

This City of Madras

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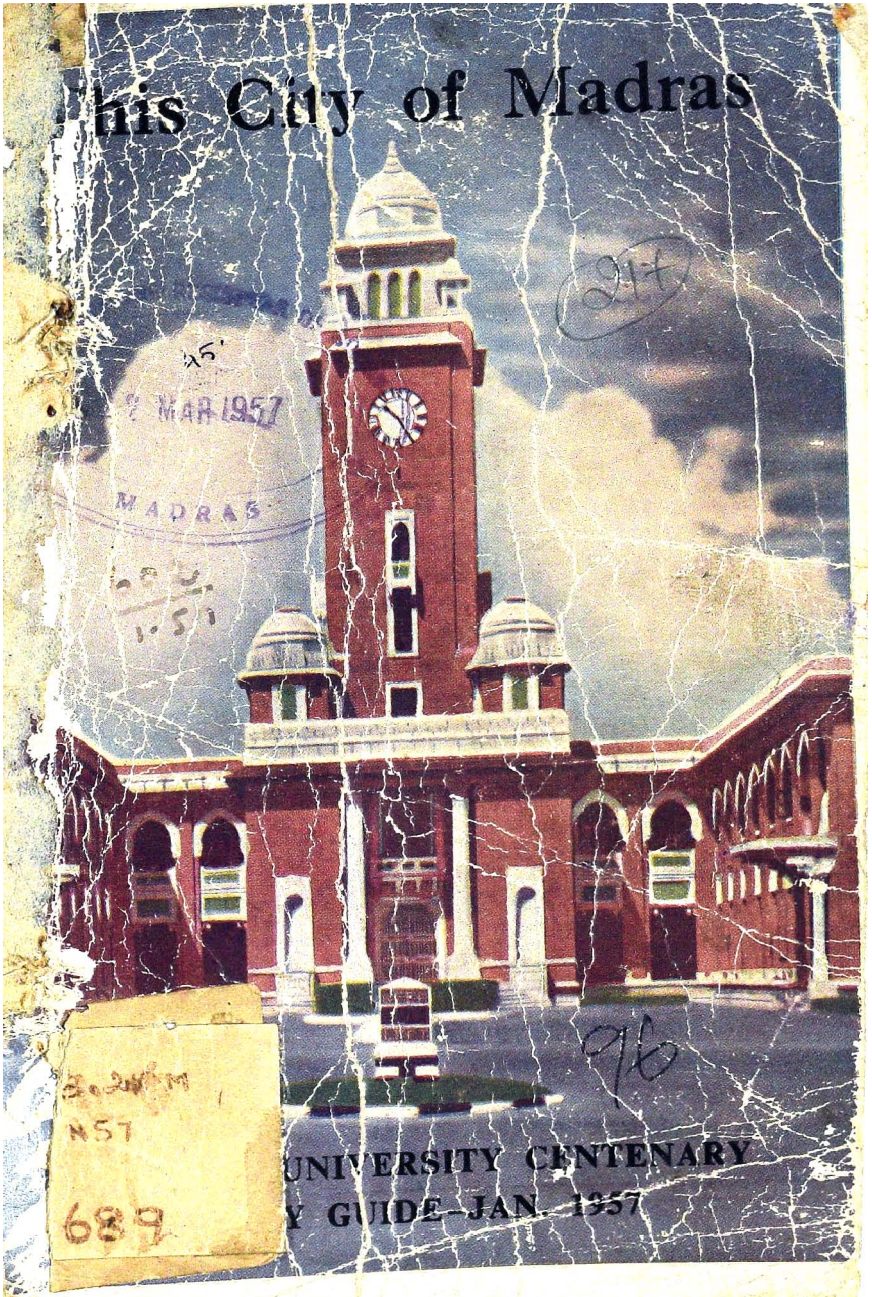
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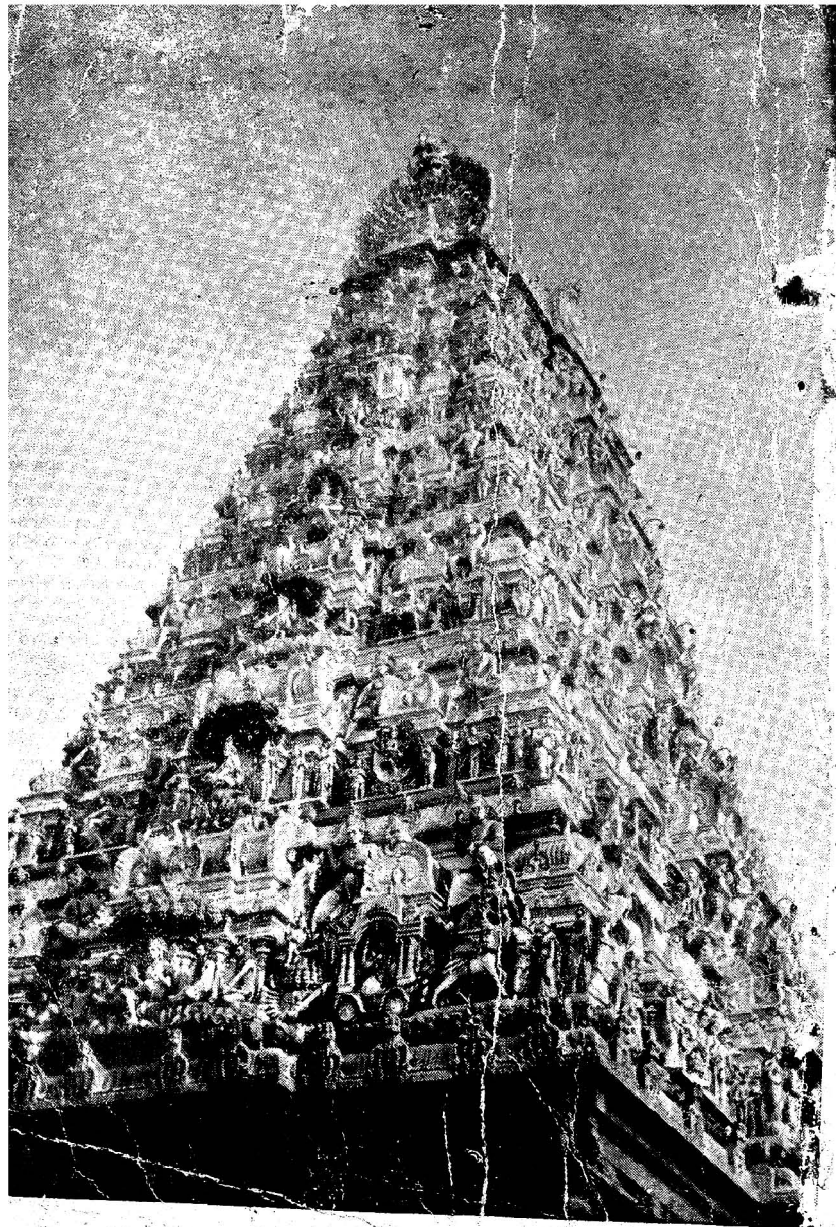
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UNIVERSITY CENTENARY
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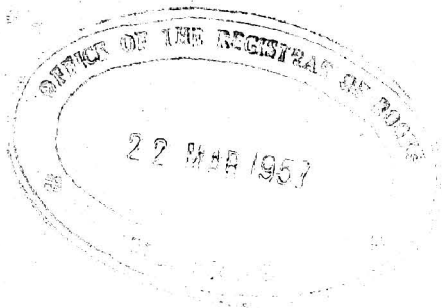


MYLAPORE KAPALEESWARAR TEMPLE TOWER

THIS CITY OF MADRAS

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

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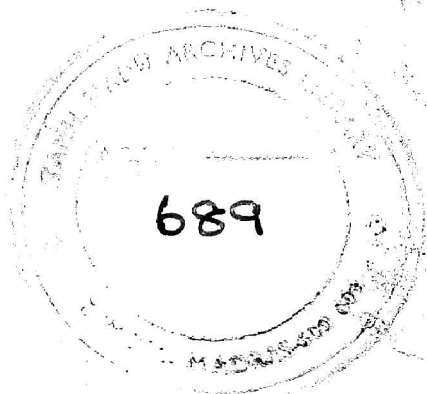
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FOREWORD

This Guide Book was prepared for the use of the visitors to Madras during the Centenary Celebrations of the Madras University in January, 1957. It will be obvious to the reader that it owes a great deal to the earlier publications in the field, though for the sake of saving space and sustaining the reader's interest the sources are not acknowledged at the appropriate places. No one can write of Madras City without being indebted to Love, Barlow, C. S. Srinivasachari and the City Tercentenary Volume. This Guide aims at being an introduction to these and it would not have served its purpose fully if it merely informs the visitor what is what in Madras and fails to entice him to these earlier works which cover a wider ground more intensively.

Dr. Miss Irawathi, Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras, and Dr. George Kuriyan, Professor of Geography, University of Madras, were good enough to serve as members of the Guide Book Committee and to make valuable suggestions for the improvement of the text. They also arranged through a lady student of theirs to get the map of Madras drawn. Sri K. Balasubramania Iyer, B.A., B.L., was good enough to read through the final draft and add some points. Mr. Diraviyam, Director of Information and Publicity, Government of Madras, and Dr. A. Aiyappan, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, readily gave me loan of some blocks which I badly needed. Mr. Natarajan, Secretary to the Legislative

Council, obliged me with special photographs of the interiors of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. But for Mr. Muthia, Assistant Librarian, University Library, I would have missed Barlow's book on Madras.

To all these kindly people I owe a debt of gratitude which I hope to repay with these words of acknowledgment. I cannot express adequately my thanks to the authorities of the University who gave me an opportunity to do a bit of service in connection with this great event, the Centenary of our University.

S. VELAYUDHAM.

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M/s. Vanitha Studio, Triplicane supplied photographs of the first 38 items except 6, 7 and 24.

THIS CITY OF MADRAS

MADRAS is a city of recent growth, about 315 years old, though parts of it like Mylapore are ancient. Being placed in Thondaimandalam, a region of great historical cultural and literary importance, it grew with the addition of the commerce of the high seas into the third biggest city in India. The city has grown in size by modern accretions linking up the old separate villages, which themselves have undergone metamorphosis in the process. The city covers an area of approximately 50 sq. miles with a population of about a million and a half. The Cooum divides it into two parts with distinctive features. The northern half is important on the whole industrially and commercially and the southern half culturally.

Till recently the city was the capital of at least three linguistic areas, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam and to a minor extent Kanarese. This explains its cosmopolitan outlook and every visitor, foreign or Indian, feels quite at home in this city.

Fort St. George is the centre from which the city expanded and the roads that radiate from it, the Mount Road, the Poonamallee High Road, the Marina and the North Beach Road, are the arteries of this City. This guide book tries to lead the visitor through these with some temporary deviations here and there. A look at the map will show that Madras is a city of distances so that quite a lot of walking or riding is required to cover all the important parts which constitute the historical museum which Madras City is. It has been said, "New York is Cinema, Prague is Dramatic, Athens is Lovely, Edinburgh is Theatre" and I will add 'Madras is a Museum'. And

a Museum is nothing but the record of History, and hence the historical bias to the account given in this guide. The famous cathedrals and pagodas, the host of roads and bridges with exotic names and the numerous structures in Indo-Saracenic style, the much re-built Fort St. George, the ever beautified Marina—all these have an alluring history packed in the span of just 300 years. Madras State has many more ancient places with more attractive architecture, for example, Mathurai ; still Madras is unique with its inspiring vestiges of recent history. The visitor will love Madras for its serenity and sensibility but he will love it more when he knows its heritage. It claims to have the first church, the first hospital, the first recreation centre for the poor, and the first Municipal Government in India. It has also the unique but doubtful distinction of having imprisoned the head of the State twice (George Foxcroft in 1665 and Lord Pigot in 1776).

Here is her history. In their attempt to establish a trading house at some suitable place on the Coromandel Coast the agents of the East India Company tried in turn Pulicat, Nizampatam, Armagon and Masulipatam. In 1637 one Mr. Francis Day, the Company's agent at Armagon, voyaged down the coast and landed in Madraspatanam, marked by a few huts on the sandy beach. Ayyappa Naik, the local chief, who was anxious for the friendship of the English for his own reasons, secured for the company in July 1639 a grant of land from his brother Venkatapathy Naik, the then ruler of the coastal region, in vassalage to the Raja of Chandragiri. The Portuguese at San Thome were also helpful to the English. The grant allotted them a stretch of land on the coast stretching from a point north of the harbour up to the Triplicane river (the present Cooum) in the south and was flanked on the west by the Elambore river (the present Cochrane canal that runs between Central Station and People's Park) which came up to the Island grounds to join the Cooum. Arriving in winter, Day found a well watered area, with river connec-

tion to the interior. He began the English settlement with a few palmyrah huts on the north bank of the Cooum. Farther south lay Mylapore and Triplicane. The purpose of the Settlement was not military but commercial. The cloth trade in coromandal varieties was lucrative. A Fort with a factory house (mercantile office) inside was planned and construction work began early in 1640 on the southern end of this stretch. The fort was to be a square with a bastion at each angle and the walls of the factory house were to face the bastions. Though the bastions were completed in 1642 the walls were not complete till 1654. Houses for Europeans sprang up fast around this fort and a Church too was built. To protect the fort and the houses against the roving robber and the princely raider or the revengeful trade-rival an outer work was raised, with double bastions on the west and the east. The European quarters in the outer fort area were called the Christian Town or the White Town. Farther beyond to the north lay the Indian settlement called the Black Town flanked by the present China Bazaar on the north and the southern continuation of the Broadway on the west. Gates linked up the two towns. Further north and north-west lay Muthialpeta and Peddunaikanpeta. There was a great pagoda dedicated to Chennakesawaperumal in the Black Town. Muthiyalpeta had Mallikeswara Temple and Peddunaikanpeta had the Ekambareswarar Temple. In the reign of Queen Anne a masonry wall was built to protect the Black Town. The French destroyed during their occupation in 1746 both the town and the wall. Thus emerged the vacant space occupied by the High Court grounds.

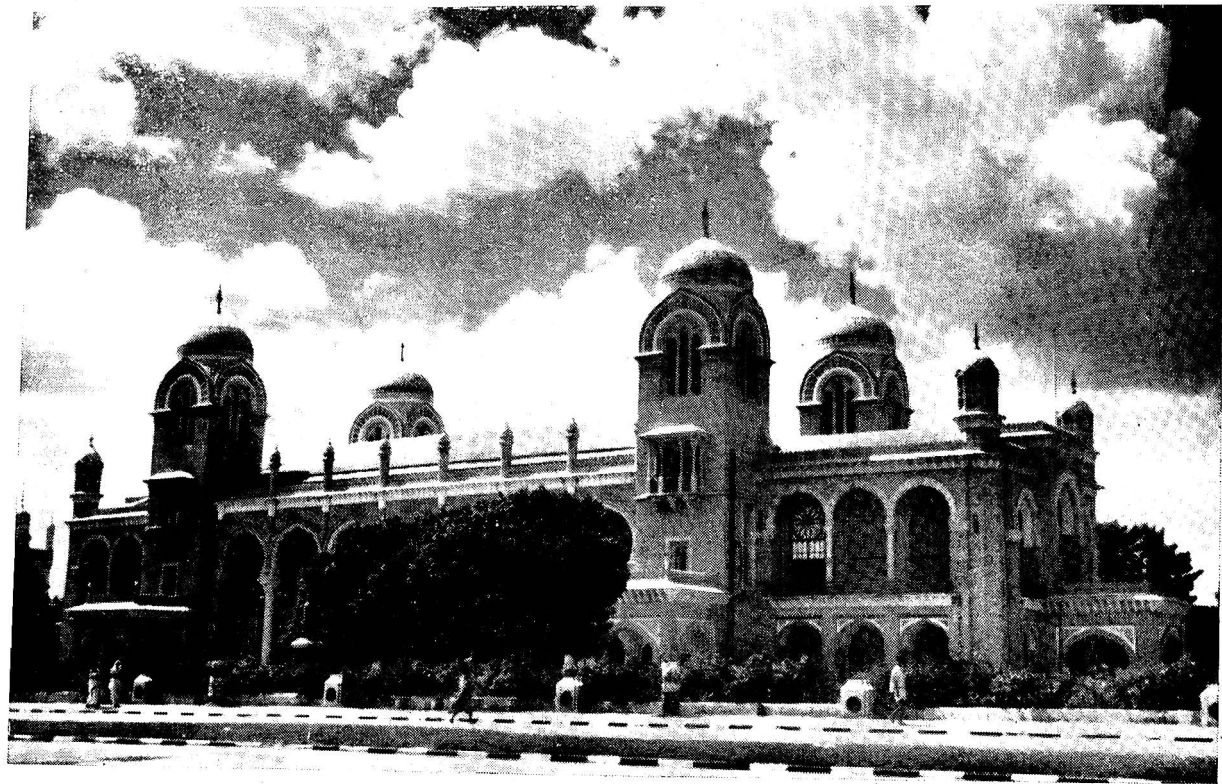
The name Chennapatnam was used for the town that sprang up north of the Fort, after Chennappa Naik, the father of Ayyappa and Venkatapathi. But when the intervening space between the older northern settlement called Madraspatnam (probably on the northern Esplanade) and the new Chennapatnam was built up under company's

active encouragement the company applied the single designation of Madraspatnam for the combined towns but the public continued the name Chennapatnam for both. It seems the name Fort St. George was given because a part of the work on the inner Fort was completed on St. George's day (23rd April), but it is more probable that the fort was named after the patron saint of England which is quite natural. The origin of the name Madras is still a puzzle. Pattinam means a coastal town in Tamil but what is Madras? There are numerous versions; for example, that it was the name of the headman of the village on this site, that it is derived from the Persian word, Madarasa and that is the name of a Portuguese family which lived here (Madra). But none is capable of proof.

Outside the limits of Madraspatnam there were villages separated by fields and groves. They were acquired by the company in several stages, the first acquisition being Triplicane for a rent of Rs. 175 from a representative of the king of Golconda. Governor Elihu Yale petitioned to Emperor Aurangzeb and got a free grant of Tondiarpet, Purasawalkam and Egmore. The Emperor's son granted Nungambakkam which was the residential area of Europeans, for an annual rent. The part called Vepery lying between Egmore and Purasawalkam was acquired by playing on the vanity of a small boy who succeeded the Nawab of Arcot who was murdered (1742). The trick was to take the lad in a big procession from the Black Town where he resided to the Company's Garden (which existed on the site of the General Hospital and Medical College) in celebration of his accession. Santhome, (indistinguishable from Mylapore in those days) was acquired in 1749. It was once fortified with a mud wall. The Portuguese power was on the decline even when Day landed in Madras and in subsequent years it passed on to the king of Golconda first, then to the French, and then again to Golconda and then to the Portuguese. It was at the end of



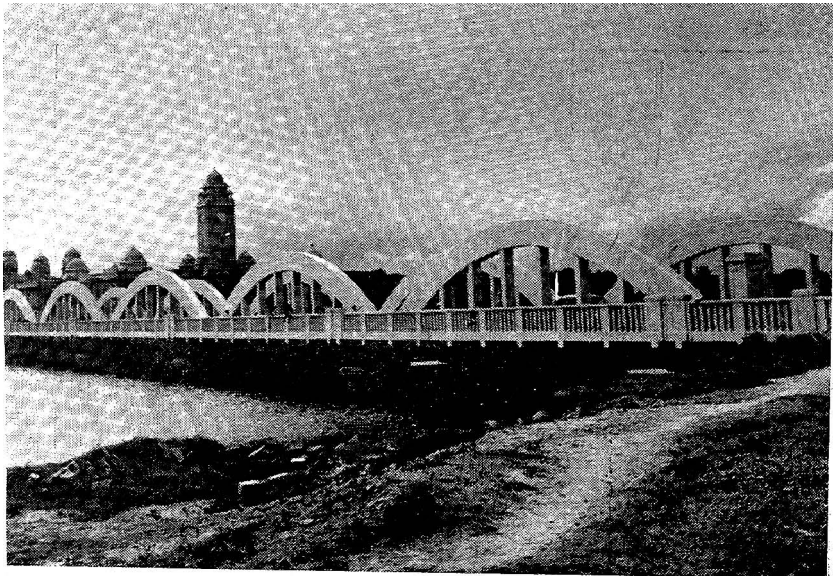
UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS



SENATE HOUSE



THE FORT ST. GEORGE



CAPIER BRIDGE

WAR MEMORIAL



the 17th century that Aurangzeb took it over. On his death the Nawab of Arcot held it, from whom the English acquired it thwarting the machinations of the French, in exchange for the promise of help in need. By about 1800 the city had almost reached its present shape and extent. The new Black Town (renamed later as George Town) had grown to its present limits but west of it there was half a mile of land providing field for fire. While the southern suburbs like Triplicane and Santhome were much built up, the south-western suburbs like Nungambakkam and Teynampet were mostly under cultivation. Chetput and Kilpauk had some residential quarters. The principal highways branching from the Fort were the Mount Road and the Poonamallee High Road. The Marina had not yet been laid out.

The City has not grown in area much since 1800 except for the acquisition of Mambalam and Saidapet. But the population has been growing fast so that vacant spaces have been filled up and urbanisation trends were more marked southwards than in the other directions. In 1871 the population was about 397,500 and at the turn of the century it was 509,300. By 1951 the city's population had grown to 1,416,000. The rapid early expansion was of course due to the attraction of the company's trade and the positive encouragement and security given by the company. Later as the company's administrative functions extended a new professional class emerged with urban mania. The demand for new education led to the establishment of Anglo-vernacular schools which attracted considerable numbers to the city. In the latter half of the 19th century large textile mills were established in the north-west and the advent of railways and electricity gave further fillip to growth. Thus to-day the City is one of the big centres of population in India. But she has none of the din and dust of modern cities. A look from the air or from St. Thomas Mount would show her up as an over grown village with semi-urban features.

In this guide book only five routes are chalked out for the tourists. With the help of the city map it should be easy to guide oneself through. Some places of interest too far from these routes, have been omitted but the visitor may rest assured that nothing worthwhile has been left out. In a couple of days the visits can be completed and any more days available to him may be utilised for visits to the neighbourhood of Madras. The starting point is taken to be the University buildings and all the routes radiate from there.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

This is one of the three oldest Universities in India, and was incorporated by an Act of September, 1857 primarily for the purpose of conducting examinations. It was then accommodated in a portion of the PRESIDENTY HIGH SCHOOL. It was not then a teaching Institution, but it awarded Degrees. Only after the act of 1904 teaching and research were undertaken by the Universities in India. This University started the departments of Economics and Indian History and organised the University Library. An Act of 1923 provincialised the University and the University was re-organised with a view to establishing it as a teaching and residential University. Since that date the University has been steadily expanding with new departments of teaching and research. There are scores of colleges now affiliated to the University.

The SENATE HOUSE, one of the finest buildings in Madras, was completed in 1873 and at first it housed the administrative offices and the library. The research departments and the Tamil Lexicon Office were housed in rented buildings and they were all brought together under one roof in the present University Buildings in 1936. Perhaps this University commands the best site of any University in India. The buildings of the University at the Marina campus comprise, apart from the Senate House

where meetings and convocations are held, the administrative offices and the library, the departmental buildings, the Bio-Chemistry, Botany and Zoology blocks and the University Examination Hall. There are now proposals to put up additional buildings. The Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology in Guindy is another unit attached to the University. The statue in front of the library and administrative office is that of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the present Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras. There are four other statues all of them around the Senate House. Empress Victoria sits on a high pedestal to the south of the Senate House. Facing the road on the east of the Senate House are the statues of Gokhale and Sri V. Krishnaswami Iyer, Member, Executive Council, Government of Madras, and Judge Subramania Iyer.

Route 1: From the University along the North Beach Road

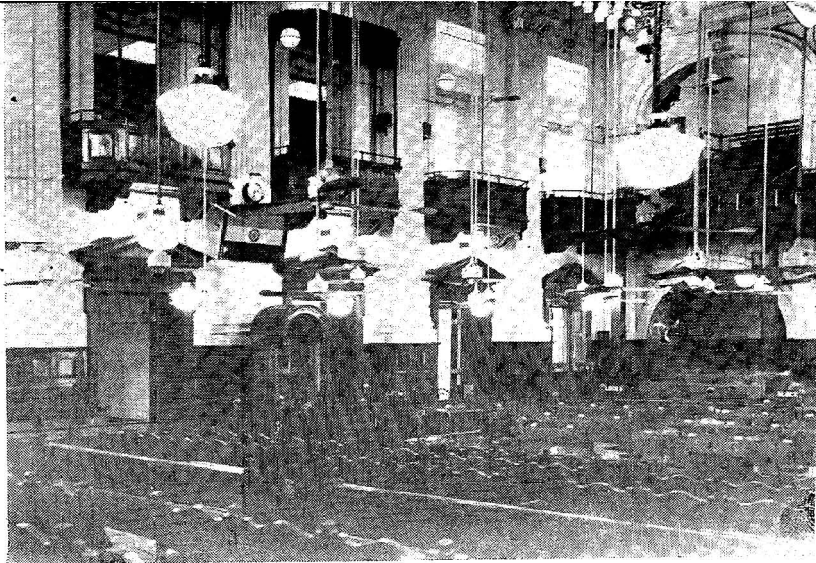
North of the University Buildings runs the sluggish Cooum. It is crossed by the NAPIER BRIDGE named after a former Governor. (People used to call this Iron Bridge before it became a concrete structure.)

A few yards off is the VICTORY MEMORIAL, built out of public subscription in 1936 in memory of those who fell in the First Great War. On the Armistice Day (11th November) memorial services are conducted here. Nearby stands the statue of King George V.

THE FORT is only a few yards off and no visitor to Madras could afford to miss a visit to it. The Church steeple and the flag-staff which, by the way, is said to be the tallest in India, greet the visitor. The Fort is semi-circular in design and is surrounded by a moat. The eastern gate of entry is known as the South-sea Gate. There was once a draw-bridge here but to-day are seen a modern park gate and a masonry bridge. The first building to be seen is the Secretariat Building. The

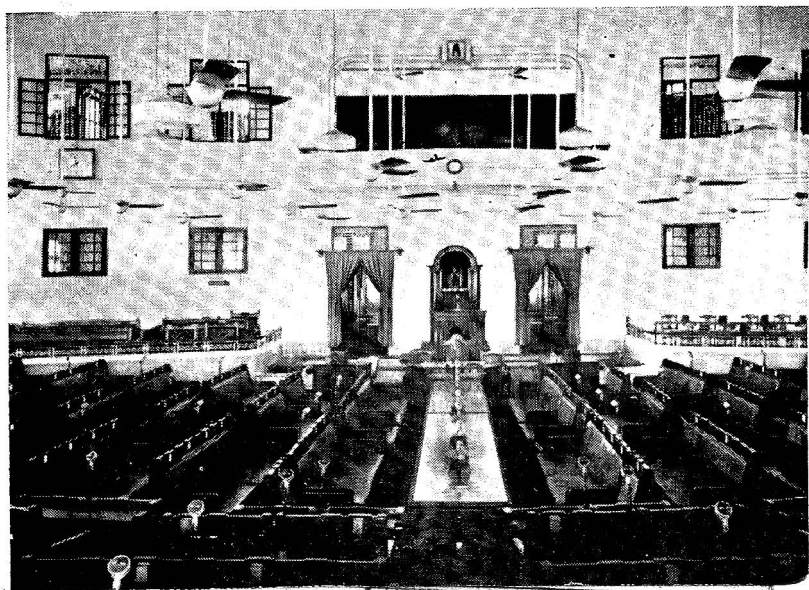
paved portico is that of the MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, the Upper House of the State Legislature. Formerly, the Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, was here and the Council obligingly moved temporarily to the Committee Hall, north of the present chamber. In 1952 when the Assembly moved to the new chambers within the Government Estate, Mount Road, the Council came back to its old habitat. The 20 granite columns in front of this building formed part of a colonnade built from the sea-gate to the Fort house by Governor Pitt in 1732. The French carried them away in 1746 to adorn Pondicherry but they were recovered in 1761 and re-erected. Sometime in the 19th century the inter-spaces were walled up but in 1910 when the present chamber was built by order of Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor, the entire structure was dismantled. A brass work tablet at the door of the hall mentions this event. The black and white stone pavement inside lend the hall a charm which is enhanced by the polished wooden wainscoting. The busts in the hall are those of Edwin Montague, the author of Montford Reforms which marked a stage in India's constitutional history, of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, the first President of the Legislative Council constituted in 1921 and inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu, the first elected President. In the room of the Secretary to the Council is a glassed frame containing the original copy of the speech made by His Royal Highness Prince Edward on his visit to the Council on the 13th January, 1922.

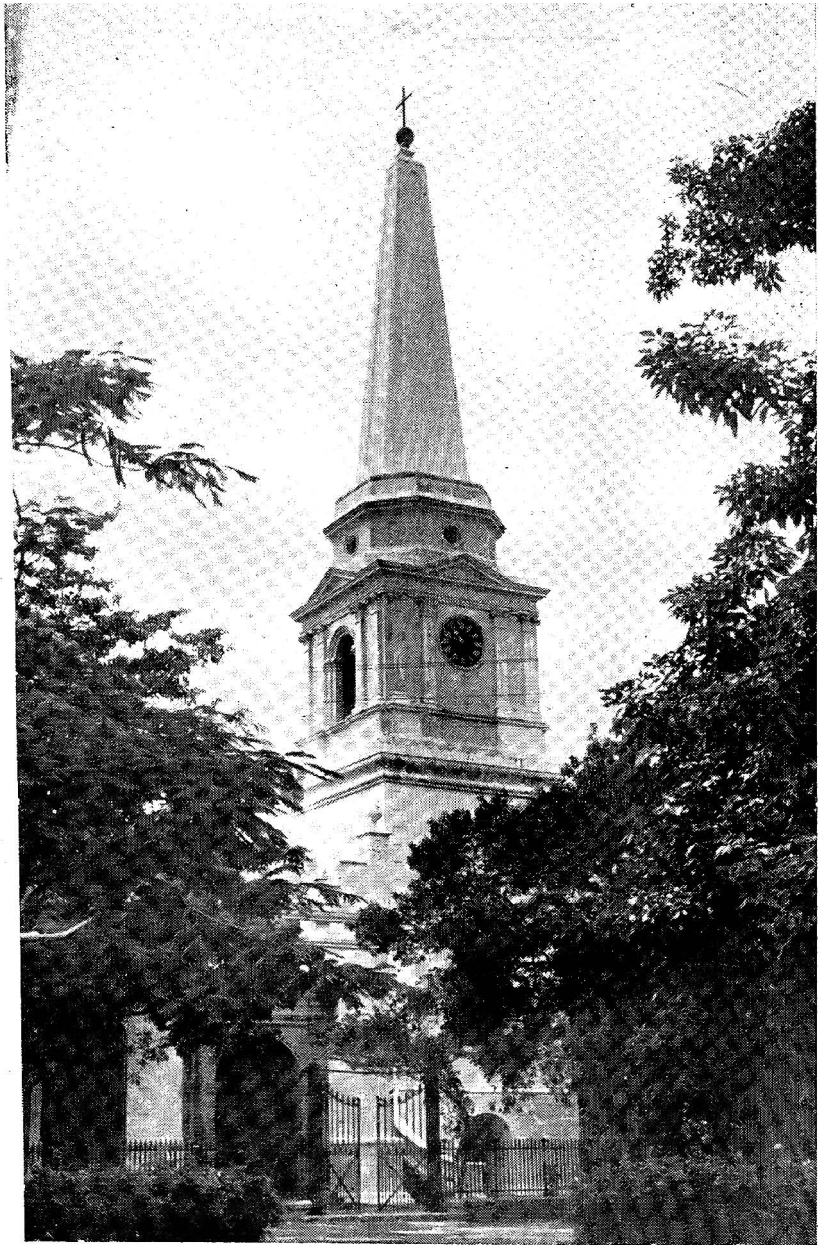
The Legislative Council is surrounded on all sides by the offices of THE SECRETARIAT including ministerial chambers. There is a canteen for the Secretariat Staff where light refreshments are sold. On the present site of the Secretariat Buildings stood the Fort house built about 1695 by Governor Higginson. In 1825 wings were added to either side of it giving the Secretariat its present shape.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY





ST. MARY'S CHURCH

The CHURCH whose steeple greeted the visitor while on the road is the ST. MARY'S CHURCH. It is the first English Protestant Church in India, built about 1678-80 out of voluntary contributions from the English inhabitants of the Fort. The foundations were laid on Our Lady's Day in 1678 and hence the name. Its consecration in October 1680 was celebrated with volleys of fire from the whole garrison and the roar of cannons. It was built strong enough to withstand cannon balls. The French during their occupation used the Church to store grain and water, when the English besieged them. When the English got back Madras, and they in turn captured Pondicherry, they not only recovered the organ of the Church but also brought the nice painting of 'Last Supper' found in the Church, supposed to be the work of a pupil of Raphael, the chalice having been painted by Raphael himself. This modest looking church is a treasure trove for the historians of Fort St. George. The registers of the Church, found in the Fort Museum, show that Robert Clive was married here in 1753. A number of distinguished men like Munro, Hobart, Pigot (who died a captive of his own councillors) have been buried here. There are here tombstones with artistic inscriptions of many Englishmen whose mortal remains lay in a grave yard which existed in the compound of the present Law College. The interior walls are full of handsome marble tablets of historical interest. Nowhere else in Madras could such collections be seen. There is a remarkable monument to missionary Schwarts who was a friend of Hyder Ali and Sarfoji Raja of Tanjore. In one corner is a statue of General Conway, called 'The Soldier's Friend.'

Beside the Church across the road (Charles Street) is the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Originally it was the residence of an Armenian business magnate but when the Armenians were forced out of the Fort it was occupied for rent by the Deputy Governor of the Fort in 1749.

Robert Clive lived here with his wife and hence it is called 'Clive's House'. In 1755 it was purchased to accommodate distinguished visitors. Then the court of Admiralty was held here and hence it was called the Admiralty House. Later it became the Governor's town residence and served as the venue of important state functions until the present Banquetting Hall in Government House Estate was built.

Further beyond is the ARSENAL, a long parallelogram built in the latter part of the 19th century. The open space opposite to it, behind the Secretariat buildings, was called the CORNWALLIS SQUARE and a bust of Lord Cornwallis stood here once.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE MUSEUM owes its origin to Lt.-Col. D. M. Reid, Commander of the late Madras Guards. In 1944 he suggested the protection of the historic buildings in the Fort as ancient monuments and the establishment of a Museum to house the relics. Some of the antiquities, relative to the Madras Guards which were in the Fort and in St. Mary's Church, were transferred to the present building which had a long and distinguished history. The ground floor had served successively as Auction Room, Subscription Library, and the Madras Bank. The first floor 'long hall' had served as the Exchange, the Reception hall and the Banquetting Hall. Since 1861 it was the Officers' Mess of the British Regiment.

To-day in the Hall of Arms downstairs, the visitor notices the display of mediaeval artillery, arms and armour, with exhibits illustrating the handling of the obsolete weapons. The painting depicting the 'storming of Seringapatam' by Robert Ker Porter is worth close examination. The adjacent 'Prints Section' has some fine coloured engravings and aqua tints which give a glimpse of the early days of the city of Madras. The General section has antiquities like coins, metals, porce-

lain, manuscripts, silver-ware and an 1820 model of the Fort. Among the silver-ware is the collection of Communion vessels that belonged to the three oldest churches in South India including the St. Mary's Church. The collections include a plate, with name engraved, presented by Governor Elihu Yale (1687-92). Nearby are the register from St. Mary's Church bearing witness to the marriage of Yale, Clive, etc., and manuscripts of correspondence from the pen of famous men like Clive, Pigot, Wellesly, Cornwallis, Bentick etc. There is a visitor's book with the autograph of George V and Victoria Mary.

At the steps to the upstairs is the Statue of Lord Cornwallis by Thomas Banks which was once in the Fort Square. The representation of the surrender of the sons of Tippu on the statue hurt people's feelings and so the Statue has moved here from the square behind the secretariat buildings. On the first floor is the splendid portrait gallery whose existence owes much to Governor Shri Sri Prakasa, who presented those paintings from the collections at the Government Houses at Madras, Guindy and Ootacamund. Here are King George III and Queen Charlettee, Stringer Lawrence, Md. Ali, Robert Clive, Queen Victoria, Havelock etc.

THE FORT probably started as a palisade and was gradually converted into brick and mortar. Within the Fort (108 yards by 100 yards) lay the factory house, a domed building with its walls set diagonally to the Fort Walls. The factory was both an office and a house, so that it was called Governor's House. Behind the Fort ran the North river on the edge of the site of the present King's Barracks and Parade ground. There were a few houses at a distance to the north of the Fort but the immediate neighbourhood was nothing but sand-dunes with a few fishermen's huts and catamaran logs. The Fort took 13 years to build and soon European houses

sprang up on the bank of the river and to the north. Even the Portuguese were invited to come and settle and they flocked in for safety from marauders. To protect the Fort and the houses, outworks came to be built with four bastions, two each on the east and west linked up by high walls. The East-India-men of not more than 300 tons lay anchor off the sandy beach and the masula boats (coir sewn plank boats) brought merchandise to the shore. Very realistic pictures of landing and embarking of those days are to be seen in the Fort Museum. About 1672, one Elihu Yale arrived in Madras and became a successful business man. With his support the Governor got the St. Mary's Church built from public subscription. It was this Yale who was lucky enough to have a University named after him in the United States because of the timely help he rendered to the University in its initial days as a high school. It was he again, who hoisted the Union Jack in 1687 in the place of the Company's flag in the Fort and celebrated it with great eclat.

1746
About 1694 the original Fort House was pulled down and a new one was built with walls parallel to the Fort walls. It is this structure that formed the nucleus of the present Secretariat buildings. By the beginning of the 18th century, with many more houses inside the Fort, the alignment of the streets as seen to-day had begun to take shape. Outside the Fort was the Indian settlement (the Black Town) but in between, there was an open area which served as the market place. In 1711 the inner Fort walls with corner bastions were pulled down and the area around the Fort House was called the Fort Square. There was constant fear of war with France but the Fort was not prepared for it. When the war broke out in 1706 in Europe, as feared, the Fort could not withstand the attack of the French and capitulated in September 1746. During their occupation the French cleared part of the old Black Town north of the Fort, upto the present Esplanade and used the debris to build

up the north face. On the site of the Black Town we have now the High Court buildings. Though the Fort was returned to the English in 1749, another struggle with the French began (the Carnatic wars) and it was only after this war that reconstruction of the Fort was undertaken. In 1756 three small bastions were added on the western front named after Nawab Muhammad Ali Wallaja, Major Lawrence, and Governor Pigot. Just at this time a beginning was made in building a wall round the old Black Town (the present George Town) but it was only, after a plundering raid of Tippu and Hyder that the construction of the wall was seriously taken up. The fortified town was therefore able to stand up against Hyder in 1780. The delay in construction of the wall, was due to the unwillingness of the Company to spend money for non-commercial purposes. The Directors asked the inhabitants to pay for the expense. The levy was not made, but the Wall Tax Road reminds us of the incident and the lawlessness of the times. The wall seems to have run along this road and along the old jail street. These and other improvements were timely and saved the English when the French besieged Madras in December 1758. The Fort was badly damaged and the Fort House lost its roof and only the cannon-proof St. Mary's Church stood invincible. During the next two decades the Fort was gradually re-built. The river to the west was completely filled in and the Lawrence and Pigot bastions were replaced by a single (St. George's) bastion. The Nawab's bastion was strengthened. The south-west (St. Thomas) bastion was converted into a demi-bastion. Ravelins with lunettes and indentations on the sea front to enable flanking fire, were some of the improvements made. By 1871 the Fort had changed its shape from half a decagon into a semi-octagon. During the next 80 years which saw the Mysore wars, the Mahratta wars and the Battle of Plassey, the Fort underwent little change except that the old Fort square had gone giving place to the old Governor's House which in turn gave place to the

Secretariat and the 'Old Exchange' buildings. The exchange buildings stand today as the Fort Museum.

The Fort is a great historic Museum and it is a pity that in the days of British rule it was a close preserve of officers and the army so that the people had never free access to the historical monuments. Hence it is the Madrasi does not know the pride of possessing such a treasure house of monuments, which the Fort St. George is.

Apart from the Fort, the English had some minor fortifications in the suburbs of Madras, the San Thome and Egmore roundabouts, as they were called, being the most important. Guns were fired from them on many occasions. The remains of the San Thome roundabout (built in 1751) stand in the grounds of 'Leith Castle', that lies south of San Thome Cathedral. The Egmore roundabout stood at the spot where the quarters of the Egmore station employees lie. It was a health and pleasure resort to the soldiers. This roundabout played heroic parts in the repulsion of attacks of Hyder and Tippu. Adjoining this were the premises of the Male Asylum, and an Anglo-Indian Orphanage. After the death of Tippu the roundabout was handed over to the Asylum for extension of its premises. Later in the beginning of the twentieth century, the director of the Asylum gave it to the S.I. Railway and moved to new premises on the Poonamallee High Road.

A furlong to the north of the Fort is a level crossing beyond which is the compound of the High Court of Madras. Walking along the pavement northwards the tourist reaches the **PARRY'S CORNER**, which is named after Parry & Company, located in the six storeyed building in a corner. One Thomas Parry, the third son of Edward Parry of Leighton Hall near Welshpool had been trading in Madras since 1788 with the company's license specialising in the export of South Indian produce. The site

once owned by the Nawab of the Carnatic passed into his hands in 1803. In those days the sea washed against the walls of Parry's buildings. Mr. Parry after a continuous residence in Madras for 36 years without a single visit Home died of cholera and was buried in Christ's Church, Cuddalore Old Town.

The broad road leading north from Parry's is called the FIRST LINE BEACH, and many important institutions like the General Post Office, the Collector's Office, the Custom's House as well as a number of banks line this road. Opposite the Custom House is the HARBOUR with the anchor gate on the road and the Port Trust offices in the background.

In the early days of the Company's trade there was no harbour, not even a pier or jetty. The East-India-Man lay at anchor in the sea off the Fort and the beach was such a narrow strip of land that in stormy weather the waves filled the shallow moat. Even in fine weather landings had to be made through masula boats. The landed goods were piled up on the sand in front of the sea-gate, and the sea-customer (Collector of Customs) had to let them pass into the Fort to be stored in the Company's godowns. Thus the first harbour and godowns were not here but at the Fort. In 1798 by which date trade had grown too large for the Fort to manage the second Lord Clive moved the sea-customer to temporary huts on the beach and then to godowns on the site where the Custom House stands now. The method of landing was the same as at the Fort and very expensive. The British Chamber of Commerce urged the Government to construct an harbour. In 1862 a screw-pile pier was built in order that goods might be landed safely from the boats. In 1876 work on the construction of a harbour was begun according to the plan of one Mr. Parkes and the foundation stone was laid by King Edward, then Prince of Wales. Two arms of the harbour, like pincers,

3,000 feet apart, which consisted of two masonry breakwaters each running on either side of the pier for about 3,000 feet and then turning towards each other until they left a gap of 515 feet, were built. A violent cyclone in 1881 destroyed a good part of the work because the entrance on the east exposed the works to the full force of the waves. In spite of this event the Government completed the original plan with the entrance on the east. The entrance got silted up and hence a new opening was made in the north-east corner with a protecting breakwater to the north of the new entrance. The depth at the entrance is 34 to 37 feet and vessels can enter and leave in all seasons of the year. There are seven general cargo berths and two collier berths. All quay berths are served by railway tracks of mixed gauge. The principal imports are coal and coke, foodgrains, mineral oil, railway materials, metals, timber, piece-goods, building materials, provisions, beer and wine, sugar and jaggery, tanning substances, glass and glassware, hardware, chemical manures, paper and stationery, cycles and motors and their accessories. Exports consist of seeds and nuts, hides and skins, vegetable and provisions, cotton, oil-cake, piece-goods, tobacco etc. A powerful oceanic current erodes the land north of the harbour and so granite boulders were thrown into the sea to protect the land but the eroded material is deposited south of the harbour building up the sandy beach adjacent to the Marina, making the Marina one of the loveliest spots in the world.

North of the harbour is the Clive's Battery which is one of the many batteries on the coast which the Company built.

Route 2. China Bazaar to Shenoy Nagar:

Retracing the route the visitor passes by the BEACH STATION which is the terminus of the suburban electric service which runs south 18 miles to Tambaram. Coming



THE HIGH COURT



THE LIGHT HOUSE

back to Parry's Corner the tourist will walk down the road once called the CHINA BAZAAR ROAD but recently renamed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road. This was famous for Chinese crockery once, though it is not certain whether the Chinese were the traders. Probably they were here since the East India Company's trade covered China also. For some distance from Parry's corner the area is also called the Esplanade. Down the road next to Parry & Co., are beautiful modern buildings occupied by banks and insurance companies. A number of streets with historic associations run north to south and join the China Bazaar. One such is the Armenian Street. The Armenians coming from Persia like the Parsis enriched the commerce of the Coromandal Coast and the English took special care to encourage them to settle down and serve as middle men in their transactions with Indians. The northward continuation of this street is called the Coral Merchant Street, which had Jewish traders specialising in coral trade and money-lending. On the opposite side stand the buildings of the HIGH COURT OF MADRAS. The High Court was constituted in 1861 and the present buildings came to be constructed since 1889 on a site which was then a large park. Before this the present Collector's Office opposite to the Port Trust was the habitat of the High Court. All these buildings in Indo-saracenic style were opened in 1892 and the interior is a labyrinth of halls, rooms and stair-cases. The Court rooms are ornamented and flagged with white and black square stones and stucco panels on the walls. The buildings have numerous towers and domes, the tallest being the light-house, rising 160 feet above the sea-level. In the beginning it seems a light was exhibited from the top of the Old Exchange in the Fort (the present Fort Museum). [In 1841 a tall handsome pillar-like granite structure seen in the north-east corner of the High Court served as the LIGHT HOUSE. The lantern from this pillar with parabolic reflectors served for a half a century and then the present light house over the High Court Build-

ings was erected about 1889. The dome is the work of expert Indian masons and it is said that the Viceroy, the Governor and the Chief Justice each laid a stone at its foundation. The Light House is open to the public on payment of 3½ annas on all working days between 8 and 11 in the morning and 1 and 5 in the afternoon. A view of the city from the top is well worth the steep climb.

In the crypt under the Light House is a marble statue of SIR T. MUTHUSAMY IYER, the first Indian Judge, which is said to have been the work of the sculptor Mr. Wade who produced it with the aid of a few hints and a faded photograph of the judge. Near the compound wall is the statue of Dr. Miller, the great educationist, who built up the Christian College, and the statue of SRI V. BASHYAM IYENGAR, an eminent lawyer and judge. To the south of the High Court Buildings is the Small Causes Court and to the west stands the LAW COLLEGE at the junction of the Esplanade and the Broadway. The College Building is very impressive with its several towers and arches and in its playground, it is said, there are some tombstones reminding the visitor of the old cemetery of the Englishmen who lived in the White Town.

Opposite to the High Court stood the MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE which grew from the High School established by the Scottish Missionary John Anderson in 1837 and was developed by Dr. Miller. The College was shifted to Tambaram and on its site now stands the Mysore Bank. However, parts of the College buildings still remain as of old in Linghi Chetty Street. Next is the Y. M. C. A. built of red sand stones and presented by Hon. W. Wanamaker, once the Postmaster General of the United States.

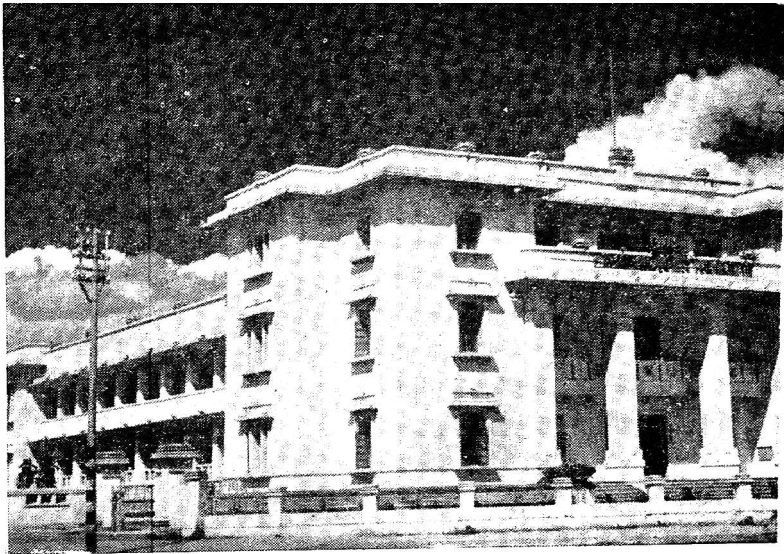
The broad road that crosses the China Bazaar is known as POPHAMS BROADWAY after Mr. Stephen Popham who came to Madras as a civilian but settled later as a solicitor and reclaimed this part which was once a waste

land. Skirting the compound of the Law College the visitor would reach the statue of MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE standing in a corner at the southern end of the Broadway. The statue was erected by the public in appreciation of the lead he gave to South India in throwing open the temples to Harijans. Opposite is the ANNA-MALAI MANRAM which is a modern theatre very much in demand for conducting entertainments of the classical type. Next to it are the INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, the Burmah-Shell, the Mofussil Bus stand and the Police station. Back on the China Bazaar the visitor sees the sewage pumping station to the left and next to it are the Fruit Market with the Clock Tower, and the Telephone House. Opposite to these is the stately building which once housed the PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE. It was started in 1842 as a High School and was called 'Pachaiyappa Central Institution', located in Black Town. It owes its origin to the philanthropy of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar (died in 1794), a wealthy Hindu Dubash (broker) under the East India Company. Originally founded for the education of poor Hindu boys, it now admits students of all communities. The present building in the design of the Athenian Temple of Thesueus was opened in 1850 by Sir Henry Pottinger. While the High School still continues in this building, the College section has moved to the new buildings on spacious grounds in Chetput on the Poonamalle High Road. Any one of the streets adjacent to the Pachaiyappa's will lead the visitor to the KOTWAL BAZAAR, the Covent Garden of Madras. At the parting of the roads opposite to Pachaiyappa's is a statue of KING GEORGE V standing in front of the Flower Bazaar Police Station and reminding the citizens that the town was named George Town since his visit to India as the Prince of Wales. Keeping to the right branch of the road the visitor enters now a part of Madras which is really a bottleneck. Here converges the traffic of many important business streets like the Godown Street, Govindappa Naicken Street, Mint Street, Nainiappa Naicken

Street, Devaraja Mudali Street, etc. The Mint Street, the most famous of all, had a Hebrew Colony. Most of these Jews were traders in diamonds that came out of the then very productive Golconda mines. Jews also lived in Coral Merchant Street, which lies in northern Esplanade. There is in Mint Street a remnant of the old Jewish Cemetery. The Nainiappa Naicken Street was once called 'Weavers Street' since the Company settled here as a batch of weavers. A little farther down the road is situated the temple of CHENNA KESWARA PERUMAL which was shifted to this place when for military reasons the original pagoda in the Old Black Town was demolished. Here is the Flower Market and here are the famous jewellers of Madras flanking either side of the road. Returning to the street behind the Flower Bazaar Police Station, which is called the Rattan Bazaar the visitor will see a row of fashion shops and furniture marts. At the end of this bazaar after the mat-marts, set a little inside from the road, is the famous Kandaswamy Temple, which enshrines Lord Karthikeya.

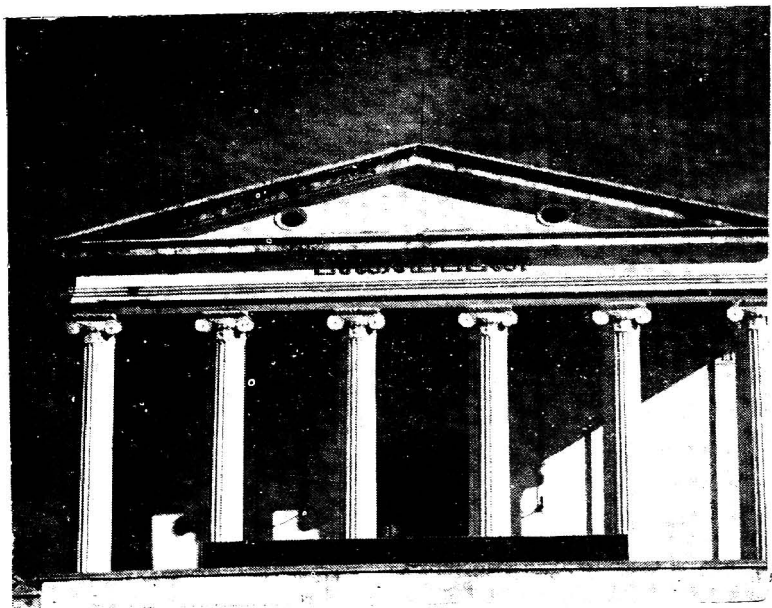
The EVENING BAZAAR is the name given to the continuation of the Rattan Bazaar. At the end of it is the MEMORIAL HALL erected by public subscription in gratitude to God who saved the city from the horrors of the revolutionary movement of 1857. The Biblical Society occupies the basement and the Tract and Book Society are in the adjacent Building. The Hall is used for public meetings, academic exhibitions and for contests in indoor games.

Just across the road are the MEDICAL COLLEGE and the General Hospital. These occupy now what was once the Company's gardens. Medical Education in this State began with the establishment of a medical school in 1835 to make medical subordinates efficient. The classes began in rooms adjacent to the quarters of the Surgeon of the General Hospital and the school was built in 1836. In



ANNAMALAI MANRAM

THE PACHAIAPPAS, GEORGE TOW

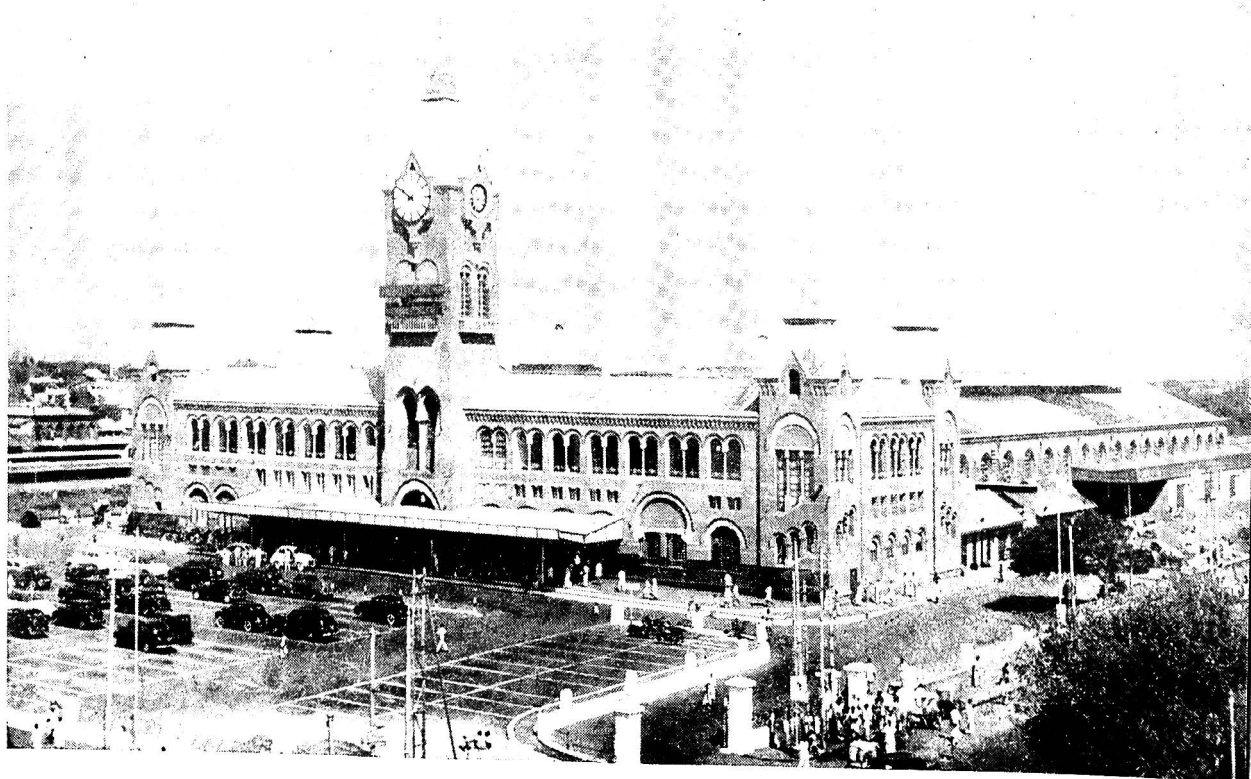




MEMORIAL HALL

ZOO BRIDGE IN PEOPLE'S PARK







SOUTHERN RAILWAY OFFICE

1850 the name was changed into the Madras Medical College and since 1852 the college itself was awarding Diplomas, till 1863 when the Madras University took over the privilege. Women students began to be admitted since 1875. The College buildings have been expanding in stages and the most substantial additions were made in 1935 when the present three-storeyed pathology block was opened. Madras can well feel proud of its Medical Colleges and attached Hospitals.

The GENERAL HOSPITAL is quite modern in equipment. In the days of the Company there were two branches, the civil and the military, in medical service. The first hospital in Madras was opened in 1664 and it is said to be the earliest of the Company's hospitals in India. It was housed in a rented building in the Fort. Another hospital seems to have been built by public subscription near the church within the Fort and a third one also in James Street within the Fort. The hospital seems to have been over-crowded during the French occupation and temporarily houses were used as hospitals. In 1757 the old building was pulled down for military reasons and the hospital moved to the site of the present General Hospital. The new hospital, a double block of buildings, was completed in 1772 and the present buildings are their successors on this site. The medallion on the wall of the hospital today bears the inscription 'Hospital founded in 1753' which is misleading. If it refers to the founding of a hospital the year is 1664. If it refers to the site there was no hospital here in 1753. The hospital of 1772 had a part reserved for soldiers and the other part was for sick European gentlemen. There was a separate tiled building for European women and children in one part and Indians of both sexes in another part. When the buildings were reconstructed with an additional storey in 1859 similar reservations were made. Out-patients were first treated in 1862 and a new out-patient department was built in 1884. Later in two stages the hospital was con-

verted into a civil general hospital. The present buildings are the result of further reconstructions since 1928. At the entrance to the hospital is the statue of late Dr. Rangachari, an eminent and popular Surgeon of Madras. Across the road are the CENTRAL STATION and the Railway Office. The station is the terminus for broad gauge lines from Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Mangalore. The Madras Railway Company was founded in London between 1845-49 to construct a line from Madras to Wallajahabad and the line was opened in July 1856. The Bangalore branch was opened 8 years later and the West Coast line in 1873. The Railway Station, with a fine clock tower, 136 feet high, and a spacious car park, occupies a site which was once an old rampart around which the soldiers used to engage themselves in the past time of cock-fighting. The RAILWAY OFFICE across the WALLTAX ROAD (so called because a protecting wall that stood once in these parts was financed by a tax) is a solid granite building housing the offices of the Southern Railway. Both the station and this building are flood-lit and decorated with festoons of colour lights on important occasions much to the merriment of the public of Madras.

The canal by the side of the Railway is known as the COCHRANE CANAL, built by Basil Cochrane by realigning the older North River and opened by Clive, on account of which it is sometimes called Clive's Canal. (On its western bank is the famous MOORE MARKET named after George Moore, a former popular President of the Corporation of Madras. The structure is quadrangular with two rows of shops one behind the other and because of the coolness and quietness of the place shopping here is an agreeable pastime. To the east and north of the market are hawker's stalls where second-hand goods are sold. It has a history very similar to the Petticoat Lane of London.)

Behind the market is ASOK VIHAR HEALTH AND RECREATION CENTRE, the first of this kind in India, opened in

May 1948. On this site there stood formerly the HOPE CLUB run during the war for the welfare of invalid army men. The building is on the model of the Peckham Health Centre, London, with some modifications. Maintained by the Corporation of Madras, it provides its members, which are families and not individuals, periodic check up and advice as well as recreational facilities. The Director and his assistants visit the members at their homes in the mornings and examine their needs.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor (1859-60), a brother-in-law of Lord Macaulay, converted a piece of pasture land behind this market into a fine park of 116 acres popularly known as the PEOPLE'S PARK. As the visitor walks north by the side of the market to his right lie the grounds of the SOUTH INDIAN ATHELETIC ASSOCIATION with the fine Moore pavillion. An annual show known as the PARK FAIR is held during Christmas on these grounds and the fun-fair, exhibition, dramas and fire works at night, and a variety of race and contests in the evening, attract huge crowds from the city and the country. To the left lies the long pool, Madras' counterpart of the SERPENTINE in the Hyde Park in London. Next is the CORPORATION STADIUM capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators, constructed in 1946. The central ground consists of half a dozen cricket pitches and on the sides are foot-ball and hockey fields. At the foot of the galleries are cinder tracks 30 feet wide for conducting races.

North of the Stadium is MY LADY'S GARDEN which contains both Indian and exotic flowers. An annual flower-show in February is instructive and entertaining. A little farther off is the ROYAL SWIMMING BATH a generous gift from the Raja of Kirlampudi. Because of the slow gradient and a dividing board to mark off the deeper parts even a beginner could safely enjoy the fun of a bath in this Royal Pool.

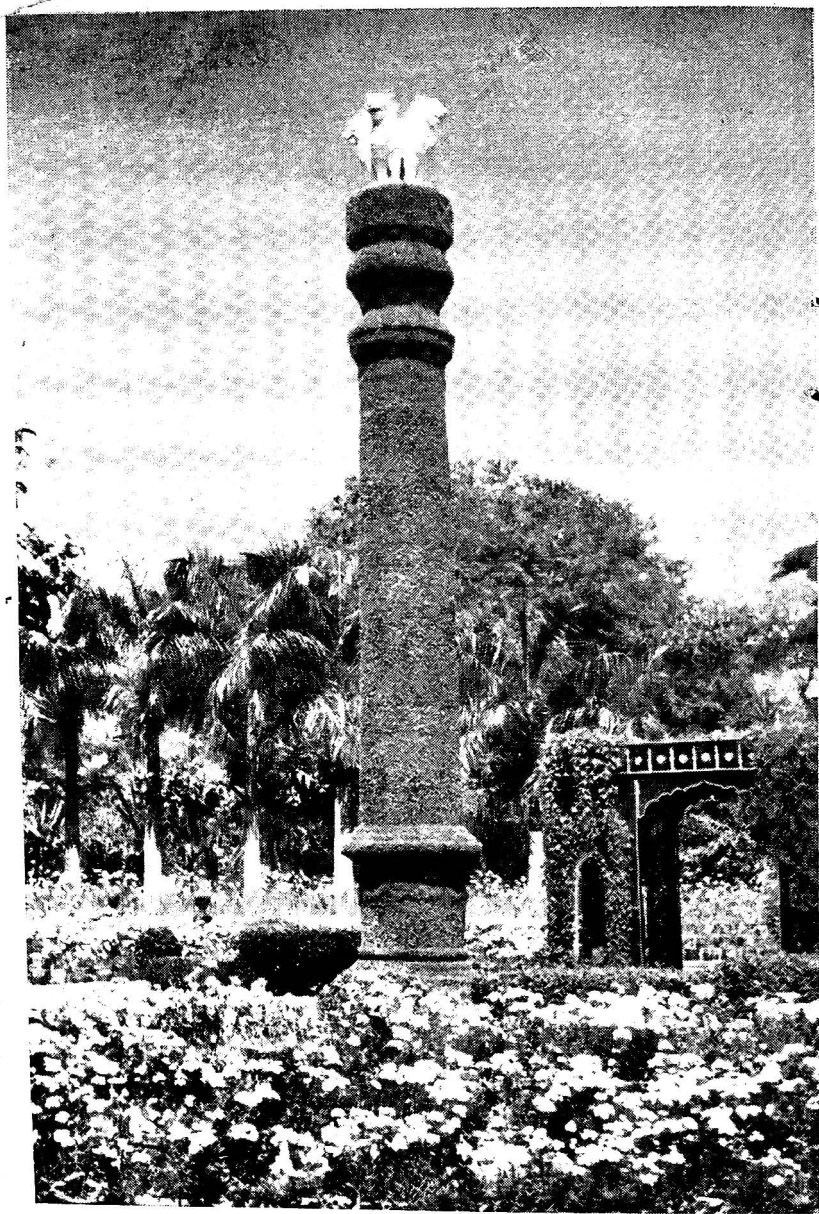
Skirting My Ladye's Garden the visitor will reach the Zoo. A Zoological Garden was started along with the Museum in 1855 and the animals were shifted to the Park in 1860. Originally the animals were kept scattered and the present concentration was achieved gradually. Besides the enclosures for the animals and birds which are of a wide variety from different climes there is a circular ring of water course enclosing an ISLAND SANCTUARY, on which visitors enjoy a trip on hired boats. Camels and elephants will be glad to give the children a ride.

Returning back to the side of the Moore Market the visitor sees the VICTORIA PUBLIC HALL built in 1887 with the aid of a donation from the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram. It is so called because it was opened at the time of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The design is that of the master-builder Chisholm to whom Madras owes many of its best monuments. The Hall is used for public meetings and dramas. Nearby stands the MEMORIAL TO SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN who was responsible for the People's Park.

The fine three-storied building next to the hall is the RIPPON BUILDING in which are found the offices of the Corporation. The CORPORATION OF MADRAS, the earliest of its kind in India, owes its origin to Sir Joshua Child, the Governor of the Court of Directors, and Elihu Yale, the Governor of Madras. The King of England sent a charter as well as a mace and a sword. The Corporation of Madraspatam began working from September, 1688 with Mr. Higginson as the first Mayor. The Corporation seems to have been designed originally not merely as a municipal administration but also as a judicial authority. The Mayor and the Aldermen were to be a Court of Record and the Mayor and three Aldermen were to be Justices of the Peace. The Corporation had power to collect the revenue but not to appropriate and only in 1792 the power to levy taxes for its own purposes was obtained.

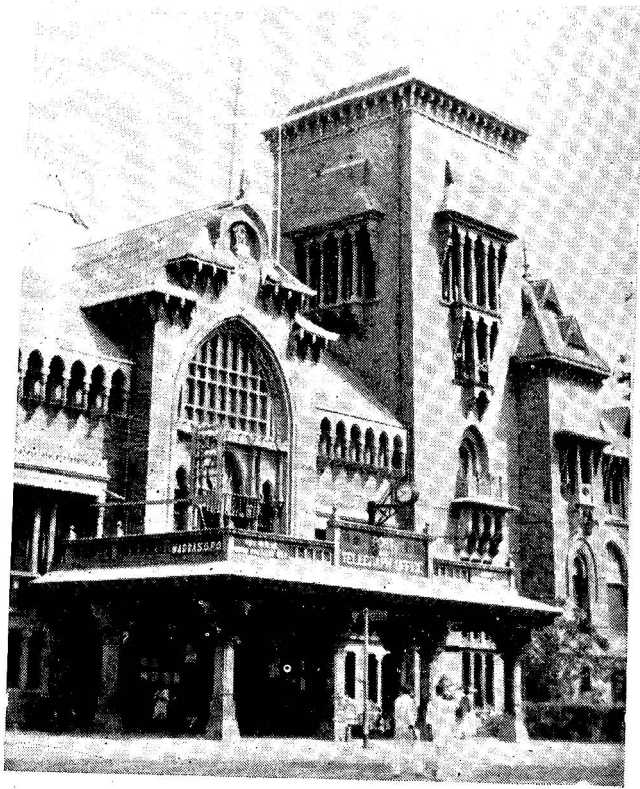


THE CHARIOTEER IN MY LADY'S GARDEN, PEOPLE'S PARK

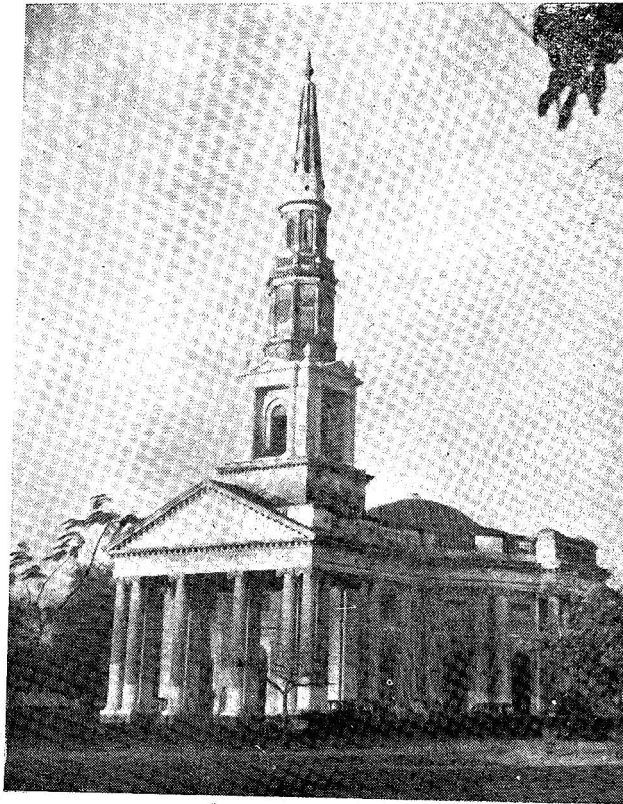


ASOKA PILLAR IN MY LADY'S GARDEN, PEOPLE'S PARK





GENERAL POST OFFICE



ST. ANDREWS CHURCH

A 5% tax on rental value of houses was levied to carry out conservancy duties undertaken by the Corporation. In 1856 three non-official members came to be associated with the Commissioners and new taxes were allotted which gave a financial basis to the Corporation. In 1867 wards were created and a paid President was appointed to preside over the Council of Commissioners. In 1878 half the council came to be elected and in the course of the rest of the century the non-official control of the council and the functions of the Corporation were enlarged. The Commissioners came to be called councillors since 1919 when the Corporation obtained fiscal autonomy and the President came to be elected. At the same time an official came to be appointed as the Commissioner who still continues to be the chief executive officer. The Head of the Corporation came to be called the MAYOR from 1933. The Mayor is elected once a year and by convention the office goes to different communities by rotation. To-day the Corporation Council consists of 85 elected members of whom 32 come from reserved seats and 3 are nominees of the Government. There is a triennial election to all the seats.

The Corporation buildings were opened by Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, and till then the Municipal Offices were located in a street in George Town. At the centre stands the statue of MR. CONRAN SMITH, a former Commissioner of the Corporation. The statues in front of the Building are those of SIR P. THEAGARAYA CHETTY and SRI P. M. SIVAGNANA MUDALIAR, two former presidents of the Corporation. There is also a statue of RIPPON, a former Governor and later Governor General, who initiated the reforms in Local Self-Government. The Statue was once in the Round Tana. Opposite is the SIDDIQUE CHOULTRY for the accommodation of Muslims, built by the late Nawab C. Hakim Saheb, a philanthropic merchant. Beyond the level crossing on the other side of the Railway line is Chintadripetta which began

as a colony of weavers for supplying the Company's needs. The Company built the houses and allowed the weavers to occupy permanently with hereditary rights. North of George Town is Washermanpet which was also a colony created by the Company for the settlement of 'bleechers' (not washermen as such) because there were available here expansive open spaces.

Walking west past the long lodging house, the EVEREST HOTEL, the visitor reaches the SCHOOL OF ARTS which was established as a private institution by Dr. Alexander Hunter in 1850 but was later taken over by the Government. Besides drawing, painting, engraving and modelling certain other crafts are also taught here. Opposite to the School are buildings which constituted once the Naval Hospital and later the Government Carriage Factory.

Beyond the viaduct is the Scottish Church, ST. ANDREWS' KIRK, planned and built between 1818-21 by Major De Havilland who built St. George's Church on the Mount Road. It was for long claimed to be 'the noblest christian edifice in Hindustan'. The building is remarkable for its lovely dome which has been constructed with only brick and mortar and no beam or lintel. The tall steeple, 166½ ft., high, stands on a tower which is very much like that of St. George's Cathedral. It is said that the steeple and dome give the church a camel back appearance. But the Madras stucco gives the interior the whiteness and polish of the finest marble. Madras must have had many influential Scots as evidenced by such names as Anderson Road, Davidson Road, Brodie Castle, etc. Next to the church is a foot bridge which will take the tourist to the EGMORE RAILWAY STATION which is one of the finest buildings in Madras. Returning to the main road again, which is called the POONAMALLEE HIGH ROAD, an ancient thoroughfare, the tourist will pass by, as he moves west, the Y.W.C.A., the EGMORE WESLEY CHURCH, HOTEL DASAPRAKASH, a modern Indian Hotel, and enter a

part of Madras which can be compared to the HARLEY STREET OF LONDON since you have here the famous physicians, surgeons and nursing homes, in Madras. The INTEGRATED COLLEGE OF INDIAN MEDICINE where a combined Indian and European systems of medicine is taught, lies on this road a couple of furlongs away from the Hotel Dasaprakash. There is also a hospital attached to the College. A furlong away is the PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE with two blocks facing each other on an extensive ground and a hostel a little farther off in the interior. At a distance of about a quarter of a mile from here on the Poonamallee High Road is SHENOY NAGAR which is a new settlement with new buildings built by the Corporation of Madras to suit the needs of different income groups.

The Poonamallee High Road is the western exit from the city and leads to Kanjeeपुरam, Vellore, Bangalore etc.

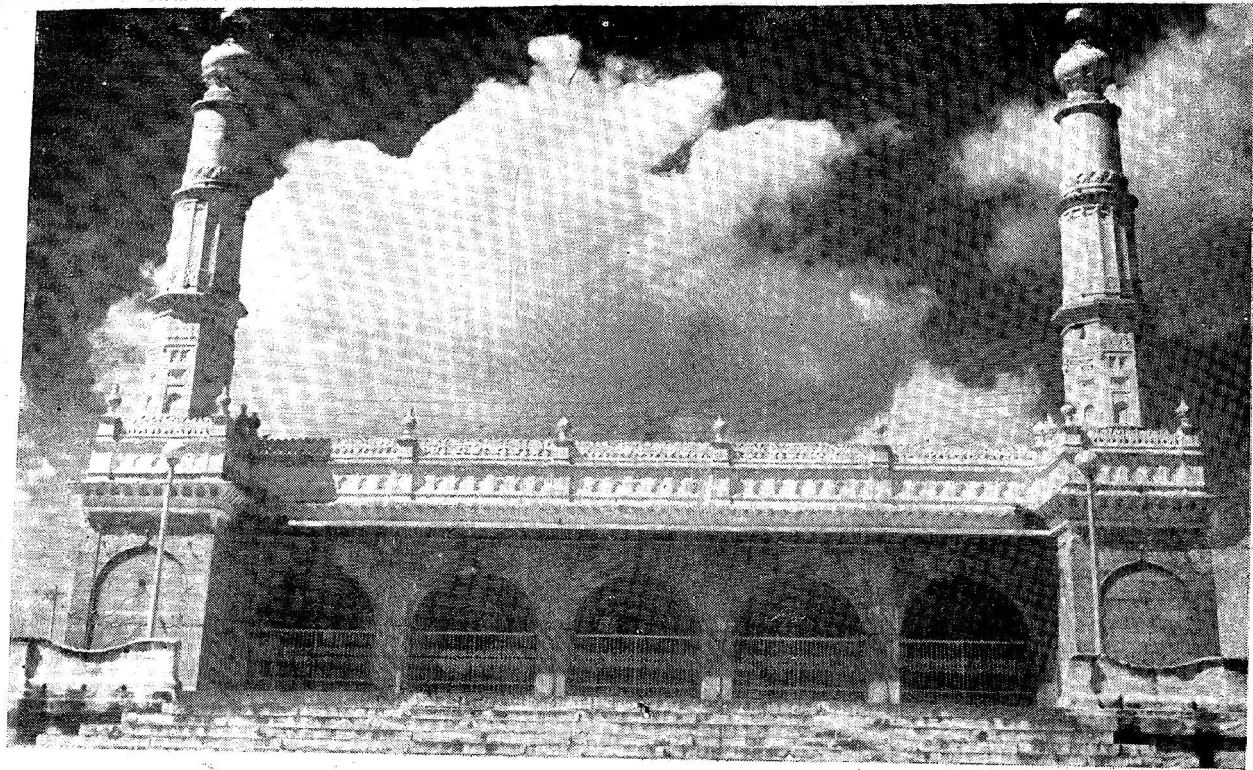
Route 3: From the University to St. Thomas Mount (via Mount Road)

THE CHEPAUK PALACE: Nawab Muhammed Ali Wallaja, the ruler of the Carnatic, on the friendliest of terms with the English who helped him to feel secure on the throne, requested Governor Palk in 1764 to provide a site for him in the Fort to build a residence for himself and his family to be safe from the numerous factionary enemies that intrigued against him. While the Governor was willing to oblige the Directors seemed to have been lukewarm so that the Governor and Council withdrew the offer of a plot, but yet the street, then named as Palace Street in anticipation of the Nawab's Palace rising up there, still remains. Thereupon the Nawab acquired some houses in Chepauk and engaged an English architect to build the palace which was finished in 1768. It consisted of two blocks, the southern, called the Khalsa Mahal, of two floors — so called because of the small

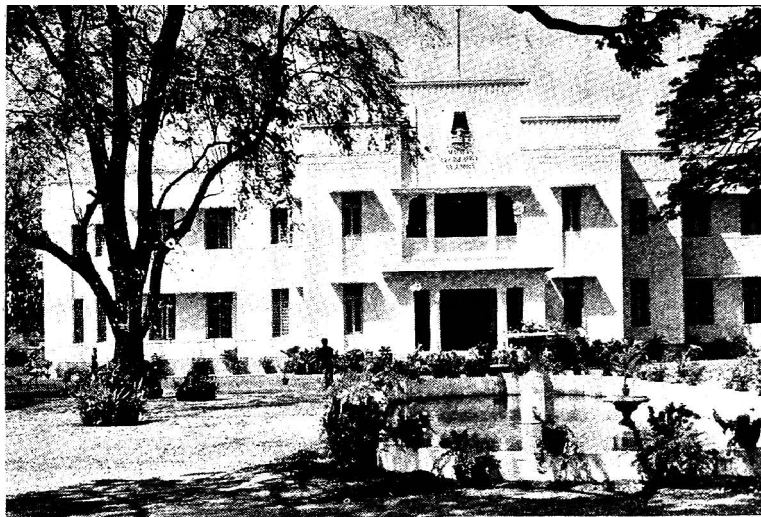
domes — and the northern block of single floor containing Humayun Mahal and Diwan Khana with the Darbar Hall. In 1770 additional ground was acquired and a wall was built round the property, which was later on demolished. The enclosure seems to have included a part of the grounds of the Government House of today and a great deal of adjoining land. The Nawab used to entertain the Governor and councillors here. Once after a feast to Warran Hastings, Rs. 30,000 was distributed according to rank among the guests and Hastings' share was Rs. 7,000. The Nawab died at the age of 78 in 1795 and his son Umdatul-Umara occupied it for some six years after which the English occupied it in 1801. On the death of the last titular Nawab, Gulam Muhammed Ghaus, in 1855, the title was abolished and his heirs were pensioned off, under Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse. The Nawab's establishment was disbanded and the buildings were auctioned. The Government acquired the palace and used it to house its offices. The beautiful central tower between the two blocks was added by Mr. Chisholm. This palace is said to be the most distinctive piece of Moorish architecture in the City. There is a plaque reminding the visitor of its past in the south-west corner of the buildings. The Khalsa Mahal is now part of the P.W.D. Secretariat buildings and the northern blocks accommodate the offices of the Board of Revenue. The residence of the Principal of Presidency College was the Nawab's Court of Justice. On the site of the present University administrative buildings there was the MARINE VILLA which was used as the bathing pavillion which means the Cooum had a freer flow then. The Villa is said to have been once the residence of Lord Clive, Governor of Madras (1798-1803) and later the residence of the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras. Finally the University acquired it and the Tamil Lexicon Office and the Department of Indian History and Archeology were there, till 1930 when it was demolished to give place to the present University buildings.



THE CHEPAUK PALACE (one of the views)



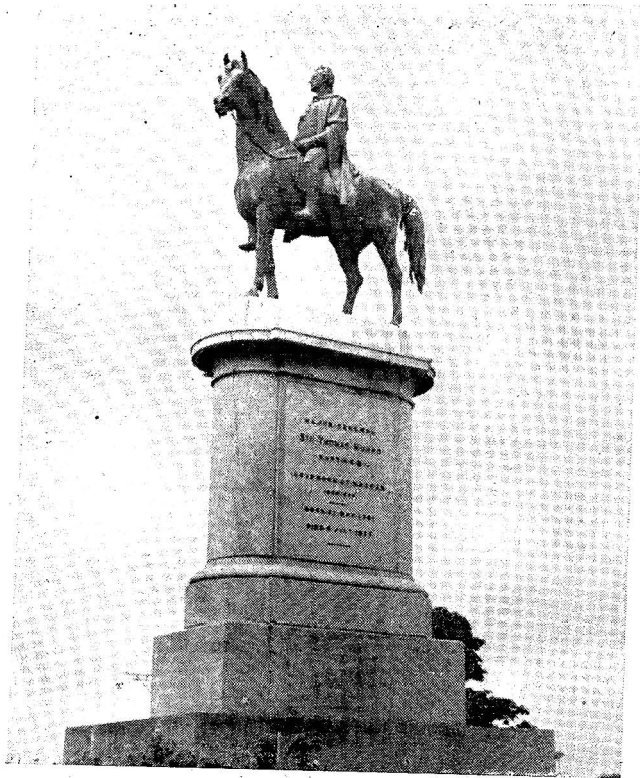
THE BIG MOSQUE



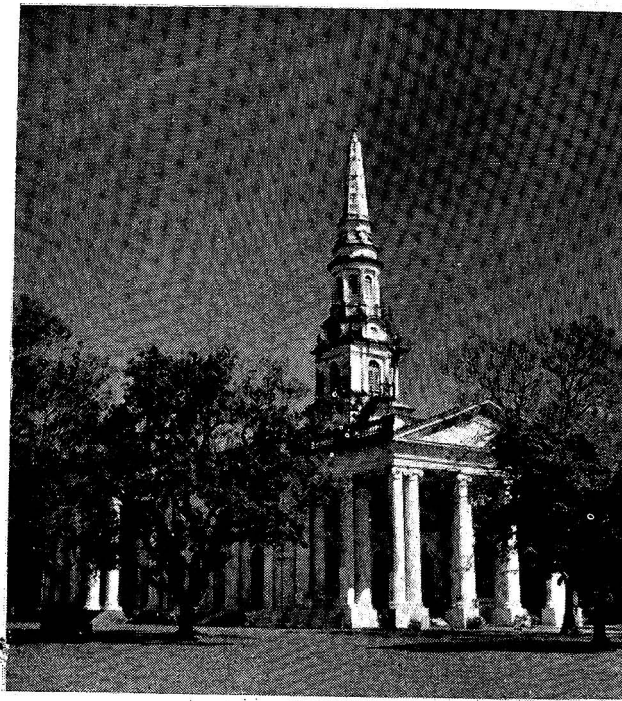
THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

RAJAJI HALL





MUNRO STATUE



ST. GEORGE CATHEDRAL

Behind the Chepauk Palace is the BUCKINGHAM CANAL built as a relief measure during the great famine of 1876-78 when people flocked to the City in search of food but this relief work was after all a link in a chain of canals along the coast which existed already, namely the Cochrane Canal and the South Coast Canal. This new link plus an extension of the South Coast Canal up to Marakkanam in South Arcot District provided a water way from Pedda Ganjam in Krishna District to Marakkanam—a distance of 261 miles. Taking into account the Canal system in the Godavari and Krishna deltas there is water connection for 462 miles up to Cocanada.

Across the Canal is the MADRAS CRICKET CLUB where All-India matches in Cricket and Hockey are played. The road is called the WALLAJA ROAD and as one passes along the GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSE, the PARAGON TALKIES and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY are seen. The Assembly is a recent construction opened in May 1952. Formerly the Assembly was meeting in the Chamber set apart for the Legislative Council in the Fort. Then the visitor meets the Triplicane High Road on which stands the Big Mosque (the Masjidi-Wallajahi) built by Nawab Md. Ali Khan (1784). Its Chronogram written by a Hindu Courtier, Makand Lal Khirad reads : Wazikrullahi Akbar (Sublime is the name of God), the letters conveying the year of construction, being taken from the Quran. The Mosque attracts large crowds on Fridays and Id days. The Prince of Arcot attends on Id days though not in a procession as he used to do once. Originally the Muhammadans in Madras had their residence in Moor street named after them in old Black Town and there was a mosque for them. Only later when Muthialpet was acquired by the East India Company, was a second mosque built here. It was only in the days of Nawab Walaja of Arcot who was friendly with the English, that the Muhammadans settled in large numbers in Chepauk and Triplicane. On the abolition of the post of Nawab, the thousands of Muham-

madans in this area felt the absence of a leader like the Nawab and hence the Government, after the revolutionary upsurge of 1857, recognised the succession of the nearest relative of the late Nawab and obtained for him recognition as the Amir-i-Arcot (Prince of Arcot) a rank higher than that of Nawab, carrying a grant and a residence (Amir-Mahal) which lies on the Pycrofts Road.

Behind the Assembly buildings are the OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, the former town residence of the Governors and the BANQUETTING HALL. Since the Governors have moved to the Country House at Guindy, the buildings are now occupied by Legislators, a bank and a post-office. Let us have a look into the history of the Government House.

The Governor of Fort St. George seems to have been provided free quarters but he had to live with others in the same building in the Fort sharing the same dining table (in the factory house). Only in 1722 the general table was finally abolished and the need was felt for a separate residence for the Governor and a garden for the recreation of the Company's employees. Originally a garden of about 8 acres with a small pavillion seems to have been marked off on a site near about the present Law College and was called the Company's (Old) Garden. But with the growth of the Black Town with its walls enclosing the garden and with the expansion of the English burial ground there, a new garden house was built in about 1680 somewhere near the site of the present Medical College, and the Governors retired here in the evenings or week-end and public receptions were held on grand occasions like the accession of James II and of Anne. Beginning with Governor Gyfford (1866) who on grounds of bad health moved in here this became the Madras Governor's permanent residence. The French during their occupation (1746) pulled down the house lest it should serve as a cover for enemy guns. Therefore in

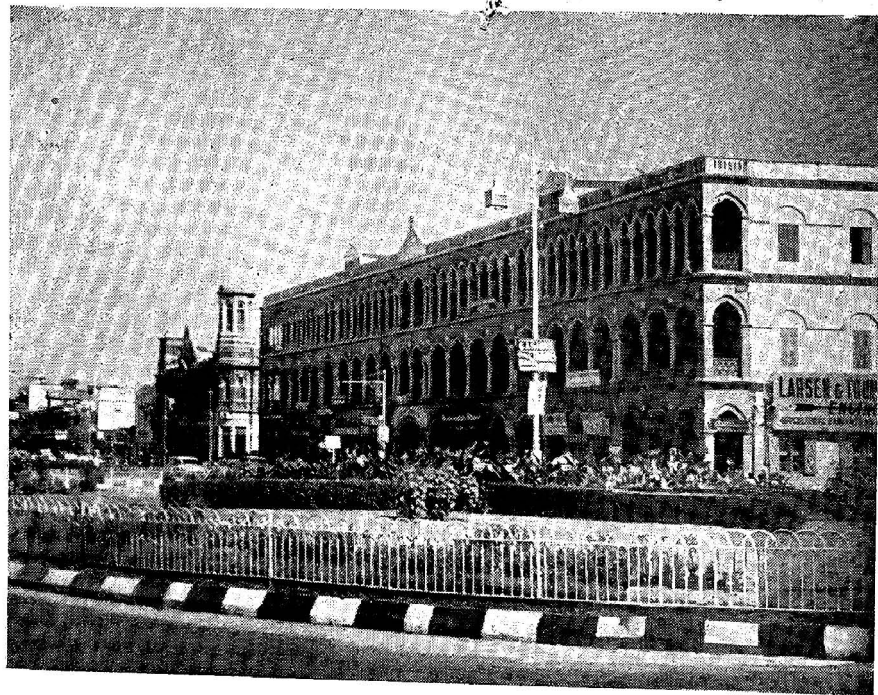
1753 Governor Saunders acquired the present site and house from one Mrs. Madeira and added some additional grounds later. The French did a lot of damage to the buildings. Lord Clive, son of Robert Clive made some alterations and additions including the Banquetting Hall which was built in 1802 to commemorate primarily the victory at Seringapatam but also perhaps the victory at Plassey which his illustrious father had in 1757. He built also a second Government House—the country residence at Guindy. It is said the storey was added in 1860 and the verandah in 1895. The Park also was enlarged by including a part of the Nawab's palace gardens. The banquetting hall was recently renamed RAJAJI HALL after Rajaji, the first Governor-General of Free India. The design bears a striking resemblance to the Parthenon at Athens and the construction was by the company's astronomer and engineer Goldingham. In the basement are cellars and store rooms in one of which is the LEGISLATURE LIBRARY. The broad flight of steps in the front and the converging flights at the back enhance its stately look. The Hall contains about 15 portraits by famous artists and the most noteworthy personalities here are the Marquess of Wellesly, Lord Napier, Lord Connemara, Marquess Cornwallis, Sir Arthur Wellesly (Duke of Wellington), Lord William Bentick, Sir Iyre Coote, and Lord Pigot. Some portraits like the Coronation of George III, Major Lawrence with Nawab Wallaja, have been removed from here. To-day the Hall serves the public of Madras and the Government to conduct important conferences and State functions.

Emerging out of the Government House on the western side, by the huge iron gates the visitor sees THE STATUE OF GEORGE V on the Mount Road and a little farther off at the junction of roads, the statue of Justice BODAM. The MOUNT ROAD has been called so because it is the main thoroughfare to St. Thomas Mount. Beyond the bridge called the WILLINGDON BRIDGE will be seen at a distance an equestrian statue which the visitor must not miss. It is

the statue of one of the most famous and beloved Englishmen in India, SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Governor of Madras in the early years of the last century. He was so much loved in the north-western Telugu districts of Madras Presidency that parents used to name their children Munrappa and wandering mendicants sang ballads in his praise. This noble Englishman died of cholera at Gooty while he was on a parting visit to these districts. He was buried first in the English graveyard there (July 1827) and was later removed to the Fort Church in April 1831. This statue on the Island Grounds was erected from public subscription and it is the work of Sir Francis Chantrey (1839). The road if followed further would lead in to the Fort through the Wallaja Gate.

Returning back from Munro's statue to Bodam Statue the visitor passes by the statue of LORD WILLINGDON, once Governor of Madras, later Viceroy of India and behind him on the bank of the Cooum is the GYMKHANA CLUB. The open space on either side of the Mount Road constitutes the ISLAND GROUND where parades and military tattoos are conducted. The MADRAS GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT HOUSE, seen across the road, is on the site of the premises occupied once by the bodyguards to the Governor of Madras and so the road itself is called the Body Guard Road.

To the west of Bodams statue is the NAPIER PARK named after a Governor, beyond which lies Chintadripet. Opposite to the Government house is SIMPSON & Co., a reputed motor firm on whose site stood once the firm of Oakes & Co., and later Spencer's furnishing department. Next, further down southwards lie the offices of the HINDU and the MAIL, two leading English dailies of Madras, and P. Orr & Sons (1889) whose buildings were designed by Mr. Chisholm and whose clock is the standard time keeper for this part of Madras.



KALEELI MANSION AND MOUNT ROAD



KH TEMPLE

ST. THOMAS MOUNT CHURCH—INTERIOR



The roundabout is called the ROUND TANA and it is a busy centre because of the business houses and Cinema theatres which are concentrated here. The premises of the Bata & Company in the south-west corner was once the site of Bosotto Brothers, once a famous catering firm. It now houses the Air Lines Hotel. Opposite are the Sri Rama Buildings which was once occupied by an English store, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Now in the buildings are located the South India Co-operative Insurance Company and the Indian Air Lines. Next is the Victory House, so named during the war, occupied by a modern shop. In between is the Tamil daily '*Swadesamitran*'. At the bend of the road farther off are the Christ Church set in the interior and the Cosmopolitan Club where the elite of Madras meet and spend their evenings. Farther on at the parting of roads is a modern building, hiding the old beautiful towered building of Bharat Insurance Company. On the other side of the Mount Road are the Government Press, the Higginbothams (1844), the United States Information Service, Addison & Co. and Government Arts College. On the opposite side of the road are the State Bank of India, G.K. Vale, photographers, V.S.T. Motors and the Khaleeli Mansions. The GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE formerly called Muhammadan College occupies buildings whose predecessors were famous as Umda Bagh. The original buildings were occupied by the chief spouse of the last titular Nawab of the Carnatic. Her generous disposition seems to have made her residence popular and famous guests of hers from far and wide stayed here. Subsequent history is unknown till we come to the present century when in 1901 the Government bought the buildings from Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Mukhandoss. The buildings in the corner were demolished and the present buildings, the Umda Bagh Hostel were constructed. Trees were removed to make room for a playground and a Mosque (1909) behind the College. The Principal's quarters served as the Diwankhana of the Begam Saheba's Agent. The present College buildings were constructed in 1934.

On the other corners are the SPENCER & Co. and the TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE. The road running east with an avenue of trees leads to a huge building which housed once THE MADRAS CLUB, renowned as the finest residential European Club in India (built in 1832). The premises and the ground have been bought over by an Indian firm, the Club having moved further down the Mount Road, and is now on lease to the Postal Department to house the office of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *The Indian Express* and *Dinamani*, two dailies, are in the modern building to the north in the same compound.

SPENCER & COMPANY was started in 1863 as a firm of auctioneers, wine and general merchants, in the Round Tana. In 1897 it was registered as a limited company and its chief business today in the present premises is sale of European merchandise and the management of Hotel Connemera which lies just behind. The building in modern Gothic style has a facade broken into 3 gables, the ends being surmounted with turrets. HOTEL CONNEMERA is perhaps the most popular European Hotel in Madras. The place occupied by the Spencer's and the Hotel was the site of the residence of one John Binny who came to India in 1797, served the Nawab as surgeon up to 1901, and lived here till 1820. He established the Binny & Co., which is a famous company today, located in the First Line Beach. The road running between Arts College and the Connemera Hotel is known as the Commander-in-Chief Road and beyond the bridge lie the ETHIRAJ COLLEGE FOR WOMEN established by and named after a philanthropic Criminal Lawyer of Madras, the LADY WILLINGDON CLUB, exclusive for women, the PRESIDENCY CLUB and the POSTAL AUDIT OFFICE. Returning back to Mount Road the visitor passes by Longmans, the publishers and George Oakes, T.V.S. & Sons, Madras Auto Service etc. who are all dealers in motor cars and accessories. Opposite to them are the show rooms of the VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, newly built, HOTEL AMBASSADOR, Office of the AMERICAN CONSUL-

GENERAL and UNITED STATES INFORMATION LIBRARY, *Ananda Vikatan* Office and the BRITISH COUNCIL. Opposite is the Automobile Association of South India which gives information regarding the conditon of roads and in the upstairs of the building is the Motor Vehicles and Allied Merchants Association whose secretary will give the visitor all information about roads and road transport in Madras State.

The part of Madras immediately ahead of the tourist is known as the THOUSAND LIGHTS, named after a building at the junction of the Peter's Road with Mount Road, constructed by Nawab Umdat-ul-Umara (1795-1801) for the assembly of Shias during the Moharram mournings. Next is the Church Park Presentation CONVENT SCHOOL for girls managed by the Catholic Church where the medium of instruction is English and the Head of the Institution is a European nun. A little farther off at the round about is ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL on spacious ground which is one of the famous churches in Madras built at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, the money coming from a Lottery Fund. It was built by engineer De Havilland in 1814-16 out of public subscriptions, for the convenience of European residents who lived in large numbers in the neighbourhood, in garden houses on an area called the Choultry plain. The portico is imposing and the spire, 140 feet high, resembles that of St. Giles, London. The interior is divided into a nave and two aisles supported by ionic columns of brick and chunam. The church contains some fine monuments ; for example those of Dr. James Anderson, Surgeon and Physician-General of Madras, Bishop Heber who did much for the Anglican mission in India, both by CHANTRY, and Dr. Caldwell, the famous Tamil Scholar. In the adjacent burial ground are the remains of many eminent men though no monuments are to be seen. There is a tablet to the memory of William Griffith, a great Botanist who belonged to the Madras Medical Service and died at the age of 35. A representation of Faith leaning on a cross

by Flaxman is to the memory of the first Archdeacon of Madras, John Mousley. Here is a monument to Bishop Corrie, the first Anglican Bishop in Madras. Here also lies an astronomer, Norman Robert Pogson who discovered some stars while in Madras. Across the Mount Road opposite to the Cathedral is the new premises of the MADRAS CLUB, exclusively for Europeans. At the two corners of this round about are the GEMNI STUDIOS and the BOTANICAL GARDENS. One Dr. James Anderson a medical man, was an ardent botanist and possessed a hundred acre area in Nungambakkam on which he grew a garden. Even after his death his garden continued but was neglected. This was gradually taken up with buildings and at last the Agri-horticultural Society of Madras was established. The Gardens owe their origin to Dr. Wright who started the Agri-horticultural Society in 1836. Occupying an area of 22 acres it contains some rare specimens and owns a nursery behind the Cathedral. The Society holds an annual flower show which is very popular.

On the road that branches to the right and leads to Theagaraya Nagar and Old Mambalam, the visitor will find the Deaf and Dumb School, the Sikh Temple and Bala Mandir (Children Home). Continuing on the Mount Road, he would pass by the CONGRESS GROUNDS where exhibitions are held. At intervals of about a furlong are found on the left side of the Mount Road the office of the DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES, the new premises of the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, the S.I.E.T. COLLEGE for Women, the POULTRY RESEARCH FARM, the GOVERNMENT MILK FACTORY etc. Somewhere about the site opposite to the recruiting branch-office or Goschen Home was Cornwallis Cenotaph where the fashionable European resident of Madras used to drive about and spend their evenings in the days anterior to the Marina. There is still a Cenotaph road to remind us of those days. A little farther off is NANDANAM, a new settlement and the next is the office of the COLLECTOR OF CHINGLEPUT. Almost opposite to the

Collector's office is the CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST NAGAR. The City of Madras has a City Improvement Trust which has powers to acquire lands, lay-out new streets and construct and lease buildings. The Trust could also reconstruct congested areas. A furlong from here are the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, the Golf Links of the Cosmopolitan Club and the Veterinary Hospital. Farther down the road, just opposite to the police station stands the TEACHERS COLLEGE which is the oldest teacher training institution in India as also the largest in the State. It owes its origin to the Government Normal School opened in Vepery in March 1856. On affiliation to the University in 1887 it became a college. The Centenary of the College was recently celebrated. The teachers trainees of Backward Classes are given stipends and no trainee pays any college fees. The college is experimenting in Tamil medium and there is also provision for advanced instruction in educational administration. To the college are attached a model high school, a nursery and kindergarten section and a craft instructors class.

Next to the college is RICHARD'S PARK on the bank of the Adyar. The bridge across the Adyar is known as the MARMALONG BRIDGE which name is said to be a corruption of 'Mambalam Bridge'. It was built by a devout Armenian merchant Khoja Petrus Uskan who wanted to make the visit to the sacred places, the Little Mount and the St. Thomas Mount easy. It was built in 1726 as will be testified to by a tablet at one end of the bridge. It is in this part of the river that the clothes of rich and poor are washed every day by scores of washermen as the visitor could see. To the left of the road beyond the bridge there is a small village wherein is situated the sacred LITTLE MOUNT so called by the Portuguese to contrast with the Big Mount two miles off, namely the St. Thomas Mount. It is a rocky eminence full of traditions in relation to the martyrdom of the apostle, St. Thomas. The local tradition is that this disciple of

Christ preached on the West Coast, founded some churches and Christian communities and came to Mylapore which was then a flourishing City. His conversion of Hindus led, it is said, to his being chased from a cave in these rocks to St. Thomas Mount where he was pierced to death in A.D. 68. The Church on the hill was built about 1612 by a Goanese and had an endowment from the Nawab of Arcot. In a corner of the Church below the altar is a rocky cavern with an altar and an image of St. Thomas. This is the cave where St. Thomas lived. There is an opening on one side of the cave which is said to have been miraculously formed to permit the escape of the saint when he was pursued by the enemies. Certain marks on the rock on the left side of the opening are said to be the impression of the left palm of the saint, caused by the pressure of the palm in his effort to jump out. Behind the Church is a small spring in a rock which is said to be a perennial, capable of healing all ailments. The tradition is that the saint made it by striking the rock with his staff when water gushed out to feed his devotees. On a small rock to the north-west of the Church is a cross which marks the site where St. Thomas used to pray from. At the beginning of a street in front of the steps leading to the hill are found a few rocks with impressions said to be those of the saint's feet, hands and knee.

At about two miles from the Little Mount is ST. THOMAS MOUNT. The visitor may start from the St. Thomas Church on the main road. From the Church he will pass by the Regimental Headquarters. Leading up the hill which is about 300 feet high are steps built by the Armenian Merchant Petrus Uskan. A stone now on the central altar of the Church is said to be the one on which the apostle was kneeling while he was attacked by the assassin. It must be stated that the traditional accounts regarding such incidents of the Saint's life have been the subject of much controversy among historians.

A stone tablet with a cross is built into the wall of the Church behind the altar and the tradition is that the two red spots found on it represent bleeding and hence the cross is known as the "Bleeding Cross". It is said to have been discovered by the Portuguese in 1547 during their excavations. The Church is dedicated to OUR LADY OF EXPECTATION. There is on the altar a picture of Virgin Mary and child, said to have been one of the seven pictures painted by St. Luke, the Evangelist and brought by St. Thomas to this place. Next to the Church there is a CONVENT OF FRANCISCAN MISSIONERY NUNS of Mary. There is also a convent at the foot of the hill, running a school.

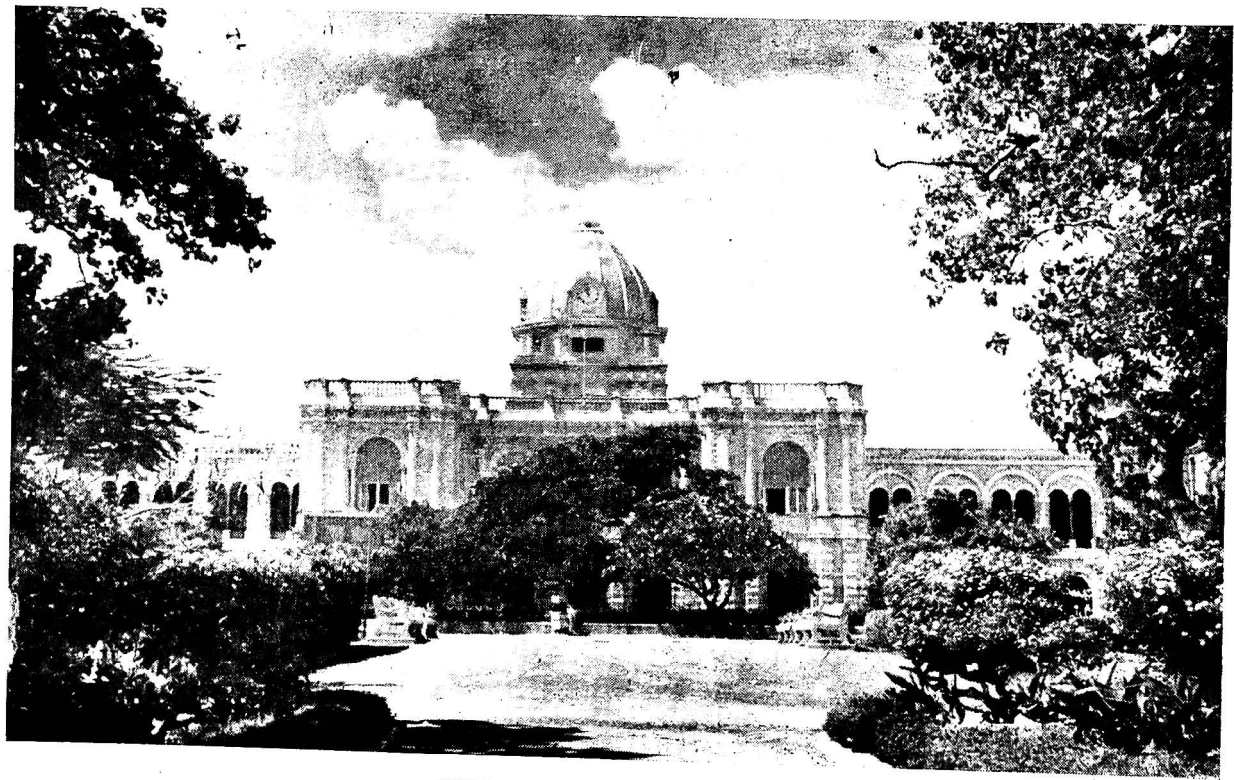
Further on, lies Pallavaram famous for its historical associations and the Meenambakam aerodrome lies in between. This road leads to Chingleput from where the tourist can go to Kanjeeपुरam or to Mahabalipuram, both of which are places of interest.

Route 4: South Beach Road, from the University to Guindy via Adyar :

The Beach Road from the University to Santhome is known as the Marina. It is said to be one of the longest and finest promenades in the world. It was Governor Grant Duff (1881-86) who constructed this most delightful promenade and gave the name 'the Marina' from old Sicilian recollections. It is said to be the lung of the city because the poor and the rich come here in the evening to relax themselves on the sands and inhale the fresh ozone breeze. The road is fringed by pavements on either side and a flower bed on the shore side. A walk along the road in the evenings is a delightful experience for a visitor to Madras. Before the Marina was laid out the fashionable folk in Madras seem to have spent their evenings around the cenotaph on the Mount Road.

Important institutions on the Marina, apart from the University Buildings and the Chepauk Palace are the

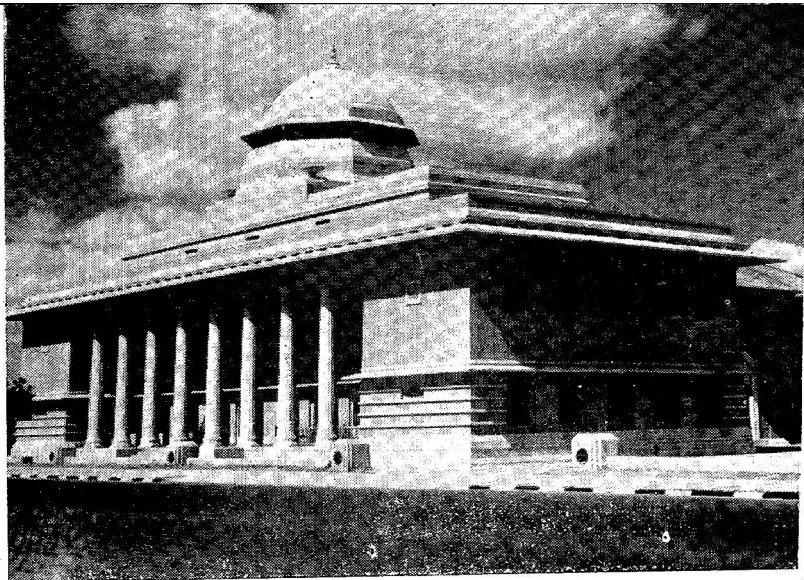
Aquarium, the Presidency College, the University Examination Hall, the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Queen Mary's College. The PRESIDENCY COLLEGE consists of two blocks, the northern one being recent and the southern more than 100 years old. It started in 1840 as a High School with Eyre Burton Powell, a Cambridge Wrangler, as the first principal, in a rented building in Egmore. It was then known as the "High School of the Madras University". The collegiate department as such was not opened till 1853 though certain collegiate subjects were taught and certificates awarded. The original idea was that when a college department was added to the institution should apply for a charter as 'Madras University', but when the Government planned for a separate University, the control of the University High School was transferred to the newly created Department of Public Instruction in 1855 and the institution was upgraded with the name 'Presidency College'. When the University of Madras was founded in 1857, the College stood separate from the University. The Presidency College claims that the University is her daughter and the mother celebrated her centenary in 1940. Today the daughter celebrates her centenary. The Presidency College is the premier Government College in the State of Madras, providing for Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses of study in almost all important branches of Science, Humanities, English and Indian Languages. The older building to the south, reminiscent of French and Italian renaissance, was designed by Chisholm and was opened in March 1870 by the Duke of Edinburgh. Till then the college functioned in rented buildings. The upper corridor with its great height and line of door ways has a large central space under big archways carrying the dome. The walls on either side of the corridor are adorned with prints of paintings of famous masters. At the centre of the corridor just below the dome stands the marble statue of Mr. Powell, the first Headmaster, erected in 1882 at a cost of Rs. 30,000 subscribed by the public in the course



THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

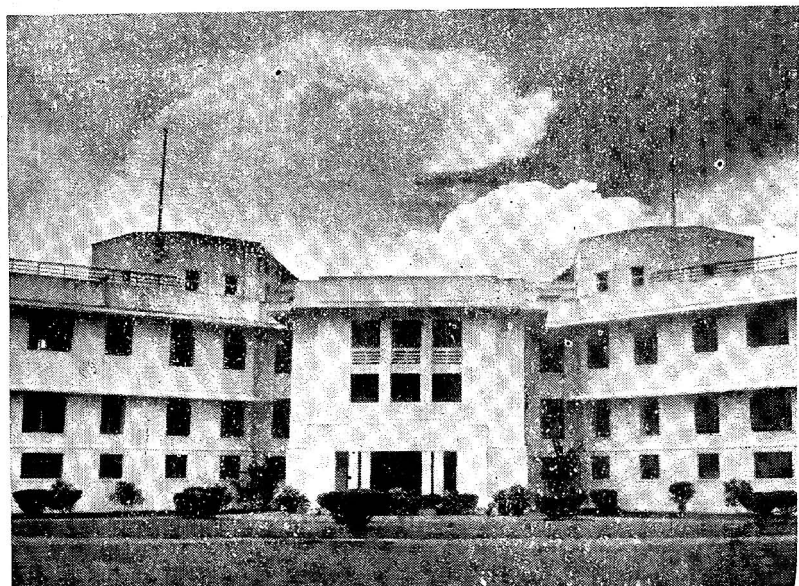


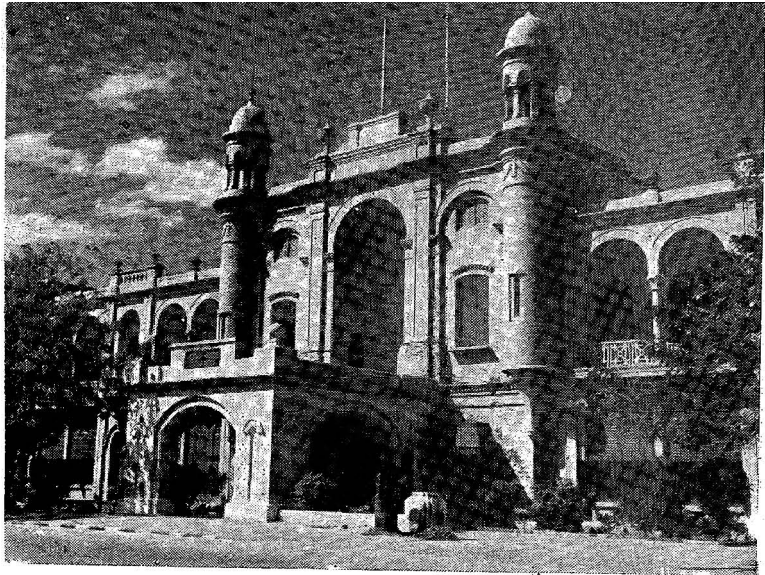
AMIR MAHAL



EXAMINATION HALL

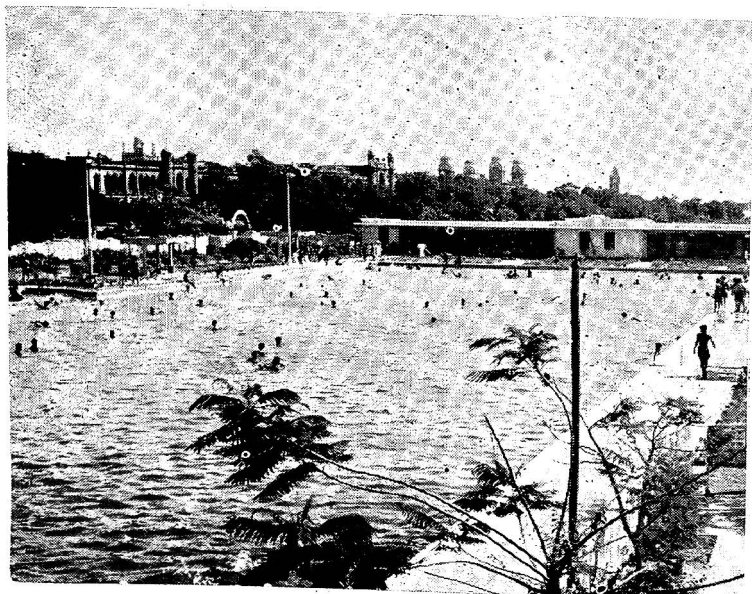
LADY WILLINGDON COLLEGE

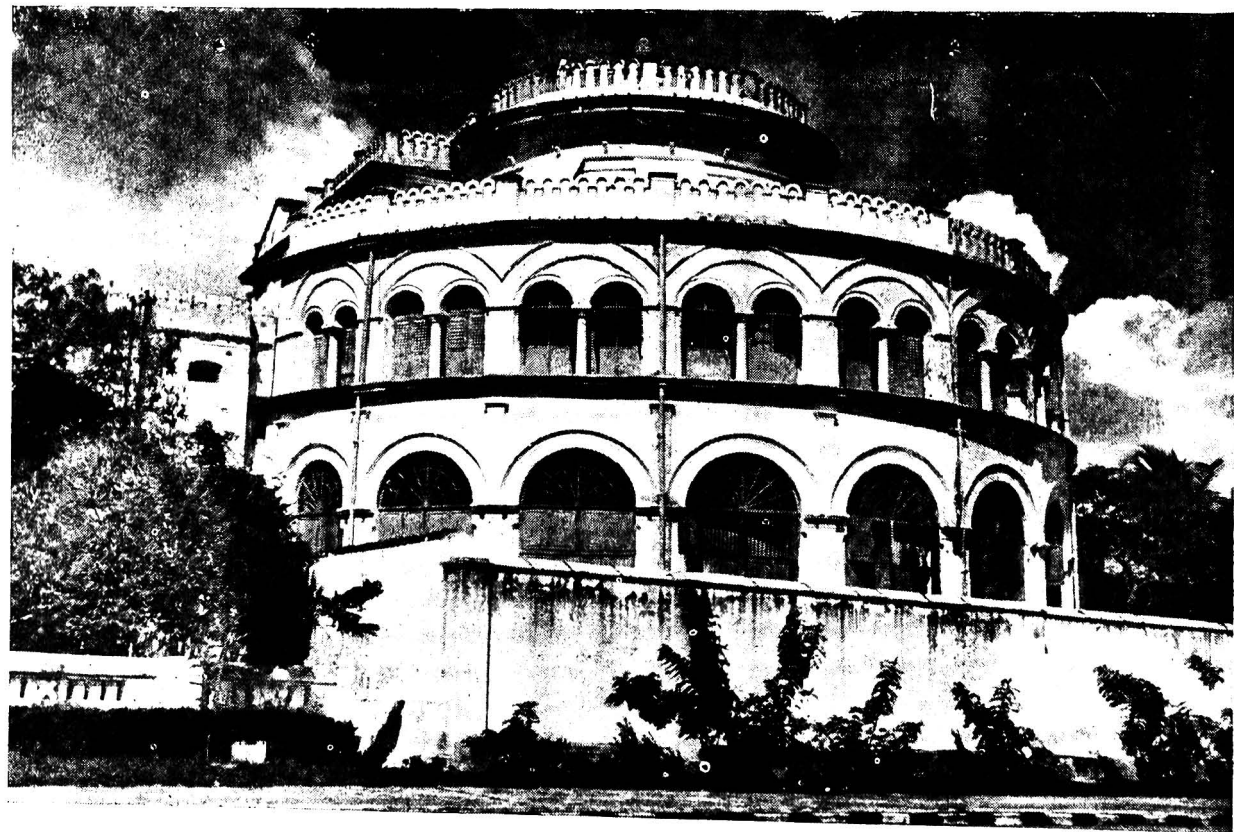




PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

MARINA POOL







QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE

of the few days. The central portico by Harris is in pink sand stone and many connoisseurs of art regret its construction since it has spoiled the magnificent frontage created by Chisholm. The clock put up in 1940 is a memento of the Centenary.

THE MARINA CANTEEN and the MARINA POOL opposite to the College are additions made during the war as amenities for the troops. They were handed over to the Corporation of Madras in 1947 which threw it open to the public after some improvements. The Pool has cloak-room facilities for men and women and the Canteen is run on modern lines. The AQUARIUM has a modest collection of some interesting specimens. Originally it was begun in 1909 and it served as a public resort, education and biological research till the second world war when it was closed. After the war it was revived in the old premises though there is a proposal to construct a modern Aquarium. The fancy pet fishes form the majority of the exhibits such as the Chinese Gold Fish, the American Tetras and Angels, and a variety of fighting fishes from America, Africa and Thailand. On the sands south of the Aquarium are the Children's play ground and the radio. Here on the sands gather large crowds for rest and relaxation in the evening.

Behind the Presidency College are the VICTORIA HOSTEL for students and the KASTHURBA HOSPITAL for women and children founded in 1885. The road that leads to them is called the Pycrofts Road. This is a busy road and on it lies the 'Amir Mahal' the residence of His Highness the Prince of Arcot. It was originally the Royapettah Police Court. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras acquired it in 1870 and named it Amir Mahal. It has been maintained by the Government and the Princes have been living here since 1876. Coming back to the Presidency College, next to the college on the Marina is the "Marina Play Ground" attached to the college and then comes the WENLOCK PARK with the State Scout

Headquarters and the UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION HALL with its peculiar helmet dome.

The street next to this will take the visitor to the PAGODA OF PARTHASARATHY SWAMI. The date of its original construction is not known though there is a suggestion that Pallavamalla constructed the main shrine. Two important Alwars, Peyalwar and Thirumangaimannan have sung in its praise. Triplicane (Thiruvallikeni) grew around this temple and the tank in front of it. Once Triplicane was more or less the suburb of Mylapore but later it became famous by itself. There is a tradition that no fish can live in the tank, because of a curse from a sage whose penance was disturbed by a fish. The East India Company was in direct management of the temple for a long time.

Returning to the Marina and walking south the visitor could see the statue of DR. BESANT the famous Theosophist and publicist to whom India owes a great deal. At the corner stands a curious semi-circular building called the ICE HOUSE. This building which is guarded like a prison by high walls has its own charm with an array of windows in several rows and a tapering storey. It was used in the early 19th century to stock ice blocks imported from America. When ice came to be manufactured locally the windows were added and building was put to several uses at different times such as a hostel for preachers on short visit to Madras and for private residence. However it was never popular as a residence and at last the Government acquired it and made it the Widow's Home, for widows at school. Now it serves as a hostel for the students of the Lady Willingdon Training College.

Adjacent to this are the LADY WILLINGDON GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL on the Besant Road and the Lady Willingdon Training College on the Marina. These two institutions bear the name of the wife of a former Governor of

Madras who later became the Viceroy of India. The next important building is the QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE for women started in 1914 but named as such in 1917. Its location in the midst of a grove and at a corner of an expansive junction of roads gives it a prominence in the eyes of the visitor. Opposite to the college the elite of Madras gather and spend the evenings either sitting on the revetment to pavement and enjoying the sight of the fountain or stretching on the sands near the water under bluish light of the row of arc lamps. The visitor should not miss an evening at this spot, if he wants to know what the Marina really is. Next to the College across the road (called the Elliots Road) is the Headquarters of the Police of the Madras State and beyond that is the ALL INDIA RADIO. The visitor next enters Santhome, and passes by the schools for the deaf and dumb, separate for boys and girls. On this street lie also St. Bedes High School and Stella Mary's College for Women, founded on August 15th, 1947. General control over the College is exercised by Rev. Mother Provincial and her associates, designated as the "Franciscan Missionaries of Mary", registered under Societies Registration Act. The College originated in 1947 in St. Thomas Convent Training School building and in 1949 the present three storeyed building was occupied. The College has sought to provide Courses particularly suited for girls, like Drawing, Painting, Music (including Western) and Social Service. There is also a modern hostel attached to the College.

SANTHOME had always been treated as a part of Mylapore which has a long and famous history. But Santhome has acquired an importance of its own because of the fact that the apostle St. Thomas is believed to have been buried here. Santhome or Old Mylapore, as it is called, was known to Arab geographers and travellers of the 9th and 10th centuries as the place of the Saint's martyrdom. King Alfred's emissaries should have been sent here. Later on certain merchants of Persia who

were Nestorian Christians formed a church of their own and built a chapel over the tomb, here and the monastery in St. Thomas Mount. Many foreign visitors since Marco Polo mention the importance of this place for both Christians and Hindus. Then came the Portugese who formed a settlement in 1522 and rebuilt the old chapel where the grave lay and built a church nearby. This church is thought by some to be the most ancient in India. Only in 1606 it was made a cathedral church when the Pope, Paul the Fifth, created a separate diocese at the request of Philip II, King of Portugal. The old cathedral was demolished in 1893 and the present one St. Thomas Cathedral was consecrated in 1896. The tomb of the Saint is in the transept of the new cathedral which was built by Bishop Henry Read de Silva who was the first to assume the title of the Bishop of Mylapore. It is said the church farther off in the interior, THE LUZ CHURCH, is earlier (1516). This Church contains at its base in relief the Franciscan Coat of Arms and an inscription to the effect that it was built by a Franciscan Monk in 1516 but no definite proofs are available of Portuguese activity here before 1522. The tradition about the Luz Church is interesting. When the Portuguese first came to the Coromandel coast and were struggling against a gale seeking a landing place they prayed to the Virgin, and saw a light on the shore. They followed it and landed. The light moved on and disappeared in a jungle. The Portuguese built a Church at the point where the light vanished in honour of Our Lady of Light (Luz). The locality is now called Luz and the temple is called in Tamil as 'Kattu Koil' (Jungle Church). There is some difficulty about placing in order of time the dates of the three churches, the Santhome Church, the Luz Church and the Church on the St. Thomas Mount dedicated to Our Lady of Expectation.

(A little walk westwards will take the visitor to the spacious lotus-filled tank of MYLAPORE and the KAPALEES-

WARAR TEMPLE. The temple tower is full of beautiful panels in mortar. The temple itself is a crude work of recent origin, devoid of any of the artistic features of Dravidian architecture associated with South Indian Temples. This gives proof for the view that there was an original temple near the sea which was swallowed up by the waves. The Mylapore of Hindu religious fame must have flourished around this older temple on the shore and partly on the site of Santhome. It is said that a land slip some 65 years back, on the shore, exposed certain carved stones, pillars and broken stones of a Mandapam evidence of the old temple, and these are even now preserved in the house of the Bishop of Mylapore. According to Hindu mythology, Parvathi the consort of Siva worshipped Him here in the form of a peacock (Mayil=Peacock) and hence the name Mylapore. The Saivite saints have sung in praise of the Lord of the temple. One of them Tirugnanasambandar wrought here the miracle of restoring to life a girl from cremated bones. The most popular festival of the temple is that of Sixty-three Saints.)

Returning to Santhome Church the visitor pursuing the southward beach road, which swerves here into the interior, will notice on the way the Hotel Oceanic, a modern hotel on Western lines, the palace of the Raja of Chettinad, the College of Carnatic Music, and then on Adyar Road, Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home. The Theosophical Society is seen after crossing the Elphinstone bridge across the river Adyar. The Society lies in the midst of a thickest grove of 266 acres and here are the buildings of the world Headquarters of the Theosophical Society. The important places of interest are the Headquarters Hall where are to be seen the statues of the founders of various religions, the symbols of different religions, the famous Adyar Library and the Museum. Other things of interest are the theatre, the Statue of Girl and Child, the Publishing House, the Buddhist Shrine and the Japanese Gong, the Alcott Memorial, the

Hindu Temple, the Chapel of St. Michael and all Angels, the Zoroastrian Temple, the great Banyan Tree, said to be one of the three largest in the world, the garden of remembrance, the Mosque, the Besant Theosophical School and the Kalakshetra. A little away from the Society is a road leading to the ELLIOTS BEACH named after Governor Elliot's son who was a Justice of the Sessions. On the way lies THE AVVAI HOME for Orphans. After a winding a walk passing the Kalakshetra the beach is reached. The beach is resorted to by sea bathers though the place appears deserted. Returning back the visitor will pass through GANDHI NAGAR on the right and KASTURBA NAGAR on the left, both settlements recently built up by the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society with all the modern community facilities. Further on the road which is also called the Elliot's Beach Road are the INSTITUTE OF THE LEATHER TECHNOLOGY and THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE and ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY. The origin of the Engineering College can be traced to a survey school started for training Government servants in the Revenue Department. In 1859, the school was converted into a civil engineering institution to meet the needs of the Public Works Department and was later raised to the status of a college. The next place of interest on the route is the GANDHI MANDAPAM built on a ten acre land at a cost of 4 lakhs of rupees as a memorial to Gandhiji. The construction is on the pattern of a South Indian Temple and there are inscriptions from different sacred books like the Gita, the Kural, the Quran the Bible as well as from Gandhiji's own teachings. The central tower is after Chola architecture and the end Vimanams are after Pallava architecture. There are 54 monolithic pillars with fine figures representative of various religions. The main building occupies a plinth area of 4,200 square feet with an amphi-theatre in front. It was declared open in January 1956. Meetings are held here on Gandhi Jayanthi Day.

Adjacent to Gandhi Mandapam is the GOVERNMENT HOUSE which is the residence of the Governor of Madras. The House belonged to one Mr. Gilbert Ricketts who mortgaged it to the Government Bank and died intestate in 1817 with a debt owing to the Bank. The Bank acquired the property by foreclosing the mortgage and then sold it to the Government. The Government bought at the same-time some other lands nearby, mortgaged to the bank by one Joseph Nazar Shamier. It was Sir Thomas Munro who decided to use this house as the Governor's country residence giving up the Fort residence and to use the Garden House in the Round Tana as town residence. By 1840, with many additions and alterations, the Government House has come to acquire the present features.

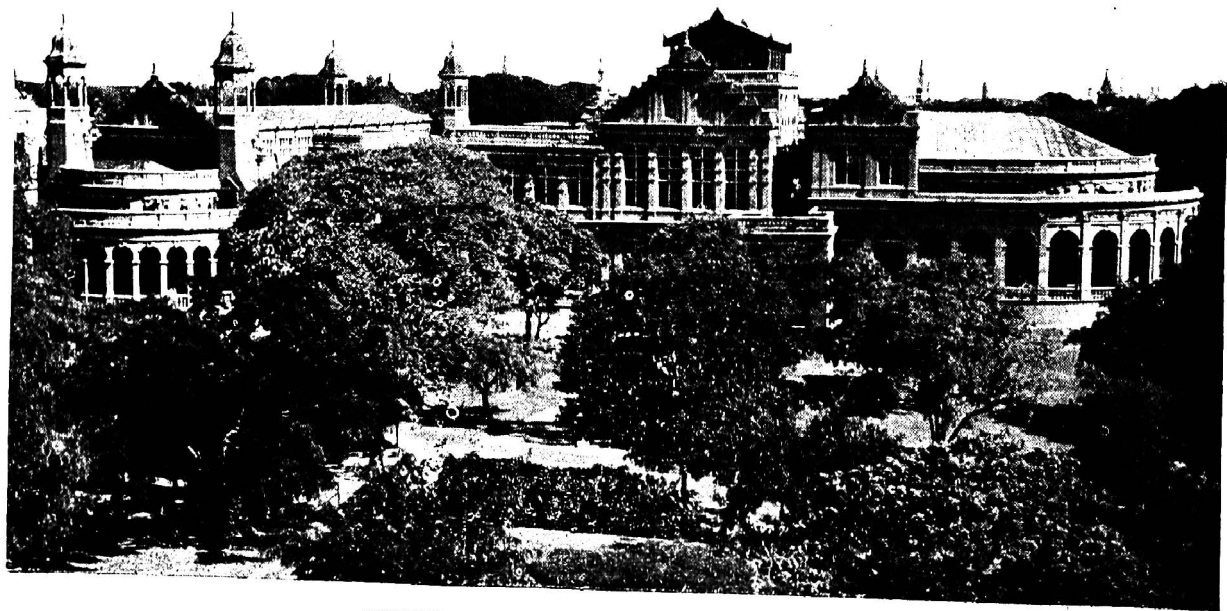
Beyond the Government House is the MADRAS RACE COURSE about one and half miles in length. Its beginning is said to be in the year 1777 but there is no record of its activities until we come down to 1896 when the race club was formed. Even this club was almost quiescent till Lord Willingdon gave it a fillip. The club is administered by a committee of stewards elected by the club. The annual racing season is from mid-November to mid-April. The Governor's cup Day on New Years Day used to be a grand occasion when the Governor of Madras arrived in State. The Governor's House and the Race Course are situated in a suburb of Madras which is called Guindy. Beyond Guindy is St. Thomas Mount.

Route 5: From the Round Tana to Loyola via Pantheon Road :

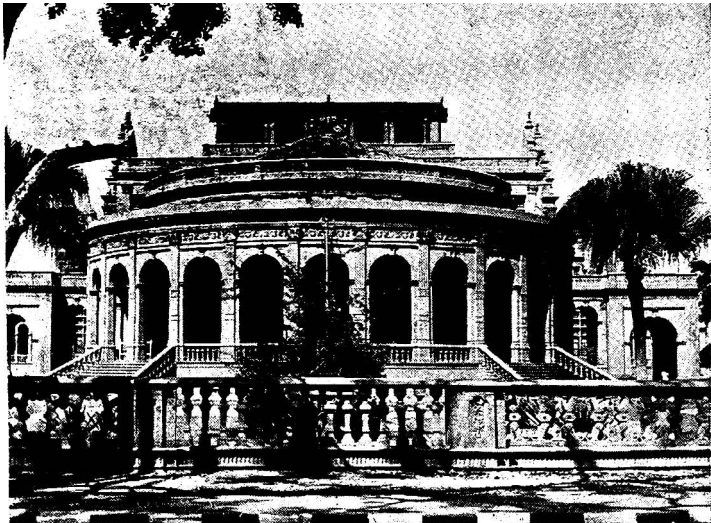
From the Round Tana, proceeding west by the side of the CASINO AND GAITY THEATRES, along what is known as Blackers Road, the visitor crosses the Cooum by the HARRIS BRIDGE and enters Harris Road on which are found on either side shops dealing in secondhand motor parts. Further on is the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court with the Police Commissioners Office behind it. To the south

of the clock tower which stands at the junction of road is the Marshall's Road on which is located the Ophthalmic Hospital, one of the most famous in India, founded in 1819. Another road branching from the clock tower is the Pantheon Road on which lies the Egmore Women's and Children Hospital opened in 1844. It was located formerly on the premises of the Government Training School, Egmore which lies in the Southern Cul de sac of the concrete viaduct seen near the School of Arts on the Poonamallee High Road. It came to its present site in 1882 and is now one of the most famous maternity hospitals in the East.

The road is called the Pantheon Road because it skirted an old property here known as the Pantheon. It was a place for public entertainments for balls, banquets and theatricals in the days of the Company. Out of that grew the present assembly of buildings called the Museum Buildings. The grounds were originally assigned to Hall Plummer, a civil servant-cum-contractor, in August 1778 who erected the buildings known as the Pantheon and assigned them to some company officers. The Pantheon and the grounds passed through several hands until at last it came to one Edward Samuel Moorat, an Armenian merchant in 1821. Several plots had been alienated and the present position was reached. In 1830 the Government brought the property to house the Collector's office and Land Customer's office. Later came the Museum. The buildings have been so much added to or altered that it is difficult to demarcate the old Pantheon. Let us begin the tour with the theatre. In the closing years of the 18th century the elite of Madras were Grecian in taste and the evidence is the MUSEUM THEATRE, designed as a lecture hall. The theatre manager, an Englishman, got the roof over the stage laid with iron grooves so that a heavy cannon shot being rolled over them produced a mock thunder. The theatre is very popular for music recitals and dramas, occidental and oriental. Behind the theatre is a part of

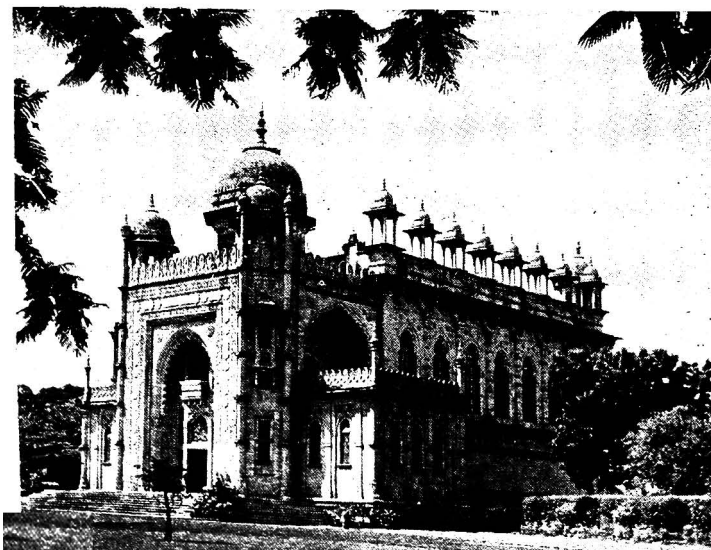


MUSEUM BUILDINGS—GENERAL VIEW



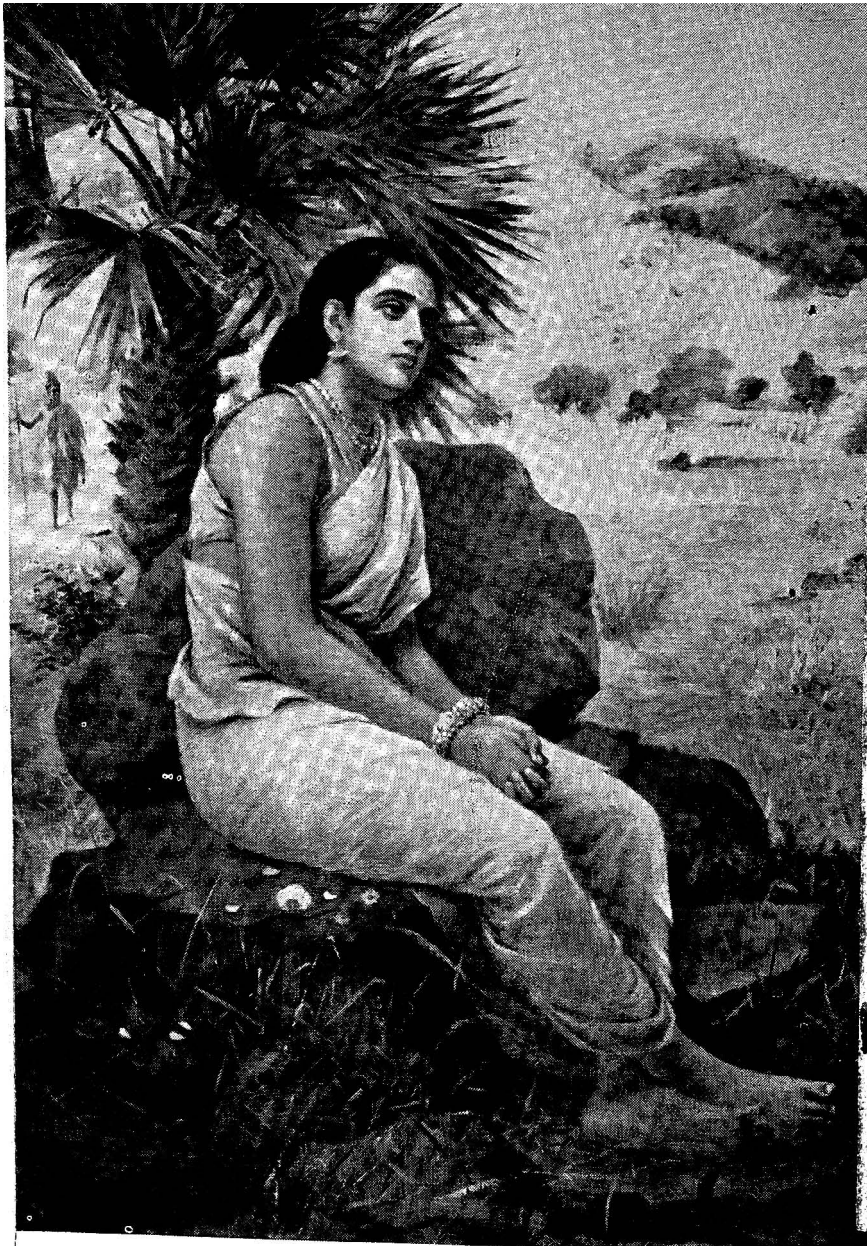
VIEW OF THE MUSEUM THEATRE

NATIONAL ART GALLERY

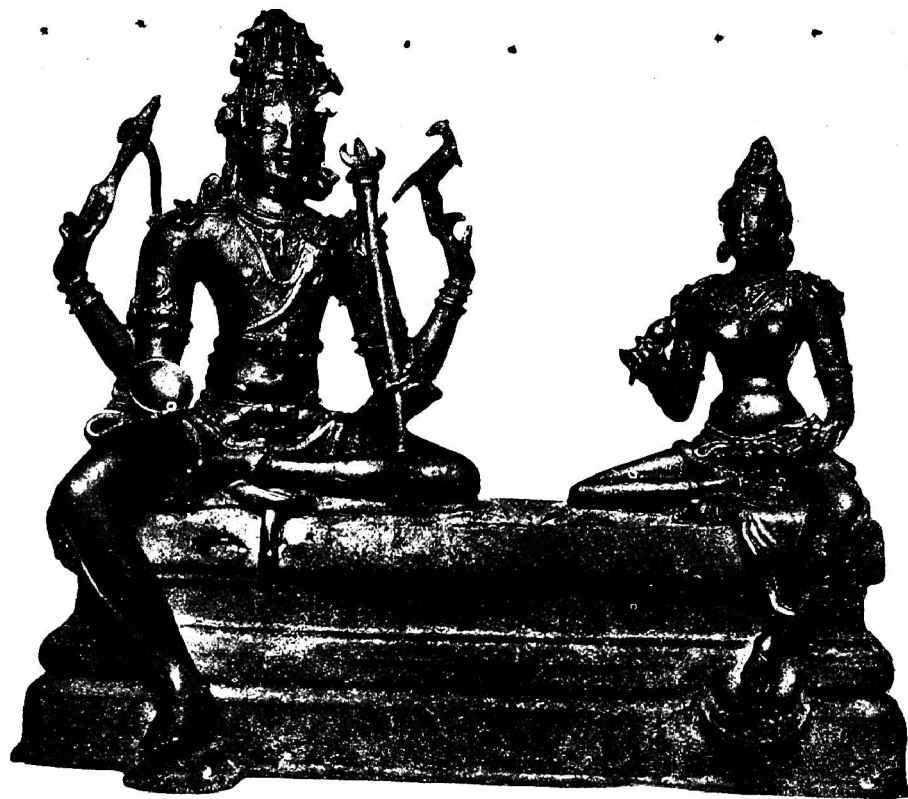




BRONZE NATESA—TIRUVALANGADU



SAKUNTALA BY RAVI VARMA



SOMASKANDAR



THE LOYOLA COLLEGE CHURCH

the Museum and behind that is the Connemara Library 'an interesting though somewhat flamboyant essay in English Medieval style, inspired, no doubt, by the great collegiate halls in English University Towns'. Behind this again is the original Museum building. The GOVERNMENT MUSEUM has the distinction of being the first Government sponsored Museum in the whole of India. Started in 1851 as a Museum of Practical Geology and Natural History with a gift of the collections owned by the Literary Society, the Museum developed not only in the Natural Sciences but also in Archaeology, Art and Anthropology. Until about 1925 it was the chief centre of research in Anthropology, Zoology, Numismatics and Systematic Botany in South India. During one of the International Exhibitions Rodin, the famous French sculptor, saw the now world famous bronze sculpture of "Dancing Siva" (popularly known as the Madras Museum Nataraja of Tiruvelangadu) and went into raptures over its artistic excellence. According to Rodin, the Chola sculptor who made this Dancing Siva figure at the beginning of the 11th century A.D., had succeeded in giving a three-dimensional representation to rhythmic movement in a manner which has not been excelled by any one. The Madras Museum is proud to possess this masterpiece, along with dozens of others belonging to the Pallava, Chola, Pandya and Vijayanagar periods of South Indian History". Another collection famous all over the world is that of Amaravati marbles from the Buddhist stupa at Amaravati in the Guntur district. The visitor will be enchanted by the masterly handling of the story of the Buddha, taming the wild elephant in one of the panels. He will also see in the Buddhist galleries images of the Buddha from Kancheepuram and from Krishna Valley. The visitor interested in Hindu temple architecture and Hindu sculpture will see in two large galleries, chronologically arranged series of Tamil, Telugu and North Indian sculptures of all periods. The Museum has a large collection of coins from different parts of India are presenting different Indian

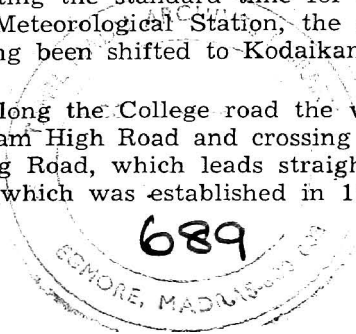
dynasties. The visitor should not miss the Roman coins and the coins issued by Kulottunga Chola to commemorate his conquest of Malaya. Famous as South India is in carving on different materials the Museum has fine specimens in matel-ware galleries. Some of the other departments of the Museum are Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Economic Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Indian Arts, Ethnology, Antiquities and Archaeology. The ethno industrial and art departments are of absorbing interest with a lot of arms and implements removed from the Fort arsenal with a lot of history behind each of them. Here are the helmets captured at Manilla, the cage which confined the captain Philip Armstrong in China, the statue of Neil removed from Mount Road because of public displeasure about his conduct in India.

The library building designed by Irwin in Indo-Saracenic style is called the CONNEMERA PUBLIC LIBRARY after a Governor of that name and is run by the Government of Madras. It was opened to the public as a free consulting library in 1896 and since 1930 it is also lending books to those who become its members. The Library once housed the Madras University Library as well as Literary Society Library. The central hall with a high strained glass roof is alluring, though the present improvisation of a middle floor has spoilt the view.

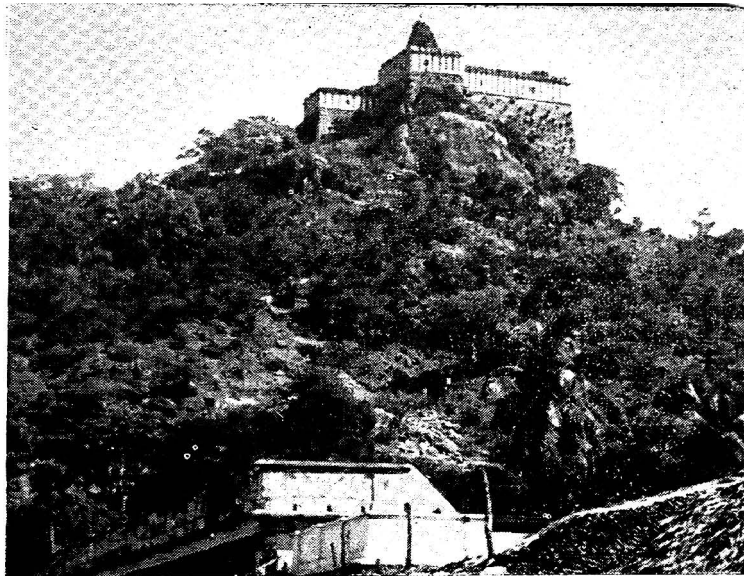
THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL now called the National Art Gallery, stands in the next compound built in Mughal style. Its foundation was laid by King George V when he was Prince of Wales. The building is of pink Tada stone erected in 1906. The gateway resembles that of Akbar's dream palace at Fatepur Sikri. The large hall with a balcony on all sides, has a marble floor and a fine ceiling. It exhibits now paintings of all South Indian Schools. Next to the gallery is the Madras Handloom Weaving Society and beyond the bridge called the Anderson Bridge is the Old College Road. On this road lay a

college called the College of Fort St. George for training Junior Civilians. At the bend of the road in front of the visitor is a large arched gateway with quaint designs which leads to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. The house inside was once the property of an Armenian, named Moorat. His son sold it to the Government who used it as a College for Junior Civilians. Hence it is called the 'Old College', though the word College here does not mean 'training of civilians' but only residence and mess for them. Next to this office is the LITERARY SOCIETY a pleasantly proportional and detailed building similar in style and character to the police station on the North Beach Road next to the Harbour. The Society began its activity in 1877. It was once literally a Literary Society with a number of scientific papers being read and discussed at its meetings. It was called Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society. It has a popular library now with house delivery and collection facilities. Next door, a little in the interior is the WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. At the end of the road to the right is a building which is an observatory. The Nungambakkam Astronomical Observatory was erected in 1793 under instructions from the court of directors. Before this there was in Madras a private observatory built by Mr. W. Petri a civil servant. During his absence in England, the Madras Government acquired his instruments. In 1847 a permanent observatory was erected east of the Astronomical observatory and it gave the Railway time for the whole of India once. Madras has the distinction of possessing the first observatory in the East and setting the standard time for India. Now it is used as a Meteorological Station, the astronomical observatory having been shifted to Kodaikanal in 1899.

Proceeding along the College road the visitor meets the Nungambakkam High Road and crossing it may pass along the Sterling Road, which leads straight on to the LOYOLA COLLEGE which was established in 1925 and has



a church with a fine steeple. Returning back to the High Road, the visitor can take a bus either to VADAPALANI to visit the Pagoda of Lord Karthikeya, at a distance three miles, or to Theagaroyanagar, the modern suburb of Madras named after late Sri Theagaroya Chetty where the spots of interest are the Panangal Park and the Pondy Bazaar which is set in the midst of a fine avenue of trees.



THIRUKKALUKUNRAM HILL

THIRUKKALUKUNRAM TOWN VIEW





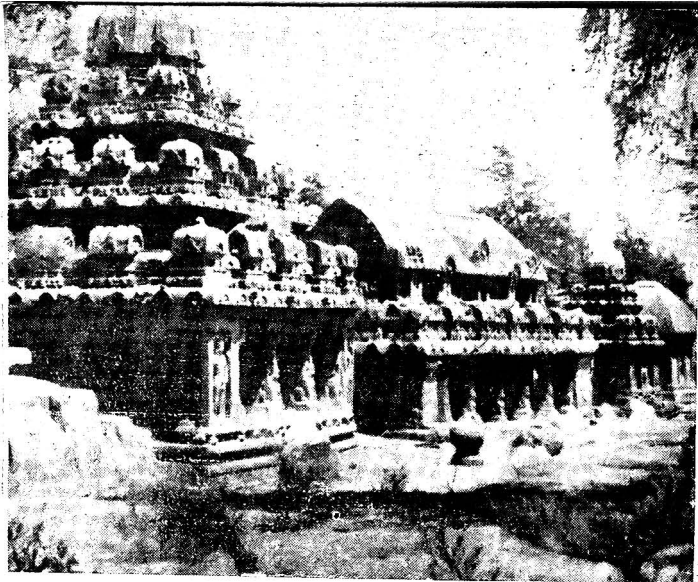
FEEDING THE KITE



MAHISHASURAMARDHINI

ARJUNA'S PENANCE





ATHAS OF MAHABALIPURAM

SHORE TEMPLE



PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR MADRAS

Red Hills Lake:

It is situated about 8 miles North-West of Madras on the great northern Trunk road and is reached by bus. This lake is the immediate source of water supply to the City of Madras. The water is drawn through an intake tower at the deepest point of the lake and passed through roughing filters to remove gross impurities. The water flows by gravity over 7 miles and reaches the Kilpauk water works, north-west of Madras, where it is filtered, chlorinated and pumped into the City distribution system. The lake gets its supply of water from its own catchment area as well as from the Cholavaram tank which in turn gets its supply partly from Tambarapakkam weir across the Kortalarayar river, at a distance of about 17 miles from Madras. The tanks have also to irrigate some 7,500 acres of land.

Poondi Reservoir-Satyamurthi Sagar :

To augment the supply to the city, a reservoir was constructed at Poondi, 12 miles above Tambarapakkam dam, to impound 250 million cubic feet of water spread over $12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. This storage capacity is equal to the combined capacity of the Cholavaram and Red Hills Lakes. The water is drawn into the Red Hills Tank through the Kortalarayar River upto Tambarapakkam anicut and from there goes by the usual channels to Kilpauk. The reservoir has been named after a former Mayor as Satyamurthi Sagar.

Tiruvottiyur and Ennore:

About 11 miles north of Madras is Ennore where the back waters provide ideal boating facilities and a quiet day can be had here, provided the visitor goes there with

a lunch packet. There are a few houses as well as buildings of the Fisheries Department; otherwise it is an extensive sandy moor with a few bushes and cocoanut trees here and there. Tiruvottriyur lies midway from Madras and can be visited on either trip. Besides the famous temple, there is the graveyard of a great Saint, Pattinathar and a well maintained mutt of Ramalinga Swamikal, another Saint of Tamil Nad. The trip to both places can be made by train or bus. In Tiruvottriyur area we have a locality called 'Kaladipettai' (loafer's land) which is the transformation of 'Colletpetah' named after Governor 'Collet' who settled a colony of weavers here.

Tirukkalukunram and Mahabalipuram :

Mahabalipuram, famous for the cave temples cut in rocks is a pleasant sea-side resort, 53 miles south of Madras, which can be reached straight by bus. It is usual for tourists to go there through TIRUKKALUKUNRAM which is 9 miles from Chingleput railway station. The temple on the top of the hill is dedicated to Vedagireeswarar. Punctually an hour before noon every day a pair of Holy Eagles visit a rock near the temple and the temple priest feeds them. The tradition is that these are two saints who on their daily flight to Rameswaram from Banares, halt here for their lunch and rest. Pilgrims visit this place to pay their respect to these saints.

MAHABALIPURAM on the sea shore has been once a famous sea-port, known to western geographers and tourists even in the early years of the Christian Era. The name is derived from Mamalla Puram, Mamalla being the title of the Pallava King, Narasimhavarman I, who ruled in Kanchi in the 7th century and had these marvels of monuments wrought. The monuments are of various types such as monoliths, caves, temples and sculptured scenes. The FIVE RATHAS (chariots) popularly associated with the Pandava Princes are monolithic temples

which have some exquisite panels carved on the outer walls as e.g. on Dharmaraja and Arjuna rathas. There are two CAVES dedicated to Varaha (the pig-faced rescuer of the Earth from the Oceans) with beautiful panels on the sides of the cell. The finest is the Mahishasuramardhini cave which contains the beautiful panels, Sheshasayi Vishnu (Vishnu on the serpent-couch) and MAHISHASURAMARDHANI (the killer of the bull-headed devil). On the summit of the rock bearing this cave is a masonry temple of Siva with remarkable panels of Siva in various attitudes. The Krishna Mandapa, another cave, depicts the incidents in Krishna's life with realism and charm. Of the sculptured scenes the most famous is the ARJUNA'S PENANCE, a complicated chisel work on the vertical face of a huge rock. The two elephants cut here are said to be the best in animal sculpture in the world. There is then the SHORE TEMPLE which is said to be the only surviving one of the seven that existed here once. The row of bulls on all sides carved out of rock and the elongated tower are the peculiar features which make it attractive.

Gingee:

It is a small town about 94 miles from Madras reached by bus straight or by train upto Tindivanam and then by bus. Here is a medieval fort of great historic and artistic interest. This fort is the most famous because of the heroic deeds of one Raja Desing, a chieftain of the early 18th century. His life is a favourite theme for the ballad-singers of Tamilnad. The fortress comprises 3 strongly fortified hills connected by granite walls, some 3 miles in perimeter. The three hills are known as Chakkili Hills, Rajagiri and Krishnagiri. The first one, the cobbler's hill, is said to have been the site of production of saddlery but more famous are the other two hills whose peaks are reached by steps or foot-paths. The highest of the hills Rajagiri rising about 800 feet is a ridge which ends with an overhanging bluff on the top of

which stands a citadel. As the visitor crosses the fort walls he will see stables for horses and elephants, a huge hall which was a granary, a temple with no image in the sanctum sanctorum, and a fountain etc. The ascent of the hill is not steep and the visitor will note during the ascent the numerous obstacles to be surmounted by the enemy. After passing through about 8 gate ways we reach a narrow chasm which is crossed by a bridge. The citadel has two pagodas and a huge hall. In the middle there is an eight storeyed pyramidal tower. Krishnagiri is more difficult to climb because of the steep steps but at the top are some fine structures including the court hall which invite the visitor however tired he may be.

Kancheepuram :

This is counted as one of the seven sacred cities of India and it possesses no less than 124 temples today. The town has a wealth of religious, social and political history. It was the meeting point of many religions. Gautama is said to have converted its people in the 5th century B.C. Asoka built many Buddhist stupas, though none remains at this place. This was once the Chola capital. In the 7th century Kanchipuram was Pallava capital and it was then that the beautiful temples were built. Though there are also temples of more recent date, the pride of Kanchi consists in the Pallava architecture. Appar, Siruthondar and Bodhidharma, the Buddhist, lived here.

The city is situated 47 miles south-west of Madras and can be reached by train or bus. South-West of the station is the VAIKUNTANATHA PERUMAL temple, one of the 18 important Vishnu temples in Kanchi, built by Nandi Varma II and it is considered a good specimen of Pallava art. Sculptures depicting Pallava war against Chalukyas and paintings belonging to the 8th century are the special attractions.

South-West of this temple is the MATANGESWARA TEMPLE resembling the Kailasanatha temple. The KAILASANATHA temple itself, the most important of Pallava architecture in Kanchi, is still alluring in spite of the ravages of time over a thousand years. The temple is divided by a wall into a small courtyard and a larger courtyard which are linked up by two gates. On the eastern phase of the small court are eight shrines looking like the rathas of Mahabalipuram. There is a small temple in the centre of the wall called Naradha-linga shrine. On each side of the large court is a series of cells with lingams of different names and there are inscriptions that detail the names of kings responsible for the construction. The centre shrine has a lofty pyramidal tower with smaller towered shrines in each corner and side. A series of triple yalis and riders support the vimana. The basement of the old mahamandapam and the later ardhmandapa have their own appeal.

The EKAMBARESHWARAR TEMPLE is famous for its lofty main tower of ten storeys built by Krishnadevaraya in 1509. A grand view of the town can be had from this tower. It is said "No two towers of the temple are opposite to each other, and no two walls are parallel and there is hardly a right angle in the place". This temple served as a fort during the Carnatic Wars and it was in this temple's tank that during II Mysore war Sir Hector Munro, the hero of Buksar, threw his guns and luggage and retreated to Chingleput.

Another temple of repute is the KAMAKSHI AMMAN TEMPLE which is believed to contain the samadhi of San-kara. In Little Conjeevaram, there is the VARADARAJASWAMI TEMPLE, with modern outerwalls, but ancient inner shrine. The seven storeyed tower contains fine figures and representations. The pavilions in the first courtyard have painted roofs. The Hall of Pillars is one of the most beautiful halls in South India though some of the sculptures are seen mutilated by vandals during

wars. The carvings require close examination to appreciate their beauty. The chains of stone, now held together by iron rings, are superb examples of stone cutter's art. Among the jewels in the temple is the necklace presented by Lord Clive from the spoils of Srirangapatam. Of Jainism we have some relics. In Tiruparuttikunram, otherwise known as JAINA KANCHI, which is an important Jain centre even today, there are two ancient and historic Jaina temples. The smaller one dedicated to Chandraprabha, the eighth tirthankara, belongs to Pallava period and the larger Vardhamana temple is of the Chola period, but added to by later Cholas and Vijayanagar kings. It contains some interesting paintings of Vijayanagar period.

During the Muslim occupation about a dozen mosques were built in the city. The earliest is the one facing the Ekambareswarar temple and it is a Hindu structure converted into a mosque. There is a similar mosque adjacent to Vaikunta Perumal temple. These mosques contain some Persian inscriptions giving some history of the Muslim period.

Tirupathi and Tiruttani :

Tirupathi Hill is the abode of Sri Venkateswara who is called the Lord of the 'Seven Hills' and it is reached by rail upto Tirupathi East Station and thereafter by bus up the hill for 14 miles. It is one of the most sacred and richest temples in India with a large revenue from the offerings of devotees. The places of interest are the temple with many inscriptions, the Kapila Theertham, the Akasa Ganga and Papavinasam. Buses also run from Madras. It is usual for a pilgrim to return home via Kalahasti and Tiruttani. TIRUTTANI is a temple on a small hill devoted to Karthikeya and it attracts huge crowds every month on Krithigai Day. It seems there are 365 steps up the hill reminding the number of days of the year. Kalahasthi has a shrine on the hill devoted to Siva.

A TOUR OF SOUTH INDIA

With his base in Madras, the tourist can cover not only the neighbourhood centres but also somewhat distant places of Tamil Nad like Chidambaram, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Mathurai and Rameswaram.

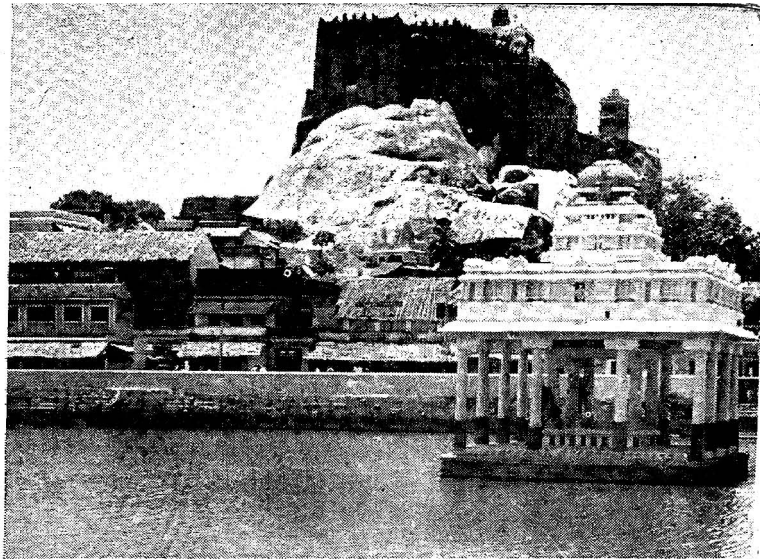
A night passenger train will land him at CHIDAMBARAM early in the morning. This is the abode of Nataraja, the King of Dance and the Cholas, Pandyas, Pallavas and Nayaks have enriched this shrine. It is perhaps the most sanctified of the Siva temples in Tamil Nad and it has associations with the lives of great many saints and scholars. The representations of the dancing poses on the walls of the temple, the numerous audience halls including the golden hall and the shrine of Govindaraya are the items of interest. Nearby to the east of the town is the Annamalai University.

Travelling further south the tourist will pass by KUMBAKONAM on the banks of the Cauvery which is famous for its 'Bathing Festival' (Mahamaham) once in 12 years. The next halt will be made at TANJORE which is famous for its Brahadeeswarar Temple, said to be the grandest in South India built by Raja Raja Chola. The flowers of Chola art and architecture as well as those of the Nayaks are seen here in the shape of some 74 temples. The Brahadeeswarar Temple is famous for the huge Lingam, the monolithic base of the dome, the huge Nandhi, the second biggest in India, and the well preserved Chola frescos similar to those of Ajanta. The tourist should not miss the Schwarts Church built in 1779 by his friend and pupil Sarfoji Maharaja and the famous Tanjore Palace known both for its physical excellence comparable to Thirumalanaik palace in Mathurai and for its library, known as the Saraswathi Mahal Library containing some 30,000 volumes in many languages.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI, just 35 miles off is a town great both in war and in peace. A city of recent growth it owes much to the Nayaks of Madura who beautified it. The rockfort reminds one of the Edinburgh castle, though the occupant here is a God. A steep walk is required to reach the summit and on the way the visitor passes by a Thousand Pillared Mandapam, a Hundred Pillared Mandapam, the Mathrubutheswara temple hewed out of rock, the bell tower and the reservoir, and the Vasanta Mandapam. At the summit is the shrine of Vinayaka and from the temple a fine view of the city and Srirangam would make the climb worth while.

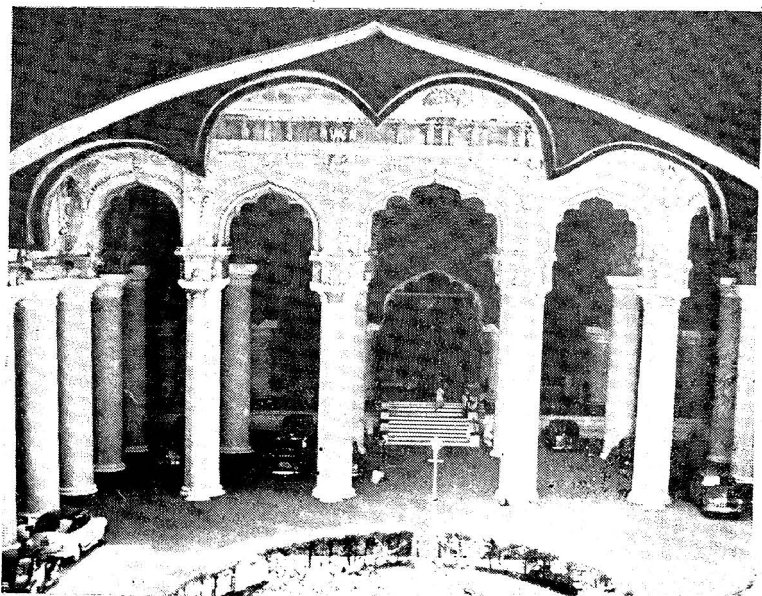
SRIRANGAM, a picturesque island lying between the Cauvery and its branch the Kollidam, is three miles north of Tiruchirapalli Fort. It has been the nerve centre of Vaishnava cult and here is the great Ranganatha temple, was first constructed by the Chola King, Dharmavarma and was added to by the Chola Kings of the 8th to the 10th centuries. The Nayaks and Vijayanagar Kings also made their own contributions. The temple is surrounded by seven streets in concentric pattern. All the Vaishnava saints have sung in its glory and Vaishnavism had its base here in Tamil Nad. Kambar, the famous author of Ramayana in Tamil is reported to have published and dedicated his work in this temple in the 12th century.

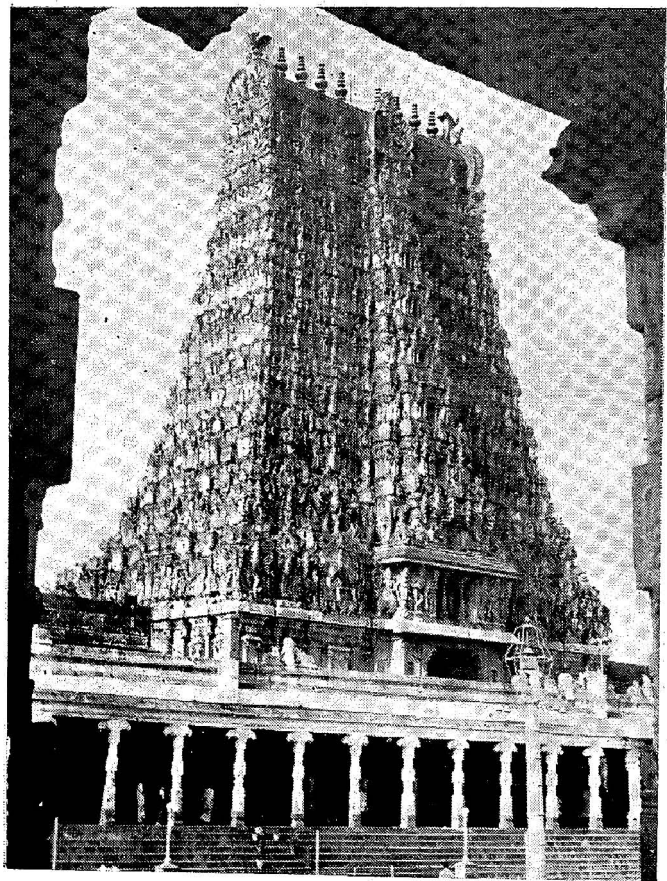
JAMBUKESWARAM is two miles north of Tiruchirapalli and very near to Srirangam. It is otherwise called as Tiruvanaikkaval on account of a tradition that an elephant worshiped Lord Siva here. In the sanctum sanctorum there is a Jambu tree believed to be hundreds of years age. The Lingam here is called Appu Lingam (God in the element of water) and the base of the Lingam is always found submerged in water possibly due to a perennial spring underneath. This is one of the five sacred Lingams of the South, each of which represents an element. The other four are at Kanchipuram, Tiru-



TRICHY ROCK FORT

TIRUMALAI NAIK MAHAL





MADURA TEMPLE TOWER

vannamalai, Kalahasti and Chidambaram, representing respectively Earth, Fire, Wind and Sky.

MADURAI ; 'The Sweet City', is in the heart of Tamil Nad. Mythologically it was the scene of the pranks and prowess of Lord Siva and historically it was the centre of Tamilian activity. The three Tamil academies flourished here with membership determined by the celestial plank that decided the worth of authors. Even Siva was challenged by a member of the Academy. Siva wed the Pandyan Princess, the fish-eyed Minakshi and enriched the city's glory by his great leelas, even as Krishna did in Brindavan. A Tamilian feels a thrill while treading the streets of Madurai. It is more than a holy place and a literary rendezvous ; it is the treasure house of Dravidian art and architecture. As the capital of Pandyan Kings it was well known in the commercial world of Europe. The city is known to every boy and girl of Tamil Nad as the place where the Great Kannaki, the symbol of purity vindicated her husband's innocence. The City's lustre was dimmed for a while by Moslem invasions but the city became prominent again in the days of the Nayaks who since the middle of the 16th century lavished the country's wealth and labour on her. Tirumala Nayakkan (1623-59) is the best known because of his numerous gifts of architectural ornament to this ancient city. His Pudu-mandapam and unfinished Raya Gopuram are monuments that never fade from one's memory. The city is built round the Temple of Minakshi, with her spouse Sundareswarar. The pilgrim enters the Minakshi temple first. The four gopurams contain panels of intricate workmanship. The Ashta Sakti Mandapam arrests one's attention by the beautiful representation of saktis. The tank (the tank of golden lotus) is surrounded by a pillared colonnade and the walls have beautiful paintings depicting the divine sports of Siva. Passing in by the exquisite Yali Mandapam *alias* the Kilikkatti Mandapam the pilgrim sights Goddess Minakshi, in the sanctum sanctorum. After worship the pil-

grim emerges through the Kilikkatti Mandapam and enters the shrine of Sundareshwara through Nadukkattu Mandapam. He is greeted by a Vinayaka statue and he goes around the shrine and reaches the Kambathadi Mandapam, round the flag-staff, which is a triumph of architectural art. From here the pilgrim has a darsan of the Lord and passes out through the Veeravasantharaya Mandapam. Nearby spreads out the Thousand Pillar Mandapam of surpassing beauty in the whole of Tamil Nad. Before leaving the temple a visit to the musical pillars is an unfailing attraction. The pillars lie in the outer corridor next to the Thousand Pillar Mandapam, and each pillar when tapped produces a musical note. Emerging from the temple through the gopuram the pilgrim meets the Pudu Mandapam built by Thirumalai Nayak and then the unfinished Raya gopuram whose workmanship suggests that it would have surpassed other such gopurams in beauty had it been completed. The next places of visit in the city are of course the Theppakulam and the Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal.

In the environs of Madura, ALAGARKOIL (12 miles), a hill beautiful with luxuriant growth of forest and THIRUPARANKUNDRAM (4 miles) where the shrine of Karthikeya is hewn out of a huge rock, are the most important places of interest for the tourist.

RAMESWARAM AND DHANUSKODI: Rameswaram is so named because Rama is believed to have worshipped Siva here for expiating any sins committed by him during the war with Ravana, the King of Lanka. Rameswaram and Banares are the two antepodes of pilgrim centres which every Hindu longs to visit. The temple built in 15th century is believed to have taken over 300 years to finish and its long pillared corridor is world famous for its fine view and intricate carvings. The Hindu pilgrim usually completes his visit to the South with a bath at Dhanushkodi and at The Cape Comerin where the Oceans meet.

HILL STATIONS IN SOUTH INDIA

THE NILGIRIS OR BLUE MOUNTAINS :

A visit to the Queen of Hill Stations in India by road or rail will create the most pleasant of memories of one's visit to South India. The Hills are so-called because of their appearance from the plains below. The important places for tourist are Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington. The hills provide scope for the hunter, the angler, the artist and the Rambler. The climate is comparable to that of an English Summer. The Pasture Institute, Sims Park, the Wellington Race Course, a view of Coimbatore from Lady Cannings seat or Lambs Rock, the water falls nearby are some of the attractions of Coonoor. Ootacamund's fare consists of the numerous lofty hills for example the Mukurti Peak and the Thoddabetta (86401) the Botanical Gardens, the Ooty Downs, the Cinchona and Eucalyptus plantations, the Pykara, The Kateri, the Kolambe and St. Catherine Falls and the Mukurti Dam. The Ootacamund Race Course has a long history dating from 1847 and the hunting season lasts from April to October. Kotagiri (65001) is another popular resort. In all places there are hotels of Indian and European style.

KODAIKANAL : On the southern crest of the Upper Palni Hills of Madura District is this lovely elevation of 7,000 feet reached by car or bus from Kodaikanal Road station on Madras-Madurai line, after a journey of 60 miles through the Ghat roadway full of scenery. The season is from April to June when pleasant showers cool the air and even the winter is enjoyable. The lake in the centre of the town spread over an area of 60 acres and skirted by a three-mile tarred road is the chief attraction for tourists, besides boating on the lake. There are many picnic spots and waterfalls like the Silver Falls, the Glen

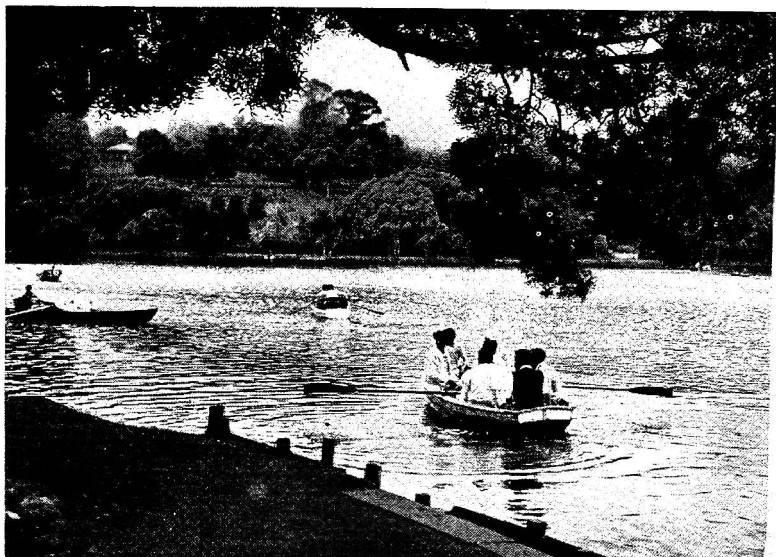
Falls, Pamber and Bearshole Falls and the Fairy Falls. Some vantage points like the Coakers walk running along the southern brink of the town and the Pillar rocks, give panoramic view of the surrounding country. There is an excellent Golf Course and the season is active with clubs, societies and tournaments. The Kodaikanal Astronomical Observatory on Nedungadipuram Hill is one of the best known institutions of the kind in India. From Kodai you can get a view of Dolphin's Nose, about three miles from the lake. Venturssome tourists may climb the Perumal Peak. There are hotels of European style as well as Indian.

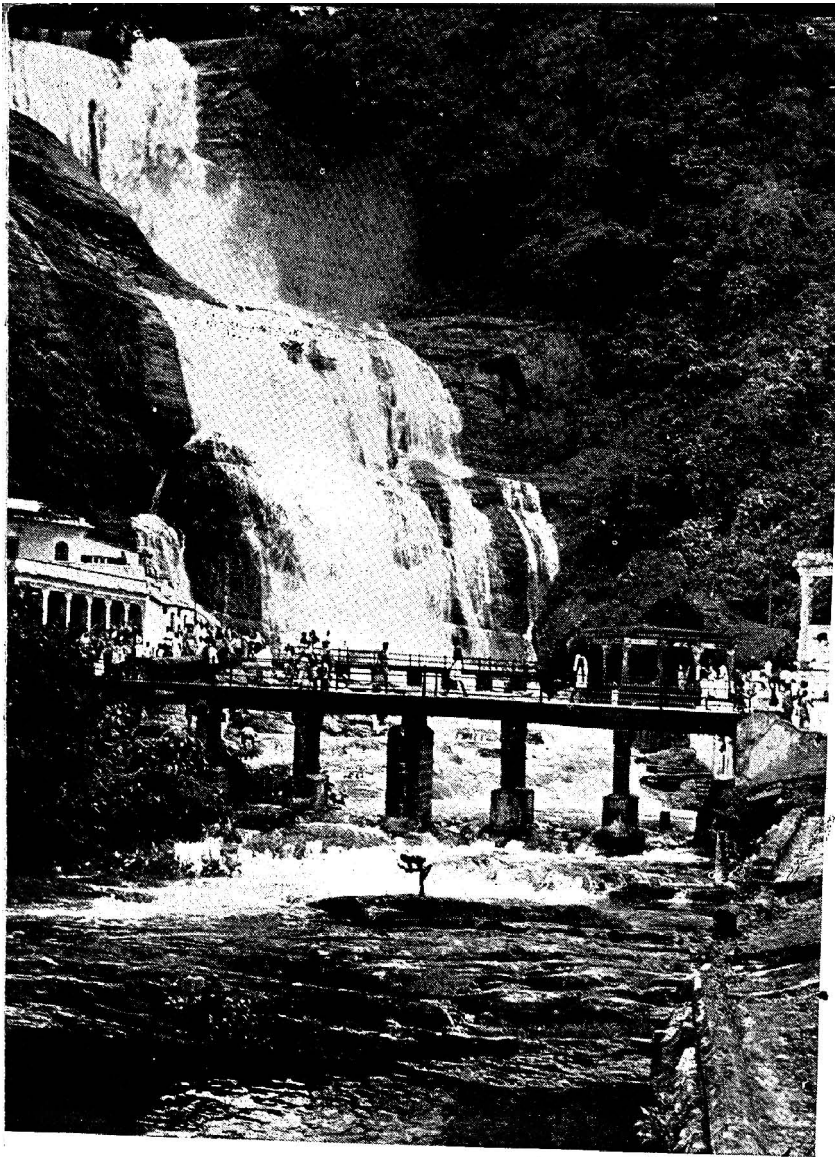
COURTALLAM : It is situated on the Palni Range in the Western Ghats and is 4 miles from Tenkasi Railway station. It is the spa of South India. The waterfalls are famous because of the tonic effect of the bath. There is a temple dedicated to Courtalanathar. The season is from June to October because the falls are at their best during these months.



OOTY RACE COURSE

BOATING IN KODAIKANAL LAKE





COURTALLAM WATERFALLS

IMPORTANT PLACES WITH THE NUMBER OF THE BUS THAT PASSES BY

- All India Radio — 21B (South Beach Road).
- Avvai Home and Orphanage — 5 (Elliot's Road, Adyar).
- Botanical Gardens — 23, 23A, & 24 (Mount Road).
- Chepauk Palace, 21A, 21B, 1, 2, 22, 25, 27 (South Beach Road).
- Christian Literature Society — 1, 2, 2A, 3, 3D, 4, 4A, 5, 7, 7B, 21, 7C, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 15, 17 (Evening Bazaar).
- Connemara Library — 10, 23, 23A (Pantheon Road).
- Corporation Stadium — 7, 7A, 7B, 9, 10, 15 & 36 (Poonamallee High Road).
- Corporation of Madras — Ripon Buildings — Same as above (Poonamallee High Road).
- Fort Museum — 1B, 38, 11B, 21A & 21B (South Beach Rd.)
- Fort St. George — same as above. (South Beach Rd.).
- Government House, Guindy — 51, 51A (Mount Road).
- Harbour — 4A, 4B, 6, 6A, 8, 8B, 21C. (North Beach Road).
- High Court — all buses going to Parry's (North Beach Road).
- Legislature Council Buildings — same as Fort.
- Light House — same as High Court (China Bazaar).
- Madras University Library — 21B (South Beach Road).
- Marina Swimming Pool & Canteen — 1, 2, 21B, 22, 13, 25 & 27 (South Beach Road)..

M. & S. M. Railway Office — same as Central Station
(General Hospital Road).

Moore Market — same as Corporation of Madras.

Museum — 10, 23, 23A (Pantheon Road).

My Ladye's Garden — 7, 7B, 7C — same as Corporation
Stadium.

Port Trust Buildings — same as Harbour.

Royal Bath — same as Corporation Stadium.

Secretariat — 21B (South Beach Road).

Senate House — 21B (South Beach Road).

Theosophical Society — 5 (Adyar).

Victory Memorial — Marina — 21B (South Beach Road).

Widows Home — 21B, 12. (South Beach Road).

Y. M. C. A. (Esplanade) — All buses to Parry's Corner
(China Bazaar).

Y. W. C. A. — 15 (Poonamallee High Road).

Zoo — same as Corporation Stadium.

Railway Stations :

Central (M. & S. M. Ry) — All buses from Triplicane,
Mount Road, Poonamallee High Road & Mint via
Central.

Egmore (S. I. Ry.) — 9, 16, 17, 22, 23, 23A, 27 & 29.

Beach (S.I.Ry.) — same as Harbour.

Aerodrome :

Meenambakkam (Served by suburban buses of Route
51A).

Colleges and Technical Schools :

Engineering College, Guindy — 5B, 19, 19A.

Ethiraj College for Women — Go to Spencer's, Mount Road and cross the bridge.

King Institute — Guindy (Suburban Route 51A).

• Lady Willingdon Training College — 21B (South Beach Road).

Law College — same as High Court.

• Loyola College — Better reached by Electric Train. Otherwise go to Nungambakkam and walk along Sterling Road.

Madras Medical College — all buses through Central (General Hospital Road).

• Meston Training College — 3, 4, 5, 21, 21C (Royapettah High Road).

Govt. Arts College — 3, 4, 5, 11, 11A, 17B, 19, 19A, 21, 21C, 25, 51, 51A (Mount Road).

• Pachaiyappa's College — 15, 24, 27 (Chetput, Poonamallee High Road).

Presidency College — 1, 2, 22, 13,, 25, 21B, 27 (South Beach Road).

Queen Mary's College — 21B, 12 (South Beach Road).

Sanskrit College — 21, 21C, 12 (Royapettah High Road).

School of Arts and Crafts — 15 (Poonamallee High Road).

• School of Integrated Medicine — 15 (Poonamallee High Road).

Seva Sadan — 27 (Harrington Road, Chetput).

• Teachers College (Suburban route 51) (Mount Road Saidapet).

Women's Christian College — 10, 23A (Pantheon Road).

Stanley Medical College — 4, 8, 8B, 32, & 33.

Veterinary College — 7, 7A, 7B.

Hospitals :

Kalyani Hospital — 12.

Kasturba Gandhi Hospital (Gosha Hospital) — 1, 2, 22,
13, 25, 27.

Govt. General Hospital, all buses through Central.

Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine — 15.

Govt. Hospital for Women and Children — 10, 23, 23A.

Govt. Mental Hospital — From Parry's take 26.

Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital — 10, 22, 29.

Govt. Royapettah Hospital — 3, 5, 13, 21C & 24.

Govt. Royapuram Hospital — 2, 14, 2A, 8, 8A, & 56.

Rainy Hospital — 6A.

Stanley Hospital — 4, 8, 8B, 32, 33.

LIST OF ROADS ALONG WHICH CITY BUSES PLY, WITH ROUTE NUMBERS

ROUTE No. 1

TRIPLICANE TO PARRY'S (VIA) CENTRAL

Pycrofts Road — Bells Road — Chepauk — Wallajah Rd. — Mount Rd. — Body Guard Rd. — General Hospital Road — Evening Bazaar Road — Rattan Bazaar — Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road (China Bazaar Road) — Parry's Corner.

ROUTE No. 2

TRIPLICANE TO MINT (VIA) CENTRAL

Pycrofts Road — Bells Road — Chepauk — Wallajah Road — Mount Road — Body Guard Road — General Hospital Road — Wall Tax Road — Basin Bridge Road.

ROUTE No. 3

MYLAPORE TO PARRY'S (VIA) MOUNT ROAD & CENTRAL

Brodies Road — Luz Church Road — Mowbrays Road — Ropayettah Bazaar Road — West Cott Road — Whites Road — Patullo Road — Mount Road — Body Guard Road — General Hospital Road — Evening Bazaar Road — Rattan Bazaar Road — Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road.

(On its return journey to Mylapore it will go via General Patters Road, instead of Patullo Road and Whites Road.).

ROUTE No. 4

MYLAPORE TO TONDIARPET

(This follows Route No. 3 upto General Hospital on both its up and down journeys).

General Hospital — Wall Tax Road — Basin Bridge Road — Old Jail Road — Ebrahimjee Sahib Street — Mannarsamy Koil Road — Casimode — Kuppam Road — Kummalamman Koil St.

ROUTE No. 4A

TRIPPLICANE TO TONDIARPET

Upto Parry's as for Route 1 and then First Line Beach — Ebrahim Sahib Street — Royapuram Church — Kalmandapam Road — Casimode — Kummalamman Koil Street.

ROUTE No. 4B

ROYAPURAM TO EGMORE

Mada Church Street — Ebrahim Sahib Street — First Line Beach — to Body Guard Road via General Hospital — Arunachala Naick Street — Whannels Road — Egmore Railway Station.

ROUTE No. 5

ADYAR TO PARRY'S

Adyar Bridge Road — Brodies Road. From Brodies Road it follows Route 3 upto Parry's.

ROUTE No. 5B

MYLAPORE TO SAIDAPET

Brodies Road — Adyar Bridge — Elliot Beach Road — Taluk Office Road — Little Mount — Saidapet.

ROUTE No. 6

M.U.C. TO TONDIARPET (VIA) ROYAPURAM

Rattan Bazaar Road — Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road — First Line Beach — Ebrahim Sahib Street — Mannarswami Koil Road — Kalmandapam Rd., — Gollawar Agraharam Street — Kumbalamman Koil Street (Tondiarpet).

ROUTE No. 6A**TONDIARPET TO M.U.C.**

Kumbalamman Koil Street — Gollawar Agraharam Road — Monegar Choultry Road — Ebrahim Sahib Street — First Line Beach — N. S. C. Bose Road — Rattan Bazaar.

ROUTE No. 7**PARRY'S TO PERAMBUR**

N. S. C. Bose Road — Rattan Bazaar Road — Evening Bazaar Road — General Hospital Road — Poonamallee High Road — Sydenhams Road — Vepery High Road — Perambur Barracks Road — Strahans Road — Cooks Road — Perambur High Road — Perambur Railway Station.

ROUTE No. 7A**PARRY'S TO PERAMBUR**

Perambur Railway Station — Perambur High Road — Cooks Road — Brick Kilm Road — Purasawalkam High Road — Vepery High Road — Sydenham's Road — Poonamallee High Road — General Hospital Road — Rattan Bazaar — N. S. C. Bose Road.

ROUTE No. 8**PARRY'S TO PERAMBUR (VIA) MINT**

First Line Beach — Ebrahim Sahib Street — Old Jail Road — Basin Bridge Road — Pulianthope High Road — Gantz Road — Stephenson Road — Perambur High Road — Perambur Railway Station.

ROUTE No. 8A**MINT TO PERAMBUR (SHUTTLE)**

Basin Bridge Road — Pulianthope High Road — Gantz Road — Stephenson Road — Perambur High Road — Perambur Railway Station.

ROUTE No. 9**PARRY'S TO T. NAGAR (VIA) EGMORE HIGH ROAD**

N. S. C. Bose Road — Rattan Bazaar — Evening Bazaar — General Hospital Road — Poonamallee High Road — Gandhi-Irwin Road — Egmore High Road — Halls Road — Casa Major Road — Spur Tank Road — Nungambakkam High Road — Village Road — Ranganatham Chetty Road — Kodambakkam High Road — Thirumalai Pillai Road — Dr. Nair Road — Sir Theagaraya Road — Bashyam Chetty Road — Nageswara Rao Road — Md. Osman Road — T. Nagar.

The return journey is via Egmore High Road instead of Halls Road and Casa Major Road.

ROUTE No. 10**PARRY'S TO T. NAGAR (VIA) PANTHEON ROAD**

From Parry's to Central, it follows Route No. 9.

Poonamallee High Road — Gandhi-Irwin Road — Pantheon Road — College Road — Nungambakkam High Road — Thirumalai Pillai Road — Dr. Nair Road — Hindi Prachar Sabha — Venkatanarayana Road — Md. Osman Road.

ROUTE No. 11**PARRY'S TO T. NAGAR (VIA) MOUNT ROAD**

N. S. C. Bose Road — Rattan Bazaar — Evening Bazaar — General Hospital Road — Body Guard Road — Mount Road — Gopathy Narayanaswmy Chetty Road — Md. Osman Road — T. Nagar.

ROUTE No. 11A**PARRY'S TO T. NAGAR (VIA) WALLAJAH GATE**

N. S. C. Bose Road — Rattan Bazaar — General Hospital Road — Body Guard Road — Mount Road — Thousand Lights — Teynampet — Sir Theagaraya Road — Md. Osman Road — T. Nagar.

ROUTE No. 12**TRIPPLICANE (ICE HOUSE) TO T. NAGAR (VIA) LUZ**

Ice House — Dr. Besant Road — Barbar's Bridge Road — Edward Elliotts Road — Venkatachala Mudali Street — Royapettah High Road — Luz Church Road — Eldams Road — Sir Theagaraya Road — Md. Osman Road — T. Nagar.

ROUTE No. 12A**MYLAPORE TO T. NAGAR (SHUTTLE)**

Brodiess Road — Luz Church Road.

From Luz Church Road it follows the Route No. 12 upto T. Nagar.

ROUTE No. 12B**T. NAGAR TO SANTHOME**

Md. Osman Road — Pondy Bazaar — Sir Theagaraya Road — Eldams Road — Luz Church Road — Mylapore — Cutchery Road — Mary Church Road — Santhome.

ROUTE No. 13**TRIPPLICANE TO T. NAGAR (VIA) ROYAPETTAH**

Pycrofts Road — West Cott Road — Royapettah Bazaar Road — Lloyds Road — Mount Road — Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chetty Road — Md. Osman Road — T. Nagar.

ROUTE No. 14**MINT TO KELLY'S (VIA) ELEPHANT GATE**

Mint — Basin Bridge Road — Wall Tax Road — Elephant Gate Bridge Road — Sydenhams Road — Choolai High Road — Hunters Road — Purasawalkam High Road — Kelly's.

ROUTE No. 15**PARRY'S TO AMINJIKARAI**

N. S. C. Bose Road — Rattan Bazaar Road — Evening Bazaar — General Hospital Road — Poonamallee High Road — Aminjikarai.

ROUTE No. 16**MOUNT ROAD TO KELLY'S (VIA) EGMORE RAILWAY STATION**

Mount Road (Casino) — Blackers Road — Langs Garden Road — Whannels Road — Gandhi-Irwin Road — Egmore Railway Station — Dr. T. M. Nair Road — Poonamallee High Road — Raja Annamalai Chettiar Road — Purasawalkam High Road — Kelly's.

ROUTE No. 17**PARRY'S TO KODAMBAKKAM**

Parry's to General Hospital — Body Guard Road — Mount Road — Chintadripet — Egmore Railway Station — Spur Tank Road — Village Road — Nungambakkam — Arcot Road — Kodambakkam.

ROUTE No. 21**PARRY'S TO MANDAVALLI**

This route follows Route No. 3 via Royapettah and Royapettah High Road upto Brodies Road — Mandavalli.

ROUTE No. 21B**PARRY'S TO ADYAR (VIA) SANTHOME**

Parry's — Light House Road — South Beach Road — Santhome High Road — Mada Church Road — Mandavalli — Adyar Bridge Road — Elliot Beach Road — Adyar.

ROUTE No. 21C**CUSTOM HOUSE TO MYLAPORE**

Custom House — First Line Beach — then as for Route 21 upto Mylapore.

ROUTE No. 22**TRIPPLICANE TO KELLY'S (VIA) MOUNT ROAD**

Pycrofts Road — Bells Road — Wallajah Road —
• Blackers Road — Harris Road — Police Commissioner's Office Road — Gandhi-Irwin Road (Egmore Railway Station) — Dr. T. M. Nair Road — Over Bridge — Poona-mallee High Road — Raja Annamalai Chetty Road — Kelly's.

ROUTE No. 23**EGMORE RAILWAY STATION TO MYLAPORE**

Gandhi-Irwin Road — Police Commissioner's Office Road — Pantheon Road — Commander-in-Chief Road —
• Mount Road — Cathedral Road — Mowbray's Road — Luz Church Road — Brodies Road — Mylapore.

ROUTE No. 23A**EGMORE RAILWAY STATION TO MYLAPORE (VIA) NUNGAMBAKKAM**

This follows Route 23 upto Pantheon Road and from there it goes via College Road — Nungambakkam High
• Road — Cathedral Road — from here it goes like 23.

ROUTE No. 24**• AMINJIKARAI TO ICE HOUSE**

Aminjikarai — Poonamallee High Road — McNichol Road — Nungambakkam High Road — Gemini — Mount Road — Peters Road — Besant Road — Beach Road — Ice House.

ROUTE No. 25**TRIPPLICANE TO VADAPALANI**

Pycrofts Road — Bells Road — Wallajah Road — Mount Road — Thousand Lights — Gemini — Nungambakkam High Road — Nungambakkam Village Road — Kodambakkam High Road — Kodambakkam Temple (Vadapalani).

ROUTE No. 27**TRIPPLICANE TO AMINJIKARAI**

Pycrofts Road — Bells Road — Wallajah Road — Mount Road — Chintadripet — Egmore Station — Spur Tank Road — Harrington Road — Poonamallee High Road — Aminjikarai.

ROUTE No. 56**MINT TO TIRUVOTTIYUR**

Tiruvottiyur High Road — Tiruvottiyur.

Week-end excursion specials are run to Mahabalipuram (via) Thirukkalikundram. Besides the hiring of buses to public and private institutions for excursions, special transport arrangements are also made for all the important festivals.

POSTAL DIVISIONS—MADRAS

			Division Number.
MADRAS G. P. O.	..	..	1
MOUNT ROAD	..	..	2
PARK TOWN	..	..	3
MYLAPORE	..	..	4
TRIPPLICANE	..	..	5
CATHEDRAL	..	..	6
VEPERY	..	..	7
EGMORE	..	..	8
FORT ST. GEORGE	..	..	9
KILPAUK	..	..	10
PERAMBUR	..	..	11
PERAMBUR BARRACKS	..	..	12
ROYAPURAM	..	..	13
ROYAPETTAH	..	..	14
SAIDAPET	..	..	15
ST. THOMAS MOUNT	..	..	16
T. NAGAR	..	..	17
TEYNAMPET	..	..	18
TIRUVOTTIYUR	..	..	19
ADYAR	..	..	20
WASHERMANPET	..	..	21
MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CAMP	..	..	22
PERAMBUR COLONY	..	..	23
AKBARABAD	..	..	24
ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Guindy)	..	..	25
VADAPALANI	..	..	26
AIR PORT-MADRAS	..	..	27
RAJA ANNAMALAIPURAM	..	..	28
AMINJIKARAI	..	..	29
SHENOY NAGAR	..	..	30
CHETPUT	..	..	31

LIST OF HOTELS

Vegetarian :

AJANTA HOTEL — Royapettah High Road — Madras-14.

HOTEL OCEANIC — Santhome — Madras-28 — Telephone No: 71001.

HOTEL EVEREST — Jaya Mansions — Poonamallee High Road — Madras-3 — Telephone Nos. 2894 and 3861.

MODERN CAFE — No. 4, Thambu Chetty Street — Madras-1 — Telephone No. 4121.

TOURIST HOME — Opposite to Egmore Station — Madras-8 — Telephone No. 85200.

WOODLANDS HOTEL — Edward Elliots Road — Mylapore — Madras-4 — Telephone Nos. 85528 and 86461.

WOODLANDS — Royapettah — Telephone Nos. 85808 and 85936.

HOTEL DASAPRAKASH — Poonamallee High Road — Madras-7 — Telephone No. 61112.

Non-Vegetarian :

CLARENCE HOTEL — 26, Rendalls Road — Vepery — Madras-7 — Telephone No. 2112.

HOTEL AMBASSADOR — 151, Mount Road — Madras-2 — Telephone No. 86923.

CHESNEY HALL (Private Hotel) — Commander-in-chief Road — Egmore — Madras 8 — Telephone No. 86830.

CONNEMERA HOTEL — Binny's Road — Mount Road — Madras-2 — Telephone No. 84094.

HOTEL OCEANIC — Santhome — Madras-28 — Telephone Nos. 71001 (3 lines).

VICTORIA HOTEL — Opposite to Egmore Station — Madras-8 — Telephone No. 86762.

DRY CLEANERS

EASTERN STORES, — 3/4, Mount Road, Madras-2 — Telephone No. 86391.

SPENCER & CO., 1/33, Mount Road — Madras-2 — Telephone No. 84001.

CHIEF CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ANDHRA MAHILA SABHA (Registered) — Luz Church Road — Mylapore — Madras-4 — Telephone No. 71761.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH INDIA — 38/A, Mount Road — Madras-6 — Telephone No. 8188.

BHARAT SCOUT ASSOCIATION — Wenlock Park — Marina — Madras — Telephone No. 85319.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB — Mount Road — Madras-2 — Telephone Nos. 86909 & 8150.

INDIAN OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION — Mohana Vilas — Royapettah — Madras-14 — Telephone N. 85494.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY — Red Cross Buildings — Monteith Road — Egmore — Madras-8 — Telephone No. 8167.

MADRAS CLUB — Branson Bagh — Cathedral — Madras-6 — Telephone No. 84035.

MADRAS CRICKET ASSOCIATION — Bells Road — Madras-5 — Telephone No. 55720.

MADRAS RACE CLUB — Guindy — Saidapet — Madras-15.

MADRAS SEVA SADAN — Harrington Road — Chetput — Madras-10.

GYMKHANA CLUB — Island Grounds — Mount Road — Madras-2.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH INDIA — 49, Peters Road — Royapettah — Madras 14. Telephone No. 86518.

PRESIDENCY CLUB — 6, Commander-in-chief Road — Egmore — Madras-8 — Telephone No. 85504.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY — 8, Wescott Road — Royapettah — Madras-14 — Telephone No. 86252.

S. I. ATHELETIC ASSOCIATION LTD. — The Moore Pavilion — People's Park — Madras-3.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MATH — Mylapore — Madras-4.

SUGUNA VILAS SABHA — 14, Mount Road — Madras-2 — Telephone No. 86770.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY — Adyar — Madras-20 — Telephone No. 71077.

Y.M.I.A. — Besant Memorial Buildings — 9, Armenian Street — Madras-1 — Telephone No. 3254.

Y.M.I.A. — 4/47, Royapettah High Road — Madras-14 — Telephone No. 85349.

Y. M. C. A. — Head Office — Esplanade — Madras-1 — Telephone No. 2562. Branch : Peters Road — Royapettah — Madras-14 — Telephone No. 86571.

Y. W. C. A. — 214/217, Poonamallee High Road — Madras-7 — Telephone No. 2539.

BANKS IN MADRAS

1. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, First Line Beach.
2. STATE BANK OF INDIA, First Line Beach.
3. LLOYDS BANK, Esplanade.
4. GRINDLAYS BANK, Armenian Street.
5. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA, Esplanade.
6. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Linghi Chetty St.
7. INDIAN BANK LTD., First Line Beach.
8. INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, Esplanade.
9. NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, First Line Beach.
10. PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Armenian St.
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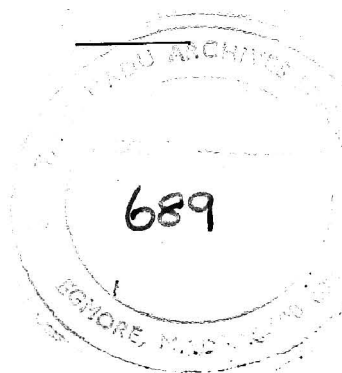
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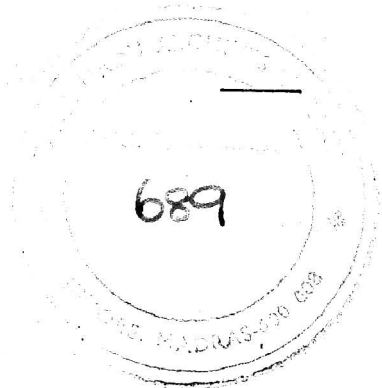


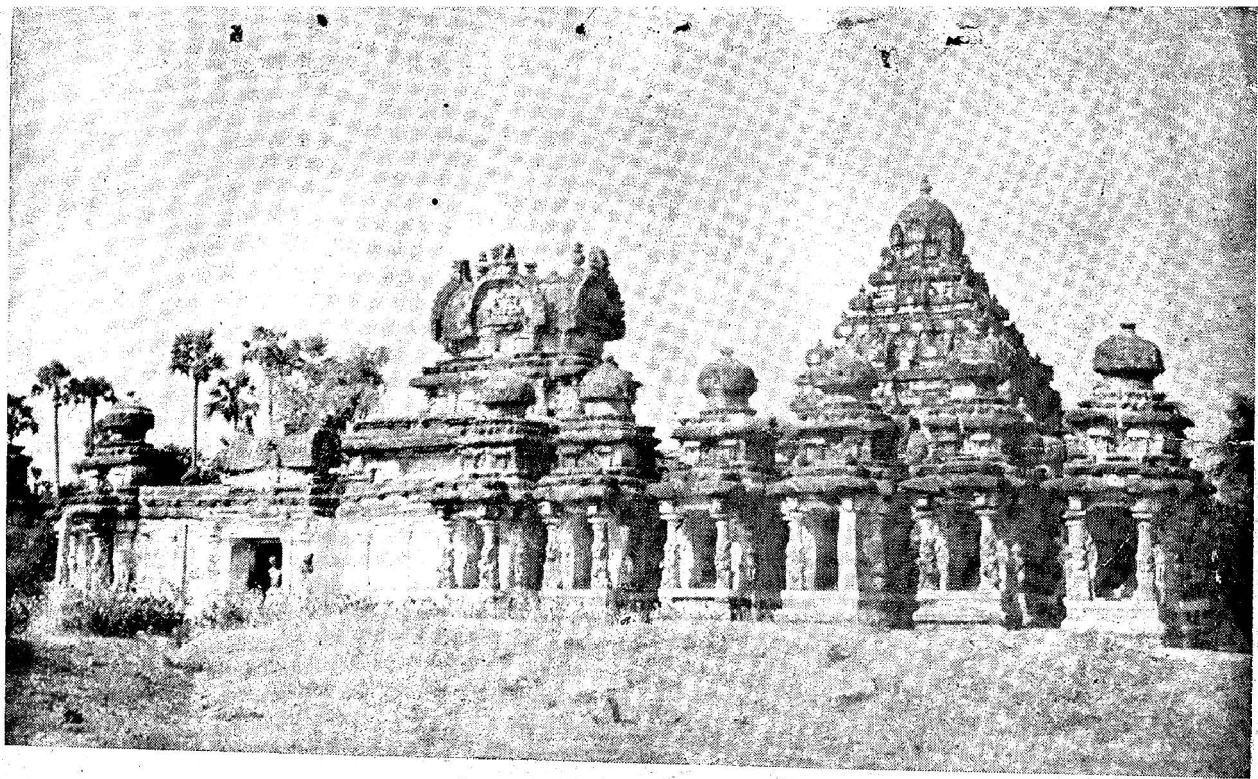
KEY TO THE MAP

1. The Fort, Legislative Council and Secretariat.
2. Accountant-General's Office.
3. Fort Museum.
4. & 5. First Line Beach Banks
6. Harbour.
7. Customs House.
8. High Court.
9. Lighthouse.
10. Law College.
11. Fruit Market.
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18. Moore Market.
19. Ashok Vihar.
20. S.I.A.A. People's Park and Zoo.
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22. Corporation Stadium.
23. Hotel Everest.
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37. The Madras Cricket Club.
38. The Big Mosque.
39. Cosmopolitan Club.
40. Arts College.
41. Ethiraj College.
42. The Madras Club.
43. St. George's Cathedral.
44. Gemini Studios.
45. Botanical Gardens.
46. S.I.E.T. College.
47. Y.M.C.A. College, P.T.
48. Teachers' College.
49. Parthasarathi Temple.
50. University Examination Hall.
51. Lady Willingdon Training College.
52. Queen Mary's College.
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| 65. Engineering College. | 77. Observatory. |
| 66. Gandhi Memorial. | 78. Loyola College. |
| 67. Raj Bhavan. | 79. Mental Hospital. |
| 68. Race Course. | 80. Integral Coach Factory. |
| 69. Chief Presidency
Magistrate's Court. | 81. Railway Workshop. |
| 70. Ophthalmic Hospital. | 82. B. & C Mills. |
| 71. Egmore Maternity
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| 72. Museum. | 84. Kandaswami Temple. |
| 73. Museum Theatre. | 85. Vadapalani Temple. |

The numbers in smaller size on the map are bus numbers.





KAILASANATH TEMPLE

