APPENDIX I

THE MUHAMMADAN BAZAR IN BOMBAY

Another feature of Bombay Muhammadan life is the musical club, where a company of friends will meet together to pass the time in playing and singing, varying the amusement with games of cards, shatranj (draughts), dama and chausar. Occasionally the members of these clubs collect a subscription among themselves and arrange a gala night, to which friends from outside are invited, a nautch-girl being usually engaged on such occasions to give her repertoire of songs. There are again other clubs, composed of men who claim to be poets (shair) and who meet together to read and recite verses of their own composition. So life passes for the Muhammadans of Bombay—the days of toil pleasantly varied by festivals and fairs; and even when business is brisk and the day seems hardly long enough for the settlement of the myriad details of work, they never forget to devote a certain period of the morning and evening to prayer which is better than sleep.

Of the night side of life in the city much might be written. Wander down this street and watch the hated hijdas (eunuchs) clapping their hands in the manner peculiar to them. The Muhammadan shop-keeper hears them and without a word hands out a coin as a bribe to them to pass along. Thus, and in other less reputable ways, do these human anomalies earn their livelihood; for although the public shuns them as a class, they are permitted to take a part in such festivals as the Muharram and are even called in at the time of child-birth to sing songs and act as scarers of the evil spirits which are ever abroad on such occasions. The professional visionary or sight-seer is also a feature of urban life. He can throw himself at will into a kind of epileptic trance and while in that condition will answer questions as to the future which the credulous put to him. All manner of persons belonging to the lower classes visit him in his narrow attic, filled with the most pungent frankincense fumes, and for an expenditure of a few annas can obtain guidance as to their future conduct or information of what is happening in distant places. The opium-clubs of the city draw their patrons from
widely differing classes. Among the groups of four or five persons who cluster round the flame in which the opium-juice is burnt before insertion in the pipe you will find Sikh embroiderers from Lahore, Sidis from Zanzibar, Mughals from Persia, teashop-keepers, pan-sellers, hawkers, Marathas, Native Christians and men from Gujarat, for the opium-club destroys all caste prejudices and renders the votaries of "the black smoke" careless of social obligations. Perhaps the most pitiful sight of all is the streets where the women cluster like caged birds behind the bars, awaiting the meagre wage of shame. They are largely Mhars from the Deccan or Dheds from Gujarat and hold a very different and far lower position than the trained Naikins, the Marwadi, Bene-Israel and Musalman dancing-girls who live in some style in the neighbourhood of Kalkadevi road and Grant road and are engaged to sing in private houses or at public native entertainments. Many of the latter have been well grounded in Urdu and Persian classics and freely spend the comparatively large incomes which they earn by singing and dancing in charity and on religious objects. They are formed into a regular jamat or sisterhood, presided over by one of the older members of the class, and in addition to participating in the ordinary festivals of the faith which they profess are wont to give entertainments known as jalsa. . . . The life of the city at night has many strange features. In Madanpura the Sidis may be found indulging in one of the noisy revels, which constitute their only relaxation, and which have the effect of working them into a state bordering upon frenzy. They have four chief dances, which are said to be of African origin and, when properly performed, to induce the spirit of divination. They are danced to the accompaniment of a shrill pipe and quaint drums, shaped like a cannon with a parchment mouth, astride each of which members of the company sit, while the rest of the Sidi jamat, first men, then women, and then both sexes together, dance round them for three or four hours. At intervals a bundle of straw is lighted, and the heads of the drums are pushed into the flames to lighten up the parchment. In the middle of the dancing circle stands the Sidi patelni or head-woman of the tribe, now beating time to the rhythm of the music, now encouraging the dancers with loud words of approval or slapping a drummer to arouse his failing energy. As the night advances the professional shampooyer or masseur commences his
rounds, uttering his peculiar cry to warn the wakeful house-
holder that for the modest sum of four annas the wanderer will
induce sleep by gently kneading the muscles. At another point
one may have the echo of the luck-songs which are chanted
through the livelong night on the occasion of a birth or marriage,
and in yet another direction the long-drawn cry of the wandering
Fakir, who begs the wherewithal to carry him to Mecca, greets
the ear. During the hot season when the houses are too hot to
sleep in, the pavements of the city are crowded with sheeted
forms, each lying as nearly as possible with the head towards the
north for fear of the anger of the Pole-star. For in the words of
an old adage:

“Kibla muaf karta hai par kutb hargiz nahi!”
(The Kibla forgives, but the Pole-star never!)

From: The Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island, vol. I,
APPENDIX II

THE PORT AND THE MART IN CALCUTTA

As a port, Calcutta may rank high among the great ports of the world.

The total annual tonnage is not less than 400,000 tons, and the whole of it, as currently entered and reported, is a bona fide trade, and not a mere registry of passing vessels.

The trade of the port, however, is of a mixed character, a very large proportion being carried on with Europe, and principally with the United Kingdom, while a considerable tonnage represents the commerce circulating among the Asiatic ports, locally known as the country trade.

This trade was formerly very much carried on in vessels owned by the British merchants in Calcutta; the existing owners of shipping are now a few Arab traders, whose vessels, mostly purchased from former English owners, are occupied in trade between Bengal and the ports of the Persian Gulf, the coasts of Arabia, Malabar and Mauritius, and the cotton trade between Bombay and China, the more valuable opium trade being carried on by steamers and American shipping.

The country trade with the Eastern ports of the Archipelago has of late years passed greatly into the hands of German shipowners belonging to the Northern and Baltic ports, Bremen, Hamburg, &c. whose vessels, remaining in those ports for two or three years, have now absorbed much of this business, to the exclusion of British. The number of American ships has greatly augmented, and the foreign European traders form no inconsiderable body, but the bulk of the shipping and the most valuable and important freights are those for the United Kingdom.

With the European traders there is a great difference in the amount of goods carried out and home. The freight to India is of manufactured goods, and homewards of unmanufactured and raw materials, greatly exceeding the former in tonnage. . . .

The shipping employed in this trade has always been a boast of the British shipowner; nor is it possible that any port in the Globe can exhibit such an array of first class merchantmen, and in such condition as may be seen in this port in the cold season,
ranged generally in three tiers through the principal part of the river, and kept as if for inspection or review, in a condition most attractive to the homeward-bound passenger.

The magnitude of the internal trade of Bengal, the immense capital and population employed in the river craft, and for the transport not only of merchandise arriving and departing with the European, foreign and country traders, but of that endless stream of articles for the food, use and manufactures of the teeming population, is but little known beyond the limits of Calcutta; and in justification of our proposal to provide a boat Dock, as accommodation to that increasing business, we will quote first from the Calcutta Review, June 1847.

"Nearly all the commerce between India and Europe has but two great emporia—Bombay and Calcutta—one for the western, and the other for the eastern side of India, which together receive the wealth of a continent, whose dimensions must be described by hundreds of thousands of square miles; whose geology presents every variety of feature, and which besides its peculiar and purely indigenous products, is capable of producing on hill, valley, or plain...almost any thing which any other country produces; of edibles—tea, coffee, sugar, salt, rice, wheat, and other grains and seeds in uncounted variety—food for man and beast, which would make the poor at home envy even our horses; of raw materials for textile and other manufactures—silk, cotton, hemp, flax, jute... and hides; of dyes—indigo, shellac, lac dye, cochineal, &c.; oils in great variety; of gums, in great variety—copal, arabic, myrrh &c.; of drugs and medicines—besides opium and tobacco—a rich, but little known pharmacopoeia; woods; stones of great beauty, including marble, besides coal, iron and unexplored mineral treasures. India also has its manufactures; Decca its muslins; Murshedabad its silks; Patna its candles and cloths of all descriptions; Mirzapore its carpets, rugs, blankets; Benares its embroidered cloths, shoes; and a variety of other articles; Delhi and Kashmere its shawls and jewellery; Gazerat, in the Punjab, its Damascene blades; and almost every district some branch of industry; the object of a commerce capable of vast increase if better means of transit were afforded."

With respect to the traffic on the river from Calcutta upwards, we are able to extract some remarks bearing on the subject from
a pamphlet published by Mr. Albert Robinson, c.e., who, in
1843, carefully surveyed the Ganges from Allahabad downwards,
and subsequently established steamers on that river. He says:

"Notwithstanding all the impediments which nature has
placed in the way of the navigation of the Ganges, in the low
water or dry season, it is still even then available for carrying
on the traffic of the country to an extent that the resources of
science and capital would find it no easy task to provide a
substitute for.

"At the Jungeepore toll on the Bhagiratte, the only point,
except Calcutta, where there is any return made; the number
of these vessels which passed was, in the year 1844, 50,320 boats,
the tonnage of which was upwards of three-quarters of a million.

"The articles enumerated consisted of grain, pulse, salt, sugar,
indigo, cotton, saltpetre, oil seeds, mangoes, and vegetables, coal,
lime, firewood, straw, &c.; in the above no account is taken of
vessels with Government Stores, troops and ammûnition, &c., nor
of opium.

"The number of river craft arriving at Calcutta by the Soonder-
bund rivers upon which toll was collected, amounted, in 1844,
to 125,000 boats, or an average of 340 boats per day, the total
tonnage of which is about 1,250,000 tons. The traffic at these two
points alone, added together (which it is fair to do), amount to
upwards of 2,000,000 tons, or four times as much as the whole
sea traffic in ships to and from Calcutta. No account was taken
of boats under twenty-eight maunds.

"The returns from the Government Inland Steam Department
in the same year, 1844, gave thirty-nine voyages, carrying 45,500
packages of goods, besides treasure and 2,500 passengers, and
show a return of upwards of £56,000.

"From Mirzapore, a great mart of Ganges, it is reckoned that
18,000 tons of cotton, 2,000 tons of sugar, 1,000 tons of saltpetre,
1,500 tons of indigo, and 1,300 tons of shellac and lac dye, are
annually sent down to Calcutta, whilst there is received at
Mirzapore from Calcutta yearly, 8,000 tons of metal and hard-
ware, 5,000 bales of twist, 3,000 packages of British silk and
cotton goods, and 10,000 packages of other piece goods."

It may be suggested that the greater part of these goods will
be eventually carried by railway, and that the boat traffic will be
diminished in proportion; but in England we find, in many instances, that canals, placed in competition with railways, are carrying more goods than before the latter existed.

APPENDIX III

ESTATES OF SOME OPULENT FAMILIES OF CALCUTTA

The inventories which follow are concerned mainly with real estates, shares, promissory notes, etc. Apart from these, every rich family in Calcutta was expected to possess gold, jewellery, shawls and other apparels, carriages, silver and brass utensils and a large amount of cash. These items are generally not mentioned in the inventories, though they may occur in some of them. It is conjectures about these possessions which led to varying and occasionally wild estimates of the wealth of the rich families.

The first inventory is very probably concerned with the properties left by Ratan Sarkar, one of the earliest interpreters of the English language in Calcutta according to tradition. It would be noticed that the term “Dobhasee” or interpreter occurs several times in the inventory. One street in Burrabazar bears the name “Ratan Sarkar Garden Street”. A lane close to the area is known as “Rattoo Sircar’s Lane”.

Some of the inventories have been presented here in the form of abstracts. A part of the inventory of Ramdulal De’s properties has been omitted here, having been listed in Chapter III of this book. The unit of land measurement in the inventories is the bigha, catha (spelt variously as cotta, etc.), and chatak. One bigha is roughly one-third of an acre, and is equivalent to 1600 square yards; one catha is 80 square yards and one chatak is 5 square yards. The spellings of the words in original documents have been retained here in most cases.

I
INVENTORY
Rottoo Sircar O.W. 773 (1764)

1. Brassware, Silverware, etc.... [blurred]
2. Sundry goods, Iron (43 Mds), Copper (25 Seers)... [blurred]
   [One maund is roughly equivalent to 37 kg. Forty seers make one maund.]
3. Ready money in different currencies. [Certain quantities of
gold, silver, gold thread etc. are mentioned but figures are not clear.]

4. Cloth: 51 pieces Santipore Noyansook, 65 pieces Hurripal Noyansook, 142 pieces Coosendiggah, 48 pieces white bordered handkerchiefs...[18 items can be read.]

5. 3 horses, 8 bullocks

6. 3 Budgerows [large boats]. 1 dinghee [small boat]

7. 3 Palankeens [palanquins]

8. Houses and gardens. A garden named Shamum Bagan situated at Borobazar, a garden named Raush Bagan at Borobazar, a garden named Shohanoger Bagan at Sootanooty, the dwelling house situated at Borobazar, godly house adjoining to the dwelling house, cattle’s stable adjoining to the dwelling house, servants’ house adjoining to the dwelling house, a house known by Damodar Bysacks house situated at Borobazar, a house known by Damu Dobhasee’s at Borobazar, [two other houses at Borobazar, names blurred], a house known by Pergun Dobhasee’s, [another by] Kissno Gotack’s at Borobazar, Bridjo Dobhasee’s at Borobazar, warehouses situated at Sootanooty, lower room brick house now occupied by Mr. Dundes(?), several Boticks [shops] adjoining to the said house, an upper roomed house now occupied by Mr. Shell, another by Aoumy (?), another by Capt. Campbell, another by Capt...[blurred], a lower roomed brick house occupied by...[blurred], another house occupied by Capt...[blurred], another house and a Botick (shop) situated at Borobazar, two boticks adjoining the house now occupied by another.

9. Debts due to the estate:

   From Sundry persons amounting to
   Current Rs.  98,563 - 4 - 3
   Bad Debts Rs.  65,214 - 3 - 6

   Current Rs.  1,63,777 - 7 - 9

10. Sundry Deposits in the deceased’[s] hands amounting to current Rupees five thousand two hundred thirty-five five annas and three pice.

11. Cash received from Mr. Thornhill for bond, from Rogo Metre
   - [Raghu Mitra] from Coju Petruse, [European names]—Cash
received for Budgerow [boat] hire—Rs. 483 - 2 - 3
Sale of house and gardens—Rs. 71,138 - 3 - 6

12. Expenses:
Funeral charges—Rs. 8773 - 0 - 0
Repairing Budgerows—Rs. 894 - 3 - 9
Servants’ wages—Rs. 19 - 7 - 9
House expenses—Rs. 2707 - 11 - 3
Godly service called Niyam Sabha—Rs. 651 - 15 - 9
Sreessary Bendaban [Sree Iswari Brindaban]—Rs. 368 - 14 - 0
Directed to be given to a slave named Shookah for his marriage—Rs. 135/-
Bendaban Sircar—Rs. 442 - 10 - 0

II
O.W. 1645 (1770)

Petition of Annuchurn Seat to Mayor’s Court
Sheweth,
That it is about nine years since your petitioners Grand-father/Ramkissen Seat/in his own right and in the right of his father/Jaddu Seat/had possessed of houses and gardens and estates situated in or near Calcutta.
The following situated in Great Bazar:
One brick upper room house and compound containing 1 biggah 18 cottah ground in the present common dwelling house of all the heirs of the said Ramkissen Seat.
One small brick upper room house known by the name of Chora(?)/Seat on three cottah ground.
One brick upper house and compound altogether 3 biggah and 3 cottah ground.
One brick lower room house called Conjee Nundee’s with compound containing 6 cottah ground.
One compound or garden [within] 4 brick walls containing 14 cottah known by name of...[blurred] rented out in small tenements.
One lower room brick house known by being called Hurychurn Tagore’s containing 13 cottah.
One garden containing 12 biggah called Bamun Gauchi.
One piece of ground known by being called Collychurn Mistry’s containing 13 cottah rented in tenements.
Ground known by being called Ramkissen Poddar’s containing 2 cottah.
Ground known by the name of Purru(?) Seat containing 3 cottah.
Ground known by being called... [blurred] containing... [blurred] biggha 11 cottah. On this ground Nerry Churn Seat built about 2 or 3 years since a large upper room house.
Ground [within] brick walls known by being called the stable containing 12 cottah and a half.
One shop or botick of brick now rented by Sugdeb Poddar’s containing 9(?) cottah.

The following situated in Settanatty [Sutanuti]:
One large garden and brick lower room house containing 14(?) biggha and 10 cottah.
One piece of ground 5 cottah called Kisonb [Kesab] Noppit’s [Napit, barber].
One garden(?) containing 20 biggha called Anundpor Boggin [bagan, garden].

The following situated in Chinsurah:
One upper room brick house and compound containing 15 cottah and a half.

The following situated in [on] the other side of the river opposite Calcutta:
One garden containing 10 biggha called Salky [Salkia] Baggan.
One garden opposite the old fort containing 16 biggha 15 cottah

Your petitioner further sheweth that when the aforesaid Ramkissen Seat died he left three sons/all since dead/who all jointly possessed and enjoyed the aforesaid houses and effects to their death... one of the said sons named... [blurred] Seat / was your petitioner’s father and your petitioner is the only son and heir. That the other two sons of said Ramkissen Seat were the fathers of Govindchurn Seat and Nemechurn Seat now living the former of which hath also two younger brothers now living. This petitioner sheweth to the Hon’ble Court that in right of his father... [blurred] Seat aforesaid your petitioner is entitled to one full third part of all the aforesaid houses and lands.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that the Hon’ble Court will please to order that the full one third part of the house be seized by peons from the Hon’ble Court.
Appendix III

Besides the above mentioned houses and lands there is one piece of ground situated in Ultadingy containing 5 bigghah and 8 cottah of what your petitioner is fully entitled to one third portion in right of his father aforesaid.

III

INVENTORY

Gokul Chandra Ghosal (died 1779)
O.W. 2791, Case filed 1797

Particulars of some estates or parcels of lands formerly the property of Cundrop Ghosaual deceased the father of the deceased Gocul Chunder Ghosal, and which upon the decease of the said Cundrop Ghosal descended to and became the joint property of Kissenchunder Ghosal (now living) and the said deceased Gocul Chunder Ghosal... (one half supposed to belong to Gocul & Kissenchunder each).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garden at Behala</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brohmottor [charity land]</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden at Alipore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Cossipore, Soorah [charity land]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden near Durmtollah in Calcutta ticka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[rented out] land</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One lower roomed home at Radabazar, Calcutta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One lower roomed home near Mr. Barwell's house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 cottah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One piece of ground at [Sobha] Bazar 16 biggah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One charity land at Arcooly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces of land at Kidderpore [etc.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazar erected on a piece of land at Kidderpore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 cottah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brohmottor land at Kidderpore 1 bigha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other charity land at Behala, Kidderpore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One piece of land at Kidderpore on which the house lately occupied by the deceased is built</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 b. 6 cottahs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs. 56,472</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Particulars of some other estates, pieces or parcels of land bought or acquired by the said Gocul Chunder Ghosal in his life time and which he died possessed of but in which the said Kissenchunder Ghosal likewise claims and is considered (as the elder brother of an undivided Hindoo family) to have a share or interest.

Small pieces of land at Behala, Allipore, Kidderpore etc.
Brohmottor at Bansberia, Ballia gaunt—5 cottahs—Rs. 12 - 8
Charity land at Mooragacha 273 b. 13 c.
[figures for value not legible]
Brohmottor at Chitlah 130 b. 17 c. — Rs. 8,100
One upper roomed house at Kidderpore 93 b. 4 c. — Rs. 40,000
Two houses lately occupied by [Europeans] — Rs. 24,000
One piece of land at South Gurriah with brick built [house] 4 b. 19 c. — Rs. 119 - 8
One piece of land at Howrah 7 b 8 c. — Rs. 250
,, ,, ,, Koterign 3 b. — Rs. 45
,, ,, ,, Hogli Koriah 16 b. — Rs. 6,400
,, ,, ,, Belgachia 53 b. — Rs. 266
,, ,, ,, Baugbazar 4 b. 2 c. — Rs. 1,230

Houses and lands at Calcutta:
One house and ground on the river side lately the property of Edward Ellington 15 c. — Rs. 25,000
One house and ground near Mr. Justice Hyde’s in the occupation of Mr. William Pawson Esq. 12 c. — Rs. 30,000
One house and ground in the Rada Bazar in the occupation of Mr. McKagh(?) 18 c. — Rs. 10,000
One house and ground lately property of John Love 15 c. — Rs. 4,500
One house and ground of Messrs Tolfrey & Neylor 15 c. — Rs. 20,000
One piece of ground near Gocul Chunder Ghosal’s late dwelling house 14 c. — Rs. 9,400.
2 houses and ground Mr. Macy’s late property 19 c. — Rs. 21,750
One house Mr. Lushington’s property 1 b. 4 c. — Rs. 25,000
Appendix III

One house and ground late dwelling house of the deceased 14 c. — Rs. 2,800
One house and ground late Monick Gose’s property 6 b. — Rs. 8,000
One house and ground Ramtoono Ray’s at Jorasanko 2 b. 7½ c. — Rs. 14,000
One house and ground Nayan Tagoor’s Cansary Tollah 1 b. 7½ c. — Rs. 4,000
One house and ground Ramtonoo Tagoor’s(?) 1 b. 2 c. — Rs. 1,000
2 pieces of ground on which two houses have been erected by Mr. . . . [blurred] 2 b. 2 c. — Rs. 4,200
1 piece of ground joint with Muckoor Poddar 2½ c. — Rs. 125

[Selective]

Pieces of ground at different places (Brohmottor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mujerhaut</td>
<td>4 b. 12 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soorsunah</td>
<td>3 b. 18 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckleen Behala</td>
<td>3 b. 5 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekbalpore</td>
<td>16 b. 17 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidderpore</td>
<td>8 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajah Aunand Loll’s late property</td>
<td>7 b.</td>
<td>— Rs. 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allipore</td>
<td>2 b. 8 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Brohmottor at Mujerhaut</td>
<td>2 b.</td>
<td>— Rs. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mominpore</td>
<td>19 c.</td>
<td>— Rs. 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Boytuckonah</td>
<td>3 c.</td>
<td>— Rs. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Jorrah Baggum in the suburbs of Calcutta</td>
<td>1 b. 19 c.</td>
<td>Rs. 975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One piece of land at Banaras</td>
<td>5 b.</td>
<td>— Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of other estates and lands called zamindaries—joint properties of Gocul & Kissenchunder & Joynarain:

A share of 11 as 19 gunda 1 curry of pergunah called Sundeeep in the dist. of Dacca in the name of Bowanchurn Doss Rs. 37,662
Pergunah Selimabad in the name of Bowanchurn Doss — Rs. 43,001
At Chittagong: of Joynagore in the name of Joynarain Ghosaul — Rs. 60,352
Under Calcutta Committee: of Sookchurr in the name of Joynarain of Bunderhollah in the name of Bowanchurn Doss — Rs. 5,426 - 14 - 11
[The value of following rural properties, possibly low-value, is not clearly stated.]

Under Houghly
Noyasorry in the name of Joynarain

Under Murshidabad
Gocul Gunge

Under Rangpor District
Koonay Mominpore
Fuzzlepore
Charagney Mehell

Total: Rs. 6,00,687 - 11 - 8

IV
INVENTORY
Sobharam Bysack (died 1780)
O.W. 2978

1. Aurungs [collection and bleaching centres of cloth] in different parts of Bengal such as Malda, Cossimbazar, Harial, Khipai and Ghatal

2. List of [cotton] piece goods at the warehouse

3. Other articles of business:
sandalwood (approx. 3 maunds), copper (31 seers), lead (203 maunds approx.), pepper (19 seers approx.), cotton (1400 bales, about 630 maunds), 364 bags of cotton (345 maunds), silk of Keerpoy and Cossimbazar (about 4½ maunds), cloves, alum, brimstone, etc., opium (9 chests, 18 maunds), soap, white lead, 891 pearls of various sizes (61 large sized), 413 diamonds, 35 rubies, gold mohor, gold thread, roll, etc.

4. Bonds from Europeans and Armenians such as Samuel Middleton, Koja Woanis, Captain Scott, Lynch, Gibbert, Messrs Crofts and Johnson and others—total bond value—Rs. (Arcot) 5,27,112.

5. Debts to the estate from Indian merchants such as Modan Mohan Dutta — Rs. 53,083

6. Balances outstanding at different aurungs — Rs. 2,07,761

7. Ventures to Suez, Bombay, Bussorah etc. — Rs. 45,751

8. Total amount due from bonds, debts to the estates etc. — Rs. 9,39,500

9. Debts from Sobharam, [some European names], Madan
10. Inventory of the houses and land owned by Sobharam Bysack:
The former dwelling house of Sobharam Bysack situated in Burra [Bazar] from the South to the North end
The house situated in Burra Bazar distinguished by the name [blurred]
The house formerly belonging to Bulram Paramanick in the Burra Bazar
The house formerly belonging to Suntose in the Burra Bazar
The house formerly belonging to Kinoo Washerman situated in Burra Bazar
The house formerly belonging to Gourang Weaver situated at Sootanooty
A garden situated in Arcooly
The new house formerly belonging to [blurred] in Sootanooty
The house formerly belonging to Bindabund Bysack situated in Sootanooty
A house at Chinsurah
A house at Fringeetoolah [European town in Calcutta]
The garden formerly belonging to Rajahram Mondol situated in Dhee [Dihi] Calcutta
The eastward part of the late dwelling of Sobharam Bysack
The house formerly belonging to Nundoram Coybatta [Kaibarta]
The house formerly belonging to [blurred]
The house formerly belonging to Burram (?) Chowbdar situated in the Burra Bazar
The house formerly belonging to (1) Panchoo Doss and (2) Hottee situated in Sootanooty
A small garden in [blurred]
A garden situated in Saumbazar
The house formerly belonging to (1) Jugull Sircar, (2) Bulram Mukherjee situated in Sootanooty
A garden situated at Chitpoor
The ground received in exchange of that at Goobindpore being
one bigha which is included in the garden of Gopall Seat at Jorahbangun [Jorabagan]
The house formerly belonging to Sri Bullub Bysack at Sootanooty
The cow stall formerly belonging to Occoor Dutt situated in Sootanooty
The ground formerly belonging to Kincor Sircar situated at Sootanooty
The house formerly belonging to Neeto Bysack
The house formerly belonging to (1) Gopee Seat, (2) Anondyram Mistry, (3) Brindabone Mistry situated in Burra Bazar
The house formerly belonging to Poroshram Bysack situated in Sootanooty

V

WILL AND INVENTORY
Joykissen Singh (died 1820)
O. W. 2978

“Our late father Santiram Singh was in service for a long time and in different parts of the country.” The property was held joint till the time of the preparation of the will by Joykissen and “increased four times by means of service and trade” since the death of Santiram Singh.

Particulars of gifts amount to Rs. 1,05,000. Expenses of Sradh Rs. 10,000. Gift to “my first wife Raomayee Dassy Rs. 10,000 my second wife Shibsoonday Dussy Rs. 10,000”.

“In the will I have made my own share a seven anna portion of the whole property consisting of cash, Company’s paper and gold and silver plates and ornaments and jewels, wearing apparels, shawls, houses in the English part of the town and houses in the Bengally part of the town and godowns in the English part of the town and godowns in the Bengally part of the town, premises let out to tenants in the Bengally part of the town and rent from villages and talooks and my Bhadrashan [family seat] etc. and gardens.”

Seven anna share of the property was to be given to his son if born. Will signed on 12 November 1819. Petition for probate describes Joykissen Singh as Banian. Joykissen’s nephew, one of the executors of the will, also describes himself as Banian.
Abstract statement of annual accounts (from October 1820 to April 1821) of monies and securities for money belonging to the joint estate and also monies due from several persons as per account.

Total including Company’s paper, shares, bonds and cash Rs. 18,81,511
Immovable estates in Calcutta Rs. 7,40,430
Immovable estates out of Calcutta Rs. 2,41,384
Rent free property in and out of Calcutta Rs. 89,950
Sundry goods Rs. 55,100
Outstanding debts Rs. 3,18,382
In the office box of Mookden Mohan Bose Rs. 1,558
In the box of Joykissen Singh (bonds and notes) Rs. 4,845
Total value of the joint estate Rs. 33,33,160

Sundry goods (selected items) in the joint estate:
Woollen clothes and shawls Rs. 5,000
Carriages Rs. 3,000
Gold and silver plates Rs. 14,000
English, Bengali and Persian books Rs. 3,000
Laced beds and cloth Rs. 5,000
Lanterns, wall shades and Bellowy jaws or lustres, etc. Rs. 7,000
Pictures, looking glasses, etc. Rs. 2,000
Curtains, tents, summeanas [canopies] Rs. 1,500

Statement of immovable joint estate in Calcutta after the death of Joykissen Singh:
One lower roomed house called Takoor Bautty situated in Baranussy Ghose’s St., 3 cottas Rs. 3,600
One dwelling house at Baranussy Ghose’s St., 6 b. Rs. 1,25,000
One vacant ground at ditto, 3 cottas Rs. 1,200
One upper roomed house and garden named Barrodowarry at ditto Rs. 1,00,000
One lower roomed stable, etc. at Chassadobhapparrah St., 8 cottas Rs. 4,000
One lower roomed house situated at ditto, 4 cottas Rs. 2,000
One garden situated in Baranussy Ghose’s Street, 5 bighas 14 cottas Rs. 30,000
One upper roomed house and garden situated in Sukeas St. 30 bighas Rs. 1,25,000
Estates of Some Opulent Families of Calcutta

Two pieces of ground situated in Hogolcoorea, 2 b. Rs. 8,000
Godown at Nimtollah, 1 bigha 3 cottas Rs. 25,000
One upper roomed house at Chitpore Road on
Machooa Bazar, 3 bighas 8 cottas Rs. 7,000
One upper roomed house in Rajah Nubkissen St.,
7 cottas 14 chatuks Rs. 3,500
One piece of ground at Baneatollah St., 7 c. Rs. 7,750
One upper roomed house at Clive St., 2 b. 2 c. 5 ch. Rs. 1,00,000
One upper roomed house and garden at New
China Bazar St. called [blurred], 1 b. 14 c. Rs. 50,000
One upper roomed house at Chowringhee Road,
6 b. 10 c. Rs. 1,00,000
One upper roomed house at Harington St.,
6 b. 5 c. 12 ch. Rs. 1,00,000
Two upper roomed houses at China Bazar
Gully 1 b. Rs. 20,000
Total value of landed property in Calcutta Rs. 8,25,550
Value after deductions (as mentioned in the
accounts) Rs. 7,40,430

Immovable estate outside Calcutta:
Select list of immovable property—In Hooghly One talook
One talook at Cotrun and Boyrah Rs. 15,000
One garden at Furrasdanga 3 b. Rs. 1,500

In Zilla Havely (suburbs of Calcutta).
One piece of ground at Jeerat named
Wilkinsgrunge 122 b. Rs. 1,22,000
One garden with tank, trees, etc., at Manuctolla,
Wooltadanga 35 b. Rs. 52,500
Two gardens with tanks, trees, etc. at Caukurgachi
22 b. 13 c. Rs. 30,000
One garden with tanks, trees, etc.
at Baugmary 16 b. Rs. 16,000
One garden with tanks, trees, etc. at Chitpore 5 b. Rs. 5,000

In Zilla Burdwan:
Bhabanipur and Bosuntpore, 2 villages Rs. 14,000
Two other villages Rs. 4,000

In Zilla Havely (suburbs of Calcutta):
• One piece of ground at Salkia 35 b. Rs. 35,000
Appendix III

One garden with tanks and trees at Chitpore 29 b. 5 c. Rs. * 30,000
Gardens, tanks etc. at other places in the suburbs

VI
Maharaja Rajkissen (died 1823)
O.W. 9841

I. Account Current from September 1823 to September 1824
Receipts from Perguna Gungamundl: Rs. 61,209
Perguna Muraqacha: Rs. 41,101 - 11 - 3
Kismet Fanyhattee, Agarpahar and Bhabanypore: Rs. 1,219 - 10
Receipts from property in the town of Calcutta: Rs. 26,820 - 14 - 15
From Talook Sootalooyt [Sutaunti]. Rs. 2,585
Baroodkhana and Baugbazar, etc.: Rs. 5,068 - 10 - 0
Bytukkhana (bazar): Rs. 6,237 - 9 - 0
Radhabazar: Rs. 5,887
Total Receipts: Rs. 1,63,714 - 14 - 13

Expenditure:
Mulgoozari [land revenue, taxes, etc.]: Rs. 48,000
Cost of Zilla Adalat [district court]: Rs. 958
Obtaining probate: Rs. 2,500
Legacy by will of Maharaja: Rs. 2,923
For six Ranees diet and cloth: Rs. 3,207
Amount due to the executors: Rs. 4,000
For purchase of cloth for all the sons of the late Maharaja Bahadoor: Rs. 1,972
Purchase of gold and silver for the family: Rs. 1,934
Home expenses: Rs. 5,020
Straw and oil cake for the cows: Rs. 700
Paid for carriage, harness etc.: Rs. 816
Repairs on dwellings and tenanted houses: Rs. 1,723
Wages of servants, amlas, peons, maid servants: Rs. 7,369
Total wages: Rs. 8,470

Pooja expenses:
Sarodiya [Durga Pooja]: Rs. 1,478
Kali Thakoorany of Kalighat: Rs. 34
For Deepanitah Lakshmi: Rs. 34
Lakshmipooja in three different months: Rs. 13
Sree Punchamy [Saraswati Pooja]: Rs. 15
Sibaratri: Rs. 4
Gangapooja [worship of the Ganges]: Rs. 16
Gajunpooja: Rs. 178
Kulsi Ootsurga [offering of water buckets before the advent of summer]: Rs. 5
Water dispensing charge: Rs. 28
Complimentary presents in different places: Rs. 108
Brahmins for four Poornimas [full-moon nights]: Rs. 50
Poojas on birthdays: Rs. 43
Vojee Ootsurga: Rs. 16
Sastayan [divine intercession]: Rs. 44
Baranagore’s daily Sibpooja: Rs. 12
Itu [pooja]: Rs. 5
Barsick [annual offering] to Issore Thakur Mahasay before annual holiday: Rs. 25
Subhapunnya charge [auspicious day]: Rs. 10
Barsick [annual payment]: Rs. 42
Barsick to relatives at the time of Issore Pooja: Rs. 200
Pooran reading: Rs. 136
Pattasurry Pooja in winter: Rs. 4
Arandhan [non-cooking day] expenses: Rs. 4
Bhratriditiya [Brother’s Day]: Rs. 65
Dewali light [illumination]: Rs. 6
Sastibrata [worship of Sasti, Goddess of children]: Rs. 113
Pooja Total: Rs. 2724

Doctor's wages and medicine: Rs. 973
Tobacco: Rs. 67
To the Ranees' interest on deposits: Rs. 954
Visiting places and attending invitations: Rs. 1,011
Sradh charges: Rs. 24,014
For the ten months masik [monthly] Sradh: Rs. 127
Wax and honey: Rs. 391
Debts paid including Rs. 4,453 paid to the Johuree [jeweller] for purchase of precious stones—total: Rs. 10,883
Paid in payment of [debts of] late Mathurmohon Sen and Raj Kissen Sen (Bankers): 23,760
Paid for fine rice, sugar, ghee, milk, flour, butter, spices and
Appendix III

earth[en] pot for Jhulan Jatra (Janmastami or Krishna's birthday), Doljatra, Poonmasy, Akhaytritiya, Janmatithi, Neomseva [daily care of the deity] and daily pooja of Sri Sri Gopinathjee [the family idol]: Rs. 2498
Wages: Rs. 663
Balance remaining: Rs. 2514
Total disbursement: Rs. 1,61,200

II. Receipts from September 1825 to September 1826:
Rs. 2,13,932
Expenditure apart from loans advanced: Rs. 96,180

III. Account Current from September 1829 to September 1830
Receipts: Rs. 3,91,858
Items of expenditure include:
Schoolcharges for Bahadurs [Raja's sons] and stationery:
Rs. 130
Grain for horses and wages of coachmen and syces:
Rs. 1,204
Cash paid for purchasing tea: Rs. 151
Expenses for Durga Pooja: Rs. 4091
Wages for amlas, peons and maid servants: Rs. 8,630
Total expenses including allowances to Maharaja Bahadurs [adult sons of Maharaja Rajkissen] and Bahadurs [minor sons]: Rs. 1,09,055

VII
WILL AND INVENTORY
Ramdulal De (died 1825)
O.W. 10402

In his will the testator refers to his "elder wife" and "younger wife". He mentions his two sons, and David Clarke, John Smith, William Fairlie Clarke, merchants of the Fairlie, Ferguson & Co. as executors.
(Break-up figures of his other estates are to be found in Chapter III of this book.)

Houses and ground belonging to Ramdulloll Dey:
1. Dwelling House situated at Shootanooty with two bighas and nine cottahs of ground Rs. 45,000
2. Dwelling House at do with 5 b. and 8 c. of ground  
   Rs. 35,000
3. Dwelling House at do with [blurred] of ground  
   Rs. 1,000
4. Dwelling House with 1 b. and 9 c. of ground  
   Rs. 7,250
5. Dwelling House at do with 1 b. 16 c. 11½ ch. of ground  
   Rs. 9,900
6. Dwelling House at do with 1 b. of ground  
   Rs. 4,500
7. Dwelling House at do with 4 c. and 6½ ch. of ground  
   Rs. 3,500
8. Dwelling House at Sobha Bazar with  
   1 b. and 17 c. of ground  
   Rs. 18,500
9. A piece of ground at Bahar Simlah 20 b.  
   Rs. 40,000
10. A piece of ground at do 20 b.  
    Rs. 3,100
11. Dwelling House at Saum Bazar 4 b. and 14 c.  
    Rs. 16,000
12. Dwelling House called Lochan Currwalla Bauty  
    [place not mentioned] with 1 b. 15½ c. of ground  
    Rs. 40,000
13. Dwelling House called Ramjoy Currwallah  
    Bauty with 11 c. of ground  
    Rs. 7,000
14. Dwelling House at New China Bazar with  
    14 c. of ground  
    Rs. 39,000
15. Dwelling House at New China Bazar with  
    with 1 b. 2 ch. of ground  
    Rs. 50,000
16. Five other dwelling houses [places not specified]  
    Rs. 35,000
    Rs. 40,000
    Rs. 7,000
    Rs. 36,000
    Rs. 35,000
    Rs. 5,000

17. Godown [place not specified]
18. Dwelling House at Church Lane with  
    1 b. 3½ c. of ground  
    Rs. 54,000
19. Piece of ground at Maumorry [Memory] in  
    the district of Burdwan consisting of 1088 b. and 15 c.  
    Rs. 40,000
20. Talook at Mouza Durgapur in the district  
    of Midnapur  
    Rs. 17,000
21. Ground at Salkiya 3 b.  
    Rs. 1,500
22. Piece of ground at Benares of 500 yards (?)  
    [Other figures in the inventory not so clear]  
    Rs. 1,500

Total value of houses and land [mentioned in the inventory]  
Rs. 6,78,750
Appendix III

Total amount of rent [both outstanding and up to date payment] from May 1825 to April 1826 Rs. 25,314

VIII

INVENTORY OF LANDED PROPERTIES

Asutosh De
Probate 1858, O.W. 18293

1. Gillett Wallah house No. 4 in Church Lane [Rs.]
2. Berrick Battee [Barracks] and tenanted land at Sobhabazar 34,000
3. Chand Beebee Wallah tenanted land at Harrisson (?) 10,500
4. A piece of land which once appertained to Mr. Hawey at Royd Street in Collingah 4,700
5. Land at Bowhazar which once appertained to Surrosutty Beebee 3,000
6. House at Jorabagan called Parreijatwallah Battee 3,200
7. Garden for the accommodation of Strangers at Belgatchia 2,925
8. Juggernauth Bose Wallah garden ground at Entally 17,000
9. A piece of garden in Tollah 6,300
10. Garden ground in Entally which once appertained to Beebee De Costa 2,100
11. Land at Baliaghatta which once appertained to Doorgaram Ghose and Gurriboolah Immandar 1,325
12. Tenanted land at Tollah 800
13. House at New China Bazar called Kulghurwallah godown 1,500
14. Garden at Tollah which once appertained to Gourmohon Gossamy 3,000
15. Cootee Battee or office house at Monirampur 3,300
16. A garden at Belghuria which once appertained to Collachand Bose 18,000
17. Godown No. 5 in Church Lane which once appertained to Duckhina Ranjan Mookerjee 9,750
18. [Piece of land] at Durmahattah once appertained to Maheschunder Bose and Punchanan Bose [no price mentioned]
19. A piece of land at Durmahatta 2,500
20. House and land at Baneatollah in Calcutta formerly belonging to Ramtonoo Bose 2,500
21. Kuddumtollah Bazar and tenanted ground which once appertained to late Luckhsyarain Dutta at Churruckdangah 5,500
22. House and land at Simlah which once appertained to the late Ramsoondur Biswas 5,500
23. A piece of land at Sobhabazar 5,500
24. Share of land in Coloobagaun in Simlah 3,300
25. Piece of garden at Sittee 4,000
26. Late Ramdeb Paul Wallah house at Simlah 2,600
27. Piece of land at Simlah 1,600
28. Piece of land at Terettee Bazar which once belonged to Collachand Bose 1,500
29. A piece of garden at Belgachia which once appertained to Gungapersaud Ghose 2,000
30. A piece of land at Simlah which once appertained to Mr. Shaw 4,750
31. A piece of land at Pykeparah which once appertained to Ramdhone Poitully 600
32. Doyaram Chatterjee Ooallah land at Shambazar which once appertained to Collachand Bose 1,120
33. Piece of land at Tangrah which once appertained to the late Ramnarain Ghose [blurred]
*34. Godown at Armanitollah—to Brindabun Mitter 4,500
35. [blurred] land at Mirzapur—to late Ramnarain Ghose 3,800
36. Land at Duckhindaree—to Mudden Mohan Mittre 9,500
37. Land at Sonagatchee—to Jogesh Chunder Ghose 225
38. Bacharam Doss Ooallah land at Simlah—to Annadapersaid Deb Baboo 200
39. Land at Baugbazar—to Modoosoodun Roy 3,900
40. Land at Matchooabazar—to Jogeshchunder Ghose 1,050
41. A piece of garden at Belgatchia—to Ram Mohun Chatterjee 800
42. Share of land at Baugbazar—to Ramcanto Ghose 717 - 8
43. Share of garden at Ballygunge—to Mr. Cockburn 1,000
44. Share of garden in Turkrah Parrah—to Junmajay Mitter 500
45. Garden in Soorah—Junmajay Mitter 300

* From item 34 onwards, the dashes stand for the words “which once appertained”.
46. Land at Chuckurbare—to Mahomed Azee (not yet in possession, law suit continues) no price

47. Properties dedicated for the worship of deities:
   (a) 8 as share of three-storied house No. 2 at New China Bazar 12,500
   (b) 8 as share of Parooallah House No. 3 at New China Bazar 20,000
   (c) 8 as share in Ramsunker Bysack Ooallah garden in Belgatchia 1,500
   (d) Share in garden and land [blurred] 200
   (e) House No. 1 in Lyon’s Range in New China Bazar commonly called Hamilton Wallah Battee 28,500
   (f) House No. 3 in New China Bazar commonly called Kamanpottah Battee 25,200
   (g) Tenanted land No. 18 in Burra Bazar which once appertained to Kallykamungul Takoor 13,400
   (h) A moiety of joint family dwelling house at Simlah together with land [not mentioned whether set apart for religious purposes] 30,000
   (i) A moiety of a house—to Lolljee Mossulfa—situate at [blurred] 2,500
   (j) A moiety of land and house situate at Cossinauth Mitter’s Ghat in Calcutta 600
   (k) A moiety of land and the Gola Ghur situate at Mollajhar 700

List of the Zamindari Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Present value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A moiety of Pergunna Shaulumpore</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>”     ”     Pergunna Tumlook</td>
<td>5,529 - 4 - 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>”     ”     Pergunna Raugdyw (?)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>”     ”     Talook Durgapore</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>”     ”     Chuttrah Dibgunge</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>”     ”     lot Sitahattee, together with the indigo factory</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mockam Bansbaria</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouza Mohubutapore</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(for religious purpose)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotte in Sitahattee</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estates of Some Opulent Families of Calcutta

Pergunna Huldoho 62,700
And Dehee Chundy 800

IX
INVENTORY
Raja Radhakanta Deb (died 1867)
O.W. 22519

Receipts from 17th April, 1867 to 4th April, 1868
[Important items]
Pergunna Muragacha Rs 38,690 - 3 - 13
Pergunah Havely Sahur Kismet
Echapore and Nababgunge Rs. 3,140 - 15 - 5
Pergunah Calcutta, mouzah Sukechur and
Lakheraj mahals at Sodepore Rs. 3,783 - x - x°
Pergunah Boro Pykan, Kismet Howraha
and Chur Howrah Rs. 969 - 4 - 6
Dehee Punchannagram of Nayabad
Ghaut and Tangra Ghaut Rs. 1,052 - 2 - 5
Received from Izaradars [lessees] for
different mehals—Mehal Machooabazar,
Kistobagan, Sobhabazar [all tenanted
land] Rs. 30,236 - 7 - 10
Additional dues from mehal Sobhabazar,
Machooabazar, Kistobagan Bazar, tolls
from Coomortootly Ghat Rs. 14,565 - 10 - 0
Total receipts including other items Rs. 2,96,929 - 4 - 6

Disbursements [important items]
a/c of expenses of daily worship and
periodical religious ceremonies of the
idols and Durga Pujah Rs. 7,659 - 15 - 15
Expenditure on Radhakanta's Sradh
directed by his will Rs. 12,000 - 0 - 0
Total disbursements including debts paid Rs. 2,86,925 - 13 - 16

*Crosses indicate that figures were not legible.
APPENDIX IV

STRUCTURAL PATTERN OF BUILDINGS IN OLD CALCUTTA

The houses of the wealthier classes are brick-built, from two to three stories high, closely constructed and divided only by dirty, narrow and unpaved streets; the roofs are flat and terraced. This is the general character of that portion of the black town called Burra Bazar, in which are to be found, however, some residences which, on account of their peculiar arrangement, require a separate mention; I mean the houses of the Baboos. These are uniformly built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from 50 to 100 feet each way, which, on the occasion of Hindoo festivals, is covered over, and when well lighted up, looks very handsome. The house itself is seldom of more than two stories, the lower portion, on three sides of it, being used only for store-rooms, or for domestics; on the remaining side, and that always the northern one, is to be found the Thakoor Ghur, or abode of the Hindoo Gods. This is always furnished with care, and when the owner is wealthy, the lustres contained in this sacred apartment are of considerable value. Above the stairs are the public apartments, with verandahs, always [opening] inwards: these are generally long narrow slips, containing a profusion of lustres and wall lights... jutting out from this main building are situated the accommodations allotted to the females, and family; they consist of smaller hollow squares, with petty verandahs opening inwards, and some houses have two or three sets of these zunnanahs, with one or more tanks attached, but which are generally kept in a very neglected state. Altogether, this form of building, if placed on open ground and made more roomy, would not appear ill-calculated for the climate.


★ ★ ★

In a judicial document of 1867 one of the oldest houses belonging to a rich Calcutta family is described in some detail. The
house was originally built by Raja Nabakrishna of Sobhabazar in the second half of the 18th century. During more than one hundred years of its existence the house (or more accurately a complex of houses) must have undergone some changes but was likely to have retained its original structural character.

Radhakanta Deb, grandson of Raja Nabakrishna, thus writes in his will:

"I have something to say regarding the mode in which my several dwelling houses shall be used by the family—namely the family Rajbaree [literally, house of a Raja] and the garden house at Sookcher. It is my wish and direction to the executors and trustees that the Thakurdalans [rooms and covered space for family deities] with the compound and the side rooms and confection rooms, store-houses and godowns, the Navaratna [temple] and Natmandir [covered space for devotional singing, recitation, etc.] and the new chak [square] surrounded by buildings to the north thereof and also the new cow house to the east of it belonging to and situated in the said family dwelling house number 34 Raja Nabkrisen Street in Calcutta shall and will be set apart appropriated and dedicated to the use and worship of the family idol and for the performance of other religious rites and festivals—that the old and new Dewan Khanas [reception rooms or hall] also a part of the said family dwelling house shall be and as hereafter used by my sons and their heirs and representatives jointly for the purposes of dancing, music and other amusements, for reception of respectable persons and for public meetings and other purposes—that the Duftar Khana or office rooms and the family cook rooms of the said family dwelling house shall be used as heretofore—that the garden called Gobindabagan and the tank therein part of and lying within the said family dwelling house shall remain as they now are for the common use of my sons, their heirs and representatives, that the Baitakkhana [parlour] in the said Gobindabagan together with all out-houses and appurtenances shall be used and occupied by each of my sons and their respective heirs [and] representatives for one year alternately according to their respective seniority in age or priority of birth . . . that the rooms called Khabarghar [dining room] the small room to the south of it and the hall called Dhalaghar, the room to the south thereof called Nabarghar [bathroom] and the two halls of the Rangmahal [inner rooms used by women for
Appendix IV

relaxation] on the third floor shall remain common to the use of female members of the family on occasions for which they are used. . . ."

Radhakanta Deb, Will and Inventory, dated 1867
APPENDIX V

SOME REPRESENTATIVE BENGALI NEIGHBOURHOODS

The following lists contain the names and occupations of "important" people of Calcutta in 1856, besides some other items like huts, temples, tombs, etc. They are selected from The New Calcutta Directory of 1856, except for the last one (Bhowanipur) which is taken from the Directory of 1863. Of the last two lists, Durmahatta reflects the nature of a major riverine mart in the so-called Bengali town, referred to at the end of Chapters I-III. The last list, Bhowanipur, refers to a southern suburb of Calcutta with a noticeable middle class element.

BALAKHANA STREET
1. Goury Shunkur Bhattacharjee, proprietor and editor of the Bhaskur newspaper & the press.
2. Lallbaharry Chatterjee, banker.
5. Issurchunder Dutt, saltapatre merchant.

BOSEPARAH LANE
1. Boloychand Gossaye, spiritual guide.
2. Rabatee Mohun Gossaye, spiritual guide.
3. Looknath Bose, Sudderallah [a middle-grade executive or judicial officer].
4. Nundoo Coomar Dutt, broker.
5. Ramchunder Bose, coach-builder.
6. Punchanun Bose, head clerk at O. Beeby's, Attorney.
8. Canaram Chatterjee, employed at College of Fort William.

BULLARAM DEY'S STREET
1. Obhoy Churn Mullick, up-country trader.
2. Brojendranarain Roy, native doctor.
Appendix V

5. Rajkisto Dhur, lithographer.
6. Gopaul Lall Roy, die engraver at the Mint.
7. Sibchunder Bysack, sub-assistant surgeon.
8. Kosseynauth Mundul, grain merchant.

Bullaram Moozoomdar’s Street
1. Kassee Chuckerbutte, native merchant.
2. Dwarkanath Mitter, landlord.
4. Nemychurn Doss, attorney’s banian.
5. Modhoosoodun Doss, attorney’s banian.

Bunmalee Sirkar’s Street
1. Bhobaney Churn Mitter, assistant interpreter, Supreme Court.
2. Saradapersad Dutt, pleader, Court of Small Causes.
3. Taraney Churn Ghose, sircar.
4. Modosooden Nundy, grain merchant.
5. Radhanath Sen, native doctor.

Durbunarain Thakoor’s Lane
1. Rakhulchunder Mitter, gunny bag merchant.
2. Jodoonath Chatterjee, zamindar.
4. Hurrymohun Sircar, linseed merchant.
5. Denobundoo Mullick, landlord.
6. Toolseeudas Mullick, landlord.
7. Gobindo Chunder Auddy, landlord.
8. Lall Mohun Roy, landlord.
15. Gopal Hurry Mullick, gunny bag merchant.
Some Representative Bengali Neighbourhoods

Durzee Para Street
1. Rajchunder Dutt, moonshee of Fort William College.
2. Hurrymohun Dutt, moonshee of Fort William College.
3. Coylas Chunder Mookerjee, asst. in Bengal Secretariat.
5. Sissoochunder Mitter, landlord.

Jelia Tollah Street
1. Muddosooden Mullick, lithographic printer and engraver.
2. Ramnarain Sreemonee, cotton merchant.
4. Banemadhub Ghose, 2nd asst. at Civil Auditor’s Office.
5. Anundochunder Bose, asst. dewan at Military Pay Office.
7. Ramsagur Mundul, grain merchant.

Jelia Parah Lane
1. Muddosoodun Mullick, govt. pensioner.
2. Beerchand Dey, bill-broker.
3. Muddoosoodun Budden, money-lender.

Jorabagan Street
1. Sibnarain Ghose, zemindar.
2. Hoolodhur Doss, metal merchant.
3. Rajkisto Kanný Sha, merchant.
5. Radhamohun Sha, rice godowns.
7. Chooneelall Doss, landholder.

Nundo Ram Sen’s Street
1. Russicklal Gossamy, spiritual guide.
4. Judoonauth Mullick, pleader in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat.
5. Ramlochan Pal, grain merchant.
6. Ramchunder Pal, grain merchant.
10. Rajnarain Dhole, chemist and druggist.
13. Ramkisto Das, head clerk at Ochme & Barrow's.

NYANCHAND DUTT'S STREET
1. Kistochunder Halder, cloth merchant.
2. Taruckchunder Ghose, teacher at the Hindoo Metropolitan
   Branch School.
4. Lall Chand Mitter, store-keeper, Fort William, 2nd Gate.
5. Mudubchunder Coberaj, native doctor.
8. Ramchand Sircar, produce broker.
10. Madubchunder Bose, book-keeper at the naval store-keeper's
    office.

KALEEPERSAD DUTT'S STREET
1. Surroochunder Dutt, tradesman.
5. Preonath Gossamee, spiritual guide.
7. Prosonnonarain Roy's garden.
8. Ramnarain Dass, sub-assistant surgeon.
9. Coondoochunder Chatterjee, pundit.
10. Monohur Mookerjee, sub-assistant surgeon.

KASEE MITTER'S GAUT STREET
1. Nobin Mooreepoora, charm utterer at funeral ceremonies.
2. Nobinchunder Bhattacharjee, reporter on dead bodies.

**Ram Kanth Bose’s Street**
1. Tarraporsad Goopto, native physician.
2. Mustard Oil manufactory.
6. Kadarnath Bose, head writer at the Master’s Office, Supreme Court.
7. Lucknarain Bose, zemindar.
10. Shamachurn Banerjee, banian.
11. Mohunchand Bose, singer.
12. Beepen Beharee Shome, teacher at the Free Church Institution.

**Ramtonoo Bose’s Lane**
1. Hurrischunder Dey, cloth merchant.
2. Coilaschunder Bose, indexer in the Bengal Secretariat Office.
3. Doorgachurn Mullick, pundit.
4. Cossinath Mundel, grain merchant.
5. Kristopersand Chatterjee, commission agent.

**Rajah Rajbullub’s Street**
2. Russicklall Mitter, zeminder.
3. Treepoorachurn Seekdar, teacher at the Madrissa College.
4. Obhoychurn Mookerjee, merchant.
5. Sookmoy Bannerjee, merchant.
Appendix V

7. Mustard oil Manufactory.
8. Jugguthchunder Mookerjee, zemindar.
9. Gobindochunder Sircar, produce broker.
10. Sectakanto Bannerjee, cloth merchant.
11. A temple of Boloram.
13. Ramkinker Bhuttacharjee, Hindoo priest.
15. Manufactory for dyeing and printing chintz.
17. Ramjoy Torcoluncar, pundit of the Supreme Court.
19. Maharaja Gourbullub Bahadoor.

Rajah Nobokissen's Street

1. Huts.
2. Rajah Sibkristo Bahadoor.
   Rajah Kalleekristo Bahadoor.
   Rajah Dabeekristo Bahadoor.
   Rajah Opperbockristo Bahadoor.
   Rajah Nurrendurkristo Bahadoor.
   Rajah Komulkristo Bahadoor.
   Horokally Ghose, Vakeel, in Sudder Dewany Adawlat.
   Kistojebun Ghose, dewan to Rajah Sibkristo Bahadoor.
5. Premnarain Doss' dispensary.
7. Doorgachurn Chatterjee, Hindoo priest.
11. Modoosoodun Singhee, zemindar.
13. Nobokissen Raha, head writer in the Chief Engineer's Office.
15. Roy Prosmonnonarain Deb Bahadoor, dewan of Moorshedabad.
17. Rajah Radokanto Bahadoor & Sons.
   Coomar Rajendronarain Bahadoor.
   Coomar Debendronarain Bahadoor.
   Coomar Mohendronarain Bahadoor.

**Oakhil Mistry’s Lane**

1. Mrs. Russell.
2. Rajnarain Mistry, painter.
3. Rajnarain Doss, asst. to W. G. Comption, attorney.
4. Ramnarain Doss, asst. to Denman and Abbott, attorneys.
5. Ramjeebun Rama, organ repairer.
6. Ramnarainchunder's cabinet-yard.
7. Nitanund Doss, musical instrument repairer.
8. Sidshurchunder's timber godown.
10. Modhoosoodun Acherce, brush maker.
12. Mudhoosoodun Sircar, comb-maker.
15. Ramjoo Doss, money-lender.

**Neemtolla Ghat Street**

1. Huts.
2. Ramdhon Bysack, banker.
   Ramnarain Sen, medical practitioner.
4. Joynarain Coberaj, native doctor.
5. Sibchunder Sircar, landholder.
7. Ramchund Bannerjee, banian to P. J. Paul, attorney.
8. The Free Church of Scotland Institution.
10. Huts and native shops.
11. Bissesser Dutt, zamindar.
12. Huts and native shops.
15. Wholesale grain shops.
17. Mohanundo Bysack, landholder.
18. Wholesale grain shops.
20. Grain shops.
21. Peareechand Mittre, Secretary of Public Library.
22. Temples of Shiva.

Durmahatta Street

[The original numbers in the Directory have been retained here.]

1. Gopal Mullick’s Posta [warehouse on river bank]—shops of gunny bags, sweetmeats, spices, etc.
2.  Shops of iron cooking pans, curry stone mills, earthen pots, etc.
5. Casseenaauth Baboo’s Posta.
6. Coverdhun Doss, landholder.
0.  Shops of iron bars, etc. A tomb of Peer Sajumma.
0.  The Rajah of Burdwan’s chowk and bazar. Meerbuhur Ghaut.

... Here Nawab’s Street ...

10. Mufter Suddel Khan, vakeel of the Nawab of Moorshedabad.
12. Money-changer’s shop.
15. Raja Sookmoy’s Posta.
16. A range of shops of oil.
17. Shops of gunny bags.
18 to 25. Shops of wooden tray, etc.
27. A Temple of Shiva.
28 to 29. New Bazar of Prosonocoomar Tagore.
30. Sumbhoochunder Sahoy, grain shop.

— Bissumbhur Khan, ditto.
— Roopchund Paramanick, ditto.
32 to 34. Mothoorakanth Shah, jute merchant.
35. Prosunnoocoomar Tagore’s barracks and godowns.
   0. Huts and petty shops of grain.
36 to 40. Nabollall Mokerjee, linseed merchant.
41. Gopalchunder Sadkhan, long pepper merchant.
   0. Radhakanth, Hindoo idol.
42. Rajkisto Carherma, merchant.
43. A goldsmith’s shop.
44 & 45. Mothoorakanth Chowdry, merchant.
46. Shops of mats.
   0. Gooroodos Das, old iron merchant.
47. Shops of teak planks and timber.
48. Brojomohun Dutt, teak timber merchant.
   0. Shops of timber, etc.
   0. Money-changers’ shops.

...Here Neemtollah Ghaut Street...

55. Ramchunder Dass, grain shop.
   0. Bamboo depots.
   0. Aheereettollah Ghaut.
57. Gobindochunder Pal, ghee merchant.
   Nobinchunder Dass, wheat shop.
   Denonath Dutt, rice shop.
   0. Several grain merchants.
   Dhurmotollah Ghaut.
58. Petty grain shops.
59. Bholonath Coondoo, salt merchant.
60. Radaramun Singee, rice merchant.
61. Bissoroop Kur, grain and rice merchant.
62. Nabinchunder Singee, grain and rice merchant.
63. Salt Chowkey.
64. Debnath Kur, salt merchant.
65. Bissonath Dutt, grain merchant.
66. to 68. Several grain merchants.
69. Moteelall Sett, linseed merchant.
70. Salt merchant.
71 to 74. Several grain merchants.
75. Teencowree China, salt merchant.
76. Ramkristo Doss, grain merchant.
77 to 78. Several grain merchants.
79. Madhub Chunder Singh, grain merchant.
Ramnursing Dutt, grain merchant.
83. Ruth Ghaut.

... Here Sobha Bazar Street ...

84. Ramnarain Singh and Jodoonat Singh, merchant.
85 to 89. Grain merchants.
90. Ramdhun Dey, salt merchant.
91. Cally Prosono Mookerjee, linseed merchant.

93. ... Here Benecatollah Street ...

94. Gooroochurn Singhe, rice merchant.
96. Nobocoomar Kur, merchant.
97. Degumber Mitter, linseed merchant.
98. Joshoerup Meherchand, merchant.
100 & 101. Grain shops.
102. Bancemadhub Core, wheat merchant.
103 & 104. Petty shops of dhall, ghee and salt.

104. ... Here Nauther Bagaun Street ...

108. Hautkholah Bazar.
109. Petty shops of grain.
110 to 112. Shops of jute and gunny bags.

... Here Ahercetollah Street ...

113. Roopnarain Roy, steam ferry proprietor.
115 to 117. Hurradhun Sadkhan, grain merchant.
118. Shops of grain and jute.
119 & 120. Petty shops of gunny bags, jute, rope, etc.
121. Mungul Aus, money-lender.
122 to 124. Shops of gunny bags.
124-6. Tarrucknath Dutt, banian.
124-6. Rateekapersaud Dutt, cash-keeper of the Bengal Bank.
125. Sadhoochurn Sapooce, grain merchant.
— Mr. Peter's New Babar.
— The Idol Punchanun.
127. Shreemunt Mundle, grain merchant.
128. Joynarain Dutt, ditto.
129. Rajnarain Coomar, ditto.
130 to 133. Shops of grain, salt, gunny bags, jute, etc.
134. ... Here Nimtollah Street...
138 to 142. Shops of timber and planks.
143. Shops of mats.
144. Yard of teak planks.
145. Liquor shop.
146. ... Here Jore Bagaun Street...
149. Roghonath Sen and Kistochunder Paramanick, merchants.
150. Rajkisto Carpherma.
153. Loknath Shaw, merchant.
154. ... Here Mundul Street...
155. Petumber Coondoo, grain merchant.
156. ... Here Puttorea Ghaut Street...
159 to 161. Shops of planks.
162. ... Here Durpunarayan Thakoor's Street...
163. Shops of dycrs.
164. Boloram Biswas, wine merchant.
165. Dehendernath Thakoor, writer at the Treasury.
166 to 169. Raja Nursingchunder Roy.
     ... Here Ruttun Sircar's Garden Street...
170. Shops of gunny bags.
170-1. Sibnarain Paul, merchant.
170-4. Obenas Gangooly, head clerk, Receiver's office.
     ... Here Sobharam Bysak's Street...
172 to 173. Shops of tobacco leaf, bar iron, etc.
174. A Thakoor Baree.
     Shops of gunny bags, iron, etc.
179. Rajcoomar Sett, landowner.
180. Shops of old iron, and tobacco leaf.
     ... Here Banstollah Street...
181. Liquor shop.

...Here Meerbuhur Ghaut Street...

182 to 185. Shops of spices, paint and iron bar, etc.

185. ...Here Cotton Street...

186. Gocool Dass’ choke [chowk].
187. Shops of iron nails, hinges, etc.

BHOWANEPORE ROAD, SOUTH OF CHOWRINGHEE ROAD
Liquor, taree, bhoonawalla, moody, and firewood shops.
Keranchee stand.
Sutty Peer-ka-Durgah.
Mohurry Choiton Coondoo’s Bazar...here on the right a road runs to Kidderpore Bridge...here on the left a road runs to Malye Busty...
London Missionary Society’s Institution.
[Names of some missionaries mentioned.]
Paul Shaha, Surgeon dentist.
Hurrishchander Mookherjea, senior asst. in Military Examiner’s Office.
Chundychum Mookerjea, asst. in ditto.
Shoe-maker’s shops.
Heeralall Seal’s jull tonghee and garden.
Soroop Poddar’s bagan, busry of huts and native shops.
Croodoss Sein, peishkar, High Court.
Singhee’s bagan, huts.
A tank.
Nulogopaul Mullick, peishkar, High Court.
Kadarnath Mullick, sheristadar of the Judge’s Court, 24 Pgs.
Nundun Brother’s Academy.
Vydonath Misser, pundit, High Court.
Radhanath Bose, pleader, High Court.
Jagoo Baboo’s Bazar.
Southern vaccine depot.
Jadubchunder Ghose, sub-assistant surgeon in-charge.
Sunbhoonath Pundit Roy Bahadoor, senior govt. pleader in Appellate [Side] High Court.
Anundchunder Bose, deputy register in the Appellate [side] High Court.
Radhanath Bose, firm of Albert (?) and Bose, attorneys, 6 Hare Street.

...here Chuckerbair Road...

Womesh Chunder Doss, assistant examiner in the Auditor General's Office.
Shoe-makers', money-changers' etc. shop.
Kaleepersand Roy Chowdry, supervisor in Civil Architect's Office.
Hurrichunder Chatterjee, head asst. in the [office of] examiner of Ordnance accounts, etc.
Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee, assistant in the Accountant General's Office.
Juddoonath Dey, head inspector, delivery dept., Calcutta Post Office.
Rausmoney Dassee's bagan, busty of huts.
A large tank.
Rausmoney Dassee's Bazar.
Chunder Madub Ghose, pleader in Appellate [Side] High Court.

...Here Pakertollah Lane... spice, copper utensil, etc. shops.

Here on the right runs the Alipore Road and on the left the Ballygunge Road...

In Paker Tollah Lane.

Ramchunder Mitter, broker.
Tarapersand Chowdry, zamindar.
Nilmony Mitter, moonsiff and deputy magistrate of Howrah.
Bhowaneepore Police Thana, Section I.

In Chuckerbair Street.

Mohes Chunder Chowdry, pleader of Appellate [Side] High Court.
Radhagobind Mullick, deputy treasurer in Agra Bank.
Bhowaneepore Brahmo Sumaj.
Harran Chunder Mookerjee, secretary.
Grees Chunder Mitter, pleader in the Judge's Court, 24 Pgs.
Juggodanund Mookerjee, junior govt. pleader in the Appellate [Side] High Court.
Poorochunder Banerjee, assistant, High Court.
Womesh Chunder Mitter, zemindar.
Rajender Mitter, firm of Arson and Co., wine merchants, etc.
Moonshee Habeebull Hossein, zemindar.
A. Vallente, assistant, Revenue Board.
Cobindchunder Dutt, copyist in the Board of Revenue Office.
Keranchoe Stand.
Surroop Chunder Dutt, acctt. in office of Commissariat Accounts.
Pearylall Mundul's Bazar.

...Here the road to Ballygune...

Modoosooden Bachasputty, govt. pensioner.
Ram Narain Bhuttacharjee, pundit of Allipore Magistrate’s Court.
Govinda Persand Bose, head clerk in Allipore Magistrate’s Office.
Rice golahs, spices, betelnuts, etc., shops.
Tarapersand Banerjee, asst. in Director [General] of Post Offices.
Sreenath Banerjee, head assistant, Office of Compiler of Post Office Accounts.

...Here the road to Allipore...

Oriental Medical Hall.
Callydoss Bose, proprietor ditto.
Romesh Chunder Chatterjee, third English Translator in High Court.
Hurro Chunder Doss, assistant in the Acctt. General’s Office.
Shamachurn Banerjee, head assistant in the Post Master General’s Office.
Dwarkanath Paulit, translator, High Court.
Saul beams, rafters, soap, etc., shops.

...Here runs the road to Kalee Ghaut and Chitlah Haut...

Post Office receiving box.
Koylas Chunder Bose, asst., Agra Bank.
Sagur Nath Bose, cashier in the Bengal Printing Co.
Khetter Nath Bose, pleader, High Court.
Mohendranath Bose, additional sudder moonsiff of Allipore.
Judge’s court.
Some Representative Bengali Neighbourhoods

Juggobundo Ghosal, asst., Bengal Accountant’s Office.
Issenchunder Chose, asst., Military Examiner’s Office.
Bhowaneeapore Dispensary.
Gopal Chunder Dutt, surgeon and superintendent in-charge.
A large tank.

...Here continues the road to Tollygunge...

From: The New Calcutta Directory, 1863
APPENDIX VI

SOME PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM AREAS IN MID-19TH CENTURY CALCUTTA

Some of the areas listed below had mixed Muslim-Eurasian population.

NAZEER NUJUBOOLAH’S LANE
1. Mahomed Allah Dad, 3rd. master of the Madrissa College.
3. Moonshree Ameer Alec, pleader of the Sudder Court.
5. Moulvee Serajooddeen, zemindar.
6. Cazee Wadi Hossain, ditto.
7. Mrs. Nicolson.

GUDAEE KHANSAMA’S LANE
1. Moulvee Miramut Hossein Khan, vakeel at the Sudder Court.
3. Hofaz Mahomed Sudderick, mollia.

KOBABURDAR STREET
3. Mrs. E. Lakin.
4. S. Northan, zemindar.

MOULVEE GHOLAM SOBHAN’S LANE
1. Moulvee Khul Ryhoman, zemindar.
2. John Anderson, bailiff, Allipore Judges Court.
3. Shaik Tinnoo, zemindar.
6. Mrs. Rymer F. Rymer, asst. in Chief Engineer’s Office.
MOULVEE IMRAD ALEE'S LANE
3. F. G. Polter, examiner in Correspondence Dept., Post Office.
32. J. L. Madge, draftsman, Engineer’s Office, Fort William.
0. Huts.

BOODHOO OOSTAGUR'S LANE
1. Kader Khansama, zemindar.
2. Burkutoolah, sirdar of all the coolies.

CHUCKOO KHANSAMA’S LANE
1. Huts.
2. Sheik Rupon, merchant.
3. A musjceed.
4. Haroo Khansama’s jelly Shop.
5. Huts occupied by Khansamas.

TOLTOLLAH LANE
1. Huts.
2. Mrs. Ahmuty.
4. Mrs. Lawler.
5. J. Martyr.
7. H. F. James, asst. in Military Dept.
8. Mrs. Scott.
9. Lalla Sohon Lall, mooktear, Sudder Dewanny Adawlat.
10. Moulvee Abdoolahud, zemindar.
11. Moonshee Ramchurn Lallah, mookhteer, Sudder Dewanny Adawlat.
13. Mrs. Sanderson.
16. Here European Asylum Lane.
17. P. H. D’Mello, sub-auditor, Audit Office Dept.
18. Here Toltollah Bazar Street.
20. F. R. Boyce, writer in Chief Engineer’s Office, L.P.
22. J. Wood Jr., record-keeper in Military Dept.
24. Mahomedan mosque.
26. Huts and butchers’ shops.
27. Huts.
29. Sheik Munneer, coach and palkeemaker.
30. Huts.

Noor Mahomed Sirkar’s Lane
1. Moonshee Golam Akbar, draftsman in Surveyor-General’s Office.
2. Romanath Dutt, merchant.
3. Here Okhil Mistry’s Lane.
5. Dabee Surnokar, goldsmith.

Moonshee Dedar Bux’s Lane
1. F. Oehme, pleader in the Court of Small Causes.
2. Mrs. S. Ball, midwife.
3. Huts.
4. T. Rutledge, record-keeper in the Home Department.
5. Moulvee Mirza Wuzeer Ally, mookhtear to the Rajah of Putteah.
8. Moonshee Emam Ally Khan, zemindar.
11. Mrs. M. D. Lawrie.

Syid Salih’s Lane
1. Huts.
3. Huts.
**MOONSHEE Sudduroodeen’s Street**

1. Lascars’ lodgings.
2. Omergee Serang, merchant.
3. A Mahomedan mosque.
5. Ticca Sing, milliner.
7. Huts and native shops.
8. Petty shops of cloth, etc.

**MOONSHEE Allim Oolla’s Lane**

1. C. B. M. Jacobs, music ware-house & repairer of musical instruments.
4. W. Richards, Customs preventive officer.
5. Moonshee Fuzzul Hossain, mookhtear, Sudder Dewanny Adawlat.

**Misree Khansama’s Lane**

2. Huts.

**Peeroo Khansama’s Lane**

1. Mrs. Sissmore.
2. Family house of Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, deputy-magistrate of Beerbhoom.
3. Doarnauth Khansamah, zemindar.
5. Moulvee Hyder Ally.
7. Thomas Leigh, builder and carpenter.
8. Mrs. A Butler.
10. Mrs. Ilayten.
12. E. Goodall, asst., Accountant-General’s Office.
APPENDIX VII

A PEDDLING COMMUNITY—THE ARMENIANS

In a recent significant work on the history of trade between Europe and Asia—*Carracks, Caravans and Companies*—the author, Niels Steensgaard, reinforces the image of the pedlar in Asian trade, though in a modified form, from Van Leur’s presentation. Van Leur—the author of the classic work *Indonesian Trade and Society*—was primarily concerned with a historical constant and a sociological model after Weber. But his insights, according to Steensgaard, are very useful for a historian. Steensgaard significantly starts his chapter on peddling trade with illustrations from the journal of an Armenian merchant of the late 17th century. The persistence of the peddling activity alongside the new entrepreneurial forms, represented by the English, Dutch and other chartered companies, can be profusely illustrated, especially from the testamentary records in the custody of the Calcutta High Court. The peddling sector was a highly interesting element in the physical set-up of historic Calcutta and had a degree of historical dynamism till about the early decades of the 19th century. The Armenians along with the Greeks and Mughals (the Turko-Iranian ethnic group) constituted the most significant element in the sector. The Armenians, however, had a more far-flung trade network than any other peddling community and had a stronger penchant for leaving documents of their activities. The following selections from the Mayor’s Court and Supreme Court records in Calcutta are made on the basis of their representative nature out of a mass of such documents available from the mid-18th century.

I
Ovanis Bogdazer and his wife admr. of Johannes Minas Decd.
agt.
Hajee Kerim

7th March, 1769

EXHIBIT A

Hajee Kerim in account current with Johannes Aga Minas in Bengal
20 chests of rose water at 40 Rs.  
(November, 1759)  
One emerald  
A pair of looking glasses  
Bales shipped on board the Danish sloop  
(February, 1760)  
Fruits by Coja Mirza  
2 chests of rose water  
(June, 1761)  
20 pearls at 122½ rupees each  
(November, 1759)

**Exhibit B**

In the year 1757 the 9th February I Hajee Kerim have shipped on board the Dutch ship called Capt. Rozbom 21 bales to be delivered at Bussora to Coja Johannes Aga Minas, this being the copy (or trs.) of the above invoice which wrote (sic) here in the Armenian language.

List of 21 bales of cloth containing 5218 pieces (including Dacca Bafts), valued at 32,398 rupees, follows. Also mentioned are small bales containing 58 pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 709.

**Exhibit C**

Account sale of the goods belonging to Hajee Kerim, 7th March, 1769.

To cash paid charges for landing the 21 bales at Bombay Rs. 63.
To duty paid on 20 bales of goods at Bussora Rs. 3613.
To deliver the goods to Khiddar Chalaby and receive of him Bussora Pangemell rupees for the said goods, if he pays in gold mohurs I receive Mamud Shaw Pangemell mohurs at 87½ Mohamedy each and Nadery mohurs at 79 Mohamedy each.
To cash remitted you in a treasure chest on board the English ship belonging to Captain Lene (?), Rs. 4000 to be delivered in Bengal to Coja Mirza who should deliver to you . . .

To Mr. Aga Ibrahim

Sir,

The sum of 12000 rupees which is debited in your account (the money left at Bussora) is safely arrived at Surat in the hands of Coja Petrus Bogram by the English ship called Dragon and the
ship belonging to Chilaby called Sulaimony as per information given in two ships by said Coja Petrus Bogram of the safe arrival thereof but till this time the said money is not come yet to my hands in order to have it delivered to you, yet I have wrote in the monsoon to that gentleman that as it became difficult to obtain there bills of exchange therefore he should remit the said money by the ships if he thinks proper or by bills of exchange.

[Signature missing]

**EXHIBIT D**

To cash left in the hands of Messers Arratoon and rupees 12,000 to be remitted... to Surat on board the ships bound to Surat to be delivered there to Coja Petrus Bogram who should remit the same to Bengall to Coja Mirza and myself by bills of exchange.

To cash that Hajee Mohomed who purchased a bale of Baftas at Carah was unable to pay the money. Therefore I took of him 20 pearls on account of said bale and the remainder to be paid in ready money at 122.8 each pearl.

Sale of goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total prime Cost</td>
<td>Rs. 26,518 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on ditto at 75 p.c.</td>
<td>Rs. 19,888 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Principal</td>
<td>Rs. 46,407 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct commission and dullalage [brokerage] 8%</td>
<td>Rs. 2,552 - 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 43,855 - 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II

**COJA SARHAD AGAINST COJA KACTON**

16TH DECEMBER 1755

Swore Coja Arratoon,

Do you know what amount of money Coja Kacton took up, borrowed and received from Coja Sarhad on or about January 19th 1755? If yea, whether the said money was taken at [blurred] interest or whether or not the said money was to run at respondentia and is to be paid at Madras; if yea, whether or no premium of ten rupees was not added to the principal sum received at the time.
Answer: Yes, he knows Coja Kacton took up from Coja Sarhad 95 Arcot rupees to run at respondentia to Madras on Capt. Thomas an Armenian then to become payable at the rate of 20 rupees premium on the said sum but the said Captain meeting with bad weather did not proceed on the voyage.

Do you or any one of you know whether Coja Kacton supplied Coja Sarhad with a shawl for the waist, two Armenian coats and two handkerchiefs?

Answer: Yes, Coja Kacton sold Coja Sarhad a waist shawl for 17 rupees, two jamahs and two handkerchiefs, the jamahs for 5 rupees and the handkerchiefs for 2-8-0.

Do you know whether or no Coja Kacton paid the Zaminderi's peons five Arcot rupees on account of Coja Sarhad; if yea, at what time and for what persons?

Answer: It was paid on account of a complaint made by the Culpee Banyan to that Cutchery against Coja Sarhad.

Cross-examined:
When the 24 rupees was paid the Culpee Banyan did you hear what it was for or [was it] for the redemption of a chest belonging to Sarhad pawned by Thomas while at Culpee?

Answer: Yes, it was paid to redeem a chest pawned at Culpee to the Banyan by Capt. Thomas to secure payment of that sum being the price of a slave which chest and slave he Coja hath since delivered to him which slave the said Coja Sarhad has since held.

III

A will made in Armenian on 10th April 1758 was translated from Armenian into Portuguese by Gabriel son of Wannis and was translated from Portuguese to English by Anthony Mumiz.

Translation of the last will and testament of Coja Cochun deceased...

In the month of May, 1740 on my first coming out from Ispahan... I have received of Coja Nazar the sum of Rs. 320/-... I gave him my bond.
On my first arrival at Madras in September 1740 Coja Petrus Wooshan employed me as his Gomastah. He advanced me Arcot Rs. 18000 (?) and I myself put in same stock Arcot Rs. 1500.

IV

In the name of God amen I Avock D. Arratoon of the Town of Calcutta inhabitant and Armenian Merchant, being sick in body but of good and perfect memory thanks be to God do make this my last will and Testament in the manner and form following . . .

Sometime ago I received of Thomas Boddam Esq. the sum of six thousand arcot rupees and two thousand which I had then in my hands belonging to my wife which I with the above six thousand making in the whole the sum of eight thousand arcot rupees which said sum of eight thousand arcot rupees, it was agreed by and between me and the said Thomas Boddam Esq. that the said sum should be laid out to purchase sundry piece goods and other goods etc. for and on account of our joint account and the profits arisen thereon is to be shared shared and shared alike.

The above sum of two thousand rupees belonging to my wife/Disheurn/as above mentioned it's my will that the same sum with the profits that has or may arise thereon be remitted to my said wife at what place soever she may reside.

It is also my further will that the profits which may arise to my share out of the other two thousand rupees from the sum of eight thousand rupees as above mentioned shall be remitted to my said wife to and for the use of defraying sundry expenses which she has been at for herself and two of my children for bringing them from Esphan to Bussorah.

I was indebted to one Coja Minnas Ellis on Bond in the sum of three thousand rupees which said Minnas Ellis sometime ago stop'd monies belonging to me to the amount of three thousand five hundred rupees and upwards so that there will on balance of accounts remaining an overplus of about the sum of five hundred rupees which said sum of five hundred rupees or thereabouts I desire the said Coja Minnas Ellis [deliver] to my Trustees hereafter named. The bond for the amount of the above three thousand rupees still remains in the said Minnas Ellis'
hands which I also desire him to deliver up to my said trustees to be cancelled as the same being paid off and discharged as above mentioned.

I am indebted to Johwanness Peraton on Bond in the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty-six rupees or thereabouts which has been standing about five years and as I have laid an account of the Estimate of my losses before the gentleman commissioners appointed for examining the losses of the Armenian inhabitants to the amount of eight hundred rupees or thereabouts it is my will that whatever my said account of losses may be passed for that the same be paid to the said Johwanness Peraton or his attorney Coja Arratoon Merzabeck in order to discharge part of what I justly stand indebted to him. There is a written agreement made between me and one Coja Augustin D Pedro of the said Town of Calcutta Armenian Merchant which I now declare the same to stand good and valid and the monies and profits that may arise therefrom I desire it may be delivered to my wife as is mentioned in the said agreement.

I acknowledge to have received sundry sums of monies from sundry persons to buy and purchase sundry goods at [blurred] for them and as Coja Arratoon Owanniss is very well acquainted with most of all my affairs I desire and request the said Arratoon Owanniss will deliver to every person their respective goods together with their accounts as it will clearly appear in my books. To my two slaves I give them their liberty and also give to each of them to be paid by my trustees hereafter named the sum of Arcot rupees fifty.

All the best residue and remainder of my Estate whatever I give and bequeath unto my wife and my two daughters to be shared shared and shared alike amongst them. Also I appoint my said wife and two daughters to be executrixes of this my last will and testament and the church wardens for the time being of the Holy Church of St. Nazareth together with Arratoon Owanniss I make and ordain to be overseers or trustees of this my last will and Testament... 

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in Calcutta this twenty-second day of December one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.
Ref: Will Register 1805-1807 H.C.O.S.

Will of Parsadan the son of Cosrove of the family of Metzorane(?)
of Gore(?).

I am at present possessed of 23 pairs of Cashmere shawls, one pair of unbleached sheets and ten shawl handkerchiefs and whatever other sundry effects there may be belonging to me after my decease he (my executor) is to sell the whole and out of the proceeds thereof is to pay my debts [mentions debts to Aga Johannes by a bond of Rs. 1000, Arratoon Michael of Dacca Rs. 800 and Rs. 50, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 (the first two names are Armenian, the third name is Greek) to three persons respectively]. But I earnestly beseech the above-named my creditors to have compassion on me and to give up the interest on the several sums...

I am indebted to Parren Gabriel the son of Arratoon of the family of Morand of Cassilvan the sum of 150 Toomans and on account of this my partnership paper remains in possession of that gentleman. After paying off the above debts if there should be any residue of my estates he (my executor) is to pay that gentleman and to receive back from him my partnership paper writing. After paying this sum if there should still remain any money, he is to remit the same to my brother.

I am ashamed before all my relations, my Church, the Priests, and my friends because I have been toiling all this time and have got nothing. I beg they will excuse me. I am ashamed before everyone of them and so forth and after my decease they are to have me interred in the Aremanian Burying ground of Calcutta near my uncle [mother's brother] Bajaan(?)....

Done at Calcutta... Year 1805.

Joseph Stephenus have written this and I am a witness.

A true translation. May 2nd 1805.

VI

Will of Solomon David—as the St. Paul saith that testament [is] of force after men are dead—
I Solomon son of David the native of Bagdad do confess and declare before God in the presence of priests and other people... First of all I appoint Padre Caitano the commissary Mr. Petrus son of Arratoon and Andreas son of Padre Karrapeat to be my general and effectual executors. Further I declare that I have no Book or Account of any kind therefore I thought it necessary to declare my conjectures by my tongue viz.—I have a parcel of goods at Bussorah in the possession of Hajee Ismoyeel. The Bill of lading and letters of reception of the said goods remain in my hand—

I have also goods on Board the Manila Snow consigned to the captain of the said Snow and the Bill of lading lays in my hand—

I have also demands upon other people whose bonds and accounts remain in my possession. I have gold sealed up and placed in the hands of Padre Caitano which the aforesaid Andreas is well known in this affair. [Instructs his executors to recover his whole estate and to pay his lawful debts: the remainder of his estate should be made into ten parts and bequeathed to the daughters of his brothers, the sons of his sister, the Church of Bagdad, the Church of Bussorah and the Christian poor of Bagdad. His father's property he bequeathed to the daughters of his brother. Bequeathed his three rings, diamond, emerald and ruby to his executors. Bequeathed also one thousand rupees to Eginah the daughter of Phanus as a remembrance. The remaining parts of his estates should be put into the 'Company's cash to run at interest' and his house where he lived to be let out and the interest and the rent to be joined together and his other house to be built. The interest of parts of his estate together with the rent of the two houses to be sent and reached year to year to two daughters of his brother.]

"...whosoever should offer to do anything more or less than these I set forth herein shall be charged with abundance of sins in the day of Judgement of Christ being ended in the Styll minor of 149 Tamah 24th in the year 1764 November the 20th in Calcutta”—Filed on 20th April 1805. [Legacies mainly to different churches in India Rs. 10,000.]
Appendix VII

VII

I Sri Khajai Necose Marcaeer Pagose an inhabitant of Armoney Tolah within the city of Dacca.

My father and mother were born in the country of Irrann. I was born in this country. I do in sound understanding in right mind in the possession of my senses and faculties in the name of Sri Sri Issore the Supreme God hereby declare my last will. That I have no hopes of life for which reason I am about to indite this my last will that is Testament. Of my Zamindary and Talooks and Niz Talooks and Niz house and houses by purchase and conditional Mehals and Farms in my proper and in other names appertaining to the Zillah of Bakurganj and Zillah Maimansing and Zillah Treepoorah and Zillah Dacca Jaulolpoore and my own dwelling house and other houses in the city of Dacca and lands rent bearing and rent free and other property and household articles and gold and silver and jarrow [set with stones] ornaments and copper and bellmetal and iron and brass and wooden furnitures and clothes silken and woollen and Europe and articles of glassware etcetera and ready money and Bank notes and Promissory notes and securities and bonds and bills... [Refers to his sons as Sriman [blurred] daughters Srimotee Wooche Bebee and Lucy Bebee and his wife Srimotee Catherina Bebee as heirs.]

Date of the will—9th December 1829.

VIII

Ref: Will Register 1777-1780 H.C.O.S. Book No. 2, page 205-20

Name of the testator: Arratoon Mirzabeg

I do confess before the Holy Trinity the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost and before the blessed Virgin Mary and all saints with my conscience this is my last will and testament according to the orders of Apostle that a Testament is of force after men are dead now I Arratoon being of Armenian Nation a native of New Erenan (?) in Julpha son of Mirzabeg of the religion of St. Gregory and submit to the Cathedral Church called Echmiazin.... I the said Arratoon in the year of our-Saviour 1742 and styl minor 127 set out from Isphin and arrived at Bengal and in
1757 the year of our Lord...my spouse with her mother came to Bengal on account of the disturbance in our country we remained in this place to the day of the undermentioned date. My last request is this that they shall depart from this country whilst my sons are young and go to Prussia Germany or other countries...that they might learn the rules and customs of the said places it will be much better for them.

Date of the will—8th June 1776.