INTRODUCTION.

1. SAMUEL FEAKE BECOMES GOVERNOR.

Between the hours of six and seven of the evening of Saturday, December 28th, 1717, the Honourable Robert Hedges, Esq., President and Governor of Fort William in Bengal, departed this life. On the 12th January, 1718, the Honourable Samuel Feake, Esq., lately Chief at Cossimbazar, took his place at the Council Board, and "accordingly the Commission and keys of the Fort were handed to him." The new Governor, at the time of accession to the chair, was not more than thirty-five years of age and he had spent nearly half his life in the country, having arrived in Bengal on the 26th May, 1700.

In the year 1707, William Bugden and Samuel Feake, under an escort from the Diwān, had gone to Cossimbazar to obtain, if possible, a sanad for free trade at the cost of Rs. 25,000 sicca rupees. On April the 3rd, the news of Aurangzeb’s death reached Calcutta, and "the whole town and factory being thrown into confusion," the Company, to secure their settlement from attack by the neighbouring zamindars, ordered that sixty-black soldiers be taken into the Company’s service, and posted round the town. Bugden and Feake were bidden "to come down at once, and bring all the Company’s treasure they have, also the rupees provided for the payment of the sanad."

The late Mr. W. Irvine has told us that Mir Ja’far (Murshid Quli Khān) was removed from the office of Diwān of Bengal, and was not re-appointed to Bengal until the 2nd Muharram 1122 H. (March 2nd, 1710) after the assassination of Zia-ullah-Khān. In May 1715, Governor

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2 Ibid., p. 205.
4 Ibid., No. 197. The Council took advantage of the interregnum when "no one is likely to take notice of what we are doing," and added two waterfront bastions to the Fort, Ibid., Nos. 202, 204.
Hedges resolved to come to close quarters with the Diwān, and to resettle the Factory at Cossimbazar. On the 23rd May, we read:—

"Mr. Addams Second in Council whose right it is to be Chief at Cossimbazar being proposed Declares He is fully resolved to return to England by one of the next ships dispatched hence And requests that Mr. Samuel Feake, now third, in Council here (to whom he gives up his right to that Station), may in his stead be appointed Chief of Cossimbazar, which Mr. Feake accepting of it is Unanimously Agreed that Mr. Samuel Feake be appointed Chief of Cossimbazar Factory."1

The story of Feake's endeavours at Cossimbazar is traced by Dr. Wilson in the Introduction to Part I of Vol. II of the Annals, and we will not attempt to repeat what has been said. It is enough to notice that Feake, when he took up the office of Governor, had obtained a very considerate knowledge of the ways of the Nawab Mir Ja'far (Murshid Quli Khān.)

From the inscription on Samuel Feake's monument in Henham Church, Essex, we learn that his wife was "Anne, daughter and heir of John Hampton of Hampden of Fort St. George, Madras (relict of Captain Thomas Newland)." According to the inscription, this lady died on board the Devonshire East Indiaman on her passage to England, 10th May, 1723, aged 34. If the age given is correct, she must have been born about the year 1689. Thomas Feake, the son of Samuel Feake and Anne, his wife, was baptised on 4th June, 1714. In the year following another son, Charles, was baptised on November 1st. In 1717, 3rd July, a daughter, Anne, was baptised. There appear to be no extant Baptismal Registers for Calcutta after the entry of the baptism of Anne Feake until February 1721. On 24th September, 1721, another Feake girl, Mary, was baptised. The Burial Register shows the name of "Nathaniel, son of ye Hon’ble Samuel Feake, Governor Infant," against 14th September, 1722. According to the inscription there were two sons of the name of Thomas, one whom the inscription says "died in India, aged 6 months," and the other "Thomas Feake, Esq., Chief of Dacca in the East Indies, 7th October, 1751."

The period of Feake's governorship lasted till January 17th, 1723, when he was succeeded by John Deane. The present volume, therefore,

1 Annals, Vol. II, No. 220.
contains the Consultations for all but the last year of his administration. The venture of the re-opening of the Patna factory, the firm hand displayed by the stopping of Indian shipping in the river when the Faujdar at Cossimbazar proved troublesome, and the quick steps taken in regard to the misdoings of the Patna factors all seem to show that Governor Feake was a man of energy and decision of character. If it be suggested that he failed to make the best use of the advantages won by Surman’s Mission, it must be remembered that the Court of Directors showed themselves unfavourable to the acquisition of territorial possessions. They grudged “the necessary charge of soldiers to protect them from or keep off insults,” and, as the cost each year in the deaths of escorts sent up to Patna is proved by the burial registers to have been heavy, we cannot blame the Directors for wishing to avoid “long marches to defend our bounds.” Henry Frankland, while in England in 1720, pleaded the great advantage of possessing the 38 towns, and the Directors felt inclined to have “such of them as lye on or within about two miles of the bank of the river,” and a dock on the other side of the river, where “the river is not rapid there,” was in their opinion desirable, but they cautiously added that this was “not to be publickly hinted at lest it alarm the Government.”

The return of the Surman Embassy from the Mughal Court had formed a triumphant ending to the life work of Robert Hedges. The story of the embassy has been told by Dr. Wilson and his Editor in the Second Part of Volume II of the Early Annals of the English in Bengal. Thanks largely to the services of Surgeon William Hamilton, the Embassy had succeeded in securing from the Emperor Farrukhsiyar nearly all their requests. They were granted freedom of trade in return for the yearly peshkāsh of three thousand rupees: their purchase of zamindari rights in the three towns was confirmed: they were to be permitted to purchase similar rights in thirty-eight other towns: their Madras rupees were exempted from discount: they were to have forty bigas of land “in any place where they may have a mind to settle factories,” and the faujdars were forbidden to seize the cargo of wrecked ships or exact a “quarter part of salvage.” The farmān was discreetly silent as to a free use of the Murshidabad Mint. “Most of these favours proved to be nugatory

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1 General letter from the Court to Bengal, April 26, 1721. Wilson, Old Fort William in Bengal, Vol. I, pp. 109-10. In this reluctance to accept “territory” the Directors were only repeating frequent expressions of opinion.
for with the scowling countenance of the Diwan at Murshidabad over him what native would dare to sell zamindari rights? But if the immediate gains effected by the Surman Embassy were almost nil, there is much truth in Dr. Wilson's words: "In Bengal it placed the local government [the Nawab's] technically in the wrong so long as the farmān and the orders of the Emperor were disregarded, and it consequently furnished the English with a standing quarrel which they might take up any time. This they at last did after the catastrophe of the Black Hole, and the withholding of the rights won by Surman were put forward by Lord Clive, when he broke with Siraj-ud-daulah, and entered upon the conquest of the country. The soldier completed, and more than completed, what the ambassador began."


It is now necessary to say something about the relation of the proceedings recorded in the present volume to the contemporaneous history of Indian Empire. In the Introduction to Part II, Vol. II of the Annals, Dr. Wilson has described the circumstances in which Farrukhsiyar was placed on the throne by the two Sayyad brothers, 'Abdullah-Khān and Hussain 'Ali, the weak though in some ways not an attractive character of the ill-fated Emperor, his failure (on orthodox Mughal principles) to rid himself of his far too powerful patrons, and his utterly futile patronage of their mortal foes. The story of Farrukhsiyar's miserable ending—his capture, his torture, and his death—has been told in full detail by the late Mr. William Irvine in the article on "The Later Mughals" in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1904). Blinded and unable by reason of his polluted state to continue reciting from memory the Quran, which he knew by heart, the dethroned Emperor wrote the lines:—

A heart is mad with wine, give it wine,
It is consumed with fire, give it fire.
To him who asks the state of my heart,
Breathe out a sigh, give but that as reply.

On the 27th or 28th of April, 1719, the Ex-Emperor was, after a fierce struggle, strangled in his prison, the executioners, to make sure of their work, having stabbed his inanimate body. Thus perished one to whom when a boy, the son of the English-loving Prince 'Asimū-sh-ahān,

the English Factors had sent gifts of toys, and in whom,\(^1\) when Emperor, they had based considerable expectations.

Farrukhṣiyyar, on his downfall, had been succeeded on the Peacock-throne by a consumptive youth, who was proclaimed under the style and titles of Abū, I-barakāt, Sulṭān Shams-ud-din, Muḥammad, Rafī‘u-d-darajat, Bādshāh, Ghazi. The health of the new Emperor had been also undermined by his cult of the opium drug; and so, early in June 1719, he besought the Sayyads, who had kept him entirely under their control, to allow him to abdicate in favour of his elder brother, Rafī‘u-d-daulah. The miserable lad was sent back to the harem; on the 6th of June he breathed his last. The elder brother was proclaimed as Shāh-jahān Sānī, or the second Shāh Jahān, but he remained a mere puppet in the hands of the two great king-makers. The attempt to give up that opium habit which had hastened his brother’s death, seems to have been fatal in Rafī‘u-d-daulah’s case: he died in camp at Bidyāpur on the 17th or 18th September, 1719. To these short-lived Emperors succeeded Prince Roșhan Akhtar, a grandson of the Emperor Bāhādur Shāh: he assumed the title of Abu-l-Fath, Nāsir-ud-din, Muḥammad Shāh, Bādshāh Ghazi, and reigned until the year 1748.

In May 1719 an attempt had been formed at Agrah to set up a rival Emperor. The person selected for this idea was Prince Nekūsiyar, the eldest surviving son of Prince Muḥammad Akbar, the fourth son of the Emperor ‘Alamgir. On August 19th the Agrah Fort surrendered, and the pretender was sent off to join the other captive princes at Salimgarh, where he died in March 1723.

In these years the drama of Mughal history moves with extraordinary rapidity. On the 6th October, 1720, the Sayyad, Husain ‘Alī Khān, was assassinated. His brother, ‘Abdullah Khān, thereupon, marched on Delhi, and Prince Ibrāhīm, a brother of the two short-lived Emperors, was brought out of prison and set up as a rival to Muḥammad Shāh. On the 13th of November the battle of Hasanpur was fought, and ‘Abdullah Khān defeated and taken captive. The capture of Prince Ibrāhīm followed in due course. On October 11th, 1722, ‘Abdullah Khān died of poison in his prison.\(^2\) It is he whom Surman has described as “the good vizier,” and the late Mr. Irvine has described him as “remarkable for

\(^1\) ‘Asimū-sh-shāh was the second son of the Emperor Bāhādur Shāh. For his defeat and death see Anwał, Vol. II, Pt. I, pp. xxv-xxvi.

\(^2\) The dates given here are those assigned by Mr. Irvine (J. A. S. B. November, 1908), and not those by Wilson. See below p. 296 footnote.
forbearance, patience, and extreme humanity." Both of the Sayyad brothers, writes Mr Irvine, were "friendly to the poor and non-oppressive in disposition, but Husain 'Ali Khan was, in contrast to his brother, passionate and vainglorious. Brave as soldiers, they were in the acts of intrigue unable to contend with the genius in that line of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the veritable author of their downfall.

3. Re-establishment of the Patna Factory.

In their letter of the 2nd of February, 1713, the Court of Directors had given orders that the Factory at Patna was to be abolished, but it was not until January, 1715, Edward Pattle\(^1\) was able to withdraw. In the present volume we shall read of the re-establishment of the Patna Factory, and the sad fate in which two old servants of the Company were involved by their misconduct of the Factory's affairs. The success of the Surman Embassy stimulated the English to attempt to obtain facilities for their trade from the new Subahdar of Bihar, Khan Zamân Bâhâdur, great reliance being placed on the Imperial favour. The post of Chief at Patna was successfully claimed by Mr. Samuel Browne\(^2\) who had arrived in India, with already the rank of a Junior Merchant, on the 17th August, 1710. Hugh Barker, who as second, accompanied Browne to Patna, had arrived as a writer precisely one year later.

The papers here printed show how dangerous the voyage to Patna was at the time: the death registers to be consulted at St. John's Vestry are even more eloquent. Browne, however, prospered on his journey, "having met with great civility from Government all the way up, without any expense except a trifling present to the Phowadar of Mungeer\(^3\) for assisting his boats to pass that Fort." On their arrival the Factors took possession of the "ground granted to us by the Kings Royal Phirmaund." They visited the Subahdar, who received them with great civility, and stated in open diwân that he "had forgiven the English the usual yearly Pishcaash, and they might buy and sell and go on with their business without the least molestation." At the same time, however, it had to be admitted that the "Subah expects a handsome present yearly as in the time of Agent Charnook."\(^4\) From Patna the Factors are able to dispatch the latest news of the Mughal Court.

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1 Edward Pattle arrived 31st October, 1692: died of consumption, when 3rd of Council, 1st March, 1716.
2 Perhaps a son of Surgeon Samuel Browne of Madras, for whom see Davidson Love: Vitiqes of Old Madras.
3 Monghyr.
4 No. 1205.
5 No. 1207.
On June 25th, 1719, the Council, being ordered to reduce their number to seven,\(^1\) recalled Browne, and appointed Edward Stephenson Chief of Patna, with Thomas Falconer as second. The journey of the newly appointed Factors was an adventurous one,\(^2\) but they arrived at Patna on the 29th of August.\(^3\) The reason given by the Council for Browne’s recall had evidently been a diplomatic one. On November the 28th we get a first hint as to “the ill management of Messrs. Browne and Barker,”\(^4\) but on 8th December the Council say that they had “covered our real reasons for the removing Mr. Samuel Browne, in regard we were unwilling to slur or sully their reputations, before we had certain proofs of their dishonesty, or that they had the opportunity of endeavouring in person to defend themselves against the several charges laid to them.”\(^5\) The Council’s complaint against the Factors is revealed in No. 1369, and it is not necessary in this place to enter into the details. The story is evidently a bad one. How pathetic is the account of the sale of Browne’s personal effects. On 2nd August, 1720, the Register records the burial of Mr. Samuel Merchant. On the 11th Catherine Browne\(^6\) writes to the Governor: “I shall wholly surrender and give up for the use his Creditors. My low circumstances disabling me to clear any of his Debts, I do hereby sequester (being ignorant of the Law forme in these cases) everything.”\(^7\) On September the 10th the Council ordered that everything belonging to the poor lady “except her wearing apparrrell be disposed of and the produce divided among her creditors.”\(^8\)

To return to Patna—Messrs. Stephenson and Falconer were having no happy time in the position from which Browne and Barker had been removed. The farm was held to be of no account, as it emanated from the Sayyads, “who kept the King prisoner.” In No. 1456 there is reference made to a “new road,” a mystery which remains for solution. On 14th July, 1720, the Council resolve to “write to Patna and severely check them for their orendulousness and showing themselves terrifyed at any rumour that flies through the Country.”\(^9\) On 26th September, 1720,

\(^1\) No. 1301. \(^2\) No. 1330. \(^3\) No. 1336. \(^4\) No. 1367. \(^5\) No. 1369.
\(^6\) The Marriage Register against 5th October, 1717, “Mr. Saml. Browne and Catherine Thourogood.” Among the passengers on the Cargiers in 1717 was “Mrs. Catherine Thourogood by order of the Court of 12th December.” Wilson: Annals, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 343, § 5. Browne had previously, 1st March, 1713, married Mrs. Deborah Taylor. Ibid., p. 108. This lady was buried 21st September, 1714.
\(^7\) No. 1481. \(^8\) No. 1496. \(^9\) No. 1457.
Stephenson and Falconer are promoted to be "of Council at this Board," but "it being necessary for one of them to return hither," Falconer is recalled to Calcutta.¹

We notice that on the 5th January, 1721, "the Great Williamson" died,² and Mr. John Stackhouse succeeds to the "vacancy at this Board." Williamson bequeathed to Falconer the sum of five thousand pounds sterling.³ Mr. John Stackhouse on 25th February, 1732, is to become President and Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the United Company, but he is to experience the bitterness of Samuel Browne's fate.⁴

4. THE HUGHLI FACTORY.

There has been much controversy in the past as to the precise nature of the transaction which was effected in the year 1698 between the Company and the Savana Majumdars whom the English regarded as "the Jimmidars" of the three towns which constitute historical Calcutta. It is, however, perfectly clear that, although the "nishaan" of 'Azimu-sh-shān cannot now be traced, the Prince conceded to the Factors the right to purchase from the persons, rightly or wrongly described as "Jimmidars," the three towns of Calcutta, Sutanuti, and Govindpur, on the condition that they paid "the same rent to the King as the Jimmidars successively have done." As a matter of fact the three towns were part and parcel of the personal Jāgīr of the Subahdār of Bengal, whose ḥavelī in the 24-Parganas was wisely placed, not at Hughli, but Havelishāh—a locality we can fix in our minds as we pass the Havelishah Railway Station on the East Bengal State Railway, between Barrackpur and Naihati. The bāt'namah, or deed of purchase from the Majumdārs, dated November 9th, 1698, is preserved at the British Museum.⁵ In the records we shall find the payments of rent due on the Subahdār Ja'far Khān's Jāgīr, and the student of a later period of Anglo-Indian history will notice how these ancient facts about the Subahdār's Jāgīr enable us to understand the matter of the Jāgīr bestowed on Lord Clive.

¹ No. 1511. ² No. 1566. ³ No. 1567. ⁴ Stackhouse was involved by the misdoings of his banyan, and was dismissed. In 1734 he sent his wife and family home. In January 1741, it is recorded "Mr. Stackhouse's debt is wholly paid:" on 28th September of that year his burial is recorded. His daughter Ann married Benjamin Walker of Southgate, Middlesex. The Stackhouses are well known in the history of the Society of Friends.
INTRODUCTION.

The truculence of the Mughal officers at Hughli is an outstanding feature in the history of the times. Even some seven months after Plassey had been fought and won by the English, the Naib Faujdar at Hughli placed a guard round the Company's factory, and threatened to cut down the English colours.\(^1\)

So far back as the 20th April, 1713, it had been determined that as repairs to the old house at Hughli were likely to cost more than it was worth, and as “it will be impossible to secure it from being washt away by the river,” the Company “be at no further charge about it.”\(^2\) The records given in the present volume attest the building of a new factory and the construction of a new road, but, apart from troubles with Ja'far Khān's officers, we have little or no light thrown on the subject of the Hughli Factory.

5. BALLASOR FACTORY.

At Ballasor\(^3\) we find first of all as Chief or Resident Edward Page, who is succeeded on his promotion by Harry Clare, who again is succeeded by Cole. We find as Nawab at Cuttaack Shuja'u-din Muhammad Khān, a son-in-law of Ja'far Khān. On the latter’s death in 1729, Sujah Cawn, as the English called him, succeeded to the government of the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. We are not told the name of the son of the Nawab of Cuttaack, who as Faujdar at Ballasor, caused so much trouble. It may, perhaps, have been the future Subahdar of Bengal, Sarfarāz Khān, who was defeated and slain in battle with Ali-virdi Khān, on the 29th April, 1740.

6. CALCUTTA.

The present volume throws very little light on the history of the development of the town of Calcutta. Feake, during his time at Cossimbazar had gained credit with the Court of Directors by building a wharf “to prevent the River's enroaching further on the ground and washing away the Factory.” This had only cost the Company two hundred and fifty rupees, as “by making convenient stairs for the

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\(^1\) Long: Selections from the Unpublished Records of the Government of India. No. 335.


\(^3\) Dr. Wilson gives three different spellings of this name. It is said to be a conception of Banaswar, and to be derived from a temple in the town dedicated to Mahadeo Banaswar, i.e., “Siva, the Lord of the Forest.” Mention is made in the present volume of “Ballasor timber.”
INTRODUCTION.

Gentlues to wash themselves, he prevailed on the merchants to contribute near the whole charge of it." Governor Hedges had provided a new dock at Fort William, but in the matter of expense the Directors complain that Hedges was "overseen."

We hear of new roads in course of construction in the year 1720.

The references to the Charity School are of special interest since the early history of that institution has been obscured by legends which attribute its origin either to Richard Bourchier or Amirchand, or to compensation received from the Nawab of Murshidabad for the damage done in the siege of 1756. In the present volume we shall find legacies bequeathed for the purpose of providing a Charity School, but it would seem that it was not till 1729 anything was done to place the school on a permanent financial basis.

The only Bengal Chaplain mentioned in the present volume is the Rev. Joshua Tomlinson. For two and-a-half years following the death of Brieroliffe, in August 1717, Bengal had been without a Resident Chaplain. Tomlinson, who for several years had been Chaplain at St. Helena, arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd January, 1720 (new style), and died on the 30th May following. St. Anne's then remained without an incumbent until the 27th March, 1722, when the Rev. Joseph Paget arrived and assumed the pastoral charge. In the absence of a clergyman, Mr. Richard Harvey, Surgeon, acted as lay-reader, and received a gratuity from the Company for his labours. In 1718-19, Mr. H. Frankland was Church Warden: in 1720 William Spencer, and in 1721 John Stackhouse.

7. PERSONAL NOTICES.

As to some of the persons mentioned in the present work, I have ventured to add a few notices in an appendix to this volume. Of the

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2 Bengal to the Court, Dec. 1721: "The reason for making the new roads to Govindpore to bring inhabitants thither this in time will increase the revenues by these roads can see into the neighbouring Jamidars country who attacked them two years ago since and March better to support the out guards if insulted by him but he is very humble since, the place is now made healthier by the Works free Passage to the town the inhabitants at the charge of all." Op. Cit., Vol. 1, p. 111.
5 His tomb is to be found in the Dacca burial ground.
Company's servants may be mentioned as in years to come rising to the position of President and Governor.—

John Deane.
Henry Frankland.
Edward Stephenson.
John Deane (2nd time).
John Stackhouse.
Thomas Braddyll.
John Forster.

For the career of Henry Frankland the reader may be referred to a biographical sketch by Dr. C. R. Wilson which has been reprinted in *Bengal Past and Present* Vol. In the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LXVII, Part I, No. 1898, will be found a biographical notice of Edward Stephenson, "An unrecorded Governor of Fort William," by the same writer. Frankland died in Calcutta on the 23rd August, 1728, and Stephenson held office for little more than a single day having assumed office on the 17th September, and being superseded on the 18th by John Deane, who from 1723 to 1726 had been Governor, and now returned from England with a commission to resume his authority. It was to Stephenson, Orme resorted for information for the second volume of his history. The following inscription is cut in stone on the Church floor of Crostwhaite Parish Church:—

Edward Stephenson, Esquire,
late Governor of Bengal
Obt. September 7th, 1768.

Ætat 77.

It may be noted that the Burial Registers ¹ show against the dates given below the deaths or burials of the following persons who are mentioned in the present volume:—

1722  April 21st  John Eyre of Council.
    ,,  28th  Henry Cross, Ensign.
    Sept. 21st  Captain George Biggins.
1723  Feb. 4th  Elizabeth, ye wife of Mr. John Stackhouse.
     Mar. 21st  Captain Henry Dallibar.
1724  April 16th  Mr. William Bowridge, Junior Merchant (Charnock's grandson).

¹ *Bengal Past and Present*, Vol. X.
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1724 May 13th Captain Theophilus Gammon.
          Aug. 9th Mr. Robert Turner, Factor.
          ,, 28th Mr. John Surman of Council in Bengal.
          Sept. 13th Mr. Nathl. Hall, Factor (died at Dacca).
          Nov. Benjamin Corbet, Surgeon at Cossimbazar.
1725 March 17th Harry More, Under Zamindar.
          May 14th Mr. Peter Markland, Factor.
          Aug. 2nd John Cassels, Pilot.
1727 Jan. 7th Mr. William Tipping, Senior Merchant.
          May 5th John Forester, Factor.
          Sept. 18th Mr. Christopher Birkhead. Senior Merchant.
1728 Jan. 16th Mrs. Eliz. Pomfret. 1
          March 17th Mrs. Martha Eyre.
          April 30th Mrs. Avarina Cooke. 2
          July 20th Mr. Thomas Hawks, Inhabitant.
          Aug. 23rd The Hon'ble Henry Frankland, Esq., Governor
          of Fort William.
1729 Jan. 10th Captain George Borlase.
          April 28th Mr. Wm. Haasoll, Senior Merchant. 3
1731 June 21st Mr. John Diz, Senior Merchant.
1732 Jan. 2nd Major Richard Hunt. 4
          Dec. 21st Mr. John Sainsbury Lloyd, Merchant.
1733 March 28th Mr. John Bonkett in Council.
1734 Nov. 23rd Mr. Matthew Wesley, Inhabitant.
1735 March 15th Mr. John Oldmixon, Senior Merchant.
1736 Nov. 10th Mr. Thomas Coales in Council.
1738 June 25th Mr. Joseph Townsend, Inhabitant.
1739 Oct. 2nd Captain John Jones.
1741 Sept. 28th John Stackhouse, Esq.
1743 Dec. 2nd Mrs. Mary Coales, Inhabitant.
       ,, 5th Mrs. Ann Gee.

1 Elizabeth Fisher married (1) Richard Base, 16th November, 1710. (2) Edward
       Pomfret, Feb. 5th, 1725.
2 Avarina Child married Thomas Cook on 1st September, 1716.
3 Married 26th April, 1726, Mrs. Mary Troubdg., who, on 13th November, 1728,
       married Samuel Harrison.
4 Married Mrs. Mary Cassels, 5th August, 1725. The lady's first husband was Paul
       Graton, 1st Nov., 1734, she married Capt. Andrew Shepperd, and on 21st December,
       1742, Mr. Jas. Meredith.
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1744 Dec. 19th Francis Vannes, Inhabitant.
1745 Sept. 29th Thomas Joshua Moore, Esq., in Council.¹
1750 Sept. 19th Mr. Zachariah Gee, Merchant.
1753 Aug. 2nd Mrs. Elizabeth Bowridge.

The Marriage Registers for Calcutta during the years 1713-54 have been published in Vol. IX of Bengal Past and Present, and the Burial Registers 1713-1755, omitting name of private soldiers and seamen, in Vol. X of the same publication. It should be noticed that "Mrs." in those old records does not of necessity imply that the lady to whom the prefix is given was a married woman, it being at the time customary to place that prefix before the name of any woman of station.

WALTER K. WERMINGER.

¹Moore married, on 16th April, 1723, Mrs. Anne Cooke.