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A GUIDE TO MADRAS.

CHAPTER I.

A PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION.

MADRAS is situated on a tract of land granted to the East India Company, by one of the Rajahs of Chendragiri in 1639. It is one of the earliest of the British settlements in India, and by virtue of that fact the Presidency of which it is now the Capital is the senior Presidency of the three into which British India was originally divided, and its ruler ranks next to the Viceroy in the Indian table of precedence. The town is a large straggling congeries of suburbs and villages; 27 square miles in area with a sea face extending about 9 miles along the shore from Cassimode on the north to the Adyar in the south, with an average depth inland of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Madras of to-day practically owes its existence to the British, though in its present area are included such very old settlements as Mylapore, the history of which goes far back into the mists of antiquity, as it was, as we all know, a well-known and flourishing town at the time of the visit of St. Thomas the Apostle to South India. The derivation of the name "Madras" is quite uncertain, and it would serve little useful purpose were we in a work of this sort to examine the various derivations put forth. A plausible one from the point of sound, but one only to be rejected when examined in the light of reason and common-sense, is the statement that Madras derives its name from *Madrisaa*, a Mahomedan college which is said to have existed here.

 செப்பலிபுலவர் பெயர்
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 செப்பலிபுலவர்களுக்கே எடுத்த
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 கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 1835
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 செப்பலிபுல முடிந்த நாள் 1836
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 சரிபார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி
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 மு.பா.சு. உதயசுந்தரன்
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 கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்
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The town, among the natives, however, bears a name which is still almost universally used and which is easily traceable. Sree Rungah Royal, the Rajah of Chendragiri, who granted Mr. Francis Day the site of the new factory was anxious to have it called after him "Sreerungarayatnam" but his Naik, the Governor of the District in which Arneghaon was situated, of which factory Day was the Chief, intimated that the new town should be called "Chennapatnam" after the Naik's father. Among natives, Madras, especially Black Town, still retains the name. In this connection, an amusing little story may not be out of place. Chennapatnam, is frequently among those who use the name, appropriately enough abbreviated into *putnam*, or "the town," as being practically the "town" as opposed to the suburbs of Madras. A number of Madrassis, artisans, cigar rollers and others, were employed at the last Indian and Colonial Exhibition at Earls Court, and one of them being recognised by an official on leave at home was addressed in Tamil. The man's delight was unbounded as he replied, "Ah, Sir, you also come from *he town*."

To revert however to the description of Madras: The grant to Mr. Day apparently included a strip of the foreshore, between St. Thomé and Cassimode extending inland for about a mile. In the centre of this strip he built the fortress which he called Fort St. George. The fort of those days was very different from Fort St. George of to-day. It was situated about the north-east corner of the present fort, was an oblong about 400 yards in length from north to south and 100 yards in depth from east to west and at the four corners of the walls were bastions mounted with guns. There were about 50 houses in the fort, but no public structures except the Governor's house in the centre and a small Chapel where the Portuguese celebrated Mass. None but Europeans were allowed to live in the fort, and under its walls, and the settlement became known as White Town, while a

large native settlement arose to the north of the fort connected by trade and as servants with the Company; this was called Black Town, a name that survives to-day in that populous square mile of Madras which is still the centre of its commerce. During the eighteenth century Madras grew into an important settlement, and was enlarged by the addition of out villages which still give their names to different quarters of the modern City, such as Nungumbaukum, Vepery, Egmore, Royapuram and other localities familiar to residents in Madras in the present day. It was then the most prosperous of and most successful of the Company's settlements in the eastern seas.

The history of Madras has been a stirring one, but it is not possible here to state, except very briefly, how it came about that a Company of peaceful traders and merchants, started on that career of Empire-building which is to-day and will remain for all time one of the wonders of the world.

It was, as Talboys Wheeler, the historian, has said, the natural outcome of a trading agency struggling for existence with its European rivals, especially France, among Orientals, perpetually at war with each other, and subject to periodical invasions by the Moghul conquerors of India and the predatory Mahrattas. What more natural than the adventurous European races should on the slightest hint of an invitation gird up their loins, and join the fray joyously. Once this was done the first steps towards the foundation of the Empire of India was taken and there was no turning back. The only question in these early days was which nation was to bear the palm—the French or the English.

The history of Madras is the history of the struggle between these two nations for Empire in the East. With the overthrow of the French power in Europe, the French dreams of Empire in the East vanished and the

British were left the masters of the situation. Besides the French there were the Mahomedans of the Carnatic and the Mahrattas concerned in this struggle; but for details of these conflicts we shall have to refer our readers to the recognised text-books on the subject. Talboys Wheeler's "Short History of India" is perhaps the most convenient and handy book available. But for those who have the time and the inclination to study the history of Madras in detail, there is no more truthful or interesting account than that contained in "Madras in the Olden Times" by the same author.

CHAPTER II.

MODERN MADRAS.

Madras to-day is the third town in British India and it is the principal seat of Government of the Presidency and the centre of trade and commerce. Its population according to the last Census is 509,397.

In the preceding chapter we have endeavoured to show that in the struggle for British dominion in India, Madras took more than its fair share of the fighting in the forefront of the battle. And now that the *pax Britannica* is established, we who live and work in and love old Madras for all it has been to us will not subscribe to a popular poet's description of it as:

"A withered beldame now,
Brooding on an ancient fan."

Comparisons are proverbially odious, and we have no intention in these pages of entering into an argument with those visitors to Madras who, inflated with the importance and manifold excellencies of their own "Little Peddlington," would decry every other place by comparison. Every place on earth has its own merits and defects and Madras is no exception to the rule. We know our own defects and don't want the blatant visitor

from Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere to throw them up in our teeth while carefully concealing the black spots in their own towns. Our excellencies—well, if they are not of the kind that get up and hit you in the face, as the saying is, are they the worse for that? Insidious charms are ever the most dangerous. All we ask in this book of the visitor is to take us as he finds us, and to endeavour through it to discover for himself what we have proved by long experience, *viz.*, that Madras is not so black as she is painted, nor are her inhabitants so benighted.

It is now a good deal more than a decade since the previous "Guide to Madras" was published and since then Madras has made enormous strides forwards in all directions; but more especially in the matter of public buildings. Time was when the visitor to Madras who arrived by sea was chilled by the forlorn, dreary aspect of the place; but now we have changed all that. If the First Line Beach to-day still contains some of the gloomy antiquated stucco buildings of dingy hue, it also contains buildings of real architectural merit such as the Post and Telegraph Office, and the massive pile of the Bank of Madras, and to the Southward the prospect is equally pleasing. The Law Courts, the splendid Light-house towering over it, is only the first of a noble series of structures that adorn the sea face. Inland too the changes in this direction are numerous—how numerous only those who have had to compile this book and bring it up to date know. Confining our attention only to the Black Town sea front, let us briefly enumerate the changes that have taken place within the period indicated.

The Harbour has been completed. To the ordinary observer, it appears a splendid structure, and a great advance on the days when Madras was an open roadstead and the landing and shipping of passengers and goods was always attended with a certain amount of risk. On the other hand, the mariner, the engineer and the merchant are far from satisfied, and to-day, nearly 30 years since the

Madras Harbour project was promulgated, schemes for improving the Harbour are just as plentiful and just as strenuously demanded. In this connection also we would call attention to the sea face adjoining the Harbour. Already three lines of Railways run direct into the Harbour precincts. The Junction is still in its infancy, but it is not difficult to foresee the time when that Beach Junction will be a scene of bustle and confusion—the orderly bustle and confusion of a large trade and a traffic well managed. And one of these Railways, it is well to remember, was hardly commenced when the decade we are examining commenced. Lord Connelley the then Governor of Madras had only just cut the first sod of the East Coast Railway which was to connect Madras with the Metropolis of India.

To-day the Railway has been completed and in use for some time and a Mail Service has been established which brings the two towns almost as close together in the matter of time as Bombay and Madras have been for some time now. It now takes a little more than two days for a letter to reach Calcutta; less than five years ago it took the best part of a week. And what is even more important is that one of the richest and finest tracts of the Presidency—the Northern Circars—hitherto almost inaccessible to the ordinary traveller, has now been brought within a few hours' journey of Madras. The East Coast Line was constructed by the Government of India at enormous cost, owing to such great rivers as the Krishna, Godavery and Mahanuddy having to be bridged. When completed and tested it was handed over, the Northern section from Waltair to Calcutta, to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway to work, while the Southern section from Waltair to Madras was entrusted to the Madras Railway and now forms what is called the North-East Line of that Railway, to distinguish it from the already existing North-West Line which joins the G. I. P. Railway at Raichur, and the South-West Line with its branches which connect Madras with Calicut, Bangalore and the Nilgiris.

With the opening of the Joint station on the Beach, the Madras Railway extended its local train service which hitherto terminated at Royapuram, to the Beach—a great convenience to dwellers at Perambore, Veysarapady, Washermanpettah and Royapuram having business in Town. The need for conveying the granite from Pallavaram for Harbour construction work forced the South Indian Railway many years ago to extend its line from the Egmore terminus to the Beach, and advantage was taken of this extension more than ten years ago to run local passenger trains from Pallavaram to the Beach; and this Railway has always been most forward to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Beach Junction. It has now built a large Goods-shed, at which goods can be received and sent to any part of the line.

As a matter of fact, in this very brief description of the Madras Harbour and Railway developments on the Beach, quite enough has been said to indicate the possibilities of improvement that lie in the future as Harbour construction and Railway development go hand in hand.

Let us turn now and examine a few more of the developments that Madras has made during the period under review. The step from Railways to Tramways is a short one and on the First Line Beach this is so very literally indeed. One has to step outside the Beach station enclosure or the Harbour entrance to find an Electric Tramcar that will take him well on his journey to Mylapore, Triplicane, Royapettah, Egmore and Fursewalkum. The Madras Electric Tramways are less than 10 years old, but in that time they have so established themselves as a convenience in Madras, that we now wonder how we ever did without them. The Power Station is situated at Egmore, near the Kirk and Egmore Railway Station, and from daybreak till about 9 p.m. on ordinary occasions a continuous service of cars ply on the main lines. The Company, when originally started, had a large number of its shares subscribed in Madras, but apparently it was

under-capitalised and before it was completed the property passed by mortgage to the Electric Construction Company in London, who supplied the machinery with the result that the property has now passed entirely out of the hands of the original shareholders and is now owned and worked by the Electric Construction Company. A proposal was once seriously entertained of Municipalising the Tramway by getting the Madras Municipality to purchase it. The proposal however was wisely vetoed by Government, on the ground that though for a wealthy Municipality with money to invest in schemes of this sort the proposal might be a good one, for a Municipality like that of Madras, with more public and sanitary works to achieve than it had money to deal with, the municipalising of the Tramway was a matter that could well wait. In the meantime the Tramway Service of Madras though susceptible of improvement in many directions, still fulfils a useful service and in this respect Madras, we think, holds the record of having established the first Electric Tramway system in India.

In dealing with facilities for locomotion, we must not forget that the last decade has seen the bicycle become a power in the land. For every one that was seen ten years ago, we now see a hundred. Everyone cycles, the wealthy for the exercise and enjoyment, others for the easy and speedy method of getting about that it affords. Fortunately, with few exceptions, the roads of Madras are admirably adapted for cycling. In this connection also it is not wise to overlook the *rickshaws* put on the streets by the Madras Rickshaw Company, which for short journeys or to supplement the advantages offered by tram and local train are excellent, and it is to be hoped that this addition to the conveyance traffic of Madras has come to stay.

It has often been wondered why the Tramway with the nucleus of a powerful electric installation does not undertake the Electric lighting of Madras. In this connection, however, it need only be pointed out that the

electric lighting of Madras, with a network of nearly a thousand miles of road straggling through it is a very serious matter and would require a much larger and stronger plant than suffices for the tramway alone. The Company, however, is able to assist very materially by lighting, on special occasions, the Banqueting Hall, the Victoria Hall and other places with electricity and at present an agreement exists whereby the Moore Market is lit by electricity from dusk till about 8 P.M.

In dealing with electrical conveniences, it would be impossible to overlook the Telephone Service, introduced into Madras and worked by the Oriental Telephone Co., Ltd. Every mercantile and trading establishment in Madras is now a subscriber to the system, to say nothing about a number of private houses, and the convenience is very great. The Government of Madras maintains a service of its own between all Government institutions; but recently, by an arrangement which has been made with the Telephone Company, it is possible to communicate with all Government offices, instead of only those which were directly connected with the public and subscribed to the general service.

It does not matter where one lives, the local Municipal authorities are not popular with the residents. The reasons are not far to seek; but an examination into them is beyond the scope of this work. The Municipality is about the best-abused Municipality in India; but considering the Municipal income of Madras and the enormous area that has to be conserved, the Municipality is no worse than any other Municipality, if it be no better. This may sound like damning with faint praise; but it is in justice as much as can be said for it. True, the lighting and other arrangements are primitive and behindhand; but in other respects, there is ample evidence that the Municipal Commissioners of Madras are willing to improve matters as much as possible. The Red Hills water-supply was an improvement dealt with in a former

edition; the supply is not a filtered one and a drawback is that it reaches Madras from the reservoir at the Red Hills, through some miles of open channel insufficiently protected and polluted; but, on the whole, it is a wholesome and good supply of water and, when properly boiled and filtered, is altogether above suspicion. At any rate, it is no worse than the well-supply, which used to obtain previous to the introduction of the Red Hills water. Within recent years it has been found possible to extend the mains and distribution pipes to all parts of Madras. For many reasons it is to be regretted that the system is not under control, except at the head-sluice; because an enormous waste of water takes place which ought to be prevented. If this were done it would cause less anxiety when we are informed almost annually that the supply in the Red Hills area is running short and that pumping has to be resorted to to keep a supply in the reservoir and channels. Fortunately, the rains have always intervened to prevent a water famine in Madras. But the waste of water in Madras is to be regretted all the same, from a hygienic point of view as affecting the health of the town. There are those who ascribe the great increase in fever which has taken place in recent years to the introduction of the water-supply and the consequent water-logging of the soil. The drainage of Madras too for the most part is primitive in the extreme, ordinary surface drains along the road sides sufficing for the great part of the town. In Black Town there is a sewer system which is fairly efficient, and recently Mylapore has been given a sewer system with a discharge into the sea near St. Thomé. The Cooum—the unsavoury Cooum—that is responsible for much of the abuse hurled at Madras, has been for many years the *cloaca maxima* of the town, the sewage of the localities abutting on it being drained into its channel. No wonder the old river with its barred mouth and no ebb and flow fairly “hums” at certain seasons of the year. But when the drainage scheme for Egmore and the adjoining suburbs is

completed and the Cooum relieved of its sewage; it is to be hoped that one of the many and elaborate Cooum Conservancy schemes will be carried out and the Cooum, instead of being a reproach and a by-word, will be an ornament to Madras. Who that has seen the river in flood after a heavy monsoon, babbling in its upper reaches like any Tennysonian brook, will doubt its possibilities in this direction.

The streets and roads in Madras wander in tortuous fashion through the length and breadth of the town; they have no raised footpaths on either side to carry the pedestrian traffic, and the blind, the maimed, the halt, and the infirm by choice travel in the centre of the road where they can be easiest run over by carriage, or run into by the cyclist. But in the suburbs—the European suburbs especially—the roads of Madras are admittedly one of her claims to beauty. They are for the most part shady avenues leading past dwellings set in park-like grounds, and there is nothing more enjoyable than when Madras is looking her greenest and best after a liberal monsoon to drive through the suburbs of the town and drink in the beauty of the place. And if before the rains these very localities present a parched and burnt-up appearance, the contrast when it burgeons into leaf and bloom is all the more enjoyable. Madras does not rejoice in the appellation of “The City of Palaces.” “The City of Magnificent Distances” is a far more appropriate name for it, and the wealth of elbow-room implied in the name makes life far more comfortable and private than is possible, except under very special circumstances, in her more ornate and populous sister Capitals of Calcutta and Bombay. For one thing, though Madras is a large congeries of native villages and towns existing from before the British Settlement, still the native huts and parcheries of the lower classes are not under the very noses and eyes of the Europeans of the better class who occupy the large “garden” houses, as they are called, in the suburbs. The natives of the higher class, it is true, have

in recent years emigrated from the quarters hitherto fashionable among them, such as Tondiarpet and Mylapore, and have bought and occupy houses in the very heart of what used to be regarded as the European quarters of the town; but his methods of life have also been changed and approximates now to the European standard, so that there is nothing objectionable in his presence in these localities.

A complaint very commonly made against Madras is that life in it is dull compared with that in Calcutta and Bombay. But those who make this complaint have not always enquired very closely into the matter. If by it they mean that Madras does not know how to amuse itself, they are very much mistaken. Herein lies the gist of the whole matter. Madras, in past years, by her comparative isolation, has been forced to find amusements for herself. And these she has organised on a scale that compares favourably with those of any town in India, if we except perhaps the various summer Capitals of the Provinces, where a large proportion of the summer population are for the nonce holiday-makers and pleasure-seekers, going as "gracefully idle" as the most effete Greeks and Romans in the days of their degeneration. For these pleasure and amusement for the time being are the chief end and object in life, and in the Hill Stations of India, such as Simla, Darjeeling and Ootacamund, not to omit Mussoorie, Nainital, Murree, and even our own Kodaikanal and Yercaud, they find the appliances and wherewithal to be amused ready to hand in a manner which must be more or less perfect when pleasure becomes a business. In season and out of season, for those who are "in the swim," to use a colloquial expression, there is always something doing. Those who are not in the swim are in pretty much the same position all over India, and they must, therefore, grin and bear it, unless of course they follow the example of their more fortunate brethren and seek to amuse themselves. One has only to run over casually in one's mind the various Clubs and Institutions that exist in Madras for

providing recreation and thus oiling the wheels of existence to realise that when all is said and done we are not so badly off after all. These will be dealt with in their proper place in the chapters that follow.

If the professional entertainer is not so common in our midst, and if we have not hitherto attracted theatrical companies and other entertainments of the class that find Calcutta and Bombay such a happy hunting ground, the reasons are not far to seek. One has already been hinted at. The hitherto comparative isolation of Madras has not been attractive to shows of more than average merit who do not care to leave the beaten track to cater for a European population that is much more limited than in the Capital cities of the North and West. The shows that do come here are not of a kind to attract any but the most hardened pleasure-seeker, who will go and see anything as long as it is something to do. The result is that good entertainers' theatrical companies for instance pay such comparatively rare visits to our town that when they do come like angel's visits their advent is apt to be overlooked. But perhaps, the more rapid means of communications now introduced will prove the opening of a new era. In truth we hope so. The Madras Dramatic Society has been the principal caterer for Madras in matters theatrical, and what it has done has been excellent. But for many for whom a well-staged, well-acted play, comedy or opera, is a joy unspeakable, the productions of the Society have been too limited and too intermittent to place their trust unreservedly in the Society.

We have said enough, we think, to prove that to the "Madrassi" life has many compensations, and a proof of it is that the "immigrant" comes in course of time to admit this, and from scoffer turns admirer.

CHAPTER III.

THE BUILDINGS OF MADRAS.

In dealing with the buildings and institutions of Madras it is difficult to determine the order in which to deal with them. They are sufficiently numerous, even if dealt with as briefly as possible, to swell this chapter to an unbecomingly long length. Further, the huge straggling nature of the town, makes any project of disposing of them by districts almost impossible, though probably from the sight-seer's point of view this method would perhaps prove the most convenient.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Those interested in the Fort cannot do better than study Mrs. Penny's book on the subject, and a recent one by Mr. D. E. W. Leighton entitled "Vicissitudes of Fort St. George."

The Fort, in its present form, was designed by a Mr. Robins, a Mathematical Professor at Woolwich, who afterwards assumed command of the troops in Madras. He died in this country and is supposed to be buried at Madras. The following description of the Fort is condensed from the second edition of Murray's Guide published in 1879, when the Fort was more complete than it is now. "The East face of the Fort is straight and is separated from the sea by the Beach road. The Western face landwards is in the recognised crescent form protected by cross fire from different bastions and surrounded by a deep fosse crossed by drawbridges. The fortifications on the land side consisted of three full and two demi-bastions which latter rested on the line wall, which latter ran *en crénaillère* along the Beach. The curtains were covered by cavaliers and lunettes. The curtain and ravelin of the North face were connected by a strong *caponniere* and the curtain was covered by a *tenaille*. The counterscarp

was faced by a revetment and defended by a palisaded covert way and a glacis which was mined." In these piping days of peace few ever think of the Fort and its capabilities of defence, and in recent years the description set out above has undergone a good deal of change. In the first place the outer battlements, which were in a ruinous condition, have been demolished, the moat or fosse except for a small stretch near the West entrance has been filled up. The Station Hospital, which used for many years to be accommodated in the General Hospital buildings, is now situated on land to the South of the Fort, reclaimed by the filling in of the moat and demolishing the outer defences. On the North under the curtain wall, just outside the North gate the Secretariat news has been located.

The Fort defences are supplemented by coast defences in the form of batteries, one situated at Royapuram, North of the Harbour, one near the Fort, opposite the Law Courts and Light-house, and a third near the Marina. The Fort, besides containing barracks for the wing of the British Regiment and a company of Royal Garrison Artillery, contains the Madras Government Secretariat, the Accountant-General's and Currency Office, the Military Accounts Offices, besides the District Staff and other Military Offices and St. Mary's Church, one of the oldest monuments of the British occupation of India. This Church dates back to 1678, on Ladyday of which year its foundations were first laid during the Governorship of Streynsham Master; hence the curious name, for an Anglican Church, that it bears. It goes without saying that this old church has an enthralling history; its records go right back to the early days of the settlement and its registers contain the domestic story of old Madras. A curious thing in connection with this Church is how the earlier guide books to Madras perpetuate the erroneous statement that it is built North and South. One has only to drive into the Fort Square to discover that this is

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Madras of to-day practically owes its existence to the British, though in its present area are included such very old settlements as Mylapore, the history of which goes far back into the mists of antiquity, as it was, as we all know, a well-known and flourishing town at the time of the visit of St. Thomas the Apostle to South India. The derivation of the name "Madras" is quite uncertain, and it would serve little useful purpose were we in a work of this sort to examine the various derivations put forth. A plausible one from the point of sound, but one only to be rejected when examined in the light of reason and common-sense, is the statement that Madras derives its name from *Madrissa*, a Mahomedan college which is said to have existed here.

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செப்பனிலுதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 1825
செப்பனிலு முடிந்த நாள் 1896
சரிபார்க்கும்
மு.பா.சு. இராஜகங்காச்சாரி
கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்

The town, among the natives, however, bears a name which is still almost universally used and which is easily traceable. Sree Rungah Royal, the Rajah of Chendragiri, who granted Mr. Francis Day the site of the new factory was anxious to have it called after him "Sreerungarayapatam" but his Naik, the Governor of the District in which Arneghaon was situated, of which factory Day was the Chief, intimated that the new town should be called "Chennapatnam" after the Naik's father. Among natives, Madras, especially Black Town, still retains the name. In this connection, an amusing little story may not be out of place. Chennapatnam, is frequently among those who use the name, appropriately enough abbreviated into *putnam*, or "the town," as being practically the "town" as opposed to the suburbs of Madras. A number of Madrassis, artisans, cigar rollers and others, were employed at the last Indian and Colonial Exhibition at Earls Court, and one of them being recognised by an official on leave at home was addressed in Tamil. The man's delight was unbounded as he replied, "Ah, Sir, you also come from *the town*."

To revert however to the description of Madras: The grant to Mr. Day apparently included a strip of the foreshore, between St. Thomé and Cassimode extending inland for about a mile. In the centre of this strip he built the fortress which he called Fort St. George. The fort of those days was very different from Fort St. George of to-day. It was situated about the north-east corner of the present fort, was an oblong about 400 yards in length from north to south and 100 yards in depth from east to west and at the four corners of the walls were bastions mounted with guns. There were about 50 houses in the fort, but no public structures except the Governor's house in the centre and a small Chapel where the Portuguese celebrated Mass. None but Europeans were allowed to live in the fort, and under its walls, and the settlement became known as White Town, while a

large native settlement arose to the north of the fort connected by trade and as servants with the Company; this was called Black Town, a name that survives to-day in that populous square mile of Madras which is still the centre of its commerce. During the eighteenth century Madras grew into an important settlement, and was enlarged by the addition of out villages which still give their names to different quarters of the modern City, such as Nungumbaukum, Vepery, Egmore, Royapuram and other localities familiar to residents in Madras in the present day. It was then the most prosperous of and most successful of the Company's settlements in the eastern seas.

The history of Madras has been a stirring one, but it is not possible here to state, except very briefly, how it came about that a Company of peaceful traders and merchants, started on that career of Empire-building which is to-day and will remain for all time one of the wonders of the world.

It was, as Talboys Wheeler, the historian, has said, the natural outcome of a trading agency struggling for existence with its European rivals, especially France, among Orientals, perpetually at war with each other, and subject to periodical invasions by the Moghul conquerors of India and the predatory Mahrattas. What more natural than the adventurous European races should on the slightest hint of an invitation gird up their loins, and join the fray joyously. Once this was done the first steps towards the foundation of the Empire of India was taken and there was no turning back. The only question in these early days was which nation was to bear the palm—the French or the English.

The history of Madras is the history of the struggle between these two nations for Empire in the East. With the overthrow of the French power in Europe, the French dreams of Empire in the East vanished and the

from Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere to throw them up in our teeth while carefully concealing the black spots in their own towns. Our excellencies—well, if they are not of the kind that get up and hit you in the face, as the saying is, are they the worse for that? Insidious charms are ever the most dangerous. All we ask in this book of the visitor is to take us as he finds us, and to endeavour through it to discover for himself what we have proved by long experience, *viz.*, that Madras is not so black as she is painted, nor are her inhabitants so benighted.

It is now a good deal more than a decade since the previous "Guide to Madras" was published and since then Madras has made enormous strides forwards in all directions; but more especially in the matter of public buildings. Time was when the visitor to Madras who arrived by sea was chilled by the forlorn, dreary aspect of the place; but now we have changed all that. If the First Line Beach to-day still contains some of the gloomy antiquated stucco buildings of dingy hue, it also contains buildings of real architectural merit such as the Post and Telegraph Office, and the massive pile of the Bank of Madras, and to the Southward the prospect is equally pleasing. The Law Courts, the splendid Light-house towering over it, is only the first of a noble series of structures that adorn the sea face. Inland too the changes in this direction are numerous—how numerous only those who have had to compile this book and bring it up to date know. Confining our attention only to the Black Town sea front, let us briefly enumerate the changes that have taken place within the period indicated.

The Harbour has been completed. To the ordinary observer, it appears a splendid structure, and a great advance on the days when Madras was an open roadstead and the landing and shipping of passengers and goods was always attended with a certain amount of risk. On the other hand, the mariner, the engineer and the merchant are far from satisfied, and to-day, nearly 30 years since the

under-capitalised and before it was completed the property passed by mortgage to the Electric Construction Company in London, who supplied the machinery with the result that the property has now passed entirely out of the hands of the original shareholders and is now owned and worked by the Electric Construction Company. A proposal was once seriously entertained of Municipalising the Tramway by getting the Madras Municipality to purchase it. The proposal however was wisely vetoed by Government, on the ground that though for a wealthy Municipality with money to invest in schemes of this sort the proposal might be a good one, for a Municipality like that of Madras, with more public and sanitary works to achieve than it had money to deal with, the municipalising of the Tramway was a matter that could well wait. In the meantime the Tramway Service of Madras though susceptible of improvement in many directions, still fulfils a useful service and in this respect Madras, we think, holds the record of having established the first Electric Tramway system in India.

In dealing with facilities for locomotion, we must not forget that the last decade has seen the bicycle become a power in the land. For every one that was seen ten years ago, we now see a hundred. Everyone cycles, the wealthy for the exercise and enjoyment, others for the easy and speedy method of getting about that it affords. Fortunately, with few exceptions, the roads of Madras are admirably adapted for cycling. In this connection also it is not wise to overlook the *rickshaws* put on the streets by the Madras Rickshaw Company, which for short journeys or to supplement the advantages offered by tram and local train are excellent, and it is to be hoped that this addition to the conveyance traffic of Madras has come to stay.

It has often been wondered why the Tramway with the nucleus of a powerful electric installation does not undertake the Electric lighting of Madras. In this connection, however, it need only be pointed out that the

electric lighting of Madras, with a network of nearly a thousand miles of road straggling through it is a very serious matter and would require a much larger and stronger plant than suffices for the tramway alone. The Company, however, is able to assist very materially by lighting, on special occasions, the Banqueting Hall, the Victoria Hall and other places with electricity and at present an agreement exists whereby the Moore Market is lit by electricity from dusk till about 8 P.M.

In dealing with electrical conveniences, it would be impossible to overlook the Telephone Service, introduced into Madras and worked by the Oriental Telephone Co., Ltd. Every mercantile and trading establishment in Madras is now a subscriber to the system, to say nothing about a number of private houses, and the convenience is very great. The Government of Madras maintains a service of its own between all Government institutions; but recently, by an arrangement which has been made with the Telephone Company, it is possible to communicate with all Government offices, instead of only those which were directly connected with the public and subscribed to the general service.

It does not matter where one lives, the local Municipal authorities are not popular with the residents. The reasons are not far to seek; but an examination into them is beyond the scope of this work. The Municipality is about the best-abused Municipality in India; but considering the Municipal income of Madras and the enormous area that has to be conserved, the Municipality is no worse than any other Municipality, if it be no better. This may sound like damning with faint praise; but it is in justice as much as can be said for it. True, the lighting and other arrangements are primitive and behindhand; but in other respects, there is ample evidence that the Municipal Commissioners of Madras are willing to improve matters as much as possible. The Red Hills water-supply was an improvement dealt with in a former

Madras Harbour project was promulgated, schemes for improving the Harbour are just as plentiful and just as strenuously demanded. In this connection also we would call attention to the sea face adjoining the Harbour. Already three lines of Railways run direct into the Harbour precincts. The Junction is still in its infancy, but it is not difficult to foresee the time when that Beach Junction will be a scene of bustle and confusion—the orderly bustle and confusion of a large trade and a traffic well managed. And one of these Railways, it is well to remember, was hardly commenced when the decade we are examining commenced. Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras had only just cut the first sod of the East Coast Railway which was to connect Madras with the Metropolis of India.

To-day the Railway has been completed and in use for some time and a Mail Service has been established which brings the two towns almost as close together in the matter of time as Bombay and Madras have been for some time now. It now takes a little more than two days for a letter to reach Calcutta; less than five years ago it took the best part of a week. And what is even more important is that one of the richest and finest tracts of the Presidency—the Northern Circars—hitherto almost inaccessible to the ordinary traveller, has now been brought within a few hours' journey of Madras. The East Coast Line was constructed by the Government of India at enormous cost, owing to such great rivers as the Krishna, Godavery and Mahanuddy having to be bridged. When completed and tested it was handed over, the Northern section from Waltair to Calcutta, to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway to work, while the Southern section from Waltair to Madras was entrusted to the Madras Railway and now forms what is called the North-East Line of that Railway, to distinguish it from the already existing North-West Line which joins the G. I. P. Railway at Raichur, and the South-West Line with its branches which connect Madras with Calicut, Bangalore and the Nilgiris.

With the opening of the Joint station on the Beach, the Madras Railway extended its local train service which hitherto terminated at Royapuram, to the Beach—a great convenience to dwellers at Perambore, Veysarapady, Washermanpettah and Royapuram having business in Town. The need for conveying the granite from Pallavaram for Harbour construction work forced the South Indian Railway many years ago to extend its line from the Egmore terminus to the Beach, and advantage was taken of this extension more than ten years ago to run local passenger trains from Pallavaram to the Beach; and this Railway has always been most forward to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Beach Junction. It has now built a large Goods-shed, at which goods can be received and sent to any part of the line.

As a matter of fact, in this very brief description of the Madras Harbour and Railway developments on the Beach, quite enough has been said to indicate the possibilities of improvement that lie in the future as Harbour construction and Railway development go hand in hand.

Let us turn now and examine a few more of the developments that Madras has made during the period under review. The step from Railways to Tramways is a short one and on the First Line Beach this is so very literally indeed. One has to step outside the Beach station enclosure or the Harbour entrance to find an Electric Tramcar that will take him well on his journey to Mylapore, Triplicane, Royapettah, Egmore and Pursewalkum. The Madras Electric Tramways are less than 10 years old, but in that time they have so established themselves as a convenience in Madras, that we now wonder how we ever did without them. The Power Station is situated at Egmore, near the Kirk and Egmore Railway Station, and from daybreak till about 9 P.M. on ordinary occasions a continuous service of cars ply on the main lines. The Company, when originally started, had a large number of its shares subscribed in Madras, but apparently it was

in recent years emigrated from the quarters hitherto fashionable among them, such as Tondiarpet and Mylapore, and have bought and occupy houses in the very heart of what used to be regarded as the European quarters of the town; but his methods of life have also been changed and approximates now to the European standard, so that there is nothing objectionable in his presence in these localities.

A complaint very commonly made against Madras is that life in it is dull compared with that in Calcutta and Bombay. But those who make this complaint have not always enquired very closely into the matter. If by it they mean that Madras does not know how to amuse itself, they are very much mistaken. Herein lies the gist of the whole matter. Madras, in past years, by her comparative isolation, has been forced to find amusements for herself. And these she has organised on a scale that compares favourably with those of any town in India, if we except perhaps the various summer Capitals of the Provinces, where a large proportion of the summer population are for the nonce holiday-makers and pleasure-seekers, going as "gracefully idle" as the most effete Greeks and Romans in the days of their degeneration. For these pleasure and amusement for the time being are the chief end and object in life, and in the Hill Stations of India, such as Simla, Darjeeling and Ootacamund, not to omit Mussoorie, Nainital, Murree, and even our own Kodaikanal and Yercaud, they find the appliances and wherewithal to be amused ready to hand in a manner which must be more or less perfect when pleasure becomes a business. In season and out of season, for those who are "in the swim," to use a colloquial expression, there is always something doing. Those who are not in the swim are in pretty much the same position all over India, and they must, therefore, grin and bear it, unless of course they follow the example of their more fortunate brethren and seek to amuse themselves. One has only to run over casually in one's mind the various Clubs and Institutions that exist in Madras for

providing recreation and thus oiling the wheels of existence to realise that when all is said and done we are not so badly off after all. These will be dealt with in their proper place in the chapters that follow.

If the professional entertainer is not so common in our midst, and if we have not hitherto attracted theatrical companies and other entertainments of the class that find Calcutta and Bombay such a happy hunting ground, the reasons are not far to seek. One has already been hinted at. The hitherto comparative isolation of Madras has not been attractive to shows of more than average merit who do not care to leave the beaten track to cater for a European population that is much more limited than in the Capital cities of the North and West. The shows that do come here are not of a kind to attract any but the most hardened pleasure-seeker, who will go and see anything as long as it is something to do. The result is that good entertainers' theatrical companies for instance pay such comparatively rare visits to our town that when they do come like angel's visits their advent is apt to be overlooked. But perhaps, the more rapid means of communications now introduced will prove the opening of a new era. In truth we hope so. The Madras Dramatic Society has been the principal caterer for Madras in matters theatrical, and what it has done has been excellent. But for many for whom a well-staged, well-acted play, comedy or opera, is a joy unspeakable, the productions of the Society have been too limited and too intermittent to place their trust unreservedly in the Society.

We have said enough, we think, to prove that to the "Madrassi" life has many compensations, and a proof of it is that the "immigrant" comes in course of time to admit this, and from scoffer turns admirer.

edition; the supply is not a filtered one and a drawback is that it reaches Madras from the reservoir at the Red Hills, through some miles of open channel insufficiently protected and patrolled; but, on the whole, it is a wholesome and good supply of water and, when properly boiled and filtered, is altogether above suspicion. At any rate, it is no worse than the well-supply, which used to obtain previous to the introduction of the Red Hills water. Within recent years it has been found possible to extend the mains and distribution pipes to all parts of Madras. For many reasons it is to be regretted that the system is not under control, except at the head-sludge; because an enormous waste of water takes place which ought to be prevented. If this were done it would cause less anxiety when we are informed almost annually that the supply in the Red Hills lake is running short and that pumping has to be resorted to keep a supply in the reservoir and channels. Fortunately, the rains have always intervened to prevent a water-famine in Madras. But the waste of water in Madras is to be regretted all the same, from a hygienic point of view as affecting the health of the town. There are those who ascribe the great increase in fever which has taken place in recent years to the introduction of the water-supply and the consequent water-logging of the soil. The drainage of Madras too for the most part is primitive in the extreme, ordinary surface drains along the road sides sufficing for the great part of the town. In Black Town there is a sewer system which is fairly efficient, and recently Mylapore has been given a sewer system with a discharge into the sea near St. Thomé. The Cooum—the unsavoury Cooum—that is responsible for much of the abuse hurled at Madras, has been for many years the *cloaca maxima* of the town, the sewage of the localities abutting on it being drained into its channel. No wonder the old river with its barred mouth and no ebb and flow fairly “hums” at certain seasons of the year. But when the drainage scheme for Egmore and the adjoining suburbs is

completed and the Cooum relieved of its sewage; it is to be hoped that one of the many and elaborate Cooum Conservancy schemes will be carried out and the Cooum, instead of being a reproach and a by-word, will be an ornament to Madras. Who that has seen the river in flood after a heavy monsoon, babbling in its upper reaches like any Tennysonian brook, will doubt its possibilities in this direction.

The streets and roads in Madras wander in tortuous fashion through the length and breadth of the town; they have no raised footpaths on either side to carry the pedestrian traffic, and the blind, the maimed, the halt, and the infirm by choice travel in the centre of the road where they can be easiest run over by carriage, or run into by the cyclist. But in the suburbs—the European suburbs especially—the roads of Madras are admittedly one of her claims to beauty. They are for the most part shady avenues leading past dwellings set in park-like grounds, and there is nothing more enjoyable than when Madras is looking her greenest and best after a liberal monsoon to drive through the suburbs of the town and drink in the beauty of the place. And if before the rains these very localities present a parched and burnt-up appearance, the contrast when it burgeons into leaf and bloom is all the more enjoyable. Madras does not rejoice in the appellation of “The City of Palaces.” “The City of Magnificent Distances” is a far more appropriate name for it, and the wealth of elbow-room implied in the name makes life far more comfortable and private than is possible, except under very special circumstances, in her more ornate and populous sister Capitals of Calcutta and Bombay. For one thing, though Madras is a large congeries of native villages and towns existing from before the British Settlement, still the native huts and pacherries of the lower classes are not under the very noses and eyes of the Europeans of the better class who occupy the large “garden” houses, as they are called, in the suburbs. The natives of the higher class, it is true, have

not the case. Outside the Church there are tombstones dating back to the first days of the settlement; but it is doubtful if they rest over the graves of those whom they commemorate. It is more likely that there have been removed and placed in their situations from a Cemetery that existed outside the Fort. At any rate, there still exist two monuments on the Esplanade which would seem to show that the spot was utilised as the graveyard of the settlement. In the Church, however, there are buried many distinguished persons, among them being the Baroness Hobart and her infant son John. She died in 1796. More than three-quarters of a century later there died in Madras Lord Hobart, the then Governor, and his tomb also is in the Church. To those interested in Missionary work in India a remarkable tomb in white marble is that of the famous Missionary Schwartz. St. Mary's Church was dedicated to public worship on the 28th October, 1680, and from that day begins the record births, marriages, and deaths. The first marriage recorded is that of Elihu Yale and Catherine Hynmers, widow of Joseph Hynmers on the 4th October, 1680. On the monument Esplanade, there is an old tomb surmounted by a spire and enclosed in iron railings, which bears two inscriptions—one to the son of Elihu Yale, Governor, who died on the 25th January, 1687, and the other is to Joseph Hynmers, who was Second in Council in Fort St. George and who died on the 28th May, 1680. These two tablets show that Mrs. Hynmers did not wait very long before she consoled herself by marrying Elihu Yale. Promotion in those days must have been fast; because from a list of persons in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company in 1679 we find Elihu Yale a long way down, being then a simple factor on £20 a year, *plus* pickings and private trade of course. Next year he aspired to the hand of a widow of a Member of Council and 7 years later he was Governor himself, a post he held for five years, before he was

CHAPTER III.

THE BUILDINGS OF MADRAS.

In dealing with the buildings and institutions of Madras it is difficult to determine the order in which to deal with them. They are sufficiently numerous, even if dealt with as briefly as possible, to swell this chapter to an unconscionable length. Further, the huge straggling nature of the town, makes any project of disposing of them by districts almost impossible, though probably from the sight-seer's point of view this method would perhaps prove the most convenient.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Those interested in the Fort cannot do better than study Mrs. Penny's book on the subject, and a recent one by Mr. D. E. W. Leighton entitled "Vicissitudes of Fort St. George."

The Fort, in its present form, was designed by a Mr. Robins, a Mathematical Professor at Woolwich, who afterwards assumed command of the troops in Madras. He died in this country and is supposed to be buried at Sadras. The following description of the Fort is condensed from the second edition of Murray's Guide published in 1879, when the Fort was more complete than it is now. "The East face of the Fort is straight and is separated from the sea by the Beach road. The West face landwards is in the recognised crescent form protected by cross fire from different bastions and surrounded by a deep fosse crossed by drawbridges. The fortifications on the land side consisted of three full and two demi-bastions which latter rested on the line wall, which latter ran *en crénaillère* along the Beach. The curtains were covered by cavaliers and lunettes. The curtain and ravelin of the North face were connected by a strong *caponniere* and the curtain was covered by a *tenaille*. The counterscarp

was faced by a revetment and defended by a palisaded covert way and a glacis which was mined." In these piping days of peace few ever think of the Fort and its capabilities of defence, and in recent years the description set out above has undergone a good deal of change. In the first place the outer battlements, which were in a ruinous condition, have been demolished, the moat or fosse except for a small stretch near the West entrance has been filled up. The Station Hospital, which used for many years to be accommodated in the General Hospital buildings, is now situated on land to the South of the Fort, reclaimed by the filling in of the moat and demolishing the outer defences. On the North under the curtain wall, just outside the North gate the Secretariat mews has been located.

The Fort defences are supplemented by coast defences in the form of batteries, one situated at Royapuram, North of the Harbour, one near the Fort, opposite the Law Courts and Light-house, and a third near the Marina. The Fort, besides containing barracks for the wing of the British Regiment and a company of Royal Garrison Artillery, contains the Madras Government Secretariat, the Accountant-General's and Currency Office, the Military Accounts Offices, besides the District Staff and other Military Offices and St. Mary's Church, one of the oldest monuments of the British occupation of India. This Church dates back to 1678, on Ladyday of which year its foundations were first laid during the Governorship of Streyngsham Master; hence the curious name, for an Anglican Church, that it bears. It goes without saying that this old church has an enthralling history; its records go right back to the early days of the settlement and its registers contain the domestic story of old Madras. A curious thing in connection with this Church is how the earlier guide books to Madras perpetuate the erroneous statement that it is built North and South. One has only to drive into the Fort Square to discover that this is

removed by the Directors. Of his connection with Yale University in America there are apparently contradictory stories, one of which asserts that he endowed the institution and another of which says that he achieved a lasting monument of his name on a promise which was not fulfilled. Among the Church plate are two silver basins for the collection of alms; one was given by Elihu Yale and the other by Maria Goldsborough. An old sacramental chalice is also the gift of the same lady who was probably the wife of Sir John Goldsborough who was sent out in 1692 as a sort of Governor-General, to act as First Member of Council in the various settlements.

He landed in Madras in 1692 when his first act was to suspend Governor Yale.

The Government Secretariat in the Fort is a handsome block of buildings but without much historical interest. The records, however, which are stored in the old Banqueting Hall, are exceedingly valuable. The necessity for carefully preserving these records was not many years ago brought home to the Government, which appointed a special officer to sort them and adopt measures for their conservation. In front of the Secretariat is a statue in white marble of Earl Cornwallis, under a stone canopy. The pedestal is sculptured in relief with a scene depicting the surrender of Tippu's children after the fall of Seringapatam. The statue is by Chantrey and was subscribed for by the citizens of Madras. The present Accountant-General's Office was the residence of the Governors of Madras when the official population lived in the Fort.

The grand Arsenal in the Fort used to contain a remarkable collection of military trophies, arms, etc. These, however, have now been removed to the Government Museum in Pantheon Road, where they can be inspected with the rest of the splendid collections that find a home there.

In recent years, there has been a disposition to question the existence in a purely military area like the Fort of the

chief seat of the civil authority. Whether the military authorities are acting in this case on their own motion or are being used as a lever, a project is on foot to erect a new Secretariat outside the Fort. It will naturally be a very expensive work and will have to wait till the pressure on the funds of Government is less severe than it has been recently. At any rate there is a prospect of Madras being beautified with yet another splendid public building.

THE HARBOUR.

The first point of interest that the stranger encounters arriving by sea is the Harbour. To Lord Hobart is chiefly due the origin of the Harbour, for to His Lordship, in 1873, the late Mr. W. Parkes submitted his plan which was then approved. It was never the idea on a lee-shore to form a Harbour of refuge; but simply to overcome the drawbacks of the surf. The cost was Rs. 57,45,165 + an excess estimate of Rs. 8,09,325. In March 1875 the scheme was sanctioned. On the 20th December 1875 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—King Edward VII—then on his tour through India, laid the memorial stone, which may still be seen near the Customs House terminus of the Tramway. In January 1876 the work was begun and by October 1881 the Harbour was nearly completed when a cyclone destroyed both piers. Up to this time the cost had been Rs. 58,06,414, and for nearly 3½ years no attempt was made to restore the ruined Harbour. A fresh estimate was prepared in 1886 which amounted to Rs. 45,90,051, and since then supplementary estimates have raised the cost of reconstruction to Rs. 60,66,722. The Harbour consists of a basin of about 1000 square yards enclosed by two break-water groynes extending from the North and South of the Customs House. The groynes consist of upright walls of concrete blocks, protected by wave-breakers resting on a prepared base 24 ft. below the surface of the sea. The Harbour as it now stands has cost Rs. 1,30,34,126, but a good deal remains still to be done. The improvements now under

consideration comprise an inner Harbour, and a boat dock in the accretion of sand to the south of the present Harbour, and the matter has been referred Home for the advice of Sir Alexander Rendel. As originally planned, the Harbour was to have had a North-East entrance as being safest and protecting the anchorage from the swell. This intention however was early abandoned and the entrance made to the East. It is now found that at certain seasons of the year the swell renders certain berths in the Harbour unsafe, and it is under contemplation to revert to the original plan.

THE PIER.

The Pier, situated within the Harbour, is much older than the Harbour itself. It was opened to the public on the 1st January 1862. The extreme length of the Pier, including the T. head is 1,040 feet, its breadth is 40 feet except at the T. head, where it is 160 feet. It is built on screw piles and is about 15 feet above high level water mark. It is provided with cranes and trolly lines for lifting and moving cargo to the Customs House. It originally cost about 11 lakhs to build; but it has been twice damaged by vessels driving through it. Passengers arriving at and leaving Madras by sea have to pay Harbour dues which go to the Harbour Trust Board.

BLACK TOWN.

THE BEACH.

This is the name given to that densely populated square mile in area that abuts on the sea near the Harbour. It gets its dreadful name, not from the iniquity of its inhabitants, but, as we already stated, from the old days when the settlers were roughly divided into "Whites" and "Blacks" and occupied different parts of the settlement. The business of Madras is transacted here, and in this locality are found the leading mercantile firms in the city and many of the Public institutions. From the Pier entrance is effected into the Customs House where more or less inconvenient but none the less necessary inquiry

is made of arrivals from Home and Foreign countries with regard to dutiable articles in one's luggage. Adjoining the Customs House, and connected with it by an overbridge, is the Port Office, the Income Tax Office and the Stamp Office. This huge but unsightly block of buildings used to be the old Law Courts; but since 1892 these have been located in that fine pile of buildings on the Light-house Esplanade which we shall presently notice.

In front of the Port Office is the cenotaph, another tribute to the memory of Lord Cornwallis. It consists of a dome supported on pillars. The name of the hero is inscribed in English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani on the four panels below the dome. The cenotaph was originally situated on the Mount Road, midway between the Fort and St. Thomas' Mount, but was removed to the site it now occupies on the North Beach. It is an illustration of the neglect which overtakes memorials of this sort that the cenotaph is now the resort of coolies and others who hang about the Pier and Customs House, and is in a filthy and neglected state. The iron railings, cast from the cannon taken at Seringapatam, which used to surround the building has apparently disappeared.

Adjoining these buildings but across the road we come to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., the leading mercantile firm in Madras, whose claim to be the oldest existing firm in Madras is, however, disputed by another eminent firm, that of Messrs. Binny & Co., in Armenian Street. Other mercantile houses on the Beach are Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., and the Messageries Maritimes north of the Customs House, Messrs. Best & Co., Messrs. Badahah Sahib & Co., the leading Mahomedan Merchants of Madras, the National Bank, the Mercantile Bank and at the corner, Messrs. Parry & Co., yet another very old firm. The Bank of Madras and the Post and Telegraph Office by reason of their stately architecture demand a separate and a longer notice; but the less said about the Town Police Court from this point of view the better.

Architecture in Madras roughly divides itself into periods that have latterly synchronised with the tenure of office of the various Consulting Architects to Government. In the earliest architectural period of modern Madras the prevailing style seemed to be classic, as exhibited in the Banqueting Hall, as it was before the present alterations were made, Pacheappa's College, and, *longo intervallo*, the Memorial Hall. The first of the Government architects—probably the appointment commenced with him—who has left his mark upon Madras, was Mr. Chisholm, who affected a Gothic style. A recent critic called it "Chisholmesque Gothic." Then came, for all practical purposes, Mr. Henry Irwin, C.I.E., and another building boom overtook Madras which enabled him to exercise his genius in the designing and erecting buildings in the Hindu Saracenic style. The present Consulting Architect to Government, Mr. G. S. T. Harris, has been given his opportunity, not by Government, but by the Y. M. C. A. whose present building in the Esplanade is an example of the style of which Mr. Harris is the exponent.

THE POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

To leave this brief disquisition on the Architecture of Madras and to resume the role of showman: the Post and Telegraph Office is perhaps the finest specimen of Mr. Chisholm's abilities as an architect. It is symmetrically divided into two parts, each surmounted by a lofty tower, with a fine central hall which has now been enclosed for the Money Order Department. One side of the great building is allotted to the Central Telegraph Office, which also finds accommodation for the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., which works the Cables to Australia and the Far East. The other half is occupied by the General Post Office and the Office of the Postmaster-General. This was one of the first of the buildings erected which has given the sea face of Madras its imposing appearance.

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correspondence with the Government of India in the Military Department sanction was eventually secured to erect the building on the Light-house Esplanade within the Military Department zone. Mr. Brassington, the then Architect to Government, prepared the plans and supervised the erection until the basement was completed. He then retired and Mr. Irwin succeeded him and modified the plan of the superstructure to its present appearance. The cost of the building was something over 16 lakhs. It was completed in 1892 and after the Long Vacation that year the Courts occupied it, Lord Wenlock, the Governor, performing the opening ceremony.

The Law Courts comprise the High Court in all its jurisdictions, the Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Court—a creation of the last decade and a device to evade strengthening the High Court Bench. The High Court with its Chambers and Offices occupies the East Block of the building. The Small Cause Courts and its offices are grouped under the dome, and the City Civil Court and Vakils Chambers and the Printing Press find accommodation in the block of buildings in the rear. All that could be done to make these buildings a fit and proper Temple of Justice in the shape of beautiful and artistic surroundings was done. Delicately carved woodwork, stained glass, beautiful minton tiles, ornate ceilings and decorated walls, all combined, when first inspected, to give one a feeling that whatever was done elsewhere, in Madras at least the chief Judicial Officers of the Crown were to do their arduous and responsible work in beautiful and stately surroundings.

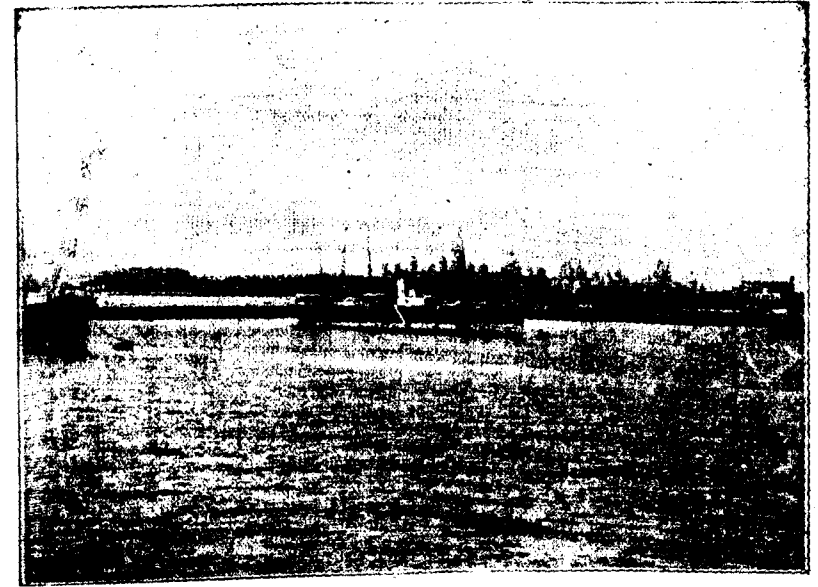
The High Court consists of four Courts on the sea front of the building, the Original and Insolvency Court on the extreme left. The Sessions Court on one side of the central vestibule and the first Appellate Court on the other and the second Appeal Court on the extreme right of the building. All these Courts are ornate in design. They are flagged with white and black Cuddapah marble, the walls

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

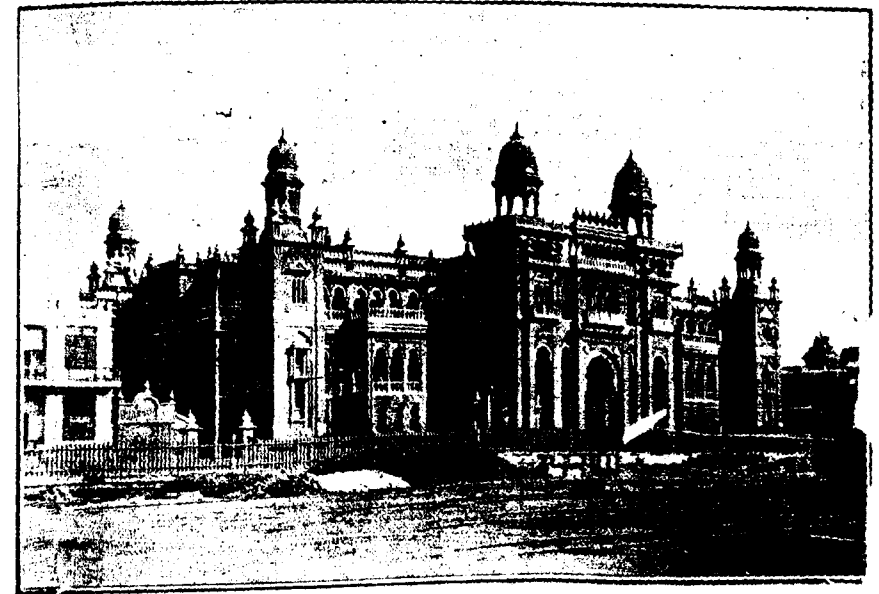
The newest of these is the handsome building belonging to the Bank of Madras. For many years the Bank occupied dingy premises on Popham's Broadway, but about five or six years ago it was decided that the Presidency Bank should occupy a home of its own, more conveniently situated and more fitting its dignity and status as the premier Bank in South India. The Directors accordingly purchased the plot of ground on which the old Commissariat Granary was situated. The granary buildings were demolished and designs for the new buildings were called for from architects in India. The prize-winners were Colonel Jacob from Jeypore and Mr. H. Irwin, the late Government Architect, Madras. Though Colonel Jacob's design gained the first award, Mr. Irwin's was chosen and another building Hindu Saracenic in design, of red brick picked out in rough granite was added to the buildings of Madras. It is a splendid specimen of this particular style of Architecture; but the appearance of the facade on close inspection is spoiled by the double staircases that zig-zag up the front. A noble portico of great loftiness is surmounted by the Board room. The Counting room, where the Bank's business with the public is transacted, is a beautiful hall of enormous dimensions, with a gallery running round it. The Bank's offices are splendidly appointed, and the private quarters on the third floor for the Assistants are perfect residential Chambers with every comfort available. With ingenious thoughtfulness the minarets which crown the building at various points have been made to serve a double purpose. They beautify the building and are useful, inasmuch as their bases are reservoirs of water, which is useful not only for supplying the residential quarters with water, but would also be available in case of fire.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Law Courts are perhaps the first building Hindu Saracenic in style raised in Madras. After many years'



MADRAS FROM THE HARBOUR



OFFICE.

The Bar Library is on the third floor, and the Vakils Library and meeting place of the Vakils' Association is on the north side of the second floor. One of the ablest of the Judges who ever sat in the Madras High Court, was Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer, a Brahmin gentleman who raised himself from a very humble position to be a Judge of the High Court, and one of the most respected native gentlemen in the Presidency. He died in 1895 and to commemorate his memory, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, decided to erect a statue of him. Mr. Wade the sculptor was commissioned to do the work, and the result—the statue will be found in the crypt under the Light-house tower—is very good, seeing that the sculptor had nothing to work on but an old and faded photograph and such hints as Sir Philip Halkins, a former colleague of the distinguished Judge, could supply.

The City Civil Court is beyond the Court of Small Causes and can be reached through it. It is, as we have said, the newest of our Courts and dates back to the opening of

When you have recovered from the trying climb to the lantern and have crawled out on to the balcony, you will be rewarded with a bird's eye view of Madras that far surpasses anything that could be seen from the top of the old light-house. That had its lantern and light apparatus dismantled after the new light proved satisfactory; but the column still remains to remind all of its existence.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

The Law College is one of the directions in which the superiority of Madras to other Presidencies in the matter of educational requirements is noticeable. Before the erection of the present building—also a design of Mr. Irwin—opposite Popham's Broadway, the Law College classes used to be held in the Lecture Theatre at the Senate House. With the erection of the present building the scheme of education provided has recently undergone a change. The staff consists of a Principal, who is a Barrister-at-Law, and an Assistant Principal with Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers appointed from among the Barristers and Vakils in Madras. The affairs of the College are governed by a body composed of some of the Judges of the High Court and the leading lawyers in Madras. The Law and Government service offering in the past and, to a very great extent to-day, the best choice of a liberal profession, the Law College classes are always full and the already crowded ranks of practising lawyers in the Presidency are yearly being added to. Like every other profession in these days of over-crowding and competition there is still a chance for the embryo lawyer. In the front ranks of the profession more than a modest competence can be made and recruits very properly keep their ambitions fixed on that rather than on the failures, who, if the truth must be told, are rather more numerous.

The building is a fitting counterpart of the High Court. It is built in the same style—Hindu Saracenic—but is by no means a copy of the larger building. It is irregular in

shape, the most noticeable feature being the stately entrance which is flanked by two cupola-crowned minarets. The courtyard with its ornamental fountain and foliage plants gives it a decidedly Mauresque appearance which is thoroughly in keeping with the building.

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The next building, or rather collection of buildings, we would notice is the Madras Christian College, which with its main buildings, College Hall, Church and Hostels, occupies a very large slice of the town abutting on the Esplanade. The College is the largest and most successful Missionary College in South—if not in the whole of India. It dates back to 1837 to the days of the Rev. John Anderson, a Free Church Missionary, who founded a school and church on the site. This school was the nucleus and starting point of the present Madras Christian College, which, in a large measure, if not entirely, owes its existence and success to the energy, ability and foresight of one man—the Honble the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., than whom perhaps there is no man who has done as much for the youth of Madras in matters educational. He is still among us and it would perhaps be consulting his wishes were his labours less prominently noticed. The College has ceased to be exclusively the child of the Free Church Mission, and is contributed to by all the leading Religious and Educational Societies in Great Britain, who are represented on its Board. Within its portals is imparted a sound education, and it vies with the Presidency College in the successes scored in the University examinations. The staff of Professors is a large one, and both School and College Departments have their staffs most efficiently manned. The School and College debating and other societies are numerous and lead a healthy active existence, encouraged and supported by the Principal and Professors. In recent years, athletic and out-door sports have been increasingly taken up and followed by the native students of Madras, and it goes without saying

the present Law Courts. It was designed to relieve the congestion of work in the High Court by establishing a Court for land and other suits with a jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Small Cause Court and the High Court. It fulfils a very useful purpose; but it has not prevented the inevitable strengthening of the High Court Bench which now numbers six Judges instead of five, and there is every indication that the additional Judge will have to be made permanent. It is a commodious, airy and well-lighted Court, much in the same style as the others already noticed. Its ceiling however is particularly beautiful. Behind this Court Chambers are provided for a certain number of Vakils who choose to pay the very moderate rents demanded for them.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Before leaving the Law Courts some description is necessary of the Light-house, which rises from its very centre and towers so imposingly over it. This light-house was built to take the place of the old light-house, the handsome stone Doric column close by, which, for more than half a century shone forth, a beacon for mariners approaching Madras. It was getting too obsolete for one of the leading ports in India, and further, it was said that the light resembled too much that of Armeghoun to the north. Consequently it was decided to have a bigger, better and more up-to-date light, and the result was the present light-house with its fine third order dioptric light which can every evening after dusk be seen flashing out from any elevated point in Madras. The two lights were tried one dark July night when a special party put to sea in the B. I. Steamer *Hazara*. The old light shone bravely out against its new and modern rival; but after a radius of 15 miles was passed, it disappeared, while the flash of the new and loftier light was visible for 20 miles. The light is about 160 feet above sea-level and one of the things to do, when visiting the Law Courts, is to obtain permission of the Port Officer to inspect the light-house.

and when at home in America, he received one donation from the Hon'ble Mr. J. Wannamacher, then Postmaster-General of the United States, that made the building project an accomplished fact. The Government of Madras in recognition of the good educational work the Association was doing gave a liberal grant and the work commenced. The building is, as all recognise, one of the most beautiful in Madras and it is noteworthy as a departure from all previous styles of architecture. It was designed by Mr. G. S. T. Harris, the present Government Architect, who was permitted by Government to place his services at the disposal of the Association. The style is Jaina—another thoroughly characteristic Indian design—which is very much in vogue in Jeypore, where Colonel Jacob and the architects trained under him are doing such great work under the auspices of the enlightened and wealthy Maharajah to improve that historic Rajput town. The Y. M. C. A. building, it will be seen, instead of being of brick and mortar, picked out in stone, is faced entirely with stone, most chastely worked into the most simple and effective designs to which this particular style of Architecture lends itself. Mr. Harris was fortunate in securing a sand stone that suited his purpose in quarries not far from Madras. It is beautiful in colour and weathers well. It is the loftiest building of its kind in Madras, being four storeys high. It is divided into restaurant, lecture theatre and gymnasium, lecture halls, offices, library, recreation rooms and chambers, where the young men reside, either singly or chumming together, and dining and breakfast rooms. The charges are exceedingly moderate and come well within the means of the slenderest purse. The restrictions regarding smoking and drinking are strictly observed, but that with regard to being in before a certain hour at night are relaxed in the case of such whose duties demand their absence during a certain part of the night. In addition to the comfortable quarters provided in the Home in the lavatory and

other arrangements are as perfect and up-to-date as possible. Physical as well as mental recreation takes a prominent place in the Association's curriculum of work and a good playground with cricket, football and baseball grounds and tennis and badminton courts is maintained on the Esplanade in connection with the Association.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Off the Esplanade and behind the Christian College block of buildings are the new premises of the Commercial Bank, a bank established in Madras under the name of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank of Madras, a large part of the business of which then was advances on the security of landed estates. The Bank occupied quiet and unassuming quarters in Armenian Street, but, about five years ago it built and moved into its present home. Hardly had it done so, when its headquarters were removed to Calcutta.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

Popham's Broadway must have been named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, or else in the days in which it was laid the other streets of the commercial part of Black Town were mere alley ways. At any rate it was, and to a certain extent still is, the trading—as opposed to the commercial—portion of Black Town. The Bank of Madras when located here gave a dignity to the thoroughfare which it has lacked since the Bank has removed to the Beach. The old General Market for more than a century was situated on this street and for the last fifty years was a standing disgrace to Madras. It has now been demolished and the space it occupied has been converted into a playground for Black Town. A wise provision; because building on the site will only have added to the overcrowding of an already congested portion of the Town. The road extends from one end of Black Town to the other and is a busy if unattractive thoroughfare.

that an institution so well equipped in all other departments is equally well found in this Department. The gymnasium under the shadow of the old light-house and Law Courts is replete with all that is necessary for the training of the boys. A play-ground has been provided on the foreshore near the Post Office stables, and in field sports, such as Cricket and Football, the Christian College teams hold their own. One has only to attend a prize-distribution at this College to get a passing glance at what the generosity of Dr. Miller and others has done for the College; but a department of this College which must not be overlooked, because it has been an example to all other Colleges of this kind in India, are the Hostels. These are boarding houses for students founded by the College and maintained under the supervision of the College for students who have to attend it from Mofussil. Here they board and lodge and are looked after, separate provision being made for the different castes.

It is difficult for an outsider in the very brief description possible in a book of this sort to attempt to give any idea of the place the Christian College fills in the educational world of Madras; wherever one goes throughout the Presidency, he meets alumni of the College who all have a lively sense of the good that they have derived from the College and a very deep and real affection for Dr. Miller. This being the case, it is not surprising that the movement to perpetuate the memory of his services in the shape of a statue should have received solid support from all Dr. Miller's pupils past and present. The statue was executed by Mr. J. H. M. Farns, and it stands to-day on the Esplanade opposite the College Hall. It was unveiled by Lord Ampthill on New Year's Day, 1901, and was the first public function he performed in Madras after his arrival and assumption of office. The College Hall is the Old Free or College Church which has been converted into a Hall for lectures and other public functions in connection with the College; the Church being relegated to a smaller building adjoining the Hall.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

A building that calls for some remark on account of its style of architecture is that now occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. It was formerly the home of the Agra Bank but when that institution went into liquidation, it was occupied by the present bank which took its place in Madras.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. is, as far as India goes, a very young society—young enough to find mention for the first time in this guide to Madras—and yet for the few years that it has been in existence it has established itself so thoroughly and securely that it possesses a local habitation of which any city in the world would be proud. The Association, like so many other Philanthropic Societies, owes its origin to American benevolence, though it now finds support in England and most other Christian countries of which Roman Catholicism is not the national religion. At least we assume that this is so, because in Madras the Association studiously dissociates itself from that religion, though it makes provision within its fold for Hindus and other Non-Christians. Its object is to improve the status and surroundings of young men morally and intellectually, to find them recreation and instruction, to house and feed as moderately as possible as many as it can find room for, and if with all this it preaches its propaganda of Christianity in the form of lectures, addresses and sermons who shall say it nay. For the Christian portion of its members it is unobjectionable; the Hindus and Non-Christians must tolerate it in return for the other material benefits they derive. The Association started in Madras in a very small way in a couple of rooms in a low range of buildings near the Chartered Bank; but owing to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. D. McCaughy, its General Secretary, it very soon left its humble home for a more palatial residence. He steadily and unobtrusively collected funds for the new building

THE MUNICIPALITY.

Just off Popham's Broadway, in Errabauloo Chetty Street, is the Municipal Office from where the Municipal Government of Madras is carried out. The President is at the time of writing, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Moore, Kt., C.I.E., but he will shortly be retiring in favour of Mr. S. D. Pears. He is assisted by a Revenue Officer, and Engineer, and a Health Officer. These form the executive, but a certain amount of control, supervision, and the giving of advice are, under the Act, vested in the Municipal Commissioners of whom there are 32 representing the various Municipal Divisions of Madras, 24 of whom are elected by the rate-payers of Madras while others are nominated by Government. This is one of the privileges of local self-government by which the Natives of India set such store. It has its uses and abuses; but on the whole it works for good. In course of time, the Native will learn that the best and most frequent talker is not always the best worker; and when he begins to realise this and finds his feet he will realise also that hitherto he has been paying too much attention to trifles and shadows while the substance—Government and the ability to govern—has been quietly reposing in the hands of officials and others by training and temperament qualified for the work.

The Revenue of the Municipality, roughly speaking, is about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum, and in recent years its expenditure has been quite on a par with its Revenue. It will be recognised, therefore, that the Municipality is none too rich, and yet it has with the funds at its disposal to administer one of the largest towns in India. Under these circumstances the wonder is not that Madras is so badly administered; but that well it is so looked after. As we have said already, there are blots on the Municipal Administration of Madras, but it is not alone in this respect, and the faults are not so heinous as to compel the Local Government to step in forcibly and put the Municipal house in order, as was done recently in the case of one of the great Indian Municipalities,

which, for the sake of avoiding comparisons, shall be nameless. The bare record which we shall endeavour to give below of Municipal enterprise within the last ten years will show clearly that the Municipal Government of Madras, is as progressive as can be expected. To-day complaints are loudest regarding the lighting of Madras, and this, it must be said, is not only indifferent, but positively bad. No one can complain because a huge and straggling area like Madras is not lit with gas or electricity; but it will always be a matter for ridicule that a ludicrous idea of economy is allowed to prevail, in accordance with which the street lamps are not lit on nights when, according to the Calendar there ought to be moonlight. Complaints too are sometimes made with regard to the poor condition of Madras streets and roads; but, on the whole, they compare favourably with the streets of other towns in India. When we have made this statement it occurs to us that a recent act of the Municipality deliberately abandoning the use of macadam and reverting to laterite for the reconstruction and repair of some of most frequented and most heavily used roads in Madras, will soon gain for the town an unenviable reputation in the matter of its communications. The average death rate of is about 40 per mile which is comparatively high; but it is not safe on these figures to aver that Madras is unhealthy. On the contrary, for Europeans, whose conditions of life here are more luxurious and comfortable than elsewhere, Madras is perfectly healthy. In future when the reproach is hurled at Madras of being unhealthy and insanitary, we can hold up our heads with pride in the consciousness that when India was ravaged by plague, Madras alone among the great cities, kept herself whole and clean. Not that it was never threatened. Plague was raging all round, and cases of the diseases frequently were imported into Madras; but it never spread as elsewhere. Opinions for the cause of this may differ; but it would only be giving credit where it is due to state that much is owing to Municipal vigilance

trains between Royapuram and Perambore. With the opening of the East-Coast Railway, or the North-East Line of the Madras Railway, as it is now called, however, the train traffic has increased considerably and improvements are now under contemplation which will make Royapuram station one of the most important in South India.

THE BIDEN HOME.

The Biden Home was established in the days when sailing ships carried most of the sea-borne trade of Madras and was named after a very well-known and much respected Master Attendant of the Port, Captain Christopher Biden, and was used as a Sailor's Home. With the introduction of steamers with lascar crews, making short halts in Madras, the inmates for the Home have become few and very infrequent. It is now controlled by the Madras Harbour Trust, who ensure that it will bring in enough income to pay for repairs by leasing out the quarters to private individuals. Only recently a probate case was heard in the High Court, in which the Biden Sailor's Home and the Friend-in-Need Society were legatees under a Will of Capt. John Fair, of a large sum of money each. The Friend-in-Need Society, leading an independent corporate existence, was decreed to be entitled to the legacy, but that left to the Biden Home vests in the Administrator-General, as the Sailor's Home has ceased to exist.

THE ROBINSON PARK.

The Robinson Park is one of the many public parks in Madras. It was laid out for the recreation of a portion of the town which has little if anything to beautify it. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Black Town and Royapuram. The Municipality subsidise the Madras Volunteer Guards Band to play in the Park once a week.

The construction of the Harbour has caused the sea to encroach on the land at Royapuram and the erosion there in recent years has been very serious. The foreshore,

however, is now being protected by a revetment to prevent any further damage.

PACHEAPPAN'S COLLEGE.

Following our plan of working the Town in a series of blocks, we come back to the Esplanade above the Broadway and so work inland. Pacheappan's College is an educational institution which is unique of its kind. It owes its foundation to the charity of Pacheappan Moodeliar, a native merchant of the 18th century, who left a large sum of money for the endowment of a number of schools and colleges in South India at Madras, Chingleput and elsewhere. The charity is administered by Native Trustees in Madras, but the education given in the College and High School is on Western lines, and Pacheappan's College is affiliated to the Madras University. The Pacheappan Charities remind one very much of those of General Claud Martin of Lucknow, from whose bequests have been established La Martinière Colleges at Calcutta, Lucknow and Lyons, the last of which by recent benefactions has become a very wealthy institution and one of the best known Technical Schools on the Continent. The comparison is carried further by the connection with Pacheappan's College of Chengalraya Naicker's Commercial and Industrial School. The large classic-looking structure which is so striking a feature of this portion of Madras is Pacheappan's Hall, which has been largely used for public meetings of all kinds. It contains some very fine portraits of those connected with the institutions, including one of Pacheappan Moodeliar himself, and also pictures of the Hon'ble Mr. George Norton and the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Norton, former Advocates-General of Madras, who took a deep interest in the educational and other welfare of the natives of Madras. Behind this lies the densely inhabited portion of Black Town, which calls for little remark, except that in Mint Street we have a thoroughfare which is inhabited by the Marwari and Guzerati section of the community and other prosperous and well-to-do people.

On it are also situated the Government of Madras Press, the P. W. D. Workshops and other important institutions. In the first half of the last century the Government Mint used to be situated here, hence the name of the street. The Government Press is now located in the old Mint buildings.

THE MEMORIAL HALL.

At the entrance of Mint Street is situated another building of classic design, the Memorial Hall which was erected from public subscriptions as a thank-offering for the Presidency being delivered from the horrors of the Mutiny, as is indicated by the smug self-satisfaction of the text which runs across the front of the building. The Hall is used for public meetings of a religious character, and also contains the offices of the Auxiliary Bible Society, the stores and depôt of which are situated on the basement. In the same compound is a smaller building which is the Tract and Bible Society's Depôt.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Opposite the Memorial Hall, are the two most important Medical institutions in the Presidency—not to say in India. The Medical College is by reputation one of the best Medical Schools in the country and has turned out men of whom the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Subordinate Medical Service are proud. The Medical training imparted at the College is much sought after and students attend it from all parts of India and the East, including Burma and the Straits Settlements. It is controlled by a Principal who is also the Chief Medical Officer of the General Hospital and the lecturers are appointed from among the leading men of the Indian Medical Service and the Scientists of the Educational world in Madras. The bulk of the students who pass through the College are enlisted in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department either as Assistant Surgeons or Civil Apothecaries; but some who can afford it proceed home

and take British degrees and pass into the Indian Medical Service or become private practitioners. Since the formation of that excellent charity known as the Countess of Dufferin Fund for affording medical relief to the women of India, the Medical College has taken a leading part in educating the women practitioners who practise and are appointed to Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the Fund. Excellent clinical education and instruction is afforded to the students in the General and other Hospitals in Madras, which they have to "walk" to complete their education.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

For more than half a century the Madras General Hospital has been a model for all India to copy. Architecturally it has nothing to commend it; but from a utilitarian point of view, as carrying out the beneficent purposes for which a hospital is intended, it has everything. Large airy and comfortable general wards, and luxurious special wards; a Medical and Surgical Staff, superior and subordinate, specially chosen for their qualifications, an excellent nursing service and there is little left to desire. In recent years the development of electrical conveniences and devices make it possible for the hospitals to adopt them for lighting and cooling purposes, and the new Presidency General Hospital in Bengal is replete with them. The time is not far distant when the Madras General Hospital will be lit with electricity; but for more years than one cares to remember now, it has had its punkahs pulled by machinery. Three hundred punkahs, by an ingenious device are pulled by one set of machinery which also pumps the water to the different storeys of the hospital and boils all the water required for the patients. The punkahs go morning, noon and night with a swing and swish that the most energetic coolies could never impart to them, and in cases where a punkah is not required, it can be disconnected without in any way stopping or interfering with the general motion. Until very recently the General

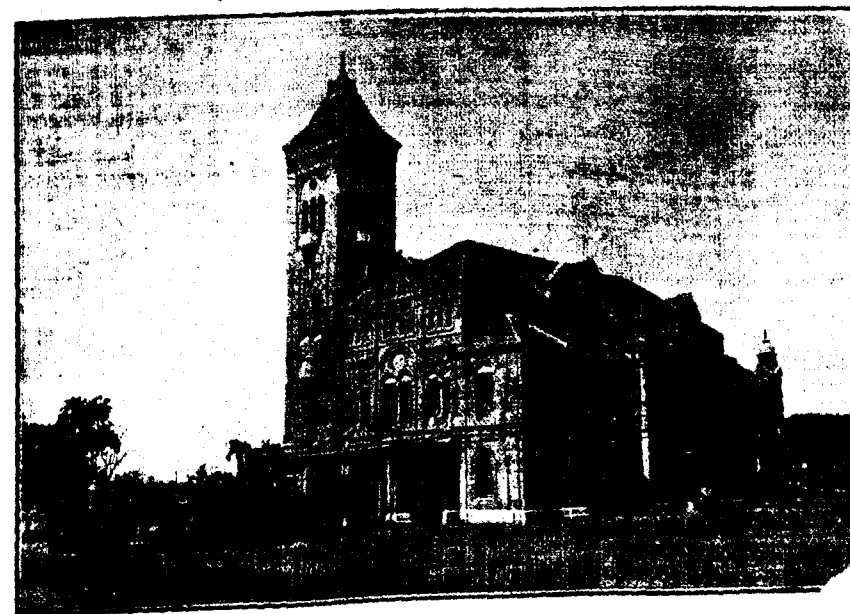
gular, with an open space in the centre which is laid out as a garden. The stalls and store-rooms of the stall-holders run right round the four inner sides of the building. The verandahs are also provided with stalls and are leased out and the market is now fairly well occupied, though at one time it looked as if it was going to be boycotted by the butchers and other provision suppliers. The closing of the old market however forced their hands and made them take stalls in the new building. The Moore Market, unlike the one it superseded, is a General Market, and is a great convenience. It is well built, well ventilated, perfectly clean and centrally situated. It is kept open till about 8 p. m. and for this purpose is lit by electricity. The current was at first obtained from the Madras Electric Tramway Co.; but within the last few months the Municipality has erected its own plant. Outside, on the East of the Moore Market, the Googelly Bazaar, which used to be held near the Memorial Hall, is now located. The space was allotted to these vendors of dilapidated and, in many cases, stolen wares as a tentative measure, it being found desirable to clear the space near the Memorial Hall. Curiously enough in this case, we believe, there was little or no difficulty in effecting this, and it looks very much as if the Googelly is going to stop in its new location. We cannot say that it improves the appearance of the Moore Market and its surroundings.

THE VICTORIA PUBLIC HALL.

The idea of erecting a Town Hall in Madras originated with the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, now of the Viceroy's Council, but then President of the Madras Municipality, and a public Meeting was called at which the necessary Resolutions were passed, including one calling upon the public for subscriptions. These realised Rs. 79,000, including a princely donation of Rs. 10,000 from the late Maharaja of Vizianagram. The cost of the building was Rs. 1,79,000 and to make up the difference between this



HIGH COURT BUILDINGS, MADRAS.



VICTORIA PUBLIC HALL, MADRAS.

sum and that raised by public subscription Rs. 1 lakh was borrowed from the Maharajah of Vizianagram on a mortgage of the building. The foundation stone was laid in December, 1883 and the building was completed in 1887, in time for the first Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria; the style showing distinctly that Mr. Chisholm was the architect. The Hall is managed and controlled by Trustees, of whom the President of the Madras Municipality is Chairman. The Trustees are supposed to be elected at a public Meeting of the rate-payers; but the public of Madras have been so apathetic over their rights and duties in connection with this institution, that the Trustees usually appoint their own nominees to vacancies on the Board.

The Hall is used for public and private meetings, exhibitions, lectures, concerts, dinners, balls, theatrical and musical performances, etc., etc. The charges are moderate and vary according to whether the Hall is required for day or night, a reduction being made for charitable performances, etc. The support accorded to the Hall has never been sufficient even to enable the Trustees to pay the interest on the mortgage loan. In fact, the whole history of this institution has been unfortunate, and recently when, owing to the death of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, it became necessary to call in the mortgage or foreclose, a public Meeting was called to raise the very moderate amount which the Estate were willing to take for the mortgage debt. H. E. Lord Ampthill and others subscribed liberally, His Excellency subscribing no less than Rs. 10,000; but the public response was only limited and, after the list was open a few months, the total promised and collected was a good deal less than that required by the mortgagees. It was offered, however, as the best Madras could do and the offer is still under consideration. If it is accepted, Madras can congratulate itself on the really cheap way in which she has provided herself with a Town Hall.

THE MADRAS CYCLISTS' CLUB.

This institution occupies the lower floor of the Victoria Hall which, until recently, lay vacant and was seldom if ever utilised. The rent the Cyclists' Club pays must have for the last three or four years been a welcome source of income to the Trustees. The Club was started in a small way in connection with the Madras Volunteer Guards; but it early detached itself from that Corps and has quickly grown in popularity with the very large section of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community who were not provided for in the existing Clubs. It is now a flourishing institution with a large membership. The Club rooms comprise a Ball Room, Reading Room, Billiard Rooms with a well-appointed Bar, and outside in the Park, but adjacent to the Club, are two excellent Tennis Courts on which for the last two or three years a Lawn Tennis tournament has been brought off.

THE BAND STAND.

The People's Park Band Stand is undoubtedly the best and only one of its kind in Madras and here the Band of the Madras Volunteer Guards is subsidised by the Municipality to play on Monday evenings, a pleasure which is much enjoyed and taken advantage of by the residents of the neighbourhood. For many years during the Christmas week the Madras Fair used to be held in the People's Park till in 1886 a disastrous fire broke out when the fun was at its highest, resulting in sad loss of life and property. The Fair was then abolished; but last year (1901) it was revived again, and sufficient precautions were taken against fire. It was held in the Park as in former years, the Band Stand being the nucleus of the Fair enclosure, and was an unqualified success. It is the intention, funds being available, to make it once more an annual institution for Christmas week.

THE MENAGERIE.

The People's Park Menagerie is maintained by the Municipality and, while it cannot compare with the

Calcutta Zoo, which is a Government Institution, it is a very good and well-looked after collection. Most of the larger animals are to be found in the enclosure to which a nominal charge is made for entrance; but the deer, birds, etc., are scattered about in enclosures and cages about the Park and can be seen without any charge. The collection is always being added to.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

This is the newest of the institutions which has found a habitation in the Park. It was founded to take over the control and to organise the different branches of sport which existed in Madras independently. It has not been long enough in existence to judge how far it will achieve its objects; but judging from its present, there appears to be little organisation and it has only added one more to the numerous institutions of the kind existing.

RAJAH SIR RAMASAWMY'S CHOULTRY.

Coming out of the People's Park to the Poonamallee High Road again, we come upon Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodelias's Choultry, one more of the many very tangible proofs of the Rajah's philanthropy. It is meant for the accommodation of all castes and creeds and is well situated almost next door to the Central Station and not very far from the Egmore Terminus of the South Indian Railway. The fact that the mail and fast passenger trains of this Railway now run to the Beach, stopping at the intermediate stations, gives travellers from the South easy access to the choultry from the Park Station. The choultry was opened by Lord Wenlock, the then Governor of Madras in 1894, since when it has been constantly and ever increasingly used.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Not far from the choultry and adjoining the Coom is the Penitentiary or Central Jail of Madras, which is one of the best organised institutions of its kind in Southern India. Like all Government Jails, the Penitentiary is

in seeking out and isolating all plague cases that came within our gates. The drainage and water-supply schemes now under construction are further steps for removing from Madras the reproach of insanitation and uncleanness.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Before leaving this part of Black Town we would call attention to two churches in Armenian Street, which on account of their age demand more than a passing notice. We refer to the Armenian Church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral adjoining it.

The Armenian Church is a quaint old building as it bears on its street portals the date A.D. 1712. The belfry is distinct from the other portion of the building, which consists of a long corridor open at the sides with a plain altar piece at the East end. The gravestones on the court are covered with inscriptions indicating that the Armenian community of Madras was once a large and wealthy body, consisting of the leading merchants of the place. To-day the community is a very limited one and has absolutely no influence whatever. It is difficult to account for the decadence of the community in Madras. In Calcutta, to the present day, its numbers are large, and, as a general rule, they are wealthy and prosperous and share with the Jews and Greeks in the commercial enterprise of that town.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is also a very old structure, going back to the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the 18th century. It is the Cathedral of the section of the Roman Catholics not under the jurisdiction of the Padroado, and is an interesting if dingy old church. Attached to it is St. Mary's College and the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and a branch of the same Convent in Vepery. St. Patrick's Orphanage beyond the Adyar is also under the control of this Mission, which has for many years now been under the Venerable

Archbishop Colgan, a kindly and benevolent prelate who takes a paternal care and interest in the large field under his care.

Black Town abounds with churches of every sect and denomination; but we have selected the two chronologically most interesting. There is, however, another Roman Catholic Church (St. Peter's), under the jurisdiction of the Irish Mission maintained by the fishermen and other Native Christians of Royapuram, at which, on Good Friday, a very interesting Passion play takes place.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

We will close our description of this portion of Black Town by referring briefly to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School which was founded as a Memorial to Bishop Corrie, the first Bishop of Madras. The school has in the past done much for the education of boys belonging to the Anglican Church. In recent years, however, it has fallen upon a period of straitened finances. It still continues to do good work and recently an attempt has been made to re-organise the staff on a more economical basis.

Adjoining it is Bishop Gell's Girls' School, an institution which is very young, started recently to do for the girls of the community in Black Town and the neighbourhood what the Boys' School was doing for the boys. It started as Bishop Corrie's School for Girls, but when the late Bishop Gell retired from the See of Madras, it was decided to change the name, which was inappropriate, and constitute it a memorial to Bishop Gell who took a very real interest in its establishment.

ROYAPURAM STATION.

In Royapuram, the northern suburb of Madras, there is the Railway station, which for many years was used only as the Agent and Manager's Office and Engineering and other offices; the station being used only for local

Hospital was intended for the use of men only, that for women and children being situated in Egmore; but the removal of the Station Hospital for troops from a wing of the General Hospital to its own buildings near the Fort permitted of the Women and Children's Hospital being made part of the General Hospital, a great change for the better. As a rule, infectious diseases such as cholera, small-pox, etc., are not received at the General Hospital, but there are erected in the compound of the hospital a number of shed for the accommodation of other infectious diseases. The Nursing Staff is, as we have already said, excellent and well organised being under an experienced Matron Superintendent and an Assistant. The scale of charges for special wards used to be on a fixed scale, which, though not very heavy, pressed heavily on those with limited incomes while patients with large incomes get off very lightly. A few years ago, therefore, the scale of rates was revised on a graduating scale, varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per day for officials and from Rs. 4 to Rs. 15 per day for non-officials, the basis of calculation being the salary. In the General Wards the rates vary from Rs. 4 per day to Rs. 2. There is an Out-patients Department where all are treated free.

THE CENTRAL STATION.

Exactly opposite the General Hospital is the Central Station of the Madras Railway, a handsome structure dominated in the centre by an imposing clock-tower. The Station has been greatly improved in recent years and it is now possible for travellers passing through Madras to find very comfortable accommodation with meals there at very moderate rates instead of going to Hotels. Messrs. Spencer Co. have a bar there and Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. one of the excellent bookstalls which are so well known on the Railway lines in Southern India. The Station platforms are three in number, large and commodious, but owing to structural defects are very close in the hot weather months. Recently the Company has promul-

gated a rule charging a small fee from all except *bond fide* passengers seeking admission to the platform on the arrival or departure of trains. All the trains for the S.-W. and N.-W. lines depart from and arrive at this Station, and visitors arriving in Madras by any of the recognised passenger trains will always find hack carriages available at the Station. The upper storey of the Station premises is used as offices by the Traffic Department of the Railway.

THE MOORE MARKET.

Across the General Hospital Bridge which spans a picturesque stretch of canal joining the Cooum with the Coast Canal system, we come to the People's Park in which are situated a number of interesting public institutions. First comes the Moore Market, named after the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Moore, Kt., C.I.E., President of the Madras Municipality, who took great interest in the closing of the old and insanitary market in Black Town and the construction and opening of the present fine structure. The question of abolishing the old market was one which had been under discussion for over 100 years, and more recently when discussed in the Municipal Council it was hung up by the opposition of a certain section of the Municipal Commissioners, who persisted in looking at the subject from a narrow-minded point of view, contending that such a market mainly supplied the wants of the limited European section and public funds to such a large extent should not be diverted for the benefit of a particular community. Fortunately a day came when these foolish views were dropped and sanction was obtained to the raising of a loan for the building of the market. The estimated cost was about Rs. 3 lakhs, which was raised in two instalments, the work being commenced with the first instalment. The building was designed by Mr. R. E. Ellis, the then Municipal Engineer, and is admirably suited for the purpose for which it is intended. It is also not incongruously out of keeping with the adjoining buildings. It is quadrangular.

positions in the services and in society. The desire in more recent times wherever possible to give both boys and girls a Home education and training, accounts in a great measure for the decadence of schools of this class. In Northern India another factor in the case is the number and excellence of the Hill Schools at Darjeeling, Naini Tal, Mussoorie and Simla.

The Doveton Girls' School caters principally for the girls of the community with as much success as the Boys' School does for the boys. In recent years the laudable desire to give girls as good an education as their brothers usually receive has resulted in Doveton girls competing with the boys in the Matriculation and F. A. examinations of the Madras University and, if the truth must be told, with rather more success.

THE MADRAS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

This is a comparatively young institution as far as Madras is concerned and is managed and controlled by the Sisters of the Church who were invited to open a school in the interests of the Anglican Church by the Rev. Dr. Durham when he was Chaplain of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery. It is a girls' school, though in the junior classes little boys are taught with the girls. The school from its very inception, less than ten years ago, has been successful, proving that there was room for more than one institution of the kind in Madras. The pupils do as well, if not better, than those of the neighbouring institutions in the public examinations and there is an impression abroad that the children are more under supervision and better trained than elsewhere.

THE PRESENTATION CONVENT.

The Presentation Convent, Vepery, is a branch of the Black Town one and is equally successful in supplying the educational needs of the Roman Catholics outside Black Town. It is managed by the Nuns of the Presentation Order and is admirably organised. The fees for

boarders are divided into classes to meet all purses, and, like most Convents, this has an orphanage attached to it where poor and destitute children are clothed, fed and educated up to a certain standard free of cost. This and the Convent in Black Town have acquired a great reputation for the excellence of the Musical education they impart and for their plain and fancy needle- and other work. The Irish lace turned out by the nuns is so excellent as to secure prizes and commendation at public Exhibitions.

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

This also is an institution too young to find a place in the last edition of this Guide as it is not more than ten years old. It was started under the auspices of the late Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., the then Director of Public Instruction in Madras, to supplement and carry to a higher stage the Musical education then given in Madras by other schools which, however, did not confine their efforts entirely to music. The most prominent musicians in Madras were associated on the Directorate and the Board of Examiners, teachers were appointed and since then with more or less success, depending on its financial position, the school has carried on the work. In Madras, at the present time, the young musician can subject himself to Musical tests severe enough to satisfy the most critical. The Musical branch of the Government Technical Examination Scheme is so graduated as to allow of the examination of the most elementary to the most advanced pupil in music. Of recent years, the Trinity College (London) examinations are becoming more popular and its certificates more sought after since the College has taken to sending out such competent and well known examiners as Dr. Creser and Dr. Sanders.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH.

This is the chief Anglican Church in Vepery and was built in 1816 from contributions made by the S. P. C. K., the Government and others. It is a very handsome old building, Gothic in design. It was designed and built by

case of the Lawrence Asylums, the conditions of admission have been considerably relaxed. The institution however still retains its name and has been doing excellent work in Madras. It is fortunate in enlisting the sympathies and support of the leading Europeans—ladies and gentlemen—in Madras who both take part in the management and control of the institution as Directresses and Governors respectively. The health of the children is looked after by a Covenanted Medical Officer and an Assistant Surgeon, while their spiritual needs are entrusted to the care of a Chaplain who conducts Services in the pretty little Church that stands within the Asylum grounds.

THE PERAMBORE WORKSHOP.

Adjoining Pudukkum and Vepery is Perambore, in which are situated the Locomotive and Carriage workshops of the Madras Railway where, until recently, all the work in connection with the extensive Madras Railway system was carried out. Since the handing over of the Madras section of the East Coast Railway to the Madras Railway, the need for extending the workshops has been felt and it is proposed to construct workshops for that section at Waltair. The workshops have been an admirable training school for hundreds of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian boys who have, after an apprenticeship there, obtained employment on the railways and elsewhere in India. These workshops are the largest and most important of their kind in Madras and are well worth a visit, if permission can be obtained; but anything like a detailed description of them are out of place in this book.

THE BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS.

These Spinning and Weaving Mills are limited liability Companies under the control and management of Messrs. Binny & Co. and represent one of the most prosperous and successful attempts at introducing the industry to which Bombay owes so much of its commercial wealth and prosperity into Madras. Both Mills are

fitted out with all the latest machinery and the work is supervised by skilled operatives from Home. In recent years the outturn of these Mills, which comprises every variety of cotton fabrics, judiciously pushed, have come to be widely known and purchased throughout India and the East, and both Mills successfully compete with other Mills in India in tendering for Government and Military contracts. The comfort of the European employees is well looked after and only recently a social club—the Carn-Buck Club—was provided and opened by the Agents for their benefit. The Club is well found in every respect.

EGMORE AND NUNGUMBAUKUM.

Egmore, where it merges on Nungumbaukum and Chetput, is a very desirable residential suburb for Europeans, but the portions which include the Municipal Sub-Divisions of Komaleswarenpett and Pudupett are squalid and over-crowded with native pacherries. On account of its comparatively central situation, it is also the home of more public institutions than any other suburb in the town, if we exclude Chepauk.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

This institution was privately established in May 1850, for five years was supported by fees from pupils and the sale proceeds of the work turned out. In 1855 it was taken over by Government and worked in a haphazard fashion till 1866 when the Government apparently awoke to the need of imparting technical education to the people. The complexity of this problem and the varying opinions as to what technical education is and the manner in which it should be carried out has, at various times, occupied the Government since then. In the meanwhile, the school has been working on as a combined Art and Industrial School, the pupils learning drawing, painting, modelling, wood-carving, metal-engraving, pottery, etc., etc. In recent years the changes in the Superintendents have been rather frequent, and, at times, the arrangements made to carry on the work during the absence of the

famous for its manufactures and industries; but not to the same extent as some of the others are. The treadmill is put to ingenious use in the Jail as it supplies the motive power for the Printing Press and Carpenter's Shop Machinery. The jail has been much improved in recent years by the provision of cells for the accommodation of prisoners, and all European prisoners are confined in this jail since the closing of the Ootacamund Sub-jail. All executions in Madras take place in the Penitentiary. At one time they used to take place outside, near the Coom; but they always attracted a large crowd of curious on-lookers and this was stopped as the exhibition it afforded the curious was nothing but morbid and degrading.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SUBURBS OF MADRAS.

VEPERY, PURSEWALKUM AND KILPAUK.

The suburbs of Madras lying to the East of Madras are Vepery, Pursewalkum and Kilpauk. The first named is the chief residential quarter of a large section of the Eurasian community who do not live in Black Town or St. Thomé. It is very self-contained and rents vary from moderate to cheap. A number of schools like the Doveton Protestant College, the Madras Collegiate School, the Vepery Presentation Convent exist in this quarter for the convenience of the majority of the pupils who live there. Of these, however, more detailed notice will be given shortly.

THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

This is situated in Vepery, or its annexe, New Town, and although not very well known to strangers, is a very important and interesting workshop for the manufacture of munitions for the Military Department. It, with the Saddle and Harness Factory at Veysarapady, is under the control of the Ordnance Department, and is one

of the very few institutions of its kind in India. A Central Factory of this kind is now under construction at Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, which will result in the reduction, if not the total abolition, of the Madras Establishments. Until about ten years ago the Gun Carriage Factory had attached a Corps of Artificers recruited mainly from among the Eurasians, and when it was abolished one of the best and most lucrative openings for Eurasians to obtain employment in the British Army was closed. A few of the Corps then existing still find employment in the Factory; but further recruiting has for a long time been stopped.

THE DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

This Educational Institution dates from 1845 when a public Meeting of the citizens of Madras was held to consider what steps should be taken in response to a Government Notification that only educated persons would be employed in the Public Service. It is true that there were the usual Government Colleges to which all could resort; but according to the Educational policy Government has studiously sought to dissociate itself from all religious teaching. As a result of this, a fund amounting to Rs. 1½ lakhs was raised, Rs. 50,000 being most generously given by Mr. George Arbuthnot, of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. This was the origin of the Protestant College. Subsequently a legacy was left for similar educational purposes by Capt. Doveton. After some discussion, the two funds were amalgamated into the Doveton Protestant College, just as in Calcutta the Doveton Trustees amalgamated with an existing institution called the Parental Academy.

Grants were made from the two funds and the land and buildings of the present College were secured. The Doveton College is affiliated to the Madras University up to the F. A. course; but in recent years its University successes have not been numerous. In former times the Doveton was, like most Anglo-Indian schools, a very flourishing institution and its alumni to-day occupy very prominent

Mr. John Law, an Eurasian architect, who did good work in Madras in the first half of last century. The tower of the Church has a somewhat squat appearance, out of proportion entirely with the building, and the story in connection with this is that Major de Haviland, also a well-known architect of the time, having reported that from the top of the tower it was possible to see into the Fort and with a Howitzer placed on the tower it would also be possible effectively to shell the fortress, the Government of the day called upon the Church Committee to reduce the height of the tower and this was done. In these days when the Fort is overlooked from several points in Madras, the solicitude of those times is amusing.

THE S. P. C. K.

Mention has been made of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in connection with this Church, and this reminds us that it has evidently been connected with this neighbourhood since it started its very useful work in Madras. To-day the Society's Press is one of the best and most important in Madras and the Society's Depository is a boon to all the school-going population of Vepery.

PURSEWALKUM.

Pursewalkum is, on the whole, rather a squalid suburb, with little or nothing of any interest in it. In the more prosperous parts of the locality there are a few European residences of the better class and in the native portion some Hindu temples of minor importance.

KILPAUK.

Kilpauk has the reputation of being the highest and most healthy suburb in Madras. It shares with Nungambakum and Adyar the reputation for being a very pretty quarter of the town, and is a residential quarter for Europeans of means. The houses and compounds are, in the majority of cases, large and extensive and are much in demand. The Madras Water-supply channel leads from

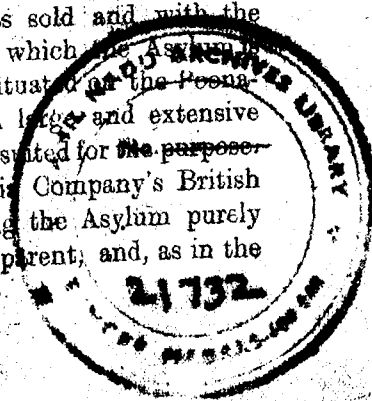
the Red Hills into Kilpauk and thence is distributed by pipes over the Municipal area.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Madras Lunatic Asylum is situated in Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, whence it was removed from the old Asylum in about 1870, when the present Asylum was built. The Asylum has wards for both Civil and Criminal lunatics and also accommodation for private patients. It is in charge of a Surgeon Superintendent and a Deputy, chosen from the I. M. S. and Subordinate Indian Medical Service respectively, and a large and competent staff of nurses and warders. The insane are very kindly treated and all amusements and devices that can help them to forget their unfortunate condition are adopted. Periodically entertainments are given when outsiders are admitted.

THE MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution is very old and goes back to the end of the eighteenth century. The need for an Asylum for the orphans of soldiers was then much felt and when Sir Archibald Campbell was Commander-in-Chief of the old Coast Army he took the matter in hand. All the troops contributed a certain proportion of a month's pay and this sum added to by the proceeds of lotteries—a favourite and, in those days, perfectly legal way of raising money for public purposes—ensured a desired sum being raised. The Asylum was first located in a house in Narasingapuram, presented by the generous Nawab of the Carnatic. Both house and locality were, however, in time found unsuited for the purpose and the building was sold and with the proceeds the splendid property in which the Asylum now located was purchased. It is situated on the Poona-mallee Road, near the toll gate, in large and extensive grounds of its own and is admirably suited for the purpose. With the abolition of the East India Company's British troops, the difficulty of maintaining the Asylum purely as a Military institution, became apparent, and, as in the



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Superintendent on leave has been decidedly of the nature of a make-shift. In recent years, however, there has been a decided improvement for the better. In Mr. Alfred Chatterton, of the Engineering College, the Government has discovered an enthusiast in technical and industrial education and, under his superintendence, the school is acquiring a reputation outside the limits of Madras. Improvements in the art of hand-weaving with the fly-shuttle loom and other devices have attracted the attention of the hand-loom weavers in Madras and elsewhere. The wood-carving and cabinet-making of the artisans of the school have excited admiration and commendation in Paris and at home, but the direction in which Mr. Chatterton's energies, to the outside public, have been most apparently directed is the development of metal-working in aluminium for domestic and artistic purposes. The industry was started by Government in the School of Arts as an inducement to the local artisans to take it up and develop it. Few, if any, new industries have so quickly been taken up as this has been. We have already a large Company in Madras for the manufacture of aluminium ware; smaller native workshops have taken it up not only in Madras but in the Mofussil and a sure indication that the industry is likely to become indigenous is that those interested in it have begun to complain of the share Government is now taking in it. The period of nursing has now gone by and the rest of the pushing and developing of the trade, they say, should be left to private enterprise. Government recognises this and there is no doubt that at an early date it will retire from the field of competition with the outside trade. The school is situated on the Poonaallee Road, near the Kirk and the Gun Carriage Factory, and is easily accessible by tram from most parts of Madras and is well worth a visit.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (THE KIRK).

The famous Major de Havilland was the architect of this Church and there is no doubt that in designing and build-

ing this Church, he utilised to the utmost his skill as an architect. The fine building, with its perfect proportions, strikes the eye the moment one sees it. A curious fact about the Church is that it is of solid masonry, no timber work of any description being used in it except for the doors and windows. The interior is of the Composite Order, the exterior Ionic. The dome which surmounts the building rests on an entablature of stone, laid in the manner of a flat arch and the whole is supported by 16 stone columns covered with Madras plaster, fluted and beautifully ornamented. The ceiling of the dome is coloured a fine azure blue with constellations painted on it. The flooring of the Church is of marble, and it has been recently re-seated. The entrance of the Church points directly West and is supported by a double colonade of the Ionic Order. Over the vestibule which leads into the Church is the steeple which is 165 feet high and is visible from all parts of Madras. The Organ chamber and Choir stalls are situated in a fine room to the East of the building.

THE EGMORE STATION.

Situated near the Kirk are the Power Station of the Madras Tramway Co. and the Egmore terminus of the South Indian Railway. The former is well worth a visit to any one interested in electrical machinery and appliances. The Egmore terminus is a disgrace to a Railway which in all other directions is as go-ahead and up-to-date as possible and, what is more, has been paying for many years past. However a movement is now on foot for purchasing the property of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums, and there erecting a station which will be in keeping with the prosperity and importance of the Railway and an ornament to Madras. The Goods Sheds adjoin the passenger station, but, as already pointed out, this Railway has been the first to utilise the space it already possessed on the Beach to erect another Goods Shed there for the convenience of the trade of that part of the town.

THE CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

These institutions date from the beginning of the 19th century, the foundation being made by funds contributed by the public who were ever charitable when the "pagoda tree" flourished in the land. The objects of the Asylum are to afford protection and to give education to orphan children of the European and Eurasian community who were not eligible for admission to the Military Asylums. The Asylums were first located in Black Town; but on amalgamation with the St. Mary's Charity School they were removed to their present situation. The affairs of the Asylum are managed by a Committee of Directors and, in addition to the funded capital, the funds are still provided by public subscription, the Government, as in the case of all recognised Charities, contributing a similar amount.

THE EGMORE POLICE COURT.

A huge and straggling town like Madras cannot be efficiently policed and controlled unless it is divided up into convenient divisions. The Northern Division of the town, which is smaller but very densely populated, is policed by the Deputy Commissioner and justice administered by two Magistrates who sit in the Black Town Court. Similarly, the Southern Division is administered by the Commissioner of Police—who also has the administrative control of the Madras City Police—the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and an Assistant Magistrate. The Court is located in commodious premises in Egmore.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This hospital was established in 1844 and is at present located in fine premises in Pantheon Road, Egmore, and is intended for the use of women of all classes. The rates, as in the case of the General Hospital, are very moderate and vary from nothing to Rs. 5 per day. The most important of the classes in connection with the Dufferin Fund, viz., those for midwives and nurses are maintained at this institution. This institution is one of the

best of its kind existing in India and practically led the way in the good work which is now being done by the Countess of Dufferin Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout India. Under the long régime of Lieut.-Col. Branfoot, I.M.S., it achieved a reputation which attracted to it patients from all parts of India. An excellent Out-patients' Dispensary exists in connection with this hospital which is open from 7 to 9 A.M. in the mornings.

THE GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Though not adjacent to the Maternity Hospital as the Museum, etc. are, it may be more convenient at this place to describe the Government Ophthalmic Hospital which is also situated in Egmore, in Marshall's Road. In common with all Government Hospitals in this City it is as perfect as money and expert science can make it. The building is another of the abiding monuments of Mr. Chisholm's architectural genius. It is built in blocks connected by corridors, the central block being used for administrative purposes and the others for patients, for whom there is accommodation for about 64. There are also two private wards. The hospital has more than justified its existence, for the natives suffer very much from affections of the eyes; as may be seen by attending one morning at the Out-patients' Department. The hospital has always been in charge of an expert in Ophthalmic Surgery of the I. M. S. Department, and among the best-known in recent years have been Lieut.-Col. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Capt. Elliott, I.M.S., and Lieut.-Col. Pope, I.M.S., who now has charge of the institution.

THE MADRAS CENTRAL MUSEUM.

Next to the Indian Museum at Calcutta, the Madras Central Museum is one of the best organised institutions of its kind in India. It was founded in 1846, when the Madras Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society presented the Madras Government with the Newbold collection as a nucleus, and after some time had been wasted in trying to

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for the Ethnological department, the Industrial and Art department and also the magnificent collection of old arms and implements of war removed from the Arsenal Museum. The Museum at intervals publishes bulletins connected with the various departments which are exceedingly interesting and can be had on sale from the clerk in the vestibule. At one time there used to be attached to the Museum a collection of animals; but these were transferred to the People's Park; all that is now maintained being a small collection of snakes, birds, etc.

In Mr. Edgar Thurston, the Madras Government has the services of an ideal Superintendent, because he is so genuinely enthusiastic. He has moreover the saving grace of humour, a *quality* of which in the admirable little monographs he publishes on the Ethnological and other departments under his care, makes them readable and interesting even to the layman who takes little interest in the literature of subjects scientific. Mr. Thurston is assisted by a staff of assistants, locally trained, and periodical tours are undertaken for the purpose of replenishing or adding to the collections.

THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM THEATRE.

These connected buildings were projected during the *regime* of the late Lord Connemara and were intended as institutions for the education and improvement of the public. We have already shown in the case of one that when it was completed there was no properly qualified institution to instal in it. In the same way, when the Connemara Public Library was built, it was found that practically there was no Public Library to put into the splendid structure that the genius of Mr. Irwin had constructed. Accordingly, the surplus of the Secretariat Library was turned into its shelves, and the old collections of Madras newspapers which, at one time, formed portion of the Government records, were handed over to the Library for custody. The Library has been catalogued and is much used, by students and others.

The other half of the splendid structure is at present, and has for some time, being used as a Library by that ill-used but very useful institution the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society. As institutions go in Madras this is a very old Society, dating back as far as 1818. In 1929 it amalgamated with the Royal Asiatic Society when it took its present designation. It possesses a valuable Library of over 40,000 volumes, which is continually being added to. It used, like the Museum, to be located in the Old College Hall, but the space being required by the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, the Library was allowed to occupy half of the Connemara Public Library—ideal quarters for a large Library. It had barely got settled, however, when it again got notice to quit, but this time the Government was generous enough to make it a grant of money and a site and a permanent home is now being completed for it in Nungumbaukum, adjoining the Old College.

The Connemara Public Library is a magnificent building. It is practically a large hall with alcoves in which are fitted magnificent book cases, the upper storeys of which are reached from a gallery to which access is obtained from staircases at the ends of the hall. The ceiling is lofty and is splendidly decorated, and in the hall are provided inlaid rosewood Library tables and chairs. It was, as we have said, designed by Mr. Henry Irwin, C.I.E. (who has retired from the service, but still pursues his profession as an architect in this Presidency) and as originally constructed contained an imposing tower between the Library and the Theatre. But when this was about being completed, the base showed signs of crushing, owing to the superincumbent weight, and it was decided to demolish the tower and this had to be done.

We have already described the uses to which the galleries of the Museum Theatre are put and there only remains the Theatre to be dealt with. This, it will at once be seen

was at first designed as a lecture theatre from the *rostrum* that is thrown out from the stage. The Madras Dramatic Society, without a home of its own, then got permission to use the theatre for its own plays and adapted the stage for the purpose, but owing to the small size of the stage, about one-third of the auditorium is useless. The theatre like the other buildings in this compound, is under the control of the superintendent of the Museum, on application to whom it may be had for concerts, etc. It is admirably adapted for night performances as it is lit with gas.

NUNGUMBAUKUM, TEYNAMPET AND ADYAR.

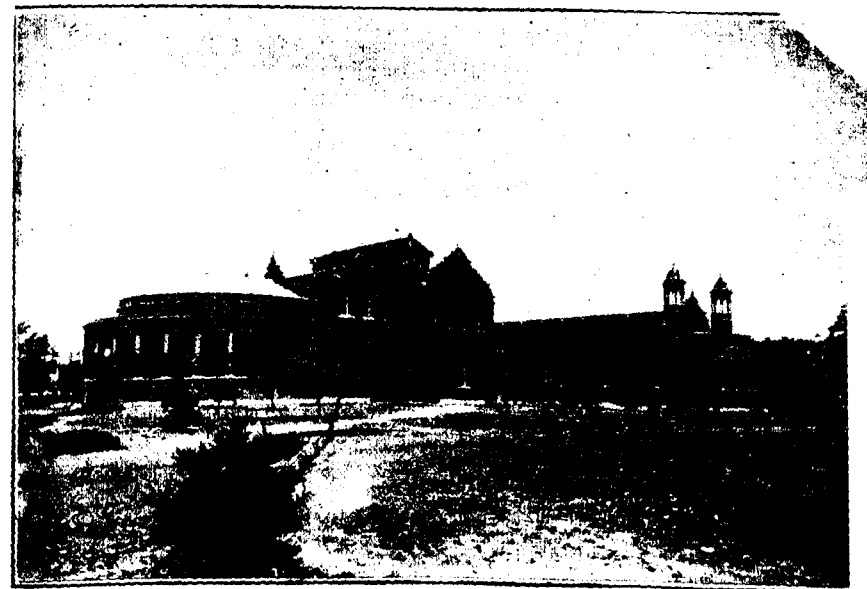
These are principally residential suburbs for Europeans and, as has before been said, they are the quarters in which the more well-to-do of that community live. The houses in them are large and commodious, the grounds extensive and park-like and, on the whole, residents in these localities secure that privacy and freedom from being crowded which is so wanting in large towns. A disadvantage about living here is the great distance from most of the business places in Madras; but, as a rule, people do not live here who cannot provide against this drawback.

The places of interest or public institutions in these suburbs are few and far between.

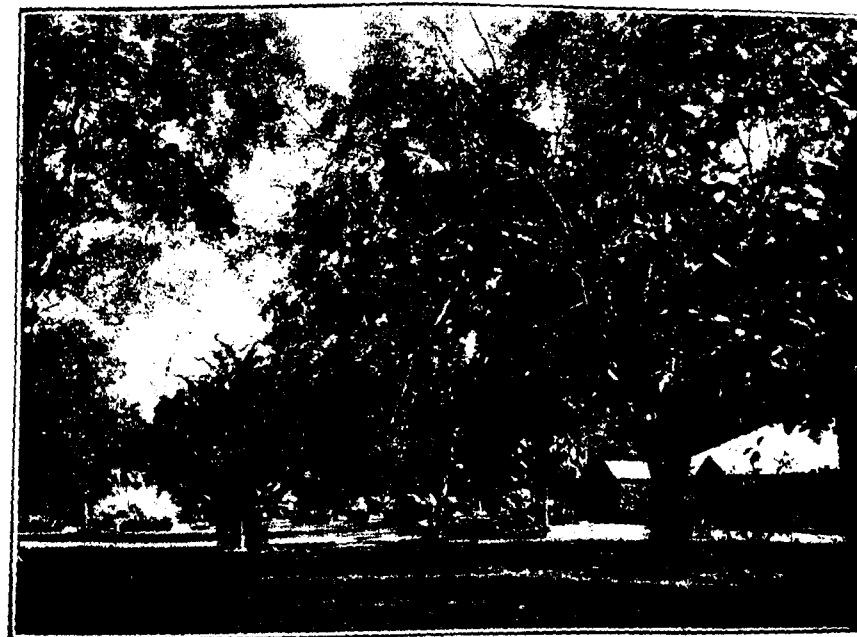
THE OLD COLLEGE.

This building is situated in beautiful grounds on the banks of the Cooum in Nungumbaukum. It still retains the name of College, though it is no longer used for teaching purposes. It, however, maintains its connection with education by being the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. The Madras Dramatic Society and the Madras Literary Society used also to find a local habitation here until they were given notice to quit. In the old days young civilians coming to the country were kept in the Presidency Town for some time, while they underwent a special train-

bolster up a local Polytechnic Institution, the Madras Central Museum was started with local depositories in the Mofussil. These branch Museums never were a success and were ultimately closed and their contents transferred to Madras. The formation and organisation of the Museum was entrusted to the late Surgeon-General Balfour, then a young Surgeon in the Army. The specimens were at first located in the College Hall, but as the Museum grew, a home of its own had to be found for it, and it was accordingly transferred to the old Pantheon in Egmore, the memory of the historic old building being preserved in the name of the road upon which it is situated. The Pantheon dated back to the end of the 18th century and was erected as a Town Hall and place for public amusements, theatricals, etc. It is said that the Duke of Wellington led the dance in the central hall which was given by Madras Society in commemoration of the capture of Seringapatam. The building afterwards fell into disuse and after many base uses as a Land Customs house, a Collector's Cutcherry, etc., it was shut up until acquired by Government for the Museum. It was then added to and enlarged, so that not much of the old Pantheon can be recognised in the present structure. The Museum contains departments of Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Systematic and Economic Botany (founded on collections formed by such renowned botanists as Wright, Roxburghe, Thwaites, Hooker, Thompson, Beddome and others), Mineralogy and Geology, Industrial Arts, Ethnology, Antiquities and Archaeology and a Library and Reading-room. The Connemara Public Library and the new Theatre was recently built, the latter being intended as a Technical Institute; but when the time came to occupy it, it was found that the Victoria Technical Institute, formed in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887, was not in a position to commence work. The rooms were accordingly handed over to the Museum to accommodate its already overflowing galleries. Accordingly in it room has been found



MADRAS MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA LIBRARY.



VIEW IN AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, TEYNAMPET.

the finest in South India. It follows that the musical portion of the Services is particularly attractive.

Attached to the Cathedral is a beautiful cemetery, one of the very few churchyards, or "God's acres", in India.

THE MADRAS BOTANICAL GARDENS.

These Gardens are just opposite the Cathedral and belong to the Agri-Horticultural Society which has been in existence since 1835. The Gardens date from a year or two later and are laid out in a very beautiful manner and contain, in addition to the plants in the conservatories, many rare and valuable plants and shrubs. Membership of the Society is open to all interested in Horticulture or Agriculture and the subscriptions are moderate, for which moreover the subscriber gets a return in the shape of plants and seeds. For some years these beautiful gardens were much neglected, but within the last decade or so, they have been improved. They are under the care of an expert European gardener and experimental cultivation of all kinds is being undertaken. An Annual Show of plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables and economical products takes place every year at the end of February under the auspices of the Society and is very popular. It used to be held in the Gardens; but the traffic and arrangements for preparing and dismantling the Show so spoilt their appearance for some time after, that recently a change has been made and the Show is now in the Nursery, and, on the whole, the change has been more convenient.

THE ADYAR CLUB.

This is one of the most perfect institutions, for those who are eligible for membership, for oiling the wheels of existence in Madras. The splendid Club house is ideally situated on a knoll that slopes down in grassy lawns to the banks of the Adyar, whose reaches at this point are particularly beautiful. The grounds are large, permitting of tennis and racquet courts, golf links and a

of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex or colour, to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions and sciences, and to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers of man. In accordance with these objects the Society holds yearly gatherings at Adyar where lecturers of renown hold forth on one or other objects of the Society. The most popular of these has been Mrs. Annie Besant whose annual lectures are attended largely on account of her wonderful eloquence. She has done much for Hinduism in Southern India and in its stronghold, Benares, where, mainly owing to her exertions, there has been established a Central Hindu College. In connection with the Society an Annual Convention is held at which the venerable Colonel Olcott—with Madame Blavatsky, the joint Founder of the Society in Madras—gives a history of the progress of the movement throughout the world.

MOUNT ROAD, TRIPLICANE AND ROYAPETTAH.

The fine Military road which leads from Madras to the Artillery Cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount, practically commences at the St. George's Gate of the Fort. It crosses the masonry bridge over one of the branches of the Cooum which encloses the Island, then through the portion of Madras on which all the trading firms of the town are situated, past the Cathedral and Teynampet, through Saidapet, the headquarters of the Chingleput District, over the Saidapet bridge where it turns to the right and so reaches the Mount. It is a fine broad thoroughfare over 8 miles long and is macadamised throughout. Its upkeep within Municipal limits is entrusted to the Madras Municipality who get from the Government an allotment for this and the Poonamallee Road which leads to the Military convalescent dépôt at Poonamallee.

THE ISLAND.

This is practically the playground of Madras. It is a perfect island, enclosed between the two branches of the

riding track being maintained in it and the leasing to the Madras Boat Club of a site on the river bank for their boat house adds to the charms of the Adyar Club. Unlike the Madras, and most other Clubs in India which keep their doors rigidly shut against ladies, the Adyar Club is open to both ladies and gentlemen and herein lies its charm. It is a great Saturday and Sunday evening resort, the boating on the river being a great attraction. The Club holds fortnightly At Homes when enjoyable little gym-khanas are negotiated, and during the season the Adyar Club dances are always successful and well attended.

THE MADRAS BOAT CLUB.

As we have just said the Madras Boat Club is situated within the Adyar Club grounds, but it is not a branch of that Club but leads an independent and separate existence. All rowing in Madras is conducted under its auspices and periodical regattas are held at the last of which inter-Presidency races were rowed between Madras and Calcutta which unfortunately ended in Madras being completely vanquished. In the early dates of athletics in Madras, the regattas used to be held on the Ennore backwater; but in recent years the site of the regattas have undergone frequent change according to the depth of water at the several venue and the convenience for rowing. A boat house on the banks of the Cooum shows that the lower reach of that most odoriferous stream was once popular for rowing; but now-a-days the rowing is conducted on the Adyar or on the Long Tank, that splendid stretch of water near the Mount Road.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in New York on the 17th November, 1875 and its permanent headquarters were opened on the 19th December, 1883 and located in extensive buildings in the Adyar which include a fine Oriental Library and Lecture Hall. The objects of the Society are to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood



THE ADYAR CLUB.



MADRAS BOAT CLUB

Coom which bifurcates near the Penitentiary, one branch flowing past the Body Guard Lines, the Gymkhana Pavilion and the other past the Fort. They reunite above the Iron Bridge where the river discharges into the sea, or rather where it ought to discharge into the sea, but the mouth is closed for the greater part of the year by a bar which forms again as soon as it is opened. A scheme has just been sanctioned by the Government for keeping the mouth of the Coom always open. On the western side of the Island are the Ordnance Stores, the Body Guard Lines and a number of cemeteries, the best known of which is the Military cemetery (St. Mary's) which contains some very interesting old tombs and monuments. The Island is divided into two by the Mount Road and the eastern half is practically under the control of the Madras Gymkhana. It contains the Race Course, the Golf Links, the Polo Ground and the Football Ground and the Gymkhana Pavilion. Racing has not quite died out in Madras yet, and all the race meetings in recent years have been held on the Island. In the palmy days of racing, the picturesque Race Course near Government House, Guindy, used also to be used. Two polo tournaments, a Senior and Junior, are held under the auspices of the Madras Gymkhana in the early part of each year. The same Club also runs two Football tournaments—one Rugby and the other Association—but the latter has always been the more popular. In addition to these sports, there is also trap-shooting during the cold weather months. The Gymkhana Club is also a very pleasant rendezvous of an evening, and is always an attraction when periodically it holds "Skittle" meetings and small Race meetings which do not come under the control of the Race Club.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO'S STATUE.

Midway between Government House and the Fort, stands the fine equestrian statue by Sir Francis Chantrey of Sir Thomas Munro. The entire structure cost about £12,500, and was erected by public subscription, in token

of the high estimation in which Munro was held by the people. The statue was unveiled in October, 1831, under a salute. Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, died of cholera, at Pattikonda in the Kurnool District, on the 6th of July, 1827. He was buried at Gooty, but subsequently his body was removed to Madras and interred in St. Mary's Church. Sir Thomas came out to India as a Cadet, and during a period of upwards of 47 years' service, held many important posts in the Military, Political, and Revenue Departments. For the last 7 years he was at the head of the Government, and is, even to-day, venerated by the natives.

Crossing over the Government House Bridge we come to that portion of Madras which has been more developed and beautified with handsome structures than any other part of Madras. The energy and enterprise of the trading community have provided Mount Road with buildings which would be an ornament and pride to any city in the world; but while Mount Road remains what it is, a Military Road, dusty in dry weather and slushy in wet, without any pavements for foot-passengers, with dingy little shops dividing up and separating the more stately, the full effect of the improvements is lost.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS.

The Madras residence of H.E. the Governor is situated at the very entrance to this portion of the Mount Road in a spacious park that extends down to Chepauk on one side, and from the Coom to the Wallajah Road, Triplicane, on the other. The park adjoining the building consists of open lawn, dotted with fine trees on which the herd of antelope and spotted deer disport themselves. The outskirts of the park are, for the most part, scrub jungle in which the deer find shelter.

Government House itself is a huge dwelling-house, built on the plan of the old Madras dwellings, with huge rooms, lofty open verandahs, etc. It is spacious and commodious, but in the height of the season tents have to be

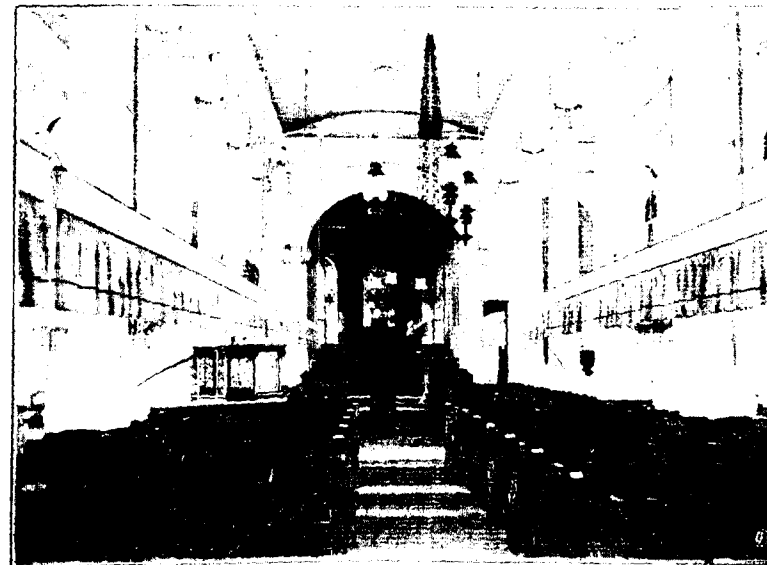
ing in the Government College to fit them for the work they were to do; but since the abolition of Haileybury and the nomination system, these Colleges have been abolished.

THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

This is not far from the Old College and is situated in the same road in Nunguntakum and is, for a scientific institution, very ancient. It was formed in 1792 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company with a view to promoting a knowledge of Astronomy and Navigation in India and in 1847 a permanent Magnetic Observatory was attached and since then the place has been under the control of officers with a reputation as Astronomers. In recent years the chief portion of the Observatory, *viz.*, that for astronomical purposes, has been removed to the higher altitudes and clearer atmosphere of Kodaikanal, the portion remaining in Madras being chiefly the Meteorological Observatory which is under the control of the Meteorological Reporter to Government.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

This beautiful edifice is situated in Teynampet on the great road leading from Madras to St. Thomas' Mount and is about three miles distant from the Fort, whence all distances in Madras are calculated. It is situated in the centre of well kept and beautiful grounds and is itself a beautiful and imposing structure. The architect of the Church was Major de Haviland, and it was opened and consecrated by Bishop Middleton in 1816. It is provided with a magnificent peal of bells, these being supplied by public subscription and by presentation during the time of Arch-deacon Deakry. The interior of the Church is particularly beautiful and chaste, but within the last fifteen years it has been re-roofed with teakwood, the beautiful stucco ornamentation on the ceiling being faithfully copied in *carton pierre*, a species of *papier maché*. The Church is provided with a particularly fine organ, and the choir is



INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.



EXTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

the practice to add the picture of a departing Governor to this collection, and among portraits so added were those of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the late Lord Connemara and Lord Wenlock. The hall is used for all State ceremonies in connection with Government House and is also available, with the permission of H. E. the Governor, for public balls, meetings, etc. Its approach has been considerably improved by the addition of a handsome fountain in front.

GUINDY PARK.

It may be convenient here to include a short description of H. E. the Governor's suburban residence at Guindy Park, about 6½ miles distant from Madras. The house is a handsome structure, beautifully white owing to its being faced with the plaster for which Madras is so famous, and like Government House, Madras, it appears to have been designed with the purpose of obtaining the maximum of ventilation and coolness in a tropical climate. The buildings consists of three pieces which, though erected at different times, seem to have followed one design. The house is situated in a very extensive park which contains a large herd of deer and antelope. Hares and partridges can be had on the estate as well as teal and snipe in the season. The gardens contain many rare plants and trees and are famous in South India. Guindy has been a favourite residence during the Madras Session of the Government, with all recent Governors; but Sir Arthur Havelock carried his preference for it to such an extent that he was able to avoid paying the Municipal profession tax in Madras on the ground that he had not exercised his profession or calling within Municipal limits for the prescribed minimum time laid down by the Act. The claim was made by the Municipality and was successfully resisted.

TRIPPLICANE.

This is an old and densely populated portion of Madras and is the chief Mahomedan quarter. Here reside H. H. the Prince of Arcot, the sole remaining link in the South

ected in the compound for the accommodation of some of the guests. During the *regime* of Sir Arthur Havelock, the interior of the Government House underwent alterations and improvements, although he very soon used the residence, preferring the rural solitude and charms of Guindy Park.

THE BANQUETING HALL

Situated in the compound of Government House, and under the care and control of H. E. the Governor is the Banqueting Hall, a memorial of the capture of Seringapatam. With the exception of the basement storey, it was planned in imitation of the Parthenon; but, in recent years the covering in of the balcony which ran round the building and used to be covered with canvas awnings, has done much to improve the external appearance of the fine building. The interior, however, is exceedingly imposing. From a lofty vestibule one enters into the hall proper, a magnificent apartment 80 feet by 60 feet broad, handsome Ionic pillars carrying a gallery round the top of the hall. At one end is a huge *dais*, carpetted with red, which is used on all State occasions. The Banqueting Hall is the picture gallery of Madras and contains a fine collection of oil-paintings and portraits of all Governors and Generals and others who have helped to make history in Southern India. Over the entrance to the *dais* there is a fine picture of the late Queen Victoria seated in her Coronation robes. On her right and left are pictures of George III. and Queen Charlotte, the former perhaps one of the most pleasing pictures of that monarch in existence. Other portraits in this gallery are those of Sir Thomas Munro, Robert, Lord Hobart, Lord Harris, General Meadows, Lord Mornington, afterwards the Marquis of Wellesley, his more famous brother, General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Trevelyan, General Sir S. Auchmuty, General Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Thomas Strange, Lord Napier of Ettrick, the Marquis of Tweeddale and Sir George Barlow. In recent years it has almost become

workshop and showrooms were situated in a little known locality in Triplicane where the goods were never seen to attract attention and few except those interested knew of the place. Recently a shop has been opened on the Mount Road where the outturn of the workshops can be more attractively displayed.

A large number of Hindus also live in Triplicane and here also is the famous Sri Parthasarady Temple, the tank attached to which has attained such a notoriety for suicides and drowning accidents that an ingenious native reporter termed it "the famous cannibal tank."

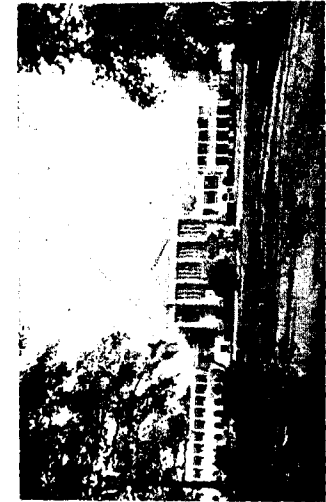
THE MADRAS CLUB.

This Club, for many years with justice considered the best in India, was founded in February 1832, with the special object of providing members of the Military and Civil services stationed at Madras, with a rendezvous where all the advantages of a good English Club might be enjoyed, and of affording those of them who might be quartered in the Mofussil, a suitable resting place during their temporary visits to the Presidency town. During the past twenty years, however, the ancient exclusiveness that characterized its management, has gradually passed away. All gentlemen moving in society are now eligible for election; and the institution is no longer considered, a "United Service Club." The Club-house is situated near the Mount Road, the main entrance being opposite Neill's statue, about two miles from Fort St. George. The buildings, which occupy a considerable area within a fine park-garden, prettily laid out, and very picturesquely wooded, if not strictly speaking note-worthy on account of their architectural beauty, are, at all events, commodious, and remarkably well planned. A two-storied block, containing some twenty suites of chambers, forms a wing, as it were, of the main structure; and rooms are likewise available in sundry detached bungalows situated within the Club grounds. The former apartments are chiefly occupied by members either passing

of the times when the Moslem ruled the land. He is now a pensioner of the British Government and resides in a palace not far from the Madras Club. The ousting of the Carnatic Family from dominion in South India has, in addition to the allowances paid to the Prince of Arcot and the Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic, saddled the Government with a pension list, the distribution of which requires a special officer called the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. The stipendiaries are innumerable and their stipends vary from thousands to a few rupees a month. From being the rulers and the proudest race in the land, the Mahomedans of South India have come to regard themselves and are regarded as among the backward classes for whom special exemptions are to be made and privileges are demanded in order to induce them to take advantages of all the benefits of the education which the Government is placing at their doors in common with the other classes. With few exceptions they have for years ignored this channel to independence and prosperity, but now there is a change for the better. Following the example of their co-religionists of the United Provinces they are making a determined effort to improve their status by education and other ways. The Mahomedan Educational Conference, hitherto held in North India, was last year held in Madras, a fund has been started for educational purposes and last, but not least, the Madras and Harris' High School, both Mahomedan educational institutions, have been put on a proper footing, the Government having purchased the Umdah Bagh for the purpose of housing the Madrassah more suitably than it has been in the past. The Anjuman Mufid-i-Ahl-i-Islam, or as it is briefly called the Anjuman, is an Industrial School supported by the Mahomedans for the poor of the community where the boys are taught some handicraft such as carpentry, kincob work, carpet-weaving, etc., and where, during work hours, they receive a meal. The Institution has, in the past, led a hand to mouth existence, yet achieving to some extent the good work it set itself to do. The



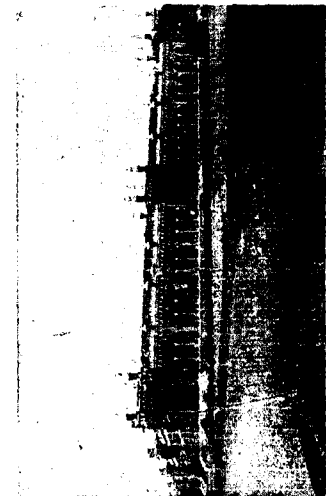
SIR RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR'S CHOULTRY, MADRAS.



MADRAS CLUB.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, MADRAS.



MOORE MARKET, MADRAS.

through, or temporarily visiting Madras; the latter by gentlemen engaged in permanent work at the Presidency Town. Recreation of nearly every kind is obtainable at the Madras Club. There is a capital racquet court, with several lawn tennis courts, and a magnificent swimming bath; while two billiard rooms, card rooms, a well stocked library, and a reading-room supplied with all the best newspapers and periodicals of the day, complete the necessary requirements under the head of in-door amusement. The *cuisine* of the Club is celebrated and the kitchens are equipped on the English system. The Madras Club is administered according to the rules observed by the generality of London Clubs, with special advantages to strangers and pilgrims, and to the members of the Byculla and Bengal Clubs.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Love, R.E. has written, for private circulation only, a very interesting and entertaining history of the Madras Club.

GENERAL NEILL'S STATUE.

This Statue occupies a prominent position on the Mount Road, between the Madras Club and the road leading to Nungumbakun. On the base are the names of the officers and men of his corps, who fell during the mutiny, and just below this is a bas-relief in bronze, representing the advance on the Alumbaugh, where Neill met his untimely death. The pedestal bears the following inscription, viz. :—

JAMES GEORGE SMITH NEILL, C.B.,

Aide-de-Camp to the Queen,

Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Fusiliers,

Brigadier-General in India,

A brave, resolute, self-reliant Soldier,

Universally

acknowledged as the first

who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Bengal.

He fell gloriously at the relief of Lucknow,

25th September 1859.

AAA 47.

THE WESLEY COLLEGE.

This College was opened in 1851, in a thatched building in Royapettah, with a few pupils. It now occupies the splendid premises near the Madras Club and has accommodation for over 700 pupils. It celebrated its jubilee last year when many interesting reminiscences were given by old *alumni* of the school of the early days of the institution. It is controlled and managed by the Wesleyan Mission and is a Second Grade College teaching up to the Matriculation and F.A. Standards of the Madras University.

THE SOUTH SEA FACE.

THE MARINA.

This is perhaps the pleasantest and, viewed from the sea, perhaps the most beautiful part of Madras. Immediately South of the Fort is the old promenade called "Cupid's Bow" which has now been deserted for the Marina, which owes its existence to Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, who, if he was never very popular in Madras, will always be remembered for the Marina which he had erected after a similar promenade at Palermo. Were it not for the Marina, it is an open question how a large section of the community of Madras would exist in comfort during the trying hot weather months when it is impossible to get away to the Hills or go home on leave. No matter how trying and hot the day is, it is always a relief to know that at the Marina there is a fresh breeze from the sea to be had to recuperate and refresh one. It is really a beautiful promenade with an ornamental garden and walk between dwarf casuarina hedges extending the whole length of the Marina. On the shore side is a tan ride which also extends for a couple of miles. A great attraction at the Marina is a Band and at one time a Band used to play there almost every night in the week; but gradually it was discontinued till at last even the services of the M. V. G. Band were discontinued, as the fund received no benefit for the trouble and expense

Madras Fine Arts Society in the Exhibitions it holds once every year, to which pictures and art work of all descriptions are sent from all parts of India.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

This Statue was the Jubilee gift of Raja G. N. Gajapatee Rao of Vizagapatam to the City of Madras. The Statue—a replica of one at Windsor Castle—was executed in London by Sir Edgar Boehm, under the supervision of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a former Governor of Madras, and cost £4,700 sterling. Her Majesty is depicted as seated on a high-backed chair of State, with a Crown on her head and a sceptre in her right hand, and wearing a low dress with short sleeves and a necklace and locket round her neck and a pair of bracelets. The pedestal of granite with polished panels is erected opposite the southern entrance of the Senate House and to the north of the road between the Senate House and the Revenue Board Office and bears the following inscription :—

VICTORIA, QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA.

This Statue is erected in token of his loyalty, respect,
and admiration of Her Majesty's many virtues,
by a faithful subject

RAJA GODAY NARAYEN GAJAPATEE RAO
OF SREE GODAY FAMILY,
Vizagapatam,

and presented to the City of Madras
in Commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

Unveiled by

The Right Honorable the Lord Connemara,
Governor of Fort St. George,
June 20, 1887.

The Statue is provided with a canopy to prevent exposure to the wind and rain.

We may here mention that, in connection with King Edward the VIIth's Coronation, a statue of His Majesty by Mr. Wade, the same sculptor who executed the statue of

Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer, has been presented to the City by Lord Krishnados Balamukundas, a wealthy native banker, which will be erected on Mount Road at the entrance to Government House.

THE REVENUE BOARD AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Revenue Board Offices and the Engineering College Buildings (the Chepauk Palace as they are called) were, as we have explained, the Palace of the Nawab of the Carnatic, which escheated to Government on the death of the last occupant of the Musnud. The portion occupied by the Board of Revenue Offices is the most distinctly Moorish style of architecture in Madras and in the opinion of many, with its fine surroundings is the most beautiful building in Madras. It is surmounted by a fine tower which gives the whole building a very striking appearance from the Marina.

THE MADRAS CRICKET CLUB.

This Club has a nicely laid out ground in the Chepauk Park with a very comfortable and well-found pavilion. Adjacent to the ground, are a number of Tennis Courts for use of the members, and the South Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament is annually held here in February. A recent addition to the Club is a Squash Racquet Court and in the off-season hockey is played, a Tournament being held annually.

THE P. W. D. SECRETARIAT.

Adjoining the Civil Engineering College and abutting on the southern portion of the Marina is a large block of buildings known as the P. W. D. Secretariat, in which the Administrative and Accounts Departments of the Madras Public Works Department are accommodated. It has recently undergone extensive structural alterations and additions.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

This is the leading Government Educational Institution in the Presidency and as such is a model for all Schools and Colleges. It is situated in a handsome and imposing

structure on the southern part of the Marina and is provided with a strong and very efficient staff of Professors and teachers, the former of whom belong to the superior grade of the Madras Educational Establishment. To keep it up to the high standard of efficiency it has attained, the Government lavishes on it all the money necessary to keep its equipments up-to-date. It follows that it takes a leading place, judged by University and other results, in South India, the only other College that can approach it being the Madras Christian College. In it is a fine statue of Mr. E. B. Powell, one of the pioneers of the education movement in Madras and the first Director of Public Instruction. Attached to the College are a number of Literary and other Societies which are in a very flourishing state, at the periodical Meetings of which well-known men in Madras read papers on a variety of subjects on which discussions are held. The physical side of the students' education is also well looked after. It is one of the few Colleges in Madras which has extensive grounds attached to it and in Cricket, Football and Lawn Tennis the College has frequently held premier place among Madras Colleges and Schools.

THE VICTORIA STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Behind the Presidency College is an entirely new block of buildings which are intended as a hostel for the students attending schools in the southern portion of Madras. One of the drawbacks connected with the system of education in India is that there is little supervision or discipline exercised over students outside their School and College life. The fame and success of the Madras Schools and Colleges attracts to them a large number of students from outside. Many of these are strangers to Madras and have nowhere to live. They accordingly board out or club together amid life and surroundings which are degrading and frequently immoral. The Madras Christian College was the first to attempt to remove these disadvantages by the numerous Students' Homes which are

maintained in connection with it. The matter, however, was one that had frequently attracted the attention of the Government, and when Professor Ranganadha Moodelliar died, a movement was inaugurated to perpetuate his memory by establishing a Students' Home in connection with the Presidency College. Owing to the intervention of Government, the scheme attained wider proportions and, with the assistance of Government, the scheme was incorporated with that for providing a Home for the students attending the numerous Colleges in the southern portion of Madras. Funds were raised for the Ranganadham Memorial and the Government found the money for the rest of the scheme and, after some delay, owing to unpropitious seasons and depleted finances, the Home was built and opened and is now filled, and, in the last Budget, provision was made for extending it. The Home is under the control of Governors appointed by the Syndicate of the Madras University and a Warden, who is a Professor attached to the Presidency College, who lives on the premises.

When the scheme was being formulated, Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodelliar, with his usual generosity, undertook to provide a Home for the students living in the northern half of the town and chose a site near Patcheappah's College for the purpose; but difficulties in connection with the Military Department having arisen, nothing has come of the generous offer.

SAN THOMÉ AND MYLAPORE.

San Thomé is a quaint little suburb situated on the Beach, about three miles south of the Fort. It evidently dates back to the time of the Portuguese Settlement at Mylapore, and to-day contains a Bishopric in connection with the Goanese or Padroado branch of the Roman Catholic Church. A handsome new Cathedral has recently been built on the site of an old one which was demolished. It contains what purports to be the grave of St. Thomas the

Apostle. There is a Convent and Seminary maintained in connection with the Padroado Mission. San Thomé is a favourite residential quarter for a section of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, being cheap and advantageously situated on the sea-beach.

Behind San Thomé is situated the celebrated old town of Mylapore, which, as we have pointed out in the earlier pages of this book, was known to history ages before Madras was ever thought of. It is now the chief quarter for the wealthy native population of Madras, especially those belonging to the legal profession. There is a historic old temple situated here, in connection with which a fair and festival is held in about April or May which is always attended by the leading Europeans—ladies and gentlemen—who are the guests of Native gentlemen who have houses advantageously situated round the Mylapore Temple Tank, from the balconies and roofs of which a view of the procession of temple deities and cars can be obtained. Further inland is a locality known as the Luz which is chiefly famous for a very old Roman Catholic Church which dates back to the time of the Portuguese Settlement. The name is said to be a corruption of the Latin word *lux* in the phrase *lux in tenebris*, which is what the founders of the Church are said to have exclaimed when they were permitted to erect a Church in a heathen land. We have not been able to trace or verify this explanation and give it here as a plausible explanation of a name which has struck most who have heard it for the first time as curious.

it was put to. The M. V. G. Band Fund it is true does receive a small subsidy from the Municipality for playing in public; but this, according to the Municipality, is for its services at the People's Park and the Robinson Park and not for the Marina. When H. E. the Governor is in residence in Madras he allows his fine Band to play once a week; but engagements elsewhere during a busy social season frequently interfere with the regularity of their attendance at the Villa. The appearance of the Marina is much enhanced by the many fine public buildings which flank it on the sea face.

THE SENATE HOUSE.

This structure, more striking on account of its size and loftiness than for its architectural beauty, we believe, also an example of Mr. Chisholm's architecture. It is the home of the Madras University which was incorporated in 1857 when the present educational policy of the Indian Government was definitely decided. It was preceded by what was called the University Board in connection with the Government High School—now the Presidency College. The Madras University is regulated much on the same principle as that of London and examines for diplomas and degrees students from affiliated institutions, which comprise almost every College and School in the Presidency. The governing body consists of the Chancellor, who is always the Governor for the time being, a Vice-Chancellor, chosen by the Governor from among the leading Fellows of the University, the Syndicate and Senate. The educational world just now is in the throes of expectation as to what is to be the result of the labours of the Universities Commission which has only recently published its report. But this is not the place for doing anything beyond mentioning the fact that the Educational system throughout India is at present undergoing a thorough examination. The splendid hall of the Senate House, in which the Convocation is yearly held, forms a fine exhibition room for the pictures, etc., brought together by the

fishermen. Scarcely any trace is left of the old Dutch Fort, but the ancient cemetery, preserved from decay by Sir Charles Trevelyan, when Governor of Madras, contains many interesting tombs, some of them nearly 300 years old. Roman Catholics resort to this place in great numbers on certain feast days. The distance from Madras is by canal 25 miles. Visitors at Ennore make excursions to Pulicat by boat, a pleasant journey of five or six hours. The lake which lies between Coromandel and Pulicat, named after the latter place, is a beautiful expanse of water. It is about 37 miles in length and from 3 to 11 in breadth.

COROMANDEL.

This place is separated from Pulicat by the lake just named, and is bounded on the east by the sea. It is a very pleasant place, and, like Ennore, is visited during the hot season. The etymology of the name of this place has been variously explained, but it appears to be a corruption of *Kareimanal* (black sand)—the black sand so extensively used in former days in public offices and by the people, instead of blotting paper. It is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the coast takes its name from this insignificant village. "Coromandel," as applied to the coast, is derived from *Cholamandel*, the Chola region. There are a few houses here furnished and favourably situated, which may be rented. The population consists almost entirely of low caste Sudras, Pariahs and Lubbays, numbering in all about 3,000.

LITTLE MOUNT.

About four miles south of St. George's Cathedral and near the Marmalong bridge, is a spur forming what is familiarly known as the Little Mount, where, tradition says, St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, was martyred. This, however, appears to be problematical. On the Little Mount, stands a Roman Catholic Church, where, a festival in connection with it is annually celebrated. A great throng

of people generally collect to witness the usual Church processions, etc. Under the arches of the Marmalong bridge may be observed various groups of excursionists, who make this their temporary abode until the festival comes to a close, which, as a rule, lasts for a period of 10 days. There is not, however, anything historical attaching to the place, and beyond the festival above referred to it is of little or no importance.

GUINDY.

A little further south lies Guindy which may be reached by a short drive from the Marmalong bridge. At Guindy is the Governor's country residence. It is in many respects superior to the Government House at Madras, and owes its modern form to Lord Elphinstone. The Park surrounding Government House is very extensive and admirably laid out. A broad and well-formed road runs direct from the main entrance which presents the façade to full view. At Guindy is the Madras Race Course, one of the best in Southern India, and the Cigar Factory of Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

Passing over the Marmalong bridge and turning to the right, a drive of three miles along a well-laid out road, beautifully shaded by an avenue of banyan trees will bring the visitor to St. Thomas' Mount, familiarly known as "The Mount." This is an isolated cliff of green stone and syenite about 220 feet above the level of the sea. This station is intended for British troops, and there are some very handsome buildings to be seen here, among them the various barracks for the Artillery, etc. There are also a well-built Protestant Church here, called St. Thomas', and a Wesleyan and two Roman Catholic Chapels. These are on the plain. The summit of the Mount is also crowned by an old Roman Catholic Church called the "Expectation of the Blessed Virgin." The building, erected in 1547, belongs to the Armenian Catholics. Behind the altar

THE ENVIRONS OF MADRAS.

The previous edition of this Guide contained a chapter of places of interest in this Presidency; but with Mr. Murray's excellent Hand-book to guide him, to say nothing of the beautifully illustrated guides to places of interest situated on their systems issued by the Madras and South Indian Railways, there is no necessity to unnecessarily extend the scope of this book beyond what it pretends to be—a Guide to the City of Madras. We shall, therefore, confine our attention to those places that are within a comparatively short distance of Madras and form the object of excursions from that place.

RED HILLS.

The native name of this locality is Covil Madavaram. The village lies in a north-westerly direction, about 10 miles distant from Madras. The English name is probably derived from the colour of the soil and the undulating appearance of the country, but the hills are conspicuous by their absence. A lake, on which many have enjoyed a boating excursion, was the centre of attraction in former times, and in its vicinity were several houses belonging to gentlemen in Madras. The aspect of the place has, however, entirely changed since it has become the fountain head of the Madras Water-works. It is now seldom visited, except by an occasional picnic party, or a newly-married couple unable to get away for more than a few days for their honeymoon. The Municipal bungalow, well furnished, is always available on a request being made to the President.

ENNORE.

This famous retreat is about 10½ miles from the Fort in a northerly direction, and may be reached either by a boat plying over the Buckingham Canal or by the ordinary carriage road through Pondiarpett and Trivatore which is also excellent for bicycling, or by the N.-E. line of the Madras Railway. Its Tamil name is Kattivakum. Its chief attraction is a large salt water lake in which visitors bathe,

fish and sail. It has been the scene of many regattas; but the gayest time that Ennore has known, was perhaps during Sir Henry Pottinger's rule as Governor of Madras. This ruler had a great liking for the place, and built there a commodious bungalow for his own use, which he generally occupied during the hot season. Madras Society then frequently visited the place, and the Ennore Club-house was seldom unoccupied by its owners, who entertained many guests and were always notable for their hospitality. Since then, and the opening of the Railway, the tide of fashion ebbed away from Ennore and things have assumed their old state of comparative quiet. The lake contains excellent fish and oysters, and salt of a very superior quality is gathered from the numerous pans, situated close to the creeks or inlets from the sea. The crystals are large and clear and the quantity gathered annually is about 36,000 to 40,000 tons. It is the best produced in the Presidency and is shipped in large quantities to Calcutta and other ports. It is at present the largest Salt Factory in connection with the Government Salt and Abkari Department. The glory of Ennore has entirely departed. Until recently it was a popular week-end resort and the villas on the banks of the backwater were in much demand; but since the opening of the Railway it has acquired a reputation for being malarious and is now shunned. The Railway, however, has had little to do with making it unhealthy. The cause for this must be sought in the extension of the casuarina plantations and the pits which are dug and allowed to fill with stagnant water, the happy breeding ground of the gay and festive *anopheles*.

PULICAT.

This village, properly called *Paliyaverkadu* (mimosa tree jungle), is an old Dutch settlement formed about 1609. It is chiefly inhabited by Lubbays and low caste Hindus. The wealthier inhabitants carry on an extensive trade with Singapore and Malacca and the common people are chiefly

every season in aid of the funds of the Society. Animals belonging to gentlemen which may be ill are admitted into the Infirmary and treated at moderate rates, and farriery is also carried out under experienced supervision.

THE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

The Friend-in-Need Society was originally founded by the Rev. W. C. Loveless of the London Missionary Society in 1807 and remodelled in 1813 by the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, under the auspices of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, then Governor of Madras. Its object is to relieve the poor and destitute of the European and Eurasian community at large, of whatever religion, denomination or sex, who from old age, natural infirmity or the ordinary misfortunes of life, are reduced to distress or necessity. Pensions are allotted to the aged and infirm who are physically incapable of work, and who are considered fitter for out-door than in-door relief. In 1860 and 1868 two bequests of Rs. 5,846 and Rs. 18,025 were made to this Society by the late Dr. John Wylie and another of Rs. 10,000 by the late Hon'ble J. G. Coleman. Recently, by a decree of the High Court, under the will of Capt. John Fair, the Friend-in-Need Society was declared the legatee of a bequest which will amount to considerably over a lakh of Rupees.

Every case referred to the Society for relief is strictly investigated, with all the advantage of local knowledge and enquiry. This Institution, it is just to state, is especially deserving of public sympathy and support. Every Rupee subscribed by the public is supplemented by half as much from Government.

In connection with this Institution there are Work-shops on the Mount Road and at Egmore for poor women, where plain needlework of all kinds is neatly and cheaply executed. The labour-yard provides work for men, who turn out useful domestic articles, such as rattan mats, rugs, door mats, &c.

The Society is managed by an efficient and influential Executive Committee assisted by District Committees. It has recently been very active, its funds are used for the best possible purpose and saves Europeans and Anglo-Indians resident in Madras paying a poor rate which they would undoubtedly have to do in England.

E. AND A. I. ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed in October 1879, mainly through the exertions of the late Mr. D. S. White, an energetic and enthusiastic member of the Eurasian community. It is pre-eminently benevolent in its objects and design, having the amelioration of the condition of the "poor white" class as its chief aim and to promote the political, social, moral and intellectual advancement, not only of its members, but of the whole community, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian, whose interest it was established to protect. Its operations are controlled by a President, ten Vice-Presidents and a Council. It is largely supported by Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, and through its instrumentality the community has been stimulated to exertion in helping themselves and their poorer brethren; a goodly number of men and women in indigent circumstances have been provided for in various employments; and attention has been directed to various industries in connection with which Eurasian labor was hitherto, but scantily employed. The motto of "Self-help" is the guiding principle of action, and every endeavour is made to inculcate habits of industry and frugality; no alms are given, or pecuniary aid in any form, as self-reliance and self-exertion are chiefly recognised and the dignity of labor, the nobility of self-sacrifice and paramount duty of making some provision for the future, is impressed on the community generally. The Association has established Benefit, Loan and Building Funds and formed Settlements of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians in the Mysore Province, in the villages of Whitefield and Sausmond, so

of this Church is a curiously carved stone cross with a very ancient inscription which Dr. Burnell refers back to A.D. 800; and is attributed to Nestorians. Translated into English, this inscription reads,—“Who believes in the Messiah and in God above, and in the Holy Ghost, is in favour with him who bore the Cross.” The Mount may be ascended for a general panoramic view of the Cantonment and excellent Parade ground of the Artillery which is always quartered here. The ascent is made by a flight of some 200 steps.

PALLAVERAM.

This is a deserted old Cantonment at the foot of the Pallaveram hills. It is now occupied by a Native Infantry Regiment and is the depôt of the Veteran Company. It once was a very large Cantonment but the bungalows are now falling to ruins. Such as are habitable can be rented for a very moderate sum and local trains run from here frequently to Madras. The range for Infantry Field-firing and target shooting is situated on the plain, outside the Cantonment, the range of hills behind making an excellent stop-butt for the bullets. The place is noted for a very fine avenue of banyans down its main road. St. Thomas' Mount and Pallaveram are favourite places for bicycle excursions from Madras as they can be made to fit in with the train service.

POONAMALLEE.

This is a convalescent depôt for British troops and is situated about 13 miles south-west of Madras. It can be reached in about two hours' drive along the Poonamallee Road or by rail *via* Avadi. The station is generally a healthy one. The permanent European population of the place are chiefly pensioners. There is a Cantonment Magistrate's and a District Munsiff's Court here. A large and handsome hospital has been recently erected at the station.

OTHER MADRAS INSTITUTIONS.

THE S. P. C. A.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded about fifteen years ago, and was, as its name signifies, intended to prevent the large amount of wanton and unintentional cruelty that takes place in a large city like Madras, where animals are consigned to the care of the ignorant and illiterate, though it is not always these that are the worst offenders against the humanity that ought to be shown to dumb animals. The Society seeks to attain its ends by all legitimate means in its power, but it speaks ill for the humanity of the City of Madras that the bulk of the Society's Funds are derived from the fines inflicted in the Police Courts. The Society's Agents patrol the town and for the purposes of the Society are invested with the powers of a Constable to apprehend and prosecute all cases of cruelty which come under their cognisance. Not many years ago the Society, despite its good intentions, was very unpopular in Madras owing to the aggressiveness of its Agents. Recently there has come a change in the policy and popularity of the Society, and its work has been extending in all directions and there is also an appreciable advance observable in the support it receives from the public. Rajah Venugopal Bahadur not long ago presented the Society with sufficient funds to build its present Infirmary in Vepery, and at present funds are being collected for a Dog's Home, intended to obviate the present brutal system of destroying dogs in Madras. A *pinjrapole* or home for animals past work will probably be the next institution started in connection with the Society. Its present President, Mr. Justice Boddam, is indefatigable in his efforts, through the Society, on behalf of the dumb animals of Madras; and recently he organised an Animal Show where prizes were given for the best cared for animals of every sort as an incentive to their owners and drivers to take care of them. It was a great success and will be repeated annually. A Fancy Dress Ball is held

into three gables, the ends being surmounted with turrets which add to the general effect by giving an air of loftiness. Behind are two immense godowns 520 feet long and 20 feet wide which serve as storage rooms for the Provision and Wine Departments of the firm. Altogether these premises cover about six acres of ground and every available inch of this area is utilised by the various activities of the firm, a detailed account of which would occupy more space than we have to spare. Before laying a description of the building however, we must call attention to the gigantic show room, in every respect the best of its kind in the East. Entrance is had to it from a vestibule, in itself a handsome show room, measuring as it does 72 feet by 17 feet. On entering the main show room, however, all preconceived notions of this class of apartment receive a shock. Before the eye has had time to take in its immense size; it is forced to pay attention to the ornate but beautiful decoration of its interior. Figures say much or little according as one is accustomed to regard dimensions through their medium or not; but it may serve a useful purpose if we gave in bare figures the dimensions of this unique hall. It covers a clear uninterrupted floor space of 330 feet by 40 feet in width and has an altitude of 30 feet. An eight foot gallery, supported on ornamental pillars, runs around the entire hall; but does not interfere with a view of the handsome and ornate roof which covers it. The huge hall is beautifully lighted with stained glass windows. It goes without saying that when such attention has been paid to the show room itself, its fittings and the goods displayed in it are in keeping with their surroundings. Two side wings each 88 feet long by 20 feet wide give additional space for the display and storage of edibles and various articles of utility. Since occupying its handsome new premises the firm has prospered exceedingly, and the business enlarged to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to reconstruct and transform the private

named after their respective founders. Several branch Associations have been formed in Mofussil stations. The Mysore Association is now a separate Association and controls the Mysore settlements. About a decade ago, a change was made in the policy of the Association and membership was extended to Europeans, a leading member of which was elected President. Since then the Association has been progressing yearly with increased vitality. It numbers on its rolls almost every Eurasian of any standing in the community and one and all work with vigour to promote the interests of the Association. A much required permanent home was provided by the erection of the Habitation in Egmore in a portion of the compound of the old Women and Children's Hospital. The building was erected out of funds provided by the issue of debentures and forms now a convenient place for holding all Meetings in connection with the Association. The Anniversary Meeting and Dinner are held every year in the first week in October and for a month or two before a series of Meetings for reviving interest in and recruiting for the Association is undertaken.

THE VICTORIA CASTE AND GOSHA HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was initiated by Lady Grant Duff at a public meeting at Patcheappah's Hall, on the 6th March 1885, when Rs. 70,000 was subscribed, the Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., being the principal donor. The Committee subsequently received the permission of the Queen-Empress to allow the Institution to be named after Her Majesty and it was opened on the 7th December 1885 by Lady Grant Duff, for the use of the native public, in a garden-house belonging to the late Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., free of rent. It was removed to another house in Nungumbakum in 1887. The staff of the Institution consists of a Lady Superintendent, a matron, nurses, &c. A site for a permanent Hospital was given by Government, free of cost in the Chepauk grounds, and on

18th September 1886, the foundation stone was laid by Lady Grant Duff. The Hospital has since been handed over to the Countess of Dufferin Fund and is managed by the Committee of the Madras Branch who have succeeded in getting for it increased support. The wives of the successive Governors of Madras have all taken a deep and very real interest in the work. The buildings have recently been extended by the addition of nurse's quarters, the gift of Lord Govindoss, and on the death of Queen Victoria Her Excellency Lady Ampthill proposed that the Madras Women's Memorial to Her late Majesty should take the form of extending a Hospital in which Queen Victoria had taken such an interest and to which she had lent her name. Nearly a lakh of Rupees has been collected which will substantially improve and extend the work of this Hospital.

In addition to the various establishments in Madras, Messrs. Oakes have branches at Ootacamund, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.

Situated unobtrusively off the Mount Road, and with no pretensions to architectural beauty, the extensive premises of Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. are the home of a business which is one of the landmarks of Madras. It was founded so long ago as 1844 by the late Mr. Abel Joshua Higginbotham and has grown to its present large dimensions from a very small beginning. We make no apology for quoting as follows with reference to this origin from an article which appeared in the *Madras Mail* on August 1st, 1894, on which date the firm celebrated the completion of its jubilee:—

‘Prior to 1844 Mr. Higginbotham was the Librarian of the Wesleyan Book Depository situated in Black Town, which consisted chiefly of religious works. The Home Committee, finding after a few years that the undertaking was not a paying concern, decided to close it. They instructed the Rev. Joseph Roberts, who was their local chairman at the time, to dispose of the stock, giving Mr. Higginbotham the refusal on the liberal terms of paying when able. With such favourable conditions Mr. Higginbotham did not long wait to accept the offer; he at once closed with the bargain and immediately removed the stock to Mount Road to an unpretentious building which then occupied half the width of the entrance to the present premises. This stock formed the nucleus of the business which is now so familiarly known to all Madras and the sister Presidencies. Mr. Higginbotham, be it said, thoroughly understood his profession and took a keen and intelligent interest in literature. He knew something of the literary value of the books he sold and could converse with his customers about books and authors with some authority. His knowledge of rare books was indeed unequalled. He was always actuated by high principles in all his dealings. His maxim was “Live and let live.” Both in business and in private life Mr. Higginbotham was very much respected. The qualities he displayed in the earlier sphere of his career developed as his business advanced. He was compared in Southern India to Longmans in Paternoster Row. His success was so marked that after the lapse of ten years he found his

insignificant quarters a great deal too limited for his yearly increasing business, and he therefore resolved to erect more extensive premises of his own, and entrusted the present building to Mr. John Law, architect and builder at that time. When it was completed he removed into it and demolished the one in which he started, in view to securing a wider entrance. Mr. Higginbotham did a great deal in the cause of literature. He was not wanting in enterprise and spent a good portion of his capital in preserving rare and old books, and keeping before the public publications of a special nature which were becoming scarce. But for him very many old and valuable works would possibly have never seen the light again.

In 1875, when His Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, visited Madras, the firm had the unsolicited honour of being appointed Booksellers to his Royal Highness, a mark of favour which was not conferred on any other firm of Booksellers throughout India.

In recognition of Mr. Higginbotham's worthy career and value as a respected citizen, Lord Connemara conferred on him the dignified office of Sheriff of Madras in the years 1889 and 1890. Mr. Higginbotham died in 1891 at a ripe old age, the father's place being taken by his son, Mr. C. H. Higginbotham. A Branch establishment was opened in Bangalore in 1894, and is now occupying one of the finest business premises in that Station.

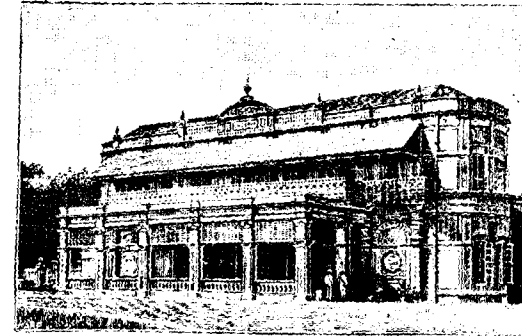
The operations of the firm have been considerably extended during the past five years. Bookstalls have been opened at most of the larger Stations on the Madras and South Indian Railways. A large Stationery department has been added to the Bookselling business, while great developments were made in the printing departments. The aim of the present proprietors has been to raise the standard of printing work above the “common or garden” type, while at the same time keeping the cost of production within reasonable limits by the use of the most modern labour-saving appliances. The generous measure of support the firm has obtained is testimony to their success in this direction. It is well-known that the print-

CHAPTER V.

THE LEADING TRADING FIRMS OF MADRAS.

Messrs. SPENCER & CO., Limited.

In more than one place in this publication, has reference been made to progress that has been very marked in all directions in Madras during the past quarter of a century; but the best concrete instance we can give of it is, we think, a brief description of the rise and progress of this very well-known and enterprising firm. It was founded in 1868 as a small trading concern, and from the very first it prospered, until a decade or more ago, it took its place by right as one of the leading trading firms in Madras. It was then situated in the premises now occupied by the Madras Revenue Survey Offices, and spacious, under ordinary circumstances, as these were, they were much too small for the large business done by the firm. It was then determined to build a new home for the business and the present beautiful structure was commenced in 1891. In 1895 the firm entered into possession of what has been described, by those who are in a position to know, as "the finest shop in the East, if not in the World." Inside and out it is one of the show places of Madras, and it is one of the institutions in which many, entirely unconnected with the firm, take an immense pride. It was designed by Mr. W. N. Pogson, a well-known Architect in Madras. It is a striking edifice, of the style of Architecture which has been called Modern Gothic. Applied to any other structure, this style might have been termed meretricious; as it is, however, it achieves its purpose by being distinctly striking. The building proper has an immense frontage of 334 feet with a depth of 144 feet. The facade is made attractive by being broken up



OAKES & CO., LD., MADRAS.



SPENCER & CO., LD., MADRAS.

ing trade in Madras has attained a higher standard than in any other part of India, and Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. may be pardoned for appropriating to themselves a large share of the credit for bringing about this state of affairs.

Besides letterpress printing, the operations of the firm include lithographic and copperplate printing, die sinking, relief stamping, bookbinding, engraving, and rubber stamp making. The factory is driven by power in all the mechanical branches and a large number of hands are employed.

Messrs. Higginbotham's publications form a large and important addition to the literature of the country, and comprise many of the Text-books in all branches of study. The firm are the appointed printers and publishers to the University of Madras, and also have the honour of special appointment to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Messrs. W. E. SMITH & CO.

This firm was founded by Mr. W. E. Smith in 1878, with the assistance of his two sons W. Donald and W. Fraser Smith. The business expanded very rapidly, so much so, that larger premises became an imperative necessity. No suitable building being available, the only alternative that remained was the erection of a building sufficiently large and with all the necessary offices in which to carry on their business of wholesale and manufacturing Chemists and Druggists. In 1897 Mr. W. E. Smith retired, leaving the above named two sons to carry on the business on their own account, which they are successfully doing, having in addition to "Kardyl" Buildings, Mount Road, branch Pharmacies at Vepery and Esplanade, Madras. In 1899 Mr. W. E. Smith received the high compliment of being appointed Sheriff for that year, by H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Havelock, then Governor of Madras. A short description of "Kardyl" Buildings, Mount Road may be of interest.



firm into a limited liability Company. This was quietly but very quickly effected in 1897; and since then the firm has embarked upon a career of, if possible, increased activity and prosperity. In addition to the Head Office in Mount Road, there is a branch on North Beach, Black Town for the convenience of the mercantile and shipping community, and branches at Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Coonoor and Ootacamund.

THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.

If Spencer & Co. are household words in Southern India their cigar industry has carried their name and fame much further afield. The South Indian cigar has been known to Anglo-Indians for generations before the present products of the industry came into being. The Trichinopoly cheroot or the "Trichy," as it is familiarly called, suited a class that fed well if crudely and drank "brandy punch" or beer. Higher and more refined standards of living inaugurated by quicker communication with Home and other countries has rung the death knell of the manners and customs of the old "Quinai" and with them the pre-eminence of the "Trichy." A milder and more delicate cigar was demanded and this Messrs. Spencer & Co. set themselves to supply. Messrs. Spencer & Co., wisely resolved to establish their factory in the heart of the country that has always been famed for the excellence and purity of its tobacco. The factory at Dindigul is a huge one and is under experienced European control. Like the firm itself, it has had its day of small beginnings; but its development has been very rapid. The factory was started in 1890 with a daily staff of about 83 workers. To-day they number about 2,000, and even this huge staff with its enormous daily outturn is hard put to it to keep up with the demand there is for this firm's Brands in the British Isles, the Continent, South Africa, Australia, China, and as far afield as Canada. The factory is most picturesquely situated under the shadow of Dindigul Rock with a

view of the Pulney Hills in the distance. It covers about 60 acres of ground and supplies work and wages for a very large portion of the community. It has been visited by successive Governors of Madras during their tours in the South, and, as lately as March last, by the present Governor, Lord Ampthill, who spent several hours at Dindigul and was much interested in this most successful development of the Indian Cigar industry.

Messrs. OAKES & CO., Ltd.

With a record of half a century, Oakes' are a veritable land-mark in Madras; indeed they may be truly termed the Pioneers of the Stores trade in India.

Established originally in Black Town, they then moved their retail departments to Mount Road, some years since, and became the accepted "Universal Providers" of Southern India.

The Mount Road establishment is a huge concern, covering acres of ground, and the various departments are replete with every article of merit, whether it be to wear—to eat—or of utility and novelty.

At Broadway, Black Town, the Company have large Hardware Stores and Auction Rooms, and in Black Town is also situated the Beehive Foundry belonging to the Company. Here will always be found Ship fittings and other castings in every form of manufacture.

At Guindy, Oakes' Cigar Factory is the all-important and staple industry. The Company have spent many lakhs of Rupees in fitting up the most perfect machinery for Cigar-making that has been produced, and the "Pagoda" Brand of Cigars is justly famed throughout the world. In this direction, the Company have the honour of the appointment of Manufacturers of Indian Cigars to His Excellency The Right Hon'ble The Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This large block of buildings forms a handsome and imposing monumental pile, was designed by Mr. J. H. Stephens, C.E. of the Madras Public Works Department, occupies an excellent site in the very centre of Mount Road, where it stands conspicuous among the many fine buildings recently erected by the most thriving and energetic members of the Madras Trade. The main buildings has three façades, the longest one is on the Mount Road; the corresponding façade on General Patten's Road and the main façade is at the end adjoining the junction of these two roads. The effect of this disposition enhances the beauty of the structure. Owing to the three façades "Kardyl" Buildings makes a far greater show than any other commercial buildings on the Mount Road. Seen from the junction of the roads above mentioned, the main façade flanked by elegant towers 100 feet high and crowned by an ornamental pediment, bearing the insignia of a Chemist and Druggist, looks more like some grand public edifice than a place intended for commercial purposes.

The building consists of a main floor and of an upper storey, the principal room intended for the reception of customers and the exhibition of their large and varied stock of all goods connected with Pharmacy, Surgery and the toilet, in fact the stock is so miscellaneous in character that it is difficult to name the article that cannot be procured that is in any way connected with the business. This room stands at the entrance on the main façade, and its walls rise from the ground floor up to the level of the roof of the upper storey. Made lofty by this contrivance, it is fitted up in the most luxurious manner with a handsome tessellated flooring of colored Minton tiles, with doors, panels and woodwork, embossed, moulded, varnished and finished in the best style of joinery, with large plate-glass for the admission of light from the verandah, with ornamental painted glass in ogive openings at the level of the upper storey, with the roof ornamented by a hexagonal pattern of woodwork supporting the ceiling painted in

which are engaged in supplying the ever-increasing demands of the public, but as Mofussil residents have not this opportunity the firm will, on application, send them one of their pamphlets showing excellent illustrations of their different departments and a concise description of each. Those who can carry their minds back 14 years will remember how, when this firm opened business, they took the public by storm by their enterprising method of business. That impression has grown into one of absolute confidence and the phenomenal success of the business appears to be entirely due to the persevering endeavours to obtain a thorough grasp of the requirements of the public and giving individual attention to each order. No section of this huge business has made greater strides than the Furniture Department and the fact that this firm was commissioned to furnish the camps at Delhi of H. E. The Governor of Madras, H. H. The Lieut.-Governor of Burmah, H. H. The Maharajah of Travancore, H. H. The Maharajah of Cochin and other Noblemen of India—goes to demonstrate that this is indeed the premier House in India for Furniture. It is superfluous to attempt to describe the huge variety of goods this firm deals in, for the name of Wrenn, Bennett & Co. is synonymous of “everything for everybody” and a glimpse at their monthly Price Lists will show that, with the exception of eatables and liquors, one can procure almost everything that can possibly be thought of. This firm have branches at Bangalore and Ooty, where goods of every description may be obtained at Madras prices.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

The illustration facing page 100 represents the new building which is now in course of construction for Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Madras. It is only two years since the above firm opened a branch in Madras, and they are already having the new premises which are illustrated specially built for them.

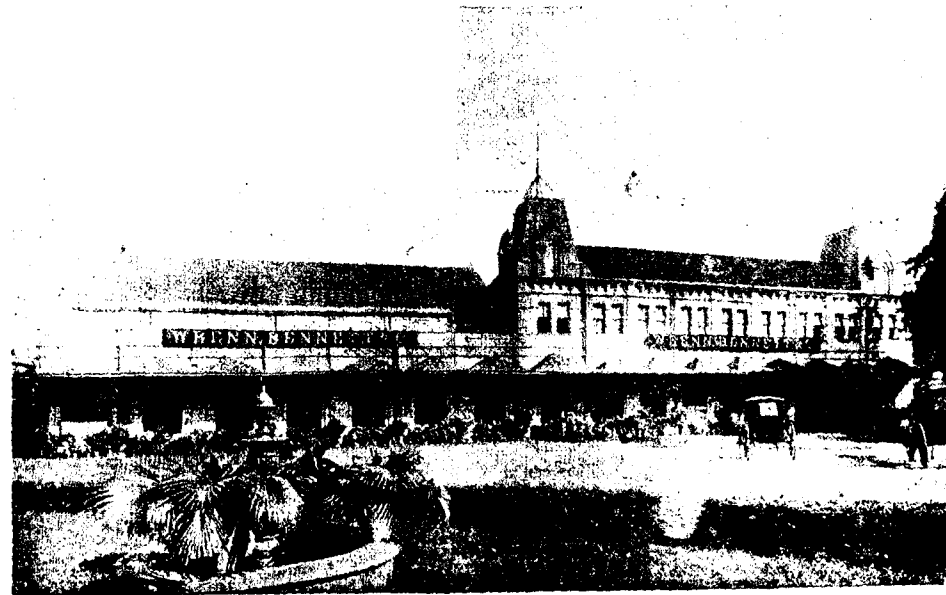
harmony with the other designs of the room, the whole presenting a grand and gorgeous aspect, yet withal a refined taste, in a style heretofore unknown in Madras. The furniture of this room, made in ébonised teak, picked out with gold designs, is grand and most effectively suits the luxurious ornamentations of the room itself.

The other rooms of the main building are occupied by the Pharmacy, Laboratory, Photographic and clerical departments; upstairs, along the General Patter's Road there is a suite of rooms for the resident assistants, while those along the Mount Road are fitted up for the Optical Department and offices.

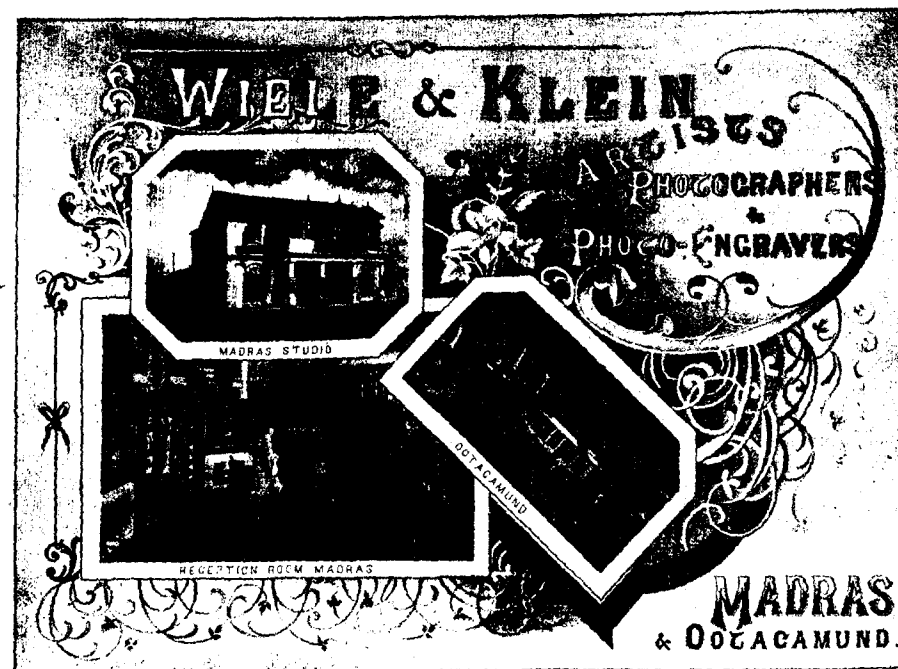
At a short distance to the rear are the buildings of the Aerated Waters Factory. These of themselves are worth seeing, particularly when work is in full swing. The flooring and walls are of white marble, the Berkefield filters and machinery contain all the latest improvements, the crowning point being the "Vaillard-Desmaroux Sterilizing apparatus" it being the only one of its kind at work in India. A most pleasing feature is the stock rooms, the exquisite cleanliness of which is remarkable. Here thousands of dozens of Aerated Waters are neatly arranged in racks (designed by Mr. J. H. Stephens the architect) round the room, ready for immediate delivery. By the time this book appears still further additions will have been made by the erection of a complete installation of Electric Lighting and Fans by the Electrical Construction Company Limited, of Wolverhampton.

Messrs. WRENN, BENNETT & CO.

This firm has arrived at a period in the development of their business when we think visitors to Madras will be sufficiently interested to know that this "Whiteleys" of the East is now probably the largest business of its kind in India. To gather a true conception of its vastness would necessitate an inspection of the various departments



WRENN, BENNETT & CO., MADRAS.



WIELE & KLEIN, MADRAS AND OATACAMUND.

The new building will rank with their fine buildings now existence in Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, and Colombo. They now have 20 establishments in the East extending from Murree to Madras, and Karachi to Moulmein as well as Colombo and Singapore. Their new range of buildings in Madras will contain nearly 15,000 sq. feet on the ground floor, besides 1,500 sq. feet of gallery space, and a large suite of rooms on the second floor for living quarters. The frontage will be 100 feet and the length of the main shop will be 180 feet. We understand they contemplate an installation of electric fans and lights throughout the entire premises.

Although Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. cater for the public in almost every line, their business is first and foremost a drapery and outfitting business, everything for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's wear being obtainable in great variety. Household linen, and household drapery is also a great feature of their business. The Madras house is closely following in the footsteps of the larger Calcutta establishment in the Shirt Department, this being a most important branch of the business, 60 to 100 shirtmakers constantly being employed on the premises.

They also issue a monthly catalogue for the advantage of Mofussil customers, and have special facilities for dealing promptly with a large number of up-country orders.

Messrs. WIELE & KLEIN.

High class Photography in all its branches finds a very competent exponent in the city of Madras in the firm of Wiele & Klein, whose studio is on the Mount Road. The firm was established in Madras 12 years ago, and from the commencement of operations took a leading place amongst the photographers of India. As one of the pioneers of process block engraving in India, Messrs. Wiele & Klein occupy a unique position among Indian



photographers, and this branch of their business promises to be a very flourishing one. It cannot be pretended that the photo printing blocks produced in India are in all respects up to the standard of the British and American productions, but some of the work turned out by this firm has fallen very little short of that high standard, and it may be taken as a testimonial to the firm and as a feather in the cap of Madras that the fine process work required to illustrate the programme of the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition was all entrusted to Messrs. Wiele & Klein.

Messrs. ALLY BROS.

Thriving with the vigour of comparative youth, is the business of Messrs. Ally Bros., which is installed in the premises which, for many years, was the home of the extensive operations in cabinet-making and kindred work of the old Madras firm of Deschamps & Co. Messrs. Ally Bros. are doing a large business in Carriage-Building, making a speciality of bicycle wheels with ball-bearings for carriages. They started originally as bicycle dealers and repairers, and the present extensive business is the outcome. They have spacious workshops, fitted with the latest machinery, the whole being under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The original purpose of the firm has not, however, been lost sight of in the midst of developments in other directions, for they still do a considerable trade in cycle importing and repairing on an extended scale. Messrs. Ally Bros. are also general agents and auctioneers, and have been appointed auctioneers to the Government and to the Madras Municipality.

Messrs. P. ORR & SONS.

One of the most important of Madras businesses is that of Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of the Mount Road, the headquarters of the firm which has branch establishments also at Rangoon and Colombo. It needs nothing more than

wedding ring. Of Precious Stones, an immense assortment is kept in stock. Gems of great price and historical interest have frequently passed through the firm's hands, one, a diamond, found some years ago at Vadgra Karur, near Guntakul, and weighing in the rough 67½ carats, being now in the possession of an Indian Prince. It was sent to Europe to be cut and was found to be perfect and of the first water, and its value was £35,000. Messrs. Orr and Sons are the largest diamond dealers in South India. They import their own stones and are the originators of a large variety of new designs for jewelled ornaments, of which they hold the sole rights of reproduction.

Auxiliary show-rooms are devoted to the exhibition of Engineering apparatus, electrical appliances, rifles and guns, surveying instruments, lamps, etc. The workmen engaged in the manufacture of the articles enumerated are a very efficient body of men. Here, as in other branches of industry, the Madrassi has shown himself to be wonderfully apt and clever. The shop devoted to the manufacture of jewellery is a room 150 feet in length, with a staff of over a hundred workmen. Other workshops include the Turning shop and Fitters' shop and are fitted with the most modern patterns of machinery.

THE CONNEMARA HOTEL.

Of the many Hotels in Madras the Connemara is the only one which has been built specially for an Hotel, and it may very fairly claim to be the leading Hotel in Madras. It occupies a site at the back of the magnificent premises of Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., and abuts on the Cooum. An Hotel business has been carried on in that place for many years, but only recently has the present very handsome structure been erected. The main building comprises the Family quarters, which consist of large and elegantly appointed single and double suites. The Bachelors' quarters are contained in a three-storey building over-

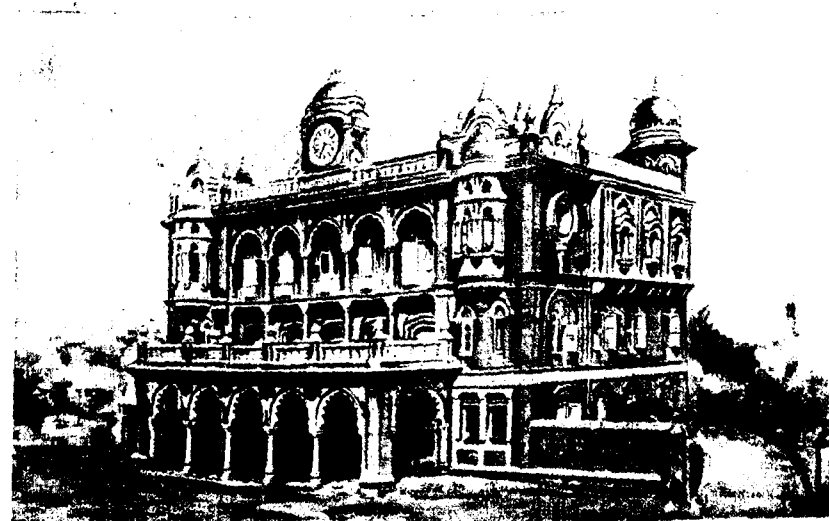
a glance through the Catalogues issued by this firm to impress one with the extent and diversity of their business. Ranging between such extremes as Oil Engines and Ladies' Toilet Requisites, the articles, both of use and adornment, which they are prepared to supply include Ecclesiastical furniture, Sporting Outfits, Scientific Instruments, Presentation Caskets, Table and other ornaments, all these and much more beyond the multifarious forms of bijouterie of European and Native patterns, the artistic workmanship of which has brought so much honour to the house.

Messrs. P. Orr & Sons have acquired a standing in the East of which they are justly proud. Established in 1849, the methods of the firm won steady and ever-increasing appreciation, so that after a lapse of 23 years it became necessary to consider the question of larger premises. The present site on Mount Road was purchased and the buildings—designed by Mr. R. F. Chisholm—form a distinct ornament to the neighbourhood. The handsome Clock Tower surmounting the building contains a large clock with three dials which is connected with the Madras Observatory when the correct time is electrically signalled hourly, the current also automatically correcting any error in time.

The principal show-room measure 60 feet by 30 feet, and was decorated by the School of Arts under the direction of Mr. Chisholm, and with the tasteful embellishment of walls and ceiling, the windows of stained glass, the handsome show-cases and fittings, it is probably the most striking room of its class in all India. The firm have indeed spared no pains to provide surroundings worthy of the handsome and artistic articles occupying their show-cases. These include Household and Toilet Requisites in electro-plate, silver-ware, glass, cutlery, and clocks of all descriptions, thermometers, dressing bags, smokers' requisites, and jewellery of every kind, from costly ornaments set with diamonds and other precious stones, to the plain gold



P. ORR & SONS, MADRAS.



T. R. TAWKER & SONS, MADRAS.

looking the Coom, which accommodates also a commodious dining room besides a large billiard room and a public bar. There is a good Tennis Court in the large compound of the Hotel, and a well laid out garden where afternoon tea and light refreshments are served. The Hotel is under the management of Mr. F. Weeks, who has had much long experience of Hotel management and who gives special attention to the cuisine, while the Manageress is not satisfied with less than scrupulous cleanliness of the apartments and appurtenances generally. The Connemara has undoubtedly filled a want in Madras, judged by the extensive patronage it receives.

Messrs. SIMPSON & CO.

Operations so extensive as those carried on by Messrs. Simpson & Co., in their Carriage building works at the Eastern end of the Mount Road, are hardly suspected even by Madras residents. Lying back from the Mount Road, the frontage is not conspicuous and the extent of ground covered by the factories is not apparent until they are visited. We believe we are correct in saying that the building of carriages of every description is nowhere else in India conducted on so extensive a scale as it is by Messrs. Simpson & Co. During the long years that this old Madras firm has been in existence the proprietors have built carriages for almost every Prince in India, from the most elaborate State carriages in solid silver, to the unpretentious travelling cart for mofussil use. So high a reputation has the firm enjoyed that it is only necessary to say that a vehicle is a Simpson to place it in the very first rank of "pedigree" vehicles. Messrs. Simpson & Co. have the distinction of holding the appointment of carriage builders to His Majesty the King.

Mr. G. D'ANGELIS.

D'Angelis' confectionery is known throughout the Indian Peninsula as the best of its kind. The handsome shop

and Restaurant occupy a commanding position on Mount Road, where the youth and beauty of Madras largely congregate of an evening. Behind the shop is a cool and verdant garden where it is a pleasure and delight to partake of refreshments in the hot weather.

Messrs. T. R. TAWKER & SONS.

This old established firm of Jewellers and Diamond Merchants has for three generations held the honour of special appointments to Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.; the Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I.; the Maharajah of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E., and the Gaekwar of Baroda. The illustration of their business premises which we publish will show that the firm possess one of the several "business palaces" of Madras. The exterior is of red brick with stone dressings and enrichments of Portland cement; the columns are of hard Pallavaram granite and the facade is crowned with a turret containing a clock with a 4 ft. dial. The fittings and finish of the interior are highly ornate and effective. The main show room is 45 ft. by 30 ft. in dimensions and is 30 ft. in height and the ceiling is fitted with embossed iron plates in Art designs. A very prominent feature is a handsome boldly carved teakwood frieze running round the room above the show cases and is constructed with a cornice which serves for holding specimens of Indian art metal ware. The whole of the architectural arrangement of this show room form an admirable setting to the great array of precious stones, jewellery, and gold and silver ware. A series of rooms in and adjoining the main building provide accommodation for the large force of native craftsmen who are employed by the firm and for the administrative staff.

A visit to the workshops is full of interest. The enterprise of the firm covers the whole field of operations in precious stones, jewellery, native work and European,

and watches and clocks. The operations of the firm in precious stones are on a very large scale and have led to a special deputation on their behalf to H. H. the late Ameer of Afghanistan at Kabul, while at the Paris Exhibition the firm had an extensive exhibit of Indian art work. Their stock has already been described appreciatively by important home Journals and such great and distinguished connoisseurs of jewellery as the Prince and Princess of Wales, Her Excellency Lady Curzon, Lady Northcote, Lady L. H. Jenkins, Lord and Lady Hamilton, The Grand Duke Boris of Russia, Prince Louis D'Orleans, etc.

The Tawker family came originally from Guzarat and it is eminently to their credit that they have more than held their own in the development of a flourishing industry in Madras.

Messrs. ADDISON & CO.

One of the best known of Madras businesses is that of Messrs. Addison & Co., whose premises are situated on the Mount Road. They were the pioneers of the Bicycle trade in Southern India and still occupy the leading place amongst local representatives of the cycle industry. They also deal extensively in fancy goods and stationery of all sorts. As printers this firm holds a very high reputation and their work is known throughout India.

Messrs. VEST & CO.

An old established Madras firm is that of Messrs. Vest & Co., also of the Mount Road, who are Booksellers, Stationers and Printers. The firm have recently moved into new premises and have an attractive frontage.

Messrs. MOSES & CO.

The well-known Tailoring establishment of Messrs. Moses & Co. is situated at the eastern end of Mount Road. They have for many years enjoyed the patronage of the leading Native Princes of Southern India, besides that of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the bulk of the European residents of the Metropolis.

Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.

The firm of A. J. Combridge & Co., Booksellers, of Bombay, have recently opened a Branch establishment at Madras, in premises on the Mount Road.

Messrs. SMITH & ANDRÉ.

A reputation for doing the best class of Tailoring work is the main feature of the business presided over by Mr. W. D. Smith who trades under the above firm name. His premises on the Mount Road have been known to the old residents of Madras for many years.

Messrs. MISQUITH & CO.

Messrs. Misquith & Co. occupy a unique position amongst Madras trademen in that they are the sole representative of their distinctive branch of trade. As importers of pianofortes and musical instruments of every description, they are known throughout India, while as repairers of piano and builders of organs their operations cover a very wide field. They have recently rebuilt and much improved the frontage of their premises and their establishment now forms one of the many attractive Mount Road buildings.

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