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A Luso-Indian Voyage.

By Cliff Pereira

Introduction

When I was first invited to write an article about Goan genealogy by FIBIS, I pondered about the best approach to the topic. After consultation with several people interested in the work of FIBIS, and after my own research initiatives on behalf of people from all over the world with Anglo-Indian and Luso-Indian ancestry, I decided to present this article from my own perspective using my maternal family tree as the basic framework of the article.

I was born on the island of Mombasa in what was the British Coast Protectorate of East Africa. Soon after independence in 1963 my family migrated from the coast into the Western Highlands of the Republic of Kenya. It was here that I began to gain some sense of my ethnicity. My formative years were staged with a backdrop of a society in transition. I soon became aware that I belonged to a racial minority, loosely termed as **Asians**, and that I had a place in a changing hierarchy with both “European” and “African” people at the top. Other black-haired brown-skinned people were in the middle and the vast majority of the people that I saw every day were the Africans at the bottom of this social system. Attending an Ismailia nursery school I then realised that I belonged to a minority within the East African Asian racial group which was **Catholic and English speaking**. Unknown to me then, I was personally experiencing a social system that would have been familiar to the ancestors of many readers of this article, if not some of the readers themselves. As time went by the distinctness of my people was more acute. There were just three children in this town that were culturally akin to me and we were at the receiving end of jibes and children’s rhymes, one of which ran “Vasco da Gama, went to a drama, All he found was Pilipili Manga (Kiswahili for Black Pepper)”. In my years at a state primary school I was to discover that Vasco was a Portuguese voyager who came to Mombasa and a place in India called Calicut. I was told that I did not belong to an African tribe but was a **Goan**, though I did not know precisely what that meant. In the following traumatic years my family were forced to leave Kenya by virtue of our British Protectorate passports and we found ourselves in London in 1971. At two English state secondary schools I was to discover that despite being English-speaking Christian and not having been born in the Indian sub-continent I was in the minority and had to face many challenges. It wasn’t until many years (and trials) later that I set

upon a voyage of self-discovery. In 1982 I visited my maternal grandmother in Goa, and she told me about her family. The feeling of belonging to a shared past, tied to a specific piece of land, led to an awakening and a transformation. I gave up my job and went to university in Northern Ireland, eventually gaining honours in Geography and Asian Studies. The course was ideally suited to me and enabled me to gain a good background on the history of the Indian sub-continent and its varied peoples.

Background History

One of the things I learnt from my grandmother was the importance of history in understanding others, wherever in the world I found myself. Back in England I began to ask my parents about their birth, education and families. One of the first things I realised was that both of my parents and most of their siblings were born in Africa. I also realised that finding more information would be difficult because the **surnames** encountered so far were similar. I was aware that the surname “Pereira” is as common in areas of **Portuguese** influence as “Smith” is in England. Research into my surname in Lisbon, London and Goa, was an incredible education. I discovered that the name had its **origins** in medieval Portugal, and was forcibly adopted by Portuguese **Jews** in the fifteenth century. Over the next century these **New Christians** were to take the name to France, the Netherlands, England and Ireland. Other Jews took the name into the Ottoman Empire and North Africa. With the voyages of discovery the name was spread to Brazil, the Caribbean, the islands of the Atlantic (Madeira, the Azores, Cape Verde) and to the new Portuguese possessions in Asia. As if by a repetition of history, in **India** the name was spread by the forced conversion of **Moslems** and **Hindus**, though there was some miscegenation between Portuguese soldiers, convicts (Degradados) or merchants, and Hindu women. Goa in the sixteenth century contained a cosmopolitan population of merchants (Armenians, Georgians, Greeks, Persians, Arabs and Hindus). There were Malay, Japanese and African slaves, and there were people of mixed (Mestee) Indo-Portuguese origin. My ancestors could belong to any of these distinct communities. There had to be some focus to my investigation and though a **one name study** was useful, I had to be aware that most of the hundreds of thousands of Pereiras in the world were not related to me.

Oral History

Of course I knew that my father was a Pereira, and that my mother’s maiden name was also Pereira. However to complicate matters my maternal grandmother also professed to be a Pereira. My parents confirmed these facts and so I learnt the first lesson in genealogy. Cross check your details wherever possible. My parents were also able to tell me that my father’s family hailed from a village in South Goa, while my mother’s family hailed from North Goa. Additionally my maternal grandmother and grandfather hailed from different villages in North Goa. My father had copies of the Goan **civil registration certificates** of all four grandparents in Portuguese. These gave me their parents’ names and the villages of residence. I now had three Pereira families originating from three different **villages**. This was where I started my oral research. Contacting cousins, uncles and aunts I compiled a basic family tree with **dates and places of birth and death**. I was surprised to find that my family on both sides had been living in East Africa for almost a century and that both sets of grandparents had originally come to Kenya from Goa. I later discovered that there had been uncles and aunts living in Uganda and Tanganyika and Zanzibar. I also began noting email addresses, telephone numbers and postal addresses of extended family friends and distant relatives in Britain, Canada, Australia, India and East Africa. On a

further visit to Goa, my maternal grandmother told me a **story** in which she said that her father who was born around 1875 had been a “shippey” and was in a war. The family had not heard from him and thought he was dead, so they held a mock burial. During the burial my great-grandfather appeared and my great-grandmother fainted! My grandmother added that her mother was a Lobo. My mother too recalled that her maternal grandfather had some medals.

Family Traditions

Despite the fact that my generation no longer spoke our original language there were some Goan traditions which were intact. The standard **Catholic traditions** regarding Baptisms, First Holy Communions, Confirmations, Marriages and Deaths/Burials were rigidly adhered to by my community in East Africa. All of these events are recorded in ecclesiastical records. Additionally there were other cultural traditions that were also practised. Goans have a tradition of **naming** their children after a recently deceased relative. Hence if an Antonio died, the next child (usually a grandchild) born would be called Anthony or Antoinette. Uncles and aunts were often made godparents and their names would often be added to that of a child. Both of these “deceased” and godparent names could be first, second or indeed third names. By the middle of the twentieth century in Africa and much earlier among Goans in British India, other often non-Catholic English names were used as first names and the second or third names would become Anglicised (my own second name Joseph came from my uncle and godfather Jose). In some Luso-Indian communities, such as those from Kerala, a father’s first name would be given as a second name to all of his sons. Hence Sylvester Pedro Da Silva, would have a son called Thomas Sylvester Da Silva and another called Joseph Sylvester Da Silva. Recording the full names of Luso-Indian people is very useful as it provides family names that may stretch back centuries, and is often indicative of the period within which someone may have passed away. Among Catholics in India the memory of belonging to a particular **caste** would suggest Hindu ancestors. There are particular marriage customs that similarly suggest Hindu, Moslem or even Jewish ancestry. The last traditions to be replaced are dietary. Particular **family recipes** often provide clues to ones origin even if one is not aware of it.

Family Heirlooms

I thought my grandmother’s story was quaint but difficult to substantiate, until my grandmother took my mother and me to her village and the **ruins** of the house where she was born. There we found a somewhat faded and framed **photograph** of an Asian man in a uniform. We salvaged the photograph and I brought it back to London. My grandmother also had a small brass tin where she stored her precious rosary and her gold bangles. The brass tin had the inscription Imperium Britannicum, and Christmas 1914 as well as an “M” on either side of a woman’s profile. Assured of my interest in family history she gave me the **brass tin**. I took an enlarged photocopy of my maternal great-grandfather’s photograph to a dealer in **medals** at the Charing Cross Market. The dealer instantly identified the medals as First World War naval medals. The brass tin too was confirmed as a Christmas present to British servicemen during the First World War. I later saw an identical one in the Imperial War Museum. Now I knew that my great-grandfather had been in the British Navy in the First World War. The dilapidated house contained some other surprises. When we opened a cupboard a shocking pile of artificial limbs (arms) fell out. My mother explained that these belonged to her brother who had lived in Uganda. Also in a drawer we found three

Portuguese **passports** – all issued in East Africa, and two **coins**. One was a five cent 1942 George VI copper coin (with a hole in the middle) from East Africa and the other was a one shilling George V 1922 coin also from East Africa.

Records

Initially I contacted the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, where I inquired if they had any information on Goans in the Royal Navy. I was disappointed by the fact they claimed to have never heard of Goans in the Royal Navy; after all Goa was part of the Portuguese Empire. My next step was to contact the **Ministry of Defence (MOD)**. I provided them with my great-grandfathers full name, approximate date of birth, place of birth and the photocopy of the faded photograph. Within a month I received a call from the MOD; they had in fact found my great-grandfathers service record and following a letter of consent from my grandmother they supplied me with the service record of Deogo Antonio Pereira. I went back to the naval records of the **National Maritime Museum** that provided collaborating data on the stated ships, the respective captains, and theatres of war as stated in the service record. I was able therefore to gain an interesting biography of my maternal great-grandfather including his naval service and some photographs of the ships he served on and fought against. According to family tradition Deogo and Felicidade went to the island of Pemba in the 1920's and opened a guesthouse there. Though I have not been able to check this lead, it may be the source of the 1922 one shilling coin that I found at their Goan house, while the 1942 five-cent coin may belong to either of their sons who went to Uganda.

I later tracked down a niece of my great-grandmother, now living in Portugal. This woman supplied me with information on her siblings and paternal uncles/aunts including my great-grandmother Felicidade Lobo. She also told me that her father had lived in Aden, where many of her siblings had been born. Checking through the records of the **Oriental and India Office Collection (OIOC)** in the British Library. I did indeed find all of the Aden births/baptisms for this family under the Bombay Presidency birth/baptism records (IOC/N/3/), and the fact that Felicidade's brother was working at the Eastern Telegraph Office in Aden during the First World War.

For the first time in my life (and that of my maternal cousins, uncles and aunts), our family had some idea of the life and involvement of our family and the Goan community during the First World War. Naturally I handed this data back to the National Maritime Museum. The biography was subsequently published by the Black and Asian Studies Association (BASA Newsletter 28, September 2000).

The passports that we found in the ruined house included the mandatory photographs and physical description of my great-uncle and details, such as his wife's name and the names of his three children who were registered on his passport. I managed via email to get in touch with one of the children who now lives in Ottawa, Canada. He confirmed that his father had an artificial lower arm and also confirmed that the seaman Deogo Antonio Pereira was presented with several medals. He suggested that his father had also seen some military action in Eastern Africa during the Second World War and that his uncle had received the OBE as Chief Auditor in Uganda. I have yet to probe into these two leads and expect that the answers lie in the colonial records of the **Public Record Office (PRO)**.

On my maternal grandfather's side I already had his father's name from the copy of his Goan birth civil registration recorded at Mapusa in the Taluka (province) of Bardez. Family history had also provided me with the names of his siblings, and his paternal uncle. I was able to get hold of a copy of his fathers' nineteenth century **baptismal record from Goa**. This Portuguese record headed with "India Portugueza" is probably one of the most fascinating records that I have seen in my genealogical research. On translation the record included the names of the child's father, mother, both sets of grandparents, all of their villages of residence, the godparents names, and the officiating priests names. It also states that this Joao-Luis Pereira born in 1879 was the third child of the union between Antonio Francisco Pereira, a seaman and Maria Madelina Candida Freitas.

The local village church of Our Lady of Flight contained a **grave** enclosure. This consisted of a chapel in which were a number of marble plaques over the niches in the walls containing the remains of the village people. Among the plaques were several bearing the surname Pereira in Latin, Konkani and English. One of the niches stated:

NICLAU SEBASTIAO PEREIRA
NASC. AOS 20-1-1877
FALE. AOS 4-1-1961
PRIETO DE INFINDUS SAUDADES
DA SUA ESPOSA E FILHOS

Family history had already told me that Joao-Luis had a brother called Niclau Pereira, and I had now found his grave and I would later trace his Ugandan-born descendants in Britain and the United States. The same grave enclosure contained another plaque dedicated to Antonio Francisco Pereira and Maria C. Freitas Pereira and their son N. S. Pereira in 1940. This therefore was the seaman and his wife as mentioned in the baptismal record.

In the last year I have been able to view the **British 1881 Census** on CD-ROM at my **Family and Local History Centre**, finally compiling two listings, one for the Royal Navy and another for the Merchant Navy. Rather surprisingly in the Merchant Navy records I found an Antonio Pereira from Goa on board the MV Ravenna in East Ham in 1881. The date of birth of this Antonio Pereira does match the oral family history on Antonio Francisco Pereira and the birth/baptism certificate of his son Joao-Luis.

The baptism record for Joao-Luis Pereira claimed that his mother came from the village of Parra in North Goa and her maiden name was Freitas. One family tradition states that the Pereira family are related to a Freitas family in the village of Parra, and that this family was related to a "Com". This word would ordinarily imply a "canon". I would have to write to the parish priest in Parra, Goa and hope that he would be able to trace these ancestors within the **parish records**. **Newspapers** recorded on microfilm are a good source of information for the nineteenth and twentieth century India. There are a number of useful repositories for this data, including the British Library, and the National Library in Canberra, Australia. A search in the Social and Personal columns of the Times of India for Saturday 15th March 1941 produced the following article:-

Acknowledgements.

Rev. Canon J. S. Freitas, Mrs R. Freitas and family, Dr. C. Moreas. thank the Rev. Fathers, Dr. R. B. Billimoria, relatives and friends for their kind attendance, floral tributes, masses and letters of condolence in recent bereavement and regret their inability to thank them individually.

Perhaps this is the same Canon Freitas that some of the older family members recalled.

The records held on microfilm by the LDS on Catholic churches in Goa is primarily for the twentieth century and limited to a few Catholic parishes. Additionally most of this information has to be ordered from the LDS archives in Birmingham. More widespread Goan village church records in the form of photographed manuscripts for the twentieth century is available at Salt Lake City. In the case of the Parra Church (Parish of Saint Anna) records, the LDS records at Salt Lake City only cover the period 1914-1987. Likewise the LDS records for the church of Our Lady of Flight only covers the period from 1977 to 1994. With regards to the records of Felicidade Lobo and Deogo Pereira, although the imposing village church of Saint Christopher in Tivim dates from well before the nineteenth century, the LDS records only cover the period 1914 to 1994. Additionally although there were older records at the church the priest was reluctant to admit me access to the files. The LDS records for the church of St. Jerome in Mapusa cover the period 1930 to 1986. However, I was able to contact the priest and see the 1929 marriage certificate of my maternal grandmother and grandfather.

One useful source of collaborating records were the Embassy, High Commission and Consulate returns of the **Family Records Centre (FRC)**. Among these records I have found the birth registrations of relatives from the second half of the twentieth century in Kenya and Switzerland which have substantiated the records I had received from family members. Likewise the death records recorded from the **LDS "Familysearch"** internet site for the United States was also collaborated by oral family records. There are some Goan records for Uganda in the Familysearch site, but none for Kenya, Zanzibar or mainland Tanzania. Likewise the **WorldGenWeb** site is also useless for these two countries.

A number of people have contacted me by email and I have been able to find new leads for some of them. The **OIOC** records from the Madras Presidency (IOC/N/2/) have proved to be useful for people tracing Mangalorean and/or Anglo-Indian ancestors with Portuguese surnames into the nineteenth century. However, I have had some difficulties with "Eurasian" people bearing Portuguese names presently living in Malaysia or Singapore who claim Anglo-Indian descent and migration from the Kerala area in the early twentieth century. The **Catholic Church** in Pakistan has been particularly useful in providing genealogical information on Goans in Pakistan upon a written request. The Internet site of the **Commonwealth War Graves Commission** has also been useful in uncovering one Goan seaman who served in the Indian Merchant Navy and died in the Second World War. In this case the sailor's name, approximate age, and oral history from his descendants, as well as some cultural traditions (i.e. his first name was given to his grandson who was born in Nairobi a month after his death) helped to verify that we had indeed found the right person.

I have been surprised by the amount of miscegenation that has taken place between say Luso-Indians and Britons in eighteenth century India, Goans and Africans in Eastern Africa since the seventeenth century and between Goans, Anglo-Indians and Mangaloreans right up to the present day. How many of us have a dual (or multiple) heritage of which we are unaware?

The discovery of my mother's family history going back into the late eighteenth century was far more than I had hoped to accomplish. I realise that to go back further I would have to spend some time in Goa at the local parish churches and at the national archives in Panjim. However, I have been delighted by the wealth of Goan, Anglo-Indian and Mangalorean community history in the British Empire and in the Commonwealth, and would like to see this history in a higher profile.

Acknowledgements

Bexley Local Studies and Archive Centre, Bexleyheath, Kent, England.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Maidenhead, Berkshire, England.

Family Records Centre, London, England.

Immigration Museum, Melbourne, Australia.

Ministry of Defence, Hayes, Middlesex, England.

National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia.

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England.

Oriental and India Office Collection, British Library, London, England.

Public Record Office, Kew, Surrey, England.

The Family History Centre (LDS), London, England.

The 'Old' or Mission Church, Calcutta

List of Graves in the Old Mission Cemetery, North Park Street

Extracts from a book commemorating the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation. Extracted by Peter Bailey

This book, edited by Rev. G. F. Westcott, B. Sc., M. A., was kindly lent to me by Mary Alcock whose family were members of the Church's congregation. It is an update of a book commemorating the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary, by the Rev. E. T. Sandys M.A., which is available at the British Library whereas this later book is not. The list of graves cited below is also included in the earlier book, together with the accompanying plan, but is reproduced here for the benefit of a wider audience.

Historical Background

The Rev. John Zacharias Kiernander was the first Protestant Missionary to come to Bengal. He was born in Sweden on December 1st 1710 and educated at the University of Halle. He was accepted as a Missionary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.K.), and arrived at Madras in August 1740 and took charge of the Society's Mission at Cuddalore, working there until May 4th 1758, when the town was captured by the French under Count de Lally

When Robert (then, Colonel) Clive returned to Calcutta following his victory at Plassey, he set about the construction of a newer and stronger Fort William. Engaged upon this, he heard of the loss of Cuddalore and is understood to have invited Kiernander to come up north and found a new Protestant church to replace the former St. Anne's which had been totally destroyed by the forces of Siraj-ud-dowlah at the time of the 'Black Hole' of Calcutta.

Kiernander put his earlier efforts into the establishment of a Christian school. His work here, compounded with the construction of a hospital, his tireless and successful work of conversion, his co-operation with the local Church of Rome and the 'insurrection' of 1763, caused him to delay the construction of his church. It was not, therefore, until twelve years later, on 23rd December 1770, that the first service was held in the 'new, church. This 'new' church is the first Protestant Church to survive to modern times and so became the 'Old, or Mission Church' pre-dating St. John's by some fourteen years.

The graves in the 'Old Mission Cemetery', on the north side of Park Street, date from 1773, the first being that of Kiernander's second wife, Ann later to be followed by Kiernander himself, in 1799, and then by other members of his family in later years. The site is adjacent to the 'Old Public Cemetery', now associated with St. John's Church. It was in this public cemetery in which earlier burials took place, including that of Job Charnock, 'founder' of Calcutta, who had died on 10th January 1693 – although his tombstone is thought to have been erected some ten years later.

No	Family	Christian Name	Born-Died	Remarks
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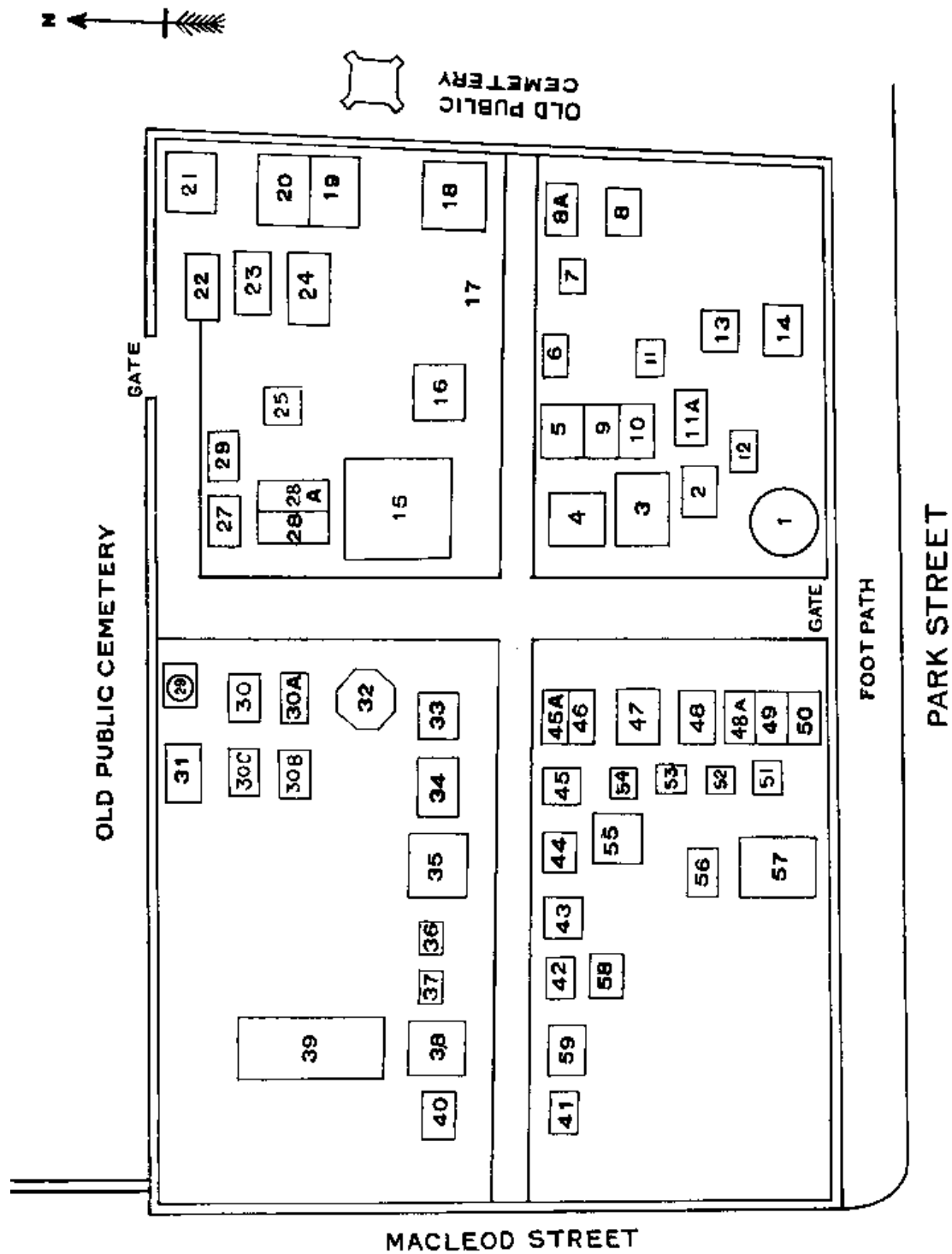
	Name			
1	Burney	Richard Thomas	1768-1808	One of the three first Trustees of the Fund
2	Templeton	Daniel	1765-1823	
		Eleanor	1787-1839	
	Francis	Theodore	1804-1827	
3	Murray	Mary-	1780-1818	
		Charles J. D.	1800-1838	
4	May	Rev. Robert	1818	
	Balfour	Louisa	1819-1821	
5	Wallis	Mary	1783-1825	
		Hannah & some infants		
		John Martin	1780-1830	
		Wickins		
		William	1782-1851	A Trustee of the Evangelical Fund
		Francis	1798-1861	
6	D'Rozario	Michael Sr.	1768-1831	
		Michael Jr.	1792-1850	
	Jacob	Rosetta Olympia	1833-1835	
		Anna Jane	1801-1841	
7	Gogerley	Mary	1798-1823	
		Daniel	1818-1830	
8	Chopin	John Francis	1776-1835	
		Mrs. Eleanor	1790-1849	
	Recker	Capt. Chas. Henry	1829-1885	Of Barque <i>Rachel</i> & <i>SS. Medina</i>
		Charlotte Alice	1838-1868	
	Chesterman	Eleanor Ann	1810-1888	Widow of J. F. Chesterman, Indigo Planter, Purneah
9	Templeton	Eleanor	1824-1841	
		Henrietta Margaret	1828-1846	
		Matthew Steel	1814-1885	
10	Lee	Margaret	1829-1830	
		Templeton		
		Eleanor Sophia	1803-1858	
11	Jones	Grace	1812-1843	
		Rev. Daniel	1810-1853	
12	Onborough	Elizabeth	1792-1845	
	Burney	Lt.-Col. Henry	1792-1845	
		Richard	1790-1845	Trustee, Evang. Fd
		Jane	1790-1842	
13	Sweedland	Hester	1810-1846	
14	Brisbane	Anne	1778-1848	
15	Kiernander	Mrs. Ann	1730-1773	Kiernander's 2d wife, Mrs Anne Wolley
		Rev. John Z.	1711-1799	
		Mary Ann	1821-1844	Wife of Thomas K

		Thomas	1821-1817 (sic)	3rd son of Capt. Charles K.
		William Ward	1817-1874	2 nd son of above, Supdt. Govt. Golas, Howrah
		Louisa Constance	1879-1880	Inf. Dau. of C.R.C.K. Dy. Comptroller-General
16	Kiernander	Charlotte Ann	1886	Wife of C. R. C. K.
		Thomas	1870-1849 (sic)	Lieut. 67 th Foot, drowned off Hughli Point
		Eliza Horner	1801-1187 (sic)	Widow of C. R. C. K., Dy. Compr.-General
		Arthur Henry Adolphus	1848-1857	3 rd son of G. H. K
	Morris	Thomas C	1776-1800	Son of T. Morris, Attorney
		Miss Elizabeth	1768-1845	
		Louisa Ann	1819-1871	
	Kiernander	John Cameron G	1846-1896	Inspector of Customs
		John	1812-1857	
		Alfred Leopold	1876-1877	Infant son of George K.
	Higgins	Vendela Miranda	1846-1894	Wife of William Higgins
	Morcaud	Edith Rose	1854-1907	Wife of F. S. Morcaud
17	Wetherill	Janet	1811-1847	Only daughter of Rev. Jas. Edmond & Widow of Jas. Wetherill, see No. 24
18	Lindsett	Mast. Robert Croll	1823-1826	Son of Fredk. L
		Mrs. Rosalie	1765-1825	Mother of do.
		Frederick	1791-1833	Proprietor, Calcutta Academy
		Mrs. Letitia	1802-1861	His Wife
19	Chill	Sarah	1787-1834	Wife of Samuel C
		Samuel	1759-1845	Lieut. & Dy. Commissary in Bengal Artillery 'nupta mortus' says the tombstone with fine disregard of sex!!
	Whitmore	Mrs Emma Augusta		1817-1855
20	Chill	Mary	1788-1840	2 nd wife of S. Chill
21	Duncan	Gordon Wardell	1820-1840	
22	Thompson	T. J	1777-1843	
		Margaret	1796-1853	His wife
23	Pickance	Rev. George	1800-1845	
		Mary	1807-1846	His wife
24		Edmond, Mrs	1787-1863	Wid. of Rev. Jas. Edmond: see 17
		Isabella		
25	Kiernander	Mrs J.L.	1768-1808	Widow of R. W. K. & daughter of T.Morris
		George Henry	1821-1899	Inspector of H.M. Customs, great grandson

				of the Founder
		Mary	1827-1888	His wife
26	Harraden	Master Rich'd L.B	1850	
	Lindstett	Jas. Daniel	1820-1837	Sons of Frdk. L., No. 18
27		Walter Henry	1825-1840	
	Croll	Ann	1793-1863	
28	Greenwood	Rev. William	1786-1840	Dewsbury, 1st C.M.S. Miss'y of Bengal, arrived May 27, 1815
		??	1830-1831	His infant daughter
29	Boyes	Rev. Ricd. Bethuel	1804-1841	Asst. Minister at the Old Church
30	Briddon	John Fred.	1816-1840	
	Dean	William	1819-1846	
30A	Brietzke	Eliza	1774-1851	
31	Kelsall	Elizabeth Henriette	1847	
32	Ohme	Christian Daniel	1752-1799	
		Sophia Maria	1797-1798	
33	Lapreman- daye	Stephen	1761-1835	
34	Schmidt	Rev. Deocar	1719-1828	Arrived as C.M.S. Missionary 1817, afterwards Chaplain, Eur. Female Orphan House
35	Wallis	James Henry	1866-1888	
		Dolly	1818-1846	
		Kate Sarah	1794-1831	
		Louisa	1818-1847	
		Henry	1788-1854	
	Ravenscroft	John	1840-1844	
		James Henry	1830-1850	
		Jane	1812-1851	
	Wallis	Isabella	1865-1865	
36	Wilson	George	1746-1787	
37	Moore	Thomas	1771-1786	
38	Madge	James Sr.	1781-1844	
		Harriet	1791-1864	
		Alfred Edwin	1809-1837	
		Mary L. Dickinson	1813-1842	
		Fred. Adolphus	1816-1845	
		James Horatio	1807-1846	
	Byron	W. Custalow	1831-1831	
	Madge	Arthur Owen	1830-1830	
39	Madge	Frances	1820-1842	
		George Cully	1842-1843	
		David Walter	1810-1890	
		William	1865-1865	
		Inglis Lizzie	1864	
		Thomas Augustus	1817-1890	
		Eliza	1827-1865	

		Wilfred Heysham	1847-1864	
	Bryn	Harriet	1830-1870	
		Terence Hugh	1873-1874	
		Franklin Don		
		William	1805-1865	
		Caroline Amelia	1812-1890	
40	Bleuett	Jane Anne	1795-1833	
	Wiltshire	Isabella E Frances	1830-1847	
	Hastings	Jane Anne	1847-1848	
41	Bolston	William	1791-1842	
		Ann	1802-1877	
42	Sherrif	Eliza Cordelia	1799-1859	
		James Urqhart	1797-1832	A Trustee of the Church
	Urqhart	Hannah	1826-1848	
		John, Willie &c	1848	
43	Dunbar	James	1769-1833	
44	Blaney	Sarah	1754-1829	
		J.W.	1815-1825	
45	Burlini	Charles	1803-1825	
	Campbell	Capt. Donald	1783-1826	
46		Mary	1793-1819	
47	Montgomery	Edward	1843-1848	
48	Wood	Elizabeth	1765-1817	
		Margaret	1832-1861	
		John	1764-1819	Trustee of Evang. Fund 1802-19
		Mary Ann & Infant	1829-1853	
49	Turner	John	1782-1820	
		Elizabeth	1787-1841	
	Ogilvie	George William	1845-1863	
		Mary Ann	1832-1838	
		Louisa Marshall	1835-1839	
		Charlotte Elizabeth	1807-1875	
		Phillips J. B.	1836-1836	
		Lucy Ellen	1866-1866	
50	Marshall	Emma Eleanor	1838-1838	
		Margaret Elizabeth	1836-1840	
51	Phillips	Emma	1837-1839	
52	Senior	Edward Mullins	1851-1807 (sic)	
53	Obeck	John	1729-1803	‘The Apostle Obeck’, steward to C. Grant
54	Wood	an infant daughter	1808-1809	
55	Weaver	John	1835-1836	
		G. S. Junr	1815-1833	
		Edwin Harding	1846-1849	
		Emily Ann L.	1816-1851	
		Mary		
		Rouse Harriet	1842-1859	
		Emily		

56	Mayer	Mary	1854-1874	
		Amelia	1760-1843	
	Purchase	Maria Theresa	1784-1806	
	Mendes	Theodora	1790-1871	
57	Mayer	Edward Henry	1860-1860	
		Edward Adolphus	1830-1878	
58	Ridsdale	R. Rowe	1848-1849	
59	Udny	George	1760-1820	Actg. Governor, a Trustee of the Church



Grave Plan of the Cemetery of the 'Old' or Mission Church in Calcutta

Pension Records at the OIOC

Ian Baxter

The following are the notes of a talk given to the FIBIS Open Meeting at the British Library on 17 November 2001, which Ian has subsequently augmented

Some preliminary observations

An obvious distinction has to be made between service pensions which were awarded in respect of an officer's career and family or provident pensions which provided benefits for his dependents - both types of pensions are to be found at OIOC. A further distinction can be made between pensions awarded as of right, and those awarded on an 'ex gratia' or charitable basis, and between contributory and non-contributory pensions. It cannot be too often emphasized that the great bulk of pension records at OIOC relate to pensions paid in the UK or Europe - there is little or nothing on civil pensions paid in the sub-continent (i.e. the area now covered by India, Pakistan and Burma) and only a moderate amount on military pensions paid within that area. There are however records of pensions paid in other Colonies/Dominions from 1860 onwards [series L/AG/21/43 and 44]

The fund registers are an important source of family information but it should be remembered that, although the earliest civil and military funds were set up in the late 18th or early 19th century, their records only survive at OIOC from a later date - military fund records from mid-19th century, civil fund records from the late 19th century - for instance if you are looking for the family of a subscriber to the Bengal Civil Fund who died in 1876 the existing Fund Registers will be of no help - they only covers subscribers still alive in 1885. In addition to the amount of pension, the dates when paid and the date of death pension payment books also give (from the later 19th century) the pensioner's date of birth, plus the names of executors and next-of-kin. Home addresses generally appear on the payment books only from the last quarter of the 19th century, though there are some earlier exceptions. For home addresses in the mid-19th century (1838+) a useful source are the 'Powers of Attorney' [L/AG/32/1/1-292, indexed at L/G/32/1/216-234] - most middle-class pensioners signed a power of attorney for the payment of their pension and these documents invariably give the pensioner's current address at the time of signing.

The pension payment books at OIOC extend in date to 1967/68, while the Registers of UK Probates and Administrations [L/AG/33] contain notes on the deaths of pensioners up to November 1972. Payment books from 1968 onwards are kept by the Department For International Development (DFID), Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 8EA (Tel 01355 844000).

Categories of Pensioner

1. East India Company's Home Civil Service, London (1600-1858)

Service Pensions Admissions to service pensions are recorded in the Minutes of the Court of Directors [B] - in the early days such pensions were awarded quite sparingly, mainly to long-serving staff. For pension payment books of established staff 1758-

1858 see the series L/AG/9/4 and L/AG/21/1. For compensation pensions of retired warehousemen 1834-1893 see the series L/AG/21/5.

Family Pensions Regular Widows' and Elders' Widows' Funds, set up in 1816, closed to new subscribers 1862. The Regular Widows' Fund provided benefits for the families of established clerks. The Elders' Widows' Fund provided benefits for the families of established warehousemen, porters and other established non-clerical staff - unestablished staff such as extra writers were also allowed to contribute on a voluntary basis. For the payment books of both funds, 1817-1966, see the series L/AG/21/23, for registers and other books of administration see the series L/AG/23/3A.

2. India Office, London (1858-1947) and Burma Office, London (1937-1948)

Service Pensions. For service pensions 1860-1964 see the series L/AG/21/1.

Family Pensions India Office Provident Fund, established 1877, closed to new subscribers 1885, provided benefits for the widows and children of established staff of the India Office. For payment books 1880-1955 see the series L/AG/21/23; 1955-1967, L/AG/21/24; for a complete family register of subscribers from 1877 see L/AG/23/4/2.

3. Covenanted Overseas Civil Service, East India Company (1600-1858) and India Office (1858-1947)

The top general administrative cadre in India (until 1858 called The Honourable East India Company's Civil Service, HEICCS, after 1858 the Indian Civil Service, ICS)

Service Pensions Only in 1826 did the East India Company agree to contribute to retirement annuities for its top civil servants and the payment books at OIOC date from that year. From 1835 these pensions were paid quarterly instead of annually but they continued to be called 'civil annuities' to distinguish them from the 'civil pensions' paid to all other categories of civil servant. For UK payment books 1826-1931 see series L/AG/21/8; 1940-1968, L/AG/21/9 - there is a gap in the records from 1931 to 1940.

NB Annuities paid to Burma civil servants 1942-1968 are not in L/AG/21/9 but in series L/AG/28

Family Pensions The following pension funds were applicable to the HEICCS/ICS:-

- a) Bengal Civil Fund, established 1804, closed to new subscribers 1885. Provided benefits for the widows and children of members of the Bengal Civil Service. For UK payment books 1885-1968 see the series L/AG/21/25, for family registers see L/AG/23/5/1-3
- b) Madras Civil Fund, established 1787, closed to new subscribers 1882. Provided benefits for widows and children of members of the Madras Civil Service. UK payment books 1885-1968 are mainly in series L/AG/21/28. For family registers see L/AG/23/8/1-3

- c) Bombay Civil Fund, established 1804, closed to new subscribers 1885. Provided benefits for widows and children of the Bombay Civil Service. UK payment books 1882-1968 are mainly in series L/AG/21/31. For family registers see L/AG/23/11/16 and 18
- d) Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund, established 1881, provided benefits for the widows and children of members of the Indian Civil Service (ICS). UK payment books 1890-1968 are mainly in series L/AG/21/33. There are seven family registers of which OIOC holds Vols 1-2 [L/AG/23/13/13-14], the remaining five being still at the DFID, Glasgow. OIOC also holds an index to all seven registers [L/AG/23/13/20]

4. Uncovenanted Overseas Civil Service and Special Overseas Civil Services, East India Company (1600-1858) and India Office (1858-1947)

The Uncovenanted Civil Service comprised the lower echelon of the general civil service in India. The Special Civil Services comprised special departments such as the Indian Police, Indian Forest Service etc.

Service Pensions For service pensions paid in the UK before 1860 see the series L/AG/9/4. For UK payment books 1860-1968 see the series L/AG/21/9 - there is a gap in the payment records between 1931-1940.

NB Military officers even when seconded to civil duties received military pensions and contributed to the military funds (see below). Service pensions awarded to Burma civil servants 1942-1968 are not in L/AG/21/9 but in series L/AG/28.

Family Pensions There are two funds applicable to the Uncovenanted and Special Civil Services:-

- a) Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund, established 1904, open to all men in the upper branches of the Uncovenanted and Special Civil Services except the ICS, Army and Navy officers, Bombay servants not liable for transfer, and subscribers to the Bengal or Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds. For UK payment books 1920-1925, 1932-1968, see L/AG/21/9/151-157, for administration records see the series L/AG/23/15.
- b) Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund, established 1928, provided benefits for the widows and children of European members of the Superior Services, India, other than the ICS or military officers, optional for those in service prior to 1 September 1928, compulsory for those who joined on or after that date. For UK payment books 1928-1955 see the series L/AG/21/33; 1955-1968 see the series L/AG/21/34. For family registers see the series L/AG/23/14.

5. European Regular Officers of the East India Company's Army (1708-1861) and the Indian Army (1861-1947)

Service Pensions EIC officers were eligible for pensions from the Lord Clive Fund a charitable fund set up in 1770 - payment was however subject to a means test and the officer had to be unfit for further service. UK payment books 1820-1886 are mainly to

be found in series L/AG/21/10, from 1886 mainly in L/AG/21/11, fund registers are in series L/AG/23/2. Regular pensions for officers were first introduced in 1796 - from that year an officer with 25 years' service (which could include 3 years' furlough) was allowed to retire on full pay, an officer who had served at least 9 years (including 3 years' furlough) and whose health was impaired was allowed to retire on half-pay. In the period 1799-1835 formal requests to retire on such pensions are to be found in Auditor's References D/153-252, indexed at Z/D/28-32. For UK payment books 1825-1967 see the series L/AG/21/11. An alternative type of pension called 'Off-reckonings' (later called 'Colonel's Allowances') was paid to certain senior officers - UK payment books for these pensions 1803-1947 are at L/AG/21/12. For lists of Indian Army officers admitted to pension in India 1898-1913 see L/AG/26/14/1. NB Pensions paid to officers of the Burma Armed Services 1942-1968 are not in L/AG/21/11 but in series L/AG/28.

Family Pensions The following funds were applicable to the dependents of EIC/Indian Army regular officers:-

- a) Lord Clive Fund, established 1770, as well as providing benefits for the officers (see above), also provided benefits for their widows, but not children. UK payment books 1820-1886 are mainly in L/AG/21/10. From Apr 1886 UK payments to an officer's widow are recorded on the books of the appropriate military fund from which she also drew a pension - when no other pension was payable they are usually to be found on the books of the Bengal Military Fund, L/AG/21/26. The OIOC Reading Room has a register of all officers' widows admitted to a Lord Clive pension in the UK 1769-1885, with dates of death of pensioners. For registers of officers' widows admitted to pension in India 1779-1867 see L/AG/23/2/41-61.
- b) Bengal Military Fund, established 1824, closed to new subscribers 1862, provided pensions for the widows of regular officers, surgeons and chaplains of the Bengal Army. For UK payment books 1842-1968 see the series L/AG/21/26, for family registers see the series L/AG/23/6 [Note: attached to L/AG/23/6/1 is a list of subscribers and widows of an earlier fund, the Bengal Military Widows Fund, instituted in 1806, giving dates of death of both subscriber and widow]
- c) Bengal Military Orphan Society, established 1783, closed to new subscribers 1861, provided benefits for the orphan children (legitimate and illegitimate) of regular officers, surgeons and chaplains of the Bengal Army. For UK payment books 1866-1968 see under L/AG/21/27, for family registers see the series L/AG/23/7.
- d) Madras Military Fund, established 1808, closed to new subscribers 1862, provided benefits for the widows and children of regular officers and chaplains of the Madras Army. For UK payment books 1842-1968 see under L/AG/21/30, for family registers see the series L/AG/23/10 – vols. L/AG/23/10/1-2 comprise complete rolls of subscribers and their families - an edited transcript is to be found in the OIOC Reading Room.
- e) Bombay Military Fund, established 1816, closed to new subscribers 1862, provided benefits for the widows and children of regular officers of the Bombay

Army. For UK payment books 1851-1968 see under L/AG/21/32, for family registers see the series L/AG/23/12

- f) Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund (IMSFPF), established 1873, closed to new subscribers 1914, provided benefits for the widows and children of regular officers, surgeons and chaplains of the Indian Army - officers of the Royal Indian Marine/Navy and continuous service officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers were allowed to subscribe on a voluntary basis from 1893. For UK payment books 1873-1867 see under L/AG/21/35. For family registers 1873-1893 see L/AG/23/16/4-9, indexed at L/AG/23/16/10, for family registers 1893-1914 see L/AG/23/16/31-41, indexed at L/AG/23/16/42-43.
- g) Indian Military Widows and Orphans Fund (IMWOF), established 1915, last subscriber joined 1943, provided benefits for the widows and children of the following categories of officer:- regular officers, surgeons and chaplains of the Indian Army, officers of the Royal Indian Marine/Navy, continuous service officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Army Veterinary Corps, officers of the Royal Corps of Signals, and officers transferred from the British Service to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps. For UK payment books 1919-1968 see the series L/AG/21/36. There are seventeen family registers of which OIOC holds Vols. 1-9 and 16 [L/AG/23/17/19-27 and 35] - the remaining seven are still held by the DFID, Glasgow. OIOC also holds an index to all seventeen registers [L/AG/23/17/36].
- h) Royal Warrant Pensions These non-contributory 'ex gratia' pensions were awarded under certain conditions to the widows and orphans of regular officers, warrant officers, medical officers and chaplains of the Indian Army, recipients being subject to a strict means test - they appear to have been first made from Indian revenues in 1886 and to have more or less replaced the Lord Clive Fund (q.v.) UK payments of Royal Warrant pensions are usually to be found on the books of the Indian Military Family Pension Fund, L/AG/21/35, unless the pensioner was in receipt of a second pension from another fund e.g. IMWOF, in which case the payments were recorded on the books of that fund. For admissions of widows and children of Indian Army officers to pensions in India 1898-1913 see L/AG/26/15/1.

6. European Warrant and Departmental Officers of the East India Company's Army (1708-1861) and the Indian Army (1861-1947)

Warrant Officers, promoted from NCOs on the EIC Town Major's List/Effective Supernumeraries and from the Indian Army Unattached List, held the ranks of Sub-Conductor and Conductor. They were eligible for further promotion to Departmental Officer - Departmental Officers held various Commissary grades, to which, from 1867, were attached honorary officer ranks, ranging from Honorary Ensign to (from 1904) Honorary Major. Warrant and Departmental Officers worked mainly in the Ordnance, Commissariat and Public Works Departments.

Service Pensions For UK payment books 1825-1968 see under L/AG/21/13. For admissions of Warrant and Departmental Officers to pension in India 1883-1914 see

L/AG/26/14/2-4. Warrant and Departmental Officers were also eligible under certain conditions for Lord Clive pensions (see above).

Family Pensions Widows of Warrant and Departmental Officers received benefits under the Lord Clive Fund (see above) - widows and children were also eligible for Royal Warrant Pensions (see above). For admissions of widows and children to pension in India 1883-1908, see L/AG/26/15/2, ditto cancellations 1883-1908, L/AG/26/15/3, restorations 1891-1908, L/AG/26/15/4.

7. European Other Ranks of the East India Company's Army (1708-1861) and the Indian Army (1861-1947)

Service Pensions European NCOs and privates received pensions from the Lord Clive Fund - although the rules stated that to qualify the ordinary soldier had to be not only 'time expired' but 'unfit for further service' in practice he received the pension on discharge whatever his state of health. The average rate of pension was one shilling 'per diem' - it may thus be regarded as the equivalent of the Chelsea pension paid to retired British Army other ranks. For payment registers (UK) 1829-1881 see L/AG/35/50-54; for payment books (UK) 1882-1937 see the series L/AG/21/45. Applications for pension in UK, 1772-1798, see L/AG/23/2/20-22; admissions to pension in UK, 1830-1882, see L/AG/23/2/65-66; deaths of pensioners in UK, 1820-1882, see L/AG/23/2/67-69.

Note:- EIC Army 'other rank' pensioners in India are listed in the annual Bengal Muster Rolls 1817-1858, L/MIL/10; Madras Muster Rolls 1808-1861, L/MIL/11; and Bombay Muster Rolls 1821-1865, L/MIL/12 - European army pensioners in India are also recorded in the annual Bengal, Madras, Bombay and India Unattached Lists 1860-1922, L/MIL/10,11,12,14.

Family Pensions Widows of European EIC Other Ranks received 'ex gratia' pensions from the Lord Clive Fund and are included in most but not all of the UK payment books and registers listed above. For registers of admissions of widows of other ranks to Lord Clive pensions in India viz:- Bengal c1826-1862, Madras c1800-1867, and Bombay c1830-1863, see L/AG/23/2/41-61.

8. British Army in India

Officers Pensions of British Service officers 1870-1938, see the series L/AG/26/7; pensions of widows and children of British Service officers 1870-1931 see the series L/AG/26/8.

Other Ranks Admissions of British soldiers to Chelsea pensions in India, 1870-1887, 1938-42, see the series L/AG/26/9; lists of Chelsea out-pensions drawn in India 1873-1914 see the series L/AG/26/16.

9. Medical Officers of the EIC Army (1708-1861) and the Indian Army (1861-1947) (The Indian Medical Service)

Service Pensions For UK payments of pensions 1825-1967 and medical annuities (from 1860) see under L/AG/21/15. Medical officers admitted to pension in India 1898-1913 see L/AG/26/14/1. Medical officers were also entitled under certain

conditions to Lord Clive Pensions (see above under European Regular Officers -Service Pensions)

Family Pensions Medical officers contributed to all six official military funds, including for a short period the Madras Military Fund (see above under European Regular Officers - Family Pensions) but in the Madras Presidency they also had their own special fund the Madras Medical Fund, established 1807, closed to new subscribers 1870. For UK payment books of the Madras Medical Fund 1849-1968 see under L/AG/21/29, for family registers see L/AG/23/9/1-3. Widows of IMS officers were also eligible under certain conditions for Lord Clive Fund Pensions (see above under European Regular Officers - Family Pensions) and at a later period their widows and children might have been entitled to Royal Warrant Pensions (see above under European Regular Officers - Family Pensions). For admissions of widows and children of IMS officers to pensions in India 1898-1913 see L/AG/26/15/1.

10. Chaplains of the EIC Army (1708-1861) and the Indian Army (1861-1947)

Service Pensions For UK payment books 1825-1967 see under L/AG/21/16. Chaplains were also entitled under certain circumstances to Lord Clive Pensions (see above under European Regular Officers- Service Pensions)

Family Pensions Chaplains contributed to all six military funds (see above under European Regular Officers - Family Pensions). Their widows were also eligible under certain circumstances for Lord Clive Fund Pensions (see above under European Regular Officers - Family Pensions) and their widows and children might receive Royal Warrant Pensions (see above under European Regular Officers - Family Pensions)

11. East India Company's Mercantile Marine (1600-1834)

Service Pensions The Poplar Pension Fund, established in 1627, provided benefits for disabled or otherwise unfit officers, petty officers and seamen of the EIC Mercantile Marine. For UK payment books 1803-1893 see under L/AG/21/7, for application papers 1809-1838 see L/MAR/C/789-840, indexed at L/MAR/C/785-786. On the abolition of the Mercantile Marine in 1834 Maritime Compensation Pensions were awarded to the following categories of officer and petty officer:- commanders, officers, surgeons, pursers, boatswains, carpenters and gunners. For the UK payment books of these pensions 1838-1891 see under L/AG/21/22, for application papers see L/MAR/C/843-850.

Family Pensions Widows and children of officers and seamen were also eligible under certain circumstances for Poplar Fund Pensions - the references to the Poplar Fund records above apply equally to them.

12. Bombay Marine/Indian Navy (1613-1863)

This was the fighting navy of the East India Company in Asian waters. Originally called the Bombay Marine it was renamed the Indian Navy in 1830. The Indian Navy was abolished in 1863, being replaced by a revived non-combatant Bombay Marine.

Service Pensions For UK payment books 1797-1933 see under L/AG/21/21.

Family Pensions Indian Navy Fund, established 1830, closed to new subscribers 1862, provided benefits for the widows and children of commissioned officers, pursers, midshipmen and clerks of the Indian Navy.

For payment books 1864-1968 see under L/AG/21/38, for family registers see L/AG/23/18/2-3 - the family registers not only give dates of a subscriber's marriage and births of children but also the places where these events took place.

13. Royal Indian Marine/Navy (1877-1947)

In 1877 the revived non-combatant Bombay Marine and the Bengal Marine were combined to form a new combatant navy, HM Indian Marine, which became the Royal Indian Marine in 1892, and the Royal Indian Navy in 1934.

Service Pensions For UK payment books 1886-1957 see the series L/AG/21/21; 1957-1967 see the series L/AG/21/11. For RIM officers admitted to pension in India 1898-1913 see L/AG/26/14/1.

Family Pensions The following two military funds are applicable to the Royal Indian Marine/Navy:

- a) Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund (IMSFPE) (1893-1914) RIM officers were allowed to contribute from 1893. For UK payment books 1893-1967 see under L/AG/21/35, for family register see L/AG/23/16/40, indexed at L/AG/23/16/43. For widows and children of RIM officers admitted to pension in India 1898-1913 see L/AG/26/15/1.
- b) Indian Military Widows and Orphans Fund (IMWOF) (1915-1943) For UK payment books 1919-1968 see the series L/AG/21/36. The register of RIM/RIN subscribers to IMWOF is still kept at the DFID, Glasgow, but the names of the subscribers are to be found in the general index to IMWOF at OIOC, L/AG/23/17/36.

14. Pilot Services

Service Pensions For UK payment books 1814-1925 see under L/AG/21/21 - payment records of service pensions from Apr 1925 were kept by the India High Commission, London.

Family Pensions Bengal Pilot Service Family Pension Fund For UK payment books 1920-1925, 1932-1968, see L/AG/21/9/151-158.

15. Registers of UK Probates and Administrations 1787-1974, L/AG/33/1-11

These eleven volumes are a useful adjunct to pension records proper. They cover home and overseas servants of the East India Company or India Office who died in the UK/Europe while in receipt of salary, leave pay or pension. Dates of death are given from c1833, the amount of the deceased's estate from c. 1836, and the address at death from 1912 - the last date of death recorded is 2 Nov 1972. The volumes are arranged in a rough alphabetical order and are about 80% complete. Although the quickest way to find a pensioner's date of death is from the relevant fund register in L/AG/23, where no such register exists it is often quicker to use the probate registers in L/AG/33 (each volume covering approximately 10 years) rather than the

more extensive payment books in L/AG/21 (each volume covering approximately 5 years).

Censuses of India

Donald Jaques

Censuses were held ten-yearly from 1871. It is well-known that details of individuals have not survived. Although attention was, of course, focused upon the enormous variety of the native population, nevertheless there are some aggregate figures of interest for the European-related population.

For example, in 1901 (all figures in '000s):

British Subjects

<i>Birthplaces</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
England & Wales	66	11	77
Scotland	8	1	9
Ireland	8	2	10
Elsewhere (incl. India)	31	28	59
Non-British (not born in India)	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	123	47	170

Christians

Non-Eurasians

Anglican	82	30	112
Presbyterian	8	2	10
Methodist	4	2	6
Baptist	1	1	2
Roman Catholic	24	10	34
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	123	47	170

Eurasians	45	44	89
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There are several interesting points to note:

1. The large excess of males born in the UK, reflecting the large British Army presence. The non-Eurasian females of all ages totalled only 47,000
2. Thinking of the problem many researchers encounter because of the limited reporting, about 20 percent of the non-Eurasian females were Roman Catholics (and half the Eurasian females).
3. Almost all the British Subjects born 'Elsewhere' were born in India.

Looking at the whole series of censuses, the Eurasians/Anglo-Indians more than doubled between 1871 and 1931 (the last complete census). The Non-Eurasian total was remarkably stable, reaching a peak of almost 200,000 in 1911; this stability was even more true of British Subjects born 'Elsewhere'.

From this one might infer that a greater interest is in the build-up from the very small numbers at the beginning of the 1800's – an exercise for the student!

The Search for Captain James Nowlan.

Nigel McCrea, Ashen, Essex.

For some time I have been trying to pin-down an elusive 4 x Great Grandfather and whilst there are still gaps in his story which may never be filled, enough has been found in the records of the HEIC at the British Library that may prove of interest to other FIBIS members. The individual concerned, James Nowlan, is also one of the 3 x Great Grandfathers of the late Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull (1907-89) who succeeded Lord Mountbatten as Chief of the General Staff in 1961.

The biographical details of James Nowlan could not have been compiled without the help of Lawrie Butler of FIBIS, to whom we are greatly indebted. The greatest problem has been that in the grant of administration of his will to his wife he is described as a "Captain in the HEIC's Service at Sea Esq. deceased." However Farrington (22) has no entry for him and one was forced to conclude that the phrase "at sea" was either misleading or referred to the fact that he may have died at sea. Hodson (16) by comparison has a clear reference to one who must be him, describing him as James Nowlan or Nowland who was born in Ireland in 1739/40.

HEIC records (23) say that "The following persons are appointed cadets upon the Bombay establishment who are to be preferred in our Troops if they behave well in the order they are named (next after those who have already been recommended by us) viz (5 names), James Nowlan, (11 other names). Upon reference to the lists you will see on which ships they have their passage." Now the India Office record (18) says Cadet James Nowlan, native of Ireland, gent., aged 21, embarked for Bombay on the 'True Briton' on 26 May 1760 at Spithead, while Hodson actually gives the year as 1761, but otherwise the same day and month. Whichever is correct, James went to Bombay where on 12 April 1763, presumably having 'behaved well', he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant. However later that year he transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal establishment, where on 10 February 1764 he was made a Lieutenant and on 8 July 1766 a Captain. He then resigned in September 1766.

James now disappears from military records for 13 years, although we assume that he married in 1772 as his only child and daughter Harriott was born in London the following year. In 1779 the family lived in Frith Street in the parish of St Anne, Soho, according to James' will.

The year 1779 was an interesting one for James. He was restored as a junior Captain on the Bombay Establishment on 17 March 1779 to "take rank as youngest Captain next to and immediately after Capt James Tippet" (21). So whatever James had been doing during the late 1760's and throughout the 1770's, something occurred that was important or interesting enough to get him back into service. And he obviously thought it might be dangerous as on 22 March 1779 he wrote a brief will. Exactly what this event was becomes clear after reading an account of an overland journey to India by Mark Wood of the Corps of Bengal Engineers (20).

Mark Wood was himself a fascinating character. His entry in Hodson (16) shows he started as a Midshipman, transferred to the Engineers, surveyed Calcutta, was

appointed Surveyor General Bengal, married into the Dashwood family, returned to England with £200,000 and was created 1st Baronet of Gatton Park, Surrey, finally dying in Pall Mall. The narrative to which we refer was written by Wood with himself in mind and James gets few mentions, but the story is interesting in that it does throw some light on James' character. The account starts with Wood being called on 23 March 1779 to East India House in London by Mr. Wilkes, clerk to the secret committee of the court of East India directors. He was instructed "under injunctions of secrecy" to proceed that evening with dispatches from the committee and the Secretary of State to the Presidency and select committee of Fort St George, Madras, travelling overland to India. He was told that the loss of engineer officers during the siege of Pondicherry (which is situated some 80 miles south of Madras) had been a particular consideration in selecting him and that a duplicate of the dispatches was to be sent via Bussorah in the care of Lord Peterborough's brother. Later that same day, having accepted the commission, Wood was further told "that considering the importance of the dispatches, hazard of the journey and its being war time, they had determined on the expediency of sending two gentlemen in charge of each dispatch, and that Captain James Nowlan, of the Bombay military establishment, would accordingly accompany me." The instructions that Wood and Nowlan received said that they were to pursue their route "with the utmost expedition and diligence" travelling via Brussels, through Germany to Venice, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez and thence to India.

They left the London Tavern at 3 a.m. on the morning of the next day and reached Harwich where they intended to take the evening packet-boat for Helvoet Sluys. However wind and weather delayed them and they did not reach Brussels until 30 March. There they changed some of their funds and, indicating which of the pair was the most administratively organised, Wood noted that "Mr. Nowlan having agreed to keep a regular account of our disbursements, for the purpose of its being transmitted to the court of directors, I in consequence gave him the sole charge of all money matters." On reaching Venice in mid-April the two men decided to take a boat to Alexandria, but at Ragusa (modern-day Dubrovnik) their pilot quit the ship and the captain refused to continue until a new pilot could be found. Wood was all for hiring another boat and pressing-on, but Nowlan argued that they had paid their Sclavonian (Slav) captain for the whole trip and could not be persuaded to leave prematurely. They were therefore further delayed and failed to reach Alexandria until mid-May, from where they travelled along the coast to Rozetto, took a boat up the Nile to Cairo and crossed the desert to Suez. During this journey the two again disagreed, this time as to which ship they should take from Suez, with Wood preferring the 'Britannia', a ship employed by the Bengal government for conveying dispatches to India and commanded by his friend Capt. Waugh, whilst Nowlan preferred the 'Morning Star', one of the Bombay marine commanded by Capt. Robinson. Nevertheless progress improved and the pair arrived in Madras on 2 July where they discovered to their chagrin that, excepting honours for Sir Thomas Rumbold and Sir Hector Munro, the dispatches "merely contained orders for destroying the fortifications of Pondicherry." Wood was particularly disappointed that the French having been expelled from India and our troops being under-employed, the orders were not to send a large force from India to attack Mauritius in conjunction with the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes which had recently sailed from England.

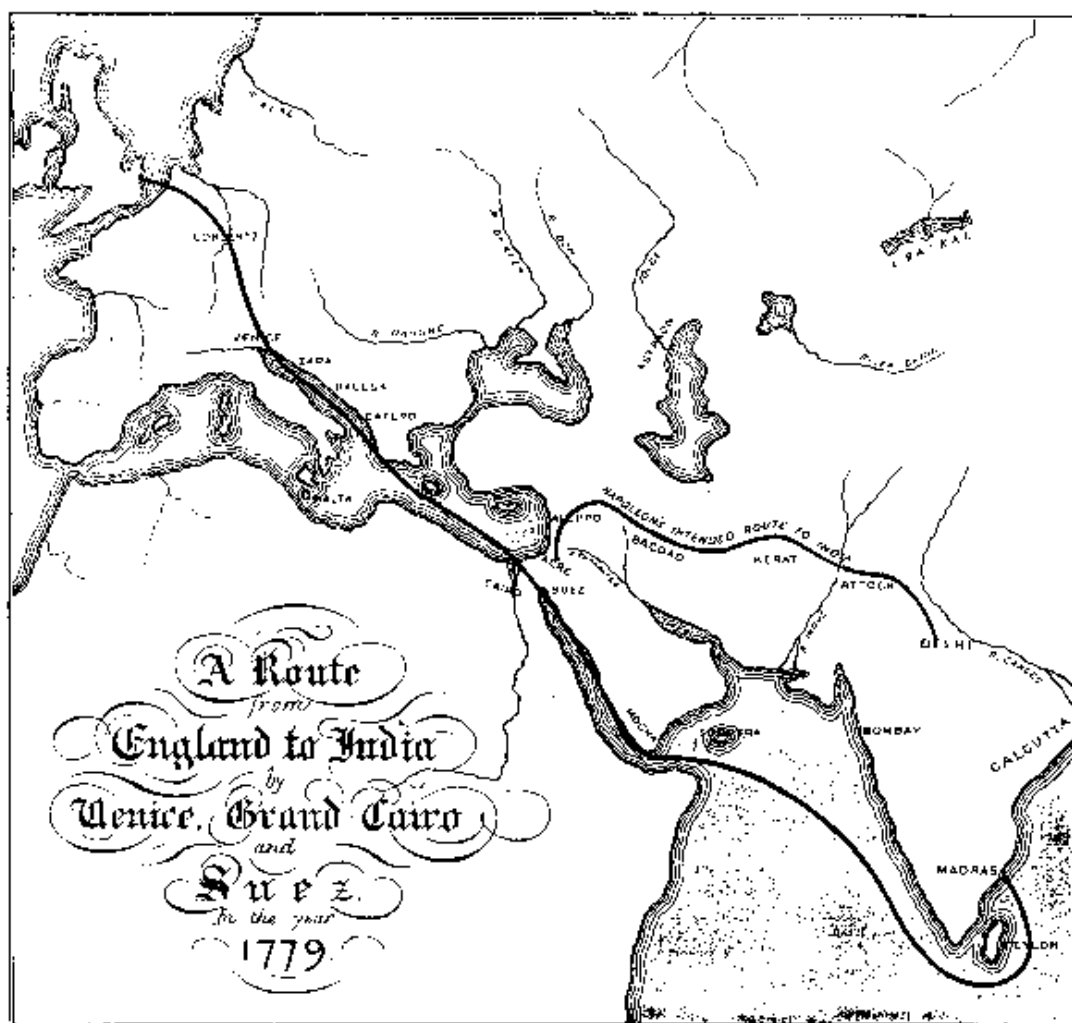
The story has a sad ending in that with the journey complete, James Nowlan might

have returned instantly home. However he stayed in India for the following year and unfortunately died in or near Bombay in July 1780. No burial record has been found, although Hodson says he was buried there on 1 August. The news reached home fairly quickly and, without any executors having been named in his will, his wife was granted administration of his estate in October. His will dated 22 March 1779 and proved 19 Oct 1780 (PCC 1780 Middx. Oct 484) left his entire fortune both real and personal to his beloved wife Harriot, making "no provision expressly for my dear daughter lawfully begotten by her knowing that her happiness as with mine consists in seeing her comfortably provided for....". In case anything were to happen to his wife he asked his friends John Stables Esq. of Park Hill or Side (?), Surrey and John Hunter Esq. of Wimpole Street to take care of their daughter. John Stable was probably the gentleman from Westmoreland who in 1758, aged 18, was appointed a cadet on the Bengal establishment (18) and was therefore an army contemporary of James.

There is an interesting postscript to this story in that James apparently had some assets in Bombay where no one appeared to know of his wife in England. Over six months later, on 30 May 1781, letters of administration were granted "By the Mayor's Court of Bombay to Mr. James Bond, Surgion (sic) of Bombay, Principal friend and late attorney to Captain James Nowlan, some time ago died intestate" (19).

Reference Notes:

16. Hodson, List of the Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834.
18. British Library: L/MIL/9/85
19. Bombay Letters of Administration, P/416/98, section 26, page 14.
20. Capt. Mark Wood, Overland Journey, pub.1875. British Library ref. 10024/g/5.
21. Despatches to Bengal, Madras & Bombay' (E/4/1000 Dec 1778 - July 1780, p257, Item 11).
22. Farrington, Biographical Index of East India Company Maritime Service Officers, 1600-1834
23. Vol. E/4/996 Bombay Dispatch's (sic) 19 Dec. 1753 - 6 May 1761, item 121, p.1083.



Captain James Nowlan's Route to India, 1779

Monthly Military Musters, Part 2

Peter Bailey

In Journal 6, I revealed that, although most regrettably the records appear to have been destroyed, it was customary for Regimental Musters to be taken and reported monthly. In 1841 the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army issued instructions as to how these were to be completed and quoted, as an example, the muster for 1st January 1841 of 'A' Company 2nd European Regiment. This muster gave details of the wives and children attached to that Company and I reproduced them for the benefit of readers whose ancestors may have served with them. Since it appears that all similar monthly musters for other units and for all dates have been destroyed, this makes these records unique. Several Members have consequently requested that I publish the full details of the soldiers themselves. This I do below, therefore.

In order to facilitate searching, I have re-ordered the individuals according to surname. The originals are listed in what appears to be order of seniority, although there must be some exceptions to this particularly among the private soldiers. I have not included reference to long service nor good conduct data of each soldier since presentation would have been confusing.

Readers may be able to draw various conclusions from analysing the data presented. Of immediate interest may be that of the 79 private soldiers listed, four were in prison, one had been executed, one transported and two reduced to the ranks. Two further had either deserted or were absent without leave and one was awaiting Court Martial. When added to the three who had died, four in hospital, two invalided, two on leave and four 'On Command', this means that nearly one soldier in three was not available for duty. We may never know how typical this was!

Monthly Muster List - January 1841

A' Company 2d Madras European Regiment

(Length of Service & Good Conduct Data not included)

General		Christian		
No.	Rank	Name	Surname	Remarks
	Capt.	J.	Cramer	On Staff Duty PND
	Lieut..	E. J.	Gascoigne	Removed to B Co. PND
	Lieut..	J.	Merritt	Rec'd from D Co. & joined from Cmd. 11 Dec. 1840
	Ensign	C. F. F.	Halsted	S.C. to Bellary 5 Dec. vide GOCC 30 Novr. 1840 PND
	Sjt.. Major	F.	Cassidy	
	Qr. Mr. Sjt.	W.	Archer	
	Col. Sjt.	D.	Haney	
60	Sjt..	William	Asprey	On Command to Madras 17 Decr. PND
101	Sjt..	Richard	Donough	Died 14th Decr. 1840 PND
523	Sjt..	John	Morris	
571	Sjt..	John	Powell	Removed to D Co. PND
611	Sjt..	Thomas	Packenhams	
857	Sjt..	John	Reeves	Rec'd from C Co.

879 Sgt..	William	Johnstone	Promoted from Corporal after 7 yrs. Service of this Co. 15 Dec. 1840
197 Corpl.	Edward	Knight	
1400 Corpl.	James P.	Simpson	Completed 14 yrs. Service 31 Dec. 1840
1155 Corpl.	John	Clynes	
1132 Corpl.	William	Anderson	Reduced & removed to G Co. PND
450 Corpl.	John	Corroll	Promoted from Private 15 Dec. 1840 & rec'd from B Co.
1399 Corpl.	Neil	Harken	Promoted to Serjeant & removed to H Co. PND
302 Corpl.	James P.	Simpson	
1665 Bugler	James P.	Rodgers	
78 Private	Frederick	Jones	Rejoined from leave to Poonamallee 29 Dec. 1840. No LPC
473 Private	Geles	Baxter	
1000 Private	Patrick	Case	In hospital from 9th to 21st Dec. 1840
1130 Private	John	Dillane	On duty
1149 Private	Jeremiah	Donohoe	
1201 Private	William	Hilton	Invalided 1st instant GOCC 11 Dec. 1840
1204 Private	Thomas	Habberfield	
1299 Private	Daniel	Hannan	
1317 Private	Michael	Keelan	Appointed to 15th Regt. N.I. and struck off 18 Dec. 1840 PND
1361 Private	Frederick	Monks	
1372 Private	Robert	Primrose	
1420 Private	Joseph	Skinner	
1467 Private	William	Barton	Reduced from Serjt. & rec'd from B Co. 15 Dec. 1840
1469 Private	Edward	Fort	
1497 Private	William	Smith	On Command within the range (Mysore) 17 Dec. 1840. No LPC granted
1487 Private	Robert	Allingham	On Command to Mercara PND
1505 Private	Richard	Finely	Rejoined 5th Dec 1840 from imprisonment under Civil Power, acquitted as per Certificate. Arrears of pay for Nov. & Dec. drawn.
1521 Private	Dennis	Max	
228 Private	William	Roberts	
406 Private	Michael	Sherns	
1472 Private	Charles	Smith	Sentenced by C. M. to forfeit all extra pay while serving.
170 Private	Hugh	McDonald	
195 Private	James	Macklin	
826 Private	Caleb	Baxter	
979 Private	James	Brogan	
1073 Private	John	Boffin	Discharged from Hospital 21 Dec. 1840 E.S.
1092 Private	Henry	Cole	
1155 Private	Michael	Dole	
1157 Private	Patrick	Fitzgerald	
1202 Private	James	Handebo	Pensioned 1st instant GOCC 11th Dec. 1840
1237 Private	Abraham	Harrison	
1345 Private	William	King	
1349 Private	John	Lang	On Command to Madras 26 Dec 1840. Pay drawn on separate abstract.
1383 Private	John	Quinn	In Hospital from 5th Dec. 1840
1387 Private	George	Maymead	Discharged from Hospital 13 Dec. 1840
1389 Private	William	Reardon	
1425 Private	James	Wilkinson	Drowned 23rd Dec. 1840 PND
1429 Private	Edward	Smith	Prisoner with the enemy 20th Nov. 1840. PND

1431 Private	Joseph	Taylor	Prisoner in Solitary Cell	
1457 Private	Michael	Sullivan	Prisoner in Conjee House	
1460 Private	James	Targett	Reduced from Corporal this Co. 6 Dec. 1840	
1475 Private	Robert	Dickens	Sentenced to transportation GOCC 21 Dec 1840 & Struck off 31st Dec. PND	
1491 Private	John	Nixon	Invalided 31st December, GOCC 15th Dec. 1840 PND	
1493 Private	Thomas	Brazier		
1497 Private	Martin	Brown		
1499 Private	Thomas	Farrells	Prisoner in Civil Custody, Committed 17th Dec. 1840 PND	
1511 Private	Michael	Fitzgerald		
1513 Private	George	Grantby	Prisoner in HM's Jail under sentence of Court Martial	
1514 Private	Thomas	McAnling	Executed under sentence of C. Martial Dec. 1840 PND	19
1517 Private	Henry	Lynch		
1519 Private	Patrick	Sheehy		
1526 Private	Charles	Taylor	Absent without Leave PND	
1527 Private	John	Relsons	Deserted 2d Dec. 1840 PND	
1532 Private	Patrick	Freasy		
1547 Private	Edward	Kenna		
1548 Private	Samuel	Parker	Rejoined from desertion 6th Dec. 1840	
1549 Private	John	Daly		
1557 Private	Patrick	Phelan		
1559 Private	George	Perry		
1562 Private	Nargraves	Hargraves		
1570 Private	Henry	Parker		
1573 Private	Robert	Johnstone	Not joined PND	
1576 Private	Frederick	Williams	Enlisted 26th Dec. & joined 1st Jan. 1840 (sic)	
1350 Private	Hugh	Mullin	On leave 27th Dec. 1840. drawn on separate abstract.	Pay
407 Private	Richard	Byrne	On Cmd. To Cannanore 2d & rejoined 29th Dec. 1840	
1286 Private	William	Heads	Completed 21 yrs. Service 31st Dec 1840 per Register	
1401 Private	Patrick	Rym (sic)		
6 Private	John	Davany	Rejoined from Comm'd to Arnee 17 Dec 1840 per LPC	
143 Private	John	Gildeman		
1480 Private	Patrick	Garman		
1481 Private	Henry	Whitwell		
1482 Private	Edmund	Burke	Re-admitted to Good Conduct Pay 13th Dec. 1840, date for forfeiture expired	
974 Private	Thomas	Brown		
1150 Private	Robert	Davison	Died 16th Dec. 1840 PND	
1423 Private	Michael	Walsh	Killed in Action 17th Dec. 1840 PND	
1478 Private	Morris	Brown		
1480 Private	Charles	Tippings	On leave within the range, Hurryhur 19th Dec. No LPC	
1485 Private	George	Widdows		
1541 Private	Daniel	Casey	Transferred to the Artillery 1st Dec. 1840 PND	

Some E.I.C. St Helena Family Histories in Print

Trevor Hearl

‘John Company’s’ first territorial acquisition, in 1659, was the lonely South Atlantic outpost of St. Helena. There it settled and maintained generations of planters, artisans,

officials and soldiers of its St. Helena Regiment to develop and guard this ocean oasis as a vital halfway haven to service its homeward-bound Indiamen. Though these families looked to the Company to provide a permanent home and livelihood for them and their descendants on the Island, in fact their numerous progeny produced a remarkable St. Helenian diaspora, through marriage or employment overseas, either in the Company's service, or elsewhere in the English-speaking world.

Researchers can find evidence of this in the small, but growing number of St. Helena family biographies which have been published in the last half-century. As most of them are illustrated by family trees covering several generations, they probably hold unsuspected clues for many following the fortunes of Company families or personnel elsewhere. I have collected some half-dozen publications to date, which I will describe in alphabetical order.

The Dovetons of St. Helena (Cape Town, 1973) by Edward Carter is a well-produced, copiously illustrated volume telling the Doveton story from the family's original British settlers of 1673 to the present, with a large folding family tree covering hundreds of descendants. In addition to the Island family, which boasts the only St. Helenian knight, Sir William Webber Doveton (1753-1843), chapters are devoted to the Dovetons in India and the East, in South Africa, and to the naval Dovetons – including Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, victor of the Battle of the Falkland Islands – and relations with the Beales, Maynards and Haggards, including the novelist Rider Haggard. Only 300 copies were printed, unfortunately. A supplement, giving additions and corrections was issued subsequently.

A recent (1998) 120-page typescript study by Robert Colquhoun of 'The Isackes of St. Helena and their Descendants' entitled *Yamstocks, Brushmakers and Latter-Day Saints*, is more easily obtained (see below). It traces the fortunes of another 17th century settler family, whose branches adopted variant spellings of the name (Isackes, Isaacs, etc.) and whose members ranged widely through the social ranks of the Island – and Company – society, from Corporals of the St. Helena Regiment to Commanders of East Indiamen. This fascinating study traces the trials (literally) and tribulations not only of the family on the Island, but also, through its British roots in London, to their emigration in the 1850's, on conversion to Mormonism, to Salt Lake City. The text is fully supported by family trees.

In *The Pritchard Family in South Africa* (Durban 1889), the Rev. Kenneth John Pritchard traces the family first from South Wales to St. Helena in 1750, where they developed as successful settlers and soldiers marrying into the leading Island families – Seale, Hodson, Dallas, Bennett et al. After the Company's demise, however, most emigrated to the Cape or the USA, though the last of the line, Miss Eliza Pritchard, lived on in the old family home, Cambrian House, until her death c. 1966. A wealth of family detail can be gleaned from the index, and there are numerous portraits, though mainly of the Pritchards' South African connections. Some chapters are in English, but much of the text is in Afrikaans.

The story of Skottowe family is told in 'The Leaf and the Tree' (privately printed, 1963) by Philip F. Skottowe. This examines the family's Yorkshire and other British roots, followed by its links with St. Helena (Governor Skottowe 1754-82), South

Africa and especially with India in the Company's maritime and military services. This well-written and illustrated study is attractively produced, with a good index.

The only commercially published biography of the sample is that of Saul Solomon, the Member for Cape Town (OUP, Cape Town, 1948) by W.E.G. Solomon. Although mainly of South African historical interest, the early chapters note the arrival of the first Saul Solomon at St. Helena from Margate in the 1790's, quickly followed by several brothers and other relatives. Saul became Sgt. Solomon of the St. Helena Regiment, married, settled and set up a business, which, with the help of his brothers, became the market leader. Among the brothers who also married into local families, Nathaniel moved to the Cape where his son Saul was to earn fame and fortune as politician and businessman, the subject of the biography. The St. Helena firm remained in family hands until the 1950's, while at the Cape the family grew and prospered in many professions – medicine, the law and the Church – as well as in politics and business. But the origins of the Solomon family's wealth, and its links with 'John Company' as jewellers and silversmiths, has never been investigated. Probably they were trading in Indian rough diamonds with Amsterdam – young Saul's mother was a de Mitz from Leyden – yet even the circumstance and date of his voyage to St. Helena are unknown. The family clearly had 'interest' with the merchants of Leadenhall Street, but the nature of the connection remains a mystery.

A useful reference work for the period of the Napoleonic exile (1815-21) is Dr. Arnold Chaplain's 'A St. Helena Who's Who, or a Directory of the Island during the Captivity of Napoleon'. This has thumb-nail sketches of officers, officials, artists and other personalities of the time, as well as lists of marriages and of every military and naval officer, and even of every visitor who met Napoleon, most on their way home from India or China. A first edition was published in 1914, but the much enlarged and revised second edition, published in London in 1919, is the one to seek.

Accounts of the numerous Janisch family at St. Helena (1816-84), including that of Hudson Janisch (Governor 1873-84), have been published in at least two works, the first by Oskar Janisch (*Unter dem gekrönten Turm*, Hamburg 1935) and more recently in the 1970's by Hugh Janisch (*Roots and Recollections*), but I do not have copies and can offer no further details. The family, from Hamburg, emigrated from St. Helena to the Cape in 1885, and some since to Canada.

The biography of another Governor of St. Helena, Admiral Sir Charles Elliott (1863-70), with a more controversial career behind him in Texas, British Guiana and China was published in London in 1960, but 'Charles Elliott R.N. (1801-1875), A Servant of Britain Overseas' by Clagette Blake is a sympathetic study of the Admiral's career. He also has an entry in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'. Other Governors of St. Helena to be found there, with notable, even notorious careers in the service of the Crown and Company in East and West, include Alexander Beatson (1759-1833), Robert Brooke (d. 1802), Thomas Gore Browne (1807-87), Robert Jenkins (of Jenkins' Ear fame), Sir Hudson Lowe (1769-1844), Richard Keigwin (d. 1690). George Middelmore (d. 1850), Sir Richard Munden (1640-80), Charles Patey (1813-81), Robert Patton (1742-1812), Alexander Walker (1764-1831) and Mark Wilks (c.1760-1831). Several of these entries will surely be revised and enlarged in the following edition of the D.N.B. For example, under the entry for London-born Sir John Doveton of the Madras Establishment, his St. Helenian elder brother, Sir

William, is said to have been ‘for many years governor of St. Helena’, whereas the much maligned Robert Jenkins’ career as Governor (1740-42) is entirely omitted, though the Company sent him out to sort out the frauds of Island officials and put the finances in order.

The First World War: Sources in the India Office Library & Records

Hedley Sutton (OIOC Reading Room Manager)

The following are the notes issued by Hedley during his talk to FIBIS' 'Open Meeting' at the British Library on 17th November 2001

- 25 August 1914 – decision to send the Lahore and Meerut divisions to Egypt
- 27 August – diverted to France, supported by one cavalry division
- September 1914 – one infantry division sent to East Africa
- 26 September – first Indian troops arrive at Marseilles
- October 1914 – two infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade sent to Egypt
- 21 October – first casualties, France
- November 1914 – Turkey enters the war; battle of Tanga, East African theatre; one regiment sent to China
- February 1915 – mutiny at Singapore
- March 1915 – battle of Neuve Chappelle
- November 1915 – bulk of Indian infantry units withdrawn from France, sent to Mesopotamia, cavalry remains
- April 1916 – surrender of Kut
- February 1918 – cavalry units withdrawn from France, sent to Palestine

STATISTICS

Indian Army, August 1914 = c200,000

Cavalry, c25,000

Reserve Force, c33,000

Imperial Service troops, c22,000

Recruitment		Campaigns		Casualties	
1914-15	78,000	France & Belgium	132,000	Dead	53,000
1915-16	110,000	East Africa	47,000	W'ded; missing	69,000
1916-17	129,000	Mesopotamia	589,000	Total	122,000
1917-18	292,000	Egypt	116,000		
Aug-Nov 1918	131,000	Gallipoli	9,000		
.		Aden, China, etc	50,000		

Sources: *India's contribution to the Great War* (Calcutta, 1923)

INDIA OFFICE RECORDS

Military Department Records

L/MIL/14*	- records of service (Indian Army)
L/MIL/9/320-332	- Wellington and Quetta cadets, 1915-1918
L/MIL/9/310-311, 318	- Sandhurst cadets, 1914-1918
L/MIL/9/552-623*	- Officers' appointments, Indian Army Reserve 1917-18
L/MIL/9/431-432	- Indian Nursing Service registers
L/MIL/16*	- records of service (Royal Indian Marine)
L/MIL/3/214-230	- military and marine letters from India
L/MIL/3/2149-2153	- military letters to India
L/MIL/3/2508-2510	- confidential telegrams from India
L/MIL/3/2528-2530	- confidential telegrams to India
L/MIL/17/5/2421-4246	- war diaries
L/MIL/5/825-828	- reports of the Censor of Indian Mails
L/MIL/17/5/2416	- lists of awards to officers, NCO's and other ranks in all theatres (published Simla 1923)

* Handlist in Reading Room

Accountant General's records

L/AG/20/19	- pay and gratuities, 1914-1920
L/AG/20/22	- pay & allotments, Indian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1921
L/AG/20/24	- pay of Home Establishment officers
L/AG/20/25	- British Army: war gratuities, India and Mesopotamia

Political and Secret Department records

L/PS/15	- Honours records
L/PS/11	- annual; files
L/PS/10/459-535	- subject files
L/PS/8/71-78	- secret service and intelligence files
L/PS/20/661-668	- Departmental Library works

Official publication series

V/10	administration reports, Indian states
V/11	national and provincial gazettes

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

Contemporary publications, regimental histories and secondary works, indexed under heading "European War, 1914-1918"; also two bound volumes of pamphlets produced during the war (Tr. 1116 and Tr. 1117).

NEWSPAPERS

Amrita Bazar Patrika
Capital

Mahratta
Pioneer Mail and Indian Weekly News

Commonwealth
Empire
Englishman
Hindoo Patriot
Madras Mail

Rangoon Gazette
Statesman: weekly edition
Times of India Illustrated Weekly
Tribune

VISUAL MATERIAL

18 drawings and caricatures by Norman Rybot
(ref. WD 1239, 1243-1244, 1246-1260)
c 700 photographs, dating mainly from the summer of 1915

PROSCRIBED PUBLICATIONS

German & Turkish propaganda literature, including items in Urdu, Burmese & Hindi.

INDIA OFFICE PRIVATE PAPERS

Several collections covering 1914-1918, including:

- MSS Eur. F 120 – Indian Soldiers Fund collection, 279 items, with lists of Indian POWs (from Oct. 1916)
- MSS Eur. G 117 – Ministry of Information propaganda leaflets (7 boxes)

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE MATERIAL

12 Urdu tracts; works about the war in, and translated from Burmese and Punjabi; newspapers in Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Turkish, Malay, Urdu and Japanese.

MICROFILMS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS

National Archives of India-

Weekly reports from the Director of Criminal Intelligence, plus fortnightly provincial reports; intelligence reports on the political situation

National Documentation Centre, Pakistan

Punjab District war histories

Soldiers' Pay – 1829

Peter Bailey

**Extracted from: Military Proceedings - General Orders by Government
Fort St. George 9th January 1829**

P/264/12

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having taken into consideration the serious inconvenience which has been found to attend the Monthly Settlements with the European Soldiers of this Army, has been pleased to direct that the following Weekly Distribution of the Soldiers' Pay and Allowances shall take place throughout the Artillery and European Infantry; and that the balance remaining after this arrangement is carried into effect, shall be divided equally and paid *daily* to each man, on the principle now acted upon in His Majesty's Regiments. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to adopt this arrangement as the most certain mode of securing the Soldier from the temptations, Irregularities and consequent Punishments which have been found to result from the system of allowing balances to accumulate.

	Under 7 Yrs	Above 7 Yrs	Above 14 Yrs
	R - A - P	R - A - P	R - A - P*
Total amount of an Infantry Soldier's pay	3 - 1 - 0	3 - 5 - 1	3 - 9 - 2
Amount of Messing	1 - 13 - 0	1 - 13 - 0	1 - 13 - 0
Remains due to each man not in debt or under authorized stoppages and authorized daily	1 - 4 - 0	1 - 8 - 1	1 - 12 - 2
Extreme stoppages to a man in debt above 4 Rs.	0 - 12 - 0	0 - 0 - 0	0 - 0 - 0
Ditto above 5 Rs.	0 - 0 - 0	0 - 14 - 0	0 - 0 - 0
Ditto above 6 Rs.	0 - 0 - 0	0 - 0 - 0	1 - 1 - 0
Remains due to the several Men at the highest rate of stoppage, to be equally divided and paid daily	0 - 8 - 0	0 - 10 - 1	0 - 11 - 2

* R=Rupees, A=Annas, P=Pies

The men for duty to be paid before they go on Guard. All credit at the Canteen to be discontinued. Etc.

It may be remarked that, following a successful campaign involving the 'annexation' of territory, its treasury was emptied and the proceeds handed over to the Company in compensation for its trouble in liberating the citizens. Part of this was distributed to the soldiers participating in the liberation process as 'Prize Money' or 'Bhatta'. For example, following the annexation of Coorg in 1834, each soldier (Private, Corporal, Gunner or Bombardier) received the sum of Rs. 46 A. 8 P. 9., roughly equivalent to 3 months' pay.

The 'rate of exchange' at this time was generally reckoned to be that one Rupee was worth two shillings (one-tenth of a pound sterling). However, direct comparisons are not altogether valuable: the cost of living in India was less than in the United Kingdom and many items common in the UK could not be obtained in India.

Regimental Schools

General Order by Commander-in-Chief of Madras (L/MIL/17/3/415) Order dated 29 April 1828

An erroneous opinion having gone abroad that Soldiers may be compelled to send their children to Regimental Schools; the Commander-in-Chief feels himself called upon to correct the same as being directly opposed to the spirit of the Institution in question

Regimental Schools were sanctioned from a motive of benevolence by Government and are intended to afford comfort and assistance to the Men and their Families, and not to be the means of harshness and coercion. They are to be supported and promoted by all persuasive measures, and pointed out as an advantage and an indulgence worthy of gratitude and cheerful acceptance but in no case could it be tolerated by British Law and Justice that the Children of the Soldier, any more than the Children of the Citizen, should be coercively taken away under any pretext whatever.