portion of it was pulled down in 1819, to make way for the Custom House, and the remainder was removed in 1856 to make way for the new General Post Office. The masonry was of such strength that pick-axe and crow-bar were of no avail, and blasting by gunpowder had to be resorted to. A section of the old wall is still visible. It is enormously thick and strong. The old builders of India, like the Romans, preferred tiles to bricks for walls.

The walls of the old Fort extended to the site of the Port Commissioner's Office on the Strand, in digging the foundations for which, walls of great strength were disclosed. Similar disclosures were made in digging the foundations for the new East Indian Railway offices at the corner of Fairlie Place.

The new *St. John's Church* was opened with great ceremony on Easter Sunday in 1787. The Governor and principal inhabitants *walked* in solemn procession from the Old Court House to the church. At the consecration they contributed Rs. 3,943 towards the establishment of a Free School.

West of St. John's, in the premises now occupied by the Stamp and Stationery Office,* was formerly the *Old*

* Where Ahmuty & Co. now are. Moran & Co. formerly had their office on this site as well, and advertised their Indigo sales to be

Mint, in which the Company coined its Rupees from 1791 to 1832. Previous to 1791, the coinage was executed by contract. The first money was coined in Calcutta in 1762, the rupees bearing King William's (IV) head and an English Inscription.

Opinions differ as to the precise locality of *Old Government House*. In Upjohn's map 1792-93, the Government House and Council-House occupy the spot on which the present Government House stands. Before that it was probably where the Treasury Buildings now stand. Mrs. Hastings is said to have lived in Hastings' Street, in the house now occupied by Messrs. Burn & Co.

In *Old Post Office Street*, was the Post Office, in a house nearly opposite to the High Court.

The *Town Hall* occupies the site of a house in which Mr. Justice Hyde lived, and for which he paid Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

The *Supreme Court* was established in 1774; its sittings were first held in the Old Court House, which was pulled down in 1792. It was then removed to its present situation on the Esplanade Row, west.

The *Esplanade* formed a favourite promenade "of elegant walking parties" on moonlight evenings. The five principal streets of Calcutta abutted on it. To the south was the *Maidan*, then covered with jungle, while "the course" led the ladies down to see an occasional launch at Watson's works at Kidderpore.

The *Respondentia Walk* extended a little below Baboo's Ghaut. It was the resort of those fond of moonlight

rambles, and of children, with their train of servants. Its position was no doubt indicated by the row of fine trees which stood south of Baboo's Ghaut, but most of which were destroyed in the Cyclone of 1864.

The *Strand Road* was formerly a low, sedgy bank, and the river near it was shallow, the deep channel being on the Howrah side; but owing to the formation of the Sumatra sand (so called from a ship of that name sunk there) the deep channel was thrown to the Calcutta side. The Strand Road was formed in 1823, from the funds of the Lottery Committee.

Baboo's Ghât was named from Raj Chandra Mir, who built it.

Close adjoining is *Chandpal Ghât*. "This is the post where India welcomes and bids adieu to her rulers. It is here that the Governors-General, the Commanders-in-Chief, the Judges of the High Court, the Bishops, and all who are entitled to the honors of a salute from the ramparts of Fort William, first set foot in the Metropolis. To enumerate all who have landed at these stairs would be to recount the most distinguished men of the last seventy years. It is not noticed in the Map of 1756;—but we know that it was in existence in 1774, when Francis and his companions landed here, having had their sweet tempers soured by a five days' voyage from Kedgerree. It was here that the author of "Junius" counted one by one the guns which boomed from the Fort, and found to his mortification that they did not exceed seventeen, when he had expected nineteen. This circumstance appears to have laid the foundation for the implacable hatred, which he manifested towards

Hastings, and which for six years exposed the administration of the country to contempt. Is it unreasonable to suppose that if his self-esteem had been gratified by two additional charges of powder, the unseemly and dangerous opposition, which brought the empire to the brink of ruin, might have been avoided, and that even the solemn trial at Westminster Hall, so memorable for the rank of the victim, and for the splendid genius of his accusers, would never have taken place? Upon what trifles do the most momentous affairs of mankind appear to hang! And it was at this Chandpal Ghât that the first Judges of the late Supreme Court, who came out to redress the wrongs of India, but created infinitely more mischief than they remedied, first set foot in India. It was here that the Chief Justice, as he contemplated the bare legs and feet of the multitude who crowded to witness their advent, exclaimed to his colleague, 'See, brother, the wretched victims of tyranny. The Crown Court was not surely established before it was needed. I trust it will not have been in operation six months before we shall see all these poor creatures comfortably clothed in shoes and stockings.'**

The old Ghât has been recently removed to make way for the new embankment and the Port Commissioner's railway. A landing stage has been erected a few yards further north, but arriving and departing Viceroys no longer land here but come by railway from Bombay, and enter Calcutta by the Hooghly Bridge.

* From "Notes on the left bank of the Hooghly," in Calcutta

Proceeding north, we come to *Colvin's Ghât* formerly called the *Cutchá Goodee* ghât, or the place for collecting native boats. They were hauled upon the banks of the narrow creek before alluded to which ran through the town from this point to the Salt Water Lakes. It was on the banks of this creek, on the spot now occupied by the Bengal Secretariat, that the southern battery was thrown up in 1756.

In the immediate vicinity is the *Police Ghât*, and there, in ancient times, before the capture of Calcutta, stood the house and grounds of the President. The garden appears to have extended from the river to Tank Square, then the great resort of the community for recreation. After the capture of Calcutta, old Government House was turned into a "Bankshall" or Marine yard, and at the ghât in front of it, a dock-yard was constructed in 1790 for the repairs of pilot vessels, which was disused and filled up in 1808.

The next ghât was the *Old Fort Ghât*, and just above stands the *Bonded Warehouse*, on the site of which stood the noble mansion of Mr. Cruttenden, subsequently the Governor of Calcutta, which was burnt down on the second night of the siege in 1756.

Immediately above it is Clive Street Ghât, which was known at the close of the last century as Blyth's Ghât, when that gentleman's large ship-building establishment was in its vigor.

Clive Street was, as now, the grand centre of business. Near where the Oriental Bank is now, was the residence

Proceeding north, past the Mint, we pass many Ghâts of little or no note until we arrive at the Baug Bazar Ghât, which formerly bore the name of Roghoo Mitter's Ghât after the son of Govindram Mitter, the Black or Deputy Zemindar, one of the most wealthy and influential natives of Calcutta, one hundred and forty years ago.

Further north commences the *Chitpore Road*,—a road which remains materially unaltered after the lapse of more than a century.* It received its name from the goddess *Chiteswari* who had a splendid temple here, erected by Govindram Mitter, where human sacrifices were formerly offered. The lofty dome of this temple fell with a crash, some sixty years ago, and it is now in ruins. Chitpore Road forms a continuation of the Dum-Dum Road, and was the old line of communication between Murshidabad and Kalighat.

At this point the *Circular Canal* falls into the Hooghly. A large new lock and tidal basin has been constructed at the mouth of the Canal. The Canal is crossed by a girder bridge and a lifting bridge at the entrance, and a little beyond is the village of *Chitpore*, which appears from an ancient Bengallee poem, to have been in existence 300 years ago. Here was the residence of the Chitpore Nawab.

East of the Circular Road, is *Halsi Baghan*, formerly the garden-house of Omichand, [Amin Chand] “the Rothschild of his day,”—the great millionaire who, by

* The introduction of the Tramway into Chitpore Road, and the consequent increase of traffic, has rendered the widening of the street

his influence, could sway the court of Murshidabad. During forty years he was the chief contractor for providing the Company's investments, and realised more than a crore of rupees. He lived in this place with more than regal magnificence, and most of the best houses of Calcutta belonged to him. Omichand stipulated with the English for a reward of thirty lakhs for betraying Siraj-ud-Dowlah, but on finding that he was deceived by a fictitious treaty, he lost his reason.

It was at this garden-house that Meer Madan, Siraj-ud-Dowlah's general, took up his head-quarters the day after Calcutta was captured, and it was hither that Mr. Holwell and two other European gentlemen were conveyed, with a burning fever in their veins, and thrust into a tent four feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high, where they remained during the night exposed to the rain, which fell in torrents, with only one-half their bodies protected by the canvas. But they had passed the previous night in the Black Hole, and the tent was paradise.

Baitakkhanna Street, [Baithak-Khanah] leading from Lall and Bow-Bazars to the Circular Road, received its name from the famous old tree which stood there and formed a "Baitakkhanna," or resting place for the merchants who traded to Calcutta, and whose caravans rested under its shade. "Here the merchants met to depart in bodies from Calcutta, to protect each other from robbers in the neighbouring jungle, and here they dispersed when they arrived at Calcutta with merchandise for the factory." Job Charnock is said to have

the pleasure he found in sitting and smoking under the shade of a large tree. This tree is probably the Baitak-khanna tree which was standing in 1780. We read in Hickey's Gazette of "a Garden-house situate at Bread and Cheese Bungalo, opposite the great tree, and forms the angle of the two roads." In the same year Mr. Henry Cowen set up a school at the "Bread and Cheese Bungalo or Boytacannah."

Sealdah is described in 1757 as a "narrow causeway, several feet above the level of the country, leading from the east." It was the scene of hard fighting in that year.

East of the Circular Road are the *Salt Water Lakes*,—a great tract of low country, regularly overflowed by the tide. They were formerly much nearer Calcutta than at present, that is to say, reclamation and natural silting are constantly diminishing their extent.

The following stray notes respecting the streets of Calcutta about the year 1780, will conclude this chapter.

The space between Middleton Street, Theatre Road, and up to the Lower Circular Road, was called *Dihe Birjee*, from which the Birjee Tank, south of the Cathedral, got its name. *Loudon Street* recalls the name of the Countess of Moira and Loudon, in whose time it was built. *Russell Street* after Sir H. Russell, Chief Justice, who built the first house there (now occupied as a boarding establishment). *Free School Street* did not then exist. It was a jungle of Bamboos, which people were afraid to pass at night. The old name of *Sudder Street* was

Tank. There was a street called Ahmud Jemadar's Street, where now Royd Street and Elliot Road are. Many of the lanes about Cossitollah (now Bentinck Street) and Dalhousie Square, had the same names as at the present day, as Grant's, Weston's, Zig-zag, Imambari, Sooterkin's, Chandney Choke, Cooper's, Mangoe, Dacre's, Crooked, Fancy, and Larkin's Lanes; also Raneemoody Gully (now British Indian Street, in compliment to the British Indian Association, which has its offices there). A street rejoicing in the name of Corkscrew Lane, was situated north of Government House. It led from Merler Place to Fancy Lane. Along the Strand, where now the Bank of Bengal stands, was a road called King's Bench Walk, which led to Hastings' Street.

Many of the streets in the native quarters are called after things which were sold on the site of the existing streets; as *Suriparah* (the place of the wine sellers), *Harikatta* (bone cutters'), *Kolutola* (the place of oil men), *Chuttarparah* (the place of carpenters), *Chunam Gully* (Lime lane) *Molunga* (salt), *Aheeritola* (cowherd's quarter) *Kumartoli* (potters' quarters). In many others, the names of old native proprietors are re-called.

But it is remarkable that there is not a single street which perpetuates the name of the founder of Calcutta, Job Charnock.

(No. 111) Charnock Place

CALCUTTA IN THE PRESENT DAY.

CALCUTTA, the chief city of Bengal, the seat of the Supreme Government, and the Metropolis of India, stands in Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$ N., and Long. $88^{\circ} 23'$ E. It is situated about 100 miles from the sea on the left bank of the western branch of the Ganges, called by Europeans the *Hooghly* by natives *Bhagiratti*, and the true Ganges, and considered by them as a holy stream. The width of the Hooghly at Armenian Ghat is about 600 yards, but at other parts it widens to nearly a mile. Calcutta occupies a space along the bank of the river of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, estimated from Chitpore on the north, to Kidderpore on the south, and with an average width of a mile and a half from east to west, that is, from the river bank to the Circular Road, which forms the eastern boundary. Beyond which to the east and south-east are the suburbs of *Narkuldangha*, *Simlah*, *Sealdah*, *Entally*, *Ballygunge*, *Bhowanipore*, *Alipore* and *Kidderpore*. The area of Calcutta is about seven square miles. The length of roads in the town is about 120 miles.

The ground on which Calcutta is built is a part of the alluvial deposits of the Gangetic delta, and is elevated not more than 16 or 18 feet above the mean sea level. The main stream of the Ganges has long since deserted this part of its delta, and now reaches the sea through the *Hurringotta* and the *Megna*, far to the eastward. But, according to native tradition, the *Hooghly*, or (under its native name) the *Bhagiratti*, was once the sacred stream, and an old temple which, till a few years ago,

stood near the tank to the south of the Jail, and was believed to be 600 years old, is said to have been built on the bank of the Ganges, which at that time followed the line of Tolly's Nullah past Kalighat.

Excavations that have been made for tanks, foundations, &c., shew that to a depth of about 40 feet the surface formation is an alternation of sand and clay beds. A band of vegetable matter, which appears to indicate an old land surface, is met with at about 20 feet, (and therefore below the actual level of the sea), and from this down to 30 feet the stumps of *Soondri* trees, with their roots attached in the position of their growth, are frequently found; all of which indicate that the site of Calcutta was once occupied by marshy islands, flooded by the tides, and in the condition of the outer Sunderbuns of the present day; and that, since that time, the old land surface has sunk some 18 or 20 feet, and has been afterwards covered and raised by silt gradually deposited from the river waters.

At a depth of about 40 feet a bed of semi-fluid quicksand is met with; the existence of which renders it difficult to erect heavy and massive piles of building in Calcutta, and to preserve them vertical and without cracking. Indeed, many of the large buildings have suffered more or less by unequal sinking; especially the High Court building, and that of the Museum in Chowringhee.

The general slope of the ground surface is very small, and, as is usually the case in river deltas, it is away from the river bank. The natural drainage of the land

Hooghly; and the admirable system of artificial drainage designed by Mr. W. Clark follows the same direction.

Being situated almost at the limits of the torrid zone, and within a degree of the tropic of cancer, the climate of the place is less uniform than that of Madras and other places nearer the equator. At the same time, owing to its maritime position, Calcutta is far from presenting those strong contrasts of season that are felt by residents of the N.-W. Provinces, and generally in the interior. Three seasons may be distinguished, namely,—the hot season, lasting from the middle of March to the setting in of the rains in June; the rains, which usually set in about the middle of June and last till the end of September, or, in favorable years, to the middle or latter part of October, and the cold season from November to the early part of March. The average temperature of the whole year is $79\cdot4^{\circ}$, that of the hot weather months $84\cdot5^{\circ}$ (of May 86°); that of the rains $83\cdot3^{\circ}$, and that of the cold weather $71\cdot5^{\circ}$. A temperature of 106° in the shade, has been recorded twice in the last twenty years, namely, in May 1867 and 1873, while in January 1874, a thermometer exposed under a thatched shade registered as low as $51\cdot4$. In the hot weather, when the wind is chiefly from the west and south-west, and sometimes heated to a temperature of 100° and upwards, Calcutta enjoys an advantage over stations more in the interior, in the sea breeze, which, as a rule, sets in late in the afternoon and blows for some hours after sunset. The intensity of the heat at this season is also mitigated by the occasional occurrence of a north-wester storm which

as its name imports, comes up from the west or north-west more frequently than from any other direction, and is preceded by violent gusts of wind and clouds of dust, blowing outwards in advance of the storm. The lightning in these storms is sometimes very vivid, and a season rarely passes in which several houses are not struck by the electric discharge. Most of the larger houses and public buildings are furnished with lightning rods, conductors of improved construction which tend to minimise existing dangers.

The average annual rainfall of Calcutta is 60 inches.* The greater part of this falls between June and October, during which time the temperature varies not more than about 8° during the twenty-four hours; the air is very damp, and rain is heavy and frequent, but not continuous. Clothes and books become mouldy if not frequently opened out and aired; and the heat, though less intense than in April and May, is more oppressive, producing a feeling of lassitude, which is very inimical to mental and bodily activity. To Europeans, the latter part of the rains is the most unhealthy season of the year. It is at the beginning and close of the rainy season, namely, in May and June, and again in October and the early part of November, that Calcutta is most frequently visited by cyclones. These destructive storms always originate over the Bay of Bengal, sometimes as far down as the Nicobars and Andaman Islands; and after gathering strength for two or three days, with but little change of

* In 1871 the record shews 93·31 inches, while on the 11th May 1835 the fall was 12 inches in three hours. In 1837, the fall was only

place, they move forward in a direction between north and west, becoming fiercer and more destructive as they advance. The nature of these storms is now well understood. The winds blow spirally round and into a central region (the eye of the storm) where a perfect calm prevails, surrounded by winds of the greatest violence. When the centre of such a storm passes over any place the wind blows steadily from the same quarter (in Calcutta from the East or E. N. E.,) with increasing violence, until the central calm reaches it. There is then a complete calm, which lasts from a few minutes to an hour or more; and this is followed by a sudden renewal of the storm, with its maximum violence, from the opposite quarter* of the compass. Calcutta has not been traversed by the *centre* of one of those storms since the 3rd June 1842;* but the storms of the 5th October 1864 and 31st October 1867, when the centre passed a few miles to the west of the city, were not less destructive, the whole shipping of the river being carried away from its moorings, and a great part wrecked and stranded. Since their occurrence, a system of storm signals has been established for the information of the shipping, and whenever the weather appears threatening these are exhibited, both in Calcutta, and at two or three stations on the river below.

The conventional divisions of the city are two—*Northern* and *Southern*—Bow Bazar Street, continued in a line from the Circular Road to the river, forming the boundary. The Northern portion, with the exception of

* Described by the late Mr. H. Piddington in his Seventh Memoir on the Law of Storms. London, 1842.

the business portion to the north-west of Dalhousie Square, is almost exclusively occupied by natives. The streets, like those of most oriental towns, are narrow, and in some parts, the houses are lofty. A large portion of the northern area is occupied by bustees or native villages, covered with mud or straw huts, placed on the bare damp ground crammed together without ventilation or drainage, often grouped round a tank or pond which receives all the filth, and is at the same time used for washing if not for cooking purposes. The houses of the better classes are brick-built, from two to three stories high, and flat roofed. Those of the wealthier Baboos are usually built in the form of a hollow square, (many of the larger ones consist of a double quadrangle) which, on the occasion of Hindu festivals, is covered in and lighted up. On the northern side is the Thakoor-ghur where the presiding deity is placed. The upper floor contains the living apartments, with verandahs, always inwards. Many of older houses have also wooden verandahs or balconies facing the street. There are a few really fine mansions belonging to wealthy native gentlemen, but as a rule the native architecture presents a mean and dilapidated appearance.

The principal streets and squares in the Northern Division (running north and south) are the *Strand Road*, *Chitpore Road*, *College Street*, with its fine square and tank, round which are grouped the principal Educational Institutions of the City; *Cornwallis Street*, also with a fine square and tank, one side of which is occupied by the General Assembly's Institution; and *Amherst Street*, the

House, &c. Running east and west are *Baitakkhannah*; *Colootollah*, with its new westerly continuation, called *Canning Street*; *Machooa Bazar*, a fine though narrow street, continued to the east towards the Gas Works, and extended to the river under the name of *Cotton Street*, the abode of native merchants from western India; *Beadon Street*, leading from Nimtollah Street to the Circular Road, with a fine square about its centre; and also *Grey Street*, a continuation of *Sobha Bazar Street*—one of the oldest streets in Calcutta,—extending to the Circular Road.

The principal *Bazars* in the Northern Division are the *Radha Bazar*, the Old and New *China Bazar*, and the *Burra Bazar*. In the two former, liquors, oilman's stores, furniture, clothing, and an immense variety of other goods may be obtained at moderate prices, provided the purchaser has all his wits about him, and remembers that there is always what is called an "asking price," which is generally from one to two-thirds in excess of the price that will be taken.

In the *Burra Bazar* will be found, piece goods, Cashmere shawls, jewellery, precious stones, and hardware of every description, drugs and medicines, both indigenous and imported. The visitor will hardly know whether to wonder most at the large stocks of goods which he may inspect, or at the wonderful dens in which they are stowed away.

The business part of the city, that is to say, the European portion of it, it may be said, is centred in Clive Street, Hare Street, Hastings Street, Clive Row, The Exchange, The Bank, &c.

Square. Speaking generally, the west portion is chiefly occupied by the merchants, and the south-east by tradesmen. The principal shops—and there are some very fine ones—are to be found in Dalhousie Square, in Old Court House Street, and in Government Place.

The Southern Division—between Bow Bazar and Dhurumtollah—bounded on the west by Bentinck Street, is a district inhabited chiefly by East Indians, Portuguese, and Europeans of the lowest class, together with a considerable number of natives, which presents features as unpleasant as any part of Calcutta. Full of tortuous and narrow lanes, badly drained, and reeking with foul odours, thickly populated, and miserably housed, nothing but grinding poverty could induce Christian men to take up their abode in such a locality. In this district, on the north side of Dhurumtollah, is the Bazar called "*Chandney Chouk*," a labyrinth of filthy passages, lined with shops, in which may be found a wonderful collection of sundries, from a door nail to a silk dress. *The New Market.*—Very similar shops and stalls may now be found, though under more advantageous and comfortable conditions, in the Municipal Market in Lindsay Street, off Chowringhee; full particulars of which will be found under the Chapter on Public Buildings.

South of Dhurumtollah commencing at Bentinck Street runs the noble *Chowringhee Road*, nearly two miles long and eighty feet broad. The eastern side is lined by handsome houses, each standing in its own compound or garden, and facing the fine *Maidan* which lies between

with spacious verandahs to the south, that being the quarter from which, in the hot weather, the cool evening breeze blows. Most of the houses are three stories high, and the rooms are spacious and lofty. All the out-offices are detached from the house.

Parallel with Chowringhee Road runs *Wellesley Street*, which is continued in almost a straight line—a fine broad street—through *Wellesley Square*, the north side of which is occupied by the *Madrissa*, and *Wellington Square* which contains the Great Reservoir and the Pumping Station of the New Water Works, until it reaches the Circular Road at the extreme north of the Town. To the east of Wellesley Street, and bounded on the north by Dhurumtollah, on the south by Collinga, and on the east by the Circular Road, is the district called *Tottollah*, chiefly occupied by Mahomedan khalassies and lascars. *Park Street*, and the districts to the south of it, are almost entirely inhabited by Europeans, and contain some of the best residences in the city. Within the last twenty-five years this quarter has been considerably extended, a large number of new houses having been erected, and new streets and squares formed, on sites formerly occupied by native bustees. There are also some good houses in the Circular Road, which has been drained and greatly improved by the construction of foot-paths, and the planting of avenues of trees.

The great *Maidan*, or plain, presents a most refreshing appearance to the eye, the heavy night dews, even in the hot season, keeping the grass green. Most of the fine trees with which it was studded were blown down in the cyclone of 1864. A few years since it was

replace them, most of the maidan roads are now lined with trees, which, if spared by future storms, will give a new aspect of beauty to the scene. On the maidan are several fine tanks, from which the inhabitants formerly obtained their water supply.

The following streets are identified with eminent names :—

Amherst Street, is called after Lord Amherst, Governor-General in 1823.

Baretto's Lane, after Joseph Baretto, a charitable Portuguese merchant, who died in 1824, bequeathing the munificent sum of five lakhs of Rupees for the benefit of various religious and charitable institutions.

Camac Street, named after William Camac, a gentleman who owned a large number of houses in that locality in the last century.

Elliot Road, after John Elliot of the Bengal Civil Service, who, as President of the Boards of Police and Conservancy in Calcutta, "effected greater reforms in the city than any of his successors have done."

Esplanade Row, East, No. 9, now occupied by T. E. Thomson and Co., Limited, was once the Residence of Warren Hastings, and No. 4, the Residence attached to R. Scott Thomson and Co., Limited, was formerly used as a Council Chamber, and until recently, an autograph of Warren Hastings was to be seen scratched on a pane of glass of one of the rooms.

Hare Street, after David Hare, a philanthropic Scotch watchmaker, who spent his life in laboring for the

diffusion of high class education among the native community and to whose memory a fine statue was erected in the grounds of the Hare School.

Loudon Street, recalls the name of the Countess of Moira and Loudon, in whose time it was built.

Kyd Street, after Colonel Kyd, best known as a distinguished Botanist, who was mainly instrumental in establishing the Calcutta Botanical Gardens in 1787.

Rawdon Street, after Lady Hastings, who was also Countess of Rawdon.

Royd Street, after Sir John Royd, one of the Judges of the late Supreme Court, who died in 1817.

Russell Street, after Sir James Russell, Chief Justice, who built the first house there.

Bentinck Street, until recently known as "Cossitolah"—a name it has borne since its formation—is so called after Lord William Bentinck, who was Governor-General in 1828—35. The house now occupied by Messrs. Llewellyn & Co., was a Government House in the time of Earl Minto. The Arches and Pillars of the Throne Room, Council Chamber and Reception room are still standing as originally built; no alterations whatever having been made therein. The house proper, with out-offices, stables, &c., remain intact as they were in the year 1807.



*List of Governors-General of India, Governors and
Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, in
Chronological order.*

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.

The Right Hon'ble Warren Hastings	...	1774-85
Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	...	1785-86
Earl Cornwallis, K.G.	...	1786-93
Sir John Shore, Bart.	...	1793-98
Lieut.-General the Hon'ble Sir Alured Clark, K.C.B.	...	1798
The Marquis of Wellesley	...	1798-1805
The Marquis Cornwallis, K.G.	...	1805
Sir George Barlow, Bart., K.C.B.	...	1805
The Earl of Minto	...	1807-13
The Marquis of Hastings, G.C.B.	...	1813-23
Mr. John Adam	...	1823
The Earl of Amherst	...	1823-28
Mr. Butterworth Bayley	...	1828

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B.	...	1828-35
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	...	1833-35
The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.	...	1836-42
The Earl of Ellenborough	...	1842-44
Lord Hardinge, G.C.B.	...	1844-48
The Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.	...	1848-56
Earl Canning	...	1856

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Earl Canning, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.	...	...	1858-62
The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B.	...	...	1862
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.	...	...	1863
Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B.	...	...	1863-64
Sir John Lawrence, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.	...	...	1864-69
The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	...	...	1869
The Hon'ble Mr. John Strachey, K.C.S.I.			1872
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T.	...	...	1872
Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	...	...	1872-76
Lord Lytton, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.	...	...	1876-80
The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	...	...	1880-84
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.			1884-88
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.M.I.E.	...	...	1888

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Mr. William Hedges	...	...	1682
Mr. William Gyfford	...	...	1684
Sir Charles Eyre	...	...	1700
Sir Edward Littleton	...	...	1699
Mr. John Beard	...	...	1700
Mr. Anthony Weltden	...	...	1710
Mr. John Russell	...	...	1710
Mr. Robert Hedges	...	...	1713
Mr. Samuel Feake	...	...	1717
Mr. John Deane	...	...	1722
Mr. Henry Ffran Kland	...	...	1725
Mr. John Stackhouse	...	...	1738

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL—(*Contd.*)

Mr. Thomas Bradyll	...	...	1738
Mr. John Forester	...	...	1745
Mr. William Barwell	...	...	1748
Mr. Adam Dawson	...	...	1749
Mr. William Fytche	...	...	1752
Mr. Roger Drake	...	...	1752
Colonel Robert Clive	...	...	1758
Mr. J. Zephaniah Holwell	...	...	1760
Mr. Henry Vansittart	...	...	1760
Mr. John Spencer	...	...	1764
Lord Clive	...	...	1765
Mr. Harry Verelst	...	...	1767
Mr. John Cartier	...	...	1769
Mr. Warren Hastings	...	...	1772

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Sir Frederick J. Halliday	...	...	1854
Sir John P. Grant	...	...	1859
Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I.	...	...	1862
Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	...	...	1867
Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.	...	...	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	...	...	1874
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., C.I.E.			1877
The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	...	1882
*Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S., C.I.E.	...	...	1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	...	1887
Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.S.I.	...	...	1891

* Officiated during Sir A. R. Thompson's absence on leave.

THE SUBURBS.

The Suburbs of Calcutta environ the city on the north, east, and south sides of the Circular Road, the remaining boundary being formed by the River Hooghly. The Suburbs include the greater number of the *Punchannogram*, or the 55 villages purchased by the old East India Company in 1717, and are within the Magisterial and Revenue Jurisdictions of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. They comprise an area of 23 square miles.

At the extreme north is the village of *Cossipore* (Kasi-pur) where are the Government Gun Foundry, the Snider and Rifle Shell Factories—originally constructed by Col. Hutchinson, of the Engineers, after he had ransacked England and Europe for the best models. Now-a-days, however, but few guns are cast there; nevertheless a vast amount of useful and necessary work is carried on. Very many improvements ~~have~~ been introduced and the factory has thus become a great local assistance to Government, rendering it, in many respects, quite independent of Home indents. Here are also extensive Sugar Mills, and Jute Screw Houses. The Cossipore reach is one of the finest in the river, and is lined by a number of handsome villa residences, the property of the Seal family.

North of Cossipore, is "*The Seven Tanks*"—the well-known villa of the late Baboo Shama Churn Mullick. The house is a handsome and commodious structure, is

splendidly furnished in European style, and contains a valuable collection of paintings and statuary. It is surrounded by an artificial canal expanding into a splendid tank in front, and crossed at intervals by bridges. The grounds are beautifully laid out and form a very pleasant resort for a private pic-nic party, for which the courteous owner is always ready to grant a consent. Adjoining is a handsome villa belonging to the Seal family, and, at no great distance, the *Paikpara Rajbari*, the family house of the sons of the late Protap Chunder Singh, to whom also belongs *Belgatchea Villa*, once well-known to the inhabitants of Calcutta as the property of Dwarkanath Tagore, which contains many fine works of Art. The grounds are extensive and well laid out. There is also the residence of the late *Raja Buddynauth Rai*, where was formerly a fine Menagerie, all now in ruins.

To the south, is the village of *Chitpore* which appears to have been in existence 300 years ago. It was then written Chittrupoor, and was noted for the temple of Chittru, or Kalee, renowned for the number of human sacrifices formerly offered at her shrine. Here were the house and garden of the Chitpore Nawab, Mahomed Reza Khan, to whom the whole administration of Bengal was entrusted for several years after the Company had obtained the Dewanee.

Crossing Chitpore Bridge, and passing southwards through a district almost entirely inhabited by natives, we come to *Narkaldungah* where are the extensive works of the Oriental Gas Company.

Sealdah comes next, in which are the Termini of the Eastern Bengal, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern

Railways—the former a handsome and commodious structure. There are also several Jute Screws and the offices and depôts of the Labor Transport Company and other Emigration Agencies. The European population is very small. Here also is the Pauper Hospital,—now called the “Campbell Medical School.”

Proceeding south, is *Entally*, an extensive district intersected with numerous tortuous roads and lanes. It contains a large number of European residences, some of them fine buildings in extensive grounds. Here are the Municipal Foundry and Workshops, the Municipal Slaughter houses and the Pumping Station of the Drainage Works, where the whole sewage of the city is pumped into a high level sewer and conveyed to the Salt Water Lakes, where an open channel conveys it to within reach of tidal influence. The Municipal Railway runs by the side of the sewer and conveys several hundred tons of sweepings daily which are employed to raise a square mile of land which has been bunded off from the lakes for the purpose. South of Entally is the fine Volunteer Rifle Range, constructed in 1877.

Ballygunge.—Here there is a fine open maidan, adjoining which are the Barracks and Exercise Ground of the Governor-General's Body Guard. Around this maidan, and lining some of the adjoining roads, are many very fine European residences standing in extensive grounds, and presenting great attractions to those who are kept by business during the day in the hot and dusty town. But unfortunately a heavy penalty has often to be paid during the rains in the shape of fever, which is found to be exceedingly difficult to shake off.

Bhowanipore is a populous native place, inhabited chiefly by Hindu artizans in metals who work for the houses in town. The London Missionary Society's Institution is in Bhowanipore, and also the Lunatic Asylum. Bhowanipore is on the road to Kalighat, the great Hindu temple—great not from any structural beauty, but as the shrine at which all good Hindus worship when they leave their own "Thakoor Bari." There is a constant stream of traffic to and fro. Kalighat is thickly populated; the principal houses belong to the Haldars, the priestly family attached to the temples. The present temples were erected by the Chowdry family in 1809. "Kalighat" should be seen by all visitors. Beyond is *Tollygunge*, a station of the Church Missionary Society, near which is a group of handsome Hindu temples erected in 1796 by Ram Nath Mundul. Beyond is *Russapugla*, the residence of the Mysore family—the descendants of Tippoo Sultan.

To the eastward of Bhowanipore, crossing the Tolly's Nullah, we come to *Alipore*, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Head Quarters of the "Presidency Division" and of the 24 Pergunnahs, and also a Military station for a native regiment. Here also are the great Jail of the District, the Army Clothing Agency, the General and Military Offices, the Government Telegraph Store Yards and Workshop. In the last century, Warren Hastings had his favorite villa at Alipore, which still bears his name. There are many beautiful residences in this locality, and its reputation for healthiness is good. A tract of land on the banks of Tolly's Nullah formerly thickly covered with huts,

was cleared, and laid out, principally at the cost of Government, as a *Zoological Garden*, of which a notice appears elsewhere.

Kidderpore is extensively populated, principally by natives. Here are the Military Orphan School, a Church, the Mazzuchelli Bazar, and the Government Dockyard.

Nearer the river is *Hastings*, formerly "Coolie Bazar,"—a Government colony, consisting chiefly of warrant officers and conductors connected with the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, and also officers connected with the Harbour Masters Department of the Port Commissioners. Here also are the Commissariat Godowns.

In connection with this place we snatch a paragraph from Dr. Busteed's "Echoes of Old Calcutta" relating to the treatment of native servants in 1778. A Colonel Watson prosecuted one Ram Singh as an impostor for receiving pay as a carpenter when actually nothing more than a Baboo. "Ordered fifteen rattans ~~and to be~~ drummed through the Coolie Bazar to Colonel Watson's gates."

Crossing the Hastings Bridge, we arrive at *Garden Reach*, the oldest and best known suburb. The river bank for a distance of two miles, is lined by beautiful houses standing in large compounds, erected between the years 1768 and 1780, formerly the residences of the *élite* of the Metropolis; but now, and for some years past, less frequented, partly on account of the settlement of the late ex-King of Oudh and his swarm of followers in the

finest part of this beautiful suburb. Since the King's death, however, the property has been sold off, and it is said a large portion has been purchased by Syndicates. Jute and Cotton Mills have already been erected in the neighbourhood and in this age of progress it is impossible to conjecture what may be the future of this once very fashionable suburb. The well-known residence of Sir Lawrence Peel, with its beautiful garden, is situated at Matiabrooz, the extreme south of the Reach, and was the first house assigned to the ex-King of Oudh when first made captive.

Higher up the Reach are the premises and Landing Jetties of the *Messageries Maritimes* ; and still higher the premises of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, which consisted formerly of eight large upper-roomed houses, besides large workshops and stores. Since the transfer of the principal part of the Company's Establishment to Bombay, these have been mostly vacated. The Agent's residence is a handsome structure, erected after a design by Mr. C. K. Robinson, to whose architectural taste the city is indebted for some of its noblest buildings.

Still farther north are the premises of the *India General Steam Navigation Company*.

THE STRAND ROAD.

From Hastings Bridge, fine broad roads extend north along the banks of the river, forming the evening promenade.

The Strand Road in this neighbourhood has of late years been vastly improved, the river bank has been reclaimed and the roads considerably widened, a very great convenience for equestrians, &c. The Port Commissioners' railway now runs along the river bank straight into the new Kidderpore Docks, crossing the Nullah on an exceedingly handsome iron bridge, the roadway of which is elevated by hydraulic power when it is necessary for vessels to pass under it.

The stately looking residences of the Superintendent of the Government Dockyard and the Port Officer form additional ornaments to the river bank on which they are built.

PRINSEP'S GHAT.

Just above Hastings, under the south-west angle of the fort, is a handsome structure in the Grecian Ionic style of architecture. It was erected by the citizens of Calcutta to perpetuate the memory of JAMES PRINSEP, "one of the most eminent men of his day, who, after a short and brilliant career, fell a sacrifice to his ardor in the pursuits of science." Victor Jaquemont, in his Travels in India, from 1828 to 1832, writes thus of Mr. Prinsep:—"He devotes his mornings to architectural plans and drawings, his days to assaying at the Mint,

Immediately facing this Ghât is the statue of Lord Napier of Magdala. Opposite the Water Gate of the Fort stands,

THE GWALIOR MONUMENT.

It was erected by Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India in 1847, in memory of the officers and men who fell in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843. It was designed by Col. H. Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers.

The structure is built of brick, faced with Jeypore marble, surmounted by a metal dome or cupola supported on columns manufactured by Messrs. Jessop & Co., of this city, from guns taken from the enemy. In the centre is a sarcophagus, on which are engraved the names of the officers and men who fell in the battles of Maharajpore and Panniar. The height is 58 feet 6 inches.

BABOO GHAT

Is a handsome colonnade of the Grecian Doric order. It bears the following inscription :—

“The Right Hon'ble Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General of India, with a view to encourage public munificence to works of public utility, has been pleased to determine that this Ghât, erected at the expense of Baboo Rajchunder Doss in 1838, shall hereafter be called Baboo Rajchunder Doss' Ghât.”

Opposite Baboo's Ghât and immediately south of the Esplanade Road are

THE EDEN GARDENS,

for which the inhabitants are indebted to the liberality and taste of the Misses Eden, sisters of LORD AUCK-

LAND, Governor-General of India, whose statue at one time stood in the gardens, but which has recently been placed on the road near the High Court. An elegant Band Stand has been erected on the west side of the Garden, where the Town Band, or the Band of the European Regiments stationed in the Fort, discourse sweet music every evening. A large space is laid out and turfed as a promenade, which is well patronised during the fine weather when hundreds of citizens are to be found taking their evening exercise on the green sward. The gardens are laid out with winding paths and artificial water, interspersed with a profusion of beautiful flowering trees and shrubs—a pleasanter place for a morning or evening stroll cannot be found. The portion devoted to promenading is well illuminated with the electric light. In the gardens is a fine BURMESE PAGODA, removed from Prome after the war in 1854, and re-erected here in 1856. Adjoining the gardens is the ground of the

CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB,

on the west side of which is a neat pavilion. Round the whole is a broad turfed ride for equestrians, enclosed by pleasant walks and plantations.

OUT-DOOR MONUMENTS AND PUBLIC STATUES.

In addition to those named there are several other statues on the maidan.

South of the Explanade (East) stands the *Ochterlony Monument*, raised in honor of SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY, Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana in 1823, "for 50 years a soldier, he had served in every Indian War from the time of Hyder downwards." It is a fine column, 165 feet in height, with a Sarancenic capital. A splendid panoramic view of the city and neighbourhood is obtained from its summit. Visitors desirous of ascending this monument may obtain the key on application to the Commissioner of Police.

Opposite the Town Hall on the south side is a bronze statue of LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Governor-General of India, 1828-1835, bearing the following inscription :—

"TO WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, who, during 17 years, ruled India with eminent prudence, integrity and benevolence: who, placed at the head of a great empire never laid aside the simplicity and moderation of a private citizen, who infused into Oriental Despotism the Spirit of British Freedom; who never forgot that the end of Government is the welfare of the governed; who abolished cruel rites; who effaced humiliating distinctions; WHO ALLOWED LIBERTY TO THE EXPRESSION OF

the moral and intellectual character of the nation committed to his charge ”

A little further west, and opposite the main entrance to the High Court is a full length statue of Lord Northbrook, on a granite pedestal, bearing the following inscription on its four sides, in English, Bengali, Persian and Hindi :—“ Thomas George, EARL of NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1872-76. Erected by public subscription. ”

At the south-west corner of the Government House grounds is a bronze equestrian statue of LORD CANNING, Governor-General and first Viceroy of India. It was modelled by *J. H. Foley*, R. A., and *T. Brock*, and stands on a handsome granite pedestal, and bearing the following inscription :—

“ Charles John, EARL CANNING, K. G., G. C. S. I., Governor-General and first Viceroy of India, 1856-62. Born 14th December, 1812. Died 17th June, 1862. ”

Facing the south entrance to Government House is a full length bronze statue of LORD LAWRENCE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1864-1869, executed by *J. Woolmer*. The statue stands upon a large and imposing base, and bears no inscription.

At the south-east of Government House, on a triangular plot called “ The Cocked Hat,” is a fine bronze-equestrian statue of LORD HARDINGE, Governor-General of India, 1844-1848. It was modelled by *J. H. Foley*, R. A., and is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces of this great sculptor. On the granite pedestal is the following inscription :—

“ The statue was erected by the inhabitants of British

India of various races and creeds to HENRY VISCOUNT HARDINGE, in grateful commemoration of a Governor who, trained in war, sought by the acts of Peace to elevate and improve the various Nations committed to his charge, and when re-called to arms by unprovoked invasion at *Moodkee, Feroshuhur, and Sobraon*, maintained the reputation which, in youth, he won by turning the tide of victory at *Albuera*.”

In the centre of the Bentinck Road, at the point where it is crossed by the road leading from Jaun Bazar to Kidderpore, is placed a very fine bronze-equestrian statue to EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India, 1869-1870, bearing the following inscription :*—

“To the honoured and beloved memory of Richard Southwell, 6th EARL of MAYO, K.P., G.M.S.I. Humane, Courteous, Resolute and Enlightened, struck down in the midst of a Patriotic and Beneficent career on the 18th February, 1872, by the treacherous hand of an assassin, the People of INDIA, mourning and indignant, raise this Statue. Born, 21st February, 1822. Assumed the Viceroyalty, 12th January, 1869.”

Opposite the entrance to Park Street is a bronze equestrian statue, by *Foley*, of SIR JAMES OUTRAM, which was unveiled with great ceremony by the Commander-in-Chief in 1874. It is raised on a lofty granite pedestal, which bears the following inscription :—

“SIR JAMES OUTRAM, Lieut-General, G.C.B., Baronet.

* This statue was unveiled by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on 31st December, 1875. It was first erected on the triangle south-east

His life was given to India : in early manhood he reclaimed wild Races by winning their hearts ; *Ghazni, Khelat, the Indian Caucasus*, witnessed the daring deeds of his prime ; *Persia* brought to sue for peace, *Lucknow* relieved, defended, and recovered, were fields of his later glories. Faithful servant of England, large-minded and kindly ruler of her subjects ; in all the True Knight ; 'The Bayard of the East.'

Born 29th January, 1803. Died 11th March, 1863."

On a circular grass plot looking towards Prinsep's Ghat is the noble equestrian bronze statue of Lord Napier. The figure is draped in military uniform and in one hand is placed a pair of binoculars with which the late Commander-in-Chief of India is apparently pointing to some distant object to which he wished to draw the attention of a companion in arms. The statue itself is mounted on a polished red granite pedestal in which is this simple inscription :

NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Standing in the centre of the four roads which converge upon each other at the South end of "Secretary's Walk," is the newest addition to the statues in the City, being that of Lord Dufferin.

The statue is by the late Sir Joseph Boehm, and its cost over £3,000, which was raised by public subscription. The likeness to the ex-Viceroy is lifelike, the sculptor having caught the air and manner of the noble Earl. The statue is fixed on a very handsome pedestal ; and the

The following is the inscription on the pedestal :

FREDERICK TEMPLE,
MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA,
VICEROY AND G.-G. OF INDIA,
1884—1888.

Facing the main entrance to Eden Gardens is a fine white marble statue of Sir William Peel, Commander of Her Majesty's Frigate *Shannon* who led his crew, with their guns, up to the walls of Lucknow during the Mutiny of 1857, and died there of small-pox.

For the information and convenience of visitors the following list is given.

FOREIGN CONSULATES.

AMERICA. Office—3, Esplanade Row, East.

BELGIUM. Office—7, Lyon's Range.

DENMARK. Office—4, Fairlie Place.

FRANCE. Consul-General's Office—4, Russell Street.

GERMAN EMPIRE. Consul-General's Office—40,
Chowringhee Road. Consul's Office—2 & 3,
Clive Row.

GREECE. Consul Office—23, Canning Street.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSUL.
Office—136, Canning Street.

ITALY. Office—55, Park Street.

NETHERLANDS. Office—11, Lall Bazar.

PERSIA. Office—5, Bentinck Street.

PORTUGAL. Office—1, Vansittart Row.

SIAM. Office—19, Radha Bazar.

SPAIN. Office—1, Vansittart Row.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN. Office—1, Lall Bazar.

POPULATION.

An air of mystery long hung over the question of the population of Calcutta, numerically speaking, which one would think, on the face of it, might easily have been solved by a Census. Experience proved the contrary, for in spite of repeated enumerations until 1876 the number of the population was very uncertain. Let us notice the successive attempts which have been made:—

1752,	Mr. Holwell's estimate	...	409,000
1800,	By Police Committee	...	500,000
1814,	By Sir E. Hyde East	...	700,000
1821,	By Four Assessors	...	179,917
1821,	By Calcutta Magistrates	...	205,600
1831,	By Captain Steel, Superintendent of Police	...	187,081
1837,	By Captain F. W. Birch, Superintendent of Police	...	229,714
* 1850,	By Mr. Simms, Surveyor of Calcutta	...	361,369
1866,	By the Justices of the Peace...	...	377,924
1872,	Ditto	...	447,601
** 1876,	Ditto	...	429,535

* In this year a Census was also taken by the Chief Magistrate, giving a total of 413,182.

** This Census was taken in consequence of the general belief in the inaccuracy of the Census of 1872.

The last Census prior to the present one (1891) was taken in April 1881, and much greater care was expended over the enumeration.

The result shows the following total:—

Town ...	...	...	433,219
Suburbs	...	...	251,439
		TOTAL	<u>684,658</u>

The following is a statement of the population, in 1891, as shewn in the report prepared by Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Census Officer.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In the old Town ...	287,032	149,361	436,393
In the added area ...	128,007	85,001	213,008
In the Fort ...	3,119	349	3,468
In the Port ...	26,516	73	26,589
In the Canals ...	2,072	30	2,102
	<u>446,746</u>	<u>234,814</u>	<u>681,560</u>
GRAND TOTAL ...	446,746	234,814	681,560

It will be noticed that there is a vast disproportion of the sexes, and it is now an established fact that while the returns shew that the males and females born in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas are nearly equal, the proportion of males becomes greater as the distance of the districts from the capital increases.

There can be no doubt as to the elaborateness of the preparations made for accuracy and correctness in taking the last Census; still, the officer to whom this important work was entrusted, admits the great difficulties existing in the way of furnishing a completely

accurate enumeration. At the same time he points out very clearly that the omissions actually brought to light have been very few, and that though many persons have been ready to say that the Census was incomplete, very few have been able to put forward cases in which it actually failed, and such cases, when fully enquired into, proved more often than not to have been based on incorrect information.

The Census of 1891 is the first one which has been taken of Calcutta since its area and population were so largely increased by the Bengal Council Act II. of 1888, and before another Census is taken, the term "added area," which in the present report has such an important signification, will be little more than a memory. In 1881 the Suburban Municipality was divided into six Wards and the Census gave a population of 147,205 males and 104,234 females. The Wards comprised Cossipore, Chitpore, Ultadanga, Maniktala, Belyaghatta, Entally, Baniyapukur, Ballyganj and Tollyganj, Bhawanipur, Alipur, Watganj, Ekbalpore and Garden Reach. A comparison of the population shews that in some Wards an increase has taken place, but after accounting for a large excess in visitors to Calcutta on two or three special occasions, the figures may be said to confirm the conclusion arrived at in previous Censuses, that the population of Calcutta varies to a very small degree. A further comparison of figures shews that the population of the more crowded portions of the Town is still more or less stationary, nevertheless, there is distinctly a tendency to expansion in the less crowded

The following particulars as to House Accommodation, Religions, Occupations, etc., etc., gleaned from the 1891 Census Report may prove interesting. There were 26,070 *pucca* houses, of which 23,739 were inhabited, and 47,351 *kutchha* houses, of which 43,789 were inhabited. An enumeration of the Religions shewed 428,762 Hindus, 189,226 Muhammadans, 26,406 Christians, 2,145 Buddhists, 493 Jains, 1,387 Jews, 166 Zoroastrians, 108 Sikhs, and 708 Brahmors.

The Hindus form in most Wards the bulk of the population, and are more evenly distributed than the adherents to any other religion.

The percentage of males under instruction on the total population is 5 and that of females 1·3, and the percentage of males who are able to read and write is 28·5, and of females 7. Thus the percentage of those under instruction and 'literate' on the whole population is 33·5 for males and 8·3 for females. Among the Hindus 39 per cent. of the males and 7·5 per cent. of the females are either learning or 'literate.' Among other religions the percentages are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Muhammadans	... 16·7	1·7
Christians	... 74·7	70·
Brahmos	... 77·4	65·4
Buddhists	... 59·2	25·6
Jews	... 62·9	36·2

As compared with the figures in the Census of 1881, there is a steady increase in the number of those who can read and write among the chief religious bodies

percentage of educated *females* is higher than it was ten years ago.

The *European Community* does not differ essentially in its composition from that of other large cities, excepting in the almost entire absence of the European Artizan, who forms so important an element in the population of English towns. The few British Mechanics in Calcutta are not actual laborers in their crafts at all, but merely supervisors of the work, which is almost entirely performed by natives. Of course the official element is very strong, and Law, Physic, and the other professions are well represented. Of Merchants there is, nominally, a goodly list; but a large proportion of them are more properly speaking Commission Agents. The Tradesmen, for extent and variety of stock, will compare favorably with the same class at home, and if the prices seem at first sight somewhat startling to the newly-arrived Londoner, it must be remembered that the Rupee with which payment is made is really worth only about *One and four Pence*, and that the expenses and risks of business in India are greatly in excess of those belonging to similar businesses in England.

The term *Eurasian* was invented by the late Marquis of Hastings, and is now applied to the progeny or descendants of European fathers and Hindu or Mahomedan mothers. They are not as a rule an active and energetic race; but there are not a few who have attained, and still hold, most deservedly, high official rank and positions of trust in Mercantile and other Offices.

allied in race to the natives, and are in fact Portuguese in little more than name. The first European conquerors in India, possessing in the sixteenth century the absolute command of the lucrative trade between the East and the West, without rival or control,—a century later this imposing fabric fell to ruin; one by one the Eastern possessions of Portugal were wrested from her; and the only territory she now possesses in India are Goa, Dàmân and Diû, with a population of about 500,000. A few, very few Merchants of this Nationality remain in Calcutta; but the bulk of those bearing Portuguese names, such as DeSouza, DeRozario, DeCosta, DeCruz, &c., are employed as Clerks, Printers, and even as Cooks, and many of the females as Ayahs or Nurse Maids.

The Armenians were among the earliest traders to India, coming from the Persian Gulf to Khorasan, and from thence by Kandahar and Kabul to Delhi, and thence to Benares, Patna, and Bengal.

About 250 years ago they formed a settlement at Sydabad (in the environs of Cossimbazar), and when the Dutch settled at Chinsurah in 1625, they were followed by the Armenians. The Armenian chiefs who joined the Dutch were of the Markar family from Shosh.* On the establishment of Calcutta in 1690,

* A stone in the Armenian Church at Chinsurah bears the following inscription :

“ Here lies interred the famous Kharib (*i.e.*, *foreigner*) Cojee Johannes, the son of Markar, an Armenian from Julpha, of the country of Shosh. He was a considerable merchant, honoured with the favours of kings and viceroys. He travelled North, South, East and

the Armenians accepted the invitation of Charnock and placed themselves under the protection of his Government. They participated with the English in the misfortunes of 1756, and received in compensation for their losses the sum of seven lakhs of Rupees. The Armenian community is a rich and thriving one.

The Greeks. Commerce allured the Greeks, as well as the Armenians, to associate with the English in India. The first eminent Greek who settled in Calcutta was Hadjee Alexios Argyree, a native of Philippopolis: he came to Bengal in 1750. The Greeks of the present day are mostly successful Merchants.

The Parsees are the fewest in number, but inferior to none of the people of Calcutta in integrity, enterprise, and commercial skill

The Jews are of course of various nationalities. Several of the best families come from Bagdad. They are extensive speculators in opium, and many of them have amassed great wealth.

The Chinese in Calcutta are chiefly of two classes,—Shoe-makers and Carpenters. In both trades they are neat, expert, and industrious. They excel in ladies' and children's shoes. As carpenters, they are employed on boardship, and as pattern-makers in foundries. Many of them indulge largely in opium, and they are also much given to gambling. They are independent in their bearing, cheerful and obliging.

Of the *Native Population*, the bulk of course are natives of Bengal Proper—Hindus or Mahomedans.

religious divisions—*Brahmins*, the first and most distinguished, to whom are entrusted the performance of religious ceremonies, the instruction of the people, and who alone are permitted to read the Vedas or sacred books ; the *Chetris* of royal and military descent ; the *Kaisyas*, merchants and cultivators ; the *Sudras*, labourers and artificers. These four castes are split into an infinite number of subdivisions, differing in some matters of religion and domestic usage ; while a fifth great class, called *Pariahs*, or *Chandalls*, comprehends all who have violated some leading principle in the religion of the other four, and have therefore been banished from the society of the faithful ; and all who follow the lowest professions in the scale of Hindu society. The most important section in the third division is that of the *Kayasthas*, or writer caste, next comes the *Baniah* or grain-dealer.

The Mahomedans are mostly employed as *Khitmatgars*, *Ayahs*, *Cooks*, *Coachmen*, *Syces*, *Cart-drivers*, *Derzies*, *Dufftries*, *Bhisties*, *Coolies*, *Raj-Mistrees* (brick-layers), *Painters*, and a large number as *Lascars*, or *Sailors* and *Boatmen*. Some of the better educated hold respectable positions as *Engineers* and *Draftsmen*, *Mooktears* or *Law Agents*, and in the subordinate *Medical Establishment*.

Under this head, too, must be placed the *Arabs*, who are chiefly traders with the Persian and Arabian Gulf and Coasts, and one great item of their traffic lies in Arab horses. They own several large ships, which trade regularly to this port.

Next in importance, in point of number, are

working race, employed chiefly as Palkee-bearers, House-servants, Punkah-pullers, Gardeners, and Kha-lassies. Of these there are nearly 20,000 in Calcutta. Then there are the Mercantile classes—the *Marwarrees*, *Mahrattas*, *Goojerattees*, and others from Western India, dealers in opium, piece-goods, country produce, &c., shrewd men at a bargain, and not over-particular. The *Rajpoots* are high caste men, and are mostly employed as Durwans or door-keepers. They are generally trustworthy men, and they have need to be, as almost implicit trust is placed in them.



THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM MR. MAGUIRE'S CENSUS REPORT FOR 1891, WILL BE PERUSED WITH INTEREST.

“ It is desirable, therefore, to sketch briefly for the last time from a census point of view the growth of the city from the little settlement at Sutanuti to its present position as the capital of British India. Up to the year 1686 the present site of Calcutta was occupied by small hamlets, built, as is usual in this part of Bengal, on the rising ground which forms the river bank. In that year the English under Job Charnock, being

Of all the parts of a Census there is none so difficult as that of Occupations, as it is the most difficult in enumeration, in abstraction and in tabulation. It would doubtless be interesting to many readers to have a complete schedule of Occupations, but in this guide there is not space for more than the mere mention that, according to the Census of 1891, the number of Occupations is given as consisting of 77 classes, these being divided into 480 groups of various trades, etc., while the number of “unspecified occupation” is males 20,210 females 10,210.

driven down the river by the Dutch, settled at Sutanuti. In 1696 the settlers received permission to defend themselves, and the first Fort William was built. The early progress of the town was not very rapid, as in the year 1710 an observer states that the population was from 10,000 to 12,000, while its area seems to have extended from Baranagar to the Salt Lakes. In the year 1742 the Indian inhabitants of the town seem to have so far appreciated the benefits of British rule that they commenced at their own expense to dig the Mahratta Ditch in order to repel the invaders of that name. The ditch was never finished, but continued for a long time to be in its unfinished state the boundary of Calcutta on the north and east. In the year 1752 Mr. Holwell, who himself considerably enlarged Calcutta, made an estimate of the population there. This estimate gives a total of 409,056. It was based on observation of the number of houses and families in certain areas, and an estimate that each family contained 8 persons. No doubt this last estimate is much too high for Calcutta. The figures given by Mr. Holwell cannot, however, be very well compared with subsequent figures, because in the first place the southern part of the town had not been built, and in the second the out-towns of Baniapukar, Pagladanga, Tengra, and Dollond (Dullanda) seem to have been included in his estimate, though they were not included in the town until the recent amalgamation. At the same time, if Mr. Holwell's estimate was anything like correct, it would somewhat extenuate the atrocity of the Black Hole tragedy to think that it was but a

their daily lives. The great historical events of the years 1756 and 1757 resulted in an improved position for the town, as the land revenue was forgiven to the Company in the year 1758, and Calcutta became a free town. Mr. Beverley says that modern Calcutta dates from 1757, and indeed from this time the Company became a Company of conquerors rather than of merchants. The interval between 1757 and 1794 was one of steady progress. The travellers who visited the country, remark not only on the neatness and elegance of the European part of the town, but also on the extreme want of sanitation and cleanliness in the native part. In spite of not unfrequent epidemics the population seems to have continued to increase. In 1782 it was estimated at 500,000. In 1789-90 a traveller put the population of the Black Town alone at 600,000. It will be seen that all these estimates are very vague, nor is it clear to what area they refer. If they include the Suburbs and Howrah, they need not necessarily have been much over the mark.

The year 1794 was an important one in the history of Calcutta, as in that year there was a commencement of municipal government by certain persons who were called Justices of the Peace. At the same time, the boundaries of the town were for the first time fixed. These boundaries continued to mark the Municipality of Calcutta up to the year 1888.

It seems that the first regular Census of Calcutta was taken in 1821 by certain assessors appointed to revise house-rate assessments. This Census gave a total

apparently not distinguished. In the same year the Justices estimated the population at 230,552. But this was only an estimate based, like Mr. Holwell's, on the probable number of persons inhabiting each house. In 1831 the Superintendent of Police took a Census and obtained a total of 187,081. It has been suggested that the Censuses of 1822 and 1831 did not include females. But the next Census which was taken in 1837 gave a total population of 229,714, of whom 144,911 were males and 84,803 females; so that the former Censuses can hardly have been of males only. But in both these Censuses the enumeration was very likely imperfect.

In 1850 another estimate was made by Mr. Simms, who surveyed the town in that year, with a result of 361,369, and in the same year the Chief Magistrate also took a Census which gave a total of 255,036 males and 160,027 females. It will be observed that this population has remained almost unaltered up to the present time. But it is not certain whether the figures of the 1850 Census include those of the Port and the Fort or not.

It appears that until the year 1866 no further Census was taken. In that year the numbers given were males 231,345, and females 146,576. This Census is generally thought to have under-estimated the population. In it were included the populations of the Fort (3,878) and Port (15,384). In the Census which was taken in connection with the general census of 1872, the population was given as 447,601, of whom 209,857

include the Fort (2,483) and the Port (16,623.) Much doubt has been thrown on the accuracy of this Census, and the results certainly seem not to have been compiled very carefully, while the destruction of all records very soon after the Census was calculated to raise suspicion. It is known that the figures, which were the largest ever obtained, were to some extent vitiated by the inclusion of the figures of a previous test Census. It is also likely that the carelessness of abstractors was not sufficiently guarded against."

MUNICIPAL.

The constitution of the Calcutta Municipality is somewhat peculiar, if not unique. Previous to the year 1863, the affairs of the town were administered by Commissioners appointed by Government in 1848, who, in their first half-yearly Report, made a strong appeal to Government for funds to carry on their work. Among other funds they suggested that the Abkaree Tax, the Surplus Canal Tolls, the Ground Rent of Calcutta, and the balance at credit of the Court of Requests, amounting to about 4 lacs of rupees, should be placed at their disposal. They write :—

“ In order further to shew the necessity for some such increase of funds, the Committee consider they ought to state that the great improvements in Calcutta effected in past years were made not from the present assessment only, but from funds derived from the Government lotteries.

“ These lotteries were conducted for a series of years under the auspices of Government, and the profits resulting from them were devoted to the improvement of Calcutta.

“ The town is indebted to the Lottery Funds for the Strand Road, the Central Road, and numerous other great thoroughfares, as well as the public squares and tanks that now exist in many parts of it; and these are but a small portion of the improvements that have been effected with money derived from that source. Since its

abolition, not only have no improvements of any note been made to the town, but the works of utility and ornament, which were executed from the profits of the lotteries, are falling into decay from want of funds to keep them in repair."

It does not appear that their request was complied with, but some new powers of taxation were conferred, as, in 1852, the income of the Commissioners had risen to Rs. 3,75,500; and in 1858 it had reached Rs. 6,62,415.

The Commissioners did good work in their day, among which may be noticed the promotion of various important improvements in the Southern Division. A large bustee or native village, which stood between Theatre Road and Circular Road, was purchased by some enterprising capitalists, and on the site a new square—Victoria Square—was laid out, with adjacent streets, all now lined with new and handsome houses. Another bustee in Park Street was also removed and replaced by a triangular tank and garden. It was under the auspices of the Commissioners also that the great work of draining the city was commenced.

In 1855,, Mr. William Clark, then a District Engineer on the East Indian Railway, was appointed Secretary and Engineer to the Commissioners.

In 1859, a contract was entered into with the Oriental Gas Company for lighting the City with gas, and on the 6th July of that year, Chowringhee was for the first time illuminated with gas, to the great wonderment of the natives, and to the satisfaction of the European

throughout the city, in which there are now 4,566 gas lamps. Besides which there are in the newly added portion of the town 819 gas lamps, of which about 250 have been put up in the course of the last 2 years.

Meanwhile Mr. Clark was preparing his grand scheme for the Drainage and Water-Supply of Calcutta which was submitted to a Scientific Committee, and, in 1859, the works were sanctioned by Government, and commenced—the estimates being for the Drainage Works, Rs. 37,81,000; and for the Water-Supply, Rs. 28,00,000.

The whole of the drains are underground, and they are of various sizes from the main outfall brick sewer of 20 feet diameter, to the pipe drain of 6 inches. The main sewers are connected for flushing purposes with the river, whence they fall eastwards to the intercepting sewer on the Circular Road. A great deal of flushing is also done from numerous special chambers connected with the unfiltered supply; and this method of flushing is being yearly improved.

The sewage is pumped up at Palmer's Bridge, about a mile from the Circular Road, into a high level sewer, and discharged at a distance of about three miles into the Salt Water Lakes. The Pumping Station is well worth a visit. It is in contemplation to double the engine power here.

The construction of Foot-paths have proceeded concurrently with the extension of the drainage works; and every drained street and lane, which will admit of it, has now its raised causeway, of a width proportioned to the

open drains, which ran on the side of almost every street, and the removal of the unsightly brick aqueducts through which the muddy river water was forced by the Chandpal Ghât engine, constitute the most striking features in the external improvement of Calcutta.

Those whose lot it was, thirty years ago, to grope their way through the slush and mire of the streets, dimly lighted as they then were with glimmering oil lamps, can best appreciate the change. But at the same time the cost has enormously exceeded the estimates; that of the Drainage Works has eventually exceeded 100 lacs, while the Water-Supply has exceeded 150 lacs.

By an Act of the Bengal Council, in 1863, a Municipality was constituted under the style of "The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta." The Justices, 104 in number, were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, about half being Europeans, and the rest natives and other nationalities, all classes being pretty fairly represented.

The Justices of the Peace carried out some good works of improvement, the most prominent of which are the Water-Supply, the Drainage Works, the New Market, and the opening out of several New Streets and one Square in the northern, or native division of the town.

In the course of 16 years they borrowed upwards of Rs. 1,50,00,000, or about a million and a half sterling, involving for interest and sinking fund a charge of more than Rs. 10,00,000 annually. To meet this heavy charge taxation was imposed, but it was not sufficient to

For several years there was a good deal of friction between the independent European Justices, and Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, backed by the Chairman and the Native Justices. In 1876, finding it hopeless to do any further good, all the independent Justices resigned their offices, and no one being willing to take their places, it was necessary to form a new Municipal constitution, which came into existence as the "Calcutta Municipality" under an Act of the Bengal Council in 1876.

This Act was again revised in 1888. Under the revised Act the number of Commissioners consists of 75, of whom 50 are elected by the rate-payers of the Wards of the Town, 15 selected by the Local Government, 4 by the Chamber of Commerce, 4 by the Trades' Association, and 2 by the Port Commissioners. The object is to secure a working proportion of Europeans, and under this system about 25 members, or one-third of the whole, belong to that community, but it is found that this does not attain the object, except on rare occasions. A majority of two-thirds is almost as powerful as a majority of nine-tenths, and hence the native element practically rules the Corporation. No Municipality in India can be progressive unless controlled by a majority of Europeans, and the popular feeling amongst Europeans and Eurasians is, that any constitution which does not give them at least half the seats on the board cannot be satisfactory, since the town owes its existence and importance almost solely to European capital and energy.

The principal officers of the Municipality are, a

Chairman, appointed by Government, and a Vice-Chairman, Engineer, Health Officer and Secretary, appointed by the Commissioners.

The new Water-Supply is the Justices' Magnum Opus. The water is pumped from the river Hooghly at Mone-rampore, about two miles north of Barrackpore, passed through filter beds, and brought down to Tallah by a 42-inch iron main, from whence it is distributed at a pressure of 50 feet. There is a large reservoir and pumping station at Wellington Square, which supplies the pressure to the Southern Division, and a similar pumping station has been more recently added at Halliday Street for the central portion of the town. The total length of water piping laid throughout the town is about 232 miles for filtered water, of which 47 were laid during the year 1890-91. The works were designed for a supply of six million gallons daily; but, as now developed, they are actually supplying nearly 20½ million gallons, so that the allowance is about 40 gallons per diem for each person. Even this has been found insufficient, and a supplemental supply of unfiltered river water has been provided, chiefly for street watering. The length of piping laid under this scheme is 66¼ miles.

The new Water-Supply came into operation in May, 1870, and the total cost of construction up to January, 1891, has been nearly 155 lakhs of rupees.

It may be added that the analysis of the water shews it to be of exceptional purity.

The area of the Municipality was more than trebled,

amalgamation with it, in 1889, of the old Suburban Municipality.

Much of the energies of the Commissioners are now being directed to bringing this added area up to the general standard. Thus they spent in the course of the last 2 years nearly twelve lakhs of rupees on the NEW PUMPING STATIONS AT BHOWANIPORE and the piping in connection with it. This station, which is easy of access, being situate at the junction of the Circular Road with Chowringhee (or as it is there called Russapuglah Road), is well worth a visit. It is fitted up with the newest class of engines; and will supply 4 millions of gallons daily to the south of the Town, from the Kidderpore Docks on the west to Ballygunge on the east.

In this neighbourhood the Commissioners have also taken in hand the opening out of a new road 60 feet broad in continuation of Loudon Street and Lansdowne Row, and have projected other similar broad streets; but it is in Calcutta proper that the chief street improvement is to be seen.

THE NEW CENTRAL ROAD

Runs straight from the Howrah Bridge to the Sealdah Railway Station. It is of the uniform breadth of 75 feet. Begun in December, 1889, it will be completed by February, 1892; the greater part being already open for traffic. Its estimated net cost is 23 lakhs of rupees. It will be lighted throughout by electricity.

The income of the Municipality for the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 42,17,121, and the expenditure from Revenue to Rs. 41,27,831.

from Bhag Bazar to a spot on the Circular Road, nearly opposite South Colinga Street, with a branch to the Salt Water Lakes, about 12 miles in length, at a cost of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. It is used partly for the conveyance of materials from the ghât, but principally for the removal of the street sweepings, of which 21,000 truck loads were last year conveyed to the Salt Lake, and there deposited on a square mile of land, which has been "bunded" for the purpose.

The yearly increasing quantity of refuse collected from the streets, the heavy cost of conveying it to the square mile and the sanitarian's objection to the "dumping" system, have led the Commissioners to experiment with Incinerators. One of these—

MR. HARRINGTON'S INCINERATOR

Erected on the Circular Road, near the Sealdah Station, has proved nearly a complete success. During 1891, it burnt readily and automatically from 100 to 120 cart-loads, *i.e.*, over 3,000 cubic feet of refuse a day; but the smoke given off was somewhat objectionable, wherefore it was closed in June, 1891, and will not be re-opened until a smoke-destroyer can be found for it. The chimney is 206 feet high, *i.e.*, 51 feet higher than the Ochterlony Monument, which is the next tallest erection in Calcutta.

In 1865, attention was drawn to the state of the slaughter Houses in Entally, and a new one was constructed by the Justices, which has been worked with great success. The old slaughter houses have been suppressed.

THE MUNICIPAL MARKET.

In conjunction with this, the establishment of a Market for the sale of all kinds of food for European consumption, was for years under consideration ; and at last, in 1866, it was resolved to construct one on a large and complete scale, and the old bazar called Fenwick's bazar, with the filthy lanes and bustee surrounding, was taken up for the purpose. The market was opened in 1874. It is an extensive building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The principal entrance is in Lindsay Street, to which it presents a frontage of about 300 feet. The property extends north to Jaun Bazar Street, (recently re-named Municipal Office Street,) where the

MUNICIPAL OFFICE

has been erected. It is a substantial and well-arranged building, and the improvement to this part of the town is very great. The land and market building cost about Rs. 6,65,000. But the accommodation in the office proving insufficient for present wants, the Commissioners have lately sanctioned an extension of the building towards Chowringhee at an estimated cost of about 4 lakhs. The Justices subsequently bought the Dhur-rumtollah bazar for seven lakhs. The whole of this money was raised by Government loan, the interest of which is far more than met by the rents of the stalls and shops in the market.

The Chairmanship of the Corporation has ordinarily been held for only two or three years at a time, but

the Hon. Mr. H. J. ... held it for 6 years from 1881 to

the beginning of 1890. His tenure of office will be chiefly remembered by the doubling of the water-supply, the improvement of 'bustees,' the introduction of bathing platforms and the amalgamation of the Suburban Municipality with the parent Corporation.

P O L I C E .

The town of Calcutta includes all places within the local limits of the High Court, and its area is 8 square miles.

The administration of the Police in the town of Calcutta is vested in the Commissioner of Police, who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He is the executive head of the Force, and is a Justice of the Peace. He is also a visitor of the Presidency, and Alipore Jails, and of the two Lunatic Asylums (European and Native). He is a member of the Government Work-House Committee. He is also a trustee of the Claude Martin and Nolhandoff Funds for the relief of prisoners, criminal and civil. He is at present provided with an official residence in the Police Office premises.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police is also appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and he is competent to perform any of the duties assigned to the Commissioner under his orders.

Calcutta is for Police purposes divided into three divisions, *viz.*, the Northern, the Middle and the Southern. Each division is composed of six police sections or thanas, and is in charge of a Superintendent. Each section is divided into a certain number of beats and is in charge of an Inspector. The River Hooghly forms a separate division, is in charge of a Superintendent and is divided into three sections, each in charge of an Inspector. The total number utilised in this division

There is also a Detective branch in charge of a Superintendent.

The strength of the Force for the town proper is as follows :—

3 Superintendents ; 25 Inspectors ; 8 Darogahs ; 31 Sergeants ; 69 Corporals ; 51 Special Constables ; 1,100 Constables. The Reserve Force absorbs 162 men including the Superintendent ; while the Mounted Police and Government Guards require 5 Inspectors and 305 men all told.

The new Police Court Buildings, No. 17, Lal Bazar Street, which have been constructed at a considerable cost to Government, were occupied at the end of October, 1890.

The town of Calcutta for Magisterial purposes is divided into two divisions, *viz.*, the Northern and the Southern Division. Cases occurring in the former Division are triable by the Presidency Magistrate of the Northern Division, and those occurring in the latter Division by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Stipendiary Magistrates are assisted by Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Bench sittings for the trial of criminal cases are held three times a week, when three Magistrates usually sit together. They elect one of themselves as President of the Bench.

Courts are also held, usually three times a week, for the trial of Municipal cases, when the Honorary Magistrates as a rule sit singly.

SUBURBAN POLICE.

The Police of the Suburbs are also under the Commissioner of Police, who exercises the same control over the Force as he does over the Police of the town of Calcutta. Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner are vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Suburbs of Calcutta are divided into two divisions, the Northern and the Southern Division, and each division is in charge of a Superintendent. There are seven Police sections or thanas in each division, each in charge of an Inspector or Sub-Inspector.

There are two Police Courts in the Suburbs for the trial of criminal offences. Cases occurring in the Northern Division of the Suburbs are tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer at Sealdah, and those occurring in the Southern Division are tried by the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Suburban Police Court at Alipore.

The strength of the Police for the Suburbs is as follows.—2 Superintendents; 12 Inspectors; 4 Sub-Inspectors; 2 Darogahs; 16 Sergeants; 26 Corporals and 625 Constables.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Fire Brigade is under the control of the Commissioner of Police. The Superintendent of the Reserve Force is the Superintendent of the Brigade, and he is the Inspector of the Howrah Reserve and all

European Sergeants & Constables of the Reserve Force are ex-officio members. Each Sergeant or Constable present at a fire receives an allowance of 5 Rupees, and each native constable who renders active assistance receives an allowance of one rupee. There is also a staff of Engineers, drivers, firemen, tindals and khalasees, and a suitable stock of both steam and manual engines and horses, hose, carts and appliances.

COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

These Commissioners constitute the Calcutta Port Trust, a body incorporated under Act V., B. C., of 1870, for providing in the Port proper facilities for landing, shipping, and delivering goods, and for carrying out works of general improvement within the limits of the Port. Such a Trust for the Port of Calcutta was proposed so far back as 1862; but several years passed before any steps were taken in this direction, and in the meantime the Port of Calcutta had the reputation of being the dearest, and at the same time, as regards the provision of modern appliances to facilitate shipping business, the most backward port in the world.

To remedy this state of things an Act was passed in 1866, by which the Municipality was entrusted with the duties appertaining to a Port Trust, but for certain reasons this body proved unable to carry out the duty thus imposed upon it; and at the urgent solicitation of the Mercantile community, Government determined to constitute a separate body of Trustees to carry out this work of Port improvement. With this object the

Act above referred to was passed, and came into operation in October of that year. The Commissioners are 15 in number, and are appointed by Government, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association and the Municipal Commissioners.

Prior to the constitution of this Trust, the Government itself, in the Public Works Department, commenced certain works of Port improvement, and the Commissioners on taking charge, found four small Jetties for the use of sea-going vessels, and a wharf for inland vessels to load and discharge at.

During the time the Commissioners have had charge, the Jetty accommodation for sea-going vessels has been largely extended and improved, Hydraulic Crane Power introduced, and the whole of the bank along the river side, from the Bridge northward, has been reclaimed, and now forms a line of continuous wharfs along the bank of the river, with a public road 60 to 80 feet wide running along the whole length to the extreme northern limit of the Port ; and, apart from the construction of public wharfs along the river bank, the Commissioners have thus opened out in the northern division of the Port a new means of communication which has proved most conducive to the convenience and health of this part of the town. Within the last few years the river embankment has been continued southward from the Jetties to Chandpal Ghât, and a double line of rails laid down by which country produce can be unloaded into the cargo boats at any point along the river bank. This embankment has reclaimed a considerable extent of unsightly

The Port Commissioners' railway connects the Jetties with the Eastern Bengal Railway at Chitpore, and with the Municipal Railway at Bagh Bazar. It is more than 2 miles in length, and crosses the circular canal by an Hydraulic lifting bridge.

The Commissioners are also Conservators of the Port, and in this capacity they control the movements of all vessels in the Port, provide pilots, moorings, &c., and take measures to secure the safety and convenience of vessels trading to the Port. The Commissioners have also charge of the Hooghly Bridge and the maintenance and working of it is under their direct control. The Commissioners have constructed an embankment and roadway on the western side of the river, a work of great utility and one which has vastly increased the value of property in Howrah. Financially, the operations of the Commissioners have proved eminently successful, and after providing several Reserve Funds, it has been found possible to carry out a large portion of the Port Improvement works from surplus revenue. The total amount of debt, for which the Commissioners are responsible to Government inclusive of the cost of the Hooghly Bridge, amounts to a very large sum, but the repayment of this debt, within thirty years, has been provided for.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FORT WILLIAM.

FORT WILLIAM was commenced by Lord Clive immediately after the battle of Plassey in the year 1757, and was completed about the year 1773, at a cost of two millions sterling.

In form it is an irregular Octagon, with five sides towards the land, and three towards the river. It is surrounded by a dry ditch which, however, can be filled with water by a sluice from the river. The whole of the defences are faced and palisaded with great care, and are kept in admirable condition. The Fort mounts about 600 guns of various calibres. The works are very little raised above the surrounding country, and of course do not present an imposing appearance externally. The Fort is approached by six gateways,—St. George's Gate, the Treasury Gate, Chowringhee Gate, the Plassey Gate, Calcutta Gate, and the Water Gate; also, a Sally Port, between the water and St. George's Gates. Each of the gates has a house over it used as the residence of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Chief Staff Officers of the Garrison. Within are splendid ranges of Barracks for the accommodation of European and Native Troops, the Arsenal, Store-rooms, Magazines; also extensive Parade Grounds. Entering from the Chowringhee Gate, you pass through what was (before the Cyclone of 1864) a noble avenue of trees leading to

Institute and Garrison School, still called "Government House") adjoining which is St. Peter's Church erected in the year 1835, (commonly called the Fort Church). There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, built in 1857.

The Garrison of the Fort consists of one European Regiment and one Regiment of Native Infantry, together with one Battery of Artillery, and the Lascars attached to the Arsenal and the Royal Artillery. The Fort is said to be capable of containing 10,000 men. Within the last few years, the most exposed portions of the Fort have been protected by Guns of heavy calibre, and among them, some of 10 tons have been mounted on the battlements.

The Military prison is built on a massively-walled godown which bears a tablet with an inscription to this effect :—“ This building contains 51,258 maunds of rice, and 20,023½ maunds of paddy, which were deposited by order of the Governor-General and Council under the inspection and charge of John Belli, agent for providing Victualling Stores to this Garrison, in the months of March, April, and May, 1782.”

The Glacis and Esplanade is regarded as an appanage of the Fort, and is under the control of Government. It includes the space bounded by the Esplanade Row on the north, Chowringhee Road on the west, the River on the east, and Tolly's Nullah on the south.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Occupies a fine position on the North of the Esplanade, having a clear view of two miles over the maidan to the

south. The grounds occupy about six acres, and are very prettily laid out to the south. There are entrances north and south, and fine gateways to the east and west.

Government House was built about the year 1804, (the first brick was laid 5th February, 1799,) at the instance of the Marquis of Wellesley, then Governor-General. The architect was Captain Wyatt, of the Corps of Engineers, and the expense of erection about thirteen lakhs of Rupees, or about (in those days) £150,000. The idea of the design is taken from Keddestone Hall, Derbyshire, which was built for Lord Scarsdale by Robt. Adam. The resemblance between Government House and this building, however, does not extend beyond the plan, and, even as regards the plan, it is only in the main feature of a central building connected by galleries, with four out-lying blocks, which form wings, that any similarity exists. The internal arrangements are as unlike Keddestone Hall, as are the several elevations, or the roof. With all its faults, it may be considered a noble building, notwithstanding its want of height. The grand entrance is on the north side, by a handsome flight of steps leading to a Noble portico which opens on to the first floor. It is seldom used except on State occasions, Receptions, and so forth; visitors generally using the entrance underneath the stairs. The interior arrangements are admirable, as far as convenience is concerned. The first floor of the central building consists of three splendid rooms; the vestibule entered from the portico, used also as a dining-room, the grand marble hall divided into a centre and two aisles by two rows of columns, beyond which is the throne room,

grounds. The walls of these rooms and the pillars are of plain white chunam, highly polished, but the "coffered" ceilings are tastefully decorated in gold and colours after designs by Mr. H. H. Locke, late Principal of the School of Art. The COUP D'ŒIL, when the rooms are lighted and filled with company, is splendid.

Above these rooms are the ball-rooms, the floors of which are of polished teak.

The four wings, which may be considered as distinct houses, are connected with the centre by means of commodious galleries. They are every way convenient and comfortable, and are occupied by the Governor-General and his suite.

The ground floor is chiefly occupied by offices; all the out-offices are placed on the other side of the road to the north.

The Council Chamber with its offices occupies the 2nd floor of the north-east wing.

There are a few interesting Historical Pictures in the building, among which may be noticed:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, in her regal robes, painted by Sir George Hayter. The picture is of colossal size, but as for the painting, the less said of it the better.

GEORGE THE THIRD, and QUEEN CHARLOTTE,—at the age of about 25, a very fine pair of full length portraits, supposed to be painted by Hudson (the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds).

LOUIS QUINZE (LOUIS BIEN AIME), and his QUEEN.—Very fine full length portraits, supposed to be by De la

House," and were taken from the French ; as were also (FROM THE SAME FRENCH SHIP) some of the exceedingly handsome chandeliers, with which Government House is furnished, and the twelve marble busts of the Cæsars which are arranged in the aisles of the Marble Hall,—probably the result of one of the successes of Admiral Watson.

LORD CLIVE, three-quarter length, by Nathaniel Dance.

WARREN HASTINGS, fine full length portrait, seated, artist unknown.

LORD TEIGNMOUTH, full length, by Hayes.

THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, full length, by Home, R.A. (Home resided in Calcutta for 33 years.)

THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY, full length, by Home, R.A.

THE EARL OF MINTO, full length, by Home, R.A.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, full length, by Hayes.

THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, bust, by a Native Artist, from a Miniature.

LORD METCALFE, full length, by Hayes.

THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH, full length, by Hayes.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, a very fine full length portrait, seated, by Sir John Watson Gordon.

THE EARL OF MAYO, full length, by an English Artist, from a photograph.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, full length.

MR. JOHN ADAM, full length, sitting, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a fine portrait in his best style.

Home, R.A., a very valuable portrait of the "Iron Duke" when in India.

SIR EYRE COOTE, three-quarter length, by Chinnery.

LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK, full length, a charming picture, by Beechy.

THE NAWAB SADUT ALI KHAN, full length, by Chinnery.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA, 1798, a full length portrait.

JESWUNT SING, Maharajah of Bhurtpore, full length, by Augier.

SHERE ALI, AMEER OF CABUL, Equestrian portrait, by W. M. White.

A very fine marble statue of the MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY, by Bacon, Junr., stands in the vestibule.

Opposite the south entrance, is a fine brass gun captured in the Sikh war, and on either side two brass howitzers curiously ornamented with tiger's heads and claws, taken at Seringapatam.

Opposite the north entrance, is a trophy of guns taken from the Chinese, erected by Lord Ellenborough in commemoration of the peace of 1842.

On one side a brass howitzer, curiously ornamented, taken at Cabul; and on the other, a large ancient brass cannon taken at Hyderabad.

THE TOWN HALL.

On the Esplanade, to the west of Government House, is the Town Hall, erected by the inhabitants of Calcutta in 1808 at a cost of seven lakhs of Rupees. It is a fine building in the Doric style of architecture with a

magnificent flight of steps leading to a grand portico on the south. The carriage entrance is to the north under a fine covered portico. The building consists of two storeys, and is used for public Meetings, Concerts, and Balls. The great saloon occupies the centre of the building, and is 172 feet in length by 65 feet in width. The lower floor is but little used at present. The south front consists of two corner rooms 43 feet by 21 feet, and a central one 82 feet by 30 feet. These are used as card or supper rooms. The height of the lower floor is 23 feet, and it is paved with marble. The upper apartments are boarded with teak throughout, and are 29½ feet in height. They are reached from the northern vestibule by two spacious flights of stairs.

In the southern vestibule is placed a fine marble statue of WARREN HASTINGS, by R. Westmacott, R.A.

At the west end of the lower saloon is a superb marble statue, by J. Bacon, Junr., to the memory of THE MARQUIS OF CORNWALLIS, bearing the following inscription :—

“ In honour of the Most Noble the Marquis of Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General of India, September 1786 to October 1793, who by an administration uniformly conducted on the principles of wisdom, equity, and sound policy, improved the internal resources of the country, promoted the happiness of its inhabitants, conciliated the friendship of the foreign powers, confirmed the attachment of the allies of the Company, and established the reputation of the British name in Hindustan for good faith and moderation. By fixing in

gave to the proprietor of the soil for the first time a permanent interest in it; and by the formation of a code of regulations for every department of the Government, he bestowed on the natives of India the benefit of a constitution and a security before unknown in the enjoyment of their rights of property. Forced into a war by the unprovoked aggression of Tippoo Sultan, his eminent military talents in the conduct of it were no less conspicuous than his moderation in victory. As a lasting memorial of these important services, and as a testimony of their respect and esteem for a Governor-General under whose administration public spirit was encouraged and merit liberally rewarded, this statue was erected by the British inhabitants of Bengal, A. D. 1803."

Over the north entrance to the lower Hall is a full length portrait of the late Keshub Chunder Sen (father of the present Maharanee of Cooch Behar).

In the centre of the lower hall is also a fine statue of Maharajah Romanath Tagore, Bahadoor, c.s.i., and in the north vestibule one of Baboo Peary Chand Mitter. In the north vestibule upper floor are busts of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., Secretary to the Marine Board, erected by the community of British India, to commemorate the energy with which, for twenty years, he advocated the cause of Steam Communication, and finally succeeded in its establishment; and of John Palmer, Esq., Merchant, erected by a numerous circle of friends, European and Native; also fine full length portraits of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, presented by Her Majesty to the Town of Calcutta, through Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore. A splendid monument

portrait of Lord Lake, fine full length portraits of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Sir Henry Durand, Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, Bishop Wilson, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, General Sir Henry Norman, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Lord Clive, Sir Rivers Thompson, Revd. A. Duff, D.D., L.L.D., General Nott, Sir W. Gray, R. Turnbull, Hon'ble J. Gibb, C.S.I., Baboo Hurree Chunder Ghose, Revd. C. H. A. Dall, M.A., and the Sova Bazar Rajah.

In the south room, are full length portraits of the Revd. K. M. Bannerjee and Kristo Das Pal. On the western staircase is the large historical oil painting representing the Installation Ceremony of H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh, as a G.C.S.I.

In this vestibule will also be found marble busts of W. M. Souttar, B.C.S., late Chairman of the Corporation, &c., Col. Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B., B.A., James Prinsep, the Duke of Wellington, Major-General Sir W. Casement, K.C.B., the Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C.S.I., and Rajah Sir Radha Kant Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.

THE HIGH COURT.

A little further west is the New High Court, completed in May, 1872, from designs by the late Mr. Walter Granville, Government Architect. It is erected on the site of the old Supreme Court, and three private buildings, and accommodates both the Courts of Original Jurisdiction and the Appeal Courts (known as the "Sudder Dewani Adalat") formerly held in the large building at

Military Hospital. The idea of the building appears to have been taken from the Town Hall at YPRES, with such modifications as were necessary to adapt it to the purpose for which it was designed. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is faced with stone. The lower storey of the south front has a grand colonnade, the capitals of the pillars are of Caen stone, beautifully sculptured, each one being of a different design. In the centre is a massive tower, underneath which is the principal entrance, through which we pass into a magnificent quadrangle surrounded by buildings, protected by a fine colonnade. The principal staircase is in the tower, and is of fine proportions; a fine statue of SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, by Chantrey, is placed there. The carriage entrance, for the public, is to the east, and there are private entrances for the Judges to the east and west. The ground floor is devoted to offices. It also contains a barred room for prisoners awaiting trial during the Criminal Sessions. On the first floor are the Courts, seven in number; the Judges' and Barristers' rooms; the Judges' Library and the Bar Library, the Pleaders' rooms, and the Attorneys' Association Rooms, besides other necessary offices. On the upper floor are the offices of the Taxing officer, the Clerk of the Crown, the Court Receiver, the Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court, the Legal Remembrancer, and the Advocate-General's Chambers, &c., &c.

The Judges' Library is a room of magnificent proportions, and contains several fine portraits of the Judges of past days, most of which occupied the Grand Jury room in the old build-

In the Courts are also some fine portraits, a list of which is given below.

In the Judges' Library, full-length portraits of

JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq., C.S.

THE HON'BLE C. BINNY TREVOR, C.S.

THE HON'BLE JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, C.S. (afterwards Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces).

SIR EDWARD RYAN, Chief Justice, by Sir Martin Archer Shee.

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL, Chief Justice, by Grant.

SIR ROBERT CHAMBERS, Chief Justice (half-length), by Davis.

In the Principal Court, Appellate side, full length portraits of

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY, Chief Justice, by Zoffany.

SIR HENRY RUSSELL, Chief Justice, by Chinnery.

SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Bart., Chief Justice.

In the Second Branch Court, Appellate side (to the west of the principal staircase), a full length portrait of

THE HON'BLE SUMBHOONATH PUNDIT (the first Native Judge who sat on the Bench of the High Court, his predecessor, Baboo Ramapersaud Roy, having died without taking his seat).

In the Principal Court on the original side (East), full length portraits of

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY, Chief Justice, by Kettle.

SIR WILLIAM BURROUGHS, Bart., Chief Justice, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The Court at the present time is constituted of a Chief Justice and twelve Puisne Judges. Of these the Chief Justice and five Judges [including a Mahomedan Judge] are Barristers, five are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and two are native gentlemen (Hindus) who were leading Vakeels of the Court. They are all equal in regard to judicial authority and duty; but the Chief Justice is head of the Court, and has the control of the establishment in its various branches; the Puisne Judges rank after him according to the order of their respective appointments.

The general jurisdiction of the Court extends over Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore and Assam, thus covering an area of about 245,000 square miles (*i.e.*, an area more than four times that of England and Wales), with a population of some 70 millions of people.

This jurisdiction is largely administrative as well as judicial, because in the absence of a Governmental Department of justice, much of the management of the Local Courts is entrusted to the High Court.

The judicial work divides itself broadly into two classes, ORIGINAL and APPELLATE. The ORIGINAL is that which comes before the Court as a Court of first Instance, and may be said to be limited territorially to the Town of Calcutta. The APPELLATE consists of all matters, very heterogeneous in kind, criminal and civil, which are brought before the Court by way of appeal or for revision, from the District and other subordinate Courts, and includes appeals from the original jurisdiction.

For the disposal of the judicial work, original and appellate, the Court sub-divides itself into specified Benches of one, two, or more Judges in each, according to the character of the work which the Bench is intended to take; only that the decision of a Bench which is constituted of but one Judge (as is usually the case for original work) is not necessarily the final decision of the Court: an appeal from it lies to a larger Bench of two or more Judges.

For administrative work, the Court acts by committees. The High Court was formed in 1862, by the union of the Supreme Court with the Sudder Dewani Adalat. Both these Courts have had an illustrious history, which can be barely touched upon here.

The first was created by the celebrated Charter of 26th March, 1774, a Court of Chancery, and a Court of Queen's Bench in one, consisting of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges drawn from the Bar of Westminster Hall, and having an exclusive criminal jurisdiction within the limits of Calcutta, as well as a certain general jurisdiction, founded on the personal status of the defendant, or on agreement of parties, throughout the Presidency of Bengal. The leading purpose for which this tribunal was instituted was, that a ready-made substantive body of law, in the main coincident with the principles of English Common Law and Equity, should be introduced into the new settlement of Calcutta, and be carried into effect by a professionally trained Court of co-ordinate rank with the Superior Courts of Westminster Hall, and that, through the authority and power of

Englishmen throughout the country, whether official or other, should be rendered responsible for their relations and behaviour to the native population according to those principles.

On the whole, in spite of certain early extravagancies, the Court discharged its very difficult and exalted duty with great temper and success. The list of its Judges, from Sir Elijah Impey to Sir Barnes Peacock, contains names which stand distinguished on the roll of the English Bar; and it is hardly too much to say that the Supreme Court so taught the people of Bengal to understand the reign of law that the lesson will never again be unlearned.

The career of the Sudder Dewani Adalat commenced in 1772, when the East India Company undertook the administration of civil and criminal justice throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, on a plan drawn up by Mr. Hastings and four Members of the Council; by which plan an ultimate Court of Sudder Dewani Adalat was instituted at the Presidency, under the superintendence of three or more Members of the Council, to hear appeals from the Provincial Courts in causes exceeding five hundred rupees.

In 1780, the avocations of the Governor-General and the Members of the Council having prevented their sitting in the Court of Sudder Dewani Adalat, the celebrated Sir Elijah Impey was induced, in addition to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, to allow himself to be made sole Judge of the Sudder Dewani Adalat. Sir Elijah at once framed rules for the regulation and guidance of all the subordinate local Courts and for

still constitute the ground-work of the Mofussil system of administration of justice. Two years afterwards, the superintendence of this Court was, on a resolution of the Home Legislature, reassumed by the Governor-General and Council. In 1801, it was enacted that the Court of Sudder Dewani Adalat should consist of three judges, namely, a Chief Judge, to be selected from the members of the Supreme Council, and two Puisne Judges, to be selected from the covenanted civil servants of the company. And in 1805 it was found inconvenient that even the office of Chief Judge, should be held by a member of the Supreme Council, and the Governor-General in Council was directed to select that officer from among the civil covenanted servants of the Company, not being members of the Supreme Council. This arrangement was afterwards again changed, and again once more re-established. And at the time of the union of the two Courts in 1862, which has been mentioned, the Sudder Dewani Adalat consisted of four Judges in all.

At the outset, in 1772, the work of the Mofussil Courts was necessarily somewhat crude. The administration of justice under the new system seems, however, to have become rapidly better and more satisfactory to the people than that under the native rule. Gradually, too, the education and example afforded by the Supreme Court had their effect. By degrees the method and practice developed under the superintendence and direction of the Sudder Dewani Adalat assimilated itself, though imperfectly, to the European model; and after nearly 90

machinery just described, by one comprehensive organization, which should be presided over by an English Barrister, and be largely composed of professional ingredients. How this has worked in the 26-years during which it has been in operation, and what are the results which it bids fair to bring about, are large questions, but have no place in these pages.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

This building is situated on the north side of Hare Street, on the site of the Old Post Office. It was designed by Mr. William White, architect, during the short time he was attached to the Public Works Department, in Calcutta. The architecture partakes of the early French style; it may be called French Palladian, with a slight leaning towards "Victorian" or 19th century work. The style is bold, and well adapted to the purpose of the building, and the interior arrangements are complete and compact. It was commenced in July, 1872, and the main portion was finished and opened, without any public ceremony, in June, 1874. It was erected entirely by the Public Works Department. The building is 330 feet long, with an average width of 60 feet, and consists of three stories. There are fine north and south verandahs to each floor,—and the Court rooms are comparatively cool even in the hottest weather. The ground floor is 18 feet high; the 1st and 2nd floors, 25 feet high. The public entrance is by the east face, in Bankshall Street, and leads into a corridor, on the south of which are the various offices of the Court. A fine marble bust of the late Babu Hurra Chandra Ghose is placed in the

Judges of the Court, faces the entrance. Three broad flights of stairs give access to the Courts, which are on the upper floors.

Since the foregoing description was written several additions to the main building have been completed, which must be considered a great improvement. On the third (or top) floor will be found the First Judge's Court. The Second Bench occupies the quarters in the extreme west end, forming a portion of the new building; while the Fourth Bench sits in the extreme east end. The former Third Judge's Court is now used as the library, which is a decided improvement. Adjoining the Second Judge's Court is a tiffin room for the pleaders, another improvement; and alongside of it a room has been set apart for the barristers who have occasion to attend this Court. In the middle flat, or second floor, the Third Judge occupies the quarters at the extreme west end of the new building, and the Registrar's Court is held in the room formerly occupied by the Second Bench. The Fifth Judge's Court has been placed in the east end, and the Record Office in the room where the Fourth Judge used to sit. There is also a pleaders' tiffin-room in the middle flat, and each court has its room for witnesses as before. The different branches of the office establishment located in the lower flat also benefit by the larger accommodation now available. It is, however, a matter of regret that some better arrangement has not been made for judgment debtors who are arrested on warrants, and have to be kept under surveillance in the court during the course of the day.

being used for this purpose. A room might also be found for the large number of pleaders, chiefly Natives, who at present crowd the entrance hall.

The Judges' entrance is by a flight of steps at the west end of the south verandah, from which a private staircase leads to the Court rooms on the two upper floors. The Office establishment have a separate entrance at the east end of this verandah, into which all the Office rooms have access.

The Small Cause Court was constituted under Act IX of 1850 for the recovery of Debts and Demands to the amount of Rs. 500. By a subsequent Act the amount was extended to Rs. 1,000, and by Act XV of 1882 to Rs. 2,000. It is presided over by five Judges, the first of whom must always be a Barrister-at-Law. Excepting the Native (Additional) Judge, the other Judges and the Registrar are Barristers. The working of the Court has been uniformly successful, and results in a nett revenue to Government exceeding a lakh of Rupees annually.

THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

On the east side of Dalhousie Square, is a lofty building in the Italian style of Architecture. The ground floor is the Office of Issue and Exchange of Government Paper Currency, and is worthy of a visit. The entrance has a very handsome gate, in three parts, of a very florid design, in wrought iron. The central hall is of very grand proportions, and is lighted by sky lights surmounting three large domes. Here are the exchange counters for notes, gold, silver, and small change. To the left as you walk up the hall is a noble

representing the value of many millions. The bulk of the silver is kept in strong vaults in Fort William, but a working reserve is kept in the Currency Office, in a vault of massive masonry lined throughout, roof, walls, and floor, with iron; an iron door six inches in thickness closes this room, which is further protected by a second iron door, and last of all by a massive iron grating.

The rooms above are very massively and handsomely finished, and are floored throughout with Italian marble, even to the third storey. Here is the residence of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Currency Office. The building was originally erected for the Agra and Masterman's Bank, and on the collapse of that institution (soon after its completion) it was sold to Government, who were at that time on the look out for a suitable building for the Currency Department.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT, CALCUTTA.

The Mint (Native name, Tuksal) is situated on the Strand Road, about 200 yards North of Howrah Bridge.

The Mint Buildings occupy a large space of ground on the east side of the Road and on the opposite side the Mechanical Engineers' Quarters, the Warder's Quarters and those of the Inspector of Police are situated, and here also are the Stores Godowns, and a large water tank for the Engines of the Copper Mint.

There are really two Mints, the Silver and the Copper Mints, the former being much the larger and finer building. It was designed and constructed by Major W. N.

erected on alluvial soil reclaimed from the River, the foundations were laid at an average depth of 25 feet below the level of Clive Street, so that there is as much brickwork below as above the surface. The architecture is Grecian Doric and the Central Portico facing the Strand was a copy on half dimensions of the Temple of Minerva at Athens. This Mint was opened in 1831. In the Bullion room is a fine marble bust (on a pedestal) of Major-General Forbes, who constructed the Mint and presided over it for many years. The water tank for the Engines of the Silver Mint is at the south side of the main building, and beyond it are the Quarters for the Civil Guard, the Police attached to the Mint and the Military Guard House.

The Copper Mint consists of a very large block of buildings, to the north-east of the Silver Mint; it was opened in 1865. The Mint Master's Office and the Accountants' Office, the Record Room and Library and the Mint Master's residence occupy a block in front of the Copper Mint, and opposite to this is the Assay Office and Laboratory.

In the centre of the Silver Mint is a quadrangle where the Bullion vaults are located, and between the Silver and Copper Mints is an extensive workshop including a Brass and Iron Foundry, Carpenters' shops and Blacksmiths' shop.

Silver and Gold if of standard fineness ($\frac{11}{12}$ pure) or above, are received from Banks and Merchants for coinage under certain regulations, but the quantity of gold tendered does not on the average amount to more than 1,000 tolas a month: Silver is sometimes tendered

in vast amounts, as much as $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million sterling has been received in a week or 10 days, and nearly 4 million sterling of Silver has been operated on, some years. The Silver is received into the Bullion Depôt, where it is weighed and made over to the Premelting Department in amounts up to about 3 Lákhs in the presence of an Agent of the Tenderer. The metal is melted the following day in Plumbago Crucibles and in furnaces with coke fires. Each charge takes about 3 hours to melt, and the metal is then poured into moulds to form ingots of convenient size, and they are tested for malleability. Samples (or musters) are sent to the Assay Office for report of the fineness of the metal. The Silver if malleable and of the proper fineness is then accepted by the Mint Master on behalf of the Currency Department, and it is registered in the Bullion Office; calculations are made of the value of the Silver and a certificate is then handed to the Tenderer who can at once cash it at the Reserve Treasury: thus the Tenderer is not kept waiting to get his own Silver turned into Rupees as seems to be generally believed.

The first step in the coinage is to make up ingots or bars of what is called Standard Silver, *i.e.*, containing 11 parts pure Silver to 1 of alloy: the calculation of the alligation having been made up and passed by the Mint Master, the amounts of the various Register numbers of Silver as given in the Alligation paper, and the scissel and Copper alloy are all weighed on very fine balances and parcelled out in the Bullion Office. In this Office is also a magnificent balance (a Chancellor) on which all

The various amounts of Silver of different touches, scissel and alloy are thus parcelled out in batches of about 12,000 tolas in weight to form a "Pot" of Standard Silver.

These amounts are all locked up in closed iron trucks and handed over to the custody of the Head Melter to be melted the following day. The melting is carried out in the Standard or Government Melting Department, to distinguish it from the Premelting Department; this is a magnificent room and the appliances are excellent. The ingots are cast in iron moulds, about 25 being on a truck or carriage, and each bar or ingot is stamped with the number of the melting and the number of the pot, in order that the Silver may be stopped or passed on for coinage by the Mint Master according to the Assay Report; it may here be mentioned that ingots are seldom rejected. Attached to the Standard and Premelting Departments are rooms for washing the dross, extracting the Silver therefrom and refining it.

The spillage at the trucks and round about on the floor is most carefully collected, and put into the Pots which are being melted; but the "sweep" which takes place afterwards contains some particles of Silver and there are also particles of Silver in the coke-cinders or ash-pit dross. All this dross is ground in mills and washed carefully, and the argentiferous lead obtained by melting the selections of the washings with litharge is then refined and the Silver obtained. All this is carried out under the superintendence of the Head Melter, who is responsible that the operative loss in the Department should be well within limits, and the loss is exceedingly

The ingots are then rolled in what is called the Laminating Department, a very large room fitted with very fine machinery. The ingots are compressed between finely polished rolls and reduced in thickness by being many times passed through these rolls till they are of a certain size and then passed on to the Fine Rolling Department.

Here they are still further reduced, until they are of the proper thickness, muster blanks (as they are called), are punched and weighed, and the straps are ranged in batches according as the straps are 1, 2, 3, &c., cowries heavy or light, and then cut in the proper presses, so that the resultant blanks should be as nearly as possible standard in weight. The mustering of the straps at the centre, dividing the strap into 3 parts and mustering the ends again, is all carried out in the most precise way.

For the smaller Silver coins the straps have to be annealed twice in the course of rolling, in order to allow them to be reduced to the proper thickness.

The Cutting room, where the blanks are punched out of the straps, is fitted with a large circular machine driving 18 hand presses and there are besides several self-cutting presses. This is a most interesting Department.

From the Cutting room, the blanks are taken to the Weighing and edging room where in the case of Rupees and $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees, they are individually passed through delicate Automaton Weighing Machines, which are so constructed and adjusted that the light blanks are thrown into one receptacle, the heavy ones into another,

The light blanks are re-melted while the heavy ones are filed down to the proper weight. After weighing the standard blanks are passed through an Edging Machine, which raises their edges and forms the rim. In the case of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees, the blanks are not weighed individually, but the rolling and cutting is so carefully done that a bag containing 4,000 pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees or 8,000 pieces of $\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees will weigh 1,000 tolas as nearly as possible. The blanks then go to the Annealing Room, where they are first heated in furnaces to make them soft, and then steeped in an acid solution, which renders their surfaces clean. This process is called "Pickling" or "Blanching," and in it a certain portion of Copper is removed, reducing the weight of the blanks, and on the other hand raising the "fineness." The last Department is the "Coining," where the blanks are passed under powerful presses with top and bottom dies and collar between the two, and get the impressions and the milling on the rim in the one below. This is perhaps the most interesting Department in the Mint and the machinery is very perfect.

It only remains now to examine all the coins and to reject those that are defective in minting and this is done in the "Coin Ringing" room, where each coin is rung or examined as to whether it is dumb or otherwise defective. The few found so, are remelted while the rest are pronounced fit for issue. Previous to this a few coins from each lakh are sent to the Assay Office direct from the Presses for assay, in order to determine that the coins are within the legal limits of weight and fineness, and the coins are sent in iron carts

taken promiscuously from the Presses and sent at the end of the year to the Royal Mint for independent trial of weight and fineness as prescribed by Law.

The coinage of Copper is restricted to the Laminating, Cutting, Edging, Annealing and Stamping. This metal does not require melting as the copper is purchased in slabs which can be rolled at once after being heated in furnaces, nor are the blanks weighed individually in automaton weighing machines, but the coins are made up in bags of 50 Rupees value, and each bag is as near the standard weight as it is possible to get it.

Copper coins are also not milled on the rim with the exception of those for the Straits Government which are now milled to distinguish them from former coinages.

The Copper Laminating Department is a large room fitted with very powerful machinery driven by a 100 H.P. Engine. The slabs are heated in ovens over night, and are red hot by the time work commences; they are passed through enormous rolls and thus formed into very long and broad straps: these straps are cut into 3 strips of about 4 inches wide, and then passed through fine rolls, and the straps are mustered for thickness as was explained for the Silver straps. They are then cut into blanks in the Self-Cutting Presses (as many as 1,200,000 blanks have been cut in one day in this Department); they are then examined and spoilt blanks removed and the good blanks passed on to the Edging machines. The machines for counting the blanks rapidly (3,200 in a couple of minutes) are in a room between that occupied by the Self-Cutting Presses and the Annealing room.

gumlahs and the subsequent process of cleaning the blanks are all carried out in the Copper Mint, and the stamping of the blanks is done in the Coining Presses at the back of the Silver Coining room.

The counting of the Copper coins into rouleaux by machines and the testing of these rouleaux by weight, and subsequent packing in boxes, are all carried out in a room in the Silver Mint.

The Mint coins—

Gold Mohurs.	}	For the Government of India.
Silver Rupees	|	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	|	
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	|	
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	|	
Copper Pice	|	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	|	For the Alwar State.
Pies	|	

Silver Rupees. For the Alwar State.
 Ditto. " Bikarnir State.

Copper Pies	}	For the Dhar State.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Pies		

Copper Pice } For the Dewas State.
 Pies

Copper 5 Cents.	}	For the Ceylon Government.
" Cents.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ "		
$\frac{1}{4}$ "		

Copper Cents:	}	For the Straits Government.
$\frac{1}{2}$,,		
$\frac{1}{4}$,,		

Copper Pice, For the Imperial British East Africa Co.

It is believed the Calcutta Mint is much the largest in the world, and nearly 1 million of coins (Copper and Silver) have been Stamped in one day.

Besides the coinage, which is almost entirely Silver and Copper, Gold being coined in very small quantities, the Mint manufactures War Medals for the Military Department.

Medals for the Army Temperance Association.

Dies and Medals for Government Departments
and Public Institutions,
Colleges, Schools, &c.

Dies, Seals, Stamps, Punches, &c.	}	For the Courts and other Government Departments.
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Measures, Scales and weights.	}	For Government Depart- ments, and also repairs and adjusts them.
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It also adjusts Indian Weights for the Public:

The workshop is an extensive one.

The Engraving Department has to engrave all dies required for the Coinage, also for Medals, &c., and has a very fine reducing machine.

Persons wishing to view the Mint should apply to the Master of the Mint on Tuesdays for a pass available for the following Thursday. The words "Application for Pass" should be written on the corner of the envelope.

Parties of not more than 5 persons are allowed to go over, and 10 of these passes are granted. Special Passes are, however, frequently granted by the Mint Master for other days than Thursdays, as the applications by natives from the Mofussil are so numerous that the whole number allowed for the Thursdays are always applied for.

The best time to see the Mint is between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., in order to be present at the pouring of the molten Silver.

Visitors should go to the Warder's Lodge to present their passes and get permission to enter the Mint.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House stands at the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square. It was erected in 1820. Extensive Godowns are attached, but the new Jetties have effected an entire revolution in the system of landing goods, and the Godowns, formerly a scene of busy activity, are now mostly used for hire, storage of dutiable and special classes of Goods. The extent of the Commerce of the Port may be learned from the following figures :—

	1879-80.	1890-91.
Exports ... Rs.	35,52,99,176	Rs. 43,07,90,661
Imports ... „	25,69,74,106	„ 33,96,13,722

The amount of customs duty realised in the same years was as follows :—

	1879-80.	1890-91.
On Miscellaneous Goods - Exports	Rs. 13,25,649	Rs. 18,68,006
Ditto Imports	„ 72,15,791	„ 26,38,916
The duty on imported Salt realised	„ 2,25,75,082	„ 2,19,68,154

THE BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE.

The Bengal Bonded Warehouse was, in March, 1838, incorporated by the Act of the Legislature. The buildings are substantially built and consist of a range of offices called "Commercial Buildings," a range of warehouses in three divisions, and on the north a range of godowns. Imports, especially piece goods and bonded goods, *i.e.*, goods paying duty, are stored in the warehouse and godowns. There is only a small business done in exports. For dutiable goods a special Custom Clerk is permanently attached to the warehouse.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Offices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are located in the eastern wing of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse in Clive Street. The Chamber numbers one hundred and six members, and is organised on a system to enable it to directly represent, not only the Commerce of the Port as a whole, but also the principal branches of Import and Export business. It is fully equipped with standard weights and measures duly certificated, and by means of a special Department called the Licensed Measurers' Department, which undertakes the measurement and weighment of goods, it is able to thoroughly meet the requirements of merchants. It has also an organised system of arbitrations. Piece goods' arbitrations and surveys are conducted by a special Sub-Committee, while General arbitrations are dealt with by the Central Committee itself. Exporters can refer disputes to the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, the Jute Manufacturers' Association or the Calcutta Tea

Traders' Association accordingly. Besides the Committee of the Chamber, which consists of nine members, each representing a special department of trade, there are Sub-Committees dealing with *Pièce* goods, Finance, Shipping, Railways, References, &c. There are also connected with the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Tea Association, the Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, the Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, and Associations respectively for Fire and Marine Assurance. Nearly all the above Associations are represented by their Chairmen in the Committee of the Chamber.

PORT AND SHIPPING OFFICE.

Until quite recently the work of the Port was done in rooms rented from the Port Commissioners of Calcutta and the Shipping Office from rooms rented in the Sailors' Home. The Government therefore, in 1890, erected a Port and Shipping Office of their own between the Port Commissioners' Office and the Custom House on the Strand Road, and the Port Office, Shipping Master, and the Health Officer of the Port entered the building on the 1st January, 1891.

Besides the Port and Shipping Offices, the pilots have rooms to meet the Agents and Masters of Vessels. The Wreck Department is also located there, and the Examination of Masters and Mates of both Seagoing and Inland services is held in their Committee room. The building is a well built, substantial and business-like looking one, and is found in every way convenient for the work transacted within its walls.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL SECRETARIAT.

The north side of Dalhousie Square is occupied by a range of buildings until recently known by the name of "Writers' Buildings." This row of three-storied houses was formerly used for the accommodation of the "writers" or clerks in the East India Company's Civil Service, during the first year of their arrival in India, but they have not been so occupied for the last sixty years.

The central portion was the "College of Fort William," at which the examination of students in the East India Company's Service took place. The duties of the college are now undertaken by a Board of Examiners.

Within the last few years, this fine range of buildings has been extended to the north, by the erection of extensive blocks of offices, and to the south by a new and imposing façade 660 feet in length. The whole range accommodates all the offices of the *Bengal Secretariat*, appointment, financial, judicial, political, revenue and statistical, educational, public works, irrigation, and railway branches, the Heads of Departments being located in the Main Building, and the offices in the blocks at the back. The additions and alterations which certainly have added much to the appearance of the Block cost about 10 lakhs.

In the open space between the South-Eastern corner of Writers' Buildings and the Post Office, now marked by a statue of Sir Ashley Eden, formerly stood a Monument on which were inscribed the names of those who

In the South-Western corner, in a kind of Pavilion, is now located the Legislative Council Office in which the Bengal Council assembles. The decoration of this Chamber is very elaborate and ornate, and it is suitably fitted up in all respects.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY OFFICE BUILDINGS.

To the North of the Custom House, and occupying the south side of Fairlie Place, is the East Indian Railway Office. This Building accommodates the Office Staff of the E. I. Railway and the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways. The Building occupies a plot of ground 400 feet long by about 180 feet wide. The Building has cost in its erection about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and is probably the cheapest amongst public buildings of Calcutta.

In style the composition is fairly pure classic, but utilitarianism slightly decorated, and that decoration plaster, has been almost strictly carried out. Stone has more largely been used in the construction than is customary in Calcutta. All the cornices, which are of great projection, are of stone, and are intended to be rain and sun-shades to the walls. The floors of the principal offices are of *Opus Groecorum*, a tessellated pavement in marble.

A totally new mode of construction was adopted in the building in the utilization of worn-out rails for columns and floor trusses; the floors are of brick and concrete arches throughout. The doors and windows are all hung to stone cills and pivoted so that no wooden door frames,

a costly item in the repairs of a Bengal building, have been used in its construction, and it is absolutely fire-proof.

The Building has a large open inner court 220 feet long by 50 feet wide, enclosed on the lower story and utilized as a Printing Office. The four corner Pavilions are 72 feet high, four stories in height—the fourth story being servants' residences open to an inner enclosed court, but hidden externally by the deep cornices. This cornice which is of stone and iron has a projection of 4' 10", and is taken from the cornice of the Farnese Palace at Rome. The cornice of the Portico is entirely of stone. The Offices are mostly very large rooms, 80 feet and 60 feet long—one room to the north is 220 feet long and over 30 feet wide.

An Italian mode of decoration in plaster called in Italy Sgraffito work has been used. The four subject panels on the N.-E. and S.-E. Pavilions are Architecture, Sculpture, Music and Commerce. The names on the buildings are the principal stations on the East Indian Railway.

At the north-east corner of the building will be found a small paved space, paved to mark the land belonging to the Building, but thrown open as a rounded corner to facilitate public foot traffic. On this paved space is a line recording the salient angle and extreme point of the north-east Bastion of old Fort William. During the excavation of the foundations for the building the whole of the north curtain wall, N.-E. Bastion, portion of the N.-W. Bastion and a portion of the E. and W.

to view. A careful record of them has been kept and forms the subject of a paper in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contributed by Mr. Bayne. The measurement of the north curtain wall *exactly* coincides with Orme's dimensions, *viz.*, 300 feet. If his other measurements are as accurate they would serve to identify the exact extent of the old Fort. The S.-E. Bastion has been covered by the Post Office buildings; the S.-W. should still be discoverable if looked for.

Several points of interest were unearthed, the red plastered faces of the Bastions—probably the source of the name of the Dalhousie Square Tank, "Lall Diggee," or the red tank, the old carpenter's shop mentioned by Orme and Holwell, an old culvert and drain that drained the inside of the Fort, and an old water-gate to the river. One of the walls of the Building 220 feet long is built on the north curtain wall of the old Fort. A wall 4' 6" thick below ground and where the foundation was 2' 0" below the level of the rest of the buildings. The old Fort ground level was about 3' 0" below the present footpath level.

THE POST OFFICE.

This handsome structure is situated on the west side of Dalhousie Square, at the corner of Coilah Ghât Street,—being a portion of the site of the old Fort of Calcutta. The removal of the old foundations was a work of great difficulty owing to the extreme hardness of the masonry, which, in many cases, could only be removed by blasting. ~~The~~ building was erected from designs by Mr. Walter B. Granville, architect to the Government of India. It was opened to the public in

the year 1868. It consists of two lofty stories, the east and south fronts being faced with handsome Corinthian columns, flanked by massive piers, in which are the staircases. The south-east angle of the building is semi-circular, also faced with Corinthian columns,—leading to a lofty circular hall, in which are the public letter-boxes. This is surmounted by a lofty lantern, crowned by a dome, which forms a handsome and conspicuous object. The building is approached by handsome flights of steps.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

This extensive structure, one of the finest public buildings in the city, is situated at the corner of Dalhousie Square, South, and Old Court House Street, East. The original design was made in 1868 by Mr. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, assisted by Mr. Clark. The ground was cleared in 1870, but the building was not commenced till 1873, after the plans had been revised by Mr. Vivian, who then commenced the foundation.

The style of architecture is one admirably suited to the requirements of the climate, somewhat resembling its neighbour—the Currency Office—but differing in its external decorations.

The building stands upon a plinth, 4 feet 6 inches high, and consists of a main block facing Dalhousie Square, with a Tower at the east, and three wings—the East Wing facing Old Court House Street, the other two forming a Centre and West Wing; of these the

other wings two stories in height. The total height of the building is 66 feet above the plinth, and of the tower 120 feet.

The principal front faces Dalhousie Square. The windows of the ground floor are 6 feet broad, the lower portion being fitted with handsome cast-iron panels. The windows of the first floor have broad ventilators fixed underneath them. The upper floor has two light windows, fitted with light cast-iron panels. The central entrance is of handsome design. The columns are well proportioned; the balconies and cornices bold and rich in decoration, and general effect exceedingly good.

The East Front is protected throughout its whole length by a broad verandah, with openings exactly corresponding with the windows of the north front. Both fronts are adorned with handsome balustrades and finials, of patent stone, manufactured by Messrs. Fornaro Brothers, on the "Coignet" system.

The Tower is carried up as a part of the main building as far as the roof, strengthened, however, at its four corners, by buttresses, which are continued to the top, although not originally intended to reach beyond the balcony level. At the west end of the north front, and at the south end of the east front, are very handsome cast-iron gates made by Messrs. Burn and Company, of this city.

The building is built entirely of brick; the whole of the plinths, cornices, columns, and mouldings are plastered with Portland cement. The remainder of the

The caps of the columns and the string mouldings are made of a kind of "Terra Cotta," modelled on the premises. Casts were then taken in plaster of Paris, moulded in prepared clay brought from Barrackpore, burnt to a reddish brown, and finally painted with Silicate paint and fixed in place.

The public Entrance is in the centre of the north front; on the left of the vestibule is the "Stamp Office," on the right are the "Waiting" and "Enquiry Rooms," in front is a broad flight of steps leading to the "Receiving Room," from whence the messages are taken by means of a shoot to the "Signal Room." On the ground floor are also the "Despatch Office," the "Printing Office" and the "Battery Room," where is a "Gallery" supported by cast-iron columns, in which the "Batteries" are arranged. The rest of the ground floor is taken up by the apartments occupied by the "Superintendent of the Bengal Division," the "Check Office," the "Clerks'," "Record," "Bath," and "Tiffin rooms."

The "Establishment" entrance is by a broad flight of steps in Old Court House Street.

The Main Staircase is opposite the entrance in Old Court House Street; there is also a private staircase in Dalhousie Square, and two circular staircases. The principal staircase leads to the broad verandah which runs along the East Wing in Old Court House Street, and extends the entire length of the South face of the main building. Every office has a separate doorway opening on to one or other of these verandahs. The rooms abutting on the east verandah are occupied by the Clerks of the Director-General.

The Director-General, his Personal Assistant, the Deputy Director-General and his Assistants, the Comptroller-General, and the Superintendent of Construction occupy the rooms on the south verandah.

The Signal Room occupies the central wing, and is 96 feet long, 36 feet broad, and 25 feet high; the wires run under the floor in five stone troughs which are hidden by cast-iron covers and are level with its surface. They are then conveyed to one or other of the tables used by the signallers.

The West Wing is entirely taken up by the offices of the Compiler of Accounts.

At the south end of the East Wing is the Committee and Model room.

Five rooms in the East Wing of the second floor, and a portion of the main block, with a splendid verandah, 11 feet broad, running the whole length of the east front, is given up to the Signallers living on the spot.

It consists of a Lavatory, 57 feet by 18 feet, a Dining-room, 32 feet by 37 feet, and two Dormitories, one 40 feet by 32 feet, the other 44 feet by 26 feet.

The three rooms adjoining the Tower are used as a Library. The other portion of the main block is occupied by the Assistant Superintendent and Telegraph Masters.

THE METCALFE HALL,

At the south-west corner of Hare Street, on the Strand, was erected to perpetuate the recollection of the many public and private virtues of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who

was Governor-General in 1836, and more particularly to signalize the last great act of his Indo-political life,—the emancipation of the Indian press. It was erected, partly by public subscription, and partly by contributions from the funds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society and the Calcutta Public Library, by which Institutions the building is now occupied. The foundation stone was laid with Masonic honors on the 19th December, 1840, and the building was completed in 1844.

The design is taken from the portico of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The architect was Mr. C. K. Robinson, and the builders, Messrs. Burn and Co. The principal entrance is on the east, under a covered colonnade. Internally there are two stories—the lower one occupied by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; the upper one, which is approached by a handsome flight of steps, by the Calcutta Public Library. Opposite the entrance is a fine bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe.

THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE

Is situated within Dalhousie Square, on the south side. Externally it has no pretensions to architectural beauty, but it contains a handsome hall, 90 feet by 45 feet, the walls of which are lined with marble, with a semi-circular roof, richly decorated. There is also a reading room and two billiard rooms attached. It was erected “as a monumental edifice, to contain within its walls statues and busts of great men.” The Dalhousie Testimonial Fund, the Havelock, Neil and Nicholson Fund, and the Venables’ Fund (raised to commemorate the heroic deeds of these distinguished men in the Mutiny of 1857) supplemented by public subscriptions to the

extent of 30,000 rupees, were appropriated to its erection. The foundation was laid on the 4th March, 1865, with Masonic honors, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and a large assemblage.

The Hall is available for Lectures, Concerts, and other entertainments.

The entrance portico was erected in or about 1824 (the Institute building having been tacked on to it) and contains a fine statue of the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, by Chantrey, bearing the following inscription:—

“In honor of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General of British India, from the year of our Lord 1813 to 1823. Erected by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.”

In the Hall are the following statues and busts:—

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856, erected in his honor by general subscription. A fine full length statue, by Steel, R.S.A.

The Right Honorable JAMES WILSON, member of the Supreme Council, 1860. Full length statue, by Steel, R.S.A.

Brigadier-General J. G. S. NEIL, C.B. Bust, by Noble.

Major-General SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, Bart., K.C.B. Bust, by Noble.

Major-General SIR JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B. Bust, by Foley.

EDWARD E. VENABLES, Indigo Planter, Azimgurh. Bust, by Steel, R.S.A.

Brigadier-General JOHN NICHOLSON, C.B., who led the storm of Delhi, 1857. Bust, by Foley.

And also a handsome Mural Tablet in brass, erected to the Memory of Mr. John Remfry the first Honorary Secretary of the Institute and to whose efforts the Citizens of Calcutta are mainly indebted for the foundation of the Institute.

SURVEY OF INDIA OFFICES.

The Head Quarters of the Survey of India Department is now located in a handsome and commodious group of buildings situated at the junction of Park and Wood Streets. These buildings were designed by Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, and have been constructed by the Public Works Department, Government of Bengal, during the years 1880 to 1889.

Previous to the year 1882, the Survey of India Offices were located in several private dwelling houses, totally unsuited to the special requirements of the Survey Department, and their concentration, on one site, has proved to be a measure of great departmental and public convenience.

The Correspondence Offices of the Surveyor General of India and of the Deputy Surveyor General in charge of Revenue Surveys, the Drawing, Engraving and Map Record and Issue Offices, with their Administrative heads, are all located at No. 13, Wood Street, while the Photographic & Lithographic Office and the Mathematical Instrument Office and Workshop are respectively at Nos. 14 and 15, Wood Street.

In the main building at No. 13, the rooms in the Central block of the first floor are occupied by the Surveyor General of India, the Deputy Surveyor

General in charge of Revenue Surveys, the Assistant Surveyor Generals in charge of the Surveyor General's Offices, and of the Drawing, Engraving and Map Record and Issue Offices with their respective office establishments. The second floor is allotted to the major portion of the Drawing Office, while the ground floor is occupied by the Map Record and Issue Offices with its vast stores of valuable M. S. and printed maps for general issue and sale to the public.

The Map Curator, who is also Map Salesman, may always be consulted on office days, during office hours, in regard to map requirements and a personal inspection of maps before purchase is to be recommended to intending purchasers who may not know exactly the particular maps they require, or the scales on which they may be available.

The Department possesses a valuable Library, chiefly of works of a geographical character, and there is also a collection of life-size portraits painted in oil of the various Surveyors General commencing with Sir Andrew Waugh. The following is the order in which they held office :—

Sir A. S. Waugh, R.E. ... 1843 to 1861.

„ H. L. Thuillier ... 1861 „ 1878.

General J. T. Walker, R.E.... 1878 „ 1884.

Colonel G. C. DePree ... 1884 „ 1886.

„ H. R. Thuillier, R.E., 1886 to the present time.

With the exception of the first, which was painted by Mr. J. Peyton, a Surveyor, 1st grade, now on the retired list, the whole of these portraits were painted and presented to the Department by the talented Artist Mr. G. G. Palmer, late Head Engraver.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

This office forms the latest addition to the buildings constituting the Head Quarters of the Survey of India Department in Wood Street, and is built in a similar style of architecture. It was erected in 1889 to accommodate two distinct branches of the Head Quarters, *viz.*, the Photographic Office, formerly located in Nos. 1 and 2, Wood Street, in which the original maps prepared by the Survey parties in the field are reproduced by photozincography; and the Lithographic Office, which had for the past 37 years occupied the ground floor of No. 1, Camac Street, where all maps, plans and other subjects which are unsuitable for photographic reproduction are redrawn and printed by lithography.

In addition to the work executed by photozincography and lithography, a considerable demand has arisen of late years for artistic illustrations required for the reports and other publications of the Geological and Archæological Survey Departments, and the Scientific Memoirs of the Indian Medical Department, the Indian Museum, the Asiatic Society and other Departments and Societies. These are now produced most successfully by photo-mechanical processes, and work of this class has become quite a recognised feature of the office.

The building was erected from designs by Mr. W. B. Gwyther, based on plans prepared by Colonel Waterhouse, the Assistant Surveyor-General in charge. It is laid out in the form of a hollow square, the front and main entrance being in Wood Street, and has a small

square is chiefly taken up by one large room occupied by the printing presses, and the other three sides are two-storeyed; the rooms on the ground floor being devoted to the photographic and photo-mechanical printing processes, while the administrative offices, laboratory, glass-houses, dark-rooms, etc., are situated on the first floor. Many improvements have been introduced which were impracticable so long as the office was located in private houses, the most notable being the introduction of steam-power in addition to hand labour in working the printing presses, which has largely increased the working power of the office.

This establishment is well worthy of a visit by any one interested in photographic processes, and may be inspected at any time on application to the Assistant Surveyor-General in charge.

THE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT OFFICE

Is the most northern of the buildings forming the Head Quarters of the Survey of India in Wood Street. Previous to the year 1888, this office was accommodated in a house situated on the site of the present Photo. and Lithographic Office. The present building was erected in 1887-88 by the Public Works Department, from designs by E. T. Martin, Esq., Government Architect, assisted with suggestions based on plans prepared by Lieutenant-Colonels Reddell and Rogers, R.E. the Assistants Surveyor-General in charge; it is oblong in form and has two stories, the architecture being similar to the other buildings.

The ground floor is occupied by the Workshop Branch

and consists chiefly of one long room running the whole length of the building; in which are placed lathes of various sizes, drilling machines, a lens polishing machine, and a large number of other tools specially adapted for the construction or repair of Scientific Instruments. All these are driven by steam power from an engine situated in a house on the east side of the building. Of late years many new machines have been introduced, the most noticeable one being an Automatic Dividing Engine by Troughton and Simms of London, which is capable of dividing a circle into spaces equal to 5 minutes of arc.

The upper floor is chiefly devoted to the Store and Correspondence Branch. A large quantity of newly imported instruments of the latest design and workmanship are always kept in stock ready to accommodate indenting officers, and there are also a very large number of repairable instruments which are from time to time repaired and issued as required.

The Mathematical Instrument Office supplies the Scientific Instruments used in the Survey, Marine, Public Works, Meteorological, Forest, Geological and other Departments of the Government of India, and repairs all instruments sent to them by those Departments.

There is also an Observatory on the roof in which a Transit Instrument has been set up and is used for rating Chronometers.

A visit to the establishment will repay any one who is specially interested in scientific work, and it may be inspected on applying to the Assistant Surveyor-General

THE PALACE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

“Belyedere,” the Official Mansion or Palace of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, is situated in a richly wooded suburb of Calcutta, where bamboos grow in fine profusion and throw up their tall stems, coming to a point in the most delicate sprigs, and gracefully bending so as to overarch the roads and lanes. Outside and quite near to the grounds, are the Zoological Gardens, and close by is the Race-course. The building stands in extensive and well-kept grounds, and is of a somewhat mixed style of architecture, but nevertheless it presents a remarkably fine *façade* from the Entrance Gate. There are, perhaps, too many trees about, in consequence of which, it is said, musquitoes are more abundant than is quite pleasant. On arriving at the landing on the top of the stairs, some handsome trophies of Indian Arms will be observed, and full length portraits of Sir John Peter Grant and Sir Cecil Beadon. There are also two fine landscape scenes in oil, one representing a part of Old Calcutta, and the other a hill station. The pictures are very old, but the names of the artists are not now remembered. In the corridor leading to the Lieutenant-Governor’s office is also an excellent portrait of the late Sir Rivers-Thompson. The drawing-room is 114 feet long, and can be divided off into a dining-room and smaller drawing-room should occasion require. In here is a full length painting in oil of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, in her coronation robes.

In the adjoining room will be found some very beautiful specimens of wood carving both Indian

Burmese. The arrangement of the rooms is decidedly convenient, and their proportions and decorations imposing and artistic. There is the Durbar Hall, the enclosed Balcony over the grand staircase (a very cosy place for breakfast), and the Billiard room; and in the east wing (specially built when the late Duke of Clarence visited Calcutta) is a fine supper room. There is a very commodious verandah on the South from which a charming view over the Gardens, as far as the Horticultural Society's grounds, is obtained. The other apartments comprise studies or private offices for His Honour, his Lady, the Private Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and on the basement floor all the necessary offices for the A.-D.-C.'s, Engineer, Visitors' waiting room, &c., &c. The stables are well arranged in a Gothic looking building situate on the east side of the grounds, and are very complete in all respects. There is a fine flight of steps at the main entrance and also another at the south end, descending to the lawn-tennis ground and gardens, which are laid out very prettily, their beauty being enhanced by the ornamental wheel in their very centre, thrown over which is a neat iron bridge. At the west entrance of Belvedere, on the Alipore Road, was fought the duel between Warren Hastings and Sir Philip Francis, in which the latter was wounded. In driving to Belvedere, the Race-course already mentioned is passed on the right, where the Prince of Wales in January 1876, witnessed an exciting steeplechase and other races, and was subsequently entertained at Belvedere.

The original portion of Belvedere, that is the present central building, would appear to be pretty ancient,

letters from India," who was also one of the first who tried the overland route, and was made prisoner at Calicut by Hydra Ali and imprisoned there, writing that "on her arrival at Calcutta she visited Mrs. Hastings at Belvedere, some distance from Calcutta." It appears that Government about the year 1800, disposed of the property, probably to the Prinsep family, because they did not require two gubernatorial residences. Again, we find the Government about the time of the Mutiny repurchasing it, as a residence for the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir F. Halliday, in 1857-58, and the magnificent building we now see is the outcome of subsequent extensions and improvements.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

To those who can remember the dirty and rather dismal-looking approach to the Gubernatorial residence, Belvedere, say in the year 1875, the improved and satisfactory condition of the neighbourhood, at the present, must afford a very striking contrast. Both east and west of the road-way leading from the bridge were untidy, unsavoury-smelling bustees swarming with villagers harmless enough in their way, but not by any means adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. Now, however, all this is altered and changed very much for the better, and on the site of the old bustees we find the "Zoo," the popular place of resort of thousands of our fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds.

To an ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, as is well known, a very large share of credit is due for the establishment of this pleasant resort; but less

before the scheme assumed any proper shape, Dr. Fayerer, c.s.i., in 1867, and again in 1873 Mr. L. Schwendler (known as the "Father of the Zoo,") had brought forward and strongly urged the necessity and utility of a Zoological Garden, and the Asiatic and Agri-Horticultural Societies were entirely in favour of such schemes: however, they had to be abandoned for want of a suitable site. In the year 1875 the Government of Bengal took up the matter in real earnest, and a large piece of land was granted, and the maintenance and management of the gardens secured. The public also helped very materially towards this object, and liberally contributed to the capital required for laying out the grounds and for the erection of buildings. The scheme flourished, and the Committee appointed by Government to carry out the preliminaries having entered *con amore* into the work, things were sufficiently advanced in the year following to admit of a complete prospectus being issued, setting forth the objects, the means of obtaining them, and the general rules of management.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to Calcutta was seized upon as an auspicious occasion, and on the 1st January 1876 the gardens were inaugurated by His Royal Highness, and in May of the same year they were opened to the public.

The original features of the scheme on which these gardens were established are as follows:—

(1.) To provide recreation, instruction and amusement for all classes of the community.

of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates.

(3.) To encourage acclimatization, domestication and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm stock.

(4.) To promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import and export of animals.

It is pleasing to know that to a very large extent these objects have been realised, and as far as the second is concerned, many interesting and valuable observations have already been made and published. Within three or four years after its institution the "Zoo" seemed even then to have reached a permanent popularity, and thus object No. 1 was attained, and it is a notable fact that, in the "Exhibition Year" 188,532 persons visited the gardens. But what shall be said of the gardens, now that they have been more fully developed and better means of reaching them are available?

The present perfect state of the gardens speaks volumes itself, and be it ever remembered to the credit of the *first* Committee of Management, and all those who have followed, but one desire has been cherished, *viz.*, to carry out in its entirety the original programme, an excellent and complete one, and this has been done, and well done. The educational influence of the gardens has also been much extended, and the Committee have during the last few years encouraged the free visits of students and teachers from various Schools and Colleges in Calcutta

cognized the usefulness of the Zoological Gardens, and as an adjunct to sound nursery education, a chapter on the instincts of animals as they may be studied in the course of a visit to the gardens has been inserted in a book for the young, with a view to stimulating the faculty of observations in the youthful mind.

The gardens themselves have during the past few years been very much improved in all respects, and under the able direction of the present Secretary, Dr. D. D. Cunningham, F.R.S., whose office is an honorary one, and his Superintendent, Babu R. B. Sanyal, the general appearance and horticultural aspect of the same has been rendered more attractive, and it must be gratifying to the learned Doctor to know that his endeavours in this direction have been thoroughly appreciated by the public.

The collection of animals according to a recent census was as follows:—

Mammals, about	...	...	500
Birds	...	...	400
Reptiles	...	...	134

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

In 1886 the construction of Wet Docks at Kidderpore was vigorously undertaken, and it was expected that they would be completed, early in 1891, but although one or two large steamers have been berthed for repairs they have not been formally opened up to the time of these remarks being printed. The Docks will afford

steamers, and will be supplied with all the most modern appliances in the way of sheds, hydraulic cranes, electric lighting, &c. The water surface is 43 acres in area, and they will cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. They are in Railway communication with the Eastern Bengal Railway and with the Port Commissioners' Jetties by means of their Tramway line along the Strand Bank. They are also in water communication with Tolly's Nullah by means of a boat canal.

HEAD QUARTERS CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES AND ADMINISTRATIVE BATTALION PRESIDENCY VOLUNTEERS.

This Building is situated between the Calcutta Swimming Bath and the Eden Gardens, South of the High Court, facing the River Hooghly. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India and Honorary Colonel of the Corps, on the 1st of April, 1889. The building was completed and occupied in February 1890. It contains a very large Armoury on the lower flat, and is capable of holding 50,000 stand of arms, &c., complete. The Calcutta Light Horse occupies a room on the lower flat as its Office and Armoury. There is an excellent Gymnasium School attached; there is also a nickle-plating machine room, extensive Tailor's shop, and three offices for the Commandant and Executive Staff, with a capital drill ground in the enclosure. There is also a very large recreation room including, stage and canteen on the upper flat for the Volunteer Recreation Club, which has

Major of the Battalion and his family reside on the east side of the premises. The Cossipore Artillery Volunteers have a nine-pounder gun on the west side for drill of the Calcutta Detachment.

The Building and its fittings have cost about 80,000 Rupees, a portion of this amount having been subscribed by Mercantile Firms and by both European and Native residents of the city.

It is through the energy of Colonel Chatterton, the present Commandant of the regiment, that the Volunteers possess this excellent home, and they owe a debt of gratitude to him for his efforts in their behalf.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

(27 and 28, Chowringhee, and 1, Sudder St.)

THE Indian Museum, as at present constituted, is not an integral institution, but is rather a group of departments forming parts of a very comprehensive scheme which is intended to supplement the Scholastic Institutions in the scientific and technical education of students in India,—to develop the resources of the country by indicating in what directions new industries may be exploited or old ones revived,—and to preserve properly classified collections of objects illustrating the Arts and Sciences of the Empire. The entire programme is divided into two principal heads, the one directly tuitionary, namely the School of Technology and Art, (with which we have nothing to do at present), and the other mainly conservatory, and to a lesser extent analytical and experimental, namely the Indian Museum, the

The latter is founded upon an amalgamation of portions of the old Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal with the Bengal Economic Museum, enlarged by the results of the Archæological and Geological Surveys, and by association with the Exhibition and Economic branches of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. When complete it will include the following sections:—(a.) Archæology, with an allied branch for the relics of pre-historic man: (b.) Zoology in all its branches, scientifically and economically treated (Agricultural Entomology being a prominent feature), with the necessary Taxidermal Workshops and a Laboratory for biological research: (c.) Geology, mineralogic and paleontologic; also with an economic side and an analytical laboratory: (d.) Ethnology: (e.) Art, to include a Gallery of Fine Arts as well as a collection of Industrial Art-ware, and illustrations of processes of manufacture: (f.) Economics, with an exhaustive collection of the products of India, and a Laboratory for both scientific and practical analyses: and (g.) a central Library; with special libraries in the principal sections.

Of the above, we will refer in the first instance to those sections that are located in the original Museum building,—the massive stone edifice that forms so striking a feature in Chowringhee. These are the sections of Archæology, Zoology and Geology. The last-named is described in a separate article under the heading “Geological Survey.” The Library is also contained in this building.

In the year 1866 an Act was passed to provide for the

General of India in Council providing for the establishment of a Public Museum in Calcutta, "to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, and in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical or physical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and to the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings and other property." The Act provided for the erection of a building for this purpose, to be completed within five years from the date of the passing of the Act; and constituted a body of Trustees. It also provided that all expenses and salaries connected with the Indian Museum should be defrayed by the Government of India.

As has been stated, the Act of 1866 provided that the Asiatic Society should be accommodated in the new building; but in 1876, when the extent of the collections had been more maturely considered, along with some changes which it was found desirable to make in the constitution of the governing body, the Government arranged with the Asiatic Society that, for a pecuniary consideration, they should relinquish their claim to accommodation in the new building, and hence certain clauses of the Act of 1866 became obsolete, and a new Act was passed and received the formal assent of the Governor-General on the 17th December, 1876.

The building was not ready for occupation till 1875, and it is only now becoming gradually completed in its internal fittings. It was erected from the designs of

Mr. Walter B. Granville, late Government Architect, and has cost £140,000.

It presents a frontage of 300 feet to the Chowringhee Road, with a depth of 270 feet facing Sudder Street. The façade has two stories of great height, in the Italian style of architecture, the two projecting wings and the central portico having elegant Corinthian columns. A broad flight of steps within the portico leads to a lobby, opening on either side into a room 80 feet by 30 feet.

Three series of arches lead to a double stair-case of very fine proportions ascending to the right and left, and beyond the foot of the stair-case the lobby opens on to a grass-laid quadrangle 180 feet by 105 feet, surrounded by a selection of tropical plants; around this the inner sides of the building form a piazza or arcade. The piers of the arches are decorated on the side facing the quadrangle with engaged columns, in the Roman Doric style on the ground floor, and in the Roman Ionic on the first floor.

The large hall at the head of the stair-case, over the portico, 59 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high, with a fine panelled ceiling, is at present the Library. At each of the four corners of the building is a pavilion, 44 feet by 40 feet, in two stories; another incompleated storey exists on each of the two front corners, and in the original plans this was surmounted by a high-pitched mansard roof, as was also the room over the central portico, but these roofs have not been built. The upper exhibition galleries are lighted by arched sky-lights on two sides which leave the whole wall space available, and diffuse a soft and equal light through the

The Geological Survey occupies the upper and lower floors of the north and north-west wings, containing two north galleries, each 160 feet by 40 feet, two corner or pavilion rooms, two west galleries, each 80 feet by 30 feet, and a series of office rooms. The rest of the building is devoted to the Archæological and Zoological Sections, the Library, and the Offices of the Trust.

The Museum is open to the public daily, Sunday inclusive, excepting on Thursday and Friday in each week, on which days it is closed, except to students. From the 1st to the 15th May, and from the 1st to the 15th November in each year, the Museum is closed for cleaning and repairs. On closed days travellers can usually obtain admission to the galleries by applying to one of the Officers.

The hours during which the Museum is open to visitors are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. from the 1st February to the 1st November, and from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. from the 16th November to the 31st January.

On entering the lobby the entrance to the Archæological galleries is to the right, and opposite to it is the door leading into the ground floor series of the Geological Survey collections.

Visitors will find it the more convenient plan to make the entire circuit of the ground floor, and then proceeding up the main staircase, make the circuit of the upper floor. As the Indian Museum and the Geological Survey (although under one roof) are at present two distinct institutions under separate administrations, they have, as already mentioned, been dealt with in separate articles in this work. If the visitor will be so good as to

route suggested above, we will indicate when he crosses into "Geological" territory. Turning to the right, therefore, on entering, we commence with the Archæological Section.

The Archæological galleries are four in number, *en suite*, occupying the south-western wing and southern galleries on the ground-floor. They have been named by Dr. Anderson, in his catalogue of the Archæological collections, the "Asoka," the "Indo-Scythian," the "Gupta," and the "Inscription" galleries respectively.

The first gallery 50 feet by 30 feet is the "Asoka," named after the powerful Emperor of Magadha whose rule extended over a considerable portion of Eastern, Central and Northern India, and who claimed suzerainty over Southern India and even over Ceylon, during the third century before Christ. The whole of the sculptures in this gallery (as well as many in the other galleries) are relics of Buddhism, a religion founded nearly 500 years before the Christian era, by Siddartha Gautama (usually called Buddha, *i.e.*, Enlightened). Gautama was the son of a Rajpoot Rajah of the Sakhya tribe inhabiting a small district near Benares. He preached a doctrine of religious equality, whereby all men may become perfect by their own good acts, whose reward is eternal freedom from suffering, *Nirvana*, or absolute extinction. His doctrine has more followers to-day than any other in the world. The Emperor Asoka was a great patron of Buddhism, and during his reign many Stupas and Viharas (the former landmarks of sacred spots or depositories of holy relics, and the latter monasteries or rest-houses for the Sangha, or Buddhist Society of mendicants) were

built in various parts of India, of which some of the sculptures in this gallery are believed to have formed parts of the original buildings. The more ancient of these sculptures therefore are upwards of two thousand years old, while it is believed that the most recent in this gallery does not date later than the first century of our era.

The gallery contains a Toran or gateway and a portion of the railing of the great Stupa of Bharhut; a series of casts of friezes from the rock-cut temples of Orissa; two colossal figures from Patna (Pataliputra, the capital of Asoka's Kingdom, and the Palibothra of the Greeks); some portions of the architrave and a cast of a pillar from the Asoka railing at the famous temple of Buddha Gaya (or Bodhi Gaya) which marks the spot where Gautama attained Buddhahood; and some casts from the great tope at Sanchi near Bhopal in Central India.

The ruins of the great Stupa of Bharhut, discovered by General Cunningham in 1873, lie about six miles to the south of Sutna Station on the Allahabad and Jabalpur Railway. The Stupa has been described by General Cunningham in his work bearing its name. The pillars, cross bars and architrave of the railing are richly covered with sculptures, chiefly representing *Jatakas*, or scenes in the previous births, of Sakhya Sinha, or Gautama, many of which have been transplanted into Western folklore and fables. Nearly all are accompanied by inscriptions in ancient Pali describing the scenes represented, or giving the name of the donor of a particular portion of the railing, which adds im-

of Buddhist history. Apart from this fact, however, the sculptures are also noteworthy, not only as illustrating Indian Art of the date to which they belong, but also as giving delineations of the dress, weapons, technical instruments, furniture and buildings of the period, and in some instances moreover illustrating the domestic life of the people of that day.

The friezes of the rock-cut temples of Orissa, which would appear to be about the same age as the Bharhut Stupa, have been described by Dr. Mitra, and more recently by Messrs. Fergusson and Burgess in their work on the Cave Temples of India. Mr. Fergusson says of these temples—"The picturesqueness of their forms, the richness of their sculptures and architectural details, combined with their acknowledged antiquity, render them one of the most important groups of caves in India."

The colossal figures from Patna have not been satisfactorily identified. The inscriptions on them cannot be deciphered with accuracy, but they are evidently in the ancient Pali character and are probably about two thousand years old.

The Buddha Gaya remains have been fully discussed both by Dr. Mitra and in the Archæological Survey Reports.

The great Tope at Sanchi has been described by Mr. Fergusson in his interesting work entitled "Tree and Serpent Worship."

The next room is the Indo-Scythian gallery.

Himalayas into the Punjab about 100 B.C., and formed an Indo-Scythic dynasty in Northern India, but their forefathers had made inroads into India at far early periods. In 40 A.D. their most famous king, Kanishka, summoned the fourth Buddhist Council, and the religion as settled at this Council (known as the Greater Vehicle) became the faith of the nations to the north of India and gradually spread eastward to China and Japan.

This gallery contains sculptures from Mathura, a few from Savatthi, two bas-reliefs from the Amravati Stupa, a large series of beautiful but small sculptures, bas-reliefs, and statues from Ghandhara, and some small fragments from Peshawar, &c. Many of the sculptures in this gallery are well worthy of particular study, apart from their interest to Buddhist scholars, from the undoubted evidence which they manifest of the influence of Greek Art on Indian Sculpture.

In the middle of this room are ten bases of pillars from Mathura of especial value from the circumstance that on some of them are recorded the names of Kings by which their age can be approximately determined, and which is about the first century, A.D. Surrounded by the pillars and occupying the centre of the room is a sculpture discovered at Mathura in 1836, by Colonel Stacy. It is carved on both sides with a Bacchanalian group. The principal figure has been supposed to represent either Silenus or Balarama, but its identification is doubtful, owing to the weather-worn condition of the stone.

be noticed the pillar of a Buddhist railing, and a large figure of Buddha.

In front of the south window of this room stands a huge statue of Buddha, with an inscription on the pedestal, from the ancient Savatthi (Sravasti) or Sahet Mahet, where Buddha resided during many years of his life, and which was the scene of many of the incidents in the career of the great teacher.

To the left of the entrance to the Gupta Gallery is a beautiful slab of marble from the Tope of Amravati representing the dream of Maha-Maya, the mother of Buddha, on the night of her conception. The slab is figured by Foucaux in his History of Buddhism, and by Fergusson in his work on Tree and Serpent Worship.

In the cases around the walls is a rich series of Buddhist sculptures from Yuzufzai (Ghandara of the Ancients) in the Punjab. There are also a few specimens from Peshawar and one from Kabul.

The next gallery, 160 by 40 feet, is the Gupta Gallery. The Gupta Kings reigned in Northern India during the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. Cunningham fixes the commencement of the Gupta era as 167 A.D., but the Gupta period in Indian Archæology may be taken to cover from the first to the fifth centuries of our era.

In this gallery the sculptures are arranged geographically in recesses on platforms of artificial stone, the Buddhist on the right and the Brahminical and Jain on the left. Hanging on the walls above the latter are

of Orissa, and another series from Bombay, of which the former have been described by Dr. Mitra in his work on the Antiquities of that Province.

Amongst the Buddhist Archæological treasures the most noteworthy are those from Sarnath near Benares, the monastery where Buddha taught the benign system of which he was the immortal founder. One of these slabs represents the birth, temptation, teaching, and death of Buddha, and is figured by Foucaux in his work already mentioned.

Beyond the Sarnath series a number of the recesses are devoted to sculptures of different ages from Buddha Gaya and Bihar, with a few from Java.

On the opposite side of the gallery are the Brahmanical sculptures, including the remains from Kalinjara, Bihar, Gaur, Katak, &c., and a few from Java.

The centres of the majority of the recesses are occupied by glass cases, in one of which are exhibited fragments of precious stones, &c., found during the excavation of 1881, at the temple of Buddha Gaya.

Other cases contain samples of old pottery, metal and stone implements, &c., and to assist in the comparative study of the latter, a modern stone hatchet and stone weapon from New Guinea are exhibited in a separate case, and are the exact counterparts of the stone hatchet and stone weapon of ancient India. Arrian tells us that Nearchus found a race living on the coast of what is now Beloochistan (the Ichthyophagi) who had no knowledge of metals and who used broken shells for

very recently), and it is quite possible that stone implements were used in parts of India less than 2,000 years ago.

Returning to the eastern end of this gallery, the visitor enters the Inscription Gallery devoted to miscellaneous architecture and to inscriptions, the collection of the latter not being very large, but highly important.

In this gallery are to be seen a few examples of Mahomedan enamelled tiles. Also a mummy from Egypt, and some other non-Indian relics.

Since the above notes were written, the Trustees have received the largest and most valuable accession of Archæological remains that has ever reached the Museum as one collection. About twenty years ago Mr. A. M. Broadley, Assistant Magistrate at Behar, commenced to get together a collection of Archæological relics. His district was the country that had been the very cradle of Buddhism and his collection is rich in relics of that religion, a few of which are of great antiquity, while probably none of them are less than eleven or twelve hundred years old. He also collected a large number of Brahminical sculptures varying in age from five to twelve hundred years, and possibly, in a few cases, even more. His collection contained in addition a few Jain, and a lesser number of Mahomedan sculptures, the latter of comparatively recent date, Behar not having succumbed to Islamism until the end of the twelfth century. To this collection he gave the name of the Behar Archæological Museum. Within the past few months H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ordered the

and upwards of eight hundred specimens, aggregating 100 tons of stone, have arrived. The majority of the better sculptures (omitting the very large ones) have been temporarily arranged on the two sides of the long artificial stone slab that runs down the middle of the Gupta gallery.

It is proposed to arrange the larger specimens around the lower corridor, and already a colossal figure has been placed in each of the niches on the right and left at the foot of the grand staircase, and a door-way consisting of an elaborately carved lintel and two jambs has been set up in the opening leading on to the grass quadrangle. The figure in the left niche is Varaha, the Boar Avatar of Vishnu, rescuing Prithwi, the Earth, from the bottom of the deep, where it had been dragged by the Demon Hiranyaksha. The earth is, as usual, symbolized as a small female figure. The niche on the right contains Manjusri, the Bodhisatwa of Learning, a creation of later Buddhism.

Returning to the Inscription Gallery and leaving it by the door on the north side, we pass the foot of the narrow stair-case on our right and enter the Invertebrate gallery, a splendid room measuring 91 feet by 44 feet. The case on the end wall to the right as we enter contains a collection of glass models of Hydrozoa, the animals themselves being too delicate to preserve for exhibition.

The long standard cases on the left contain a very fine collection of Porifera, including some good specimens of the wine-glass and cup-shaped sponges; some fine Gorgonia (the delicate Venus's fan), a few Umbellulæ

animals), and other interesting specimens of animal life from the India Seas, many of them of exquisite lace-like structure. Some of these are by common error referred to as sea-weeds, but they are not "weeds," *i.e.*, vegetables, at all, every specimen in the gallery belonging to the animal kingdom.

The low table-case on the left contains a collection of shells. A series of cases containing a very valuable and extensive study collection of shells, is, for want of space, stored in the upper storey of the Superintendent's house.

The central line of cases also contains some shells, and farther along the line specimens of Crustacea and Asteroidea. The line is interrupted in the middle by a separate case containing a huge Crab, *Macrocheira Kaemferi*, measuring nearly eight feet from claw to claw.

The table case on the right contains Lepidoptera, the Heterocera or Moths at the near end being represented by a collection of the Silk Moths of India; while the further end of the case contains a good collection of Oriental Rhopalocera or Butterflies. A catalogue of the Moths has been compiled jointly by Mr. E. C. Cotes and Colonel C. Swinhoe, and of the Butterflies by Major Marshall and Mr. de Nicéville.

The standard case to the right contains specimens of Madreporaria, some of the large specimens of corals being very delicate and beautiful.

The wall case at the far end of the gallery contains, *inter alia*, a few Squillæ mounted in clear spirit. The specimens are stitched on to sheets of thin glass placed

upright inside the glass jars, an ingenious arrangement that exhibits them to great advantage. A Myriapod and some Scorpions are mounted in the same way.

Leaving the Invertebrate gallery and passing a second narrow stair-case on our right, we will suppose the visitor to enter the galleries of the Geological Survey and complete the circuit of the ground floor of the building. We will join him again at the main entrance as he emerges from the Geological gallery, and accompany him up the grand stair-case on the right.

On the first landing is a room marked "Superintendent's Office," which at present contains a collection of human skulls numbering upwards of 400 specimens. The room is not open to the general public, but any one interested in Craniology can obtain access to it on application.

At the top of the grand staircase is a fine statue of the Queen-Empress in marble, by M. Wood. The statue was presented to the Museum by Mahatab Chund Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan, and the pedestal on which it stands by his son Aftab Chund Mahatab Bahadur.

Behind the statue is the entrance to the Library. A catalogue of the books compiled by Mr. R. L. Chapman in 1887 states that it contains about 13,000 volumes. It is open to students on application to the Librarian.

Within the Library to the left is the entrance to the gallery facing Chowringhee, containing specimens of Vertebrates (mostly Reptiles) in alcohol; it is not yet

Returning to the statue and along the corridor with the stair-case on our right, we pass the door of the Trustees' Office and Board Room.

Continuing along the corridor we enter the southern gallery containing the collection of Birds, which is a very fine one. The mounted collection is exhibited in the wall-cases, and a large study collection of flat skins is enclosed in the cases on the iron balcony above. A valuable series of skeletons of Birds is, for want of better accommodation, at present stored in one of the Museum godowns. The authorities are making arrangements for the exhibition of a series of Birds-eggs and nests in the table-cases in the middle of the gallery.

At the western end of this gallery a wooden partition shuts us out from the south-western pavilion room containing the Entomological study and the collections of Insecta. The Editorial Office of the "Indian Museum Notes," presided over by Mr. E. C. Cotes, is also located in this room. Up to the present, this publication has been almost exclusively devoted to Economic or Agricultural Entomology.

Persons interested in Entomology can obtain access to the study collections on application.

From the eastern end of the Bird gallery we pass into the south-east pavilion room containing the collection of dried Reptiles. There is a very extensive collection of skeletons, especially of the Chelonia, among which may be noticed that of the large pet Tortoise from the Park at Barrackpore. A skeleton of a very fine Gavial, about 18 feet long, has recently been mounted

and will shortly be exhibited in this gallery. In the animal's stomach were found bangles and other articles which afforded evidence of its having eaten three persons, probably two girl children and a woman. The bangles, &c., will be exhibited with the specimen.

Crossing the head of the narrow stair-case, we enter the eastern gallery containing the collection of Mammals.

The skeleton of a Whale about 41 feet long, the smaller species of the Bay of Bengal, is suspended from the roof; and standing over the centre door are the jaws of a larger Whale, which in life must have measured about 100 feet long. Some good mounted specimens, mostly skeletons, occupy the middle of the room, among which is one of a gigantic wild Elephant, the largest known specimen of the Indian species. The walls are decorated with a very complete collection of horns.

The Mammalia are arranged in systematic series, beginning with Man at the south-east corner of the gallery. In addition to the exhibited collection, the study series of flat skins and skeletons of Mammals is very extensive; but, owing to want of space, it is at present packed away in boxes and cases stored in passages and godowns, and other unsuitable places.

Passing out of the Mammal gallery we cross the head of the second narrow stair-case, and enter the north-east pavilion room devoted to the Fish collection. In this room an object of interest to visitors is a relic of the barque *Adèle* showing a piece of the sword of a

through the copper bottom, the outer plank and the rib of the ship, and protrudes on the inner side, proving the enormous force with which the ship and the fish must have come in contact with one another, and the extraordinary hardness and penetrating power of the rostrum or "sword."

The visitor will now enter the upper gallery of the Geological Museum, which is on our left as we come into the Fish gallery. On our right is a gangway leading to the new Sudder Street extension of the Museum.

The new Sudder Street wing requires no minute Architectural description. The façade belongs to an order that is becoming familiar to the Calcutta public (as typical of the modern official building), in which bright red bricks and strips of yellow tiles are relieved by waste-pipes in chocolate. It cannot be said to compare favourably with the massive façade of the parent building. But if the externals of the structure do not commend themselves to the esthete, the internal features claim the approval of the practical architect. The foundation question presented special difficulties, and the weight of the building has had to be very carefully distributed to prevent the unequal "sinking" that has proved so disastrous to the old building. For a similar reason, the structure has been made very light, the floors being of wood, and the large window spaces fitted with iron frames of a very fragile-looking description. The length of the Sudder Street frontage is about 256 feet, the measurement of the cross section 53 feet, and the height to the roof about 84 feet. The edifice

consists of a ground floor forming a series of good godowns, with three stories above. Each storey is made up of a long gallery, with a set of offices and broad staircase at the eastern end of it, and a narrower stair-case at the western end. The building, inclusive of fittings, has cost about three lakhs of rupees. The cases and fittings are now nearly completed, and the galleries will probably be opened to the public during the current year.

The following is a brief history of the collections that will be exhibited in the new wing :—

In 1874, Sir G. Campbell established a Museum, not to bring together “ things ornamental or curious, still less “ specimens of fine Art, but specimens of the ordinary “ products of Bengal, of its agriculture, its minerals, its “ manufactures, and its forests and wastes.” In 1883 this Economic collection was transferred from its home in Hastings Street to the Calcutta International Exhibition. At the close of the Exhibition it was augmented by a large series of Indian Products collected by the Government of India for the Exhibition ; an extensive collection of the Art Manufactures of India purchased by the Bengal Government ; the collection of models and Ethnological objects formed for the Exhibition, and other specimens presented by private Exhibitors. These collections were placed in charge of the Committee of the old Economic Museum under the new name of the “ Bengal Economic and Art Museum.” By Act IV. of 1887 they were transferred, on 1st April, 1887, to the charge of the Trustees of the Imperial

to supply the funds for their maintenance, and retaining a reversionary property in them, should the Trust, for any reason, be hereafter terminated. At the time of the transfer the collections were located in the old Exhibition sheds and the building No. 28, Chowringhee. The latter it is now proposed to utilize for the gallery of Fine Arts, in connection with the Government School of Art, which is to be removed from Bow Bazar to a new home which is now being built for it alongside of the Museum.

In the new Sudder Street wing the first floor will be devoted to Ethnology. The specimens illustrating this subject (partly the property of India and partly of Bengal) are sufficient to interest the sight-seer, but from the student's point of view the collection is very incomplete. When complete it should contain models from life of typical individuals of the various tribes of India, with examples of all that can be considered as special to each tribe, as the objects of their worship, their dress and ornaments, their weapons, tools and utensils, &c. With the increased means of inter-communication of to-day, the individuality of even the hill and jungle tribes is daily becoming less distinct; but if the research is taken in hand without delay there is still very much of interest to be learned concerning those tribes that have remained least affected by western influences, while Mr. Riskey's recently published work on the tribes and castes of Bengal shows that a number of interesting facts are to be collected concerning the masses of the population, many of which could be illustrated by the collection.

The models in this gallery were taken from life, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Government School of Art, and the various measurements are scientifically accurate.

The second floor is to contain the collection of Art Manufactures. This will form one of the most (probably the most) interesting sections of the Museum. It contains some very exquisite examples of Indian workmanship, including jewellery, real and imitation; silver-ware of lace-like delicacy; brass, copper, and bronze-ware, engraved, repoussé, enamelled and damascened; beautiful specimens of bidri work; appliqué and niello work; embroidery in gold and silver thread, and in silk and worsteds, including some fine phulkaris; silk and muslin fabrics; art pottery (which is now being made a special feature in the Art Schools of India) in great variety; lacquered work; wood, ivory and marble carving, and inlaying; horn-ware; glass blowing; carpet, mat and basket making, &c., &c. The whole collection leaves on the memory a confused picture in which—within a frame of deftly plaited canes and bamboo-work—the vision of a fragile cabinet of inlaid ivory, a spider's web of muslin broidered in rainbow-tinted silks, or an uncanny-looking serpent curiously fashioned in horn, is half discerned amid a bewildering foreground ablaze with scintillating jewels, glittering arms and garish lacquered ware, a middle distance brilliant with graven metals, and rich in all the gorgeous coloring of oriental textile and ceramic Art, and a background of quaintly-carved oak

The third or top floor is to contain an exhaustive collection of the raw Products of India, with illustrations of their various uses. This gallery will not be of so much interest to the ordinary sightseer, but it is believed that it will be of great value in bringing into prominence new or little-known products, and thus tend to develop the natural resources of the Empire. It will illustrate Dr. G. Watt's "Dictionary of the Products of India."

As intimated above, the nucleus of the Imperial Museum was formed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, established so far back as 1774. The Trust was incorporated by an Act of Council passed in 1866, and subsequently modified by Acts XXII. of 1876, and IV. of 1887. The governing body at present consists of 21 Trustees, namely, the Accountant-General for the time being, *ex-officio*, five Trustees appointed by the Government of India, five by the Government of Bengal, five by the Asiatic Society, and five more elected by the sixteen so appointed. The present Board includes the Heads of the Imperial and Provincial Scientific Departments; the Chief and the Revenue Secretaries, and the Directors of Public Instruction and of Agriculture, of Bengal, and two other official members; a leading member of the English commercial community in Calcutta; and two influential representatives of Hindoo, and one of Mahomedan Calcutta society.

The Trustees' Office is in charge of Mr. R. L. Chapman.

The executive staff of the Museum is as follows:—

ZOOLOGICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION AND

Deputy Superintendent, W. L. Sclater, Esq. ; First Assistant , E. C. Cotes, Esq. ; Second Assistant, O. L. Fraser, Esq.; and Librarian, Mr. H. W. Fleming.

ECONOMIC AND ART SECTION. This has been temporarily placed in charge of the Reporter on Economic Products for the time being; the Assistant Curator is Mr. T. N. Mukerji.

THE ECONOMIC AND ART SECTION.

CALCUTTA MUSEUM.

This section is divided into three courts, containing exhibits of Indian art manufactures, ethnology and economic products. The Art-ware court contains one of the best collections of Indian handicrafts. Its chief attractions are the printed cloths, muslins, lace and embroidery, pottery, wood-carving, ivory-carving, lacquered work, and a numerous assortment of metal manufactures collected from all parts of India. The Ethnological court exhibits models of the principal tribes inhabiting the plains and hills of India. The Kolawan races, supposed to be the oldest inhabitants of India, are represented by the Santals, Mundas and other tribes of Chota Nagpur in Bengal; the Aryans by the stalwart Jats and Rajputs of North West India; while the Mongolian element is fully displayed by the various hill-people inhabiting the North East frontier of India. The models of other races are also shown here, such as the Karens from Burma, and the interesting Negrite people of the Andamans. The Economic court contains a large collection of the raw products. These are divided into

medicines, fibres, and food-fodder. Altogether, this section of the Indian Museum is highly interesting and instructive and is well worth a visit.

THE ARSENAL.

While in the Fort (described on page 116) the visitor will do well to direct his steps towards the Water-Gate, near which is the arsenal. This building contains many interesting and instructive relics and trophies in the shape of colours taken from the enemy and others worn out by service in scenes of duty and of glory. The Armoury is a magnificent room, built under the orders of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, in 1777. Over the entrance is the following inscription:—

[Anno Domini 1777. These arms were arranged by order and under the auspices of the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor-General]

In the PATTERN ROOM will be found samples of almost every shot and shell invented, and the deadliness of the "shrapnell" and the penetrating power of the palliser "chilled" can be leisurely examined. The old "chain shot" and many other early ideas in the missiles of war are represented. Our allies in Afghanistan have evidently progressed in the manufacture of ammunition, &c., for in this section will be seen some very well made "case shot" and shell for *rifled* guns; as also Cabul arms, consisting of carbines, long knives, swords, &c., brought to Calcutta by the "Boundary Commission." The apparatus for

grenades (for throwing over the walls of forts) and other offensive combustibles arrest attention, while the machine for testing cracks and other damages in large guns, the mountain battery equipments for camels and elephants, and an ingenious reversible bit for artillery horses deserve more than passing notice. Arranged on the walls are complete sets of tools issued to the army, comprising those for carpenters, blacksmiths, farriers, masons, etc., etc. The sets of Afghan harness, &c., &c., brought over by Sir West Ridgway, will be inspected with interest as shewing what the people are capable of. Here also will be seen a magazine rifle of newest pattern, and in close proximity a "Brown Bess" as used in the civil wars; a "Remington" rifle from Egypt, and a musket with flints and bayonet, *said* to have been picked up on the field of Waterloo, in fact nearly all small arms from that date, including a "Sharp's" carbine, with winding tape and detonators, and early "breech loaders." These form a very interesting group. Several trophies are exhibited, but mostly they have been fixed so high that the dates and mottoes on the *guidons* or bannerets are scarcely readable. There are some "Jehad" flags with crescent design taken from the Mahomaden regiments during the mutiny, and hanging close by, which will surely interest every European who gazes on them, the small flags of the Calcutta Volunteer Cavalry Guard of 1857. There are also old flags of the 7th B. C. (1805), 14th B. L. C. (1797), and the 62nd B. I., all silent evidences of good work done by those regiments in past years.

with the completeness of the arrangements and the thorough order and condition of the many thousands of weapons, ready for issue, he sees racked around him. An opportunity is given of studying the rapid strides made with regard to the manufacture of arms of all kinds. The swivel guns for forts, the successive Enfield, Snider, Martini-Henry and Magazine rifles, Pistols, Car-bines (all designs and ages), together with swords for camp followers and a peculiarly useful sword for "Pioneers," which forms at once an efficient and offensive weapon, being both sword and saw, are all displayed as it were in chronological order. In the centre of the room there is a capital specimen of a 3-pounder brass gun turned out in the Cossipore Gun Factory in 1845, and it bears comparison with others (among them a "Whitworth") which have been imported from the old country. Here may be seen some funny looking old sword-bayonets for rifles. They are over $2\frac{1}{3}$ feet in length, and were in common use in 1857-8. The 3-edged sword with brass guard of Paris make (date not legible) forms an interesting *curio*.

In the south-east verandah will be noticed a very interesting collection of guns captured by the British forces. Persian brass guns (1799), taken in the Persian War; Spanish guns bearing the date 1721, with the Crown and name of Philip V. embossed upon them: these guns (some taken in Goa) are highly finished specimens and most elaborately ornamented with various designs. There are also guns from Kandahar and Thibet, and some taken at the siege of Seringapatam, dated 1790. There are numbers of old guns of various calibres lying about the court yard, many of them having done the State service.

service in the days of the E. I. Company. On the ground floor attention will be drawn to the Park of Artillery which comprises a splendred stock of the newer classes of ordnance now in use, *viz.*, the Hotchkiss, Nordenfeldt, Gatling and Maxim guns, also the completeness of the equipments for Mountain Batteries, etc., etc. The storage and despatch branches of the arsenal are well worth seeing, and on application no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a guide who will willingly give all particulars concerning this very essential and important department.

Permission to visit the arsenal is obtainable only from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, whose office is in Koilah Ghât Street.

THE IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT BUILDING

As now completed forms a highly ornamental and necessary addition to the offices belonging to the Government of India. It is situated on the west of Government House, and covers the site once occupied by Spence's Hotel, and other acquired ground. In the southern end is the Pay Office, while the north wing contains the Home Department, Office of Surgeon-General and General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Department. The east wing has the Revenue and Agricultural and Forests Departments, Office for Registration of Inventions and Designs, Office of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Imperial Record Department and Library. The whole block is well designed, while the internal fittings and arrangements are most complete and efficient. In connection with the Patent Office it may be mentioned

that a Museum of Models, etc., has been commenced, but it will doubtless be many years before the collection is much worth inspection ; at any rate the idea is a good one. The present collection of models consists of sugarcane mills, railway sleepers, water lifts, punkah-pulling machines, kilns, etc., etc.

Adjoining this block in Hastings Street is the extensive range occupied by the Government of India Printing Office.

THE PRESIDENCY JAIL.

Occupies a large area on the Maidan near the General Hospital, and is surrounded by a wall 18 feet high. It is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Bengal, and the main sleeping ward, a huge three-storied barrack, is supposed to have been the country house of Surajud Daulah of Black Hole notoriety. This supposition, however, rests on very flimsy grounds, although the jail is called by the natives of Calcutta the *Hurrin Bari* or deer park to this day.

Some years ago it was proposed to raze the Presidency Jail to the ground, and reconstruct it elsewhere on more modern lines, but the difficulty of finding a suitable site and sufficient funds for the work, could not be surmounted. It is to be hoped that Government will not overlook this necessary improvement when they can spare the money, and give Calcutta a jail more worthy of the Capital of the East.

Meanwhile of late years many useful and necessary

jail secure, and adapt it to modern requirements. But although Government has spent lakhs of rupees to this end, the Presidency Jail with its straggling buildings and imperfect internal arrangements can never be looked upon other than a relic of the time when Indian Jails were constructed without a plan, and systems of jail management were unknown.

In some respects the jail may be looked upon as more interesting than that at Alipore. It is the only jail in the Province, and probably in all India, where European convicts are confined in any number.

The jail accommodates an average of 1,300 prisoners, of which from 80 to 100 are Europeans, Eurasians, Armenians and Jews; about 700 of this population having long sentences are employed in printing and book-binding for the Government of Bengal, the shorter termed convicts being kept at the more primitive work of oil-pressing, wheat-grinding, and oakum picking. In the jail press the average monthly out-turn of forms is between 70 and 80 lakhs. It is considered one of the completest of its kind, and is certainly the largest in India. It comprises composing, hand and machine presses, book-binding, stereotyping, and type-founding. Between seven and eight thousand standing formes are stored ready for printing to meet Government demands. The value of work done by prisoners computed at the rates paid by Government for free labor averages Rs. 1,20,000 per annum.

Permission to visit the Presidency Jail can be obtained either by written application or on presentation of

convenient time to call is the morning from 6-30 until 9, on any day excepting Sunday and Monday.

ALIPORE JAIL.

This Jail is situated between "Belvedere" and the Bridge at Bhowanipore, and is a model of what a Jail should be. Its holding capacity is 1,734, and of this number about 1,100 prisoners are employed in manufactures. The chief industry is "gunny" weaving, almost all the production being required by Government itself. The twine used for this purpose is spun by machinery, the weaving being done by hand in the common loom in the country.

The inmates of the Jail also work in wood and iron, making eating, drinking and cooking utensils for all the smaller Jails in Bengal. Carpenters and black-smiths are also trained here for employment in other Jails, every Jail requiring one artisan of each of the classes. In times past a great deal of opposition has been raised against the industries carried on in the Jails as injurious in many ways to private trade, but the object of Government in thus enabling every prisoner to acquire while in Jail a trade, is to enable him, if so minded, to earn an honest living when released. Thus the object is kept steadily in view, and that the effort has to no small extent been successful is proved by the fact that a large number of ex-prisoners are now in receipt of high wages as mill operatives, &c., in and around Calcutta.

The present Superintendent, an officer of great ex-

through the Jail and to explain its working to them. Applications for permission to visit should be made to the Superintendent at least 24 hours before hand. Visitors are admitted on any day (Sunday excepted), and 7-30 o'clock A.M. is the best hour.

THE REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

This Institution (opposite the Alipore Jail) was established in 1880-81, and the results have fully justified the reasons given for its foundation. The youthful criminal is afforded a chance of reformation and improvement, is taught a trade, kept in good discipline, and as a rule subsequently, turns out a useful and well conducted man, *i.e.*, if his term of confinement is sufficiently long. The lads are well cared for, the food is wholesome and good of its kind. The workshops which cover the larger portion of one side of the compound are extensive, well lighted and commodious, in fact, in every way suited for the purpose. A large percentage of the boys shew an aptitude for work, and they turn out capital specimens of cabinet-ware, desks, almirahs, etc. They also work in cane, manufacturing very pretty designs in chairs and couches. There are also among them tin-smiths, black-smiths, bookbinders' and printers, so it will be seen at a glance that the work is varied and interesting. The Reformatory can be visited on application to the Superintendent.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

Calcutta is well supplied with church accommodation.

of England, besides several Roman Catholic Edifices and others belonging to Dissenting denominations.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Occupies a fine site at the extreme south of the Maidan. So long ago as the year 1819, the idea of a Cathedral Church was entertained, and a design and plans on a grand scale were prepared, but the project fell through. Twenty years after it was revived by Bishop Wilson, who prosecuted it with characteristic energy. He applied to Government for a site, and the moment the present one was granted he took possession. A Committee was appointed, and on the 8th October, 1839, the foundation stone was laid.

The design and plans were prepared by Major W. N. Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, and carried out under his superintendence. The style of the building is "Indo-gothic," that is to say, gothic adapted to the exigencies of the Indian climate. The extreme length of the building is 247 feet and its width 81 feet, and at the Transepts 114 feet. The height of the Tower and Spire from the ground is 201 feet, and of the Walls to the top of the battlements, 59 feet. There is a grand enclosed verandah or porch to the west, 61 feet by 21 feet, over which is the Library. The Vestibule is 36 feet by 22 feet 8 inches. The lantern beneath the Tower is 27 feet square, and opens by lofty arches to the Transepts.

The dimensions of the main body of the Cathedral are 127 feet by 61 feet, and it is spanned by an iron-trussed roof, adorned with gothic tracery. The interior fittings

are handsomely carved. The original east window was the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The subject was "the Crucifixion," after a design by West. It was originally intended as a present from King George the Third to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, but from some cause unknown was never erected in the place designed. It cost £4,000. This window was destroyed by a cyclone in 1864, and the present one was then erected by subscription from designs by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The window to the right of the great east window was erected in 1880 by the Government of India to the memory of Bishop Milman. The western light is occupied by a memorial window to the late Lord Mayo, erected by the Government of India, which was designed by Mr Burne-Jones. The visitor should ascend to the Library to inspect the lower lights of this window, which are very fine, and are not visible from below. The Communion plate was the gift of Her Majesty the Queen. The Reredos is a recent erection of alabaster adorned with panel pictures in Florentine mosaic, and was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield. The three central panels represent the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Magi and the Flight into Egypt, the remainder being devoted to illustrations of the life of St Paul. A new organ built by Joseph Willis and Sons, of London, was opened on St. Paul's Day, January 23rd, 1881. It contains 41 stops, and is a remarkably fine instrument. Full choral service is performed on Sunday by a carefully-trained choir, under the organist, Mr. E. Slater, F. C. O. There is also a choral service on Wednesday evenings, and Matins and Vespers daily. The Clock was made by Vulliamy, the shipwright.

great bell bears the inscription—"Its sound is gone out into all lands."

The Cathedral was consecrated on the 8th of October, 1847. The expenditure on the building was about 5 lakhs of Rupees (£50,000). About £75,000 was raised, of which the Bishop gave £20,000—one lakh for the building and one for the endowment. The East India Company appointed two additional chaplains, gave the site, and contributed £15,000 towards the building. The subscription raised in India amounted to £12,000; in England to £13,000, besides a grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of £5,000; one from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge of £5,000; and a gift from Mr. Thomas Nutt, of London, of £4,000.

There are some fine monuments in the Vestibule and Transept, the principal of which are here briefly indicated.

In the WESTERN VESTIBULE.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. N. FORBES, the Architect of the Cathedral and the Mint, a marble tablet with two supporters, surmounted by a fine bust.

A FINE MARBLE TABLET to the memory of certain Officers who fell in the Indian Revolt of 1857. The names are engraved on a panel of black marble in the centre, surrounded by 16 bronze medallion portraits.

THE HON'BLE JOHN PAXTON NORMAN, Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, who was assassinated on the steps of the Town Hall, 20th September, 1871, a beautiful Cath. Mon. 1 M.

Under the TOWER ARCH.

A fine Gothic monument to the memory of **THE EARL OF ELGIN**, Governor-General in 1861. At the top is a beautiful marble medallion portrait, and beneath, four fine bronze panels significant of the principal events in his career. The monument was erected by Government in recognition of the many eminent services rendered to his country in Jamaica, Canada, China and India.

SIR H. M. LAWRENCE, a very graceful marble tablet, supported by Serpentine pillars, with white marble medallion portrait.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, formerly Advocate-General in Bengal, died 22nd March, 1862, a marble tablet surmounted by a finely executed bust. The inscription on this monument was written by W. M. Thackeray.

Under the TOWER.

BISHOP HEBER, a superb monument in white statuary marble, a full length kneeling figure in full canonicals, by Chantrey, 1835. The base bears only the word "HEBER."

In the SOUTH TRANSEPT.

LADY CANNING'S, monument, removed from Barrackpore Park, where it was originally erected. It is an immense marble platform, ornamented with Mosaic work, and surmounted by a Cenotaph, with beautiful carved headstone.

SIR WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, B.C.S., assassinated in Cabul in 1841. A fine mural tablet, supported

mounted by a seated statue of Sir William Macnaghten in fine relief. Above this monument are the old colours of the 18th Regiment Bengal Infantry, which were placed here in 1886.

SIR H. M. ELLIOT, died 20th December, 1853, a white marble tablet.

In the NORTH TRANSEPT.

SIR ROBERT BARLOW, B.C.S., Judge of the Sudder Court, died January 21st, 1859, a marble tablet.

PATRICK VANS AGNEW, C.S., AND LIEUT. WILLIAM ANDERSON, who were murdered under the walls of Mooltan, April 1848, after being treacherously deserted, a white marble tablet with an inscription composed by Lord Macaulay.

COLONEL BAIRD SMITH, Master of the Mint, died December 13th, 1861, a fine Cenotaph, with inlaid cross, surmounted by a Gothic canopy, containing a representation of the Resurrection in high relief.

One of the panels of the REREDOS contains a tablet in Mosaic work to the memory of GEORGE LYNCH COTTON second Metropolitan of India, who was accidentally drowned in the Ganges at Kooshtea, while on a visitation tour, October 6th, 1866.

On the other side of the east window is a white marble tablet to the memory of the RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL WILSON, fifth Bishop and first Metropolitan of India, died 2nd January, 1858.

Bishop Wilson's remains are buried beneath the altar

of the Cathedral, which is so greatly indebted to his munificence.

Over the Western Portico is

THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY,

Containing a choice collection of books in Divinity and General Literature, the bulk of which were bequeathed by Bishop Wilson, but modern publications are from time to time added. The Library is open daily (except Sundays and Holy days) from 7 A.M. till 1 P.M. All persons of respectable character who can bring a recommendation from some clergyman or other gentleman are freely admitted to the privilege of using the library, and books may be taken out under certain (not very stringent) conditions—no small boon to those whose means do not enable them to stock their Libraries with the standard Literature of the day, and one for which, if for nothing else, the generous donor deserves to be remembered. The Library contains a fine marble bust of Bishop Wilson, and a valuable clock bequeathed by him.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This is the original Parish Church of the whole Bengal Presidency, and was for 32 years the Cathedral of the Diocese.

The first permanent Church of the settlement was built by public subscription, "By the pious charity of merchants residing there and the Christian benevolence of sea-faring men," as Captain Hamilton (1720) writes. It was solemnly dedicated in the year 1709 by

commission from the Bishop of London to SAINT ANNE. This edifice, distinguished by its fine lofty tower and spire, stood where the Octagon now is at the west end of Writers' Buildings, and was ruined by the Nawab Suraj-ud-Dowla's army in 1756. In the great cyclone of 1737, the spire was blown down. There is a tradition commonly but mistakenly attributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine" of the succeeding year, that the earth quaked at the moment and swallowed up the whole steeple unbroken! The last chaplains who officiated in this church of St. Anne were the Reverend Gervas Bellamy, senior chaplain, who perished in the Black Hole in the 30th year of his chaplaincy, and the Reverend Robert Mapletoft, of the old High-Church Stock, who died shortly afterwards among the fugitives at Fulta. The records of the church were at this time destroyed, but have lately been restored by the present chaplain of St John's from duplicates found in the India Office, Westminster. The Parish Registers are now therefore complete from 1713 onwards. A complete list of the senior and junior chaplains of the Parish from JOHN EVANS (afterwards Bishop of Meath) who arrived in Bengal in 1678 to the present day, is preserved at St. John's the present Parish Church.

Among the entries in the registry of marriages is that of the grandfather of William Makepeace Thackeray to Miss Amelia Webb on January 13th, 1776.

As soon as Calcutta began to enjoy repose from the troubles of 1756, the erection of a new church became an object of general desire. One plan after another was designed, but not carried out. For a time the Portu-

guese Chapel of OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY was taken for the presidency Church, but this proving damp and wholesome it was restored to the Portuguese. In July 1760 a temporary place of worship was erected within the battered walls of the Old Fort and named "ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL." It was not, however, until the year 1782, that the inhabitants of Calcutta seriously determined to erect an edifice for Public Worship suitable to the capital of our Indian Empire. On the 18th December, 1783, the new Church Committee first met at St. John's Chapel. The Meeting was attended by Governor General Warren Hastings. As the sum of Rs. 36,000 had been already subscribed, the Committee determined to commence the building. The Maharajah Nobokissen presented six begahs of land known as the old powder magazine yard adjoining the old station burying ground which had been closed in 1768, valued at 30,000 rupees. Lieutenant James Agg, of the Engineer corps, offered his services as architect, and superintended the construction of the building. The first stone was laid on the 6th of April, 1784, on the morning of which Mr. Wheler, the acting president, gave a public breakfast at the Court House, whence he proceeded, attended by the great officers of State, and the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, to the ground on which the sacred edifice was to be erected.

The total cost was nearly two lakhs of rupees, most of which was raised by voluntary contributions.

The Church and its ground was consecrated (by a special Act of consecration sent out by the Archbishop of Canterbury) on St. John Baptist's Day, the 24th of

June, 1787. It stands entirely within the limits of the old burying ground. The whole of the ground eastward being the magazine yard.

The Tower is built of stone, (said to have been brought from the ruins of Gour), but most probably from Chunar, and hence arises the native name, the **PATTHAREE GIRJA** or **STONE CHURCH**. An Altarpiece, representing the Last Supper, was painted by **SIR JOHN ZOFFANY**, and presented to the Church. It is a fine painting, and is now placed over the west gallery. All the figures in this picture are said to be from life. Our Saviour is represented by a Greek Clergyman, of the name of Parthenio, well-known in those days.

Old Tulloh, the Auctioneer, sat for Judas without knowing it. Every one is from nature, part of the figure from one person, part from another. Zoffany, we are told, always charged his pictures at Rs. 1,000 per figure; this, therefore, may be estimated as a gift of about Rs. 13,000 to the Church. When he was leaving Calcutta, shortly after the completion of this picture, a proposition was made to present him with a ring of Rs. 5,000 in value, but the low state of the vestry fund not admitting of this, a handsome and appropriate letter was substituted, as a "testimonial of the respect in which they (the Committee) held his great abilities as an artist."

The Church was enlarged and improved under the auspices of Lord Minto in 1811, and in 1863 the building was further improved by throwing out a Sacrarium. The Church provides sittings for 700 persons, and possesses a good organ.

The remains of BISHOP MIDDLETON, the first Lord Bishop of Calcutta, were interred at the east end of the nave, where the altar then stood, on the 12th July, 1822, and a black tablet, inscribed T. F. M., marks the spot. His Lordship on his arrival in 1815, constituted St. John's the Cathedral of the Diocese. It ceased at the same time by the constitution of Mofussil Parishes to be the Parish Church of all Bengal. Bishop Wilson in 1847 removed his throne to the present Cathedral Church of St. Paul. The statue of BISHOP HEBER, now in St. Paul's Cathedral, formerly stood in the east portico of St. John's Church.

There are a few mural tablets in the Church, to the memory (among others) of DR. TURNER, Bishop of Calcutta, died in 1831; ARCHDEACON LORING, the first Archdeacon of the Diocese, died 1822; DR. CORRIE, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Bishop of Madras, died 1837; DR. TWINNING, an eminent medical man, (1835); the HON'BLE JOHN ADAM (1819); LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KIRKPATRICK, and other names well-known in Indian History.

In the Vestry are to be seen portraits in oils of the REV. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Chaplain 1772 to 1788, under whose incumbency the present Church was erected; THE REV. PAUL LIMRICK, Chaplain 1797 to 1809, and the REV. JAMES WARD, D.D., Chaplain 1809 to 1815; and MR. CHARLES WESTON, some time Vestry Clerk, who died in 1809, aged 78, a benefactor of the poor.

In the Church-yard is the tomb of JOB CHARNOCK, said to be the oldest piece of masonry in Calcutta. He

The slab bears the following inscription —

“ D. O. M.

“ Jobus Charnock, Armigr; Anglus et nup in hoc Regno Bengalensi, Dignissim, Anglorum Agens. Mortalitatæ suæ exuvias, sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad Christi Judicis adventum obdormirent. Qui, postquam in solo non suo peregrinatus esset diu, reversus est domum suæ æternitatis decimo die Januarii, 1692.”

Within the mausoleum are slabs to the memory of WILLIAM HAMILTON Surgeon, died 1717, who obtained from “ Ferrukseer ” the firmam granting the Company a great expansion of its trading liberties; of ADMIRAL WATSON, who commanded the fleet at the Bombardment of Chandernagore in 1757, and others.

Hamilton’s Monument bears the following inscription :

“ Under this stone lies interred the body of

WILLIAM HAMILTON, SURGEON,

Who departed this life, 4th December, 1717.

“ His memory ought to be dear to this nation, for the credit he gained the English, in curing Ferrukseer, the present King of Indostan, of a malignant distemper, by which he made his own name famous at the court of that great monarch, and without doubt, will perpetuate his memory as well in Great Britain, as other nations of Europe.”

There is a similar inscription in Persian character.

At the base of this monument are laid a number of tablets removed from the adjoining ground, the old cemetery of the English.

Among these is a stone slab, found on the 5th July, 1869, eighteen inches below the level of the Churchyard, over a brick-built grave, bearing the following inscription, in raised letters:—"Joseph Townsend, Pilot of the Ganges, died 26th June, 1737, aged 85 years."

Another tomb contains an inscription to the memory of Mrs. Frances Johnson, "the oldest British Resident in Calcutta," who died on the 3rd February, 1812, in the 87th year of her age, "universally beloved, respected, and revered." She was married four times, and one of her daughters married the Right Honorable Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool.

The large Cenotaph at the north-west angle of the Church was erected about 80 years ago, at the joint expense of Mr William Cooper, then a member of Council, and Mr. George Hatch, of the Board of Revenue, to commemorate the memory of Major Thomas Bolton, who fell at Rampura on the 26th of October, 1794, after cutting down many of the enemy. Major Bolton commanded the 18th Regiment N. I. With him fell 13 other officers, besides 12 wounded, some of whom died of their wounds.

Strange to say, it bears no inscription whatever, neither is there any reference to the memorial in the records of the Church.

To the west of the Church are four plain monuments covering the remains of three Judges of the Supreme Court, Sir Henry Blosset, (1823); Sir Christopher Fuller, (1824); Sir Benjamin Malkin, (1837); and of Bishop Turner, (1831). He was the first who took steps to form the Diocesan Clergy Society. He also arranged the plan

for the High School, now called "St. Paul's School," which was removed to Darjeeling in 1863.

The constitution of St. John's is unique in Bengal. The affairs and Funds of the Church are administered under an old order in Council by a *select vestry* consisting of four Churchwardens elected by the general Parochial Vestry and two chaplains. This body of six, besides being Trustees of large charity funds, are *ex-officio* Governors of the FREE SCHOOL, an Institution that originated out of a charity fund administered since the early days of old St. Anne's in the last century by the select vestry.

THE OLD MISSION CHURCH.

Commonly called "*The Lal Girja*", was founded by the Revd. Mr. Kiernander in the year 1767, and was erected at his expense. It was consecrated on the 23rd December, 1770, and named BETH-TEPHILLAH, or "THE HOUSE OF PRAYER." Kiernander was a Swedish Missionary, who came out to Cuddalore in the year 1740. Driven from thence, and despoiled of all his property, on the capture of that place by Count Lally, in 1758, he took refuge in Tranquebar, and in the following year arrived in Calcutta, and declared his intention of founding a Mission here.

He was well received, and his proposition favored by Colonel Clive and the other gentlemen of the Council; also by the Chaplains at the settlement, who raised large subscriptions to enable him to carry on his work.

The architect of the Mission Church was Mr.

Bontout de Mevell, a Dane, and the building cost its founder 60,000 Sicca Rupees, of which sum 1,818 Rupees only was presented in benefactions.

Mr. Kiernander lost his wife in June 1773. She left her jewels for the benefit of Beth-Tephillah. With the amount produced Mr. Kiernander founded a Mission School on his own ground, in the rear of the Church, capable of holding 250 children. Subsequently a parsonage house was erected.

In 1786, Mr. Kiernander fell into pecuniary difficulties, and the Church, with all its appurtenances, was placed under the seal of the Sheriff. At this crisis the late Charles Grant, Esq., East India Director, stepped forward, and restored the Church to religious uses. He paid the sum at which it was appraised—ten thousand rupees—and the Church, Schools and Burying Ground were transferred, on the last day of October, 1787, to three trustees. Mr. Kiernander became Chaplain to the Dutch Settlement at Chinsurah, and returned from thence to Calcutta, in 1795, where he died, in 1799, at the advanced age of 88.

The Rev. David Brown then became Minister of the Mission Church, which office he zealously and gratuitously discharged for twenty-one years. The Beth-Tephillah of the aged Kiernander was a very different building to the "Old Church" of the present day. It has now become one of the ornaments of the "City of Palaces." But in 1787, it was a clumsy, unplastered brick edifice, of small dimensions, and choked up with old houses; and from being of a reddish colour, had

Church (*Lal Girja*), by which it is still known among them, although its walls are, and have been for nearly a century, of a light stone color. Within it was exceedingly uncouth, with a brick pulpit built against the wall, and its aisle of rough uncovered tiling. A few rude benches and pews of unpainted plank formed the general seats, with a small number of chairs, without pews, for the gentry; and it was calculated to accommodate only about two hundred persons. It was indeed most comfortless, and it was pronounced by the then Society of Calcutta, utterly unsuitable for the reception of an European congregation. Yet it was strongly built, of good masonry, and lofty, and appeared worthy of being made attractive to a larger assembly.

Encouraged and aided by the fine taste and scientific abilities of his respected friend, Mr. William Chambers, Mr. Brown was not long in making a beginning to enlarge and improve the building. It was also gradually fitted up in a manner suitable to the climate, abundantly lighted, and supplied with an excellent organ. At the close of 1808 a permanent Chaplain was appointed to the Church by which time the congregation had increased fourfold.

When Mr. Brown was appointed to the Senior Chaplaincy he also took a great interest in the enlargement and beautifying of the Presidency Church, (St. John's) and during the time that Church was closed for these purposes the Governor-General and his suite, with the whole congregation, gladly availed themselves of the one kept open solely by Mr. Brown's fostering attentions.

graceful tear stealing from the heart, to adorn his manly cheek," on being reminded, from this pulpit, that it was '*God who covered his head in the day of battle.*'—Ps. cxi., 7.
 * (*Memorial Sketches of the Rev. David Brown*). In 1870, during the episcopate of Bishop Milman, the Old Church, together with its Parsonages and other property, was made over to the Church Missionary Society on the condition that it should henceforth supply it with suitable Chaplains. Since that time the services of the church and the management of the affairs of its large parish have been under the direction of the Clergy of that Society.

In the Church are tablets to the memory of the Rev. Henry Martyn; the Rev. David Brown, (for 25 years Minister of the Church); the Bishops Daniel Corrie (formerly Archdeacon of Calcutta) and Daniel Wilson, and Mr. Charles Grant. Among the more recently erected tablets is one to the Right Rev. Henry P. Parker, formerly Secretary to the Church Missionary Society in Calcutta, and afterwards Bishop of Eastern-Equatorial Africa.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

(*Fort William.*)

The Fort Church was completed in 1835. It is a handsome edifice, in the gothic style of architecture, very neatly fitted up. There is a fine east window, a carved reredos, and an oriel window over the west entrance, filled with stained glass, also a handsome marble pulpit and reading-desk.

* Mr. Brown's Sermon, at the Mission Church preached on the anniversary of the Battle of Assaye.

The Church is expressly designed for the accommodation of the European Troops, but there are also sittings for the public. There is a good organ and choir.

The monuments are mostly to the memory of military men.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

(Lower Circular Road.)

The old St. James' Church was situated in the centre of the native part of the town, between Dhurumtollah and Baitakhannah.

In the year 1858, the roof fell in, and it became a complete ruin. It was resolved to rebuild the Church in a more convenient locality. A new site was secured opposite the Female European Orphan Asylum. On 7th June, 1862, the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone of the Church and School, and the consecration of the former took place on the 25th July, 1864, (St. James' Day).

The new Church, a Gothic structure of an early English character, with Norman details, is one of the largest Churches in Calcutta, measuring externally from East to West 244 feet and from North to South 194 feet, inclusive of porches, and it is 65 feet high. It is capable of accommodating 700 persons.

In plan the Church is cruciform, with two lofty towers, 128 feet high, flanking the western end, and large carriage porches to the transepts and west end.

The transepts are of equal height with the nave, the

Chancel with its semi-circular apse being of a lesser height.

The aisles, which present on the outside a series of gabled roofs, are designed chiefly to afford protection from the direct rays of the sun; they are divided into two heights by groined arches, the lower portion being used as ambulatories, having outside doors for access and the free admission of air to the Church; the upper portion being utilized as galleries.

Light is admitted by a series of long lancet headed windows placed in pairs 20 feet from the level of the floor, and filled with various coloured glass of an appropriate geometrical pattern. Ample exit for the vitiated air has been provided in the rose windows of the transepts and the western end, and in small circular windows over each pair of windows.

The roof is of teak, the trusses being coupled and elaborately carved in the geometric decorated style. It is massive and looks very handsome.

At that part of the Church where the nave and transepts intersect, technically termed "the crossing," there is a groined roof which has been elegantly decorated.

The Church was designed by Mr. C. G. Wray, who superintended its execution till the walls were about twenty feet high, after which the Government Architect, Mr. Walter Granville, superintended the works till completion, making many important modifications in the original design.

The cost of the Church was about the same as that of

rupees, exclusive of the cost of the land, the funds being wholly provided by Government.

There is a peal of 8 bells for the tower worked by Warner's chiming apparatus. The bells and the clock were paid for by public subscription.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH

(Free School Street)

Commonly called the Free School Church, is a neat edifice attached to the Free School. It was erected chiefly through the instrumentality of Bishop Turner, the School funds subscribing upwards of half a lakh of Rupees towards the work. It is the property of the Governors of the Free School.

The foundation stone was laid by Lady William Bentinck on the 13th April, 1830. In October 1831, the Church, which was built by Mr. Parker, was reported finished, and it was opened on Sunday, the 20th November, 1831. On the 2nd February, 1833, it was consecrated by Bishop Wilson. The Church was much enlarged and improved in 1877, and it now contains 685 seats distributed into 56 pews, besides accommodation in the Galleries for about 500 children.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION CHURCH

(Scott's Lane)

Was founded in 1878, and is situated in a district forming one of the poorest parts of Calcutta. It is sup-

scriptions. The Church will seat 280 persons. There is also a School of 130 children and an Orphanage with 40 beds. The Mission work has been most successfully carried on by the Clergy in charge, and additions to the clerical staff have recently been made to cope with the extra work caused by the extension of the Mission efforts.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.

(*Cornwallis Square.*)

TRINITY CHURCH.

(*Amherst Street*)

These Churches are in connection with the Church Missionary Society. The services are held in Bengali.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH,

(*Wellesley Square,*)

Belonged originally to the Church Missionary Society, and was sold by them to the Gospel Propagation Society.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

(*Kidderpore,*)

Is a small but elegant building adjoining to and attached to the Military Orphan School. It was built in 1846 for the use of the wards, but when the funds were made over to Government after the mutiny, the church and all the Kidderpore Bazar, or rather the land on which it

stood, was made over with the other assets of the fund. Up to that time it was private property, although it had a district attached to it. In 1870, December 26th, St. Stephen's day, it was with the consent of the Government consecrated by Bishop Milman. The chancel was added in 1868, during the incumbency of the Rev. J. Cave-Brown, now Vicar of Detling in England. In 1887-88 the sanctuary walls were painted and the church very much improved. The church seats about 250 persons, and has an excellent organ built by Voules & Co., of Bristol. The building is very prettily situated and in style, especially the beautifully proportioned spire, forcibly reminds one of a country church in dear old England.

SEAMEN'S TEMPORARY CHURCH

(Near Prinsep's Ghât,)

Formerly the Seamen's Mission Church was held on board a condemned East Indiaman moored off Prinsep's Ghât, but the vessel was a few years back pronounced quite unsafe and unfit for the purpose of either church or secular meetings, and it was abandoned. With the sanction of Government it was broken up and sold, the proceeds being made over to the Committee of the Mission to form a nucleus of a building fund for a shore church, a site for which has not yet been fixed upon. It is thought this should be somewhere in the regions of the new Docks, as it is anticipated a large number of employes will necessarily be resident in the locale. Through the exertions of the late Sir Rivers Thompson, who was a liberal donor towards the expenses of necessary fittings therein, the use of the godowns belonging to the P. W. D.

now occupied by the church, was obtained for the Committee pending the erection of the new building. It can scarcely be said to be a comfortable place, but the most has been made of the building. There is a Seamen's Friendly Society affiliated to the Mission, of which the Rev. Mr. Hopkins is Superintendent, but it is understood the Committee of the Mission are not in any way responsible for its working. In connection with this, there is a pleasant house of entertainment at Garden Reach called the Priory.

ST. BARNABAS,

(Kidderpore,) 34, Comedan Bagan Lane.

This Church is under the parental care of St. Stephen's parish, but is managed by its own minister and vestry. It was built from a fund, chiefly raised by private subscriptions, and is for the use of Native Christians who attend in fairly large numbers.

ST. MARY'S,

(Bhowanipore,)

Is a recent addition to the Churches of Calcutta, and the result of a special effort among Native Converts. Services are regularly held in Bengali.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

Called also "THE SCOTCH KIRK" or "THE KIRK," and by Natives "LAT SAHIB KI GIRJA."

This is a handsome Grecian building in connection

doubt owes its origin to the ceremonial when the foundation stone was laid, and to the connection of Lord Moira with the Church through his wife the Countess of Loudoun and Moira.

The Church stands on or near the site of the Old Court House, directly facing Old Court House Street. Occupying this prominent position, it forms, with its tall massive spire, one of the familiar features of the town. On the north and south there are elegant porticos, with lofty doric pillars; and on the north there is also a spacious carriage entrance, added at considerable expense by the congregation, with the consent of Government, in 1838.

The Scotch congregation was formed in 1815 by the Rev. James Bryce (afterwards Dr. Bryce), a fine full length portrait of whom, by Sir John Watson Gordon, may be seen in the vestry. Service was conducted at first in the Asiatic Society's Hall, and afterwards in the Old College (formerly the Exchange). Government having given a grant of one lakh of Rupees, besides the site, valued at Rs. 30,000, the laying of the foundation stone was fixed for St. Andrew's Day, (30th November) 1815; when the Countess of Loudoun and Moira attended in state, and there was an imposing Masonic, Military, and Civil display.

After the foundation stone had been laid, and other forms gone through, Dr. Bryce addressed the Countess of Loudoun and spoke of the hereditary attachment of the family which she represented to the principles of the Church of Scotland, and the support they had given to her ecclesiastical polity in days of difficulty and

danger. "To this address the Countess made a short and appropriate reply, expressive of the pleasure she felt in being present at so interesting a ceremony, and assuring the Kirk Session that they might depend on Her Ladyship's attachment to the Church of her native country." The builders were Messrs. Burn, Currie and Co. It was opened for public worship on 8th March, 1818.

The Kirk Session having resolutely set themselves to complete the Church in a proper style, in the faith that the money required would be got somehow, laid the floor with marble, completed the spire, erected a railing, improved the approaches, &c., &c., so that the entire cost was nearly a lakh in addition to the Government contribution. Subscriptions were readily forthcoming to the extent of Rs. 36,000, but with reference to the balance the Session found themselves in such serious difficulties that they were driven to apply to Government for the whole or part of the proceeds of a Lottery, (!) basing their application on the ground that the Church might be considered one of the improvements to which the Lotteries were devoted. Government, however, having indicated in reply, that improvements calculated to secure the cleanliness and health of the town, and to add to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, were the objects principally considered in the appropriation of the Lottery, and that at any rate works of this kind had been sanctioned which would place Government considerably in advance to the fund, the Kirk Session were driven to issue Debentures, bearing high rates of interest, and to apply to the Government for a loan of Rs. 1,00,000, which was granted on the 15th of March, 1818.

Church. The effect of this was that the debt continued gradually to increase, and the final liquidation, under certain stringent conditions, was arranged for by Government, first of all by an advance, in 1823, and finally by an absolute payment, in 1834, of Rs. 80,000.

An interesting tradition hangs about the spire. Bishop Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, believed that the Church of England had a monopoly of spires, not only in England but everywhere in the British dominions, Scotland perhaps excepted. Dr. Bryce who had been his fellow passenger from England, and whom, according to Mr. Kaye, he found to be even worse than his other main enemy the "prickly heat," was naturally of a different opinion, and on hearing that the Bishop had used his influence to prevent him from getting the sanction of Government to erect a spire, he declared that he would not only have a "steeple" higher than that of the Cathedral Church of St. John, but that he would place on the top of it a cock to crow over the Bishop, which came to pass accordingly. Government, it is alleged, as a salve to the Bishop's wound, directed that though the rest of the building might be repaired, this audacious bird should not have the benefit of the Public Works Department. In spite of this, or as cynical people might perhaps say *because of this*, the cock still continues to stand, and seems as capable as ever it was of crowing over any adversary.

"An Enharmonic Organ," much admired at the time, was placed in this Church, and this is probably the earliest instance of instrumental music having been successfully introduced into the service of the

Church of Scotland. The original organ was replaced in 1858 by a much finer one, built by Messrs. Gray and Davison of London, at a cost of upwards of Rs. 10,000.

THE CLOCK was placed in the Tower in 1835, Government having contributed Rs. 2,200, and the Public Rs. 2,700.

MONUMENTS, &c.—Besides the painting of Dr. Bryce already referred to, there is in the Vestry a companion portrait of the Rev. Dr. Charles, who was the second to occupy the position of Senior Chaplain of the Church, also a portrait of the late Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, 14 years the Chaplain of the Church. There are also various marble monuments, amongst which may be mentioned those erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Brown (Dr. Bryce's colleague) who died at Malacca in 1830; the Rev. D. Meiklejohn (Dr. Charles' successor in the Senior Chaplaincy), who died at Calcutta in 1850; the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, of the General Assembly's Institution, who died at Penang in 1871, Mr. James Allan, of Dykes & Co., a very zealous Elder of the Church, and founder of the Vernacular School in Rawdon Street, now under the management of the Kirk Session, and the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson.

MANAGEMENT.—The affairs of the Church are managed by the Kirk Session, consisting of a body of Elders, presided over by the Chaplain, or the Chaplains in turn, when there are two. This body, along with the corresponding bodies in Madras and Bombay, has the

bly of the Church of Scotland which meets annually in Edinburgh, a privilege which the Imperial Parliament and the Church acting in concert have not conferred on any other branch of the Church of Scotland, except that in Holland.

FREE CHURCH.

(*Wellesley Square.*)

On news reaching Calcutta of the disruption that had taken place in the Church of Scotland, those who sympathised with the Evangelical party formed themselves into a congregation, and met for the first time as a separate body, for divine service on the 13th August, 1843, in the Freemasons' Hall, Bentinck Street. Dr. Duff, supported by all the other missionaries hitherto in connection with the Church of Scotland, officiated on the occasion. The Rev. John Macdonald, one of the missionaries, consented to act as their minister, until one should be got from home. At the same time it was resolved to erect a permanent place of worship, a Committee was appointed, and a subscription was opened for this purpose. While the Committee was in search of a temporary place, the Directors of the Parental Academic Institution, now the Doveton College, kindly offered the use of their Hall for that purpose. The Congregation accordingly met for divine worship in it until the new Church was opened in August 1848.

In December 1843, the site, comprising 2 beegahs 2½ cottahs, was bought at a cost of Rs. 8,850. In May 1844, a plan prepared by Captain Goodwyn, of the engineers, was adopted. The cost, including the cost of

was estimated at Rs. 30,000. In January 1846, the building was fast approaching completion, the internal finishing alone remaining to be done, when, on the night of the 15th, the roof fell in, the brick pillars on each side of the centre aisle, which supported it having given way. The whole building, save the spire, was found in so unsatisfactory a condition, that the walls had to be taken down, and the foundations to be piled and relaid. A new plan was agreed upon, and the aisle pillars dispensed with. The contract for rebuilding it at Rs. 30,000, exclusive of subsequent additions, was put into the hands of professional builders. Some of the members of the congregation on this occasion came forward with wonderful liberality. In addition to previous subscriptions, Mr. Hawkins, c.s., gave Rs. 10,000 and lent other Rs. 15,000, at 5 per cent ; Dr. Nicolson gave Rs. 5,000; and several others Rs. 2,500 each, and these were afterwards supplemented, until the whole cost, amounting to Rs. 1,15,558, was subscribed, with the exception of Rs. 5,000, received from the Colonial Committee in Edinburgh.

When finished, it looked, as it does still, the neatest Ecclesiastical building in Calcutta.

The Congregation, though small, has been remarkably liberal. From 1843 to 1890 they subscribed for congregational, missionary, and miscellaneous purposes, Rupees 13,57,907.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

(*Lall Bazar.*)

January, 1809. It was erected from funds collected and subscribed principally by the three celebrated Missionaries of Serampore—Carey, Marshman, and Ward,—who were the first Pastors of the Church, formed in connexion with it. The Chapel is situated in the midst of a dense population, and vigorous and successful efforts have been made to attract to it sailors and other Europeans of the poorer class who are to be found in the neighbourhood. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and recently very liberal donations were given towards a special fund, from which the cost of some additions and improvements were defrayed.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

(Circular Road.)

This Chapel, was erected in 1819 by the efforts of the Missionaries of the Society who first settled in Calcutta, and who were formerly known as “the Junior Brethren.” These were Mr. Eustace Carey, a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Carey; Dr. Yates, so well known as a Biblical Translator and distinguished Orientalist; Mr. Lawson, the first Pastor of the Church; Mr. Penney, the well-known teacher of the Benevolent Institution; and Mr. W. H. Pearce, the founder of the Baptist Mission Press. The Chapel is supported by voluntary contributions.

Adjoining the Chapel is the Baptist Mission Press. This Press is favorably known in connexion with many valuable works which have issued from it. In connexion with it is a Depository of the publications of the Bible Translation Society, and of the

Scriptures in Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, and Persian may be obtained. The Press has a Type Foundry, chiefly for the production of Oriental type.

The Baptist Missionary Society has an Educational Institution in South Road, Entally, where Bengali youths are educated up to the standard of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. It has been for many years, and still is, under the management of the Rev. G. Kerry, a well known and respected Minister.

THE UNION CHAPEL.

(43 & 44, *Dhurrumtollah.*)

This place of worship was opened in June 1821. The form of worship is that adopted by the Independents, and its form of Church Government is Congregational. The Bengal Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society are trustees of the Chapel property. The Minister is chosen by the Church members, and is not necessarily a Missionary. Christians of all evangelical denominations are admissible to the Lord's Supper; it being, as its name imports, a *Union Church*, consisting of Christians of all denominations who agree in the essential points of the Christian faith.

The Chapel is built in a plain Grecian style. The interior is commodious and neat. It was erected and is supported by voluntary contribution. The congregation though a small one has always managed to raise a considerable sum annually for congregational pur-

for Sunday School and social and congregational meetings. The Minister's house adjoins the Chapel.

THE HASTINGS' CHAPEL

Which originally stood on the site now occupied by the Ordnance Barracks in Hastings, was rebuilt in 1855, the trustees of the old chapel the foundation stone of which was laid, we believe, by Lady Bentinck, having to remove the old building, owing to Government requiring the ground. The present site was made a free gift for the purposes of a chapel which was to be under the control of the London Missionary Society who supply the ministers. The edifice has a fine portico built in the Italian style with very lofty columns. The floor of the chapel is laid with Minton's mosaic tiles, the cost of which was defrayed by the congregation, as also that of the gas fittings, and the interior arrangements are simple and appropriate. It seats about 170 persons. Adjoining the chapel is a good sized School Hall used for Meetings. Concerts and the weekly Service of the Sabbath School, in the compound is also a commodious residence for the pastor, which was built partly by subscriptions from the residents, and from a fund established many years since by one of the Missionaries whose great desire was to see a home for the minister in the midst of his work.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH

(Nos. 151-52 Dhurruamtollah Street.)

This spacious building was erected in 1876, by Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co. It has seat accommodation for

about 1,300 people. Though working largely amongst the poorest class of the Eurasian community, the church is now entirely self supporting, besides contributing funds, very liberally for mission work of an extended character.

During the past year (1891), rather more than twenty-five thousand rupees was subscribed for the various objects in connection with the church, which include a poor fund, two schools, a coffee-room for sailors, the stipend of a pastor, a building fund for a parsonage, and many other things requiring an expenditure of money. Since the advent of Dr. Thoburn in Calcutta much zeal and earnest work has been done by the Methodist community, and a very large number of persons are believed to have been gathered in as steady church-goers, who perhaps thought very little of the sabbath before these ministrations commenced.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

(Sudder Street.)

This is a neat and commodious building, with transepts and a small gallery. It was erected from designs by Mr. A. T. Osmond, and was opened for public worship in 1866. It is the property of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and was the first Wesleyan Church in Northern India.

Provision is made here for the accommodation of Wesleyan troops, of whom there are sometimes as many as one hundred in Fort William, the Pastor at Sudder Street being their Chaplain.

The Church contains a good pipe organ, in this respect

standing alone among the Non-Conformist Churches of the city. The organ was purchased during the pastorate of the Rev. T. H. Whitamore, and adds greatly to the efficiency of the musical portion of the services. Near the pulpit, there is a handsome stone and marble font, the gift of John Remfry, Esq., formerly of the firm of Hamilton & Co., who was a generous supporter of the cause here. On the North wall of the Church there is a memorial brass to Mr. Remfry, similar in style to that in the Dalhousie Institute.

There is now an extensive and valuable block of premises at Sudder Street, covering a considerable space of ground; and consisting of the Church; the Parsonage house next door; a large three-storied building on the other side, intended originally for a Boarding-School; and, not least of all, a large and convenient School Hall. This was built by the efforts of the Sunday School friends, and a flourishing School, which has been under the same successful superintendence for nearly 25 years, meets here every Sabbath day. A Day School is also conducted in this building; various meetings are held by and for the soldiers and sailors; and the hall, being of good capacity and in a central position, is much in request for many purposes.

In connection with the work at Sudder Street, the sum of over 16,000 Rupees was raised in various ways and for various purposes during the year 1890. Owing to a special effort, this sum was above the average, but it shows that the character of the denomination for generosity is not forgotten in India.

Evangelistic work in connection with the English Church is carried on at various points in the city, and the Native work has its own ordained minister and its separate premises in Jaun Bazar.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

THE CATHEDRAL (MURGHIHATTA.)

(15, *Portuguese Church Lane.*)

When Job Charnock settled in Calcutta in the year 1689, a few Portuguese followed him, and the English Government allotted them a piece of land on which the friars of the Order of St. Augustin erected a temporary chapel. In 1700 a brick chapel was erected, and enlarged in the year 1720. In the year 1796, the Portuguese determined to throw down their old church, and build a more spacious one in the modern style. The first stone of the new church was laid on the 12th March, 1797, and on the 27th November, 1799, it was consecrated and dedicated to *The Virgin Mary of Rosary*. The building cost 90,000 rupees, 30,000 of which was raised from the revenues of the church, the remainder from public subscription, all deficiencies being made up by the Baretto family—two opulent brothers, then the heads of the Portuguese community in Calcutta.

The Bishop's Palace adjoins the Cathedral, which is chiefly used on grand occasions, for the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Catholic church. On such

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

(3 & 4, *Dhurrumtollah,*)

Was founded in the year 1832, by Mrs. Pascoa Baretto DeSouza, and dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It is a neat building with a good portico to the north, and a lofty spire. Its three altars and floor are of marble. It is well situated, being in the very centre of the Catholic population.

ST. THOMAS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

(Middleton Row,)

Was erected in the year 1841. On the 11th November, in that year, the first stone was laid by Dr. Carew. It was built by subscription, the principal donor being Mr. John Lackersteen.

It is a handsome structure in the Italian style, and has three marble altars ; the central one is surmounted by a beautiful and large stained glass window, and the two side ones by oil paintings.

Adjoining is the Convent of our Lady of Loretto.

The other Roman Catholic Churches are—

St. PATRICK'S, in the Fort, erected in 1857, for the accommodation of the Garrison.

St. XAVIER'S Chapel, 68, Bow-Bazar.

The CHURCH OF NOSSA SENHORA DAS DOSES, 147, Bow-Bazar.

St. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Upper Circular Road.

St. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL, for the Madrassées, built by Mr. Freitas, and consecrated by the late Dr. Vanheale

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. NAZARETH,
 Was founded in 1724, by national contribution, under the auspices of the Aga Nazar. The steeple was added in 1734, and it was further improved in the year 1790. The surplus revenues of the Church are appropriated to the relief of the poor. The Church is called "St. Nazareth's," in honor of the founder.

THE GREEK CHURCH

Was erected in the year 1780, and dedicated to the Transfiguration of our blessed Redeemer on Mount Tabor. The first eminent Greek who settled in Calcutta was Hadjee Alexios Argyree. In the year 1770 Argyree sailed as Interpreter in the ship *Alexander* from Calcutta, bound for Mocha and Jedda. They met with a severe gale and the vessel was dismasted. At the moment of extreme danger, when all expected that the vessel would founder, Argyree made a solemn vow to heaven that if they survived the peril he would found a Church in Calcutta for the Grecian congregation. The ship arrived at Mocha, and on his return to Calcutta, Argyree obtained permission from the Government to establish a Greek Church. A small house was purchased for divine service. But death put a period to the further pious intentions of Argyree, and it was not until three years afterwards that the foundation of the present Church was laid. The purchase of the ground and the erection of the building cost 30,000 rupees, towards which the estate of Argyree and his family contributed a considerable sum, the remainder being made up by voluntary contributions, Mr. Hastings heading the subscription list with a sum of 10,000 rupees.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CALCUTTA.

The earliest Christian Missions in Calcutta were started by the Portuguese. It is well known that a considerable number of Eurasian families in Calcutta to this day bear Portuguese names. Though now of mixed blood, the forefathers of many of these were Native Christians who were induced to give up Hinduism through the influence of their foreign masters. The Portuguese Mission was carried on mainly under the auspices of the Archbishop of Goa. In more recent times the zeal of the Roman Catholic Church has been exercised chiefly through the Jesuit Fathers who have established magnificent educational institutions in Calcutta, such as St. Xavier's College and St. Joseph's School and the School of the Entally Convent. These, it is true, are now regarded as mainly for the benefit of the European and Eurasian population, but many natives attend the former.

Towards the close of last century, Missionary efforts began to be put forth by the various Protestant bodies. The earliest attempts probably were made by Zacharias Kiernander, the pious founder and Chaplain of what still goes by the name of the Old or Mission Church. The East India Company of those days was, however, strongly opposed to Missions, on the ground that to seek to disturb the religious ideas of the people would involve political danger. Mr. Kiernander indeed made several converts, but they appear to have been won in a quiet way. Up to 1813 all aggressive and open Missionary operations in Calcutta and its neighbourhood were discouraged and even prohibited

by the authorities of the state. When William Carey arrived in Calcutta in 1793, he found the door of Missionary effort was fast closed against him, and he had to betake himself to Malda. Some of his successors were actually sent back to England by order of Government as soon as they set foot in Calcutta. In 1807 a Committee of the Church Missionary Society was formed in Calcutta, but it was obliged to restrict its operations to the translations of the Scriptures; public preaching to the heathen not being permitted. With 1813, when the Charter of the East India Company was renewed, a new era for Christian Missions began. The old restrictions were abolished, Mission Societies were henceforth at liberty to carry on their work without interference. In 1815, at the instigation of Bishop Heber, the C. M. S. opened a School for Hindu children at Kidderpore, and the following year sent out a missionary. In 1822 a Mission press was established. In 1824 Bishop Middleton founded Bishop's College at Seebpore (near the present Botanical Gardens), an important institution for the training of native students for Holy Orders, worked now by the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1830 Dr. Duff, of the Church of Scotland, arrived in Calcutta, and began a system of high class education under Christian influence, which has powerfully affected the religious tone of educated natives in Bengal. Some of Dr. Duff's converts, like the late Dr. Krishna Mohan Banerji, have been men of profound learning as well as exemplary piety. Many of those still living are men of mark, and may be regarded as leaders of the Native

went far beyond the circle of those of his students who embraced the Christian faith. Much of what is now known as Brahmoism (an eclectic system of enlightened morality and philosophic religion) must be attributed to the forces which his teaching set moving in the minds of his students.

The Bengali Christians of Calcutta form now a body which, if small as compared with the whole population of the city, is really considerable. Speaking of the Native Christians in Bengal as a whole, the Government census report for 1881 describes them as the most rapidly progressing community in the province. The Christians of Calcutta are the nucleus of the community.

Visitors to Calcutta who are interested in Missions should make an effort to see some of the great educational institutions, such as St. Xavier's College in Park Street, the College of the London Missionary Society at Bhowanipur (beyond St. Paul's Cathedral), the General Assembly's Institution in Cornwallis Square, and that of the Free Church of Scotland in Nimtola Street. Bishop's College, now situated in Ballygunj Circular Road, is worth a visit. The Secretaries of the various Missions are always glad to arrange for visitors to see something of the work in actual operation as in Street preaching, Schools, Zenana visiting and Church and Chapel services. The principal Protestant Missions now at work in Calcutta, are the C. M. S. (Office at 10, Mission Row), Oxford Mission (Bishop's College and Cornwallis Street), Baptist Mis-

of Scotland and Free Church (both in Cornwallis Square), Wesleyan Mission (Sudder Street), American Episcopal Methodists (Lindsay Street), Salvation Army (Bow-Bazar). The head-quarters of the Roman Catholic Mission are in Park Street.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUES.

NEVESHALAON.

(No. 9, Old China Bazaar Lane.)

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE.

(THE "SHIELD OF DAVID.")

Canning Street.

The New Synagogue, erected by Mr. E. D. J. Ezra, in memory of his late father, so well known to several generations of Anglo Indians as "Daoud Ezra," was opened in September 1884. The building taken externally, presents a fine yet unpretending frontage, and if it were not for the spire, its use would be difficult to guess at. Inside, however, the effect is that of one of the handsomest and best arranged places of public worship in Calcutta. Examined in detail, one is struck by the taste and richness of the ornamentation, and yet the effect is that of an extreme, and, if we may so speak, solemn simplicity. The building, which is on the Italian Renaissance style, measures 140 feet in length by 82 feet in width over all. The exterior is finished in red brick, the cornices and mouldings being plastered and coloured a warm grey stone tint. The

moulded in Portland cement. Entering the building through a very handsome portico at the east end, the main portion is found to consist of a nave and two aisles with an apse at termination, octangular in plan to the west, beyond which is a chamber following the same lines in which are kept the books of the law. The walls of the apse are decorated with blue and gold diaper on French grey ground, and the columns, door, mouldings &c., marbled and enriched with gold, while the dome shaped roof is coloured blue and relieved with gold stars. The Nave is 92 feet long, and 33 feet wide, and is 52 feet high from floor to ceiling. The columns between it and the aisles are of stone with moulded shafts, bands and bases and carved capitals. These capitals are very elegantly ornamented with carved floral details, consisting of oak, ivy, fern, date and other foliage, no two being similar. Above the columns are rows of arches, the mouldings of which, as well as the spandril panels, are enriched with floral decoration, to which the whole of the ornamental work throughout the building is confined. Above is a clerestory stage, the windows of which are filled in with cast-iron tracery, glazed with coloured and plain frosted glass. The aisles are each 75 feet long by 15 feet broad, and are 34 feet high from floor to ceiling; but they have intermediate floorings, 16 feet above the ground floor, forming galleries for the lady portion of the congregation. There is also a gallery on the same level across the east end of the nave, above which is a fine rose window, 13 feet in diameter, glazed with coloured glass; the fan-lights to the aisle windows, and the windows at each end of the

On either side of the portico are entrances to staircases leading to the galleries; these can also be used as exits from the nave in case of necessity. The one to the south-east is in the basement of the clock tower, above which rises the elegant spire, which reaches to the height of 140 feet from the ground, and is surmounted by a richly gilt ornamental iron terminal. The flooring of the nave, aisles, and staircase rooms is of marble, as also the steps and edges of the raised platforms, &c., but the remainder of the latter, the apse and the chamber beyond, as also the sides of the platforms, are laid with encaustic tiles. The clock has four dials, and chimes the hours and quarters on a peal of five bells.

The building was designed by Mr. W. M. Osmond, of the firm of Mackintosh Burn & Co., by whom the whole of the work in connection with the building was executed.

THE PARSEE AGIAREE OR FIRE TEMPLE,
 Situate in No. 26, Ezra Street, was built by the late Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, the well-known merchant and one of the largest ship-owners of Calcutta, and was consecrated on the 16th September, 1837. The family of the late Mr. Rustomjee is still domiciled in Calcutta, of which the late head was his son, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, who died on the 22nd December, 1891. The family is now represented by Mr. H. M. Rustomjee. On a marble slab at the entrance is the following inscription:—

“In the name of the Holy Hormuzd, this Fire Temple was built at Calcutta by Rustomjee Cowasjee

rites of the Masdiasna Religion for the service of God and the observance of Sacred Rites of the Zoroastrian Religion in the 3rd year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 17th day Shurosh of the 1st month Furvurdeen Kudmee in the year of Yezdezerd 1209 and of Zoroaster 2229 (corresponding with Monday the 16th September of the Christian year 1839)."

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

The Brahmo Somaj, or Theistic Church of India, owes its origin to the Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, a man of remarkable mind and noble character, who was the first Hindu reformer since the establishment of the British rule in this country. His vigorous and persevering exertions were the main cause of the abolition of the barbarous rite of Suttee; he was one of the foremost pioneers of native education, and his valuable suggestions contributed much to the reforms which took place in the early political administration of India.

His great ambition was to bring together men of all existing persuasions into a system of universal worship of the one true God, the common Father of all mankind. By degrees friends gathered round him to sympathize and co-operate in this aim, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, he at length, in January 1830, founded, what was then called the Brahma Sobha or Brahmiya Samaj, in the city of Calcutta.

For about ten years after Ram Mohan Roy left India, the Brahmo Somaj remained in a stationary condition. The church gradually lost its vitality and seemed to be fading away, until it fell into the hands of Debendra

Nath Tagore, who, in 1842, joined the Brahma Somaj. He had in 1839 established the Tattvabodhini Sabha "to sustain the labours of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy by introducing gradually among the natives of this country the monotheistic system of divine worship inculcated in the original Hindu Scriptures."

In 1843, this Society transferred its monthly meetings to the Brahma Somaj; and confined itself solely to the work of propagating the Vedantic faith.

Thus was formed the nucleus of the Brahma community, and by 1847 the number of covenanted Brahmos had reached to 767. Another important step soon followed. In 1845 the four Vedas were copied out and studied; the result was to dispel the haze of infallibility that had surrounded those venerable scriptures, which were found to contain glaring theological errors. After much conflict with the party headed by Akhai Kumar Datta, the Brahma Somaj abjured the infallibility of the Vedas; the Vedantic element was eliminated from the Brahmical Covenant, the fundamental principles of Theism being substituted for it.

By a curious coincidence, the same transitional period that worked the downfall of Vedantism, brought a new stream of influence to blend with those already received, and the Brahma Somaj received fresh power by the accession of its third great leader.

Keshub Chunder Sen joined the Somaj in 1858 when in his twentieth year. During the previous ten years the Somaj had made considerable progress; branch Somajes

But the external social life of its members differed but little from that of their polytheistic countrymen. But now, under the joint influence of Debendra Nath Tagore and Keshub Chunder Sen, some practical reforms were introduced; a marriage was celebrated without idolatrous rites in 1861, and similar changes were effected in the rites observed at birth and death.

In 1864 a rupture arose between the leaders on the questions of the Sacred Thread and intermarriage between different castes, and in October, 1865, a large number of the younger Brahmos "went out," and a year later were organized by Keshub Chunder Sen into a new body, entitled the "Brahmo Somaj of India;" with a view to make it the centre of all the Brahmo Somajes throughout the country. In the year 1878 a third secession in the ranks of the Brahmos took place, owing to Keshub Chunder Sen having married his daughter, eleven years of age, idolatrous rites being observed at the ceremony. This occurrence caused a great excitement amongst the Hindu community of Bengal, but especially amongst the Brahmos, who made great efforts to dissuade Keshub Chunder Sen from so far stultifying what had been his life's work. The result was a secession of a considerable number of the members of the Somaj of India who formed themselves into a new church under the name of the Adharan Brahmo Somaj. Up to the time of his death Keshub Chunder Sen continued actively interested in his followers, but the name of the Somaj was changed to that of the "New Dispensation." An elaborate ritual, consisting of a number of ceremonies, was introduced.

mixed various imitations of Christian and Moham-
madan ceremonials, has been introduced into the form
of worship.

THE SADHARAN ; OR, NEW BRAHMO SOMAJ.

The Adharan sect, though numbering few, if any,
wealthy members amongst its numbers, have been
working actively during the last twelve years, and have
built for themselves a Prayer Hall in College Street ;
they also started a newspaper, and have published
many useful books and pamphlets. Their wives and
daughters enjoy greater liberty and a higher average of
education than that of any other native community in
Bengal.

The principal projectors and leaders of this new
sect are Pundit Siva Nauth Sastri, M.A., Babu Anunda
Mohan Bose, M.A., Dr. Dwakaury Ghose, all men of
culture and ability. The sentiments and policy of the
Sadharan Somaj are represented by the "Brahmo
Public Opinion," a "Weekly" in English.

The three sects of the Brahmors show a large amount
of literary activity, the "National Paper," the "Tattva
Bodhiney Pattrica," the "Indian Mirror," the "New
Dispensation," the "Sunday Mirror" and the "Dharma
Tattva" making their punctual appearance weekly or
daily, and all having a large number of readers.

HINDU TEMPLES.

It may seem strange to the visitor to be told that
there is no Hindu place of Public Worship in Calcutta.

The shrine of the goddess Kali (who may be regarded as the patron saint of the city) is at Kalighat, on the banks of the "Nulla" or canal which leaves the Hooghly at Hastings Bridge. Thither on certain days thousands of Hindus flock to make their poojah to the goddess. But all daily worship is performed in the house, or on the river bank, at bathing time. The houses of some rich Hindus have a "Thakoor-baree" or "house for the god" attached, in which poojah is performed by the family priest, but there is, so far as we are aware, only one Hindu temple worth naming in the city. This is called "Múddim Mohúnjee." It is a public place of worship for the orthodox Hindu, and is situate at Bag-bazar. It is calculated that many thousands of devotees visit this Temple; daily and on occasions such as "Jun'moostoomee, Ras-jattra and Rath," both males and females attend in very large numbers to offer *poojah* to the god and goddess. There are the ruins of a fine old temple in Chitpore Road, built about 1730.

MOHAMMADAN MOSQUES.

There is a fine Musjid or Mosque, at the corner of Dhur-rumtollah Street, erected and endowed in 1842 by the late Prince Golam Mahomed, (son of Tippoo Sultan). It forms a conspicuous object from the north end of Chowringhee Road. At noon and at sunset hundreds of Mohammadans may be seen kneeling in the verandah. It bears the following Inscription:—"This Musjid was erected during the Government of Lord Auckland, G.C.B., by the Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan, in gratitude to God

and in commemoration of the Honorable Court of Directors, granting him the arrears of his stipend in 1840."

There are many other smaller Mosques, but none worthy of special notice.

THE JAIN TEMPLES.

From the Upper Circular Road, a little to the north of Beadon Street, Halsee Bagan Road strikes off to the east. At its point of departure stand two massive square pillars. On the sides facing the road there is an inscription on marble in four different characters intimating that this is the "Road to the Temple garden of Rai Buddree Dass, Bahadoor, Mookeem to His Excellency the Viceroy." Going along this road some 200 yards we meet the second of two lanes leading to the left, called "Buddree Dass' Temple Street," which leads directly to the gate of the first and most beautiful of two Jain temples placed on either side of the way. Being open to the public, we enter and find ourselves in one of the prettiest gardens in or around Calcutta. It is adorned with water, walks, flowers, statuary and houses, and platforms for feasting, singing and acting. But the great centre of attraction is the temple, by far the prettiest in Calcutta. There is nothing Hindu or Mohammadan that can bear any comparison with it as regards size and beauty. We make no attempt to describe it or its sister temple; but add that to the Calcutta sight-seer it will well repay a visit. The Jains who worship in these temples

are chiefly Marwaris, whose annual procession from Burra Bazar to the temples is the richest and grandest that passes through the streets of Calcutta. The Calcutta Jains by the 1891 census number 1,380. They differ very materially from the Buddhists with whom they are frequently joined, and still more from the Brahmins who serve in their temples. Their sacred place in Bengal is the hill of Parisnath.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Some of the most striking phases in the history of a city may be learnt from its Burial Grounds. We have already alluded to the old Burial Ground, surrounding St. John's Church, wherein still remain the memorials of the founder of Calcutta, and of others whose names are intimately connected with its early history.

The SOUTH PARK STREET BURIAL GROUND was opened in 1767, and has been closed for some years. In it rest the remains, *inter alia*,—of Augustus Cleveland, Esq., one of the noblest of the East India Company's servants, who died in 1784, at the early age of 29 years; of Sir William Jones, the eminent Oriental Scholar; of Colonel Kyd, distinguished for botanical researches; of Alexander Colvin, an eminent Merchant. If the visitor will direct his steps to the edge of the central main walk on the left-hand and at the south corner of the second pathway leading eastwards, he will find a monument in the shape of a round tapering column with spiral flutings upon which is a black marble slab containing this inscription—

“ In Memory of
The Honorable Rose Whitworth Aylmer, who departed
this life March 26th, A.D. 1800,—
aged 20 years.”

This brings to mind a romantic period of Walter Savage Landor's life. He formed the acquaintance of Lord Aylmer's family in Wales, and an attachment sprang up between Rose, the daughter of Lord Aylmer, and Landor. However, an event occurred which parted them, as Rose went out on a visit to Sir Henry and Lady Russell in Calcutta, where she died. Landor wrote much poetry about this young Lady, and his elegy on her death is well known. Here is a stanza—

“ Rose Aylmer whom these wakeful eyes
May weep, but never see
A night of memories and of sighs
I consecrate to thee,”

The NORTH PARK STREET BURIAL GROUND has also long been closed. It is, however, worth a visit as many tombs of interest are to be found there; among them is that of the father of William Makepeace Thackeray. The family had long been associated with India, and the Armenian Convent is believed to be the place where the eminent novelist was born.

The FRENCH OR TIRETTA'S BURIAL GROUND, Park Street.

The MILITARY BURIAL GROUND, Bhowanipore.

The PORTUGUESE BURIAL GROUND, Baitakhannah.—
In the centre of the ground is a tablet, bearing the following inscription :—

“ This Asylum for departed Catholics is the gift of

JOSEPH BARETTO, Esq., the 8th of February, in 1786, and is now inscribed by the present Vicar and Church Wardens, in behalf of themselves, and the Parishioners of that Communion, as a just testimony of the gratitude for the pious and meritorious donation. May the God of Righteousness reward him and his posterity for ever."—"Calcutta, 1st June, 1808."

The SCOTCH BURIAL GROUND.—This ground, situated at Kurriah, on the 24-Pergunnah side of Circular Road, near the Old Park Street Burial Ground, is the property of the Kirk Session. It was purchased in 1820, and considerably enlarged in 1858. Some members of the Baptist and congregational Denominations having slightly aided the Members of St. Andrew's Church in bearing the large expense necessarily incurred at the outset, the privilege of burying on equal terms with the Members of the Scotch Church was conceded to them, and the same privilege has since been extended to others, the existing rule prescribing—"That the deceased must have been at the time of death a *bonâ fide* member of the Church of Scotland, or of one or other of the different bodies of Protestant Dissenters in Calcutta, or a known attendant on public worship in one or other of the churches indicated."

The BURIAL GROUND, Circular Road, was opened in 1840. At the entrance are handsome monuments to the memory of Major-General Sir William Casement, K.C.B., member of the Supreme Council, who died in April, 1844; and of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart., B.C.S., who was assassinated at Cabul in December, 1841.

The BOYKHOLAS CEMETRY, Kidderpore. This ground

was presented to the burial board by the late Rajah Suttayanand Ghosal for the convenience of residents in the neighbourhood.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY BURIAL GROUND, Upper Circular Road, 24-Pergunnahs side.

THE PARSEE TOWER OF SILENCE,

Situate in Balliaghatta Road, was erected by the late Nowrojee Sorobjee Bengalee, and was consecrated on the 28th January, 1822. He was a Parsee merchant in Calcutta, and his grand-son is the present Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., late a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE NIMTOLLAH BURNING GHAT.

This is the chief place in Calcutta for the disposal of the Hindoo dead. This burning ghat, as it is popularly called, is not exactly the old site, but it is, as it must be and has always been, immediately on the river. The town having steadily encroached on the Hooghly, the ghat has many a time shifted its situation. The present structure is the construction of the Port Commissioners, who have, at no small cost, improved the river bank.

The old ghat could scarcely be approached. The Hindoos bitterly complained of the inconvenience experienced by them in the performance of their sad duty at the ghat. But those days are gone by and the present ghat has ceased to be the dreadful place associated in the Hindoo mind with *sashan*.

The process of cremation is cheap and simple. A

pyre of wood is erected. The corpse is washed and robed in new clothes, a few *mantras* are uttered by the son or nearest relative, the corpse is then laid on the pyre and fire applied to it, when it is reduced to ashes in two or three hours. The whole ordinarily costs only Rs. 3-7 for adults, and Rs. 1-11-8 for minors under 10 years, according to the tariff fixed by the Municipal Commissioners. Paupers are burnt at the other Ghat—adults for Rs. 1-8 and minors for annas 13-6 only, and absolute paupers for nothing, the charge being borne by the Municipality.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the year 1815, the late Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice of Bengal, Baboo Budhinath Mookerji, a Hindu gentleman, and Mr. David Hare conceived the idea of founding a College in Calcutta for the education of native students. Acting upon this suggestion, various meetings were held, and it was resolved that an institution for promoting education be established, to be called the VIDIALYA or HINDU COLLEGE OF CALCUTTA, and that the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the Members of the Supreme Council should be requested to become patrons of the institution. Sir Edward Hyde East accepted the office of President, and a Committee of European and Native gentlemen was appointed. The primary object of the institution was the tuition of Hindus in the English and Oriental languages, and in the literature and science of Europe. On the 20th January, 1817, the school was opened with twenty pupils. For the next six or seven years, so little were its advan-

tages appreciated by the native community, that it was kept alive only by the indefatigable exertions of the founders. But in 1824, the Government resolved to found a College for the special purpose of reviving Sanskrit literature, and it was deemed advisable to erect a large and handsome building, to accommodate the classes of both the Sanskrit and English Institutions. The building, since known as

THE HINDU COLLEGE,

Which was erected at an expense of Rs. 1,20,000, and occupies the north side of College Square, was opened in 1827. Further additions were subsequently made to it, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 50,000. It is a handsome building of the Ionic order. The grand entrance is to the north. There are numerous classrooms; and Professors of Law, Philosophy, Mathematics, and English Literature were appointed, and the college has for many years pursued a successful course.

In the year 1855, the educational schemes of the Indian Government took a more complete form, and the PRESIDENCY COLLEGE was established, in which the Hindu College was merged. Subsequently, in 1857, the UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA was inaugurated, with which the Presidency College (in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering), the Medical College, the Sanskrit College, the Madrassa, and other kindred institutions were affiliated. In this connection, a group of fine buildings has been erected in College Street. We notice first.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE HOUSE.

The building, which was opened in 1873, is a massive

structure fronted by a spacious and lofty portico, supported by Ionic columns, beneath which a flight of stone steps leads up to the main building. At the top of these steps stands a fine full-length statue in white marble of the late Hon'ble Prasunno Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., founder of the Tagore Law Professorship. The ceiling of the central hall rests upon Corinthian pillars. This fine hall is about 60 feet in breadth, and its length is more than 200 feet. It is flanked on either side by extensive corridors, 20 feet wide. Near the entrance stand three marble busts—one of Sir Cecil Beadon, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the two others of Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Woodrow, former Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal. One of two side rooms contains the University Library, which consists of a valuable collection of books, comprising English works of reference, the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, and fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French, and German classics.

THE HARE SCHOOL

Is a handsome and commodious building erected out of the surplus fees of the students. It is entirely a self-supporting institution. Adjoining this structure, is

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE,

The foundation stone of which was laid by Sir George Campbell, in 1872. It is a plain substantial building occupying three sides of a square. The Presidency College is open to all classes of the community and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University, for degrees in Arts. There is an admis-

sion fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding junior scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10. Seven scholarships are attached to the general department of the College, varying from Rs. 30 to 50 per month.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE

Is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively. All the students now learn Sanskrit and English. A valuable Sanskrit library is attached to the College.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Was founded in 1834 by Lord William Bentinck, with the view of improving the wretched state of medical knowledge among the natives generally, by distributing over the country skilful practitioners in lieu of the quacks who had previously formed the physicians of the native community. In 1835, the present buildings were erected. They comprise two spacious theatres, the larger of which is capable of accommodating 500 persons, apartments for the study of practical anatomy, a Laboratory, Museum and Library, and Barrack for the hospital apprentice class; also houses for the Principal and resident Medical Officers.

Medicine and Surgery in all their branches are taught by a staff of fourteen professors. The certificate of having passed the first arts examination of the Calcutta

University qualifies students for admission. The course of medical education extends over five years; all who pass go out with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Last Session the strength of students was upwards of 300. Previous to the removal of the Bengali class to the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah, and of the Military Class to the Temple Medical School at Bankipore, the total strength of students in the Medical College was between fourteen and fifteen hundred, of whom nearly eleven hundred paid for their education.

THE CALCUTTA MADRASSA

Was founded in the year 1781, by Warren Hastings, who, at his own expense, erected a building for the College. The object of the founder was to encourage the cultivation of Arabic learning, and to teach Mahomadan law. The College was not successful; but in 1820 it was remodelled, and the present building erected on the north side of Wellesley Square, at a cost of about a lakh and a half of rupees.

In 1829, an English Department was organised. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Madrassa foundation, but was shortly thrown open to Mahomadans of all classes.

In 1854, an Anglo-Persian Department was formed; and the system of education in the Arabic Department was altered; *viz.*, the teaching of the Arabic sciences was discontinued, the subjects taught being chiefly the Arabic language and literature, and Mahomadan law.

Since 1863, a college class has been added, to enable

students of the Anglo-Persian Department passing the entrance examination, and electing to join the Arabic Department, to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

To accommodate and extend the usefulness of the Civil Engineering branch of the Presidency College, the Government have recently acquired for two lakhs of rupees, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the well-known gothic building on the Seebpore bank of the river, called Bishop's College, which forms so striking an object in the view to those arriving in Calcutta by the river; a new site for a training institution for missionary deacons, &c., having been provided by taking up land at the junction of the Circular and Tollygunge Roads to the south of the Cathedral. A very extensive workshop having a *façade* in keeping with the old college has been erected to the northward.

Here the passed civil engineering students go through a course of mechanical engineering, performing with their own hands all the practical work of carpenters, fitters, &c. As the Civil Engineering College furnishes the Public Works Department, Municipalities, &c., with engineers, supervisors and overseers, the mechanical engineering course, supplemented by practical instruction in brick and tile-making at the Akra Government Factory, cannot but render them much more useful servants. The College affords excellent class-rooms and boarding accommodation for professors and students. The present Lieutenant-Governor takes a great interest

in the work carried on here, tending as it does to spread technical education, and he has, it is believed, called for full particulars of the working of the College with a view to additions and extensions.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

It was established under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the urgent request of Bishop Middleton, by whom the foundation stone was laid on December 15th, 1820. It was founded for the purpose of (1,) instructing native and other youths in the doctrine and discipline of Christ's Church, with a view to their becoming Preachers, Catechists or School Masters; (2,) extending the benefits of education generally; (3,) translating the Scriptures, Liturgy, and other religious works; and (4,) forming a residence for European Missionaries on their arrival in India.

Its first Principal was Dr. Mill, well known as a Theologian and a Sanskrit scholar.

In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students not intended for clerical or educational work.

The College possesses one fellowship and 21 scholarships. The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition free of charge.

The College was originally located in the buildings now occupied by the Seebpore Government Engineering College.

In 1870, these buildings were sold to the Government

and the College was removed temporarily to the house No. 33, Circular Road, and subsequently the buildings and grounds of 224, Lower Circular Road, were purchased for them by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There are now about 25 students in the College, most of whom are natives of India and preparing for some form of Mission work. There are also two boarding Schools for Native Christian boys attached to the College, the High School numbering about 35, and the Central School, nearly 100. The last has an Industrial Department attached to it, which consists of a carpenter's shop and a printing press. The College, with its schools, forms the largest institution of the kind for the education of Native Christians in Calcutta.

THE PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION
AND DOVETON COLLEGE,

(41, Free School Street, & 54, Park Street,)

AND

DOVETON INSTITUTION FOR
YOUNG LADIES,

(35, Park Street.)

This Institution was established on the 1st March, 1823, by John William Ricketts, "the Champion of the East Indian Community." The main objects in view were to effect an improvement in the defective system of education which then existed; and to provide for the Christian youths of Calcutta the benefit of a good education at a cheaper cost than it could then be obtained. The management was vested in a committee com-

funds ; and for years a large proportion of the Christian population owed their education to "The Parental." In 1854, a legacy of Rs. 2,30,000 was bequeathed to the Institution by Captain John Doveton, and a College Department (named after the generous legator) was added and affiliated to the Calcutta University. An Infant and Juvenile Department, and a School for Young Ladies were also formed in connection with it. The educational staff is strengthened, as necessity arises, by professors and masters from Great Britain. The Institution now numbers in all branches upwards of 500 pupils. In addition to a number of Government scholarships annually awarded to the students of the College, who pass high in the University Examinations, there is a Lawrence de Souza Scholarship for English Literature, of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, tenable for one year, and also an Arson Scholarship of the value of Rs. 13 per mensem, also tenable for one year. The College Department likewise receives a grant-in-aid from the local Government.

LA MARTINIÈRE.

(Rawdon Street.)

LA MARTINIÈRE of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the Service of the King of Oude.

Claude Martin was a native of Lyons, in France. He was originally a common soldier in the French Army, and fought under Count Lally. He afterwards

rose to the rank of Major-General. He amassed a princely fortune, and died at Lucknow on the 13th September 1800. In his will he stated his property to be £477,101 12s. 10d.

General Martin bequeathed Rs. 2,00,000 to be devoted to the establishment of a School for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta ; a further sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was bequeathed "to add to the permanency of the school."

The General left the working out of his benevolent scheme to the British Government. Under the direction of the Supreme Court, the school was opened on the 1st March 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's Will, named "*La Martinière.*"

The Funds were committed to the Supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta, as the official guardian of all charitable bequests. And there they remained for more than thirty years ; by which time, being placed at interest, the bequest had reached the amount of nearly 10 lakhs of rupees, or £100,000 sterling. The capital in the hands of the Accountant-General, High Court, now amounts to Rs. 16,92,286-5-5.

In the year 1832, a decree of the Supreme Court was promulgated, sanctioning the expenditure of £17,000, upon a suitable building, which was completed in 1835, at a cost of £23,000. It is of two stories, and is surmounted by a dome. In the centre of the building is the chapel, and on either side are ample accommodations for teachers and children. There are two porti-

Adjoining is a large and perfectly plain structure for the girls' department. The locality in which La Martinière is situated is known in Hindustani as Panch Kottie, on account of the five sister houses to the north of the school. Three out of these five houses are owned by the Institution.

The area of the compound of the Boys' School is 7 acres 3 roods; and that of the Girls' School, 4 acres 1 rood.

There are 77 boys and 40 girls on the foundation, who are maintained, educated, and put out in life. In addition to these foundationers, boys and girls are admitted both as Boarders and as Day Scholars on the payment of a monthly fee. The anniversary of General Martin's death is, in terms of his will, observed with peculiar honors. An appropriate sermon is preached to the children, and 2 silver medals for good conduct are presented to the best behaved boy and girl; all then adjourn to the dining room, where they partake of a sumptuous dinner and drink a toast in silence to the memory of the founder. The Annual Examinations and the Distribution of Prizes take place just before the Christmas holidays, when two Gold Medals are presented to the boy and girl who stand highest in their respective schools.

The school is not placed under any particular denomination of Christians, but quite eighty per cent. of the pupils are members of the Church of England. Both the Boys' and the Girls' Departments of the Institution are affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. Standard, and are at present under very able and successful Educationists as Heads.

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Municipality of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

There must be upon the foundation, not less than 75 boys and 30 girls, who are entirely supported from the funds of the schools, and receive an apprentice fee or other allowance on leaving the school.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta, and they must not be, at the time of election, less than six or more than ten years of age.

By the terms of the Constitution the Headmaster must be a graduate of a British University.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND INSTITUTION AND DUFF COLLEGE.

This educational institution, now located in the stately pile, 74, Nimitollah Street, was opened by the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., on the 13th July, 1830, in the house now numbered 51, Upper Chitpore Road, then familiarly known as Feringhi Komul Bose's House. The pupils present on the occasion were five boys,

ignorant of the veriest elements of education. They paid no fee. On the other hand they were regarded as conferring a favour on the great educational Missionary and his distinguished co-adjutor, Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, by their presence. In 1836, the School was removed to Gorachand Bysack's house, now occupied by the Oriental Seminary. By February 1837, the five boys had increased to upwards of 700, and in the meantime the instructive staff had been augmented by the arrival of the Rev. Messrs. Mackay, Ewart, Smith, and Macdonald. Dr. Duff had been compelled, however, to go home in search of health. While at home he devoted his time and talents to collecting money for the building of suitable accommodation for the school. On the 23rd of February of the above year, the foundation stone was laid, of what is still known as the General Assembly's Institution, in Cornwallis Square. The building was designed and erected by Messrs. Burn & Co., and occupied in January, 1838.

Dr. Duff returned to Calcutta in 1840, rejoicing in the thought that his labors had resulted in a permanent abode for his school.

The number of pupils (increased to 870 in the beginning of the following session), and the character of the education given, have kept up at the high point then attained, and sometimes far exceeded it. There have been during the last 50 years nearly 1,000 pupils on an average on the rolls of the Institution every year ; and even as many as 1,000 sometimes present. But Dr. Duff was mistaken in thinking that now the Institution

had got a permanent residence ; for on the disruption taking place in the Church of Scotland in 1843, all her missionaries in India, as elsewhere, felt compelled to leave the Established Church, and the building into which they had so lately entered, as also the valuable library and philosophical apparatus collected by Dr. Duff at great trouble and expense. Teachers, pupils and converts followed them in search of new accommodation. On the 16th January, 1844, the examination of the Institution took place for the last time in Cornwallis Square ; at the close, it was intimated that the next session would open on the 4th March, although the missionaries then knew not *where* they should meet. By that day the best, perhaps the largest, and certainly the most commodious native house in Calcutta (68, Nimtolla Street), now the Jute godown of Messrs. Ralli and Mavrojani, was repaired and occupied ; a library of upwards of 1,000 volumes formed ; and a new site, that on which the present building stands, purchased for the sum of Rs. 18,000. Upwards of 700 boys were present in the new house within a few days after its opening. Before the close of the Session 1,257 boys were enrolled, of whom 115 were in the College Department.

The present premises, also built by Messrs. Burn & Co., were not, however, completed till March 1857. They cost £15,000, which were raised by Dr. Duff in nearly equal proportions from friends in Scotland, England, and America. The building is, as regards plan and structure, most suitable. It consists of an extensive frontage facing the street, with a grand central portico of six doric columns, and two advanced wings

also faced with columns. In the north wing, on the third storey, is the library, containing some 7,000 volumes, and three or four oil paintings of Drs. Duff, Ewart, and Smith. In the Institution there is also a marble bust of Dr Duff. In the second storey, under the library, is a double gallery, capable of containing 400 pupils, and at the back of the building is a large hall, surrounded on three sides with galleries, the whole capable of containing 750 pupils. There are in the Institution altogether 27 class rooms (besides these two halls and galleries, an examination hall, and a laboratory) intended to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,200 boys.

There are two other houses of much public interest, closely connected with the history of the Free Church Institution; and these are 22, Mirzapore Street, lately occupied by the Cathedral Mission College, and 2, Cornwallis Square. In both of them Dr. Duff lived for a long time. The first of them was his dwelling-house during part of his earliest stay in Calcutta. In it were delivered those famous lectures on the evidences of Christianity which resulted in the conversion of the Rev. K. M. Bannerjee, LL.D., C.I.E., who was at the time editor of the *Inquirer* newspaper. In the other house, built for the Mission, he lived during his latter stay in Calcutta.

THE FREE CHURCH ORPHANAGE,
BOARDING SCHOOL AND NORMAN SCHOOL.

(32/6, Beadon Street, Zenana Home, 18, Duff Street.)

The first of these was opened in 1843 with five

In July 1874, the three schools removed into the present imposing building, 32/6, Beadon Street, the foundation stone of which was laid with speech and ceremony by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell. It has cost altogether a lakh of rupees, and was intended for a dwelling-house for two Missionaries with their families, and a home for the Zenana Teachers of the Mission, as well as for the teachers, orphans, and boarders of the schools. But in 1887 a large three-storied commodious building, 18, Duff Street, was built for the Zenana Teachers of the Mission. The schools were formerly located in Camac Street, in 159 (then 123) Boitakhana, or Bowbazar Street, and in 14, Canal Street, Entally. The present number of pupils is 95.

The Free Church Orphanage is intended to give, at very low fees, a useful unsectarian Christian education to the daughters of Native Christians of all denominations, and freely to such orphan girls as are unable to pay fees.

DR. DUFF'S HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(133, *Manicktollah Street.*)

In May 1857, Dr. Duff opened this school for the instruction of Hindu girls of the better classes, in a Brahmin's house in Nimtolla, rented to him for the purpose by its proprietor, at the expense of much persecution from his countrymen. In spite of the general apathy in regard to female education, and the bitter hostility of many, the school prospered. In 1858,

Dr. Duff, shortly before leaving India for good, bought the house in which the school is at present, from funds which had been placed at his disposal, and after putting it into a state of thorough repair, presented it to the Free Church Mission.

From 1858 to 1890 the school was under the superintendence of Mrs. U. C. Chatterjea, the first female convert of the Mission. The number of pupils is about 130.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

(*Cornwallis Square.*)

This Institution was established in 1830 by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universal, was first introduced,—the system of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the *English* language, instead of Bengali or Sanskrit which had previously been exclusively favoured by the Government, by Oriental scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves.

This system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his missionary labours by founding the General Assembly's Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given by the celebrated Rājah Ram Mohan Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced “unparalleled

For several years after its establishment, the Institution was carried on in various hired premises. But on the 23rd February, 1837, the foundation stone of the present building in Cornwallis Square was laid by David Macfarlan, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. The new building was completed, and began to be occupied in 1838,—a large and handsome building of one storey, of a modified Ionic style of architecture, surrounded by an extensive garden compound in which there is also a Mission-house. The situation is perhaps the best that could have been selected, being at the side of a spacious and airy square, and in the very centre of the Hindu population. In 1879, in consequence of a great increase in the number of students, it became necessary to provide enlarged accommodation. This was done by building a range of class-rooms along the front of the original block. A suite of rooms for the missionaries was also added in a second storey over the new class-room. The cost of these additions was upwards of Rs. 50,000, and was entirely defrayed from the surplus fees of the Institution.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the Missionaries having joined the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly and with great efficiency till his death in 1871.

The College Department was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1864, and at the same time obtained a grant-in-aid from the Government of Rs. 350 a month.

students referred to above, this was raised to Rs. 600 a month.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two Departments—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department is divided into five classes. The students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English Language and Literature, the Sanskrit Language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Philosophy, and the Doctrines and Evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department is attended by nearly 800 pupils divided into 12 classes. Instruction is given in English, Bengali, Sanskrit, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement of the different classes. Careful attention is given also to instruction in religious knowledge. The pupils in the school pay fees varying in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 3 a month.

In connection with the General Assembly's Mission, there is a small chapel for bazaar preaching, advantageously situated at the south-west corner of Cornwallis Square. It is used by vernacular preachers of all evangelical denominations, as well as by those of the Church of Scotland.

There is also a chapel for Native Christians (St Andrew's Bengali Church) erected in the Circular Road, nearly opposite to the Sealdah Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S INSTITUTION.

This Institution is the outgrowth of the London Missionary Society's educational work in Bengal which began in 1798. The large and handsome building in Bhowanipur, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class rooms, was opened in 1854.

The Institution comprises a College and a School. There is also a Theological Department for training Christian Natives for missionary work, and more especially for pastoral work in the Bengali Churches founded by the Society.

The course of study comprises English, Sanskrit, Persian and Bengali, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Political Economy and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

In connection with the Institution there is a Christian Boarding Department in Lansdowne Row and the Law Memorial Preaching Hall at the junction of Lansdowne Row with Russa Road.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE,

(10 & 11, Park Street.)

Was instituted by the Fathers of the "Society of Jesus," who, in 1834, were sent by His Holiness to support the cause of religion in Calcutta. It owed its first establishment to the pious generosity of two rich residents, one of whom vacated, and gave up his own

College throughout, and bestowed a liberal pension for its support during the first few months of its existence.

In the year 1844, the fine building at present occupied by the College, and originally built for the Sans Souci Theatre, in Park Street, was in the market, and was purchased by the Right Rev. Dr. Carew for the sum of Rs. 40,000 (it was then called St. John's College), and on the arrival of the Belgian Jesuits, in 1859, was placed under their efficient management. The building has been improved and extended from time to time, and the house, No. 11, Park Street, has been added to the accommodation. The Institution has now on its rolls 500 scholars, including a large number of boarders.

The Principal of the College was, for 8 years, the Rev. Fr. Lafont, C.I.E., a gentleman of great scientific acquirements, whose labors in diffusing useful scientific knowledge, in a popular form, are not confined to the College, of which he is the distinguished head. The Rector now is The—Rev. A. Neut, S.J. He is assisted by an able staff of professors and teachers. The College was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in January 1862.

The discipline and training, mental and moral, pursued in the College, are well-known and appreciated.

Besides the Meteorological Observatory erected in the College premises, the Rev. Fr. Lafont has exerted himself in establishing the first Spectroscopic Observatory in India, at a cost of Rs. 20,000, the Government

LORETTO HOUSE.

(7, Middleton Row, Chowringhee.)

Established in 1842, and placed under the care of the Loretto Sisters. The Institution is principally intended for young ladies of the better classes of society, and is highly esteemed for its liberal education and good discipline. There is also a branch of the School in Dhurumtollah.

CATHEDRAL FEMALE SCHOOL,
BOW BAZAAR FEMALE SCHOOL,
ST. JOHN'S FEMALE SCHOOL,

Are branch Institutions, under the care of the same Loretto Sisters, and designed for the girls of the middle and lower classes, many even receiving education gratis. They were established in 1842, 1844, and 1868, and number upwards of 400 pupils.

THE CATHEDRAL ORPHANAGE,

Established 1844, managed by the Christian Brothers. The object of the Institution is to afford shelter and education to the homeless and fatherless poor of the city. Since the time of Dr. Carew, many additions have been made to the building by His Grace, Dr. Steins, to accommodate the continually increasing number of orphans. The Orphanage has now its full complement of 220. Some few pay or are paid for by Government and friends.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL,

(69, Bow-Bazar.)

School; likewise conducted by the Christian Brothers, supplies a want long felt by the Catholics of Calcutta—a cheap boarding school for the poor. It has both a paying and a free department. The pupils number over 300, including 80 boarders.

ENTALLY ORPHANAGE,

Under the care of the Loretto Sisters. The spacious buildings and extensive grounds situated in North Road, Entally, were purchased very cheap by Dr. Carew in 1844, for a female orphanage. Boarders of three classes are admitted: Pupils who pay, Christian orphans who receive a free education, and Native orphan converts. Each division is strictly separated from the other.

THE CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL,

(Free School Street)

Is a noble Institution, in which indigent Christian children of both sexes are taught, clothed, fed, and trained for future life. It was founded in the year 1789, by the union of the funds of the "Old Calcutta Charity," and the "Free School Society," which then amounted to over three lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000. A garden house in Jaun Bazar was purchased for Rs. 28,000. A large amount was added by subscriptions, and a monthly grant also was made by Government. Later on a new school for the girls was erected. In 1830, Bishop Turner suggested the expediency of placing the school under Clerical Superintendence, and the Free School Church was erected. It was consecrated

by Bishop Wilson, in February 1833. The present spacious buildings were erected in 1854, after the collapse of the old building, which had been undermined by jackals.

In the year 1890 a new wing was added, and in 1886 the Girls' School was entirely rebuilt and the accommodation doubled. The whole block of buildings present an imposing appearance from the grounds, every department being exactly suited to its requirements. The annual sports given by the boys (generally on the anniversary of the Queen-Empress's birthday) are generally attended by a large number of the patrons and friends of the Institution.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL,

(84, *Lower Circular Road*,)

Was opened in March, 1864. It occupies a commodious building adjoining St. James' Church. It is designed for the children of parents having only a moderate income, too small to enable them to pay the charges of the existing schools, and too large to allow of their being considered as destitute persons, entitled to gain free admission for their children upon the foundations of La Martiniere or the Free School. The building was originally intended to accommodate 60 Boarders and 50 Day Scholars; but through the energetic efforts of the Chaplain of St. James', it was enlarged in 1870, and now affords accommodation for 200 Boarders and Day Scholars, who receive a good

PRATT MEMORIAL GIRLS' SCHOOL,
(84a, Lower Circular Road, 24-Pergunnah's side.)

THE MILITARY ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

This Institution was founded in the year 1782, by the generous and comprehensive mind of Colonel Kirkpatrick, and was first located at Howrah; but about 1790, it was removed to the fine premises now occupied at Kidderpore. Its objects are to educate and settle in life destitute orphans of officers and soldiers on the Bengal establishment.

The Institution supports two schools—one for the daughters of deceased officers, called the Upper School, and occupying the extensive building at Kidderpore; the other for the daughters of European privates and Non-commissioned Officers, and at present located in the House No. 86 in the Lower Circular Road

EUROPEAN FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The objects of this Institution are the protection and bringing up of Female Orphans of pure European parentage, giving them a sound and useful Christian education, and sending them out, at fit ages, as nursery governesses or domestic servants. It owes its origin to Mrs. Thomson, wife of the Rev. T. Thomson, who began it in July 1815. It was originally intended for the orphans of soldiers; but it now offers a home for the orphan children of European settlers, railway employés, tradesmen's assistants, policemen, &c.

There are between 50 and 60 girls in the school

The annual expenditure is about Rs. 16,000, of which Rs. 8,000 is derived from Government and funded property, and the remainder from subscriptions and donations. It is managed by a Committee of Ladies.

THE BETHUNE NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOL.

(*Cornwallis Square.*)

This school was established by the late Hon'ble J. E. D. Bethune, for the education of the daughters of Native Gentlemen, and was the first school of the kind in Calcutta. The foundation stone of the handsome building which it occupies was laid with great *eclat*, in November 1850, by the Hon'ble Sir John Littler, then Deputy Governor of Bengal. The buildings are spacious and admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were designed, and there is a fine residence for the Head Mistress; but although it has been fostered and largely aided by Government, and large promises of support were made by some of the leading Natives, and the schooling fees are merely nominal, it has had but a languishing existence.

SEAL'S FREE COLLEGE.

(*1, Sunker Ghose's Lane, Thunthunnea.*)

Established under the patronage of Baboo Heera Lall Seal and Brothers.

NORMAL AND CENTRAL SCHOOLS AND ZENANA MISSION.

(*25, Cornwallis Square.*)

CALCUTTA "RAGGED," OR ROVERS' SCHOOL.

(Old Baitakhannah Bazaar Road.)

One hundred homeless and orphan boys are taught the Rudiments of knowledge and various industries.

ST. STEPHEN'S GOVERNMENT AIDED PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

(Hastings.)

ARMENIAN PHILANTHROPIC ACADEMY.

(16, Loudon Street.)

THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY.

(336, Chitpore Road.)

Established by the late Baboo Gour Mohun Addy.

CITY COLLEGE,

13, Mirzapore Street.

AFFILIATED TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ARMENIAN COLLEGE,

39, Free School Street.

BENGAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Pathuriaghata Rajbati, Calcutta.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

15, College Street.

THE SCHOOL OF ART,

(125, Bow Bazaar Street.)

The Calcutta School of Industrial Art was founded in 1854 by an Association of gentlemen under the name of "The Society for the promotion of Industrial Art," which originated at a meeting held at the house of Mr. Hodgson Pratt in the early part of that year. The object of the Society was stated to be to form schools for East Indian and Native Students for instruction in

First—Elementary Drawing, Drawing from Models and Natural Objects, and Architectural Drawing.

Secondly.—Etching and Engraving in Wood, Metal and Stone.

Thirdly.—Modelling, including Pottery.

The School was placed under the charge of Mons. Rigaud, "a French plaster-cast maker," and for some time the internal decoration of buildings in plaster formed the chief occupation of the pupils. A specimen of their work may be seen in the Bengal Legislative Council-room. Early in 1860 Mr. Garrick was appointed master, and a teacher of Wood Engraving was also employed.

In 1864 the charge of the School was assumed by the Bengal Government. Mr. Locke, a gentleman experienced in Art as a profession, and in the management of Art Schools in England, was appointed Principal, and a systematic course of instruction in what may be termed the practical branches of the Fine Arts was inaugurated.

The curriculum of the School now comprises, Free-hand Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Painting in Oil, Water Colours and Tempera, Practical Design, Architectural Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Engineering Drawing, Modelling, Wood Engraving and Lithography.

There are now more than 200 Students on the rolls, and the number is steadily increasing.

The recent exhibitions held under the auspices of the Calcutta Art Society, have afforded an opportunity to the public of seeing the excellent quality of works now being done in the Schools. The remarkable talent displayed in Portraiture and Still-life, the exactness and precision of the Pen drawing, and the vigour of the Modelling, came as a surprise to many. In the last exhibition (December 1891) the students were awarded 1 Gold Medal, 1 Silver Medal, 4 Money Prizes, and 6 Honorary Awards. Apart from the works of Art exhibited, the Technical Classes of Lithography and Wood Engraving are still doing excellent work. Well-known works done in the past, as the illustrations to Sir Joseph Fayrers *Thanatophidiá* and Babu Rajendralala Mitra's works on the Antiquities of Orissa, may be mentioned. Among the more recent ones which have been received with marked approval and may also be mentioned, are the illustrations to the Botanical Works of Dr. G. King, F.R.A.S., and Dr. Prain, and numerous works commissioned by the Government of India. A great number of Models of Agricultural Scenes in Bengal were executed for the Imperial Institute. The figures were mostly of small size, but full of character. There

were also a few life-size figures, modelled from nature, which may rank among the best specimens of modern native art.

The present Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Jobbins was appointed as a successor to the late Mr. H. H. Locke in 1887.

The School will shortly be removed to a permanent building, now in the course of erection near the Indian Museum. The Museum annexe—facing Chowringhee—is to be converted into a permanent Art Gallery, so that in future the School will be conducted under somewhat similar conditions to those at South Kensington.

The Students pay an entrance fee of Rs. 3 and a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, &c.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal, one of the oldest Institutions of its kind, was founded by Sir William Jones, then Chief Justice of Bengal, on the 15th January, 1784. Warren Hastings, the then Governor became its first patron. "The bounds of its investigations," says the illustrious founder in his first discourse, "will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."

The monthly meetings of the society are held on the first Wednesday of every month, at 9 o'clock P.M., at No. 57, Park Street, when antiquarian and scientific papers are read and discussed. There are about three hundred paying members. The entrance fee is Rs. 32, and Town members pay Rs. 9, and Mofussil members Rs. 6 *per quarter*, for which they receive the publications of the Society and have the use of the large library. The business of the Society is administered by a council chosen annually. The meeting house is the property of the Society. Several additions were made to the original building in 1836 and 1850, to accommodate the increasing library and collections.

Since the foundation of the Society, its literary activity has been uninterrupted. The first publication

the title of "Asiatic Researches." They extend over twenty QUARTO volumes, issued between 1799 and 1839. In 1829, Captain James D. Herbert commenced to issue, in connection with the Society, a monthly publication, called "Gleanings in Science." He issued three volumes, the last one (vol. III of 1831) being completed by Mr. James Prinsep, as Captain Herbert left for Lucknow to join his appointment as astronomer to the King of Oudh. In the beginning of 1832, Mr. James Prinsep changed the title of the "Gleanings" to "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," and continued to be the editor till 1838. The first seven volumes, from 1832 to 1838, contain his numerous essays on Indian Antiquities and Paleography, and his famous readings of the Asoka Inscriptions. On his departure, the Journal became the property of the Society, and from 1839, when the "Asiatic Researches" ceased, bulky annual volumes have been printed. Since 1865, the Proceedings of the Society have been issued separately, whilst the Journal has since then been annually issued in two parts, each consisting of four quarterly numbers, the first part being devoted to Literature, Philology, and Antiquities, and the second to Natural History and Science. The Journal and Proceedings contain annually from 800 to 1,000 pages.

The Society receives no pecuniary aid from Government. Another department which has greatly added to the renown of this old Society is the "Bibliotheca Indica." In 1838, the Honorable Court of Directors gave the Society a monthly grant of Rs. 500, for the

Society has issued, under the above title, over five hundred fasciculi of numerous Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, and Hindi works, both in original and in translation, among them a fine collection of Indian historians. This monthly grant was continued, and in 1858 the Imperial Government increased it by Rs. 250 per mensem for the same purpose. In 1870 the Imperial Government sanctioned Rs. 3,200 per annum for the classification, copying, and purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Bengal.

The Museum of the Society, up to 1866, contained a large collection of Zoological and Ethnological specimens, besides many Archæological reliefs and statues of great value, nearly all of which were presents made to the Society by its members. The society unable to provide space and funds for the maintenance of its ever increasing collections, offered, in 1865, the museum to Government, on condition that the Society was to receive *in perpetuo* free quarters in the new Imperial Museum, in Chowringhee, the building of which was about to be commenced. Government accepted this, and the transfer of the Society's Museum, under that condition, was legalised by Act XVII of 1866.

The Society has, however, retained its rich collection of coins, copper *sanads*, portraits and pictures, busts, and its large library.

The Library contains above fifteen thousand volumes; among them more than five thousand Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Hindustani Manuscripts. There is also a fine collection of Burmese and Nepalese Manuscripts. The greater portion of the Museum is

formerly to the old College of Fort William. The bulk of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts formed part of Tippu Sultán's library, and had been transferred from Seringapatam to the College of Fort William (1804). When the college was reduced, the Honorable Court of Directors presented the greater part of the library to the Society. Among the Manuscripts there are many *CHEF D'ŒUVRES* of caligraphy and oriental painting.

The collection of portraits, busts and paintings is well worth a visit.

The rooms of the Society are daily open to members from 10 to 5 o'clock, Sundays and holidays excepted. Strangers may visit the library and inspect the coins on application to the Honorary Secretaries.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The *GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA* first assumed a systematic existence in 1856. For years previously there had been a geologist engaged under the Government in the examination of various parts of the country. But these districts were unconnected, and often at great distances one from the other, so that no attempt could be made at a general or systematic Survey. Since 1856, and with slightly increased numbers, steady and continuous progress has been made, and a very large area of the country has been carefully gone over and mapped. For this purpose, the maps prepared by the Topographical and Revenue Surveys have been taken as the basis on which to record the Geological observations. Every known coal-field has been visited, and most of them mapped and described; many of

these have been first made known by the officers of the survey. 24 volumes of "Memoirs" descriptive of various parts of the country, largely illustrated with maps, &c., have been published, while at the same time, the fossils or organic remains brought to light during the progress of these examinations have been and continue to be illustrated in quarto plates, with descriptive letter press, of which many volumes have appeared. Briefer notices of current work are given in each successive quarter, in the "Records" of the Geological Survey, which have now appeared punctually during 24 years.

The Geological Survey Offices, and Library, and Collections, which had been for many years preserved in a private house rented for the purpose, were removed in 1875 to the new INDIAN MUSEUM in Chowringhee Road. The Library, an absolutely essential adjunct to the Survey, in this country where works of reference were inaccessible, forms a noble series, second to few in the books bearing on Geology, Palæontology and allied subjects, and specially rich in series of transactions of learned societies, both in Europe and America. The larger portion of this collection has been obtained by exchange of the publications of the Geological Survey with these Societies. The Museum is also remarkably rich. In it are preserved (and these are especially deserving of a visit from the Geological student), the original and type specimens of the various series, figures, &c., described in the *Palæontologia Indica*;—the noble series from the Indian Cretaceous rocks of Trichinopoly, perhaps one of the finest collections ever made from one formation limited to a

confined area, and which have been illustrated in four large volumes, by Dr. Stoliczka ;—the almost equally fine series of Jurrassic fossils from Kachh, of which only the Cephalopoda have as yet been published, forming one volume of 60 plates and more than 250 pages of description (159 species) ;—the very remarkable series of fossil plants from the Gondwána system, the Indian coal measurer described in part by Oldham and Morris, but chiefly by Dr. Feistmantel from the Gondwana series. Tertiary Crabs, from Sind, and the beautiful remains of Amphibia from the Trias bed of the Ranigunj district, described by Professor Huxley, also the fine collection of Siwalik Vertibrata described by Mr. Lyddekker, are all preserved in the Museum, and will amply repay careful study. A large series of Indian rocks, minerals, &c., is also exhibited ; and among other interesting specimens, blocks of syenitic granites, polished, furrowed, and scored by ice-action, establishing the existence, in these tropical regions, of climatal conditions sufficiently extreme to produce extensive areas of ground-ice at a geological period not more recent than the older Permian of Europe. The principal aim is of course to make this Museum specially illustrative of Indian Geological structure and history. But in order to carry this out, it is necessary to have also large illustrative series of European organic remains and rocks. The collections of Cephalopoda, Brachiopoda, &c , &c., and of plants, from the various formations of Europe and America, will thus be found large, instructive, and good.

Geological Maps of all districts visited by the Survey

are preserved in the office, and can be referred to by those desirous of information.

The Geological Survey of India, begun and for twenty-five years conducted, by Mr. T. Oldham, LL.D., is now under the direction of Dr. W. King, D.S.C., aided by a staff of 13 geologists and assistants, and in the Palæontological Department, by Dr. F. Nœtling. A very useful and interesting manual with a general geological map of India has been published by the Society.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

This Society was founded in 1820 by the eminent and learned Baptist Missionary Dr. James Carey, whose bust, by J. C. Lough, stands in the Society's rooms in the Metcalfe Hall.

The object of the Society is the promotion and improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture in India.

Its affairs are governed by a President, Four Vice-Presidents, and a Council of twelve Members. Sub-Committees of the Council deal with questions relating to the Society's Garden, to the Journal, and such subjects as Tea, Tobacco, Fibres, Gums, &c., &c. The constitution of the Society enables references on such subjects to be dealt with in the most efficient and practical manner, the Council including amongst its Members many of the leading Calcutta Merchants, and the Society counting amongst its supporters nearly every influential Mercantile House in Calcutta.

Meetings are held monthly, and the published *Proceedings* form a valuable record of references to the subjects

bearing on the industrial resources of the country. A JOURNAL is published annually, and the series has now exceeded 40 volumes.

The Society's Rooms are on the ground floor of the Metcalfe Hall, where the accumulated specimens of woods, oils, gums, fibres, and other products form a small but interesting museum.

In addition to the bust of Dr. Carey, there is, in the vestibule, a bust by E. H. Bailey, R.A., of Lord Metcalfe (in whose honour the building bearing his name was erected), a bust of Dwarkanath Tagore, the enlightened Hindu reformer, by H. Weekes, and portraits in oils of Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Lawrence Peel, Messrs. A. Grote and J. A. Crawford, all former Presidents of the Society. There is also a small but unique portrait in chalks of Colonel Robert Kyd, the projector and founder of the Royal Botanic Garden, who died in 1793. It is in an excellent state of preservation though upwards of 100 years old.

The Society has a Nursery Garden at Alipore, where plants are raised for distribution to Members, and where the Annual Flower Show is held. The drive to the Garden passing the Race Course, the Zoological Gardens and Belvedere, is the pleasantest in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and as a portion of the garden is laid out in an ornamental manner and has large beds of roses also some fine specimens of trees, it is well worthy of a visit.

THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The establishment of the CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY

was determined upon at a public meeting, held in August, 1835. It was opened to the public as a Library of reference and a Circulating Library in March, 1836.

The Library consisted, in the first instance, of books presented by private individuals, and of a large collection of valuable works lent by Government from the College of Fort William. The greater portion of these books has since been presented to the Library.

The Library was first located at the residence of Dr. F. P. Strong, Esplanade Row, free of charge. It remained there till the middle of July, 1841, when it was removed to the Fort William College building, which accommodated it until its final removal to the Metcalfe Hall in June, 1844.

The members of the Library are either proprietors or subscribers. The value of a share in the Library was originally 300 rupees. It was afterwards raised to 400 rupees, and it is now 500 rupees. Shares issued before the end of 1849 are transferable, and those of a subsequent date are a life-interest only, and are not transferable.

The rates of subscription are 6 rupees, 4 rupees, and 2 rupees, monthly.

The governing body is composed of a council of 12, one of whom is the President and one Vice-President. The council consists of a Finance Committee, a Book Committee, and a House Committee, who control the details of the management.

The Library has all along been self-supporting, and has made from time to time large additions to its stock

of books ; but since 1872, there has been a great decline of subscriptions which formed the chief support of the Institution. But the means for the purchase of books having thus been curtailed, the usefulness of the Institution was seriously impaired. Since the official year 1890-91, the Calcutta Municipality has undertaken the management of the Library jointly with the old proprietors, and the present council consists of 6 representatives of the Municipality and 6 of the proprietors and subscribers, the President being the Chairman of the Municipality. Since the reorganization of the Library under this joint management the institution has begun to look up. The Library is at present divided into two sections, one a free Library of reference open to the public, and the other a Circulating Library open only to the proprietors and subscribers. The Municipality having voted a minimum annual grant of Rs. 8,000 for the up-keep of the Library, it promises to regain its old vigour and usefulness once more. The Library is daily attended by nearly a hundred readers.

The Library is supplied with all the official publications of Government, as well as with the Journals and Transactions of most of the Literary and Scientific Societies of Europe, and new publications of an interesting and standard character are added from time to time.

One Mr. Andrews, who had a Circulating Library in Calcutta in 1780, complains (in advertisement) of the loss he has sustained—"owing to gentlemen going away, and in their hurry not recollecting their being

ing thereto." He adds, that "books are kept too long, and in many cases cuts or leaves are torn out." We fancy, if the truth were known, that the experience of the Calcutta Public Library at the present date would not be found to differ greatly from that of Mr. Andrews a hundred years ago.

The Librarian's records for one month gave the total number of books and periodicals circulated to be 2,047 with 2,773 volumes. As usual the largest number of these were novels and periodicals which numbered 2,443 volumes. In the same month no fewer than 2,670 persons visited the Reading Room. Of these 1,546 were Europeans and Eurasians, 10 ladies, and 1,114 natives. The want of a good Catalogue is felt by members, but this is making good progress and 28,079 volumes have been already catalogued.

THE BETHUNE SOCIETY.

The Bethune Society was established on the 11th December, 1851, to promote among the educated natives of Bengal a taste for literary and scientific pursuits, and to encourage a freer intellectual intercourse than can be accomplished by other means in the existing state of native society. The meetings of the Society are held monthly during the cold season at the Theatre of the Medical College, at which discourses on Literary, Scientific, or Social subjects are delivered. At these meetings many papers of great interest have been read to crowded audiences, some of which have been printed and published, the expense of which is met by a half

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(*Bengal Branch.*)

This Association was established by Miss Carpenter about 20 years ago, and has for its objects the promotion of social intercourse between the native and European races, the secular education of native ladies, education of girls, the publication of pure Bengali literature, and other cognate subjects. The Association carries on its work in an unostentatious manner; arranging social gatherings of Bengali ladies at the houses of European ladies, as well as evening parties, &c., where European and native gentlemen may meet together. Home education of native ladies is actively carried on, and this department might be usefully developed were more funds forthcoming. Prizes are offered every year for the production of pure works in Bengali that may be useful to Bengali ladies and girls. The Association has at its disposal several scholarships for native girls in Mofussil schools, enabling the holders to complete their studies in a Calcutta school.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN
ASSOCIATION.

The objects of this Association are the amelioration of the condition of East Indian or Eurasian community and of the descendants of European parents born in India; and to provide a better education for the children of these classes. Except in the latter object mentioned, in the furtherance of which the Association has received considerable extraneous aid, it has not shown much

lished in several hill-stations, children can get a more vigorous education than it is possible to obtain in Calcutta, and thus be enabled to contend on more even terms with their "native" fellow countrymen.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(British Indian Street.)

The object of this Association is to promote the improvement and efficiency of the British Indian Government, by memorialising the authorities, here and in England, for the removal of existing, and prevention of proposed, injurious measures, or for the introduction of such measures as may tend to promote the interests of all connected with this country.

The Association, the members of which are exclusively natives, was established in 1851, and has rendered good service by its intelligent criticism of Government measures, and by its powerful representation of the interests of the landed proprietors.

THE CALCUTTA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

This Society was established in March 1862, during the Vice-Royalty of its first Patron and friend Lord Elgin. Its constitution and plans were formed upon the model of the Royal Society of London, the parent and honoured originator of all similar societies throughout the world.

How much of need there has been for the merciful

gathered from the fact, that since its establishment down to 1890, the number of convictions for cruelty to animals obtained by its Agents has amounted to 83,693 exclusive of a great number prosecuted by the police and private persons.

In 1869, the Society, through the aid of its zealous member, Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, and after the customary battling which these reforms have always had to encounter, obtained a distinct Act of the Bengal Legislature for the prevention of cruelty to animals, forming Act I of 1869. Several Acts followed in the same direction, the latest being Act XI of 1890 passed by the Viceregal Council. Among its early friends appear the cherished names of the Rev. Dr. Duff and the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, its first and much valued President, till the day of his lamented death; the Rev. Edmund Storrow, Macleod Wyllie, Dr. Allen Webb, Dr. Mouat, Major Herbert, Colonel M. Turnbull, and other gentlemen of note who have passed from amongst us.

The Society is under the special patronage of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Lord Bishop.

The present President of the Calcutta Society is the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris. Its present Secretary is Baboo Amrita Lall Mittra. It is supported partly by public subscriptions, and partly by the fines allowed by the Government; but much more than these two sources have yet supplied is needed to carry out all the humane objects the Society has in view, one of the foremost of which is a supply of drinking water for animals traversing our streets. The Society has also

ceeded in erecting 49 Cattle-troughs, besides 3 fountains, including one in memory of the late Mr. Colesworthy Grant, for several years Secretary of the Society.

The Office of the Society is at No. 111, Radha Bazar Street.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

President, J. Wood-Mason. *Vice-President*, W. J. Simmons.

E. B. S. RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

(*Sealdah.*)

EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE
ASSOCIATION—5, *Old Court House Street.*

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

(College Street.)

This splendid building was erected from funds obtained from the Old and New Fever Hospitals, balance of the Funds of the Lottery Committee, and a donation of Rs. 50,000 from Rajah Pertaub Chunder Singh. The building was designed and erected by Messrs. Burn & Co., of this city. The foundation stone was laid on the 30th September, 1848, by the Marquis of Dalhousie with Masonic Ceremonies, and the building was opened for the reception of the sick on the 1st December, 1852.

The style of architecture is the Corinthian, and it is capable of accommodating over 300 sick people. It is a lofty structure and contains a handsome Operating Theatre.

The present Hospital has been found for some years to be too small for the number of patients seeking admission, and a new Hospital has been constructed to the south-west for obstetric cases and diseases of women and children, the present Hospital being reserved for surgical and medical cases only. The new Hospital is a three-storied building, consisting of a central block for the wards, and four wings, one at each

passages. This, the Eden Hospital, is now probably one of the most perfect Hospitals in the world, it having been designed according to the latest and most approved rules of sanitary science. The subsidiary buildings include two large blocks for the residence of the Hospital Nurses.

A new Eye Infirmary has just been erected to the north-east of the Hospital, and has been named after the native gentleman, Shamachurn Law, who gave the funds for its erection. This Hospital will accommodate 50 patients, besides containing two rooms for paying patients.

A ward for the treatment of Jews, directly north of the main Hospital building, was erected in 1887 at the sole expense of Mrs. Ezra, widow of the well-known Jewish Merchant of Calcutta. It can accommodate 20 patients, each being provided with a separate room and bath-room.

Each of these separate hospitals constitute wards of the Medical College Hospital, and all are administered by a common head, *viz.*, the Principal of the Medical College. The accommodation therefore is:—

Medical College Hospital	...	320
The Eden Hospital	...	150
Eye Infirmary	...	52
Ezra Hospital	...	20
		<hr/>
Total	...	542
		<hr/>

THE PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL.

situated to the south of the Presidency Jail were, in their original state, occupied as a garden house by an individual from whom they were purchased by Government in 1768. They have been from time to time enlarged, and now afford ample accommodation in separate buildings, for patients and for the Medical Officers and establishment attached to the Institution. The situation of the Hospital is airy and healthy. It is open to Europeans of all classes. The charges are Rs. 5 per diem for a double room, and 3 and 2 respectively for a single room, according to accommodation in the private wards. These fees include food, medical attendance and nursing. There are 121 free beds for men, 18 for women, and 12 for children. There is also separate accommodation for infectious diseases (except small-pox)

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL.

(South of the Race Course.)

This fine building, formerly occupied by the Sudder Court, and which was originally erected for a Hospital, is now devoted to its legitimate purpose.

THE MAYO NATIVE HOSPITAL.

(Strand Road, North.)

So long ago as the year 1793, a Hospital was established by Sir John Shore who was then ruling as Governor in the Fouzdaree House, Chitpore Road, for the relief of "the native inhabitants of Calcutta generally, and more particularly for the labouring part of

in Dhurumtollah Street. Subscriptions to the amount of 54,000 rupees were raised, and a monthly allowance of 600 rupees was granted by Government. In 1810, further contributions were given, and the Government allowance was increased to 1,000 rupees per mensem; this was subsequently increased to 2,000 rupees. The Institution pursued an uninterrupted career of usefulness until the year 1871, when a proposal was made to remove it to a more salubrious situation on the banks of the river, above the Mint. The question was warmly discussed, but ultimately the proposal was carried. A portion of the Dhurumtollah property was sold for 79,000 rupees. The Gurunhatta Dispensary, attached to the Hospital, fetched Rs. 18,000; Rs. 78,990 were raised by subscription; Rs. 10,000 were left by Mr. DeSouza for building purposes, and the surplus of the Mayo Memorial Fund, Rs. 50,000, was transferred to the Hospital, so that without touching the funded property of the Hospital, amounting to about 3 lakhs of rupees, the Governors were able to meet the expenses connected with a new building. The new Hospital was designed by Mr. A. T. Osmond; Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co. were the contractors; and the cost of erection, including the third story more recently built, was Rs. 2,43,471. The DeSouza Fund was not touched; His legacy of Rs. 10,000 continues to the present day, yielding Rs. 400 annually. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 3rd February, 1873, and the building was opened on the 5th September, 1874.

The building has three stories and gives accommoda-

tion for about 120 patients, with out-patients' rooms and quarters for the Resident Medical officers.

A portion of the old Hospital premises in Dhurrumtollah was retained for an out-door dispensary. There are three other dispensaries attached to the Hospital—in Park Street, Chitpore Road, and in Sukea's Lane. The present sources of income are as follow :—

Government donations and allowances		
from all sources	... ..	...Rs. 39,720
Interest in funded and other invest-		
ments	... ..	... „ 3,207
Baretto's legacy and others	... ..	... „ 11,819
		<u>Rs. 54,746</u>

The permanent expenditure may be set down as.—

Mayo Native Hospital....	... ..	Rs. 35,446
Chandney. „ ...	... ..	„ 7,328
Park Street dispensary	... ..	„ 3,779
Chitpore „ ...	... ..	„ 3,173
Sukea Street „ ...	... ..	„ 3,643
		<u>Rs. 53,369</u>

Opposite the Hospital, on the river Bank, is the Burning Ghat in which all Hindus who die in the Town are cremated.

THE CAMPBELL SCHOOL.

(*Sealdah.*)

This building was originally erected for a market, but

proving a failure, it was converted into a Pauper Hospital, towards which the Municipality of Calcutta contribute 30,000 rupees a year, the remaining cost being made up by Government. It is still a Pauper Hospital, under a different name, and affords a good field for the study of clinical medicine to native students.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

(19/1, *Lall Bazar Street.*)

This Society was established in the year 1830, under the auspices of Bishop Turner. The funds consist of a monthly donation of Rs. 1,200 from Government, of voluntary contributions from private individuals, and of the congregational collections from the various Churches. In addition to these there are the following permanent endowments :—

Lady William Bentinck's Fund, 1835.

Dwarkanath Tagore's Fund for the poor blind, 1838.

Mrs. English's Charity, 1840.

Lokenath Fund for poor invalids, 1854.

Prince Jameeroodeen's Charity, 1856.

Sreemutty Bamasoondaree's Fund, 1865.

Radhamadhub Banerjee's Charity, 1865.

Baboo Chumatkar Krishna Ghose's Fund, 1866.

Baboo Eshan Chunder Bose's Charity, 1867.

The "Cheke" Fund, 1870, the interest on which forms part of the income to the Society.

An ALMSHOUSE and LEPER ASYLUM, in Amherst Street, are established and maintained from its funds.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

Form a band of zealous ladies who control the management of a home for old indigent people for the support of whom they carry on a "door to door" personal collection, clothes, food, cash, no matter what, so long as it is useful, being thankfully received, and it is believed well distributed. The Home in the Circular Road accommodates 9 Sisters and about 60 poor, people. The Little Sisters lately came in for a "windfall" in the shape of a nice little legacy from a Mrs. O'Connor. This will go towards enlarging the new building at Entally, the completion of which will enable the Sisters to very considerably extend their charitable operations.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

(Diamond Harbour Road.)

This Home, destined to offer a shelter to destitute females, was founded in 1868. His Grace Dr. Steins, in 1873, established a Magdalen Asylum and placed both institutions under the kind care of the Daughters of the Cross. The Home has a yearly average of 60 inmates.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO WOMEN,

"OR THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND."

Patron, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Patron in India, His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lady Presdt., H. E. the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The affairs of the Association are managed by a Central and Branch Committees.

In connection with this Association the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital has been founded at 38, Upper Circular Road.

CALCUTTA HOSPITAL NURSES' INSTITUTION—*Originated, 1859.*

AMALGAMATED WITH LADY CANNING HOME, 1877.

(5, Lower Circular Road, 24-Pergunnahs side.)

Supported by private subscriptions, and subsidized by a Government grant. The object of the institution is to provide trained nurses for patients.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE OF CHARITY.

(23, Marquis Street.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1808 as a Home for respectable, aged and poor women of this City, by Mrs. J. M. Comley.

THE DESOUZA HOME.

(138, Dhurruamtollah Street.)

This Home was founded in the year 1878 from funds left for the purpose by the late Thomas DeSouza. It provides a home for 10 women and about 20 children. The only qualification required from applicants for admission are that they shall be of Eurasian parentage, and have no means of sustenance.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

(13, *Strand Road North*)

The original establishment was opened in 1837 in Bow-Bazar, in the house now occupied as the office and Court of the Commissioner of Police. The house was purchased by Government, and with the funds thus acquired the present imposing looking building was erected. It was opened in January 1868. It is under the management of a Committee, elected annually, and of a Secretary, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent: other officials carrying out the necessary details.

Its objects are to provide board and lodging for seamen at a reasonable rate, to protect them from extortion and imposition, and to take care of their hardearned wages until they leave Calcutta. It is conducted on liberal principles, and great attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the inmates. It is also a refuge for distressed or shipwrecked men. It is capable of accommodating about 250 men and about 20 officers.

Men ashore for a day's liberty, can, at the Home, get a good substantial meal which costs them less than elsewhere. A well conducted bar is opened at proper times, which saves many a poor fellow from losing his money and health in the low dens of iniquity which abound in the City.

CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Established 1879—19, Lall Bazar.

SEAMEN'S READING AND COFFEE ROOMS.
(19, *Lall Bazar.*)

SEAMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY, COFFEE
AND RECREATION ROOMS.
Clyde Row, Hastings.

BENGAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION.
INSTITUTED IN 1869.

For educating children of Indigent Freemasons.

The Funds of the Association are devoted solely to the board and education of children.

Children of both sexes, without any distinction of religious denomination, are admitted to the benefits of the Association at the age of 6 years, and continue on the Fund till they have attained the age of 16 years.

WOMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.

The work of the Society is divided into two branches *viz.*, Rescue and Prevention. (1) A "House of Refuge" is provided for the purpose of affording protection to women from destitution and vice. (2) The industrial branch at 159, Bow Bazar Street, where women are taught needle work, machining and die-stamping, and a registry office where women seeking employment can register their names free of charge.

WOMEN'S WORKSHOPS,
(6, *Municipal Office Lane.*)

pose of affording employment to a class of women, chiefly of Portuguese origin, whose extreme poverty and low condition claim the sympathy and assistance of those who are in better circumstances. The workshop is self-supporting, and the Superintendent is always pleased to conduct visitors who may wish to inspect the place.

CLUBS.

(CLUB HOUSES, AND RECREATION CLUBS.)

THE BENGAL CLUB.

The Bengal Club was instituted in the beginning of the year 1827, having as its first President the Honorable the Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief. There is no limit to the number of members.

The management of the Club is vested in a President, Vice-President, and seven other Members of Committee, who are elected annually. The number of members at present on the books of the Club exceeds 650. Members are admitted by ballot. All gentlemen received in general society in Calcutta are eligible. The Viceroy; the Commander-in-Chief in India; the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab, Members of Supreme Executive Council, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are entitled to privileges of members, without ballot, on payment of fees as permanent Members.

There are three classes of permanent Members—Resident, Non-Resident, and Absent. Gentlemen resid-

House, are considered residents and pay 25 rupees quarterly; gentlemen residing in India, at a greater distance than 20 miles, are considered non-residents, and pay, if within 100 miles from Calcutta, rupees 12-8 per quarter, if more than 100 miles 25 rupees per year.

Absent members do not pay during their absence. The entrance fee, on election, is 200 rupees.

The accommodation of the Club at present consists of five large houses—the Club House, No. 33, Chowringee Road, a large house in the same compound, devoted to bed-rooms for members, the houses No. 1, Park Street, and No. 1, Russell Street; divided into chambers for members permanently residing, and the large house, No. 2, Russell Street, also divided into chambers. The club is a very pleasant resort; the rooms are spacious and beautiful, and the reading room is kept well supplied with the best periodicals, etc., from every part of the world.

The Club House, No. 33, Chowringhee Road, was the residence of Thomas Babington Macaulay, afterwards Lord Macaulay, during his four years' sojourn in India, 1834-38, but since then it has been much altered. His father, Zachary Macaulay, had been a merchant in India for many years, and an uncle had also lived on the Western coast of India, who seems to have lived a rather chequered life.

The Bengal Club reciprocates with the Bombay (Byculla) Club, the Madras Club and the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Clubs, admitting the members of those clubs if visiting Calcutta to all the privileges of

Honorary Membership for the time. These clubs doing the same with members of the Bengal Club visiting their clubs.

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

(30, *Chowringhee*, 1, *Kyd Street*, and 55 and 56, *Park Street*.)

The Bengal Military Club was instituted in the year 1845. On the 15th March, 1853, its designation was changed to the Bengal United Service Club. The number of Members is unlimited, and consists of Commissioned Officers and Chaplains in Her Majesty's Military and Naval services, and of Members of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service; also of such Barrister-Judges of the High Court as may have received permanent appointments from the Home Government. The Members are elected by ballot. The Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, and all ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Government of India, may be admitted without ballot; also the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. The concerns of the Club are managed by a Committee, consisting of a President and 12 Members stationed at the Presidency. The entrance fee of each member is fixed at Rs. 120, and in addition, a fee of 15 rupees as a donation to the Library Fund, and a similar sum as donation to the Billiard Fund. The subscription of each member is fixed at 12 rupees per annum, payable in advance, and 8 rupees per mensem in addition for each member resident in Calcutta, and 10 rupees for temporary members stationed in Fort William.

Alipore, Dum Dum and Barrackpore. A limited number of rooms are allotted to resident members for permanent occupation, and there is also provision to the extent of the means of accommodation for temporary residents. The Club possesses an excellent Library and Reading-room; and the general accommodation has of late been greatly enlarged and improved. The number of members is over 600.

THE GERMAN CLUB.

(Free School Street.)

On occasion of the patriotic dinner (Friedensfein) given by the German Community at the private residence of Mr. Eisenlohr, No. 19, Garden Reach Road, on February, 1871, it was proposed to establish a Musical Club with the object of fostering German Music and the Social Life of the German element of Calcutta.

Accordingly, the German Musical Society was established at No. 5, Hare Street, Mr. Drescher (since deceased) having been entrusted with the Musical Leadership.

In consequence of the great success of this experiment it was resolved at a General Meeting, held on the 12th March, 1872, to establish the German Club, in which the practice of music should continue to be a feature.

On the 2nd April, 1872, the German Club was inaugurated. The principal object in founding the club was, "To offer to the German Community of Calcutta

a place of recreation, where German Music, Gymnastics, German Theatricals and the Amenities of Social Life," amongst the members of the Club will be promoted.

Since its institution many very pleasant entertainments have been given by the members, music being one of the chief features.

THE "SATURDAY CLUB."

Club House—No. 7, Wood Street.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. L. P. D. Broughton.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble H. Beverley.

HON. TREASURER :

Mr. J. Dyce Nicol.

HON. SECRETARY :

Mr. E. W. Ormond.

This Club was established in August, 1878, and has proved an entire success. Its objects are the promotion of Social Intercourse, and amusements of a rational kind, the pursuit of Literature, and the facilitation of study in Languages and the Arts. The amusements most popular with the members are Dancing, Concerts and Amateur Theatricals, and some excellent entertainments have been given from time to time in the Club Rooms.

There is an excellent Book Club in connection with

the parent institution, with a goodly supply of newspapers and periodicals. Lawn Tennis of course forms a special feature, and there are several well-kept courts under special management.

Under Rule XIV., the Committee have power to admit as TEMPORARY members, for a period not exceeding four months, persons proposed and seconded and temporarily residing in Calcutta, and who are called upon to pay the monthly fees only, no levy being made for an entrance fee. All ladies and gentlemen received in general society in Calcutta are eligible for admission as members of this truly entertaining and fashionable Club.

THE NEW CLUB.

The establishment of this Club in 1884 supplied a much needed want among a certain class of the community, and the present flourishing state of its finances evidences wise control on the part of the managing and sub-committees. The Club occupies fine commodious premises at No. 46, Park Street and so great has been the demand for residential quarters, that the leasing of an adjacent house is under consideration. The Library is a feature of the Club which has been carefully and judiciously tended. The volumes available for members number 1,719, and a selection of new books is, of course, periodically made. The amusements consist of Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Smoking Concerts, House Dinners, Dances etc., all of which are well patronised and generally approved of. The subscriptions are reasonable, and the role of members showed a total of 242 on the

publication of the last report. Special rules exist for the election of casual and temporary members.

CALCUTTA GUN CLUB.

This Club was established in 1881 for pigeon shooting, with General Sir George Greaves as President and Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, as Honorary Secretary. Since then General H. C. Wilkinson, c.B., Sir Alex. Wilson, and General Auchinleck have officiated as Presidents, and the Club has held its meets pretty regularly. Within the last two years the membership has been considerably increased, the number now standing at 50; as many as 15 often turn out to shoot on Saturday afternoons on the Ballygunge Maidan, permission to use which is granted to the Club by the Officer Commanding H. E. the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

In December 1890 an attempt was made to introduce pigeon shooting as one of the sporting attractions to strangers spending Christmas in Calcutta, and some valuable prizes were offered, the competitions being thrown open to all. Prizes to the value of about Rs. 3,000 were given to be shot for, and the members provided tiffin for all shooters and their friends in a large tent pitched behind the shooting ground, but the invitation was but poorly responded to, only six non-members entering. It is probable that this open Xmas Meet will become an annual affair, and possibly attract more strangers in future, as all are welcomed with true Indian hospitality. The entrance fee to the Club is Rs. 25, and the annual subscription Rs. 12; from

this, however, members not residing within 16 miles of Calcutta, and not shooting during the year, are exempt. The Club is managed by a Committee, with Mr. J. Arbuthnot as Honorary Secretary. Messrs. Manton & Co., Gun Makers, of 13, Old Court House Street, act as General Agents, supply cartridges on the ground, and from them all particulars regarding the Club may be obtained.

THE NEW SWIMMING BATH.

It had long been a reproach to Calcutta that she was behind other cities in India in this particular, and after several ineffectual attempts to start a Swimming Bath in Calcutta, it has really, since our last Edition was published, become *au fait accompli*, and the substantial business-like-looking building which was opened in December, 1887, by the then Lieutenant-Governor, is a standing monument of what a few active, earnest men can accomplish by a proper organisation. In 1886 an influential Committee was formed, and debenture bonds of Rs. 50 each were issued and rapidly taken up, and by the opening of the Bath over Rs. 22,000 had been subscribed, and the roll of bathing members shewed over 400 names. Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Public Works Department supplied a rough plan which was filled in and elaborated by Messrs. Mackintosh Burn, who became the Contractors. The building itself is constructed in a very substantial manner, with the best materials and workmanship. The roof is of corrugated iron, and is supported by wrought-iron trusses, rafters and wind ties, having

ing. The Bath is 100 feet long and 34 feet wide, and the depth of water varies from 6 feet to 9 feet 6 inches. Since the bath was established it has been entirely lined with Minton's tiles, white with a broad blue border which is seen above water-mark, and gives a nice finish. This extra cost Rs. 5,000, but the improvement was much needed and has been thoroughly appreciated. The water is entirely drained and cleaned out once a month, but every day 30,000 gallons of water are let out and taken in, so that practically the water is renewed once in five days. The comfort of the bathers has been well attended to, and a range of dressing-rooms has been built entirely of teak wood, each being fitted with a seat, pegs, looking-glass and mat. There is also a complete Gymnasium consisting of parallel and horizontal bar, trapeze, rope ladders, rings and stirrups, with the addition of dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and so on.

The popularity of the Bath has never waned, there being 508 members on the list. The Committee, formed of all sections of the community, have always worked well together, while with the subscribers themselves there has never been the slightest inclination to shew caste or society distinctions, one and all feeling they met on common ground and were for the time equals. The returns for 1890 shew that 14,685 gentlemen and 1,975 ladies used the Bath.

The President is the Hon'ble Sir H. L. Harrison, Kt., and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer is the Hon'ble A. H. Wallis.

The Committee of the Calcutta Swimming Bath are

for temporary memberships with all privileges, thus enabling sojourners to avail themselves of all benefits connected with the Institution.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Established 1861—13, Russell Street.

The Club consists of a limited number of members, the limit being fixed from time to time by the club at a General Meeting.

CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB.

Ground in the Eden Gardens.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

This popular Club was founded in 1829, and enrolled among its members are many of the leading men in Calcutta society ; a past and present Lieutenant-Governor, also a Brigadier-General, figure among the Life Members. At present there are over 400 ordinary members, and the finances are in a very satisfactory condition. The links are extensive, and much has been done to improve the *maidan* over which the "Golfers" have to travel in a game. There is also a lovely piece of turf used by the members for "Bowls," a game rarely ever played in India, probably owing to the difficulty experienced in creating a suitable lawn for it. The Club is the possessor of a handsome pavilion, which, however, according to Fort regulations, is deemed a portable building only, and as such, subject to removal at short notice. During the year several valuable prizes are competed for, the most important being The Club Gold

Medal ; Cashmere Silver Cup ; Blackheath Gold Medal
 Madras Silver Medal ; Bombay Silver Medal ; St. Andrew's
 Silver Challenge Tankard ; Silver Challenge Club.

In May 1891, owing to a strong representation of several ladies, the Committee of the Golf Club very gallantly expressed their willingness to assist the "fair sex" in every way in their desire to play Golf, the result being that in a very short time a course was laid out for them, some of the best known and most popular members constituting themselves "coaches" for the ladies. Since then great progress has been made by the gentle Golfers, and they regularly play on their own ground, which is almost a continuation of that in use by the older Club.

CALCUTTA ROWING CLUB.

Boat House opposite the Band Stand, Eden Gardens.

CALCUTTA FOOT-BALL CLUB.

Ground on the Maidan near the Plassey Gate.

CALCUTTA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

(Same Ground as C. F. C.)

DALHOUSIE FOOT-BALL CLUB.

Ground on the Maidan east of Secretary's Walk.

THE CALCUTTA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Considering the musical talent available in the chief

that no permanent society for the performance of Secular and Sacred music of a high standard had found a home in Calcutta. The present Association, which was formed in August, 1891, bids fair however, to establish itself on a firm basis, as it has already outrivalled in numbers any of the preceding Societies established during the last 30 years. The roll of members (March 1892) shewed 192, of which 161 were effective. An Orchestra has also been formed which is believed to be making good progress. Rehearsals are regularly held once a week. The Conductor is Mr. J. C. R. Johnstone, and the Honorary Secretary Mr. G. W. Lees, either of whom would gladly afford sojourners in the City with information regarding the movements of the Association.

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Meetings at 16, Taltollah Lane.

Patron :—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

CLUB ROOM, ASIATIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS,

57, Park Street.

Patroness :—H. E. The Marchioness of Lansdowne

President :—The Hon'ble Sir Comar Petheram, o.c.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

210, Bow-Bazar Street.

Patron :—H. E. The Most Hon'ble The Marquis of
Lansdowne.

The Association was established in 1876 for the ob-
ject of cultivating and diffusing Physical Science.

THEATRES.

THE THEATRE ROYAL—*Chowringhee Road.*

THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE—*Dhurrumtollah.*

THE OPERA HOUSE—*Lindsay Street.*

NATIVE THEATRES.

PARSEE THEATRE—*Dhurrumtollah.*

BENGALI—"THE STAR"—*Cornwallis Street.*

"EMERALD"—*Beadon Street.*

"ROYAL BENGAL"—*Beadon Street.*

MASONRY.

ENGLISH MASONIC LODGES IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA LODGES, DATES OF MEETINGS.

“Star in the East,” No. 67, A.D. 1740, 55, Bentinck Street, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

“Industry and Perseverance,” No. 109, A.D. 1761, 55, Bentinck Street, 1st and 3rd Friday.

“True Friendship,” No. 218, A.D. 1772, 55, Bentinck Street, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.

“Humility with Fortitude,” No. 229, A.D. 1774, 55, Bentinck Street, 1st and 3rd Monday.

“Marine,” No. 232, A.D. 1776, 55, Bentinck Street, 2nd and 4th Monday.

“Anchor and Hope,” No. 234, A.D. 1776, 55, Bentinck Street, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

“Courage with Humanity,” No. 392, A.D. 1821, 55, Bentinck Street, 2nd and 4th Thursday.

“St. John,” No. 488, A.D. 1842, Fort Willam, 2nd and 4th Friday.

“Temperance and Benevolence,” No. 1160, A.D. 1876, 55, Bentinck Street, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

“Prinsep,” No. 2037, A.D. 1884, 17, Telkul Ghat, Road, Howrah, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

SCOTCH LODGES IN BENGAL.

“St. David in the East,” No. 371, A.D. 1855, Calcutta, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

“St. Andrew in the East,” No. 401, A.D. 1859,
Calcutta, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.

“St. Thomas in the East,” No. 404, A.D. 1860,
Calcutta, 1st and 3rd Friday.

The District Grand Lodge holds its communications every Quarter in the Masonic Hall, 55, Bentinck Street, where the office of the D. G. Secretary is located.

EXCURSIONS FROM CALCUTTA.

Under this head we propose to notice a few places in the neighbourhood which may be visited in a day's journey. Three lines of Railway afford facilities to Visitors and Residents desirous to escape the din of the city, and to breathe a purer atmosphere than a great city can supply. And then there is the river—the great highway—through which, still, the bulk of the productions of the country reach Calcutta, the Port of shipment, and the banks of which, from Garden Reach to Chandernagore, abound in picturesque beauties. We notice first

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

(Seebpore.)

The Royal Botanic Garden (founded in 1786 by the Honorable East India Company, by the advice of General Kyd, of the Bengal Engineers, who became its first Superintendent), is situated in the Suburb of Howrah on the opposite side of the river from Calcutta and immediately below the Government Engineering College. The upper entrance gate of the garden is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles below the Hooghly Bridge, and is easily reached by a good road which passes through Howrah and the village of Seebpore. The garden can also be conveniently reached by the river either by taking boat at Calcutta, or by driving down to the Nemuck Mahal Ghât on the Calcutta side, and there hiring a boat and crossing to the garden which is just

opposite. In either case the best landing place is at the landing stage, which is about the middle of the garden.

The extent of the garden is 272 acres, and it has a river frontage of exactly a mile. Originally intended for visitors on foot only, the garden has, by the liberality of Government, been recently supplied with excellent driving roads, so that the whole of the grounds may now be gone over without leaving one's carriage. Entering by the Howrah gate (at the North-West corner of the garden) the visitor is confronted by three noble trees—a Banyan in the centre, with a Peepul on either side. To the right of the entrance passes off a long avenue of Palmyra palms; to the left runs an avenue of various trees, while in the middle, and in a line with the gate, runs a broad road which the visitor is recommended to follow. This road, after a little, passes between two ornamental sheets of water, and then through a group of Casuarina trees up the stems of many of which are trained specimens of various species of the climbing palms commonly known as rattans or canes. Emerging from this grove, the road enters the *Palmetum*, a large piece of ground chiefly devoted to the display of members of the noble family of palms.

In the *Palmetum* there is a striking avenue of a curious Cuban palm with a columnar white stem (*Ooredoxa regia*). The *Palmetum* is separated from the remainder of the garden by a canal which is crossed by three bridges. Having crossed the canal, the Flower Garden lies to the right. Here are arranged many beds of palms and of succulent and flowering plants. The latter are particularly brilliant during the earlier months of the year. Dotted

about in this neighbourhood are the various conservatories devoted to the cultivation of delicate species and of plants not indigenous to India. Notable among these is the orchid house, which, during the hot season, especially presents a gorgeous display of orchids in bloom; at other seasons the visitor is more struck by the curious forms of stem and leaf displayed by these interesting plants than by their flowers. Opposite the orchid house stands a monument to the founder of the garden, (General Kyd), and running straight from it to the river entrance ghât is a broad walk flanked on either side by a line of Cuba Palms which has a singularly impressive effect. Leaving this walk on the left, and passing onward from Kyd's monument, is a road which the visitor should follow. By going along it a few hundred yards, a broad straight road is met with on the right which leads to the great Banyan tree. This wonderful tree is only about a century and a quarter old. Nevertheless it covers a space of ground 900 feet in circumference. Its trunk girths 51 feet, and from its branches 282 ærial roots descend to the ground. Passing from the Banyan tree in the direction of the river, is all that was spared by the cyclones of 1864 and 1867 of a noble avenue of Mahogany trees which were planted about the end of last century by Dr. Roxburgh, the second Superintendent of the garden. In the opposite direction from the Mahogany avenue runs a broad road on the left of which (going from the great Banyan) stands a monument to the celebrated botanist just mentioned, with a Latin epitaph by Bishop Heber.

A little way beyond Heber's monument, the road bends to the right through a double row of Deodars—trees regarded as sacred in Bengal, and often planted near Hindoo temples. Where the row of Deodars ends, there is a magnificent specimen of the *Terminalia Catappa* (often named Country Almond). Running at right angles to the Deodar avenue is a still more beautiful avenue of the graceful *Abizzia paludosa* alternated with the gorgeous flowered *Brownea*. Turning sharp to the right and walking along the southern half of this mixed avenue, the visitor is conducted to the Palm Conservatory, an enormous octagonal structure, with a central dome. The frame-work of this house is of iron, and its sides and roof are covered by wire netting upon which is attached a thin thatch of grass. The interior of this conservatory is laid out in rockeries, between which are numerous winding paths. The plants being all in the ground, the stiffness and formality inseparable from large collections of plants in pots and tubs is entirely avoided, and the general effect is excellent. The house is a large one, each of its eight sides measuring 85 feet, its diameter being 210 feet, and the height of the dome 50 feet. The collection of plants is large and varied, and few conservatories in Europe can compare with it for beauty and effectiveness. Emerging from the palm house and proceeding along the road running westward, the banks of a lake are reached, on which there is a small collection of water fowl. On the left of the head of this lake stands a conservatory intermediate in height between the palm and orchid houses. This

house mentioned in a previous paragraph. Numerous other circuits may be made in these large grounds, each emulating the other in interest and in pretty landscape effects. To a lover of the beautiful, half, or even a whole day is none too long to devote to exploring them.

The gardens abound with plants of interest too numerous for mention here. The visitor in leaving should drive along the avenue which skirts the river (of which many fine views are obtained) and he should pass out by the Engineering College gate on the river bank at the south-west corner of the garden. These gardens have a European reputation; and among their Superintendents in past times are to be noted Roxburgh, Wallich, Griffith, Falconer, Thomson, and Anderson, all men of high botanical fame and whose published works are well-known to Botanists. A scientific publication under the title of "Annals of the Calcutta Botanic Garden" is issued under the editorship of the present Superintendent. There is a magnificent Herbarium in a large building in the south-east corner of the grounds; but this of course is of interest only to the skilled Botanist.

Amongst the benefits conferred on India by these gardens are the introduction of the Tea industry into Assam, and the acclimatization in British Sikkim of the quinine yielding *Chinchonas*. The gardens are open gratuitously every day from sunrise to sunset.

At the north of the garden is the Seebpore Engineering College, a full description of which is given elsewhere, beautifully situated, surrounded by green lawns

and stately trees. Nearly opposite are the premises of the Messageries Maritimes and the P. & O. Company.

THE PORT AND RIVER.

Turning the elbow of land which projects above the Civil Engineering College (late Bishop's College), we obtain a splendid view of the City and Port of Calcutta with its fine buildings and forest of masts. Just at the point is a handsome residence called *Shalimar*, where Sir John Royds, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, some forty years ago, enjoyed his learned leisure. Immediately above is the Sumatra sand, an immense sand-bank which has inconveniently narrowed the channel of the river. From this point northward to *Goosey*, including the villages of *Seebpore*, *Ramkistopore*, *Howrah*, and *Sulkeah*, the riverside is the seat of most important industries,—in connection with which the name of WILLIAM JONES should not be forgotten. William Jones, mechanic, arrived in India in 1800. After ten years of struggle, we find him, in 1810, the proprietor of a canvas manufactory at Howrah. In the next year his extraordinary mechanical skill enabled him to start a little paper manufactory, for the manufacture of cartridge paper for Government. Four or five years after, Jones accidentally discovered the existence of coal in the Burdwan district, and with characteristic ardour determined to open the mines. His last public engagement was the building of Bishop's College. That he should have ventured upon so difficult an undertaking, and one so foreign to his previous pursuits, and that he should have succeeded so admirably in the

execution of it, is of itself a sufficient demonstration of the lofty enterprise and genius of the man. His active and useful life was brought to an abrupt close in September, 1821, by a fever contracted whilst superintending the building. Like many other men of genius he was incapable of saving a fortune out of the numerous lucrative schemes which he originated. They imparted a great impulse to national improvement, and subsequently proved a source of no little wealth to others, but they brought little benefit to his family, to whom he bequeathed scarcely anything beyond the high esteem and reputation he had so richly earned.

Very extensive premises for the pressing and manufacture of jute have been erected at *Seebpore* and *Ramkistopore*.

Howrah is the Terminus of the East Indian Railway. Here also is the Carriage Manufacturing Department. The premises occupy an extensive frontage. Here and at *Sulkea* are the Docks and ship-building establishments which were finally removed from the Calcutta side about 60 years ago. Some of the docks will accommodate vessels of the largest dimensions. Above Howrah is the village of *Goosery*, where are extensive Cotton Mills, which have been worked for some years with great success.

From this point the right bank of the river presents no objects of interest until we arrive at *Bali*, a village distant by rail $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Howrah, and one of the most orthodox and holy places in the neighbourhood. It is said to contain one thousand families of Brahmans. But even here education has worked wonders, and at

Ooterparrah, an adjoining hamlet, there exists a noble building on the river bank, containing a large Circulating Library, Reading and Lecture rooms established by Baboo JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE, a wealthy and philanthropic zemindar residing there. *Bali* boasts also a Paper Mill in which jute cuttings are largely utilised. Immediately opposite is *Barnagore*, where are the extensive Mills for the manufacture of gunny bags employed. A little above is *Dukhinsore* with its imposing cluster of temples, erected in 1852.

Passing *Konaghure*, on the right bank, we arrive at *Rishera*, a small village, but rising into importance through the establishment of Jute Mills. Formerly a profitable chintz manufactory existed here, subsequently used as a Silk Mill. More recently Yarn Mills were established, which have now given place to Jute, the great staple of Bengal. *Rishera* house is a fine old mansion, approached by avenues of trees, some of which are said to have been planted by Mrs. Hastings, when she and Warren Hastings made this villa their temporary residence.

Nearly opposite, on the left bank, is *Agurparah*, with its neat Christian Church and school adjoining. A little above is the great *Rass* temple of *Kurdah*, and half a mile further a cluster of 24 temples dedicated to *Siva*. A mile beyond is *Titaghur*, formerly an important Dock-yard. In the year 1801 a ship named the "Countess of Sutherland," 1,445 tons burden, was built here; now the site of several handsome villa residences. Immediately adjoining is

BARRACKPORE PARK,

lesley, 80 years ago. It is about 250 acres in extent, and is beautifully wooded, and artistically laid out. The present Government House was erected by the Marquis of Hastings. Its situation is admirable, commanding a noble prospect of more than six miles down the river. The principal objects of interest in the Park are Lady Canning's tomb, which occupies a charming spot on the banks of the river, a short distance from the house; and a fine Memorial Hall erected by the Earl of Minto in 1813 "To the memory of the Brave." It contains Tablets to the memory of officers who fell at the conquest of the Isle of France in 1810, and of Java in 1811, and of officers who fell at Maharajpore and Punniar in 1813.

In the early part of the year visitors should not omit a visit to the elephant training stables near the race course. The elephants captured in the jungles of Eastern Bengal during the previous cold season generally arrive at Barrackpore towards the end of the year, and remain here a few months to complete their education. 50 to 80 elephants may sometimes be seen. No danger need be feared from them.

Barrackpore is a Military Station, and contains extensive Barracks for the accommodation of European and Native Troops. There is a neat church, and since the opening of the Railway, the town has become very popular as a residence for Europeans. It is reached by the Eastern Bengal State Railway in three quarters of an hour from Calcutta, or in a couple of hours by road—a very enjoyable drive. Three miles from Barrackpore

supply Calcutta with water. The splendid pumping machinery, the extensive settling tanks, and the filtering beds are well worth inspection. Monirampur house was formerly the residence of Mr. John Prinsep, a great public benefactor, and the father of six sons, all of whom acquired distinction in the Civil and Military Service of Government, at the bar, in the pursuits of trade, and in the walks of science. Mr. Prinsep was for ten years contractor for the Chintz investment of the E. I. Company, and set up an establishment for its manufacture at Monirampur. He also introduced the manufacture of Indigo into Bengal, and supplied the Government with this article for many years. Latterly, he turned his fertile mind to coinage, set up a Mint at Pultah, the village immediately to the north of Monirampur, and contracted with Government for the first copper coinage ever struck in Bengal.

A little above Pultah are the Government Powder Works at Ishapore.

Immediately opposite Barrackpore is

SERAMPORE.

A settlement of the Danes from 1755 to 1845. In 1845 the Danes sold Serampore to the English for twelve lakhs.

The Church, with its handsome steeple, was built in 1865 at an expense of Rs. 18,500 raised by subscription, of which Rs. 1,000 were given by the Marquis of Wellesley. There is also a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel, erected by the Barretts in 1766, and a convent.

Serampore will be ever remembered in connection

with the Baptist Mission, founded there in 1799. The founders, Carey, Ward, and Marshman, are interred in the Serampore burial-ground. The chapel in which they preached still exists.

The Serampore College, on the banks of the river, is a fine building, erected in 1818, partly from the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries. It has an iron roof, a handsome iron staircase, and a well arranged library, containing some rare works on India.

In front of it stood the house of Dr. Carey; its site is now sixty feet in the river, which has here cut away much of the bank. Dr. Carey's Botanic Garden, established by him in 1800, which contained in its palmy days about 3,000 species of plants, occupied six acres. It is now jungle, and has recently been sold for business purposes. The Serampore Steam Paper Mills, the first set up in India, are now turned into jute screws. There are considerable silk manufactures carried on here, principally in weaving handkerchiefs. There are several large Jute Mills in the neighbourhood, and no traveller should leave Calcutta without having visited one of these flourishing manufactories.

CHANDERNAGORE.

It is first mentioned as a French Settlement in 1700; but its prosperity dates from the arrival of Mons. Dupleix, the most enlightened and energetic Administrator the French have ever had in India. In 1740, while Calcutta was in a state of comparative insignificance, Chandernagore had risen to great opulence and splendour. Dupleix resided in a mansion on the

banks of the river, on the site of which stands the present Government House, and there he contemplated the establishment of the French Power in this country and determined himself to lay the foundation of it. In 1793 Chandernagore was captured by the English; and although it was restored twenty-two years after, it has, since that time, existed as a French establishment without any object, political or commercial. It is now supported by the 300 chests of opium which the French receive annually from the British Government, on condition of their not engaging in the manufacture of that article. Chandernagore is a healthy town, and is very pleasantly situated on the river side.

CHINSURAH.

The old Dutch Settlement is within three miles of Chandernagore, and is reached either by rail or by road—a beautiful drive. It was ceded by the Dutch to the English in 1826, in exchange for the Island of Sumatra. The Fort, demolished about fifty years ago, bore the date of 1687. The church was the joint gift of Mr. Sichterman and Mr. Vernet, Governors. Sichterman erected the steeple in 1744, and Vernet added the church twenty-four years afterwards. One of the escutcheons in the church refers to a Governor, who died in 1665. The earliest Christian Church in Chinsurah is the Armenian Church, built in 1695. Near this church is the Dutch burial-ground.

A little to the south of the Dutch Church is the “Hooghly College,” held in a splendid mansion originally

years ago, accumulated a large fortune in the Maharatta service. Chinsurah was formerly the depôt for the reception of recruits on their arrival from England, and also for invalids. There are extensive ranges of barracks here (erected on the site of the old Fort), but they are now disused.

Closely adjoining is the Town and Civil Station of
HOOGHLY.

The Portuguese are stated to have established a factory here in 1540, and to have built a Fort in 1599.

In 1625 the Dutch had factories here. In 1631, it was captured by the Mogul army, and became the royal port of Bengal. Previous to the founding of Calcutta, in 1686, Hooghly was the residence of Job Charnock, the English Chief, and his Council.

The *Emambarra* at Hooghly is well worth a visit. It is in charge of a Shaik Moulvi. The mosque is a handsome structure, and there is also a serai for the accommodation of travellers. The entrance is below a lofty and massive clock tower. The chimes are remarkably fine and sonorous in tone. In the Court-yard is a large oblong tank with a fountain in the centre. The *Emambarra* was founded with part of a legacy left by Mahomed Muhsin, who died during the last century. The other part of the legacy is now-a-days used for maintaining several Madrassah's in Bengal and for scholarships for Mahomedan students.

Hooghly is a progressive little station, and has always been looked upon as a model township. The inhabitants have very recently erected a fine building called the

“Victoria Hall,” built in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The income from all sources is, say, Rs. 46,456 a year, with a population of 32,132 souls.

The new “Jubilee” Bridge passes through the Town, but there is no station on either side of the river for the convenience of the inhabitants. As, however, the attention of those in “high places” has been drawn to the want, it may possibly be remedied. Even a narrow passenger platform would be a desideratum.

BANDEL.

A little above the town of Hooghly there is an old Roman Catholic Chapel and Priory, founded A. D. 1599,—*the oldest Christian Church in Bengal*,* built in the year Queen Elizabeth sanctioned the establishment of the E. I. Company; its steeple can be seen from the Railway station. In consequence of the services rendered by the Portuguese to the King of Goa, Bandel was given to them, and they built a fort opposite it for defence. In Bandel, a century ago, there was a nunnery, a boarding-school, and college of Jesuits, but all have passed away; the church is now only noted for the festival of the Novena, celebrated in November, to which a great number of Roman Catholics resort. When, in 1632, Hooghly was taken by the Moguls, the images and pictures of this church were destroyed by command of the Emperor of Delhi; however, through

* The church was burnt during the siege of Hooghly; but the Keystone with the year 1599 in it was used when the church, shortly

the influence of one of the priests, who was taken prisoner to Agra, 777 beegahs of rent-free land were granted to Bandel by the Emperor of Delhi. Bandel is famous for its cream cheese.

OOLOOBARIA.

Those wishing for a pleasant little trip down the river should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, whose Steamers run daily to this place. Ooloobaria is thoroughly "rural," and will repay a visit which, however, is necessarily a short one. A Steamer leaves Armenian Ghaut at 10-30. A.M., returning from Ooloobaria at 1 P.M., arriving in Calcutta at about 3 P.M. Passengers must make their own Commissariat arrangements. This trip is much patronised during the summer months on Sundays and holidays.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

A station on the E. B. S. Railway at a wide bend of the river, 38 miles from Calcutta, has a Post Office and Telegraph Office, but no Dâk Bungalow. Close by is Chingri Khall Fort, which commands the bend of the river and might be a formidable obstacle to any hostile approach up the river. It is a marshy place, and, therefore, malarious to a certain extent. Five trains run daily to and from Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OFFICE—*Bonded Warehouse, 102, Clive Street.*

Secretary—S. E. J. Clarke.

THE BROKERS' EXCHANGE.

OFFICE—*Bonded Warehouse.*

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE—*Dalhousie Institute.*

Secretary—E. HICKIE.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Established 1809.

OFFICE—*3, Strand Road.*

Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—*Nicholas Lane, London.*

OFFICE—*26, Mangoe Lane.*

Manager—F. G. MAYNE.

Branches at Edinburgh, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Kurrachee, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA (LIMITED).

CALCUTTA AGENCY—*Council House Street.**Agent*—W. A. Langdon.CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.HEAD OFFICE—*65, Old Broad Street, London.*CALCUTTA AGENCY—*28, Dalhousie Square.**Agent*—REG. MURRAY.

Agencies at Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Hong-kong, Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA.HEAD OFFICE—*Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.*CALCUTTA AGENCY—*5, Council House Street.**Agent*—A. C. MARSHALL.

Agencies at Akyab, Colombo, Bombay, Hankow, Hong-kong, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Thaiping, Kwala Lumpor Deli (Medan) Sourabaya, Foochow, Yokohama and Manilla.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—*14, Rue Bergère, Paris.*CALCUTTA AGENCY—*1, Council House Street.**Manager*—H. CASTELLI.

Agencies (in the East) at Bombay, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Yokohama.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—*Royal Bank Building, Bishopsgate Street.*

CALCUTTA BRANCH—*4, Council House Street.*

Manager—D. KING.

Agencies at Agra, Allahabad, Lahore, Nynee Tal, Bareilly, Patna, Benares, Madras, Rawul Pindi, Bombay, Murree, Cawnpore, Meerut, Darjeeling, Simla, Umballa and Dehra Dun.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—*47/a. Threadneedle Street, London.*

CALCUTTA OFFICE—*3, Council House Street.*

Manager—J. A. TOOMEY.

Branches at Bombay, Colombo, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Mandalay, Delhi and Madras.

HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OFFICE—*31, Dalhousie Square, S.*

Agent—A. VEITCH.

Branches and Agencies at London, Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Saigon, Amoy, Yokohama, Bombay, Singapore, Batavia, Manilla, Bangkok, Hamburg, Hiogo, Iloilo, Lyons, New York, Pekin, Penang, San

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—*Threadneedle Street, London.*

CALCUTTA BRANCH—*1, Clive Street.*

Manager—H. A. HERBERT.

Branch Banks and Agencies at Australia, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco and Zanzibar.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA OFFICES—*East India Railway House,
Fairlie Place.*

Terminus of the Line and Booking Office at Howrah, accessible by the Bridge, which is free of toll.

The line extends from Howrah to Delhi, 954 miles, with an extension from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, where it joins the G. I. P. Railway to Bombay.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA TERMINUS AND AGENCY OFFICE—*Sealdah.*

The line extends from Sealdah to Siliguri, 208 miles, where the Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway joins, and continues northward to Darjeeling. At Goalundo there is steam communication to Dacca and Serajgunj, and where also passengers usually embark for Sylhet.

There is a short branch from the main line to Kooshtea.

Passengers for Assam and Darjeeling leave the Eastern Section at Damookhdea, from whence there is a steam ferry communicating with the Northern Section at Sara. There is also a branch from Parbutipur to Moniharil Ghat where the ferry crosses to Sakrigale Ghat on the E. I. Railway, and a branch to Jatrapur where the Steamers take up passengers along the line

The South East line extends from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, 38 miles. The branch to Canning on this line was originally constructed by a Company, for the purpose of giving access to a new Port on the Mutlah River, which it was supposed would prove a formidable rival to the Hooghly, on account of its better navigation.

Extensive Mills were erected for the husking of rice, and it was hoped that the facilities offered for the preparation and shipment of produce would command much of the trade of the Eastern Districts. But the project proved a failure, and the Railway was ultimately taken over by Government. It is cheaply worked, and the local traffic yields a fair return.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY.

The lines at present working are:—

I.—Sealdah Station to the Strand, *viâ* Bow Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, and Hare Street.

II.—Chitpore to the Strand, *viâ* Chitpore Road, joining No. 1 near the Police Court.

III.—Russapugla to Dalhousie Square, *viâ* Bhowanipore, Chowringhee, Esplanade and Old Court House Street. Lines are also through Dhurumtollah Street, Wellesley Street, Elliot Road, College Street, Cornwallis Street, Strand Road, &c. There is also a line running through the maidan and over the bridge into Kidderpore. The whole scheme includes about 50 miles of streets.

* * For Time Tables and full particulars of all T. V. D. S.

STEAM COMPANIES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CALCUTTA AGENCY—8, *Strand Road*.

Superintendent—E. TRELAWNEY.

Steamers depart from the Jetties fortnightly, for London, calling at Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, and Plymouth, taking passengers for Bombay, China, Japan, Australia, &c.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.

Calcutta Agent—J. MARTIN, 18, *Strand Road*.

Steamers depart from No. 23, Garden Reach, once every two weeks, for Marseilles, calling at Madras, Pondicherry, Colombo, Galle, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples and Genoa.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Managing Agents—MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE
& Co., 16, *Strand Road, North*.

The Steamers of this Company run

To London—Once a fortnight.

To Australia—Once in six weeks.

Constant communication is also kept up between Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and all the Tenasserim Ports.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Managing Agents—TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
6, Lyons Range.

The Steamers of this Company run at regular intervals to Rangoon, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay Mauritius, and the Andamans.

THE CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agents—GLADSTONE, WYLIE & Co., 101, Clive Street.

The Steamers of this Company leave Calcutta for London direct every fortnight calling at Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Malta.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agents. { GRAHAM & Co., Calcutta.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

The Steamers of this Company leave Calcutta for London and Bombay for Marseilles and Liverpool every fortnight.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Managing Agents—FINLAY MUIR & Co., Calcutta.

Regular fortnightly Service from Calcutta *via* Madras, Colombo, Suez Canal and Malta to London.

THE "STAR" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agents—HOARE, MILLER & Co., 38, Strand Road.

The Steamers of this Company leave Calcutta for London calling at Colombo, once a month.

CHINA STEAMERS.

Agents—APCAR & Co., AND JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

The Steamers sail for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong about the middle of every month.

INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Managing Agents—KILBURN & Co., 4, *Fairlie Place*.

Regular Weekly River Steamers to Assam on Friday, and Cachar on Tuesday.

THE RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Agents in Calcutta—MACNEILL & Co., 1, *Lyon's Range*.

Regular Steamers to Debrughur (Assam) and intermediate stations; and a weekly steamer to Chandbally, in Orissa.

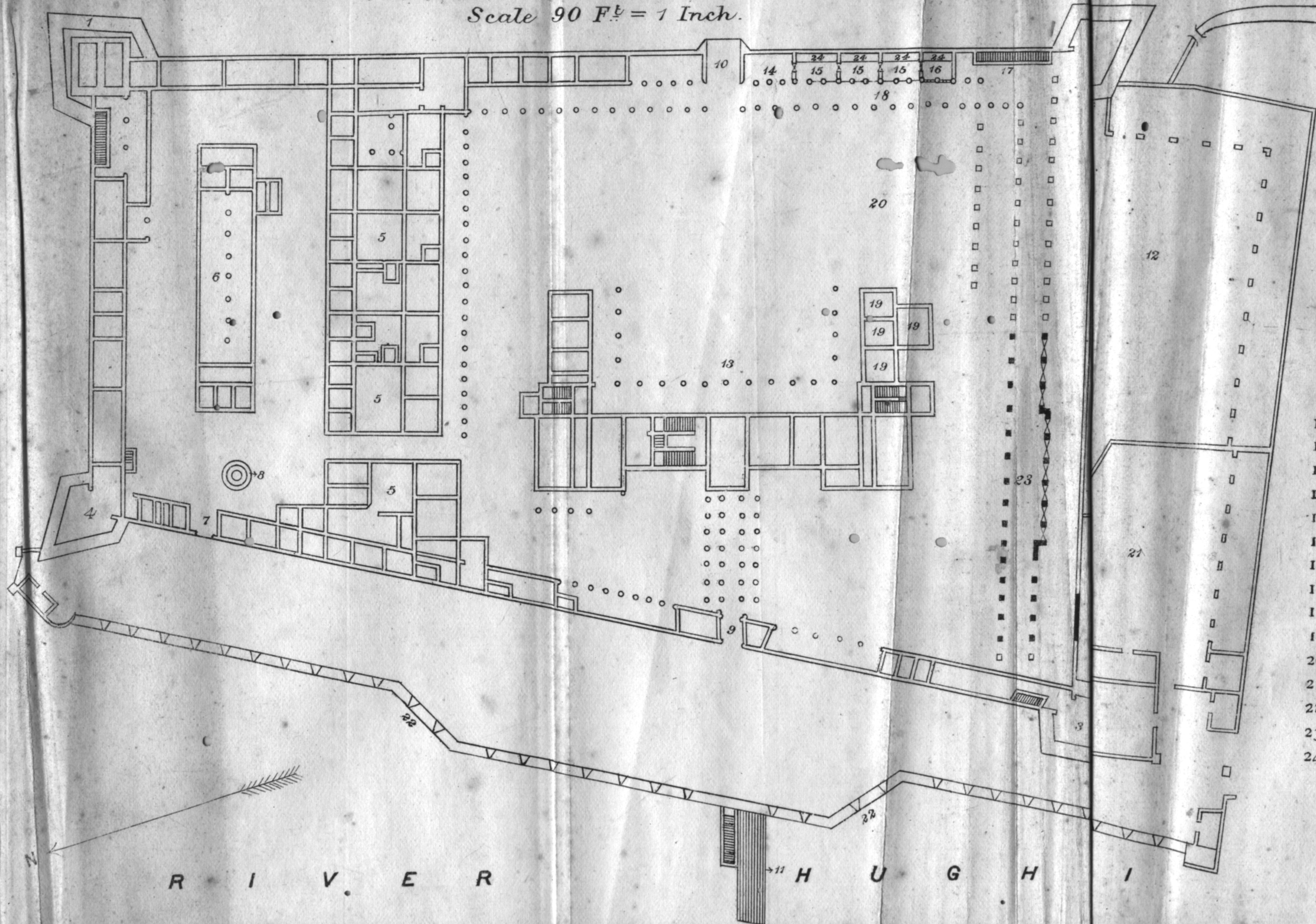
THE CALCUTTA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Agents—HOARE, MILLER & Co., 38, *Strand*.

Daily Steamers from Armenian Ghat for Midnapore and intermediate stations calling at Oolobarriah.

FORT WILLIAM 1756.

Scale 90 Ft = 1 Inch.



REFERENCES.

1. N.-E. Bastion.
2. S.-E. Bastion.
3. S.-W. Bastion.
4. N.-W. Bastion.
5. Writers Buildings.
6. Armoury and Laboratory.
7. North River Gate.
8. Flagstaff.
9. South River Gate.
10. East Gate.
11. Landing Stage.
12. Export and Import Warehouses.
13. Governor's House.
14. Court of Guard.
15. Barracks.
16. Black Hole.
17. Stairs to the S.-E. Bastion.
18. Verandah.
19. Governor's Apartments.
20. Parade.
21. Carpenter's Yard.
22. River Wall.
23. Arcades still standing.
24. Wooden Platform.

APPENDIX.

OLD FORT WILLIAM AND THE BLACK HOLE.

• BY C. R. WILSON, ESQ., M.A.,
Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Fort William and the spacious maidan which surrounds it are familiar objects to all who have ever resided in the Capital of India, or who have even paid it a visit; but probably few are aware that the present citadel is the second which Calcutta has seen, and that the first Fort William round which the original city sprang up was a small irregular tetragon of brick, situated on the south side of Dalhousie Square, in the centre of the modern business quarter. So quickly does time pass away in India, so soon is all forgotten. And yet the earlier fort is surely far the more interesting of the two, for it watched over the first struggles of the English settlement to obtain a bare foot-hold in the country, and it must be for ever memorable in history as the scene of the Black Hole tragedy. It is therefore a subject of much congratulation that owing to the researches of various investigators during the last few years, nearly the whole of the once neglected and forgotten history and topography of the old place has been brought to light.

The first Fort William was not built in a day nor yet in a year, neither was it the work of one man. The idea of establishing a fortified post somewhere near the mouth of the Hughli, as the best means of protecting the English trade from the oppressive exactions of the Nawab of Bengal and his officials, seems to have been first suggested by William Hedges* who was Agent and Governor of the East India Company's affairs in the Bay of Bengal during the years 1682-

* See his Diary, 31st October 1683.

1684 A.D. The choice of Chutanuttee, or Calcutta, to be the site of the fort must be ascribed to Job Charnock, who actually began hostilities with the Nawab. Under Charnock's direction the English withdrew from Hughli, and after occupying Chutanuttee temporarily in December 1686, and again in November 1687, at last permanently settled there on the 24th August 1690. In 1693, after Job Charnock's death, Sir John Goldesborough visited Chutanuttee and found it in great disorder. No permission had been received from the Mogul, or the Nawab, definitely allowing the Settlement, and no sort of fort had been begun. Accordingly, Sir John ordered a spot to be enclosed with a mud wall whereon to build a factory, when permission should be granted, and bought a house for the Company, which he intended to enlarge and use as offices. In 1696, the long delayed permission to build a fort was virtually conceded by the Nawab, owing to the dangerous insurrection of Rajah Subah Sing, and a little later a *nishan* was received from Prince Azim for a settlement of the Company's rights at Chutanuttee, on the basis of which they rented the three adjoining towns, expecting that the revenue from Chutanuttee itself, and from those farms, would defray the charges of the small garrison required for the protection of the Factory. But there were still many difficulties in the way of building the fort. The Company wished to have one sufficient to protect their servants and property, but they feared to attempt fortifications on a large scale lest their appearance might excite jealousy in the Native Government. The Directors in England in their despatches constantly recommended that the fort should be in the form of a pentagon, that being considered in Europe the strongest species of fortification; the settlers in Calcutta as steadily disregarded these recommendations, and adhered to the form of a tetragon. There were local rivalries to contend against. The gentlemen of Madras were jealous of the gentlemen of Calcutta; and, worse still, the London Company had to struggle for its very existence with the newly established English Company. There was also the difficulty of finding

the Company determined to make a great effort. Bengal was declared a separate Presidency, and its fort was to be called Fort William in honour of the king. Sir John Eyre, an old and valued servant, was sent out with ample instructions, means, and powers. The result was most disappointing. After staying seven months in India, he returned love-sick and homesick, having accomplished nothing. With all these hindrances, it seems improbable that the fort, which was begun in 1696, was finished before the end of 1701. The last additions to the fortifications of Fort William were made in that year. It was then considered strong enough to ward off any attack by the native powers, and after this, though there is a good deal of talk about strengthening the fort in the official correspondence, nothing really seems to have been done for the next fifty years.*

In the year 1700 the River Hughli flowed much further east than it does now, and where the present Strand Road is was then deep under water. The actual site of the fort was the ground now occupied by the General Post Office, the New Government Offices, the Custom House, and the East India Railway House. The warehouses built along the south side of the fort skirted Khoila Ghat Street. The north side was in Fairlie Place. The east front looked out on Clive Street and Dalhousie Square, which in those days was known as the Lal Bag, or the Park. The fort was in shape an irregular tetragon. Its north side was 340 feet long; its south side 485 feet; its east and west sides 710 feet. At the four corners were small square bastions (1, 2, 3, 4), which were connected by curtain walls about four feet thick and eighteen feet high. They were built of small-thin bricks strongly cemented together. Each of the four bastions mounted ten guns, and the main east gate, which projected, carried five. The bank of the river was armed with heavy cannon mounted in embrasures on a wall of solid masonry (22), and the space between this river wall and the west curtain was closed at

* See Bruce's *Annals of the East India Company*, Vol. iii.

each end by small cross walls with palisaded gates. There were, however, no proper ditches or military out-works of any kind to protect the other three sides of the fort. Within, the fort was cut into two sections by a block of low buildings running east and west (5), and chambers and arcades were built all round against the curtain walls, their roofs serving as ramparts. The two sections were connected by a narrow passage. The northern and smaller section of the fort contained the magazine for arms, the military stores, the shop for medicine, the smith's shop, and the like. It had one small river gate (7) near which stood the flag-staff (8). In the centre was the armoury and laboratory (6). The block of buildings (5), which separated the north section from the south, contained the damp unhealthy lodgings of the young gentlemen in the Company's service. These were the Writers' Buildings of the first-half of the 18th century. The south section of the fort had two gates, one (9) leading to the river and the landing stage (11); the other (10) opening out upon the great avenue to the eastward, in the road which we now variously call Dalhousie Square North, Lal Bazaar, Baitakhana, and Bow Bazaar. The buildings on the south side of the fort were used for storing the Company's goods. They originally consisted of a double arcade with a raised platform beyond; but as the Company's trade grew a third arcade was added, and at last in 1747, export and import warehouses (12) were built on outside the south curtain. Of these arcades a portion (23) is still standing in the yard of the General Post Office, being used as a shed for the waggons. In the middle of the south section of the fort was the Governor's House (13), which Hamilton describes as "the best and most regular Piece of Architecture that I ever saw in *India*." This building formed three sides of a rectangle. Its west and principal face was 245 ft. long. In the centre of this face was the great gate, and from it a colonade ran down to the water gate and the landing stage. Entering the great gate and turning to your left, you ascended the grand staircase which led to the hall and the principal buildings of the factory. The south east wing contained the apart-

three sides of the court enclosed within the building. On either side of the east gate of the fort (10) there extended a double row of arches parallel to the east curtain wall. The first row of arches served to contain the range of rooms built against the wall (14, 15, 16), the second row of arches formed a verandah, or piazza (18), west of the rooms. The Black Hole tragedy occurred in the rooms to the south of the gate which were formed by dividing off the space between the curtain wall and the first row of arches by a number of cross walls (14, 15, 16). Each of these arches measured 8 ft. 9 in. The first four arches formed the Court of Guard (14) and were left open to the piazza before them. The next nine arches formed three rooms, communicating with each other, used for the soldier's barracks (15). They were separated from the piazza before them by a small dwarf wall or parapet wall, built between the arches. The 14th and 15th arches were completely walled in and used as the Black Hole or military prison (16). This room was the most southern of the series. Its east side was the curtain wall, on its south side was a blank cross wall built between the curtain and the south pier of the fifteenth arch. Its north side was a similar wall having a door opening inwards giving entrance to the prison from the barracks. Its west side was formed by the two bricked-up arches, with a window left in the centre of each. Along the east wall of the barracks and the Black Hole was a wooden platform (24), about six feet broad, and raised three or four feet from the ground, and open underneath. South of the Black Hole there were no more rooms, the remaining space being taken up by a straight stair-case, (17) fifty feet long, built against the east curtain wall, leading to the south-east bastion (2). The verandah, or piazza (18), which ran all along west of the rooms was low and clumsy, but it protected them from the sun and the rain. Its arches were wider than those which formed the west side of the rooms, and measured 11 feet 3 inches.

Such was the old fort as it stood by the river side at the beginning of the 18th century, and such it remained till the year 1756, when Siraj-ud-Daula, Nawab of Bengal, attacked and took the settlement.

The settlers were quite unprepared. At first they vainly tried to defend the whole of the English quarter, but they were soon forced to abandon positions which were easily turned by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and withdraw to the fort. There all was confusion. Their walls were weak and their counsels weaker. Governor Drake and the majority of the English residents hurriedly made their escape to the ships in the river, leaving Holwell and some 170 others to their fate. After a brief but gallant struggle the place was taken. On the evening of the 20th June, the Nawab entered the fort in his litter by the north river gate. Holwell had three interviews with him, the last being held in the great hall of the Governor's House. After much useless discussion—the Nawab retired to rest giving orders that the prisoners should be secured for the night, but that no harm should happen to them. What followed may best be told in Holwell's own words.

“As soon as it was dark, we were all, without distinction, directed by the guard over us to collect ourselves into one body and sit down quietly, under the arched verandah, or piazza (18), to the west of the Black Hole prison (16), and the barracks (15) to the left of the court of guard (14); and just over against the windows of the Governor's easterly apartments (19). Besides the guard over us, another was placed at the foot of the stairs (17) at the south end of this verandah, leading up to the south-east bastion (2), to prevent any of us escaping that way. On the parade (where you will remember the two twenty-four pounders stood) were also drawn up about four or five hundred gun men with lighted matches (20). At this time the factory was in flames to the right and left of us; to the right the Armoury and Laboratory (6); to the left the carpenter's yard (21); though at this time we imagined it was the cotta warehouses (12).* ”

“They ordered us all to rise up and go into the

[* Here Holwell tells the affecting story of how Leech, the Company's smith who had made his escape, returned to show Holwell the way to escape too, and how in the end they both preferred to stay and share the fate of their fellow prisoners.]

barracks (15) to the left of the Court of Guard. The barracks have a large wooden platform for the soldiers to sleep on, and are open to the west by arches and a small parapet-wall, corresponding to the arches of the verandah without. In we went most readily and were pleasing ourselves with the prospect of passing a comfortable night on the platform (24), little dreaming of the infernal apartments in reserve for us, for we were no sooner all within the barracks than the guards advanced to the inner arches and parapet-wall, and with their muskets presented, ordered us to go into the room at the southermost end of the barracks, commonly called the Black Hole prison, whilst others from the Court of Guard, with clubs and drawn scimitars, pressed upon those of us next to them. This stroke was so sudden, so unexpected, and the throng and pressure so great upon us next the door of the Black Hole prison, that there was no resisting it; but like one agitated wave impelling another, we were obliged to give way and enter; the rest followed like a torrent, few amongst us, the soldiers excepted, having the least idea of the dimensions of a place we had never seen: for if we had, we should at all events have rushed upon the guard, and been, as the lesser evil, by our own choice, cut to pieces.

Figure to yourself if possible, the situation of a hundred and forty-six wretches, exhausted by continual fatigue and action, thus crammed together in a cube of about eighteen feet, in a close sultry night, in Bengal, shut up to the eastward and southward (the only quarters from whence air could reach us) by dead walls and by a wall and a door to the north, open only to the westward by two windows strongly barred with iron, from which we could receive scarce any the least circulation of fresh air."

At six o'clock the next morning, when the door of the prison was opened, only twenty-three persons were found still alive. The bodies of the dead were promiscuously thrown into the ditch of an unfinished ravelin in front of the east gate, and covered with earth. On this spot Holwell subsequently erected an obelisk.

The remaining history of the fort is soon told. While in the possession of the Nawáb some of the inner

buildings were demolished and a mosque erected, but after the recovery of Calcutta the place returned to its original uses. In June 1758, the Company's goods were all removed and the place was entirely given up to the Military for barracks. Towards the end of 1759, orders were given to build slight apartments on "the cotta godowns and the long row" for the reception of the officers of Colonel Coote's battalion, and in 1760 the space between the East gate and the Black Hole Prison was made into a temporary church. By the beginning of 1767, all the military were withdrawn from the place, in order that it might be converted into a Custom House, and various buildings were erected to adapt it to its new uses.* From this time onwards its fortunes steadily declined. The river gradually receded, and the tide of life left it to flow in other channels. It was part of the older and humbler order of things, and the new and victorious generation disdained its poor sad walls of thin brick. It at length disappeared during the reforming administration of the Marquis of Hastings. The foundation stone of the New Custom House was laid on Friday, February 19th, 1819, with imposing Masonic ceremonies, and all Calcutta congratulated itself upon the vast improvement thus effected in the appearance of the city.

To any one who wishes to visit the actual site of the old fort no better advice can be given than that which is found earlier in this Guide-book at page 46. He should go to, or rather through, the East gate of the Post Office, pass down the road on its North side, and turn to his left. This will bring him to the only relics of the old fort now left,—a double arcade which formed a part of the South side of the fort, and a jutting out wall which is what remains of the South curtain. These portions have been tinted black in the accompanying plan. The piece of the curtain which remains is unusually thick, and it appears that in this quarter the original curtain wall, which was only about 3 ft. 6 in.

* See Long's Unpublished Records of the Government of India.

thick, was strengthened by having a second wall built inside. Having compared these remains with the plan, and so realised the relative position of the old fort to the modern buildings, the visitor should retrace his steps till he again reaches the gate. Standing inside the gate and looking towards the inscription over it, he will find himself at the inner south-east angle of the fort, on his right will be the stairs leading to the south-east bastion, and on his left the site of the Black Hole. Lastly, if he passes through the gate into the road, and looks up northwards to the corner of the East India Railway Offices, he will be able to see the whole extent of the East side of the fort. The north-east corner of the new redbrick Government Offices stands on the site of the East gate of the old fort, the Opium Godowns cover the greater portion of the Governor's House, and the old Writers' Buildings were situated in the yard of the Custom House.

