

Home (1919) Department.

Miscellaneous
Crown SERIES.

G.O. No. 1277

DATED

4-9-9

INDEXED

(21)

[Despatch Abstract.]

Viceroy's Tour

Recording papers relating to notes on "Madras" for inclusion in the Viceroy's Tour Books which is published annually in connection with the Viceroy's Autumn Tour.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



VICEREGAL LODGE,
SIMLA.

The 5th August 1919.

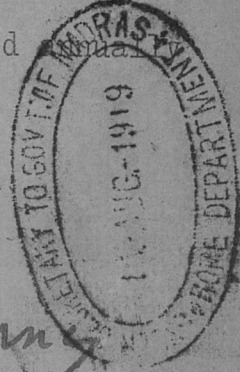
C. No. 5449 (Home (Mis))

13.8.19 Publiccl-3242
12-8-19.

I enclose a proof copy of notes on Madras and shall be much obliged if you will kindly have them brought up to date and returned to me at your earliest convenience. The notes are required for inclusion in the Viceroy's tour book which is published in connection with his Autumn Tour.



Yours truly
T. B. Veng



The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Ootacamund.

19 Pub no 3242-1
13-8-19
Home (Mis) no
K4
12-8-19
AM
12-8-19

Agent
13/8/19

M. R. O. 459
15.8.19.

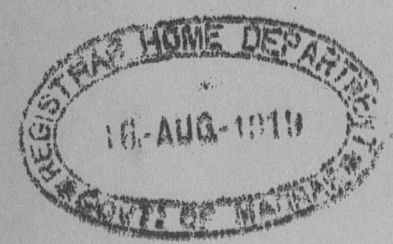
Home (Mis) no 5449-1
13.8.19

Submitted that the Curator, Madras Record Office may be requested to bring the notes up to date and return them at an early date.
Curator. M. R. O. no
13-8-19

Madras Record Office

I have corrected various historical points. But will the Secretariat please ^{enter} ~~note~~ the garrison of Fort St George, on which I have no official information; + it might be well to refer to the new hospital + ^{p3} Engineering ^{p4} College schemes. I have placed red query marks at the points in question.

WD
15.8.09.



To Home Misc. Dept. no. (with proof).

U.S.

Home (Misc) Dept.

With reference to the Curator's note above it is subd the case may be sent to Home (Edn), Lom (meds) and Public Depts no. for adding the information as regards the new Engineering College, ^{the General} hospital ^{p3} + garrison ^{p5} of Fort St George respectively.

SMY
18.8.19
18.8.19.

Edn
Med
Public
18.8.19

Home/Misc 5448-1
10.8.09.

Enon no 1864 f/10.8.09

Home (Edn) Dept.

With reference to the New Engineering College at Guindy the following may

perhaps be inserted before the last sentence in para 10 of the note on Madras.
"The College ~~is to be~~ ^{will be} shortly ^{be} removed to the new buildings at Gwindy now nearing completion.
2. The file may be passed on to D.H. (Med.)

JK
18.8.19

NK
18.8.19

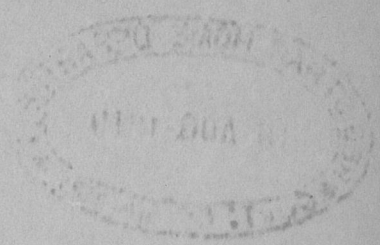
Something in addition to para. 10 seems necessary with reference to the other Govt. buildings ~~on~~ along the marina which have since come into existence. The 'Ice House' in which ~~it~~ is now located the Widows Home and the blocks of buildings to the south which form the Queen Mary College for women may also be mentioned. The P.W. Salt & the Presidency College are not ~~the~~ now the last of Govt. buildings facing the sea. The marine Aquarium may also ^{be} mentioned, though it is a minor building.

A
18.8.19

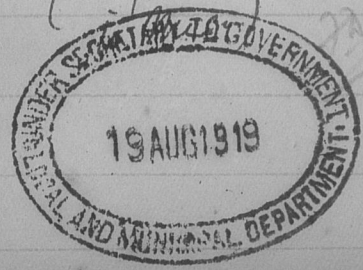
L & M no
L & M (red.)

In para: 8 of the printed note below after the sentence "The General Hospital is large

vide linked file



Cons 1864 A-1
18.8.19
(Key will see this file)



W.S.
Leg.

large but suffers from disadvantages of situation,"
the following sentence may be inserted:

"A scheme for the construction of a
new General Hospital on the spacious Spour
Tank site in Egmore at a cost of about 54
lakhs is now under the consideration of the
Govt. of India".

8
19/8

Please see paragraph 21 which
relates to the Madras Corporation. It
gives the constitution under the existing
Act, III of 1904. Perhaps the words "exclusive
of the President" may be inserted at the
end of the first sentence. As the
new act will come into force shortly
it is for consideration whether any
reference should be made to it. If so the
following may be added at the end of
the paragraph:-

"Under the new City Municipal Act, 1919,
which will shortly come into force, the
Corporation will consist of fifty Councillors,
including the President, of whom nine will
be appointed by Government and the
rest elected, three by the Madras Chamber of
Commerce, three by the Madras Trades Association,
three by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce,
one by the Madras Harbour Trust Board, one

by

cf. letter 48245 ©
10.4.19

[Theo' Munc. Section
with ref. to para: 21]

vide Section 4(1) of the Act.

Sections 5 & 7 of
the new Act.



"by the University of Madras and one by
"Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India
"The ^{detached} ~~every day~~ administration will be carried
"on ^{as in Bombay} by a ~~to~~ paid Commissioner appointed
"by Government."

19.8.19

19.8.19

W
25

UO 2060 - 1 Medl
19.8.19
26
19/8.

Pub: u.o.

Pub: D71

Public 68-3359
19.8.19

V.S.

Please see Mr. Dodwell's

note at p. 2 ante. subd. that Office
has no information as to the British
Regiment now in the Fort. The
following Draft by home message
to the G.O.C. Southern Brigade,
Wellington is subd.

From Chief Secy to Govt.
To the G.O.C. S. Brigade
Wellington.

Would you kindly
Please telephone the
full name of the British
Regiment now stationed in
the Fort at George at
Madras.

19.8.19

There is in the Fort at present attachment
of troops from the Rifle Brigade. This is however of
no historical interest, as was the presence of the
Royal Dublin Fusiliers who were intimately connected
with the history of the Siege. The present troops
may be exchanged at any time and nothing of them does
it appear remain at all.

However the whole paragraph appears likely
to be incorrect eg. Madras Volunteer Guards
Do. to the G.O. Wellington

3359-1821-8-4

Dear Sir

I enclose an extract from the notes in Madras
to be incorporated in the the Victoria book.
Would you kindly bring it up to date and
return it to me at your earliest convenience.

[Signature]

Done with me
21/8
Brigadier General
J. R. Sladen, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
S.O.C. Southern Brigade
Wellington.

P 508 p 200 From The Garrison of Madras ... to end of para.

Type this as enclosure
to D.O. to the
S.O.C. Southern
Brigade.

para 25 - mention should be made of the damage to the
harbour in the action of 1916.
Are the figures correct

[Signature]
21-5-2

W.

With reference to v.s. note at p. b ante it is subd. that the file may now be sent v.o. to the Rev. Spl. (Marine) Dgr. for checking the figures in para 23 of the printed notes on Madras for including in that para particulars about the damage to the harbour by the cyclone of 1916. Rev. (Spl) Marine may return the file to Home (Misc) v.o. when they have done with it. The G.O.'s ref. to our do. at p. b ante will be passed on to Home (Misc) on receipt.

4 ind.

22.8.1920
22.8.19

Rev. Spl. Marine

h
n

Pub no. 3359-1

22-8-19

23.8.19

in
n87

Rev (Spl) Dept

To Secy.

The figures in para 23 of the printed notes below relate to the year 1912-13. The

Admin reports of the Port Trust + Port Fund for 1912-13 - for flagged N+L

per ante

9 8
Military Secretary to the Viceroy wants these to be brought up to date. The following are the latest figures available. The figures for 1913-14, the last pre-war year, are also given below: —

	1912-13	1913-14	1918-19
Total Trade (in crores)	21.11 (124990301830913)	23.33 (1229K)	26.09 (1189B)
No. of vessels cleared	615 (139N)	624 (139K)	486 (139B)
Tonnage of the vessels	1,678,823 (139N)	1,777,470 (139K)	679,983 (139B)
Pilotage Fees	34,890 (179N)	38,880 (129K)	40,129 (129B)
Port Dues	40,215 (159N)	43,949 (169J)	24,899 (169H)
Mooring Fees	64,260 (159N)	68,475 (169J)	63,268 (169J)

* These figures relate to the year 1917-18; the admin report of the Madras Port Fund for the year 1918-19 has not yet been received.

I would say "The annual value ... by sea, according to the latest figures which are influenced by war conditions, is"

It is for orders whether the figures in the last column may be incorporated in the notes; ~~or whether~~ it would ^{perhaps} be better to incorporate the figures for the last pre-war year — which afford a better index to the trade of the port.

2/ The early part of para 23 of the printed notes seems also to require modification with reference to present conditions. The following may perhaps be substituted for it

"The result is a harbour smooth enough for working cargo in all except the most violent weather, alongside the ships and

West quay - 4 Par 14, p 99
 South quay - 1 80 19685 529
 East quay - 1 + Par 12, p 4
 Outer quay - 2 76 187 6
 1549

The
 Para 10, page 6 may be
 omitted as
 too detailed.
 In.

re the paras 33+34
 on pp 9+10 of p 187 6
 1549

quays. There is quayage for six vessels inside the enclosed harbour and for two vessels ^{the inside of} on the north sheltering arm of the harbour outside the new entrance.

[Ships can anchor alongside the quays and put their cargo ashore or take in cargo direct from the quays. Between and beyond the four ships berths at the ^{West} quay which extends to a length of 3000 feet - a number of small fixed hydraulic cranes have been installed in groups of three, four or five for the use of the lighters that serve vessels which prefer to lie out at moorings]

3 Cyclone of 1916: —

The following paragraph may perhaps be added ~~at the end of~~ as para 24.

"On the night of the 22nd - 23rd Nov 1916, a Cyclone of exceptional destructive force caused a very serious ^{damage} accident to the north-east sheltering arm of the harbour. The arm terminated at its exposed end in a monolith 42 feet square and 58 feet high weighing with its lighthouse about 5000 tons. The monolith was displaced by the cyclone and tilted over in a north westerly direction into a hole about 10 feet deep. ~~Not was this all.~~ When morning ^{on the following morning} dawned it was found that not only had the

monolith and lighthouse disappeared but that 130 feet of the 1200 feet of breakwater ^{to} the rear of it had also ^{gone} disappeared.

- It is proposed to replace the over-
turned ^{originally constructed in a box caisson} monolith by a well monolith
Constructed in a double-walled cylindrical
caisson, 50 feet high and with an external
diameter of 48 and internal diameter of
18 feet. Owing however to the delay in the
receipt of the Caisson from Home caused
by war conditions a semi-permanent
breakwater head is being constructed.
The breakwater itself has been rebuilt
up to the site of the semi-permanent head.

This will do. Let the
^{new} two draft paras typed out
with the revised figures &
resubmit.

by
26 8 14

SB
25 8 14

To Secy.

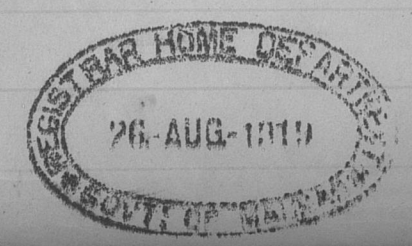
Resubmitted with draft paras typed

by
26 8 14

SB
26 8 14

Rev. O. Repio. 9/11/14-0-1
26 8 14

(Home) (his)
26 8 14



U.S.

Home (Mis) Dep't.

Please see the notes ante. Necessary amendments have been made in the proof with reference to the above notes and minor corrections have also been made.

2 It is for orders whether with reference to the concluding portion of the Regt's note on p3 ante, the Marine Aquarium should be added to the list of buildings facing the sea. Its position is peculiar.

3 It is also for order whether the King Emperor's statue, recently unveiled by H. G. the Governor ^{and the} Statue of Lord Ripon near the junction of the Main Road & the Wallajah Road should find a place. If this is accepted the necessary additions will be made to para. 9 relating ~~to the Main Road and to the~~ ^{to the Main Road and to} ~~the~~ ^{the} end of para 19, relating to Pachajappa's College, opposite to which ^{the} statue has been installed.

4 The correction made in para 20 as regards the number of inmates that can find accommodation in the Penitentiary is for approval.

5 The case may l.o. till receipt of reply from the G.O.C.

indicated in pencil

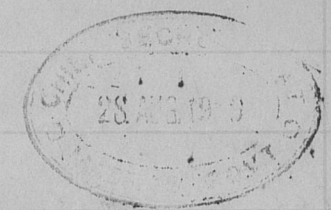
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Southern Brigade, Wellington to me D.O.
on p b ante as regards the latter
portion of para 13 of proof.

5MP
27.8.19

That reply will come
to Public: send file to
Public for return with
C.O.C.'s reply.



Home (M) 405448-3
28.8.19

Public. u.o.

28.8.19

3465
PUBLIC
28-8-19

No. 28 AUG 1919
Headquarters Southern Brigade,
Wellington 28th August 1919..

From
The General Officer Commanding,
Southern Brigade.

To
The Chief Secretary,
to the Government of Madras,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

Reference your D.O. 3359-1, of 21st August 1919.

This is the position at present. I have no
information as to what the final post bellum garrison will
be.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J R Lushin
Brigadier General,
Commanding Southern Brigade

The GARRISON of MADRAS consists of -

- (a) One Special Section, R.F.A.
- (b) Headquarters and a wing of British Infantry.
- (c) Headquarters and 1½ Companies Anglo-Indian Force. (Infantry)
- (d) Mobilised Detachment Madras Guards. (I.D.F.) Strength 1½ Coys.
- (e) His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

The British Infantry Regiment now in the Fort is the 21st Rifle Brigade.

In addition there are the following I.D.F. Units in Madras

- (a) Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles. (Headquarters & 2 troops.) (Madras)
- (b) No. 2/Group Garrison Artillery.
- (c) Madras Guards.
- (d) 1/32nd (Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry.) Battalion. (Headquarters and 3 Companies.)

Pub Dgt.

U.S.
The above (pages 12-13) is the Govt's reply to our D.O. no. 3359-1 of 21.8.19 app. b. auto. subd. that the file may be returned to Home (Miss)

U.S.
19.19
1.9.19

Pub no. 3465-1

1-9-19



Home Miss is
1.9.19

Home (Miss) Dept.

U.S.
The connection above has been carried out. A draft do. is subd.

U.S.
25.19
1.9.19

Miss
29.9

Do. 5749-4
3919. Home (Mis) Dept.

Dear Sir.

With reference to your Do.
No 3975 dated the 5th August 1919
to the Chief Secy. to Govt, I return
herewith the proof copy of notes
on Madras brought up to date
and request that two clean copies
may be sent for record here
when finally printed.

Yours Sincerely

[Signature]
1919.

SDP
29-19

Se
29-19.

U.S. G.O. No. 1277 Home (Mis) Dept.

The D.O. has been despatched. The papers
may now be recorded for future reference.

SDP
3919

Se
39-19.

Rai
29.19
P. 11. 11.

This will be useful for
filing with the papers for
future refce.

[Signature]
29.19

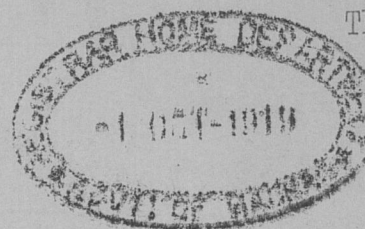
To
Lt. Col. R. Verney
military secy to the Viceroy
Viceregal Lodge
Simla.

With kind
(proof below)





D/O No. 5040 Mis 6072/1.0.19
16
VICEREGAL LODGE,
SIMLA.



The 25th September 1919.

Dear Sir,

G.O. 1277
49.19. (R)

I am desired to thank you for your D/O No. 5449-4 of the 3rd instant and for the corrected proof copy of notes on Madras. As desired, I send you herewith two clean copies of the notes for record in your Department.

Yours faithfully,

R. Parson

Personal Assistant
to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Under Secretary to the Government of Madras,
No. 335
2.10.19
Home Department,
Ootacamund.

Lodged & stitched with G.O. 1277/4.9.19 (R)

500
1.10.19
2.10.19

MADRAS.

The capital of the Madras Presidency is situated in Lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 6''$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ} 15' 22''$ E. and with its suburbs extends 9 miles along the coast and nearly 4 miles inland. Its area is 27 square miles and its population nearly 5,19,000, of whom the bulk are Hindus, but there are strong minorities of Mahommedans, Eurasians and Europeans. The vernaculars spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani. The city is the Headquarters of the Madras Government and the residence of His Excellency the Governor, except during the hot weather when the Governor and his Council reside at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris. His Excellency has also a residence at Guindy outside the town on the west. Madras is the seat of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese, of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and a Bishop of San Thomé at Mylapore.

2. The origin of the name Madras is disputed.

3. The history of British Madras begins with Francis Day, Chief of the Company's Settlement at Aramagaon, who, in August 1639, obtained from the representative of the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar a grant of the site of Fort St. George. Day selected a strip of flat coast line, desolate except for a few fishing huts, whereon a Fort could command the low lying country around, but within 3 miles of the decaying Portuguese factory of San Thomé, whose inhabitants formed useful channels of communication between the English factors and the native population with whom they wished to trade. A fortified factory was promptly begun, an Indian town grew up under the walls and in 1641 the place became the Company's headquarters on the Coromandel coast, but remained subordinate to the chief of Pantam in Java.

4. In 1653 Madras was raised to the rank of an independent Presidency, and its "Agent" Mr. Aaron Baker to that of its first Governor. In 1702 Daud Khan, a general of Aurangzeb, blockaded the town for a few weeks, without success. Daud Khan's advance had demonstrated the necessity of improving the defences of the native city and a tax was spasmodically, and in the face of much opposition, imposed for the purpose, the proceeds being devoted to the construction of a wall with eleven bastions round

the north and west sides of the town. Part of the wall remains, and the impost is commemorated in the name "Wall Tax Road" of a wide street within the line of the western wall.

5. In 1746 the French Commander, La Bourdonnais, bombarded and captured the Madras Fort. It was restored to the English in 1749 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, but the Government of the Presidency did not return to Madras till 1752. In 1758 the French under Lally occupied the native town and invested the Fort. The siege, which lasted two months and gave occasion, according to Orme, for the exhibition of much skill and vigour on both sides, was raised by the arrival of the British fleet. Since then, except for the threatening approach of Haider Ali's horsemen in 1769 and 1780, Madras has been free from attack.

6. San Thomé, now a suburb of Madras, near the mouth of the Adyar stands on the traditional site of the tomb of the Apostle St. Thomas and reference is extant to the existence there of a chapel as early as 1507. Occupied by the Portuguese in 1522, it rose to importance towards the close of the 16th century, was held by the French from 1672 to 1674, sacked by Zulfiqar Khan in 1698, and finally occupied in 1749 by the English.

7. Madras may be roughly divided as follows :-

- (1) Georgetown; (generally known as Black Town until the visit of his present Majesty as Prince of Wales in 1906 when the name was changed to Georgetown) a thickly populated quarter, one mile square, inland from the harbour, including the great mercantile houses, and containing many handsome structures on its sea front. Its suburbs of Royapuram and Tondiarpet stretch two miles or so to the north. Formerly popular residential quarters, these have, of late years, acquired a reputation for insalubrity from Malaria and *Kala azar*, the prevalence and restriction of which are now under expert investigation.

- (2) West of Georgetown are Purasavakkam and Vepery largely inhabited by Eurasians and Indians of the middle class.

- (3) Royapettah and Triplicane, between the Club and the Sea, inhabited largely by Muhammadans, but the latter in recent years increasingly affected by Brahmans. Here are the Palace of the Prince of Arcot, the Big Mosque, and the principal Hindu Temple.

- (4) San Thomé and Mylapore, to the south, suburbs, the former inhabited mainly by Eurasians and the latter by the professional and higher class of Indians respectively. The latter contain a Siva-temple.

- (5) The European residential suburbs of Egmore, Nungambakkam, Kilpauk, Chetpat, Teynampet and Adyar, from the west to the south of the city.

- (6) The large industrial quarter of Perambur in the north-west.

8. The bungalows of European residents are generally situated in spacious compounds, and this circumstance, added to the existence of large open spaces within its limits, differentiates Madras from Calcutta and Bombay. A large portion of the City's area is well lighted by electricity; there is a service of electric trams and a good suburban service of trains. There is also an abundant and good water-supply from the Red Hills, some 7 miles to the west, and efforts are being made by the Corporation, assisted by Government to cope with difficult drainage and sanitary problems, occasioned by the flatness of the area and its low elevation. The General Hospital is large but suffers from disadvantages of situation. A scheme for the construction of a new General Hospital on the spacious spur tank site in Egmore at a cost of about 54 lakhs is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Government Ophthalmic and Maternity hospitals are models of their kinds, and there are a number of minor and special hospitals and dispensaries.

9. The main thoroughfare is Mount Road, running south-west from the Fort to the cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount a distance of 9 miles. In it are the principal shops, and the main entrance to Government House, in front of which stands

a statue of the late King-Emperor. North of this the Mount Road crosses the Island, formed by two arms of the Cooum. Here, dividing the road, is the equestrian statue, by Chantry, of Sir Thomas Munro, on one side of it an extensive parade ground, and on the other a large recreation ground and the Gymkhana Club. Further south where Mount Road crosses the Wallajah Road there is a statue of Lord Ripon and opposite the entrance to the Madras Club is a statue of General Neil of Mutiny fame. At the Cathedral, Mount Road is joined at right angles by two fine thoroughfares, the Nungambakkam and Cathedral roads, the latter of which crosses Mowbray's Road, celebrated for its magnificent avenue.

10. From the sea-front of Government House Park, along the coast, runs the Marina, a fine broad drive with a tan ride for equestrians, constructed in the Governorship of Sir Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff. Abutting on it are first the Senate House of the University built, so as to harmonize with neighbouring Chepauk palace. Next, with a statue of the Queen-Empress Victoria intervening, come the Chepauk buildings, once the residence of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, but now enlarged and adapted to the use of the Board of Revenue and the College of Engineering. The College will shortly be removed to the new buildings at Guindy now nearing completion. The Public Works Secretariat, the Presidency College, the Hindu Widows' Home, the Queen Mary's College for Women and the hostels attached thereto and the office of the Inspector-General of Police are the other Government buildings facing the sea.

11. Other notable buildings of Madras outside the Fort, are the High Court and Law College, built in the Oriental style, the main dome of the former serving as a lighthouse for the Port; St. George's Cathedral: the Government Museum: its neighbour, the Victoria Technical Institute in pink sandstone: Government House: the Christian College, Pachayappa's College and Young Men's Christian Association Institute in Georgetown: the two fine terminal Railway stations: the Bank of Madras: the National Bank of India and General Post Office on the Beach: the Victoria Hall: and the recently erected "Ripon Buildings," in the Renaissance style, designed for the office of the Corporation.

12. The Roman Catholic Cathedral at San Thomé in the thic style, contains a shrine of St. Thomas reputed to contain a hostle's remains.

13. Fort St. George itself, once almost lapped by the sea, is now separated from it by a wide expanse of sand which has accreted since the construction of the Harbour. The Fort contains the European Barracks, the Arsenal, St. Mary's Church, the Military offices some Civil Departments including those of the Accountant-General and the Secretariat, the residences of the officers of the garrison, and the new Legislative Council Chamber. This last is faced with black marble columns captured from the French at Pondicherry, and afterwards used to support the roof of what was commonly known as the Banqueting Hall. The Fort is surrounded by a deep fosse crossed by drawbridges. The original Fort of 1639 was remodelled by Mr. Robins once Mathematical professor at Woolwich, and assumed its present shape after the siege by Lally. The garrison of Madras at present consists of one special section, Royal Field Artillery, Headquarters and a Wing of British Infantry, Headquarters and 1½ Companies Anglo-Indian Force (Infantry), Mobilised Detachment Madras Guards (Indian Defence Force), strength 1½ Companies, and His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. The British Infantry Regiment now in the Fort is the 21st Rifle Brigade. In addition there are the following Indian Defence Force units in Madras—Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles (Headquarters and 2 troops), No. 2 (Madras) Group Garrison Artillery, Madras Guards, and 1-32nd (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) Battalion Headquarters and 3 Companies.

14. St. Mary's in the Fort is the oldest British church in India. It was built in 1678-1680 under Governor Streynsham Master, and has remained unaltered since its consecration in the latter year, except for the additions of a vestry, an organ loft and a sanctuary. The spire, which suffered in the siege by the French of 1758-59, was rebuilt in 1796, and the vicissitudes of war account for the "bomb proof" roof, and for the use of the Church twice as a hospital, once as a store, and once as barracks. Within lie interred Lord Pigot, Sir Thomas Munro, Lord Hobart, Lady Hobart, Sir Eyre Coote and Lady Elliot. The monuments are numerous and fine, some being the work of Flaxman and others. The plate includes a chalice taken, like the altarpiece, from the French at Pondicherry, an alms dish of silver presented in 1687 by Sir Elihu Yale, the Governor of Madras and afterwards founder of the American University to which he gave his name. In the church hang 22 standards of various regiments, among those of the Madras Fusiliers, afterwards the Royal Dublin Fusiliers,

This regiment served in the country 225 years, being the oldest of the Company's regiments. Clive once commanded it, and Malcolm Lawrence and Neil, who fell at Lucknow, were officers in it. It was among the first to enter Lucknow on its relief, and Cawnpore after the massacre. The old Governor's pew in the church is of interest, with its curious carvings. Outside the church are a number of tombstones removed in 1763 from the site of the Company's old cemetery in the "Guava garden" which is now occupied by the High Court and College. The church registers contain the entry of Lord Clive's marriage, and historic names such as Warren Hastings, Charnock, Lord Minto and the Duke of Wellington.

15. The new cemetery of St. Mary's on the Island was opened in 1763 and contains the memorial which commemorates the fall of the captain of the "San Florenzo," George Nicholas Hardinge in 1808.

16. Government House stands between Mount Road and the Coom. Adjacent to, but detached from it is the Banqueting Hall, recalling in form the Athenian Parthenon, which was erected during Lord Clive's Government in 1802 to commemorate the fall of Seringapatam. The House and Hall are stored with pictures of high historic interest.

17. A curious souvenir of 1857 is the Memorial Hall, South Georgetown, a massive building of no great architectural beauty, erected by public subscription to commemorate "the goodness and forbearance of Almighty God in sparing this Presidency from the Sepoy Mutiny which devastated the sister Presidency of Bengal in the year 1857."

18. The observatory, Egmore, was established in 1792, and has done much work of permanent value in astronomical annals, and since the attachment of a Meteorological Department in 1867 has conducted many valuable researches into Meteorology also.

19. Pachayappa's College, with its commanding Hall owes its origin to a Hindu merchant, Pachayappa Mudaliar who died over 100 years ago endowing various and scholastic Institutions and private charities to the extent of a lakh of pagodas, or 3½ lakhs of rupees. In front of this college is a statue of the present King-Emperor.

The Christian College buildings, opposite the High Court were begun in 1837, cost £50,000 and are admirably designed for their purpose. Across the road in front is a statuette of the most

celebrated Principal of the College, the Reverend Dr. Miller. C. I. E.

20. Two other noteworthy institutions are the Penitentiary with accommodation (and occupation) for over 1000 inmates, and the Government Press, established in the premises once occupied by the company's Mint in Georgetown.

21. The Municipal administration of Madras is vested in a Corporation of 36 members, exclusive of the President. Eight of them are appointed by the Government, the rest being elected; three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Trades Association, one each by the Harbour Trust and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and twenty by the ratepayers. The President is nominated by Government. Under the new City Municipal Act, 1919, which will shortly come into force, the Corporation will consist of fifty councillors including the President, of whom nine will be appointed by the Government and the rest elected, three by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, three by the Madras Trades Association, three by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, one by the Madras Harbour Trust Board, one by the University of Madras and one by the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. The detailed administration will be carried on as in Bombay by a paid Commissioner appointed by Government.

22. The new harbour is a triumph of skill over circumstance. On the flat shore of Madras a strong surf beats incessantly. Ships lay ¾ to one mile out, and the transit of goods and passengers to the shore, through a surf in which no ordinary craft could live, was made in the local *masulah* boats. These are destitute of nails and even frames, and consist of planks placed edge to edge sewn together with twine, with a caulking of grass. They carry a ton or two, with a crew of from four to eight men and boys, are almost unwreckable and once through the surf, are sufficiently light and flat bottomed to be rushed smartly over the wet sand beyond the danger-zone. They were obviously a poor expedient for landing passengers and valuable cargo, and but little relief was afforded by a screw pile pier, 1,100 feet long, constructed in the late fifties and but recently demolished. Proposals for an artificial harbour were made by the Chamber of Commerce in 1868, the foundation stone was laid by his late Majesty as Prince of Wales in 1875, but the works when nearly complete were wrecked in the cyclone of 1881. By 1895 the harbour as completed, consisted of a pair of breakwaters 3,000 feet apart, stretching eastwards to the sea for about the same

distance, and curving in towards each other till they left an eastern entrance of 515 feet. The entrance proved to be in the wrong place, and in 1903 estimates were sanctioned for closing it, and forming an entrance at the north-east of the harbour, supported on the east by a sheltering wall running north.

23. The result is a harbour smooth enough for working cargo in all except the most violent weather, alongside the ships and quays. There is quayage for six vessels inside the enclosed harbour and for two vessels on the inner side of the north sheltering arm of the harbour outside the new entrance. The harbour is effectively lighted with electricity and advantage has been taken of the accretion of sand to the south of the harbour (half a million tons of sand per annum accumulate there) to construct an extensive boat basin, a timber basin, and to erect oil installations, offices and residences for the Harbour staff. The annual value of imports and exports by sea, according to the latest figures which are influenced by war conditions, is 26 crores of rupees and the latest annual return showed that 406 vessels cleared with a tonnage of about 680,000. Receipts from Port dues amounted to about Rs. 25,000 while mooring fees realised Rs. 63,000 odd and pilotage fees exceeded Rs. 40,000.

24. On the night of the 22nd-23rd November 1916, a cyclone of exceptional destructive force caused very serious damage to the north-east sheltering arm of the harbour. The arm terminated at its exposed end in a monolith 42 feet square and 58 feet high weighing with its lighthouse about 5,000 tons. The monolith was displaced by the cyclone and tilted over in a north-westerly direction into a hole about 10 feet deep. On the following morning it was found that not only had the monolith and lighthouse disappeared, but that 130 feet of the 1,200 feet of breakwater to the rear of it had also gone. It is proposed to replace the overturned monolith—(originally constructed in a box caisson) by a well monolith constructed in a double walled cylindrical caisson, 50 feet high and with an external diameter of 48 and internal diameter of 18 feet. Owing however to the delay in the receipt of the caisson from England, which is due to war conditions, a semi-permanent breakwater head is being constructed. The breakwater itself has been rebuilt up to the site of the semi-permanent head.

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