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**VESTIGES OF OLD MADRAS**



*Muhammad Ali, Nawab Walajah  
from a mezzotint by Dixon after Ward*

INDIAN RECORDS SERIES

VESTIGES  
OF OLD MADRAS

1640—1800

TRACED FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S  
RECORDS PRESERVED AT FORT ST.  
GEORGE AND THE INDIA OFFICE,  
AND FROM OTHER SOURCES

BY

HENRY DAVISON LOVE

LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL, ROYAL ENGINEERS, AND BT.-COLONEL  
HON. FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

VOL. III.

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

PUBLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
LONDON  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET

1913

'I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff.'

SIR HENRY WOTTON.

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I

### LIST OF AGENTS, PRESIDENTS, GOVERNORS, AND DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE<sup>1</sup>

Name.	Assumed Office.	Remarks.
Mr. Andrew Cogan ...	20 Feb., 1640	Cogan and Day arrived at Madras 20 Feb., 1640. <sup>2</sup> Agency transferred from Masulipatam to Madras 24 Sept., 1641. Cogan <sup>2</sup> resigned 27 Aug., 1643
Mr. Francis Day ...	27 Aug., 1643	Agent. Sailed for England 4 Aug., 1644
Mr. Thomas Ivie ...	4 Aug., 1644	Arrived from Bantam as Agent. Sailed for England 1648
Mr. Henry Greenhill ...	23 Sept., 1648	Agent
Mr. Aaron Baker ...	1 Sept., 1652	Arrived from Bantam as President. Sailed for England 1655
Mr. Henry Greenhill ...	20 Jan., 1655	Madras reduced to an Agency, under Surat, <i>cir.</i> 1656. Greenhill died at Madras 1659
Mr. Thomas Chamber ...	4 Jan., 1659	Agent. Dismissed 1662
<i>Mr. William Blake</i> ...	1 Aug., 1662	Provisional Agent. Transferred to the Bay
<i>Mr. Charles Proby...</i> ...	27 Aug., 1662	Provisional Agent.
Sir Edward Winter ...	22 Sept., 1662	Arrived from England as Agent
Mr. George Foxcroft ...	22 June, 1665	Arrived from England as Agent. Arrested by Winter in Sept., 1665
Sir Edward Winter ...	16 Sept., 1665	Usurped the Government. Yielded Fort St. George to Commissioners in 1668
Mr. George Foxcroft ...	22 Aug., 1668	Reinstated and appointed Governor. Langhorn arrived 1671. Foxcroft sailed for England 1672

<sup>1</sup> The names of temporary incumbents are entered in italics.

<sup>2</sup> In Cogan's absence at Masulipatam during part of 1640, Day remained in charge at Madras. Day sailed for England at the end of 1640, and returned in 1642.

Name.	Assumed Office.	Remarks.
Sir William Langhorne ...	18 Jan., 1672	Agent and Governor. Master arrived 1676. Langhorne resigned 1678
Mr. Streyneham Master ...	27 Jan., 1678	Agent, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief
<i>Mr. Joseph Hymers</i> ...	1 Aug., 1679	Deputy Governor during Master's absence in the Bay
Mr. Streyneham Master ...	25 Jan., 1680	Superseded 1681
Mr. William Gyfford ...	3 July, 1681	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George. In 1684 appointed President and Governor
<i>Mr. Elihu Yale</i> ...	8 Aug., 1684	Provisional Governor during Gyfford's absence in the Bay
Mr. William Gyfford ...	26 Jan., 1685	Superseded 1687. Returned to England 1688
Mr. Elihu Yale ...	25 July, 1687	President and Governor. Superseded 1692. Sailed for England 1699
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson	23 Oct., 1692	President
Sir John Goldsborough ...	5 Dec., 1692	Supervisor and Commissary-General. Sat as President. Sailed for Bengal 1693
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson	29 July, 1693	President. Appointed Lieutenant-General of India 1694. Resigned 1698
Mr. Thomas Pitt ...	7 July, 1698	President and Governor. Superseded 1709
Mr. Gulston Addison ...	18 Sept., 1709	Died at Madras Oct., 1709
<i>Mr. Edmund Mountague</i> ...	17 Oct., 1709	Provisional
<i>Mr. William Fraser</i> ...	3 Nov., 1709	Provisional
Mr. Edward Harrison ...	11 July, 1711	President and Governor. Returned to England 1717
Mr. Joseph Collet ...	8 Jan., 1717	Returned to England 1720
Mr. Francis Hastings ...	18 Jan., 1720	Dismissed Oct., 1721. Died at Madras Dec., 1721
Mr. Nathaniel Elwick ...	15 Oct., 1721	Resigned 1725
Mr. James Macrae ...	15 Jan., 1725	Superseded 1730. Returned to England 1731
Mr. George Morton Pitt ...	14 May, 1730	Resigned 1735
Mr. Richard Benyon ...	23 Jan., 1735	Resigned 1744
Mr. Nicholas Morse ...	17 Jan., 1744	Fort St. George capitulated to the French 10 Sept., 1746

On the surrender of Madras the Coast administration fell to Mr. John Hinde, Deputy Governor of Fort St. David. He died on 14 April, 1747, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles Floyer, who became President and Governor at Fort St. David on receipt of the Company's orders of 24 July, 1747. On 21 Aug., 1749, Madras was restored under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LIST OF AGENTS, PRESIDENTS, GOVERNORS, ETC. 545

Name.	Assumed Office.	Remarks.
Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen	21 Aug., 1749	Received possession of Fort St. George. Administered Madras with the aid of three Commissioners. Sailed 11 Oct., 1749
Major Stringer Lawrence	11 Oct., 1749	Administrator. From 11 Nov. became Deputy Governor of Fort St. George
Mr. Richard Prince ...	6 Dec., 1749	Deputy Governor of Fort St. George. Resigned 1752
<i>Mr. Richard Starke</i> ...	<i>cir.</i> 21 Feb., 1752	Provisional Deputy Governor
Mr. Thomas Saunders <sup>1</sup> ...	6 April, 1752	Presidency transferred from Fort St. David to Fort St. George. Saunders resigned 1755
Mr. George Pigot ...	14 Jan., 1755	President and Governor. Resigned 1763
Rev. Robert Paik ...	14 Nov., 1763	President and Governor. Resigned 1767
Mr. Charles Bouchier ...	25 Jan., 1767	Resigned 1770
Mr. Josias Du Pré ...	31 Jan., 1770	Resigned 1773
Mr. Alexander Wynch ...	1 Feb., 1773	Superseded 1775
George, Lord Pigot ...	10 Dec., 1775	Arrested by the Majority of Council 1776. Died in confinement 1777
Mr. George Stratton ...	24 Aug., 1776	Usurped the Government. Suspended 1777
<i>Mr. John Whitehill</i> ...	31 Aug., 1777	Provisional Governor
Sir Thomas Rumbold ...	8 Feb., 1778	Resigned 1780. Afterwards dismissed retrospectively
<i>Mr. John Whitehill</i> ...	6 April, 1780	Provisional Governor. Suspended 1780, and subsequently dismissed
<i>Mr. Charles Smith</i> ...	8 Nov., 1780	Provisional Governor
George, Lord Macartney ...	22 June, 1781	Resigned 1785
<i>Mr. Alexander Davidson</i> ...	8 June, 1785	Provisional Governor
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell	6 April, 1786	Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Resigned 1789
<i>Mr. John Hollond</i> ...	6 Feb., 1789	Provisional Governor. Resigned 1790
<i>Mr. Edward John Hollond</i>	13 Feb., 1790	Provisional Governor
Major - General William Medows	20 Feb., 1790	Governor and Commander-in-Chief
<i>Mr. John Turing</i> ...	17 May, 1790	Provisional President during Medows's absence on field service
<i>Mr. Morgan Williams</i> ...	14 June, 1790	Provisional President during Medows's absence on field service

<sup>1</sup> President Floyer was dismissed 6 July, 1750. Lawrence then became Provisional Governor of Fort St. David until the arrival of Saunders from Vizagapatam on 18 Sept., 1750.

Name.	Assumed Office.	Remarks.
<i>Sir Charles Oakeley</i> " ...	15 Oct., 1790	Provisional President during Medows's absence on field service
Major - General William Medows	21 April, 1792	Resigned Aug., 1792
Sir Charles Oakeley ...	1 Aug., 1792	Resigned 1794
Robert, Lord Hobart ...	7 Sept., 1794	Sir Alured Clarke, Commander-in-Chief, sat as President during Hobart's brief absences on tour. Hobart was recalled in 1798
<i>Lieutenant-General George Harris</i>	21 Feb., 1798	Provisional Governor
Edward, Lord Clive ...	31 Aug., 1798	President and Governor
Richard, Lord Mornington	31 Dec., 1798	Sat as President in virtue of his office as Governor-General
Edward, Lord Clive ...	5 Sept., 1799	Resigned 30 Aug., 1803

## APPENDIX II

LIST OF COMMANDERS OF THE FORCES AT  
FORT ST. GEORGE*(Some of the earlier dates are conjectural)*

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Jermin <sup>1</sup> ...	1640-1649	Died about 1649
Lieutenant Richard Minors ...	1649-1651	Appointed locally
Captain James Martin ...	1651-1654	Sent from England via Bantam. Died at Madras
Captain Richard Minors	1654-1655	Retired
Sergeant Timothy Sutton <sup>2</sup>	1655-1658	Officiating
Captain Roger Myddelton	1658-1660	Transferred to Surat
Lieutenant William Hull	1660	Died at Madras
Captain Thomas Axtell	1661-1664	Appointed from England. Died at Madras
Lieutenant Francis Chuseman	1664-1668	Returned to England
Lieutenant Timothy Sutton ...	1668-1673	Discharged
Captain Philip O'Neale ...	1673-1680	Died at Madras

<sup>1</sup> The evidence of this officer's command is indirect.<sup>2</sup> Conjectural.

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Captain James Bett ... ..	1680-1692	Died at Madras
Captain Francis Seaton ... ..	1692-1707	Transferred from Bengal. Dismissed
Captain Gabriel Poirier ... ..	1707-1716	Died at Madras
Major John Roach ... ..	1716-1719	Dismissed
Captain Alexander Fullerton ... ..	1719-1723	Died at Madras
Captain Alexander Sutherland	1723-1724	Superseded. Died at Madras in 1725
Major John Roach ... ..	1724-1729	Transferred to the Civil Service
Major David Wilson ... ..	1729-1738	Died at Madras
Captain Peter Eckman ... ..	1738-1743	Superseded
Major Charles Knipe ... ..	1743	Appointed from England. Died at Madras
Captain Peter Eckman ... ..	1743-1746	Captured at Madras by the French

During the French occupation of Madras, the command at Fort St. David was held by Captain John De Morgan from 1746 to 1747, and by Captain George Gibson, R.N. (lent by Commodore Griffin) from 1747 to 1748. Major Lawrence then assumed command, but was taken prisoner in 1748. Until he was exchanged in the same year, Captain John Holland officiated.

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Major Stringer Lawrence ... ..	1749-1750	Proceeded to England
Captain Rodolphus De Gingens	1750-1752	Officiating during Lawrence's absence
Major Stringer Lawrence ... ..	1752-1754	Superseded
Lieutenant-Colonel John Adlercron	1754-1757	Returned to England
Lieutenant-Colonel Stringer Lawrence	1757-1759	Returned to England
Major Cholmondeley Brereton	1759	Officiating
Colonel Eyre Coote ... ..	1759-1761	Proceeded to Bengal
Colonel John Caillaud ... ..	1761	Officiating
Major-General Stringer Lawrence	1761-1766	Retired
Brigadier-General John Caillaud	1766-1767	Retired
Brigadier-General Joseph Smith	1767-1770	Superseded
Major-General Eyre Coote ... ..	1770	Returned to England
Brigadier-General Joseph Smith	1770-1772	Resigned
Colonel Sir Robert Fletcher ... ..	1772-1773	Returned to England
Brigadier-General Joseph Smith	1773-1775	Retired
Brigadier-General Sir Robert Fletcher	1775-1776	Died at Mauritius
Brigadier-General James Stuart	1776-1777	Suspended
Colonel Ross Lang ... ..	1777-1778	Officiating

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Major-General Sir Hector Munro	1778-1782 <sup>1</sup>	Resigned
Major-General James Stuart ...	1782-1783	Dismissed and deported
Lieutenant-General Ross Lang	1783-1785	Retired
Lieutenant-General Sir John Dalling, Bart.	1785-1786	Returned to England
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell	1786-1789	Also Governor. Resigned
Brigadier-General Matthew Horne (Company's troops)	1789-1790	Officiating
Colonel John Floyd (King's troops)		
Major-General William Medows	1790-1792 <sup>2</sup>	Also Governor. Resigned
Colonel John Brathwaite ...	1792-1796	Superseded
Major-General Alured Clarke...	1796-1797	Transferred to Bengal
Lieutenant-General George Harris <sup>3</sup>	1797-1800	Resigned
Major-General John Brathwaite	1800-1801	—

## APPENDIX III

## LIST OF CHIEF GUNNERS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS

(Some of the earlier dates are conjectural)

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Mr. Jeremy Roote ... ..	1640-1654	Gunner. Lent to the King of Golconda
Mr. Christopher Wilkins ...	1654-1658	Gunner. Lent to the King of Golconda
Mr. Hugh Dixon ... ..	1658-1677	Gunner
Mr. William Dixon ... ..	1677-1684	Gunner. Retired
Mr. Edward Fowle ... ..	1684-1685	Engineer. Died at Bencoolen
Mr. Robert Ivory ... ..	1685-1690	Engineer. Died at Madras
Captain Putsham ... ..	1690	Gunner. Died at Madras
Mr. Thomas Meddowes ... ..	1690-1695	Gunner. Invalided
Mr. Robert Atkinson ... ..	1695-1711	Gunner. Died at Madras

<sup>1</sup> In 1781-82 Sir Eyre Coote, Commander-in-Chief in India, assumed direct command of the Madras Army.

<sup>2</sup> In 1791-92 Lord Cornwallis assumed command of the army in Madras. Also provisional Governor during part of 1798.

*LIST OF CHIEF GUNNERS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS* 549

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Captain Frederick Matthew von Werlinhoff	1697-1702	Engineer and Miner-General. Services dispensed with
Mr. Francis Hugonin ... ..	1711-1724	Gunner. Retired to England
Captain James Johnson ... ..	1719	Chief Engineer, Bombardier, and Fireworker. Transferred to Bombay
Mr. David Murray ... ..	1724-1732	Gunner. Died at Madras
Mr. John Goulding ... ..	1732-1738	Gunner. Died at Madras
Mr. William Percival ... ..	1738-1743	Gunner. Transferred to the civil service
Mr. John Waters ... ..	1744	Gunner. Died at Madras
Mr. Joseph Smith ... ..	1744-1746	Bombardier and Engineer. Transferred from Bombay. Died at Madras

During the French occupation of Madras, Mr. George Jones officiated as Engineer at Fort St. David from 1747 to 1748, when Captain Alexander Delavaux arrived from England. The latter deserted in 1749, and was cashiered.

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Mr. Benjamin Robins ... ..	1750-1751	Engineer-General. Died at Fort St. David
Mr. John Brohier ... ..	1751-1753	Officiating Engineer
Lieutenant - Colonel Caroline Frederick Scott	1753-1754	Engineer - General. Died at Madras
Captain John Brohier ... ..	1754-1757	Engineer. Transferred to Bengal
Captain John Call <sup>1</sup> ... ..	1757-1770	Chief Engineer. Retired to England
Captain Henry Montresor ... ..	1770	Officiating Engineer
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ross	1770-1778	Appointed from England as Chief Engineer. Leave to England in 1778
Major William Stevens ... ..	1778	Officiating Chief Engineer. Killed at Pondicherry in 1778
Major George Maule ... ..	1778-1782	Officiating Chief Engineer
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ross	1782-1793	Leave to England in 1793
Major George Maule ... ..	1793	Officiating Chief Engineer. Killed at Pondicherry in 1793
Lieutenant - Colonel William Gent	1793-1797	Officiating Chief Engineer
Major-General Patrick Ross ...	1797-1802	Retired to England in 1802

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Call, Bart.



## APPENDIX IV

## LIST OF PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

*(Some of the dates are conjectural)*

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Dr. Edward Whiteing <sup>1</sup> ...	1651-1657	Returned to England
Dr. Robert Cowper ...	1657-1663	—
Dr. Edward Whiteing ...	1663	Transferred to the Bay
Dr. Philip Bradford ...	1665-1668	Died at Madras
Dr. Jardin ...	1668-1670	—
Dr. John Waldo ...	1670-1678	Returned to England
Dr. Bezaliel Sherman ...	1676-1680	Died at Madras
Dr. John Heathfield ...	1680-1685	Transferred to the Civil Service
Dr. Samuel Willmot ...	1685-1687	—
Dr. John Heathfield ...	1687-1688	Reverted to the Medical Department. Died at Madras 1688
Dr. Samuel Browne ...	1688-1697	Discharged
Dr. Edward Bulkley ...	1692-1709	Transferred to the Civil Service as Member of Council. Resigned 1713. Died at Madras 1714
Dr. Thomas Robson ...	1709-1710	Appointed locally
Dr. Richard Chadsley ...	1710-1711	Arrived from England. Died at Madras 1711
Dr. Thomas Robson <sup>2</sup> ...	1711-1720	Died at Madras 1720
Dr. Anthony Suplee ...	1711-1714	Returned to England
Dr. Andrew Peitchier ...	1714-1730	—
Dr. Duncan Munro ...	1720-1726	Returned to England
Dr. George Ramsay ...	1726	Died at Madras
Dr. Matthew Lindsay ...	1726-1730	Died at Madras
Dr. Robert Douglas ...	1730-1742	Returned to England
Dr. Nathaniel Barlow ...	1730-1746	—
Dr. Andrew Munro ...	1742-1746	—

During the French occupation of Madras, Dr. Andrew Munro appears to have served as Surgeon at Fort St. David.

<sup>1</sup> Mention is made of an earlier Surgeon, but his name has not been traced.

<sup>2</sup> From 1711 there were two Chief Surgeons—one for the hospital, the other for attendance on the Company's servants.

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Dr. Andrew Munro ... ..	1749-1757	—
Dr. Robert Turing ... ..	1752-1760	—
Dr. James Wilson ... ..	1757-1760	—
Dr. Stephen Briggs <sup>1</sup> ... ..	1760-1771	Appointed Surgeon-General to the Army in 1760
Dr. Gilbert Pasley ... ..	1771-1781	Appointed Civil Surgeon-General in 1780. Died at Madras
Dr. James Anderson ... ..	1781-1809	Appointed Physician General in 1786. Died at Madras 1809

## APPENDIX V

LISTS OF MAYORS OF MADRAS PATNAM<sup>2</sup>I.—COMPANY'S CHARTER OF 1687<sup>3</sup>

*Date of Election of Mayor, 29th September annually*

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1688-1689	Mr. Nathaniel Higginson	Appointed 29 Sept., 1688. Resigned March, 1689
1688-1689	Mr. John Littleton	Elected March, 1689
1689-1690	—	—
1690-1691	Mr. Thomas Wavell	Died July, 1691
"	Mr. William Fraser	—
1691-1692	Mr. William Fraser	—
1692-1693	Mr. John Styleman	—
1693-1694	Mr. John Styleman	—
1694-1695	Mr. John Styleman	—
1695-1696	Mr. Thomas Wright	—
1696-1697	—	—
1697-1698	Mr. Nathaniel Stone	—

<sup>1</sup> From 1760 the single head of the Department is named.

<sup>2</sup> Many entries in the lists of Mayors are due to Miss Sainsbury's research.

<sup>3</sup> As the election of Mayor under this Charter was not reported to Government, the compilation of the list has depended only on incidental allusions. The names of Mayors for the periods 1689-1690, 1696-1697, 1699-1707, 1708-1709, 1714-1715, 1716-1717, and 1719-1720, have not been traced.

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1698-1699	Mr. Daniel Chardin	—
1699-1700	—	—
1700-1701	—	—
1701-1702	—	—
1702-1703	—	—
1703-1704	—	—
1704-1705	—	—
1705-1706	—	—
1706-1707	—	—
1707-1708	Mr. Jeremiah Harrison	—
1708-1709	—	—
1709-1710	Mr. Robert Raworth	—
1710-1711	Mr. Robert Raworth	—
1711-1712	Mr. William Jennings	—
1712-1713	Mr. William Jennings	—
1713-1714	Mr. Bernard Benyon	—
1714-1715	—	—
1715-1716	Mr. Thomas Cooke	—
1716-1717	—	—
1717-1718	Mr. John Legg	—
1718-1719	Mr. Richard Horden	—
1719-1720	—	—
1720-1721	Mr. Richard Benyon	—
1721-1722	Mr. Joshua Draper	Dismissed the service Oct., 1721
"	Mr. Catesby Oadham	—
1722-1723	Mr. Catesby Oadham	Died March, 1723
"	Mr. George Sitwell	—
1723-1724	Mr. George Sitwell	—
1724-1725	Mr. James Hubbard	—
1725-1726	Mr. Francis Rous	—
1726-1727	Mr. Francis Rous	Served until 17 Aug., 1727, when the new Charter was proclaimed

## II.—CHARTER OF GEORGE I. OF 1727

*Date of Election of Mayor, 20th December annually*

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1727 ...	Captain John Powney	Appointed 17 Aug., 1727
1728 ...	Mr. Francis Rous	Elected 20 Dec., 1727
1729 ...	Mr. Francis Rous	—
1730 ...	Mr. Thomas Weston	—
1731 ...	Mr. William Monson	—
1732 ...	Mr. John Bulkley	Died April, 1732

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1732 ...	Mr. Paul Foxley	—
1733 ...	Mr. Samuel Parkes	—
1734 ...	Mr. Hugh Naish	—
1735 ...	Mr. John Saunders	—
1736 ...	Mr. Holland Goddard	—
1737 ...	Captain Rawson Hart	—
1738 ...	Mr. Edward Fowke	—
1739 ...	Mr. Samuel Harrison	—
1740 ...	Captain Timothy Tullie	—
1741 ...	Mr. Sidney Foxall	—
1742 ...	Mr. Cornelius Goodwin	—
1743 ...	Mr. Henry Powney	—
1744 ...	Mr. Samuel Greenhaugh	—
1745 ...	Mr. Sidney Foxall	—
1746 ...	Mr. Joseph Fowke	The Charter lapsed on 10 Sept., when Madras was captured by the French

## III.—CHARTER OF GEORGE II. OF 1758

*Date of Election of Mayor, the First Tuesday in December annually*

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1753 ...	Mr. Cornelius Goodwin	Nominated, but obtained permission to go to England
" ...	Mr. William Perceval	Appointed 30 July, 1753, <i>vice</i> Goodwin
1754 ...	Dr. Andrew Munro	Elected Dec., 1753
1755 ...	Mr. John Walsh	—
1756 ...	Mr. George Mackay	—
1757 ...	Mr. Andrew Ross	—
1758 ...	Mr. Samuel Ardley	—
1759 ...	Mr. Charles Turner	Elevated to Council March, 1759
" ...	Mr. Claud Russell	—
1760 ...	Mr. Francis Taylor	—
1761 ...	Mr. Peter Marriette	—
1762 ...	Mr. John Lewin Smith	Appointed to Manila July, 1762
" ...	Mr. Peter Marriette	—
1763 ...	Mr. John Debonnaire	—
1764 ...	Mr. Thomas Powney	—
1765 ...	Captain George Baker	Resigned through ill-health June, 1765
" ...	Mr. Claud Russell	—
1766 ...	Mr. Edward Raddon	—

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1767 ...	Mr. Anthony Sadleir	—
1768 ...	Mr. Charles Smith	—
1769 ...	Mr. Edward Stracey	—
1770 ...	Mr. Francis Jourdan	—
1771 ...	Mr. John Hollond	—
1772 ...	Mr. George Smith	—
1773 ...	Mr. John Macpherson	Resigned July, 1773
" ...	Captain George Baker	—
1774 ...	Mr. George Savage	—
1775 ...	Mr. James Hodges	Resigned March, 1775
" ...	Mr. George Moubray	—
1776 ...	Mr. John Turing	—
1777 ...	Mr. Andrew Majendie	—
1778 ...	Mr. James Call	—
1779 ...	Mr. George Proctor	—
1780 ...	Mr. Edward John Hollond	—
1781 ...	Mr. Benjamin Roebuck	—
1782 ...	Mr. Edward Garrow	—
1783 ...	Mr. William Webb	—
1784 ...	Sir John Menzies	—
" ...	Mr. James Call	—
1785 ...	Mr. Philip Stowey	—
1786 ...	Mr. Robert Ewing	—
1787 ...	Mr. James Call	—
1788 ...	Mr. Edward John Hollond	—
" ...	Mr. Edward Garrow	—
1789 ...	Mr. William Webb	—
1790 ...	Mr. Vincentio Corbett	—
" ...	Mr. James Call	—
1791 ...	Mr. Josias Du Pré Porcher	—
1792 ...	Mr. Andrew Ross	—
1793 ...	Mr. John Mitford	—
1794 ...	Mr. Henry Chickley Michell	—
1795 ...	Mr. Benjamin Roebuck	—
1796 ...	Mr. James Daly	—
1797 ...	Mr. William Dring	—
1798 ...	Mr. William Abbott	Mayor's Court absorbed in Court of the Recorder <sup>1</sup>
1799 ...	Mr. Alexander Cockburn	—
1800 ...	Mr. Richard Chase	To March, 1800
" ...	Mr. Henry Sewell	Died in July, 1800
" ...	Mr. Benjamin Roebuck	—
1801 ...	Mr. Richard Yeldham	The last of the Mayors

<sup>1</sup> The Mayor and Aldermen sat with the Recorder from 1798 to 1801, when the Recorder's Court was merged in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

## APPENDIX VI

LISTS OF SHERIFFS OF MADRAS PATNAM TO 1801<sup>1</sup>

## I.—CHARTER OF GEORGE I. OF 1727

*Date of Nomination of Sheriff, 20th December annually*

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1727 ...	Mr. Nicholas Morse	From 17 Aug., 1727, when the Charter was proclaimed
1728 ...	Mr. Augustus Burton	—
1729 ...	Mr. Augustus Burton	—
1730 ...	Mr. Richard Horden	—
" ...	Mr. Joseph Walsh	—
1731 ...	Mr. Charles Peers	—
1732 ...	Mr. Nicholas Morse	—
1733 ...	Mr. Francis Rous	—
1734 ...	Mr. William Monson	—
1735 ...	Mr. George Torriano	—
1736 ...	Mr. William Johnson	—
1737 ...	Mr. Thomas Cooke	—
1738 ...	Mr. Matthew Empson	—
1739 ...	Mr. George Torriano	—
1740 ...	Mr. John Hammond	—
1741 ...	Mr. John Graham	—
1742 ...	Mr. Matthew Empson	—
1743 ...	Mr. William Johnson	—
1744 ...	Mr. Thomas Cooke	—
1745 ...	Mr. John Savage	—
1746 ...	Mr. Matthew Empson	The Charter lapsed 10 Sept., 1746, on the capture of Madras by the French

## II.—CHARTER OF GEORGE II. OF 1758

*Date of Nomination of Sheriff, the First Tuesday in December*

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1753 ...	Mr. John Browning	Nominated 13 Aug., 1753
1754 ...	Mr. James Alexander	Nominated Dec., 1753
1755 ...	Mr. Claud Russell	—
1756 ...	Mr. James Bouchier	Transferred to Devicotah July, 1756

<sup>1</sup> Many entries in the lists of Sheriffs are due to Miss Sainsbury's research.

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1756 ...	Mr. Claud Russell	—
1757 ...	Mr. George Stratton	—
1758 ...	Mr. Edward Edwards	—
1759 ...	Mr. Henry Eustace Johnston	—
1760 ...	Mr. Robert Dowsett	—
1761 ...	Mr. James Hay	—
1762 ...	Mr. George Dawson	Transferred to Vizagapatam Feb., 1762
" ...	Mr. Charles Smith	—
1763 ...	Mr. James Bouchier	—
1764 ...	Mr. Richard Brickenden	Leave to Canton from July, 1764
" ...	Mr. Henry Brooke	—
1765 ...	Mr. Edward Stracey	—
1766 ...	Mr. Samuel Johnson	Elevated to Council Dec., 1765
" ...	Mr. William Cuming	Transferred to Cuddalore May, 1766
" ...	Mr. John Hollond	—
1767 ...	Mr. John Turing	—
1768 ...	Mr. Robert Maunsell	Transferred to Ganjam April, 1768.
" ...	Mr. Alexander Davidson	—
1769 ...	Mr. Cotton Bowerbank Dent	—
1770 ...	Hon. Edward Monckton	—
1771 ...	Mr. Charles Desvoeux	—
1772 ...	Mr. George Moubray	—
1773 ...	Mr. Edward Saunders	—
1774 ...	Mr. James Daniell	—
1775 ...	Mr. Charles Mordaunt	—
1776 ...	Hon. Basil Cochrane	—
1777 ...	Mr. Henry Norris	—
" ...	Mr. William Light	—
1778 ...	Mr. William Turing	—
1779 ...	Mr. William Jackson	—
1780 ...	Mr. Kenelm Digby	—
1781 ...	Mr. Hugh Vaughan	—
1782 ...	Mr. Francis Lind	—
1783 ...	Mr. John Mitford	—
1784 ...	Mr. Thomas Kingscote	—
1785 ...	Mr. John Snow	—
" ...	Mr. Robert Lathom	—
1786 ...	Mr. Robert Lathom	—
1787 ...	Mr. Neil Campbell	—
1788 ...	Mr. George Sullivan Martin	—
1789 ...	Mr. William Jones	—
1790 ...	Mr. Benjamin Branfill	—
1791 ...	Mr. Neil Campbell	Died in July, 1791
" ...	Mr. Thomas Pearce	—
1792 ...	Mr. William Cockell	—
1793 ...	Mr. Edward Atkinson	—
1794 ...	Mr. George Webster	—
1795 ...	Mr. Richard Borough	—
" ...	Mr. Richard Arthur Maitland	—

Year.	Name.	Remarks.
1796 ...	Mr. Richard Arthur Maitland	—
1797 ...	Mr. Richard Yeldham	—
1798 ...	Mr. William Hesse Gordon	—
1799 ...	Mr. William Cockell	—
1800 ...	Mr. William Fraser	—
1801 <sup>1</sup> ...	Mr. John Binny	—

APPENDIX VII  
POPULATION OF MADRAS

Year.	Population.	Authority.	Remarks.
1639 ...	7,000	Deduced from comparison of revenue in 1639 and 1648	Rough approximation
1646 ...	19,000	Deduced from the estimate of 1648 by adding loss during the famine of 1647. <i>O.C.</i> , No. 2046, 9 Oct., 1647	Before famine
1648 ...	15,000	<i>Ct. Bk.</i> , vol. xxii., 21 Aug., 1649	After famine
1670 ...	40,000	Captain Thomas Bowrey	<i>Countries round the Bay of Bengal</i>
1673 ...	33,300	Dr. John Fryer	<i>New Account of East India and Persia</i>
1674 ...	50,000	Sir William Langhorn. <i>O.C.</i> , No. 3792, 20 Aug., 1674	—
1681 ...	200,000	The E.I. Company. <i>Let. Bk.</i> , vol. ix., 22 Jan., 1692	—
1685 ...	300,000	Captain Wilshaw. <i>P. from Eng.</i> , vol. viii., 12 Dec., 1687	—
1691 ...	400,000	The E.I. Company. <i>Let. Bk.</i> , vol. ix., 22 Jan., 1692	—
1715 ...	100,000	R. P. Norbert	<i>Mémoires Historiques</i>
1720 ...	80,000	Captain Alexander Hamilton	<i>New Account of the East Indies</i>
1726 ..	100,000	R. P. Ippolito Desideri	Manuscript
1733 ...	100,000	Governor G. M. Pitt. <i>P. to Eng.</i> , vol. x., 1 Jan., 1734	—
1791 ...	300,000	Letter from the principal inhabitants. <i>P.C.</i> , vol. clxvii., 2 Feb., 1791	—
1795 ...	60,000 <sup>2</sup>	The Madras Justices. <i>P.C.</i> , vol. cxcvii., 7 Feb., 1795	Population of Black Town only

<sup>1</sup> At the present day appointment to the office of Sheriff is made annually by Government.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps an error for 260,000.



APPENDIX VIII  
MADRAS, FAMINES

Period.	Authority.	Remarks.
1646-1647 ...	O.C., No. 2019, 21 Jan., 1647	Severe famine. In five months of 1647, 4,000 persons died in Madras Town out of a population estimated at 19,000
1658-1659 ...	O.C., No. 2046, 9 Oct., 1647	
1658-1659 ...	O.C., No. 2792, 8 Aug., 1659	Scarcity due to drought, and the neighbourhood of the armies of Golconda and the Hindus
1686-1687 ...	<i>Fac. Rec. F. St. G.</i> , vol. iv., 19 Aug. and 27 Dec., 1686	Great famine. Relief given by Government and by public subscription. Governor Gyfford reported to Surat that 35,000 persons perished in Madras Town. This famine was experienced also in the Circars (P.C., vol. clxxx., 8 Feb., 1793)
1718-1719 ...	O.C., No. 5621, 29 Sept., 1687	
1718-1719 ...	P.C., vol. I, 5 Jan., 1718	Famine relief given by Collet's Government to several thousand inhabitants
1728-1729 ...	P.C., vol. lix., 10 Oct., 1729 P. from <i>Eng.</i> , vol. xxxi., 23 Jan., 1729 [1730]	Scarcity. The Company learn of the famine through the presentments of the Grand Jury, and complain of the silence of the Consultations
1733-1734 ...	P. to <i>Eng.</i> , vol. x., 1 Jan., 1732	Scarcity of grain and consequent high prices. Government imported rice for the garrison, but felt unauthorized to supply food for a population of 100,000
1736-1737 ...	P.C., vol. lxxvii., 17 Jan., 1737 P. to <i>Eng.</i> , vol. xii., 29 Jan., 1737	After some years of scarcity, the rains of 1736 failed entirely. The famine-stricken crowded into Madras from the surrounding country. This famine was experienced also in the Circars (P.C., vol. clxxx., 8 Feb., 1793)
1781-1782 ...	P.C., vol. cxxv., 31 March, 1781 P.C., vol. cxxvi., 7 July, 1781 P.C., vol. cxxvii., 1 Feb. and 24 May, 1782 P.C., vol. cxxviii., 7, 28, and 30 Sept., 1782 M. to <i>Eng.</i> , vol. xviii., 31 Oct., 1782	Acute famine, due in part to devastation of the Carnatic by Hyder Ali. Numerous deaths from starvation in Madras City. Deportation of the famine-stricken

APPENDIX IX  
CYCLONES AT MADRAS

Date.	Authority.	Remarks.
12 March, 1628	O.C., No. 1748 of 1640	The Company's ships <i>Eagle</i> and <i>Unity</i> lost
28 Feb., 1662	Fac. Rec. F. St. G., vol. xiv., 8 March, 1662, and 12 May, 1662	'Such a hideous Storme that the like hath not hapned in the knowledge of any man alive, at that time of year.' Experienced also at Masulipatam and Porto Novo. Nine vessels lost at Madras, and twenty-one others on the Coast
22 Nov., 1668	O.C., No. 3247, 23 Jan., 1668	Described as a hurricane
21 to 23 April, 1674	François Martin's <i>Mémoire</i>	French ship <i>Breton</i> lost at San Thomé, and two Dutch ships at Triplicane. Great loss of life
3 Nov., 1684	P.C., vol. ix., 3 Nov., 1684	No ships in the roads, but many boats were destroyed. Some loss of life. Serious damage to buildings in the Fort, and the native town devastated. Damage estimated at Pags. 20,000
4 to 8 Oct., 1687	P.C., vol. xiii., 8 Oct., 1687 O.C., No. 5629, 13 Oct., 1687	Two Company's ships and two country vessels wrecked off the Fort. Thirty boats destroyed. Some loss of life
22 Nov., 1695	Fac. Rec. F. St. G., vol. viii., 22 Nov., 1695	Only one ship in the road, and she escaped, but many cargo boats lost. Government buildings damaged, and houses in native quarter unroofed. Part of the fishing village washed away. Great destruction of trees
7 and 8 April, 1717	P.C., vol. xlviii., 7 April, 1717	Four vessels lost in the roads. Several missing from San Thomé
13 and 14 Nov., 1721	P.C., vol. lii., 13 Nov., 1721	Very severe storm. Country flooded and bridges wrecked. Fishing village washed away. Three large Company's ships lost
Cir. 30 Oct., 1729	P.C., vol. lix., 3 Nov., 1729	Damage to buildings, and to Triplicane Bridge. Trees on the Island uprooted, and roads washed away
2 Oct., 1746...	Orme MSS., etc.	Great damage sustained by de la Bourdonnais's fleet at Madras. Two French ships of war lost, and four others blown out to sea and dismasted

Date.	Authority.	Remarks.
31 Oct. and 1 Nov., 1752	<i>P.C.</i> , vol. lxxxii., 5 Feb. and — Aug., 1753	Damage to structures in the Fort and to other Government build- ings. Town gates blown in. In- jury to Triplicane Bridge and Island embankment
1 Jan., 1761 ...	<i>M.C.</i> , vol. xiv., 4 Jan., 1761	Storm at Madras, but centre of cyclone passed over Pondicherry, where H.M. squadron sustained immense damage, accompanied by deplorable loss of life
20 to 22 Oct., 1763	<i>Orme MSS.</i> , vol. xxx. Letter from Sunku Rāmato Orme, 6 Nov., 1763	Several vessels lost
30 Oct., 1768	<i>P.C.</i> , vol. c., 31 Oct., 1768 <i>P.C.</i> , vol. ci., 19 Jan., 1769	Buildings unroofed and Hospital washed out. Some loss of life. Cattle destroyed in large num- bers. Assistance ordered to be given to suffering inhabitants
14 and 15 Oct., 1782	<i>P.C.</i> , vol. cxxviii., 14 Oct., 1782 <i>P. to Eng.</i> , vol. xxix., 4 Nov., 1782	Very severe cyclone. Ten ships and 105 country vessels lost
13 and 14 Nov., 1791	<i>Madras Courier</i> of 17 Nov., 1791	Rivers in flood. Marmalock Bridge breached. Two vessels lost

## APPENDIX X

## MADRAS PLACE-NAMES

THE origin of the present designations of roads and houses within the urban area of Madras is in many cases already forgotten. The following notes on place-names have been compiled mainly from maps, supplemented from the *Register of Grants of Ground from 1774*, the *Madras almanacs*, and *Dodwell & Miles's Civil and Military Lists*. The map of 1798 distinguishes private property, but it unfortunately records no street or house names. Consequently use has been made of later maps, such as Faden's plan of 1816, Ravenshaw's map of 1822, and Hill's survey of 1837-39, notwithstanding that they relate to a period outside the scope of these volumes. A number of properties shown on the maps are marked with names of persons who appear to have been the leaseholders. Information has also been derived from two manuscript plans preserved at the India Office, entitled *Survey of St. Thomé or Milapore*, by Lieuts. Bayley and Chavasse, 1805, and *Topographical Survey of Madras and its Environs*, by Officers of the Military Institution, 1806. The inferences

drawn from small-scale maps whose accuracy is not unimpeachable are less trustworthy than conclusions derived from written records; hence these notes are occasionally of a tentative character. Still, it seems well to make a beginning in the hope that confirmation may be obtained eventually from the records of the Collector of Madras and from the title-deeds of landed property.

*Ameer Bagh*, Poodoopauk. This mansion, built before 1798, was the property of the Nawab, who frequently lent it to Governor Clive for public entertainments. At a later date it accommodated the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and was afterwards used by the Agra Bank. It is now the Elphinstone Hotel.

*Anderson Road* and *Anderson Bridge*, Nungumbaukum, are named after Dr. James Anderson, whose botanic garden was situated in the vicinity.<sup>1</sup> In 1798 the road was under 300 yards in length, and terminated at its junction with Moore's Road. The bridge was built in 1829.

*Anderson Street*, Georgetown, was laid out in the course of Stephen Popham's development of the waste land which, down to 1781, separated the two pettahs. The street, which is mentioned as early as 1782, was probably named after the Physician-General.

*Atkinson's Road*, Vepery, is believed to take its name from Mr. Edward Atkinson,<sup>2</sup> a civil servant of 1783, and Secretary to the Hospital Board in 1788, who appears to have owned a house in this street.

*Beachborough*, Adyar. The three properties known as Beachborough, Ben's Gardens, and Adyar House were cut out of the huge area of Moubray's Gardens after 1816. All four belonged in 1822 to Mr. John De Monte. At the junction of Moubray's Road with Elapatha Madha Kovil Street stood 'De Monty's Poor House,' where a small temple is now situated. The map of 1837 marks a 'Ruined Bridge' on the Adyar, at the end of the road leading from Beachborough to the river.

*Benfield's Road*, Esplanade, sometimes called Walajah Road, was constructed before the end of the eighteenth century, doubtless by Paul Benfield, civil servant, engineer, contractor, and financier. It led to *Benfield's Bridge*, now dismantled, across Popham's drainage-channel.

*Bentinck's Buildings*, Georgetown, were erected as mercantile offices during the administration of Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras from 1803 to 1807.

*Binny's Road*, Poodoopauk. The short thoroughfare connecting the Mount Road with Commander-in-Chief's Bridge takes its name from Mr. John Binny, whose residence afterwards became the Imperial Hotel. The site is now occupied by the premises of Messrs. Spencer & Co., and the Connemara Hotel. About 1797, John Binny, sen., like predecessors of his name,<sup>3</sup> entered the Nawab's service. He founded a firm which was described in 1803 as 'Binney & Dennison,' and before 1814 as 'Binny & Co.'

*Blacker's Gardens*, Teynampett, is so called after Lt.-Col. Valentine Blacker, C.B., historian of the Maratha War, who obtained a grant of 9 acres by the Mount Road in 1806 (Grant No. 1159 of 18th March). Valentine

<sup>1</sup> A note on Anderson's garden will be found in the text.

<sup>2</sup> Edward Atkinson married Miss Sarah Andrews in 1803.

<sup>3</sup> Charles Binny, who came to India in 1769, was Secretary to Nawab Walajah from 1779 or earlier to 1792. Alexander Binny was purser of one of the Nawab's ships. George Binny was in 1779 Surgeon at Ganjam.

Blacker entered the Madraç Army in 1797, and was Q.M.G. in 1813.<sup>1</sup> The date of his acquisition of land discredits the tradition that his house was occupied by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

*Blacker's Road*, Poodoopauk, was probably named after 'H. Blacker,' who in 1837 owned a house at the junction of that thoroughfare with the Mount Road.

*Breithaupt's Road*, Vepery, takes its name from Mr. Christopher Breithaupt, free merchant, who received a grant of 5 acres in that locality in 1798 (No. 250 of 14th April). Under grant No. 116 of 25th June, 1794, he held 16 acres in Pursawaukum. In 1816 he was a partner in the firm of Pugh & Breithaupt.

*Brodie Castle*, Adyar. A grant of 11 acres at 'St. Thomé' was made in 1796 to Mr. James Brodie (No. 195 of 2nd Sept.). The house built thereon, which is shown on the survey of 1798, is approached from Mylapore by *Brodie's Road*. James Brodie, of Brodie, a civil servant, was warned in 1800 that he must either relinquish private trade or resign. Two years later he was drowned in the Adyar River while boating. His brother, W. Douglas Brodie, was a partner in the firm of Tulloh, Brodie & Haliburton between 1803 and 1816.

*Brunton Villa*, Adyar, a ruined house at the south end of the river bar, was probably named after Colonel James Brunton,<sup>2</sup> who entered the Madraç Army in 1776, became Lt.-Col. in 1800, and died in England in 1810. In 1804 he received a grant of 7 acres 'at Quibble Island' (No. 968 of 21st Jan.). He also held property in San Thomé High Road, and in White's Road, Poodoopauk.

*Capper House*, Kistnampett, was private property in 1816, and in the map of 1822 is marked 'Lt. Col. F. Capper.' Francis Capper entered the army in 1778, became Lt.-Col. in 1800, and was lost at sea in 1809.<sup>3</sup> James Capper, a civilian, who was appointed Commissary-General with the rank of Colonel in 1773, received a grant of 11 acres at San Thomé in 1788 (No. 70 of 22nd Feb.). The site of Capper House was unoccupied in 1798.

*Casamaijor's Road*, Egmore, which existed in 1798, was probably named after James Henry Casamaijor (son of Noah Casamaijor), who arrived as a Writer in 1762, and was still serving in 1811. Later members of his family belonging to the civil service were John Casamaijor, who entered in 1792, James Archibald in 1802, and George James in 1812.

*Castlets, Eastern and Western*, Poodoopauk. These two castellated buildings on the Mount Road first appear on the map of 1822, where they are marked 'Major T. F. De Havilland.' That officer's property included the present Army Clothing Office in the vicinity, and a house in Egmore where the Government Record Office now stands. Thomas Fiott De Havilland entered the Madras Engineers in 1793, became Lt.-Col. in 1824, and died in 1866. His services have been mentioned in the text.<sup>4</sup>

*Cathedral Gardens*, Teynampett. A small house existing on the site in 1798 was enlarged before 1816, and was occupied for a considerable period by Mr. R. A. Maitland, partner in the firm of Abbott & Maitland, and a Justice of the Peace.

*Catholic School House*, San Thomé. This building was probably erected in the eighteenth century. In a survey of 1805 it is marked 'Once Col. Brunton's.'

<sup>1</sup> Valentine Blacker married Miss Emma Johnson in 1813.

<sup>2</sup> James Brunton married Miss Mary Jackson in 1792.

<sup>3</sup> Francis Capper married Miss Elizabeth Fraser in 1791.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas De Havilland married Miss Elizabeth de Saumarez in 1808.

In the maps of 1822 and 1837 it appears as the property of General Lalande. Carey Lalande entered the Madras Army in 1769, became Lt.-Gen. in 1813, and died at Madras in 1824.

*Cenotaph Road*, Teynampett, was so called from its leading to the Cornwallis Cenotaph, which was erected on the Mount Road. The memorial was surrounded by anavenued oval drive, and was the daily objective of Madras society until the Beach Road to San Thomé was laid out. The Cenotaph now stands before the Port Office, North Beach.

*Chamier's Road*, Adyar, was developed from a cart-track between 1798 and 1816. Mr. John Chamier, of the civil service, who was Chief Secretary in 1803, does not appear to have held property at the Adyar, but in 1822 Gambier's Gardens, a demesne skirted by Chamier's Road, was owned by 'Mr. Jacob Nazar Shamier.'

*Chepauk Palace*, Chepauk, was built by Nawab Walajah about 1767. After the death in 1835 of the last titular Nawab of the Carnatic, the property was sold by auction and acquired by Government. The buildings became public offices, and the surrounding land was converted into a park.

*Clive Battery*, North Beach, was constructed at the beginning of the nineteenth century at the sea end of Black Town Wall. It was named after the then Governor, the second Lord Clive.

*Clive Pettah*, Perambore. The village of Nedumbari, near the Buckingham Mills, bears this name in the map of 1837. It may have been so called from its vicinity to Clive's (Cochrane's) Canal.

*Cochrane's Canal* was projected by the Hon. Basil Cochrane as a navigable channel to connect Ennore with Madras. It involved the realignment and improvement of the natural drainage-channel of the Elambore River. It was opened early in the nineteenth century, and was at first called Lord Clive's Canal after the Governor.

*College Bridge House*, Egmore. Three blocks of buildings existed on the site in 1798. In 1816 they were the property of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, and in 1822 of General Hamilton Hall, who also owned 'Egmore House' and 'Ottershaw.'

*Commander-in-Chief's Bridge*, Egmore, was built in 1825 to replace a causeway across the Cooum. It was so named from its vicinity to the Commander-in-Chief's residence, now the Victoria Hotel.

*Company's Pettah*, Perambore. The village of Kusapett is so marked in the map of 1822.

*Conway's Gardens*, Kilpauk. This property was owned in 1816 by Colonel Conway, C.B. Thomas Henry Somerset Conway joined the cavalry in 1798 became Lt.-Col. in 1826, and died of cholera at Guntoor in 1837. His statue by Turnouth in St. Mary's Church is inscribed 'The Soldier's Friend. Conway, Adjutant General.' The Military Female Orphan Asylum was moved to Conway's Gardens from Komalesvaranpett before 1822, and early in the twentieth century the property was made over to the Civil Orphan Asylum.

*Dare's Gardens*, Kilpauk, which was private property in 1798, belonged to Mr. Waddell in 1816, and to Mr. Dare in 1822. John William Dare arrived from Bombay in 1810, became partner in the house of Parry & Dare and member of the Committee of the Madras Insurance Co., and died in 1838. Parry & Dare occupied in 1822 the same business premises at 'Parry's Corner' that Messrs. Parry & Co. still use.

*Davidson Street*, Georgetown, parallel to and next west of Popham's Broad-

way, was laid out about 1785 on Stephen Popham's reclaimed ground, and was doubtless named after Mr. Alexander Davidson, then acting Governor.

*Dent's Gardens*, Poodoopauk, was private property in 1798. In the map of 1822 it is marked 'Mr. Cochrane,' probably James Cochrane, who entered the civil service in 1795. The map of 1837 shows it as belonging to 'J. Dent, Esq.' Mr. John Dent joined the civil service in 1812, and died at Madras in 1845.

*De Silva's Road*, Luz, was so called after Francis De Silva, a publican, who in 1798 received a grant of 6 acres in 'St. Thomé at Luz' (No. 276 of 14th April). In the map of 1837 nine properties about Luz Church Road, De Silva's Road, and Olliver's Road are marked 'Mr. De Silva.'

*Disney's Gardens*, Kilpauk, was private property in 1798. In the maps of 1822 and 1837 it is marked 'Mr. Disney.' Fownes Disney came to Madras in 1797 as Advocate and Attorney of the Mayor's Court.

*Dobbin Hall*, Vepery, was so called after Mr. James Dobbin or Dobbyn, who received grants of upwards of 20 acres in Vepery (No. 252 of 14th April, 1798, and No. 444 of 14th April, 1801). Dobbin, who had also acquired land at Perambore in 1795, did business as an auctioneer. He died in 1814.

*Doveton House*, Nungumbaukum. This fine mansion was built before 1798, probably by Mr. Benjamin Roebuck, whose name is attached to it in the map of 1816 though he died in 1809. In the maps of 1822 and 1837 the house is marked 'Lingey Chetty' and 'Sir J. Doveton.' Son of Frederick Doveton of London, John Doveton, sen., joined the Madras cavalry in 1783, served with distinction through the Mysore campaigns, and subsequently commanded the Hyderabad Contingent. He became Lt.-Gen. and G.C.B. in 1827, and died at Doveton House ten years later.<sup>1</sup> He is said to have surrounded himself with a colony of Brahman families, whose descendants assumed the name of Doveton in addition to their Hindu appellations.

*Egmore House*, Egmore, appears to have been built between 1798 and 1816. In 1822 it was the property of General Hamilton Hall, and in the map of 1837 it is marked 'Colonel Mandevill.' Charles Mandeville entered the army in 1795, became Lt.-Col. in 1815, and was invalided in India four years later.

*Elephant Gate Road*, Georgetown, was so called from the Elephant Garden of the seventeenth century, to which it led. The old 'Elephant Gate' was at the middle point of the west wall of (modern) Black Town, and the road communicated with Vepery by a bridge across the North River, now Cochrane's Canal.

*Elliot's Beach*, Adyar, is so called after Edward F. Elliot, son of the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras from 1814 to 1820. Edward Elliot, who was one of the sessions Justices in 1822, resided in 1837 on the south side of the Adyar River. The highway connecting Cathedral Road with the Beach at Capper House is named *Edward Elliot's Road*.

*Fallofield*, Royapetta, was built between 1798 and 1816, and was owned by Mr. E. W. Fallofield. Ernst William Fallofield entered the civil service in 1767, was a Member of Council in 1794, died at Pondicherry in 1816, and was buried at Cuddalore Old Town. In the map of 1816 the property is marked

<sup>1</sup> John Doveton, jun., cousin of the above, and son of Sir William Doveton, entered the Madras Army in 1798, and was created K.C.B. in 1839. A third John Doveton, who was educated at the Male Asylum, Egmore, served in the Nizam's army, attaining the rank of Captain. On his death in 1854 he left funds for the endowment of the Doveton Colleges of Madras and Calcutta.

'Mr. Fallofield,' and in that of 1822 'General R. Lang.' Ross Lang, jun., entered the army in 1787, became Maj.-Gen. in 1813, and died in 1822.

*Farran's Road*, Pursewaukum, is so called after General Farran, who owned a house near the present Buckingham Mills. Charles Farran entered the army in 1788, and became Maj.-Gen. in 1837. In the map of 1822 his house is marked 'Colonel Farran,' and in that of 1837 'Major General Farran.'<sup>1</sup>

*Flower's Road*, Kilpauk, is probably named after Mr. Austin Flower, who was a resident of Madras between 1803 and 1822. In 1811 he was Clerk to the Justices, and later became also Clerk of the Peace and Collector of Assessment.

*Gambier's Gardens*, Adyar. In the map of 1822 this property is marked 'Mr. Jacob Nazar Shamier,' and in that of 1837 'Sir E. Gambier, Kt.' Sir Edward Gambier, then a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, was Chief Justice from 1842 to 1850.

*Gantz Road*, Vyasarpadi, is so called after Mr. J. Gantz, who conducted a lithographic press in Popham's Broadway, and owned a house by the tank in 1837. \*

*General Collins's Road*, Vepery, derives its name from Edward Collins, who obtained a grant of ground in Vepery in 1803 (Grant No. 850). He entered the army in 1765, became Maj.-Gen. thirty years later, and died at Vepery in 1808 aged 75.

*Graeme's Road*, Nungumbaukum, takes its name from Henry Sulivan Graeme, who entered the civil service in 1797, and was a Member of Council for five years from 1823. At that time he owned 'The Mansion,' to which Graeme's Road leads from the Mount Road. The adjacent property called *Graeme's Gardens* is marked 'Mr. R. Clive' in the map of 1822, and 'Mr. Halliburton' in that of 1837.

*Greenway's Road*, Adyar, is named after Mr. Edward Croft Greenway, who in 1822 owned Serle's Gardens in the vicinity. He entered the civil service in 1797, and in 1811 was a puisne Judge of the Sudder Court. He received a grant of ground in San Thomé in 1807 (No. 1215 of 7th Aug.) and died at Mangalore in 1828.<sup>2</sup>

*Hadow's Road*, Nungumbaukum, takes its name from Mr. George John Hadow, who entered the civil service in 1805, and was Collector of Sea Customs in 1821. A house in that road known as 'Blenheim,' which has lately been demolished, is marked 'Mr. G. J. Haddow' in the map of 1822.

*Hall's Road*, Egmore, derives its designation from General Hamilton Hall or his widow.<sup>3</sup> The latter owned two houses in this road in 1837. 'Ottershaw' and 'East Nook' were also her property. Hamilton Hall entered the service in 1781, became Lt.-Col. in 1807, and died at Trichinopoly in 1827 when commanding the southern division of the army.

*Hanson's Gardens*, Nungumbaukum, a property which has been cut out of the compound of Doveton House, is marked 'Col. Hanson' in the map of 1837. James Hanson is described as Major in 1822 when serving as D.A.Q.M.G. though he was not promoted to Captain's rank until 1824.

*Harington's Road*, Chetput, takes its name from William Harington, sen., who joined the civil service in 1784, and received in 1796 a grant of about 10

<sup>1</sup> Charles Farran married Miss Elizabeth Oliver in 1804.

<sup>2</sup> Edward Greenway married Miss Isabella Sulivan in 1805.

<sup>3</sup> Hamilton Hall married Flora Tondeclair at Poonamallee in 1795.



acres on the 'South side of the Spur Tank' (No. 182 of 11th June). In 1799 he was unemployed, and in 1803 was a partner in the firm of Harington, Burnaby & Cockburn.<sup>1</sup> He was restored to the service in 1813, and died in 1821. William Harington, jun., was appointed Writer in 1815.

*Hunter's Road*, Vepery, formerly called Hunter Street, is named after Mr. John Hunter, who owned Hunter House in that thoroughfare, a building long since demolished. Hunter arrived at Madras as a free merchant in 1787, served as Cashier of the Carnatic Bank, and about 1795 became Secretary of the British Bank and one of its Directors. In 1796 he received a grant of an acre of land in Vepery (No. 171 of 22nd April), and in 1803 was head of the firm of Hunter & Hay, whose offices were in Fort St. George.

*Ice House Road*, Kistnampett, is named from the old Ice House, a lofty structure built on a sand-hill by the Beach about 1842 for the storage of natural ice imported by sea.

*Jarrett's Gardens*, Egmore. In 1798 this property occupied the whole space between Casamajor's Road and the river, but by 1816 it had been split up into two compounds. The western of these is marked 'Mr. T. Jarret' in the map of 1822. The house on the property has lately been demolished. Thomas Jarrett, a civil servant on the Bencoolen establishment from 1791, was transferred to Madras in 1805. He returned to England in 1822 and died in 1837. In the almanac for 1837 Thomas Jarrett, jun., is mentioned among the attorneys, and in the map of that year 'Mr. Jarrett's Office' is shown in 'Odacaul or Mdoor' Street, Black Town.

*John Pereiras*, Georgetown. This squalid quarter of the native city is built on the site of the garden of João Pereira de Faria, an eminent Portuguese merchant of Negapatam, who settled in Madras in 1660 during the administration of Agent Chamber. Pereira's daughter Escolastica became the wife of Cosmo Lourenço Madera, and their son, Luis Madera or Madeiros, sometime an Alderman of Madras, owned the residence which forms the nucleus of the present Government House.

*Landon's Gardens*, Kilpauk. This fine property takes its name from Mr. James Landon, a civil servant of 1778. In the map of 1822 it is marked 'Col. C. McKenzie,' probably Colonel Colin Mackenzie of the Engineers, the distinguished surveyor and archæologist.

*Leith Castle*, San Thomé. The compound contains the ruins of San Thomé Redoubt, which were acquired at the end of the eighteenth century by Colonel Brathwaite. In a survey of 1805 the house is marked 'Mr. Parry's,' but the next property to the north is shown as 'Major Leith's.' James Leith entered the army in 1781, became Maj.-Gen. in 1825, and died at Madras in 1829 after serving as Judge Advocate General for nearly thirty years. In the map of 1822 the house appears as a circular fort, and is marked 'Mr. T. Parry's Castle.' In that of 1837 it has become pentagonal. Thomas Parry<sup>2</sup> came out as a free merchant in 1788, and in 1795 founded the firm of Thomas Parry & Co., afterwards designated Parry & Co.

*Lushington's Gardens*, Saidapett, includes part, if not the whole, of the site of Dr. Anderson's Nopalry, instituted in 1789. In 1796 a grant of about 6 acres

<sup>1</sup> William Harington, sen., married Miss Ann Collet in 1793.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Parry married in 1794 Mary, daughter of James West, and widow of Thomas Pearce.

in 'Tanampetta' adjacent to Saidapett, was made to 'Mr. S. R. Lushington'<sup>1</sup> (No. 170 of 6th April), but it could not have been the Nopalry, as that establishment subsisted until 1800. In the map of 1822 Lushington's Gardens is marked 'Moonia Pillay's Garden,' and in that of 1837 'General Campbell's or Botanic Garden.' Hence the present designation of the property must be derived from some other Lushington, possibly Charles May Lushington, who entered the civil service in 1801, and became a Member of Council in 1838.

*Mackay's Gardens*, Nungumbaukum. This property is marked 'Mr. T. Parry' in the map of 1822, and in that of 1837 'Mr. J. B. Pharoah's Library.' The origin of its present designation has not been traced.

*Mackay's Gardens*, Poodoopauk, is one of the oldest properties in Madras, having been acquired in 1758 by George Mackay, then a free merchant of twenty years' standing. The house was built before 1761, when Mackay visited England. He returned to Fort St. George in 1766 as Assaymaster and a Member of Council, and ten years later took part in the revolution. On his death the property passed to his son, who sold it to Nawab Walajah. In the maps of 1816 and 1822 it is shown as belonging to the Nawab, and in the map of 1837 it is marked 'Mackeys Gardens or Azeembaugh.' The present compound is much reduced from the dimensions it had in 1798.

*Mahfuz Khan Street*, Georgetown, formerly skirted a large square walled garden of the same name, situated on the west side of the middle section of Popham's Broadway. The garden, which is shown on the map of 1798, may have taken its designation from Mahfuz Khan, eldest brother of Nawab Walajah. In the map of 1837 it is marked 'Maupskhaun's Garden.'

*Mansion*, Nungumbaukum. This property formed part of Dr. Anderson's garden extension. In 1816 it was owned by Anderson's nephew, Dr. Andrew Berry, and between 1822 and 1837 belonged to Mr. H. Sullivan Graeme of the civil service.

*Marine Villa*, Chepauk, was originally within the Nawab's compound, and was doubtless built by Walajah. It is identified with the 'Nabob's Octagon' mentioned in 1792.

*Marshall's Road*, Egmore, which existed as a thoroughfare in 1798, takes its name from General J. Marshall, who in 1822 was Presidency Paymaster and owned the adjacent house now called 'East Nook.' Josiah Marshall entered the Madras army in 1790, and became Maj.-Gen. in 1837.

*Maskelynetollam*, Pursewaukum, is a parchery on the site of the house and compound of Capt. Edmund Maskelyne, Clive's brother-in-law. A Writer in 1746, Maskelyne was transferred to the military service, and in 1753 applied for ground to the west of Vepery. His property was purchased by Nawab Walajah in 1762. It was situated on the Pursewaukum High Road, and is shown on the map of 1798 as laid out with walks, trees, and ornamental water. By 1816 it had disappeared.

*McNichol's Road*, Chetput, existed in 1798 as an avened highway for the greater part of its course from Spur Tank Road towards Poonamallee Road. It derives its name from Robert McNichol, who was Assistant Master Attendant

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen Rumbold Lushington entered the civil service in 1790, married Miss Ann Harris, daughter of General Harris, in 1797, and left India in 1803, prior to retirement. Nearly a quarter of a century later he was appointed Governor of Madras, and served from 1827 to 1832.

adjacent 1811 and 1822. In the map of 1822 'Sladen's Gardens' and an adjacent property abutting on McNichol's Road are lettered 'Capt. McNicole.'

*Mint Street*, Georgetown, takes its name from buildings at its north end, which, erected as a Powder Factory in the eighteenth century, were afterwards converted into the Mint. They are now used for the Government Press and for Medical Stores. In Thomas Pitt's time the southern portion of Mint Street was known as 'Washing Street.' In the map of 1837 the south, centre, and north sections of the thoroughfare are marked 'Nandjar Coil,' 'Sauly,' and 'Mackey Mootea Modaly' respectively.

*Monteith Road*, Egmore, existed in 1798, but Monteith House was not built until after 1822. Down to 1816 or later the space between Monteith Road and Commander-in-Chief's Road was occupied by the two compounds of 'Collegestridge House' and 'Ottershaw,' and a cross road divided those properties. Monteith House, which absorbed the cross road, is marked 'Col. Monteith' in the map of 1837. William Monteith entered the Madras Engineers in 1809, became Lt.-Col. in 1826 and Lt.-Gen. in 1854.

*Moorat's Gardens*, Nungumbaukum, appears as two compounds in the map of 1816. By 1822 they were united, and belonged to Mr. David Hill of the civil service, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. In the map of 1837 the property is marked 'Mr. Moorat.' Edward Samuel Moorat, a wealthy Armenian, son of Samuel Mookartish Moorat, owned the 'Old College,' the Pantheon, Umda Bagh, etc. He died in 1837, and was buried in the Roman Cathedral in Armenian Street.

*Moore's Road*, Nungumbaukum. This road, one of the earliest in Nungumbaukum, communicated with *Moore's Gardens*, which formed part of the ground absorbed by Dr. Anderson. Moore's Gardens is marked 'Dr. A. Berry' in the map of 1822, and 'Moor's Garden or Mr. R. Taylor' in that of 1837. It was probably so called after Mr. George Moore of the civil service, who was Civil Auditor in 1814, and died at Madras in 1834.

*Morison's Gardens*, Nungumbaukum, was the property of Colonel Morison, C.B., between 1816 and 1837. W. Morison entered the Madras Artillery in 1799, and became Lt.-Col. in 1827. In 1822 'Lt.-Col. W. Morison' is shown as Commissary-General.

*Moubray's Gardens*, Adyar. This fine house and noble park, now the premises of the Adyar Club, were established by Mr. George Moubray, who arrived in Madras in 1771 as Government Accountant, and became the first Accountant-General. In 1791 he was a Member of the Board of Revenue. He acquired 105 acres of land at 'St. Thomé' at a rental of Pags, 80, and built thereon a house which was known as 'Moubray's Cupola.' The grant, No. 100 dated 22nd June, 1790, was probably a confirmatory document, as Moubray retired to England in 1792. In the map of 1822 the property is marked 'Mr. J. De Monte or Moubray's Gardens.' John De Monte was a partner in the firm of Lys, Satur & De Monte.

*Moubray's Road*, Luz. The long road leading from Royapetta to Moubray's Gardens was a cart-track in 1798. By 1816 it was a well-kept thoroughfare, availed for the greater part of its length. It is now one of the most beautiful highways of Madras.

*Munro Bridge*, Chetput, was named after Sir Thomas Munro, during whose governorship it was built.

*Murray's Gate Road*, Luz, leading from Moubray's Road to Dunmore House, is named after the Hon. Leveson Granville Keith Murray, son of the 4th Earl

of Dunmore, who owned the house between 1822 and 1831. Mr. Murray entered the civil service in 1793, and in 1822 was Collector of Madras and Member of the Road Committee. He retired in 1831.

*Napier's Gardens*, Chetput. The site was agricultural land in 1816, but in the map of 1822 the property is enclosed and designated 'Mr. W. Lane,' and in that of 1837 it is marked 'Col. J. Napier.' Johnston Napier entered the Madras Army in 1800, became Lt.-Col. in 1824, and Bt.-Col. ten years later.

*Naval Hospital Road*, Vepery, skirted the east side of the Naval Hospital. The buildings were afterwards converted into the Gun Carriage Factory. The site is marked 'Naval Hospital' on the map of 1816. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the compound was private property, and contained the residence of Dr. Colley Lucas.

*Nungumbaukum High Road* was non-existent in 1798, the whole of the land around the village of Nungumbaukum being then under cultivation. There was a track from the site of the future Munro Bridge to the village, and a section of this path was utilized for the highway when it was laid out at some time before 1816.

*Observatory*, Nungumbaukum. This property was acquired by Government in 1791 from Mr. Edward Garrow. The house was enlarged to form a residence for the Astronomer, and a new building to serve as the Observatory was erected in the compound by Mr. Michael Topping. Both structures are depicted in the maps of 1798 and 1816, and in the latter the property is marked 'Observatory.' In the map of 1822, however, it is lettered 'Mr. Gwatkin,'<sup>1</sup> while the adjacent compound of the 'Albany'<sup>2</sup> is shown as 'Observatory.' It is surmised that the legends were erroneously transposed.

*Old College*, Nungumbaukum. As late as 1816 this compound formed part of Doveton House enclosure, then belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Benjamin Roebuck. The property was divided and the Old College house built before 1822, when it is marked 'Mr. S. Moorat.' Samuel Mookartish Moorat died in 1816, and in 1827 his son Edward Samuel Moorat sold the house and ground to Government, who transferred to it their College for junior civil servants. The building contained a spacious and lofty hall, which was long used for dramatic and other entertainments. The house is now occupied as the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

*Old Lunatic Asylum*, Pursewaukum, formerly stood at the junction of Pursewaukum High Road with Brick Kiln Road. It was built in 1793 by Dr Valentine Conolly. It is marked 'Lunatic Hospital' in the map of 1816, and 'Lunatic Asylum' in that of 1837. The edifice was demolished when the Asylum was transferred to larger premises in Kilpauk.

*Olliver's Road*, Luz, existed as a track in 1816, and was developed into a highway before 1822. It was probably named after Mr. J. Olliver, who in 1837 owned a house lying between the road and the Luz Church.<sup>3</sup> Serle's Gardens, Adyar, was also his property at that time.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Gwatkin was then a Member of the Board of Trade.

<sup>2</sup> The Albany belonged in 1816 to Colonel Orr, but the house was built later. Alexander Orr entered the Service in 1780, was A.Q.M.G. in 1803, and retired in 1809.

<sup>3</sup> It may be noted that William Oliver, a civil servant of 1800, received a grant of ground in San Thomé in 1803 (No. 925 of 2nd Sept.). He was a Judge of the Sudder Court from 1826, and became a Member of Council in 1831.

*Orme's Road*, Kilpauk. The western portion only of this road existed in 1798, but the remainder was laid out before 1816. It probably takes its name from Mr. Robert Orme,<sup>1</sup> who in 1803 was Company's Solicitor and Clerk to Sir Benjamin Sullivan. In 1811 he was also Clerk of the Crown. He owned property in Pursawaukuf (Grants Nos. 874, 876, and 879).

*Ollershaw*, Egmore. A residence on or near this site is shown in the map of 1733 as belonging to 'Mr. Torriano.' In 1822 the property was owned by 'Mrs. Gen. Hall.' General Hamilton Hall has been already mentioned in connection with Hall's Road, Egmore.

*Pantheon*, Egmore. This estate, which originally comprised 43 acres, and extended from Casamajor's Road to the present Police Commissioner's Road, was granted in 1778 to Mr. Hall Plumer, civil servant and contractor (Grant No. 34 of 21st Aug.). He laid it out, and built a mansion. In 1789 or earlier the building was in use as 'Public Rooms' or 'Assembly Rooms,' and was subsequently designated the 'Pantheon.' In 1793 the property was acquired from Mr. Plumer by a committee of gentlemen formed to regulate the amusements of the settlement. The dramatic entertainments, balls, and dinner-parties which took place there were controlled by a Master of Ceremonies. In 1821, when a part of the extensive compound had been disposed of, the central portion, including the house, was sold to Mr. E. S. Moorat, and nine years later it was disposed of by him to Government. In the map of 1837 it is described as 'Pantheon or Collector's Cutcherry.' The house forms the nucleus of the present Central Museum. The *Pantheon Road* skirts the property.

*Pater's Gardens*, Triplicane, and *Pater's Road* leading thereto from the Mount Road, are shown on the survey of 1798. In the maps of 1816 and 1822 the property is marked 'Gen. J. Patter.' John Pater of the Madras Cavalry was Captain in 1784, became Major-General in 1805, and died at Madras a Lieutenant-General in 1817. The curious zenana-like court which now surrounds the house was non-existent during the General's lifetime.

*Patullo's Road*, Poodoopauk, connecting the Mount Road with White's Road, is shown on the map of 1798. It takes its name from Captain Patullo, who in 1822 owned the adjacent house called 'Hicks's Bungalow,' which now forms part of the Madras Club premises. Archibald Erskine Patullo entered the Madras Cavalry in 1802, became Captain in 1818, and died in 1824 when commanding the Body Guard.<sup>2</sup>

*Popham's Broadway*, Georgetown, was laid out about 1782 by Stephen Popham, Company's Solicitor, on marshy ground lying between Muthialpetta and Peddanaikpetta, which was granted him by Government for reclamation.

*Presidency Magistrate's Courthouse*, Egmore. This property is depicted on the survey of 1798 at what was then the termination of Pantheon Road. In the map of 1816 it is marked 'Mr. J. De Fries,' and in that of 1837, 'Old Police or Mr. Liddle.'

*Pugh's Gardens*, Adyar. The house, which was built after 1816, was in 1822 the property of Mr. James Minchin. In the map of 1837 it is marked 'Mr. Pugh.' This was probably Mr. Joseph Pugh, owner of Bishops Gardens, Adyar, who in 1816 was head of the firm of Pugh & Breithaupt. In 1837

<sup>1</sup> Robert Orme married Miss Margaret Sowle in 1804.

<sup>2</sup> Archibald Patullo married Isabella, daughter of James Brodie, in 1820.

'Messrs. Pugh & Co.' had their offices at Parry's Corner. *Pugh's Road* led from Chamier's Road to the river, and gave access to Pugh's Gardens.

*Pugh's Gardens*, Teynampett. The house, which has long been occupied by Bishops of Madras, was erected after 1816. In 1822 it was the property of Messrs. Lys, Satur & De Monte. Nothing has been traced which would connect it with Mr. Pugh, but in the map of 1837 it is marked 'Mr. Poe or Col. Waugh.' Mr. Poe owned Sudder Gardens in 1822.

*Pycroft's Gardens*, Nungumbaukum. This property is identified as part of the area originally granted in 1778 to Dr. Anderson, and there is little doubt that the Physician-General built the house, and occupied it till his death in 1809. The demesne was then acquired by Mr. George Garrow, the Accountant-General, a civil servant of 1794. Garrow placed it at the disposal of Government for the use of the College of Fort St. George. On the transfer of that establishment in 1827 to the 'Old College' building, Anderson's house again became a private residence, and after occupation by Dr. Annesley of the Medical Board, passed to Sir Thomas Pycroft. The latter, who entered the civil service in 1829, was stationed at the Presidency from 1845, and became a Member of Council in 1862. He gave his name to *Pycroft's Road*, Triplicane.

*Quibble Island*, Adyar. This extensive area to the south of San Thomé was originally an island, formed by two branches of the Adyar River. The northern branch is now cut off from the main stream, but part of it exists as a backwater. Two properties are shown on it in the survey of 1798. In the map of 1816 it is marked 'Quibble Island,' but the whole area is left blank. The designation, whose source is unknown, is found in grants of 1808 and 1809 (Nos. 1255, 1277, and 1278).

*Royal Hotel*, Poodoopauk. This property is shown in the survey of 1798. In the map of 1816 it is marked 'Col. Caldwell,' and in that of 1822 'Ravanapah Chetty.' General James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B., entered the Madras Engineers in 1789, served through the Mysore campaigns, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1811, and General in 1854.<sup>1</sup> He planned St. George's Cathedral, his design being executed by Major de Havilland.

*Rundall's Road*, Vepery, was formed between 1798 and 1816. Its designation is perhaps due to Colonel Charles Rundall, who entered the army in 1800, became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1830, and died at Madras in the following year.<sup>2</sup> He occupied the post of Military Auditor-General in 1822.

*Serie's Gardens*, Adyar. This house, which was built after 1816, was in 1822 the property of Mr. Edward Greenway. In the map of 1837 it is marked 'J. Olliver, Esq., or N. B. Ackusworth, Esq.' Its present designation is probably due to William Ambrose Serie, who was Registrar of the Supreme Court about 1845.

*Sherman's Road*, Vepery, is believed to derive its name from John Standiver Sherman, who acquired ground in Vepery in 1809 (Grant No. 1308). In 1795 he owned a tavern in Stringer Street, Blacktown. In the almanac of 1803 he appears as 'Inhabitant of Viperly,' and in that of 1837 as following no occupation. He owned property in Nungumbaukum in 1822, and probably gave his name to *Sherman's Gardens* in that neighbourhood.

*Sladen's Gardens*, Kilpauk. A small house occupied the site in 1798. In the map of 1822 the property is marked 'Captain McNicole,' and in that of 1837

<sup>1</sup> James L. Caldwell married Mrs. Jeanne Baptiste Johnston in 1794.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Rundall married Miss Henrietta Bell in 1809.

'Dr. Sladen.' Ramsay Sladen, who entered the medical service in 1819, eventually became Surgeon-General.

*Spring Gardens*, Nungumbaukum, appears to have been built after 1816. The property is marked 'Mr. Sherman' in the map of 1822, and 'Rev. Mr. Spring' in that of 1837. The Rev. F. Spring was then one of the chaplains serving at the Presidency.

*Sterling's Road*, Nungumbaukum, shown as a cart-track in 1816, takes its name from the former owner of an adjacent property, which is marked 'Mr. L. K. Sterling' in the map of 1822, and is now called Nabob's Gardens. Luke Hauteville Sterling, a subaltern of H.M.'s 74th Regiment, came to Madras in 1791, exchanged sword for quill, and became in 1799 Sealer of the Recorder's Court. In 1803 he was Sealer of the Supreme Court and Clerk to Sir Thomas Strange. He acquired ground in Nungumbaukum and Chetput (Grant No. 1257 of 6th July, 1808), and also owned property in Peter's Road, Royapetta. In 1822 he was one of the Sessions Justices.<sup>1</sup>

*Stowe Hall*, Vepery. This property, which is shown on the survey of 1798, is marked 'Mr. Dent' in the map of 1816, and 'Mr. C. Dent' in that of 1822. From an advertisement of 1793 in the *Madras Courier* it is judged that the house originally belonged to Mr. Cotton Bowerbank Dent, a civil servant of 1763.

*Stringer's Street*, Georgetown, is named after Mr. James Stringer, who was appointed Master Bricklayer in 1763. He owned a house in Stringer's Street, Blacktown, one of the thoroughfares laid out by Popham. In 1782 he complained of damage done by the King's troops to his house in Vepery. Stringer died in 1787 after twenty-four years' service. His tombstone describes him as 'Superintendent of Public Buildings, H.E.I.C.S.' In 1809 four grants of land in Vepery were made to James Stringer, jun., who died in 1822. It is uncertain whether father or son gave his name to *Stringer's Street*, Vepery.

*Sudder Gardens*, Luz, was private property in 1798, but no house was built until after 1816. In the map of 1822 it is marked 'Mr. Poe,' and in that of 1837 'Sadr Udalt Court.'

*Sullivan's Gardens*, Luz. A substantial house and ornamental grounds are shown in the survey of 1798. The property is believed to derive its name from Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Advocate-General, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court, who is known to have resided at the Luz in the eighteenth century. In the map of 1822 the demesne is marked 'Sydahmud Bauhder,' and in that of 1837 'Sullivan's Gardens or Mr. De Silva.'

*Sydenham's Garden*, Vepery, outside the north-west angle of the present People's Park, is so marked on the map of 1816. It takes its name from William Sydenham, who was for many years Town Major of Madras. He entered the army in 1768, and died a Major-General and Commandant of Artillery in 1801. *Sydenham Road* leads to the garden from Poonamallee Road.

*Taylor's Road*, Kilpauk, was laid out between 1798 and 1816. It probably takes its name from Mr. James Taylor, jun., who received a grant of 11 acres in Chetput in 1800 (No. 331 of 18th April). James Taylor entered the civil service in 1795, was Superintendent of the Investment in 1802, and became a Member of Council in 1828. He retired in 1833.

*Thousand Lights*, Poodoopauk. The compound, containing two buildings,

<sup>1</sup> Luke Sterling married Miss Mary Floyer in 1807.

is first shown in the map of 1816, and is lettered 'Nabob'; but the singular windowless edifice, built with insets, which adapts itself to the extreme angle between the Mount Road and Peter's Road, was not erected till later. In the map of 1837 the property, containing a Moslem graveyard, is marked 'Thousand Lights.'

*Tulloch's Garden*, Nungumbaukum, appears to have formed part of the area originally granted to Dr. Anderson in 1778. The house is depicted on the map of 1816. In 1822 the property is marked 'Mr. Haliburton,' and in 1837 'Col. Tulloch.' Alexander Tulloch entered the army in 1803, was Captain and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General in 1822, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1836.

*Umda Bagh*, Poodoopauk. This imposing mansion, standing on the river-bank, is depicted in the survey of 1798. Under grants of 1807 and 1810 (Nos. 1228 and 1320) it became the property of 'Colah Singanah Chitty,' whose name is attached to it in the maps of 1816 and 1822. In that of 1837 it is lettered 'Mr. E. S. Moorat.' During the latter part of the nineteenth century it was occupied by the Begum of the last titular Nawab of the Carnatic.

*Umpherston Street*, Georgetown, is one of the thoroughfares laid out by Stephen Popham about 1782. It probably takes its name from Thomas Umpherston, a coach-builder, who is mentioned in 1792 as a resident of Black Town. In the map of 1837 the street name has degenerated to 'Huntperson's.'

*Victoria Hotel*,<sup>1</sup> Egmore. This property, which is shown on the survey of 1798, was long the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, who gave his official designation to the adjacent road. In 1822 the estate belonged to Mr. L. De Fries, and in the map of 1837 it is marked 'Mr. Angelo or Com-in-Chief.'

*Westcott's Road*, Poodoopauk, derives its name from Mr. George Westcott, who entered the civil service in 1764. He was son of Foss Westcott, one of the commissioners appointed to receive Madras from the French in 1749. Between 1799 and 1803 George Westcott was senior member of the Board of Trade. In 1795 and 1797 he acquired about six acres of land in Poodoopauk (Grants Nos. 165, 225, and 226), and the map of 1816 attaches his name to a house on the site of Kobe Lodge in Westcott's Road. He died at Madras in 1809.

*Whannell's Road*, Vepery, was constructed between 1798 and 1816, and was named after Major Peter Whannell, who owned a house which formerly stood at the angle between this road and Poonamallee Road. The edifice is marked 'Col. Wannel' in the map of 1837. Peter Whannell, who was Military Auditor-General in 1822, became Major in 1832, and died at Madras in 1854, aged seventy-six.

*White's Road*, Poodoopauk, dates from the eighteenth century. It derives its present name from Mr. J. D. White, who obtained a grant of ground in Poodoopauk in 1809 (No. 1281), and built the house which forms the nucleus of the Madras Club. The map of 1822 marks the property 'Mr. J. White.'<sup>2</sup> White's Road skirts the south side of the club premises.

<sup>1</sup> Madras hotel proprietors who move to other houses frequently carry the old place-names with them. The present Victoria Hotel was formerly the Royal Hotel, and the existing Royal was originally the Branch Elphinstone.

<sup>2</sup> Grants of 1809 (Nos. 1271 and 1274) allude to 'Doctor White's Garden' in Poodoopauk.



*Wood's Road*, Poodoopauk, takes its name from Mr. Edward Wood, who entered the civil service in 1800. In 1811 he was Registrar of the Sudder Court, and in 1822, when Chief Secretary to Government, owned the house which is now the Castle Hotel. Wood's Road, connecting the Mount Road with Pater's Road, skirts the compound. \*

*Yeldham's Road*, Teynampett, was laid out before 1816. It is named after Mr. Richard Yeldham, a free merchant, who in 1801 was the last of a long line of Mayors of Madras. In 1803 he was a Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts and 'Muster Master of the King's Troops,' and in 1811 was Treasurer of the Government Bank. He acquired one and a half acres of ground in Teynampett in 1796 (Grant No. 206), and built the residence now called Luz House. The map of 1837 marks the property 'Yeldham's Garden or Mr. De Fries.' Yeldham died at Madras in 1820 aged sixty-eight.

## NOTES AND ERRATA

### VOL. I.

Bibliography, pp. x-xvi. Add the following :—

*Muir, Innes.* Narrative of the Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast against . . . Hyder Ally Cawn, 1780-84. 1789.

*Trial of Atadanum Paupiah, Brahmin, Dubash to John Hollond, Esq. . . . at the Quarter Sessions held at Fort St. George . . . July, 1792.*  
Reprint, Madras, 1825.

Introduction, pp. 1-8. Besides the acknowledgments made in the Introduction, the further thanks of the writer are due to Mr. William Foster, C.I.E., for reading the proof-sheets of this work, and communicating many useful hints in connexion with them. Acknowledgment is also made of fresh help rendered by Miss E. Sainsbury in tracing facts in the Court Books and other records. Indebtedness is, moreover, acknowledged to Mr. S. Charles Hill for information given on a variety of topics; to Miss Winifred Love for assistance in the compilation of the Index; and to Mrs. Frank Penny for permission to employ her valuable annotated transcript of Vestry records entitled *Marriages at Fort St. George*, of which extensive use has been made.

Page 7. For Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya read the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, and for Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson read the late Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson.

Pages 77, 78. The name 'Jaga' in O.C., Nos. 2005, 2006, 27th Oct., 1646, should perhaps read Taga (for Tiyāga).

Page 89, line 32. Mackenzie writes of C. V. Boria in 1817: 'The connexion then [1796] formed with one person, a native and a Bramin, was the first step of my introduction into the portal of Indian knowledge: devoid of any knowledge of the languages myself, I owe to the happy genius of this individual the encouragement and the means of obtaining what I so long sought.' And in a note he describes him as: 'The lamented C. V. Boria, a Bramin, then almost a youth, of the quickest genius and disposition, possessing that conciliatory turn of mind that soon reconciled all sects and all tribes to the course of enquiry followed with these surveys.' (Introduction to Wilson's *Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection*.)

Page 90, note 8. The primary meaning of *mounza* is village. (Cf. vol. ii, p. 290, n. 5.)

Page 185, line 8. *For* Employing Mr. Winter *read* [? not] Employing Mr. Winter.

Page 187, line 11. } *For* 1787 *read* 1789.  
Page 188, line 18. }

Page 212, line 13. } Unless there were two Nawabs named Sayyid Mir Ja'far,  
Page 212, note 2. } the death mentioned in *O.C.*, No. 2983, 20th July, 1663, must be that of Mir Jumlah or his successor. Sayyid Mir Ja'far was alive thirteen years later (*O.C.*, No. 4215, 23rd July, 1676, quoted on p. 356).

Page 216, note 2. *For* The Free Guard was the portion of the garrison off duty *read* The Free Guard was the portion of the garrison next for duty.

Page 222, note 4. *For* William Whitefield *read* Thomas Whitefield.

Page 325, note 2. *For* Neknām Khān *read* Mūsā Khān. It is true that Langhorn states in a letter to de la Haye of March, 1673 (quoted on p. 351), that the cowle for Triplicane was renewed by 'le vieux Nabob'—*i.e.*, Neknām Khān—but Triplicane is not mentioned in Neknām's cowle of 1672. The village was, however, specifically granted by Mūsā Khān in July, 1672.

Page 444, line 18. *For* Mr. Proby *read* Mrs. Proby. She was probably the widow of Charles Proby.

Page 481, line 3. 'Tea Caitae,' perhaps for Catty, from Malayo-Javanese *kātē* or *kātē*, a measure of weight. (1½ pounds). whence Caddy, a box for holding tea.

Page 481, line 4. 'Pecull,' picul, a measure of weight, equivalent to 100 catties (133½ pounds).

Page 506, line 3. *For* Fort St. George Consultation *read* The Company to Fort St. George.

Page 535, line 9. 'Sevagees forces' in 1688—*i.e.*, the Marāthas. Sivāji himself died in 1680.

Page 553, line 23. *For* Edward Mountague *read* Edmund Mountague.

## VOL. II.

Page 21, note 1. *For* Vasalāvada *read* Vasalavāda.

Page 110, note 2. *For* 1712 *read* 1711.

Page 180, line 20. *For* Beetle and Toddy Farm *read* Beetle and Tobacco Farm.

Page 181, note 1. *For* 1688 *read* 1684. Richard Farmer was transferred from Bengal to Madras about 1686.

Page 194, line 29. } The identity of Sunku Rāma and Sunku Venkaṭāchalam  
Page 258, line 19. } is determined by *P.C.*, vol. lv., 4th May, 1725, where Māhādeva complains of 'Suncavencatachelum,' while the Government describe the person complained of as 'Suncaramah.' The identity is confirmed by comparison

of P.C., vol. xlviij, 14th Jan., 1714, with P.C., vol. lxiv., 12th Aug., 1734. In the first of these proceedings 'Sunca Ramah' is permitted to acquire a house in White Town under certain conditions of redemption. In the second those conditions are enforced against 'Sunca Vencatachulum.'

- Page 281, line 9. 'Sahib Jadda' for *ṣāhib-zāda*, young gentleman. In a little book entitled *The Trial of Avadanum Paupiah, Bramin, Dubash to John Holland, Esq. . . . at the Quarter Sessions held at Fort St. George . . . July, 1792*, which was brought to the writer's notice by Mr. H. R. Farmer, late I.C.S., the following words occur on p. 32: 'Ram Row carried me to Saib Zaddah (or Nabob's eldest son), and thence to Mr. Haliburton's Garden.'
- Page 294, note 2. The house in Charles Street probably belonged to James Barton, a seafaring man, whose name appears in the *List of Inhabitants of 1740*. Augustus Burton owned a house in St. Thomas Street.
- Page 303, line 20. Antonia de Carvalho da Silva is described in 1719 as the granddaughter of John Pereira. (Cf. p. 168.)
- Page 324, note 2. 'Herba' was tussore silk, as is pointed out by Sir Richard Temple in the *Digries of Streysham Master*.
- Page 428, note 3. Of Clive's officers at Arcot, Bulkley, Revel, Glass, and Morrice belonged to the army, while Pybus, Trenwith, Dawson, and Turner were volunteers from the civil service. Philip Bulkley was killed at Conjeveram in 1751. Robert Revel, previously a sergeant, was commissioned for Clive's expedition.<sup>1</sup> Philip Glass and Sampson Morrice came out as Assistants to Benjamin Robins, and were subsequently commissioned. It has been ascertained by Mr. S. Charles Hill that the Christian names of Dawson and Turner were probably George and Charles respectively. George Dawson joined as Writer as late as July, 1751; Charles Turner dated from 1747. Richard Turner of the civil service could not have taken part in the expedition, as he died before August, 1751.
- Page 465, line 24. The statement that the Portuguese and Armenian cemeteries were not restored until 1772 contains an inaccuracy, for the Armenian ground was delivered to the community in 1764. (Cf. p. 576.)
- Page 515, note 1. Muḥammad Yūsuf Khān is said to have been a Hindu of the Vellala caste. Adopting a Moslem appellation, he was commonly known as the Nellore Subahdar, on account of his early service in the district of that name.
- Page 570, note 1. Samuel De Castro and John Smith, freemen, appear to have arrived in 1749 and 1750 respectively, and not as stated in the footnote. Moses De Castro followed in 1766, and Daniel De Castro is mentioned in 1768. In 1760 there were four persons named John Smith at Madras, three of whom were civil servants—viz., John Smith, Councillor, whose service dated from 1740; John Smith, Senior Merchant, of 1752; and John Lewin Smith, of 1752. John Smith, freeman, officiated as Organist. For the date of Samuel Troutback's shipwreck *vide* p. 578 (Notes and Errata, vol. iii., p. 60, n. 4).
- Page 611, lines 31, 32. For *Dēwānkhāna* read *Diwānkhāna*.

<sup>1</sup> *F. St. D. Cons.*, 9th Sept., 1751.

## VOL. III.

- Page 10, lines 15 and 17. John Smeaton, James Brindley, and Robert Mylne, mentioned by Haswings, were the leading engineers of the day. Smeaton was then connected with Ramsgate Harbour, and Mylne had just completed Blackfriars Bridge.
- Page 12, lines 9 and 10. The Hon. George Monson, of the Bengal Council, was the Colonel Monson who served with Draper's Regiment at the sieges of Madras and Pondicherry, and in the Manila expedition. He was third son of the first Lord Monson.
- Page 14, line 37. Apropos to the 'Regulations concerning the Hire of Servants' made in 1770; the observations of Innes Munro, written ten years later, may be quoted: 'The numerous band of servants, that a gentleman is obliged to keep in this country occasions an immense expense in the support of a family. . . . No person considers himself as comfortably accommodated without maintaining a Dubash at four pagodas per month, a Butler at three, a Peon at two, a Cook at three, a Compradore at two, and kitchen boy at one pagoda; and as in India no man will put his hand to any business but his own, an Hairdresser and a Barber at half a pagoda each, with a Tailor occasionally at three pagodas must be had; to which add nine Palanquin boys at one and an half pagodas each, and an Horsekeeper and Grasscutter at two pagodas, and the amount of servants alone will be thirty-six pagodas, or 14l. 8s. sterling per month, without including the expenses of a horse or zenana.'
- Page 58, line 22. The Hon. Edward Monckton (1744-1832) was fifth son of the first Viscount Galway.
- Page 60, note 4. Samuel Troutback is shown in the *List of Inhabitants* for 1773 as having 'Arrived 14 Nov. 1719; Shipwrecked near Sadras, and remains in India.' The *King George* was at Madras on the 13th November, 1721, and was lost near Sadras on the following day (*cf.* vol. ii., p. 206). Consequently the year quoted in the *List of Inhabitants* must be erroneous.
- Page 69, line 36. The 'Phirmaund from the Emperor Shaw Allum' was the grant of 1765. The Emperor Shāh 'Ālam must not be confused with Prince Shāh 'Ālam, who ascended the throne in 1707 as Bahādur Shāh.
- Page 135, line 4. For *Captain J. Manoury* read *Captain I. Manoury*.
- Page 135, line 32. For *Braithwaite* read *Brathwaite*.
- Page 135, note 1. The 'Annacutta' mentioned in the text lay parallel to, and athwart, the river channels. Its purpose was to separate the Cauvery from the Coleroon at a point where there was risk of their coalescing.
- Page 137, line 16. William Harcourt Torriano was seventeen years of age when he entered the civil service in 1766. He could not therefore have been a son of George Torriano, who died in 1741 (*cf.* p. 61).
- Page 137, line 34. The Hon. Basil Cochrane was a younger son of the eighth Earl of Dundonald.
- Page 234, line 12. A. F. Frank is probably identical with the Frederick Frank mentioned on p. 138 and p. 450, *n.* 1, as having come out in 1761. In the *List of Inhabitants* of 1786, however, Anthony Frederick Frank is shown as having arrived from Colombo in 1765.

- Page 320, line 16. Charles Floyer, who was ordered to England after the revolution of 1776, was ultimately restored to the service. Miss Sainsbury has ascertained that he returned to Madras in 1786, sat in Council, and a few months later became Chief at Masulipatam. From this position he was dismissed, and he finally left India in 1789. •
- Page 323, note 2. In regard to houses on Choultry Plain, Innes Munro writes as follows in 1780: 'Every gentleman of note has a house upon *Choultry Plain* which from being formerly a sandy desert, is now become a most beautiful retreat. I suppose there are not less than five or six hundred garden houses scattered upon these grounds, all within a circle of six or seven miles, and none above three miles from the garrison: nor is it easy to determine which of them is the handsomest. The houses are most of them two stories high, and appear as if supported upon elegant pillars of various orders. The apartments are generally up stairs, and on one floor; those below being used as cellars, kitchens, etc. Piazzas are constructed all round the house, both above and below, which keep it extremely cool and pleasant the whole day long.'
- Page 348, line 15. For Walter read William.
- Page 348, line 24. George Forster published in 1798 an account of his travels, entitled *Journey from Bengal to England through Northern India, Kashmire, Afghanistan, Persia, and Russia in 1783-84*.
- Page 444, note 2. For John Dieurstedt read Eric Dieurstedt.
- Page 448, note 2. Cameron Street may derive its name from David Cameron, who kept a Black Town tavern in 1786.
- Page 448, note 7. Thomas and James Umpherston were brothers, who came to Madras in 1782 and 1787 respectively. They kept a shop in the Fort until they lost their permit through breach of Government orders. In 1795 they were trading to Ceylon.
- Page 470, line 5. In regard to General Mathews's fate, Innes Munro, writing in 1784, says: 'General Mathews, with all the captains of the hundredth regiment, and other officers of distinction, had been forced to swallow poison; of which they all expired, at Seringapatam, in a manner too horrid for relation.'
- Page 473, line 12. Nathaniel Edward Kindersley published, in 1774, *Specimens of Hindoo Literature, consisting of Translations from the Tamoul Language, with Notes*.
- Page 481, line 29. For John read Eric.
- Page 492, note 3. 'James Stewart,' whose name is so spelt in Burke's *Peerage*, was Major-General James Stuart. He commanded the Bombay force at Seringapatam in 1799, and became Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in 1801 (*cf.* p. 76, n. 2).
- Page 507, line 31. George Taswell resigned the office of Master Attendant in 1781 (*cf.* p. 269). Miss Sainsbury has ascertained from the Court Books that his reappointment was sanctioned by the Directors in 1796, and that he entered on his duties in 1797 after an interval of sixteen years. He retained the appointment until 1810.

Page 539, note 3. George Arbuthnot and John De Monte both appear to have joined the firm of Francis Lautour & Co. The statement that Lys. Satur & De Monte became Arbuthnot & Co., is consequently not strictly correct. On Lautour's retirement, his house was renamed Arbuthnot, De Monte & Co. (*cf.* p. 509, *n.* 1).

Page 561, note 3. Charles Binny (or Binney), who arrived in 1769 without licence, is probably identical with the Charles Binny who came out in 1778 as Rumbold's Private Secretary (*cf.* p. 142).





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