Figure 9.2: The Complete 1905 GIS Model of Poona
Figure 9.3: The Complete 1924 Model of Poona
Figure 9.4
Figure 9.7

Ethnicity of Barracks
- British (49)
- Indian (151)

Native Infantry Lines
Ghorepuri Lines
Native Cavalry Lines
Wanowri Lines
Figure 9.9

British and Indian household heads and institutions, 1876-79

- British (459)
- Indian (307)
Distribution of Parsis resident in Poona, 1924

Figure 9.10
Figure 9.11
Figure 9.12: Parsi household heads and institutions recorded in 1876
Figure 9.14: Female Household Heads 1924
Figure 9.15: Female Household Heads and Hospitals, 1924
(Structures depicted derive from 1905)
Figure 9.19: 'Military' Occupational Category, 1905
Figure 9.20: 'Official' Occupational Category, 1905

(No Data)
Figure 9.21: 'Civilian' Occupational Category, 1905
Figure 9.23

Officer Distribution 1879
- Lieutenants
- Colonels and Generals

Native City
Civil Lines
Sadr Bazar
Military Cantonment
Figure 9.24

Military Land in 1879 (General Land Use)

Military (344)
Figure 9.27

Commercial and "Mixed" Land Uses, 1924
- Commercial (179)
- Mixed (149)
Retail and Artisanal Land Use, 1924

- Artisanal (118)
- Retail (141)

Figure 9.28
Figure 9.29: Industrial Land 1905
Bibliography

Monographs and Journal Articles


‘Barracks and Health in India’, The Builder, Vol. 16, Sept 18, 1858, pp. 637.


Poona Military School: Humourous Drawings, Poona Military School, Poona, 1853.


‘The Royal Engineer Department and the Barrack Question’, The Builder, Vol. 16, May 8,


Ballhatchet, Kenneth, *Race, Sex and Class under the Raj*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson,


Brown, F.E., and Steadman, J.P., ‘The Analysis and Interpretation of Small House Plans:


Feldbaek, Ole, ‘The Development of an Indo-European Town in Mughal India’, in


Haldane, Pauline, ‘South Asian Resources in the National Library of Australia’, *South


Honerkamp, N., ‘Households or Neighbourhoods: Finding Appropriate Levels of Research


Khanna, D.D., ‘Monson’s Retreat in the Anglo Maratha War 1803-1805’, *Defence Studies*


Masselos, Jim, ‘Spare Time and Recreation: Changing Behaviour Patterns in Bombay at the Turn of the Nineteenth Century’, South Asia, New Series, Volume VII, Number 1, June 1984, pp. 34-57.

Mate, M.S., Maratha Architecture: 1650-1850AD, University of Poona, Poona, 1959.


Paget, Mrs. Leopold, Camp and Cantonment, Longman Roberts and Green, London, 1865.


Ross, J., Fall of the Maratha Power and the Marquess of Hastings, Delhi, Sunita Publications, 1985


Diego, 1990.


Staski, E., (ed.), *Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology*, Special


Bibliography: Published Official Reports


Hewlett, T.G, *Report on Military Cantonments...inspected*, Indian Medical Department, 1875-76.


Indian Medical Department, *Sketch of the Medical History of the Native Army of Bombay*, Indian Medical Department, Government Press, Bombay, 1870-76.


*Papers Relating to European and Native Troops in India- Strength, Composition, Distribution, Description*, 1867

Public Works Department (India), *Conference on the State of Public Works*, PWD, 1866.


Reports of Commissioners and Papers respecting Public Works in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, 1853-4.


Reports of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1866, Vol. LI, 1867-8, folio 49ff.


Selections from the Military Department, 1857-8, London, 1893.


Sinha, R.M., and Avasthi, A., (eds.), Elphinstone Correspondence 1804-8, The Nagpur
University Historical Society, Nagpur, 1961.


The Times of India, *The Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1924*, The Times of India, Bombay, 1924.

Manuscript Catalogue


McPherson, Col. ‘Route to Poona’, British Library, MSS, fol. 167, 18thC, Additional 29210.


‘News from Poona’, British Library, MSS, fol. 9, 1779-82, Additional 29149.


‘News from Poona’, British Library, MSS, fol. 54, 1779-82, Additional 29200.


‘News from Poona’, British Library, MSS, fol. 59, 1779-82, Additional 29200.


Further Documentary Sources

Poona in Art


Boyd, George, *House and ground at Poona in the Dukhun belonging to Major Augustus Grafton*, Ink and Pencil, 1822-31, The British Library, OIOC Prints and Drawings, (Drawings) 247 f.54v?


Note: Boat with an Indian Sepoy in the background.


Note: Depicts the Hill and Temple of Parvati in the background.


Further Documentary Sources


Poona in Photographs

'H' Coy Bridging with 3rd Sappers and Miners, Poona, 1907, The British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 91.

*Bund Gardens, Poona, 1870,*
The British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer, Album 2, Pt 10, Print 9

*Bungalow/Colony?? Indo-British structures, Poona, 1930s,*
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 16.

*Bungalow/Colony?? Indo-British structures, Poona, 1930s,*
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 15.

*Courthouse, Poona, 1930s,*
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 23.

*Fitzgerald Bridge, Poona, 1870s,*
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B16432, Album 2, Pt 9, Print 16a.

*Fitzgerald Bridge, Poona, 1870s,*
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B16433, Album 2, Pt 9, Print 166.

*Ganeshkhind, Government House, Poona, 1937,*
Further Documentary Sources


*General Sir Archibald Hunter's Ball*, Poona, 1904,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B375, Album 1, Pt 1, Print A(53).

*General Sir Archibald Hunter's Ball*, Poona, 1904,
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 72.

*Government House, Ganeshkhind*, Poona, 1870,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number Album 2, Pt 10, Print 15b.

*Government House, Ganeshkhind*, Poona, 1870,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number Album 2, Pt 10, Print 15a.
Note: Shows the house at completion.

*?Holkar's Tomb*, Poona, 1860,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B15451 (pol), Album 254, Pt 3, Print 20a.

*Jamsetji Bund*, Poona, 1860s,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B14418, Album 394, Print 108.

*Jamsetji Bund*, Poona, 1860,
British Library, IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B15452 (pol), Album 254, Pt 3, Print 20b.

*Marching Past, Lord Lamington*, Poona, 1907,
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 90.

*Panoramic Cantonment View*, Poona,
British Library IOL/R, Album 148, Pt, Print 82.

*Parbati*, Poona, 1870,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B7243 (pol), Album 2, Pt 10, Print 11a.

*Parbati Hill*, Poona, 1870,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B7238 (pol), Album 2, Pt 10, Print 14.

*Parbati Hill*, Poona, 1870,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B7245 (pol), Album 2, Pt 10, Print 10a.

*Parbati Temple*, Poona, 1860s,

*Poona*, Poona, 1860s,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B14378, Album 394, Print 107.
Note: View over the entire city from the high ground. Cantonment may be in the right background.

*Poona Regatta*, Poona, 1908,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 99.

*Senior Polo Tournament*, Poona, 1907,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 79.

*Shanwar Wada's Palace and Fruit market*, Poona, 1860s,  
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B14403, Album 394, Print 110.

*Slum Areas*, Poona 1930s,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 19.

*Slum Areas*, Poona 1930s,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 20.

*Slum Areas*, Poona 1930s,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 18.

*Slum Improvement*, Poona, 1930s,  

*Slum Improvement*, Poona, 1930s,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 22.

*The Connaught Rangers, Poona*, Poona, 1907,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 61.

*The Drums*, Poona, 1907,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 62.

*The Officers 2nd Battalion. The Connaught Rangers, Poona*, Poona, 1907,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 1, Pt 11, Print 55.

*The Sungum (1850s)*, Kirkee, 1850,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 254, Pt 3, Print 36.

*The Sungum (1850s)*, Kirkee, 1850,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 254, Pt 3, Print 37.

*View of old city*, Poona, 1930s,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 3.

*View of old city*, Poona, 1930s,  
British Library IOL/R, Album 66, Pt 6, Print 5.
View of old city, Poona, 1930s,

Dayal, Din, Government House, Poona, Ganeshkhind, 1895,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B3266, Album 15, Pt 3, Print 34.

Howgego, Sergt R.M., What I Saw in India, 1916-1919,

Ross, Col. Harry, Poona (various), Poona,
British Library OIOC, MSS EUR B 235/3, Print 3.

Scaddan, T.W., Bund Gardens, Poona, 1875-76,
British Library IOL/R, Print Drawer: Negative Number B11840, Album 475, Print 18.

Seagrim, Capt. G.N., Camp Military Life (various), 1936-47,
British Library OIOC, MSS EUR E 415/c.

Snelling, Capt. Cyril, Poona (various), 1896-1929,
British Library OIOC, MSS EUR G 115/15, Print 15.

Maps and Plans

Poonah, Poona city and surrounding countryside, No date, pre 1822.

Scale: Unknown
Size: A1x1 sheet
Colour: Yes
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X2790.
Records: Major structures, wells.

British Infantry Half Company Barrack, Plan.
Scale: 1in=10ft?
Size: A2x1 sheet
Colour: No
Details: Maharashtra State Archives, Maps 3158.

City of Poona, Poona (native) city.
Scale: Unknown
Further Documentary Sources

Size: A2x1 sheet
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library, OIOC Map Collection, (uncatalogued).

Kirkee Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment and surrounding countryside, QMG Department, 1851?.
Scale: 8in=1mile
Size: c.A2x1 sheet
Colour: Yes
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X/2612/3.
Records: Compound Boundaries, Structures, Major landmarks named.

Authority: QMG Office, Poona,
Scale: 6in=1mile
Size: c.A4x2 sheets
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library OPSS, published in ISBO 5.
Records: Major Roads named, Compound Boundaries, Landmarks named.

Authority: QMG Office, Poona
Surveyed: 1883, Released: May 1884
Scale: 1in=32miles
Size: 38x25 3/4 in
Colour: Yes
Grid: NONE
Details: Public Records Office (London), War Office 78, WO 78.
Records: Military stations and transport corridors.

Scale: 1in=1mile
Size: c.1xA1 sheet
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X2789.

*Married Men’s Barrack.*
Scale: 1in=10ft
Size:c.A4
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Details: Maharashtra State Archives, MAPS 3157.
Records: Designed for a Battery of Royal Horse or Light Field Artillery.

*Natives Clerks Quarters, Dharwar*
Authority: Southern Maratha Railway
Scale: 1in=4ft
Size: c.A4
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Details: Maharashtra State Archives, MAPS 9485.

*Plan of Sepoys and Non Commissioned Officers’ Quarters, Various (Poona), 1877.*
Authority: Indian Medical Department
Size: c.A4
Colour: No
Grid: NONE

Records: Commissioned Officers Pendalls.

Plan of Ghorepooree Hospital, Ghorepooree Hospital, 1877.
Scale: 1unit=10
Size: A3
Colour: No
Grid: NONE

Plan of Ghorepooree Soldiers Quarters (new)?, Ghorepooree Barracks, 1877.
Scale: 1unit=10
Size: c.A3
Colour: No
Grid: NONE

Plan of Ghorepooree Soldiers Quarters (old)? Ghorepooree Barracks, 1877.
Scale: 1unit=10
Size: A3
Colour: No
Grid: NONE

Plan of Native Commissioned Officers’ Quarters, Various (Poona), 1877.
Authority: Indian Medical Department
Scale: Unknown
Size: c.A4
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Records: Commissioned Officers Pendalls.
Plan of Poona Military Cantonment, Cantonment and Civil Lines, 1905.

**Scale:** 16in-1mile  
**Size:** A1x14  
**Colour:** Yes  
**Grid:** LAT/LONG Conical Orthomorphic  
**Details:** British Library, OIOC Map Collection, (uncatalogued) D11:34.

Plan of Poona Station with Sketch of adjoining country, to an extent of 10 miles, Poona Cantonment and surrounding countryside, 1851?

**Authority:** QMG Department  
**Scale:** 1mile=1inch  
**Size:** A2x1sheet  
**Colour:** Yes  
**Grid:** NONE  
**Details:** British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X2612/3.  
**Records:** Forts villages and rivers in schematic form.

Plan of Queens Road Bungalow, Poona, 8 Queens Road, Poona, 1905?

**Authority:** Sub-Overseer, Executive Engineer Poona  
**Scale:** 1in=20ft  
**Size:** Unknown  
**Colour:** No  
**Grid:** NONE  
**Details:** Maharashtra State Archives, MAPS 3415.

Newnam-Smith, Maj. E.D., Plan of the Cantonment and Part of the Suburban Limits, Poona Cantonment and Municipality, 1891.

**Authority:** Poona Cantonment Committee  
**Scale:** Unknown  
**Size:** A2x2sheets  
**Colour:** No
Further Documentary Sources

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** British Library, Map Library, 52555(2)

**Records:** Major Structures, Major Roads, Bungalow numbers, New Jhansi, Civil Lines.


**Authority:** Executive Engineer Poona

**Scale:** 200ft=1in

**Size:** A1x1sheet

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** Maharashtra State Archives, MAPS 2597.

---


**Produced by:** Governmentt Photozincographic Office

**Scale:** 1:12672

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** Bodleian Library, Map Collection, 1879:D10:4

**Records:** Tracks, Roads, Buildings.

Emran, Sheik, (Head Guide), *Plan of the City and Cantonment of Poona*, Native City and Cantonment, 1879.

**Authority:** QMG Office

**Scale:** 200yds=1in

**Size:** A2x2sheets

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** British Library, OIOC Map Collection, (uncatalogued).

Stainforth, Lt, *Plan of the City of Poona*, Poona Cantonment and Municipality.

**Authority:** The Engineers

**Surveyed:** 1851, **Released:** 1852
Further Documentary Sources

**Scale:** Unknown

**Size:** A1x1sheet

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X2791.

**Records:** Statistics of the 1851 Census.

---

*Plan of Wanowree Barracks*, Wanowree Barracks, 24th Nov 1876.

**Authority:** QMG Office, Poona

**Scale:** 1in=400ft

**Size:** A3x2sheets

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** British Library, OPSS, published in British Library, ISBO61/7 Pt1pp2-3.

---

*Plan of Wanowree Hospital*, Wanowree Hospital, 1877.

**Scale:** 1:10

**Size:** A3

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** British Library, OPSS, published in British Library ISBO61/7 Pt 1.

---

*Plan of Wanowree Soldiers’ Qtrs (Upper Storied)*, Wanowree Barracks, Upper and Lower Levels, 1877.

**Scale:** 1:10

**Size:** c.A3x2

**Colour:** No

**Grid:** NONE

**Details:** British Library, OPSS, published in British Library ISBO61/7 Pt1.

---

*Plan Showing the Arrangement of the New Lines*, Various (Poona), 1877.
Further Documentary Sources

Authority: Indian Medical Department
Scale: Unknown
Size: c.A4
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Records: Schematic plans of the Native Commissioned Officers Houses and Lines.

Poona City Survey, Poona (native) city, 1876.
Authority: Government of the Bombay Presidency
Scale: 1in=50ft
Size: A1x45sheets
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X9864.
Note: Contour lines, unscaled.

Poonah Cantonment, Poona Cantonment and Surrounding Countryside, 1851?
Authority: QMG Department
Scale: 8in=1mile
Size: A2x1 sheet
Colour: Yes
Grid: NONE
Details: British Library, OIOC Map Collection, X/2612/2.
Records: Compound Boundaries, Structures, Major landmarks named.

Lindsay?, Single Clerks Quarters, for Europeans and Eurasians, Dharwar.
Authority: Southern Maratha Railway
Scale: 1in-4ft
Size: c.A4
Colour: No
Grid: NONE
Further Documentary Sources

**Details**: Maharashtra State Archives, MAPS 9484.


**Authority**: PWD

**Scale**: 1in=400ft

**Size**: Unknown

**Colour**: No

**Grid**: NONE

**Details**: Maharashtra State Archives, MAPS 3496.


**Authority**: QMG Office, Surveyed: 1879, Released: 1881, Published in: Ducat, *The Sewerage of Poona*.

**Scale**: 200yds=1in

**Size**: c.A2

**Colour**: Yes

**Grid**: NONE

**Details**: British Library, North Library, CT401.

**Records**: Old city peths

**Newspapers**

*The Times of India*

*Mahratta*, 1884-1950, Poona.

*Poona Sarvajnik Sabha*, 1878-1920, Poona.

*Poona Observer*
Deccan Queen
A Spatial Analysis of Poona in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries
Wayne Mullen

Volume 2
Appendices

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
University of Sydney 2001
Appendix 1.

The Database Structure and Definitions

The database designed to store the demographic-data component of the GIS models of historic Poona was primarily designed to record information derived from the nineteenth and early twentieth century address directories that were compiled for use by residents of civil and military stations throughout India. The database’s constituent variables were however developed within an earlier project, the aim of which was to analyse the demography of nineteenth century Rocks and Millers Point in Sydney. In order to facilitate the comparison of nineteenth century urban demographics in different parts of the British Empire the database designed for use in this dissertation remains largely compatible with that of the earlier project.

All text fields accept the following abbreviations;

- **NA:** Not Applicable
- **UN:** Unknown

*Field Definitions*

**ID:** The record number accorded to each individual database record.

[Counter]

**Source:** A bibliographical abbreviation referring to the source historical document of the database record.

[Title],[Author],[folio],[pp],[table number]

**Datayear:** The year or year range for which the data recorded is valid for.

[Year]
Datamonth: The month of the ‘datayear’ for which the data contained in the record is valid for.

[Calendar month, three letter abbreviation]

Notes: An unlimited text field in which can be recorded any comments or data not accepted by the database as a whole.

Cantonment: The city-site subdivision within which the structure or group under consideration is located.

Examples: Civil Lines
          Poona Cantonment
          Kirkee
          East Kirkee
          Native City

Complex Name: The Complex Name accorded to the building grouping to which the building under consideration belongs, or which the group under consideration utilises.

Examples: Ghorepuri Barracks
          Wanowri Barracks
          Deccan College
          Kirkee Lines
          Sappers and Miners Lines
          Ordnance Lines
          [Full list unnecessary]

Number of Type: The number of structures for which the record is valid. This is normally utilised for barracks which were normally constructed in identical series of four or more.

Building Type: A simple indicator of the use of a structure. This field is utilised as an interim classification until a set land use under the fields ‘General Land Use’, or ‘Specific Land Use’
is provided.

Examples:  Private Residence
Catholic Church
Transient Residence
Mess
Garden

[Full listing unnecessary]

Accomodate: The military or civil sub-grouping housed within the structure/s under consideration. Where the structure is not accommodated by a distinct group, but by an individual household or business, this field was not be filled.
Example: HQ Wing 2/15th Regiment.

Household Head Name: The name (surname first) of the household head of the household being surveyed. In the case where the property in question is non-residential, business or institution name is recorded within this field.

[[Surname], [Title][Firstname]]

Household Head Gender: The gender of the household head.

UN: Unknown
F: Female
M: Male
NA: Not Applicable- This is utilised where it is not appropriate to record household head gender. Gender is not recorded for purely commercial institutions, or any other instance where a household is not present. Gender may be accorded where land use is ‘MIXED’ or where an institution was utilised by primarily one gender for instance in the case of a girls’ school.
**Building Number:** The number assigned to each building by the authorities. ‘Building Number’ includes both street numbers and the bureaucratic numbers accorded by the military to individual structures.

**Address or Block Location:** The street address of the household, business, or institution being surveyed. Street Name alone is provided, street numbers are recorded under the [Building Number] field. In the case where street numbers are absent, the side of the street, (north, south, east, or west), is at times indicated. Full block references, as provided by some Directories are recorded under the field ‘Notes.’

[Streetname][and direction]]

**Other Householder:** Any householders co-resident with the household head, (not including servants), and listed in directory records. More than one person may be recorded within this field.

[[Surname[.]] [Title] [Firstname or Initial[.]] end or [.]][repeat format] or ['and Family’]]

**Household Head Occupation:** The occupation of the household head as recorded in the historical source of the household head in question. In the case of non-residential properties the nature of the business, institution or geographic feature is recorded here if not immediately differentiable from ‘Household Head’ or ‘Institution Name’.

**Status**

There are a number of difficulties in utilising the scaling system originally designed for nineteenth century Australia within an Indian historical context. The major problems are represented by the co-existence of several distinct ethnic, religious, or functional cultures or subcultures, (Indian, British, Civil and Military), each of which accorded status in a different manner. An Indian and Briton of an equal military rank in the armed forces would be granted differing socio-economic status due to ethnicity.
It was hoped that by utilising the *Warrant of Precedence*, (the list enacted by the Imperial Parliament and extended by Vice-regal regulation that set the relative status of all jobs in India) a scaling system could be developed for Indian and ‘Anglo-Indian’ occupations. The *Warrants of Precedence* accord status however by seniority linked to job position, and seniority is not a variable readily discernible in the address directory data.

A range of problems therefore exist when attempting to scale occupational description into a socio-economic scale. Two classifications have therefore been designed in order to derive a flexible socio-economic status scaling system from the available data.

**Category:** A field which divides the directory population into several functional categories. All households are allocated a category, institutions or businesses may be accorded a category if appropriate. Otherwise businesses and institutions are accorded the ‘NA’ default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Household Heads with a direct rank in the armed forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Household Heads not in the employ of either the government or the military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>Household Heads in the direct employ of the State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Category Status:** Each of the ‘Military’, ‘Civilian’, and ‘Official’ categories relate to an appropriate status scale (below) based upon the occupation of the household head. Only actual households are accorded a Category Status.

**Military Category Status**

0: Unknown
1: Ranking
2: Generals All Grades
3: Colonels All Grades
4: Majors
5: Captains
6: Lieutenants All Grades
7: Non-Commissioned Officers
8: Privates and Sepoys
9: Not Applicable

Note that this system is designed for British or Indian Army Officers and that ranks of officers in the Navy must be adjusted to fit this scale.

**Civilian Category Status**

0: Unknown
1: Ranking
2: Professional/ High White Collar
3: Proprietary/Low White Collar
4: Skilled/Trade
5: Service/Semi-Skilled
6: Unskilled
7: Unclassifiable
8: No Occupation
9: Not Applicable

See *Appendix 2* for scaled occupation lists.

**Official Category Status**

0: Unknown
1: Ranking
2: Executive Management/Civil Service
3: Middle Management/Civil Service
4: Skilled Clerks/Trade
5: Semi-Skilled
6: Unskilled
7: Unclassifiable
9: Not Applicable

**Ethnicity:** For the purposes of this dissertation surnames have been used as an indicator of the broad ethnic affiliation of household heads. Given that a major aim of the GIS models of Poona is to map the ‘two’¹ (British and Indian) populations of the station and their spatial distribution over time, sufficient differences are displayed in the naming conventions of the two widely defined communities to securely classify most household heads as of European or Indian derivation. Although surnames are not sensitive enough to delineate ethnic communities to any great degree of accuracy they can be used to isolate individual households amongst the Jewish, Luso-Indian and Parsi populations where naming conventions are sufficiently distinctive. As a confirmation of the assignation of ethnic affiliation of household heads all surnames were compared with address directory ethnically categorised resident lists published for large cities. In this case the *The Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1924* was utilised.²

One major problem with this system of classification is that it tends to obscure Anglo-Indians in the historical record, this ethnic grouping tending to utilise names indistinguishable from the British. It may be possible to classify a grouping of ‘Eurasians’ or ‘Anglo-Indians’ through reference to job type; (Anglo-Indians being given preferential employment in the areas of Post and Telegraph or Railways) although for in this study any householders resident within the civil lines or cantonment areas and with a British surname are considered by default as British.

There is no secure method of identifying British ethnic sub groups represented by the English, Scottish, Irish, or Welsh by surname information alone.

¹ Based upon surnames and for the purposes of this study the enormously complex demography of India can be reduced to two broad demographic groupings; ‘Europeans’ and the ‘Indians’, each group dividing into various sub-groups.
² *The Times of India, The Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1924*, The Times of India, Bombay, 1924.
UN: Unknown
European: Where the household head is European but it cannot be definitively stated that the household head is British.
British: This classification was included for those individuals for whom it was unable to determine origin from the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. Does not include British subjects from other than the United Kingdom.
Indian: Any member of the indigenous population. ‘Domiciled Europeans’ or settlers are accorded a ‘British’ ethnicity.
Parsi: A member of the Parsi population. (Parsi names are distinct from Hindu and Muslim naming conventions).

The demographic data held within the nineteenth century directories only allows ethnic differentiation at this broad level. The variables below are also sometimes utilised, but only where secure information other than listed surname is available.

- English
- Scottish
- Irish
- Welsh
- Dutch
- German: Does not include individuals from German dependencies.
- French: Does not include those from French dependencies except for those from Corsica.
- Italian: Does not include individuals from Italian dependencies.
- OT: Other

Indian regional groups, (such Gujeratis or Bengalis) have not been defined by surname.

**Religion:** The religious affiliation of the listed household head. In rare cases some institutions are also accorded a ‘Religion’ field value; usually religious schools and churches that cater to a specific religious sector of the population.
The primary religious divisions that have been utilised are listed below. As with ethnicity, religious affiliation has been primarily derived from the surnames of household heads drawn from historical street directories. Christian, Jewish, Parsi, Muslim, and Hindu naming conventions all remain distinct allowing the broad assignment of household religious affiliation to be made to an acceptable degree of accuracy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN:</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general the additional religious communities listed below have not been recorded unless data other than surname alone is available.

Supplementary data concerning Christian denominations could be gained by cross-referencing address directories with parish baptismal records. Unfortunately for a site specific study such as this the ‘Anglo-Indian’ church or parish records are difficult to use; records have been compiled into central registers listed by year and removed from the original parish registers degrading geographic and familial information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN:</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of England:</td>
<td>Includes those few members of the Free Church of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist:</td>
<td>All those nominally adherent to Methodism, including Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists et. al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian:</td>
<td>All those adherent to the various forms of Presbyterianism, including the Free Presbyterian Church, the Church of Scotland and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregationalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jewish
Lutheran
Other

**General Land Use:** This variable deals broadly with the land-use of the area where a household, business, institution is resident. This category does not correlate exactly with the land use for *individual* structures since more than a single land use may be possible for a multi-use building.

The General and Specific land-use categories were originally derived from a land use scale designed for use by government in the cities of Perth and Melbourne. The system was then adapted for nineteenth century historical records and applied in a 1993 GIS survey undertaken (by this author) in Sydney’s Rocks and Millers Point areas. In the interest of compatibility with this study the system has been retained. The system as of course been modified to include land uses in India not apparent in twentieth century Perth or Melbourne or nineteenth century Sydney.

The various categories, their database abbreviations and descriptions are as follows.

- **UN:** Unknown
- **Residential:** Land utilised for residential purposes; place of work for household members is completely separate from this residence. The household head is therefore not involved in production for profit at the residential site, nor is business of any sort carried out on site.
- **Commercial:** An area that is purely commercial whether in terms of production, resale or administration, and does not include persons living on site.
- **Mixed:** Mixed Residential/Commercial- For the household head there is a confluence of residence and place of work.
- **Civic:** Any structure operated by the government or other institution providing civic service to the public. This classification therefore includes government offices as well as schools of any description. Churches and Temples are given a separate classification.
- **Military:** Military structures of any variety including barracks, arsenals or
offices used for the purpose of administration. The residences of military officers are categorised as ‘Residential’ rather than ‘Military’.

Service: Service- Records space utilised for utilities. Public water pumps are an example of a service land use.

Religious: Religious Structures - Records an area utilised for worship or for activities undertaken by a religious group. Presbyteries, convents and monasteries are included as religious structures.

Entertainment: Any area utilised for the purposes of entertainment or other leisure. This excludes pubs and restaurants which are usually classed as commercial, and parks which are classed as public open space.

Vacant Allotments: Land that is not built upon and does not come under the classification of a park or other recreational space of this type.

Vacant Building: Any structure that is designated unoccupied. Illegal tenancies tend not to be recorded in the historical documents being utilised.

Under Construction: Building under Construction.

Public Open Space: Includes open areas utilised by the public, most notably parks, but includes rivers and open water.

Other

Specific Land Use: This variable is utilised in conjunction with ‘General Land Use’ variable, enabling the recorder to identify with more precision the type of activities being conducted within a certain area. Each block of ‘Specific Land Use’ variables tends to be linked, (although not exclusively) with a particular ‘General Land Use’ category.

Linked with the majority of GENERAL LAND USE categories

UN: Unknown

NA: Not Applicable

Linked with the ‘Residential’ General Land Use category

Owner Occupied
Appendix 1

Rental: Rental Property
Provided Residence: Official Residence provided by the state or other organisation.
Home: An institution that houses a specific population grouping such as the elderly or orphans.
Hutment: A temporary or impermanent residential structure. This category comprises shanty-town and slum dwellings.
Transient: Transient Residence - Any residence that has a high turnover in occupation. Boarding Houses and Residential Hotels are thus classed as transient.

Other Residential

Linked with the ‘Commercial’ and ‘Mixed’ General Land Use categories

Other Commercial
Retail: Any Commercial/Mixed area dealing with the sale of or some services to the public.
Business Office: Any Commercial/Mixed area dealing with office work, administration, the administration of a business or the practice of a profession. The premises to not store goods or materials intended for manufacture or sale.3
Wholesale Storage: Includes wholesalers such as importers, and some dealers as well as the storage structures utilised to store merchandise and commodities. The premises are utilised for the storage of goods, whether commercial transactions involving the sale of these goods is carried out or not.4
Artisanal: Artisanal- Any area involved in a small scale production capacity. Artisans, crafts manufacturers, and workshops such as smithies are placed under this classification.

---


(Continued Overleaf)
### Rural
- Includes farmland and market gardens.

### Industrial
- Any area or premise involved in an industrial or large scale manufacturing process.

### Linked with ‘Civic’ General Land Use category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Civic</td>
<td>Other Civic Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolAI</td>
<td>Anglo-Indian School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolRC</td>
<td>Roman Catholic School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolCE</td>
<td>Church of England School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolMethodist</td>
<td>Methodist School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolParsi</td>
<td>Parsi School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolGovernment</td>
<td>Government School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolMilitary</td>
<td>Military School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolIndian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchoolChristian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Any tertiary institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Educational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaol</td>
<td>Prison- Includes military prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government Administration:** Includes all buildings utilised by the Government bureaucracy, (including those military structures used for bureaucratic purposes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>Post or Telegraph Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hospital Medical: Includes clinics and doctor’s surgeries in addition to hospitals, regimental hospitals, lock hospitals, and field hospitals.

Transport: Public Transport Infrastructure - Deals with areas utilised in the support of public transport, such as tram sheds and stations. Tram tracks are not given a classification, whilst rail corridors are.

Charity Society: Charitable Institution or society.

**Linked with Military GENERAL LAND USE variable**

Barrack: Military Barrack
Mess: Officers’ or Non Commissioned Officers’ Mess
Cookhouse
Privy: Classification for detached privies
Washroom: Classification for detached washrooms
Stable
Guardroom: A guardhouse or sentry box

**Linked with Service GENERAL LAND USE variable**

Other Service
Aqueduct
Tank: Public urban water storage reservoir
Well or Water Pump: A facility for the (public) provision of water.

**Linked with the Religious Structures GENERAL LAND USE variable**

Other Religious: Other Religious Structures
Church Roman Catholic: Catholic Religious Structures including convents and monasteries.
Church Church of England: Church of England Religious Structure
Church Methodist: Methodist Religious Structure
Appendix 1

Church Presbyterian: Presbyterian Religious Structure
Church Congregational: Congregational Religious Structure
Church Lutheran: Lutheran Religious Structure
Synagogue: Jewish or Bene Israel religious structure
Parsi Fire Temple: Parsi Religious Structure
Hindu Temple: Hindu Religious Structure
Buddhist: Buddhist Religious Structure
Mosque: Muslim Religious Structure
Mission: Christian Mission House
Lodge: Masonic Lodge
Salvation Army: Salvation Army Hall

Note: All denominational definitions are as listed above under the RELIGION variable.

Linked with the Entertainment GENERAL LAND USE variable

Theatre: Includes Cinemas
Dance Hall
Club: Social Club
Sports: A Gymkhana or other sportsground

Linked with the Public Open Space GENERAL LAND USE variable

Other Public Open Space
Park Square: Includes recreational reserves, sports fields, town squares, and national parks. Does not include vacant allotments or unalienated crown land.
Stream or River: All natural watercourses including nullahs.
Canal: All artificially constructed watercourses such as canals, with public access.
Refuse Dump: A designated area for the disposal of refuse. Vacant
allotments upon which garbage disposal occurs illegally are not designated as dumps.

The General and Specific land-use variables are an adaptation of the simplified Land Use coding system utilised by Melbourne City Council in 1961-2. The more developed coding system utilised in 1966-67 was considered too complex for the quality of data retrievable from historical documents. The system has been significantly altered both to accept historical and Indian land usages.
Appendix 2

Socioeconomic Status and Ranking

List of Military Ranks with associated Socioeconomic Scale

*Socioeconomic Scale*

0: Unknown
1: Ranking
2: Generals All Grades
3: Colonels All Grades
4: Majors
5: Captains
6: Lieutenants All Grades
7: Non-Commissioned Officers
8: Privates and Sepoys
9: Not Applicable

Note that this system is designed for British or Indian Army Officers and that the ranks of Naval Officers must be adjusted to fit this scale.
Appendix 2

Consolidated Alphabetical List of Civilian Occupations with Associated Socioeconomic Rankings

Socioeconomic Scale

0: Unknown
1: Ranking
2: Professional/ High White Collar
3: Proprietary/Low White Collar
4: Skilled/Trade
5: Service/Semi-Skilled
6: Unskilled
7: Unclassifiable
8: No Occupation
9: Not Applicable

Alphabetical List of Civilian Occupations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Labourer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuitant</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armourer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Officer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant(to linen draper)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auctioneer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballastman</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrister</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootmaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketmaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer Retailer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blockmaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding House Keeper</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boilermaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookbinder</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookseller</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnet Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot Closer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Finisher</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Fitter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazier</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickmaker</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broker</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Builder and Contractor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter (or Carrier)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Horse Drawn Conveyance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Agent</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Teacher</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Taxi-cab: but Horse-drawn: 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calico Weaver</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Weaver, Textile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Retail and Wholesale Dealers: Hawkers and Street Sellers 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car/Carriage Painter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charwoman</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemist</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Salesman, Assistant, but Pharmacist: 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk (Unspecified)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clockmaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth Dresser</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach Builder</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach-Lace Weaver</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Motor: but Horsedrawn: 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach Trimmer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Coach Finisher)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachsmith</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach-Wheel Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Coal merchant, retail; but Coalman, Coal Hawker: 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobbler</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compositor</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb-Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Celluloid Combmaker: 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectioner</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppersmith</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordwainer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork Cutter</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn/Flour Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costermonger</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Keeper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currier</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damask Weaver</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist Assistant</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressmaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drover</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E

Eating House Keeper  4
Editor of Newspaper  2
Engine Cleaner  5
Engine Driver  4
Engineer  4
(Insufficiently defined—but most such workers come under this class.)
Engine Fitter  4
Engine Spring Maker  4
Engraver  4
(Most Engravers, but Artists: 3)
Errand Boy  6

F

Factor (unspecified)  3
Farrier  4
File Cutter (Maker)  4
Fireman  Variously 4-6
(36 types distinguished)
Fisherman  4
Fishmonger  4
Flax Dresser  5
Florist  4
French Kid Stainer  4
(Leather Stainer)
Fringe Weaver  4
Fruiterer  4

G

Gardener  5
Gas Fitter  4
General Servant  5
Gentleman's Servant  5
Gilder  4
Girth Weaver  4
(Girth Maker)
Glass Blower  4
Glass Maker  4
Glass Stainer  4
Glover  4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Delivery (Railway)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Servant</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greengrocer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun Maker (Gunsmith)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutta-percha Merchant (Broker)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairdresser</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Journeyman)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawker</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay and Straw Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(All dealers excluding Hawkers, Street Sellers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herdsman</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsebreaker</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsekeeper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosier</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Porter</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housemaid</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housepainter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Proprietor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Means</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Minister</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Revenue (Tax) (Collector)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innkeeper (Publican)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironmonger</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron-Moulder</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Turner</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeweller</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiner</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Agent</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Professor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundress</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Stationer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Dresser</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighterman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Spinner</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Flax Spinner)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limeburner</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living off Interest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging-House Keeper</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Not sufficiently defined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(As for hay and Straw Dealer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble Mason</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Not employer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Grinder</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Metal Grinder)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Mariner</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Petty Officer, Seaman etc: but Master of Ship and Navigation Officer 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Generally, dependent upon assets)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller (Flour and Grain)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwright</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muffin Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Curator</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musician</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Seller</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Music Shop Keeper)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Teacher</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N

Nail Maker 4
(Forged, but Stamped: 5)

Nautical Instrument Maker 4
Naval Officer 2
News Vendor 6
Nurse 4
(Nursing Assistant: but Qualified Nurse: 3, and Nurse Maid: 5)

O

Office Keeper 5
Ordnance Surveyor 2
Omnibus Driver 4
(Motor: Horse 5)
Optician 3
Ostler 5

P

Pauper 6
Pavior 5
Pawnbroker 3
Pedlar 6
Perfumer 4
(Compounder, but Maker: 5)
Photographer 3
Picture Dealer 4
(As for Hay and Straw Dealer)
Picture Frame Maker 4
Pipe Maker (Tobacco) 4
Plane Maker 4
Plasterer 4
Plumber 4
Police Chief Constable 3
Police Constable 4
Porter 6
(Not specified, but some 5)
Postmaster 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pot Dealer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(As for Hay and Straw Dealer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot Maker (Potter)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poulterer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(But Assistant: 4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor of Music</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietor of Ladies Seminary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providore</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publican</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarryman</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rag and Paper Collector</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rag and Waste Collector)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Porter</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Stoker</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Audit Clerk</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Clerk</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Fitter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Guard</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Inspector</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Pointsman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Policeman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Ticket Collector</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relieving Officer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Labourer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope Maker</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddler</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Tree Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailmaker</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2

Sailor 4
Sawyer 4
(Wood and Stone: but Metal: 6)
Scavenger 6
Schoolmaster/
Schoolmistress 3
Sculptor 3
Seamstress 4
Seedsman 4
Sharebroker 2
Shipbuilder (Insufficient description: but Shipwright etc 4)
Ship's Carpenter 4
Shipowner 2
Shoemaker 4
Shopman 4
Sculptor 3
Slater 4
Slaughterman 4
Soldier 4
Solicitor 2
Stationer 4
Station Master 3
Staymaker 4
(Not a Dealer)
Silver Turner 4
(Silver Chaser)
Slater 4
Slaughterman 4
Soldier 4
Solicitor 2
Stationer 4
Station Master 3
Staymaker 4
(Corset Maker)
Stevedore 5
Steward (Club) 5
Stoker 5
Stonemason 4
Stone Sawer 4
Storekeeper 4
Storeman 4
Surgeon or Physician 2
Surveyor 2

T

Tailor 4
Tea Dealer 4
(As for Hay and Straw Dealer: Tea Grocer)
Telegraph Clerk 4
Tide Waiter 4
Tobacconist 4
Translator (Languages) 3
Traveller, (Commercial) 4
Appendix 2

U

Upholsterer 4

V

Veterinary Surgeon 3
Vicar 2
Vicualler 3
(Provision Agent)

W

Waiter 4
Warehouseman 4
Washerwoman 5
Watchmaker 4
Waterman (Boatman) 5
Weaver (Textile) 4
Wharfinger 2
Wheelwright 4
Whitesmith 4
Wine and Spirits Dealer 4
Wire Worker 4
(Wire Goods Worker)
Wood Carver 4
Woodman 4
Woodturner 4
Wool Presser 5
Writer 4
(Clerk)

X.Y.Z.

Individual Considerations
The modifications below should be made upon assessment of individual cases.

A. All employers of 25 or more persons should be placed in Class 2.

B. All those whose initial classification was 4 or 5 should be upgraded to 3 if they employ one or more persons, not including immediate members of family. Similar adjustment is made to publicans, innkeepers, eating house and lodging house keepers etc., (upgrade from 4-3), if they employ at least one domestic servant other than members of the immediate family.

C. Retired persons should be classified by their previous occupation.

D. Students should be classified by their field of training, and if this is not known they should be consigned to the residual Class 1.
The ‘Official’ Socioeconomic Scale

Socioeconomic Scale

0: Unknown
1: Ranking
2: Executive Management/Civil Service
3: Middle Management/Civil Service
4: Skilled Clerks/Trade
5: Semi-Skilled
6: Unskilled
7: Unclassifiable
9: Not Applicable
Appendix 3

Glossaries

The following is a list of ‘Anglo-Indian’ words used within this thesis, and includes indigenous words referring to architecture and the urban environment.

Definitions in this glossary have been drawn from:


*Abdar*: Head servant at the ‘club’

*Admi*: Chap, Man

*AFL: Auxiliary Forces, India*: The European or Anglo-Indian civilian ‘Home Guard’

*Amah*: Wet Nurse

*Anna*: One 16th of a Rupee

*Ayah*: Child's nurse, a lady’s maid

*Baba*: Baby

*Babu*: A native clerk, literally means father

*Bearer*: House Valet

*Bandook*: Gun (BOR)

*Bheestie*: A water carrier

*Bibbi Khana*: woman's quarters

*Bibby*: Native Woman (BOR) Originally Bibi- A high class woman, see bibbi khana

*Bobajee*: Cook

*Bobajee-khana*: cookhouse from Biwarchi

*Bombay milk cart*: waste disposal cart

*BOR: British Other Ranks*: NCOs and other Men

*Boy*: Servant, call for servant. from Bhai: younger brother

*Bullumteer*: volunteer for the army
**Bund:** raised embankment

**Bungy:** Sweeper, also *Mehta*

**Burra:** great/big

**Burra khana:** big dinner

**Burra memsahib:** senior lady

**Burra peg:** double of spirits

**Bus:** Enough

**Bustee:** Native Quarter BOR

**Cages:** Bombay red light district

**Cha/Chai:** Tea, char wallah- the tea boy

**Chabutra:**
1. A raised platform round the base of a Moghul tomb
2. A raised platform constructed in a Bungalow-Compound garden where guests could sit in the evening cool.

**Chapressi:** A liveried servant: functions as a doorman, messenger and personal attendant.

From *Chapras*- a brass buckle worn on belt

**Chee-chee:** derogatory word for Anglo-Indians, from the sing-song accent

**Chibberow:** Be Quiet- BOR from ‘Chup rao’

**Chit:** Letter, note, from chitti

**Chobdar:** A ceremonial mace bearer

**Chokidar:** Caretaker/ Nightwatchman

**Chota:** Small

**Chota Hazri:** Early morning tea

**Chummery:** Shared household of bachelors

**Chunam:** A stucco made of burnt sea shells, polished to a high sheen.

**Civil List:** The *Warrant of Precedence*, also known as the Blue Book

**Class regiment:** A regiment drawn from one racial or caste group

**Coolie:** A native porter

**Corporal Forbes:** Cholera Morbus

**Crore:** equal to 100 lakhs; 10 000 000
Dacoit: Robber
Dak: Post
Dandy: A litter
Dastur: Bribe or perk
Derzi: Tailor
Dewan: Gatekeeper
Dhobi: Washerwoman
Dhol: Drum
Dhooly: A box on poles carried by men on their shoulders
Dhoti: Cotton loin cloth
D.O. District Officer, head of an administrative district
Dome: Untouchable Sweeper
Dudh Wallah: Milk vendor
Dufta: Office (from Daftar)
Durbar: Court

Ekka: Two wheel pony cart

Feringi: European or foreigner
FFI: Free from infection: Army, refers to STD.
Firman: A decree or edict

Ghat: A step leading down to a river.
GIP: Great India Peninsula Railway
Godown: Storeroom or warehouse
Gora Wallah: Horse Groom
Goonda: Bad character
Gussal-khana: Bathroom

Hazur: Honorific, (Sir)
Heaven-born: Honourific for the Indian Civil Service
Howdah: Palanquin upon an elephant
**ICS:** Indian Civil Service  
**IMS:** Indian Medical Service  
**IP:** Indian Police  
**IPS:** Indian Political Service  

**Jemadar:** An upper servant also junior viceroy's commissioned officers, (Indian)  
**John Company:** The British East India Company  
**Jungli:** Wild  

**Khana:** Meal  
**Khansama:** Cook  
**Khas Khas Tattie:** Wetted grass screens hung over doors and windows to keep a room cool  
**Khitmagar:** Servant with the functions of a footman.  
**Kutch:** (cutcha): temporary.  

**Lakh:** One Hundred Thousand  
**Lines:** The area of troop accommodation  

**Maidan:** An open space or plain adjoining a city.  
**Mahout:** Elephant driver  
**Mali:** A gardener  
**Mehtar:** Sweeper  
**Memsahib:** Madam Sahib, Lady.  
**Mistri:** Master mason/ artisan  
**Mofussil:** The country, inland.  
**Mohalla:** Locality or ‘Neighbourhood’  
**Mohur:** A gold coin worth about 15 Rupees.  
**Moucharabaya:** Carved and moulded lattice work.  
**Munshi:** A teacher [of languages]  
**Mussaul:** Lamp Lighter
Nadge: Poona red light district
Nauch: Performance by dancing girls.
Nazar: A token offered at a durbar.

Palka Ghari: Covered carriage for women in purdah
Pani: Water
Pi dog: (Pariah dog): Mongrel
Pith Helmet: Light solar topi
Puggaree: Turban
Punkah: A fan pulled by a cord hanging from the ceiling.

Raj: Rule: Kingdom
Risaldar: Indian cavalry equivalent of subadar
Rum-johnie: Prostitute: from ramjani-dancing girl

Sahib: Sir, Honorific
Salaam: Greeting
Sepoy: An indigenous private
Shamiana: A large tent or Marquee
Shikar: Large game shooting
Sircar: The government
Sirdar: A noble
Solar Topi: A heavy pith helmet
Spine-pad: Felt pads worn by British troops to protect the spine from the sun.
Subadar: A Senior non-commissioned Officer in the army.
Swaraj: Self-rule
Sweeper: Latrine cleaner
Syce: Groom

Tank: Reservoir
Tiffin: Lunch
Appendix 3

**Tikka-ghari:** Four wheeled carriage

**Tonga:** Two wheeled horse drawn carriage, seats facing back.

**Topi:** Cork helmet

**Tykhana:** An underground room in a house in Upper India utilised during the hot season.

**VCO:** Viceroy's Commissioned Officer

**Zemindar:** Landowner

**Zenana:** Women's quarters within an Indian house.
Military Glossary

**Army:** A land force: a body of troops armed for war, and organised in divisions and regiments under officers, and a commander-in-chief or general. [1557]

**Artillery:** That branch of an army which manages the cannons in war.

**Battalion:** A body of infantry or engineers composed of several companies and forming part of a Regiment. The number of battalions per regiment varies greatly. (1708)

**Battery:** (Of Artillery, until the late Victorian Age there were no formations of artillery larger than the battery, usually of 6 guns: three batteries then formed a Brigade under a Lt-Col. In Royal Regiments of Artillery some batteries were numbered others letters.

**Bombers:** When grenade throwing returned to battles in the First World War there was resistance to terming them Grenadiers, therefore they were called Bombers.

**Brevet:** An official document granting certain privileges in the Army, conferring nominal rank on an officer, but giving no right to extra pay. [1689]

To rise to a certain rank by brevet. [1839]

**Brigade:** (of Artillery) Commanded by a Lt-Col a Brigade was formed by three artillery batteries of six guns.

**Brown Bess:** Old musket used in the British Army prior to the Introduction of the Enfield rifle.

**Captain:** The officer who commands a company or troop. Ranks between major and lieutenant. [1567]

**Cavalry:** That part of a military force which consists of mounted troops.

**Colonel:** The superior officer of a regiment. He ranks above a lieutenant-colonel, and below the general officer, who is attached to no one regiment. [1548]

**Colour Sergeant:** 1813 for distinguished service. Abolished, 1914.

**Commission:** The warrant by which an officer in the army or navy is appointed to the rank and command he holds. [1643]

An office conferred by such a warrant. [1708]

**Commissioned officer:** An officer holding a commission from the monarch.

**Company:** A subdivision of an infantry regiment commanded by a Captain, (1590)
By custom the letter "J" was not used in the designations of Infantry Companies, (the American system follows this eg. as well)

**Cornet:** The standard of a troop of cavalry. [1838]
A troop of such a cavalry, so called from carrying such a standard. [1838]
The fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who carried the colours. (not now in use) [1579]

**Corporal:** A non-commissioned military officer ranking under sergeant. [1579]

**Division:** A portion of an army or fleet under one commanding officer. [1597]

Drummer:

**Enfield Rifle:** The rifle issued to the British East India Company forces in 1852

**Ensign:** A naval or military flag.

A company, troop serving under one banner. [1650]
The soldier who carries the ensign.

A commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the infantry. Now a sub-lieutenant. [1513]

**Facings:** The cuffs, lapels or collars, and the turnback of a coat. The regiments colours were the same as its facings.

**Field Marshal:** The title of an military officer of the highest rank in the army. [1st conferred British Army 1736]

**Field Officer:** An officer above the rank of captain, and under that of general. [1656]

**Flank:** The extreme left or right side of an army or body of men in military formation; a wing. [1548]

**Flank Companies:** One consisted of the tallest men and was termed the Grenadier Company, the other of short, nimble men, and this was called the light company, used as skirmishers.

**Fusil:** A light musket or firelock. [1680] A light flintlock pistol.

**Fusilier:** Originally a soldier armed with a fusil. The designation "Fusiliers" is still retained by certain regiments in the British Army, which are distinguished from other regiments of the line only by some small peculiarities of costume. [1680]

Fusiliers were used to guard artillery.
**General:** A general office, originally the commander of the whole army, subsequently also any divisional commander. The rank below that of a field marshal; un-technically extended to those of lieutenant general and major general. [1576]

**Grenadiers:** Were soldiers who originally threw grenades and therefore tended to have long arms and be tall. The recruitment policy was maintained after the throwing of grenades became obsolete.

**Harriet Lane:** The 1870s nickname of the boiled meat served in the army, this being the name of a woman hacked to death by the murderer Henry Wainwright.

**Infantry:** The body of foot-soldiers; foot soldiers collectively; that part of an army which consists of men who march and manoeuvre on foot and carry small arms. [1579]

**Infantryman:** A soldier of an infantry regiment. [1883]

**Jock:** the generic term for Scottish soldiers in the British Army.

**Lancer:** A cavalry soldier armed with a lance; no only one of those soldiers part of a regiment specifically termed ‘lancer’.

**Last Post:** Sounded 10pm at night generally through the army.

**Lieutenant:** The officer next in rank below captain. [1578]

**Lieutenant-captain:** The officer who commands the company under the captain or in his absence.

**Lieutenant-colonel:** An army rank next below that of colonel, having actual command of a regiment.

**Lieutenant-general:** The officer next below in rank to a general, and next above a major general.

**Light Company:** One of the Flank Companies; used as skirmishers.

**Major:** An officer next below the rank of lieutenant-colonel and above that of captain. Short for sergeant-major. [1643]

**Major-General:** An officer of the lowest grade of general officers, ranking below a
lieutenant-general. The full form of sergeant major-general is an early usage. [1642]

*Mick:* or Paddy, the generic term for Irish soldiers in the British Army.

*Non-commissioned officer:* Officers in the army not holding commissions.

*Officer:* One holding a commission in the army. [1565]

*Paddy:* or Mick, the generic term for Irish soldiers in the British Army.

*Pigtails:* Disappeared from the army, 1808.

*Private:* A private soldier. [1781]

*Ranker:* An officer in the ranks. [1890]

An officer who has risen from the ranks. [1878]

*Regiment:* A considerable body of troops, more or less permanently organised under the command of a superior officer, and forming a definite unit of an army or military force; since the 17th century the specific name of the largest permanent unit of the cavalry, infantry, and foot guards of the British Army. [1579]

*Rifle Regiments:* Regiments that were armed with rifles when the majority of the soldiery were armed with muskets.

*Sappers and Miners:* A soldier employed in working at saps, the building and repairing of fortifications. Former name of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Engineers.

*Sepoy:* A native of India employed as a soldier, particularly under British discipline. [1717]

*Sergeant:* A non-commissioned officer above the grade of corporal.

*Sergeant-Major:* An officer of junior rank in the army, below that of captain. [1688]

*Sub-lieutenant:* An army officer ranking next below a lieutenant. Formerly corresponding to ensign in some regiments.

*Subaltern:* An officer of junior rank in the army, below that of captain. [1688]

*Tommy:* Term for English soldiers. Short for Thomas Atkins.

*Troop:* A subdivision of a cavalry regiment commanded by a captain, corresponding to a
company of foot and a battery of artillery.

Wing: Either of the two divisions on each side of the main body of an army.
Each of the two divisions of a regiment.
Appendix 4: Table of Contents

**Palaces and Government Houses**
II.1 Shaniwar Wada after British Occupation
II.2 Dapuri [Dapodi]
II.3 Ganeshkhind
II.4 The Aga Khan Palace
II.5 Other Palaces and Government Houses Briefly Described
   *Scindia’s Palace
   *Other Wadas

**Administrative Buildings**
II.6 The Residency
II.7 Council Hall
II.8 Courthouses
II.9 Prisons
II.10 Peshwa Daftar
II.11 Post Office
II.12 Other Administrative Structures Briefly Described
   *Poona Railway Station
   *The Collector’s Bungalow
   *Poona Observatory

**Clubs and Recreation**
II.13 Club of Western India
II.14 The Poona Club
II.15 The Turf Club and Race Course
II.16 The Assembly Rooms and Connaught Institute
II.17 Masonic Lodge
II.18 The Albert Edward Institute
II.19 Hotels
*The Connaught Hotel
*The Napier Hotel
*Other Hotels

II.20 Other Clubs and Recreational Facilities Briefly Described

*Boat Club
*The Polo Ground
*Gymnasiums
*The Soldiers’ Home
*The United Service Library

Places of Worship

Church of England
II.21 St Mary’s Church
II.22 St. Paul’s Church
II.23 Other Church of England Places of Worship Described Briefly

Roman Catholic
II.24 St.Xavier’s Church
II.25 St. Anne’s Church
II.26 St. Patrick’s Church
II.27 Other Roman Catholic Places of Worship Briefly Described

*Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception

Other Christian Places of Worship
II.28 Church Missionary Society
II.29 St Andrew’s Church
II.30 Other Christian Places of Worship Briefly Described

*The Free Mission Church
*Methodist Church
*Baptist Chapel

Hindu
II.31 Parbuttee Hill

*Note concerning other Hindu Temples
Jewish
II.32 Ohel David Synagogue

‘Bungalows’
II.33 Parsi
II.34 Stavely Road Bungalow

Educational Institutions
II.35 The Bishops School and St. Mary’s School for Girls
II.36 Deccan College
II.37 Other Educational Facilities Noted

Medical Facilities
II.38 Sassoon Hospital
II.39 Other Hospitals and Asylums Briefly Described
  *Lock Hospital
  *Female Hospital
  *Plague Hospital
  *Lunatic Asylum

Bazaars
II.40 Sadr Bazar
II.41 Sholapur Bazar
II.42 Reay (Phule) Markets
II.43 Connaught Market

Military
II.44 The Arsenal
II.45 Native Lines
II.46 Wanowri (Vanavdi) Lines
II.47 Ghorepooree [Ghorpuri] Lines
II.48 Other Lines Briefly Described
II.49 Theatres
II.50 Prostitution

**Burial grounds**

**British Cemeteries**
II.51 Sungum Cemetery
II.52 Garpir Cemetery
II.53 St. Sepulchre Cemetery
II.54 Shankerseth Road Cemetery
II.55 Sappers’ Cemetery, Kirkee
II.56 War Cemetery
II.57 Other Christian Cemeteries Described Briefly
   *French Tombs*
   *Old Catholic Cemetery*
   *Ghorepuri Lines Cemetery*
   *Plague Hospital Cemetery*

**Muslim**
II.58 Muslim Burial Grounds

**Parsi**
II.59 Parsi Towers of Silence

**Jewish**
II.60 Jewish Burial Grounds

**Parks and Public Open Space**
II.61 Empress Gardens
II.62 The Maidan
II.63 The Bandstand
II.64 The Bund and the Bund Gardens
II.65 Other Public Open Spaces Briefly Described
   *Shaniwar Wada*
   *The Bazar Gardens*
   *The J.J. Gardens*
*Edwardes Gardens

*Queens Gardens

**Bridges**

II.66 Sungum Bridge

II.67 Fitzgerald Bridge

II.68 Other Bridges Briefly Noted

**Tanks**

II.69 Ghasi Ram’s Tank

II.70 Other Tanks Briefly Described

  *Parvati Tank

  *Malcolm Tank
Appendix 4

Catalogue of Major Structures in Poona Station

This volume is designed to be used in association with the main body of the thesis. It represents a catalogue of descriptions and images of the major Indo-British structures in the Civil Lines and Military Cantonment of Poona, as well as several of the major structures in the ‘Native City’ and on the periphery of the settlement.

A catalogue of this nature serves several functions. It represents a resource in its own right and also acts as an adjunct to the thesis text, the historical maps, and the GIS model of Poona, providing more extensive descriptions of individual structures within the study area than would otherwise be available.

Obviously there are severe restrictions on the size of this catalogue since it was impossible to describe each individual British-era structure within the Civil Lines and Cantonment of a city-site the size of Poona. An attempt has been made to describe each structure within the catalogue as completely as the historical and contemporary sources available allow, therefore the brevity of a catalogue entry may not represent the small importance of a structure, but rather the restricted range of historical or contemporary sources available.

This catalogue is arranged into building categories, with an alphabetical index at the end to assist in locating specific buildings.
Palaces and Government Houses

II.1 Shaniwar Wada after British Occupation

The appearance of the Shaniwar Palace is extensively described in Volume 1, Chapter 5 although additional comments concerning its history and function are made below.

Even though Shaniwar Wada was incontestably part of the ‘Native City’ the British considered it a symbolically important structure, and although they were wary about the Indian sector of the city, often visited its ruin. The building’s post 1818 chequered history reflects the concern of the British to colonise the structure, denying it a function as a focal point for rebellion against their rule.

Various governmental offices (mostly concerned with the maintenance of state power) were stationed inside the walls and the Wada was variously used as an office for the Deccan Commissioner, as a civil jail, a hospital and as a lunatic asylum. In 1827 however a fire destroyed the upper stories of the structure, conveniently limiting its practical utility as a residence or office. By the mid nineteenth century part of the complex had been converted for use by the Police Lines, and by 1902 part of the site was used as the Poona Small Cause Court, The Lavad, or Arbitration Court, and the Subordinate Judges Court, as well as several smaller offices.

Despite the fire the rampart walls and bastions of the Wada survived to evoke the era of Peshwa rule and a visit to these ruins were considered an essential part of any tour of the city by the British;

‘[Wed January 20] We rode...to an old native fort in the middle of the old city of Poona. The gateway is painted in a kind of Moorish pattern in fresco and you enter through a door spiked with tremendous nails, meant to be a defence against elephants. Inside is a wide court and a little garden and tank, by the side of which stand two miserable little mortars, to take care of which our artillery find a guard of four men. They are to be fired in case of alarm, when the odds in favour of 140 000 natives would be rather overwhelming.’

---

1 Treacher and Coy’ Ltd., Guide to Poona and Kirkee for the Season 1876, Treacher and Company Ltd., Poona, 1876, p.3.
3 Times of India, Guide to Poona, June, 1902, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902.
4 Paget, Mrs. Leopold, Camp and Cantonment, Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, London, 1865, (Continued Overleaf)
The extant walls of Shaniwar Wada are composed of monumental ashlar hewn from the local trap. Brick is also utilised, especially as the interior facing of walls. Where present the bond style varies, but the most common is composed of alternate courses of headers and stretchers, (a style called English Bond by the British). Brick walls usually rest upon regular coursed ashlar or rubble foundations. (*Figure II.1a*).

The rampart walk and the parapet are still used, and various architectural elements survive in association with the ramparts. The only substantial structural survival is in the area of the entrance. The main gate (*Figure II.1b*) still forms the entrance via which Shaniwar Wada is entered. Above the gate is a balcony that overlooks the square in front of the Wada that used to be the market place.

The area inside the walls that had once been occupied by the palace proper was transformed into a park. The ‘park’ incorporates the exposed foundations of the destroyed structure. (*Figure II.1c*).

**Images**

*II.1a* Shaniwar Wada interior wall showing details of construction

*II.1b* Shaniwar Wada main entrance

*II.1c* Shaniwar Wada interior courtyard

**II.2 Dapuri [Dapodi]**

The first government house in Poona was located quite a long distance from the ‘Native City’ and was even several miles outside Kirkee Cantonment (the cantonment directly to the north of Poona). The house had been constructed by Major Ford, a British soldier from the Madras Army who commanded a regiment in the Peshwa’s army that he had raised and trained in 1813. He constructed his residence at Dapuri where his troops were stationed, on the banks of the Pauna River, (a tributary of the Mula River). The house was bought upon his death in 1829, along with the surrounding 7 1/2 acres of land for the government in by Sir John Malcolm then Governor of Bombay.⁵

Major Ford’s House was successively enlarged by the governors and a series of bungalows eventually existed on the site. The public rooms of Government House were

---

⁵ p.106.
located within the original house, and new bungalows were constructed as residential apartments. The structure was sold by the Government of the Bombay Presidency after the completion of Ganeshkhind and became part of a brewery. Its ruins were still extant in the 1930s.\textsuperscript{6}

II.3 Ganeshkhind

A replacement Government House for Dapuri was commissioned by Sir Bartle Frere, during the Indian cotton boom precipitated by the American Civil War. A site was chosen three miles away from the city of Poona, south-west of Kirkee and located in a pass between hills named after the god Ganesha, and where there was a temple dedicated to the worship of this god.\textsuperscript{7} The name was of the pass transferred to the house. The residence was designed by the architect Trubshawe\textsuperscript{8}, and constructed by Howard, the government engineer.\textsuperscript{9}

Stylistically Ganeshkhind is an eclectic mixture of Indo-Saracenic, Italianate and Romanesque elements. The structure itself is built of coursed ashlar hewn out of the local grey trap, rises to two stories, is over 300 feet in length and surmounted by a six storey, 100 foot high Italianate tower. The ground storey is fronted by an arcade. The arches on the west are open and lead onto a high verandah. The others are mostly closed or blind, with long rectangular casement windows that are equipped with louvres and decorated with a simple stone architrave set within the masonry. The open arches (or those that house recessed doors) are supported by square pillars with individually ornamented capitals with oriental motifs. The arches that have inset windows are supported by pilasters whose capitals are formed by a heavy string course set at the level of the arch impost, and each arch is marked by a smooth archivolt with a projecting upper edge. Medallions are set in the spandrels of the arches, each bearing the coat of arms of a Governor. Another string course or cornice terminates the ground storey except upon the eastern side where the upper storey is set-back forming a balcony protected by a balustrade.

The decorative treatment of the upper storey is similar, although the arches are

\textsuperscript{5} Gupta, Samita, \textit{Architecture and the Raj}, BR Publishing Corp., Delhi, 1985, p.84.
\textsuperscript{7} 'Khind' = Pass.
\textsuperscript{8} Trubshawe also headed the Ramparts Removal Committee in Bombay.
smaller, and only house windows. The sills are formed by a continuous string course that is heavier than those utilised to mark the arch imposts on both this and the ground storey. The windows are casements, with window heads occupied by fanlights.

The eastern facade of the residence is treated differently. Where the upper storey balcony occupies the roof space of the larger ground-storey, French windows, each leaf glazed with double vertical rows of square panes, allow access into the building. This part of the upper storey facade is decorated at the corners of projecting bays by pilasters that rise to the cornice. The cornice is decorated with ornamental waterspouts and stylised modillions and is surmounted by high balustrade that hides a tiled and hipped roof.

Indianising elements in the ornamentation include animal motifs carved upon column capitals. (Figures II.3a, II.3a(i) and II.3b) Waterspouts set upon the ground or first storey cornices were carved in the form of Indian animals, just as were the terminating stones in the corbels that attach the porte cocheres to the main structure.

The most unusual element of the design is a high tower that seems to be an unsuccessful Victorian translation of an Italian campanile. This is formed in two parts, a four storey, larger rectangular portion that abuts a graceful, five storey extension.

On the tower heavy string courses separate storeys, whilst a lighter string course is placed at the level of the imposts of the window arches. Windows at the fourth floor are fitted with balconettes. The rectangular, lower portion of the tower is surmounted by a balustrade whilst the fifth storey of the square portion is occupied by a mock-belfry formed by open double arches on each side and is topped by an ogee dome upon which sits a flagpole.

In plan Ganeshkhind naturally divides into two parts, the southern portion comprised the public rooms which included the Durbar Room or ballroom (lit by a clerestorey) which rose to the full height of the building and which was 80 x 30 feet in dimension. A formal dining room was also included and between these two chambers was the conservatory or ‘flower gallery’, where the occupants of the house could walk during the monsoon. In the northern wing were the private apartments of the governor and his guests, which comprised about nine rooms in total, a space regarded as inadequate for entertainment. Guest bungalows were consequently constructed within the park to provide extra space.

Two porte cocheres (Figure II.3c) were provided to protect arriving guests from the

---

rain. On the western, frontage a formal terraced garden was established (Figure II.3d), and deep arcaded verandahs in the Romanesque style opened onto this space.

In addition to the main residence outhouses were built to house the Governor’s establishment and these included lines for the Governor’s bodyguard, stables, coachhouses and European barracks for the band.11 (Figure II.3e) These were designed utilising the ‘barrack prototype’. Most outhouses are long, single storied, rectangular structures composed of a high central room lit by a clerestorey and provided with a pitched roof, the walls protected by lower lean-to roofed enclosed verandahs. Since these structures are part of the grounds of an elaborate gubernatorial residence their decorative treatment is a little more elaborate. Gables with carved bargeboards protect doors and the roofs are provided with wooded finials.

The end of the American Civil War (which had produced an economic ‘boom’ for the economy of Bombay since the world purchased cotton from the Indian market in the absence of cotton from producers in the South of the United States) led to a shortage of funds in the latter part of Ganeshkhind’s construction and a reduction in the grandiose plans. Supporters of the project however claimed;

‘...we believe that expense will not be spared to render it a residence suitable to Royalty itself.’

and that Ganeshkhind was;

‘...a work which will mark and era in architecture in the Deccan...’12

There also seems to have been some ill-founded speculation that Poona was to become capital of the Indian Empire or at least that Ganeshkhind was to occupied by the Viceroy;

‘It is well known to both the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government that Ganesh Khind (sic) must become the residence of the Viceroy of India before five years pass away, and in all official quarters it has been declared that the residence must be completed in a style worth of the representative of Majesty in this country...’13

Construction of the residence spanned the years 1864-1871 whilst the grounds were transformed into an extensive European park of 512 acres in size laid out by a Captain

---

11 These still survive as part of the University, Gupta, Samita, Architecture and the Raj, BR Publishing Corp., Delhi, 1985.
Meliss. To the north of the grounds lay the old botanical gardens. The Government House and its grounds presently form a campus of the University of Poona.

Both the Government House at Dapuri and Ganeshkhind formed (despite their distance from Poona and Kirkee) the centre of British social life within the Presidency during the monsoon when the Governor and the Government moved from Bombay to escape the torrential rains.

**Figures**

*II.3a* Lion corbel

*II.3a(i)* Lion corbel detail

*II.3b* Owl capital

*II.3c* Ganeshkhind from the main drive

*II.3d* Ganeshkhind from the garden terrace

*II.3e* Barrack style outhouse in the Ganeshkhind compound

**II.4 The Aga Khan Palace**

This residence at Yeroda was used by the Aga Khan when he resided in Poona (usually during that period when the Bombay Presidency administration relocated to the Poona civil lines during the monsoon). The palace could be described as built in the ‘barrack’ style of construction since although it is an impressive residence, it actually represents an accretion of simple barrack or barn-like spaces. There are few corridors or internal doorways, and access to each of the large chambers is most easily gained via the verandahs. The exterior of the palace is impressively decorated with Victorian and Islamic motifs (*figure II.4a*), common to the Indo-Saracenic style, but the rooms’ interior spaces are quite spartan and utilitarian, excluding the decorative iron arches and cantilevers that support the roof of the main interior chambers. (*Figure II.4b*).

The plan of the palace divides into two parts. The northern portion of the structure is dominated by an entrance hall and porte cochere (*Figure II.4c*). The hall itself is constructed of coursed ashlar although the walls of the hall are mostly obscured by a large arcaded verandah and porte cochere. The hall has a pitched roof and the most dominant feature is the

---

enormous balustrade, the white bargeboards and the finials that crown each gable.

The barrack like nature of the internal spaces is most readily apparent in the internal treatment of the entrance hall. Here a cavernous, rectangular space is entered via a door centrally placed in the long northern wall. The ground level of the entrance hall is dominated by doors to other rooms. A cornice runs above the door lintels, broken by decorative corbels upon which rest the decorative iron arches and cantilevers that support the pitched roof.

Above the cornice runs a large clerestorey of round arched windows on the short ends of the room, and segmental arched windows on the long walls. The heads of the round-headed windows are decorated with gothic tracery, the roof is pitched but not hipped and the gables of the short walls are pierced by small rose windows. The arrangement is not radically different to a barrack excepting the more lavish decorative treatment more appropriate for a ‘palace’.

A porte cochere is centrally located in the long wall of the entrance hall. The northern side of the porte cochere is divided into three bays, each of which is opened by a round headed arch supported by columns with ornamented capitals. The upper edge of the archivolt is marked by a heavy moulding whilst the voussoirs are plastered and smooth; the general archetype for arches utilised throughout the palace. Above the crowns of each of these arches is a decorative medallion with the initials ‘H.H.A.K.’, (His Highness the Aga Khan). Vehicles can enter from the north and south via wide four-centred arches the heads of which are decorated with gothic tracery. Once within the porte cochere visitors climb up to the height of the plinth on a low staircase, through three multifoil arches that are indo-saracenic in decoration.

The wide verandah that surrounds the entrance hall is arcaded with the same style of arch as the northern side of the porte cochere. The four corners of the verandah were designed as pavilions, each of which has a small, tiled and hipped roof surmounted by a finial. The remainder of the verandah has a balustrade that unites the pavilion roofs.

The body of the structure is three stories in height, built upon a low plinth of the local trap. The walls of the superstructure are composed of stuccoed brick. The corps de logis is arranged perpendicular to the entrance hall with the main walls facing east and west. Each floor has an arcaded verandah with the arcades divided up into bays of two or three arches.

The treatment of the arches is identical, and each pair has a circular opening between common spandrels. The arcade on the ground storey is open, and has columns of black stone and low pedestals whereas those of the upper two stories have white columns and balustrades running between the dados of the high pedestals of the columns. (Figure II.4d).

Each bay is delineated by pilasters that do not have capitals or bases, and the division between storeys is marked by a cornice. The roof is pitched and obscured by a large balustrade. Like the entrance hall the gable crowns are decorated with finials. The treatment of the archivolts, the keystones, capitals, the coping of the buttresses that support the porte cochere and the elaborate balustrade that surmounts it all suggest an Islamic and Indian influence although otherwise the structure is primarily colonial-British.

The layout of the large park within which the palace is set mimics the arrangement of the British bungalow compound. The garden is formal and in the nineteenth century European style with a large fountain. The compound is walled, with access provided by a gate from which a driveway leads to the porte cochere of the palace. Away from the sight of visitors entering the gates were placed the outhouses to accommodate servants and the stables. As in the case of Ganeshkhind the outhouses are in the ‘barrack’ style they are more elaborately decorated, with ornamental bargeboards.

The residence is well known as the site of Gandhi’s imprisonment in 1942, and currently is used as a Gandhi museum by the Government, the palace having been ceded to the people by the Aga Khan in the 1960s.

**Figures**

*II.4a* The Aga Khan Palace

*II.4b* Interior of the entry hall, The Aga Khan Palace

*II.4c* Interior of the porte cochere

*II.4d* Rear of the Palace

II.5 Other Palaces and Government Houses Briefly Described

*Scindia’s Palace*

One palace in the vicinity of Poona was that of Scindia (figure II.5a) located to the south- east of the Cantonment near the Wanowrie Lines. The ruins of the palace are associated with Scindia’s Wari on the eastern bank of Bhairoba’s Nala and a temple of the
western bank. A Muslim burial ground is also in the vicinity.

‘...I walked to the ruins of Scindia’s Palace, which, like most native houses was only built of stucco, but must have been handsomely painted and ornamented. It was built round an open court and was enclosed in a large walled outer courtyard. It was two stories high and had little belvideres (sic) on the roof; in one of the upper rooms there are remains of fresco paintings on the walls...In point of art they are much on a par with the Ninevah pictures, but it is remarkable that the complexions of all the people are fair...they do not allow themselves to be a black race. Some figures in green jackets and red trousers were apparently meant to be British soldiers, defeated by the superior armies of the Mahrattas.'15

Figures

II.5a Scindia’s Chattri

*Other Wadas

Minor residences of the Peshwa and his sardars were scattered throughout the city and its environs. The most notable wada (other than Shaniwar Wada) was Parvati Palace located upon Parvati Hill. This residence was utilised as a summer residence by the Peshwa, until its destruction in the British conquest of the city. Another important subsidiary residence was Budwar Wada a structure apparently designed by an Englishman for Baji Rao II in 1809 to house part of his administration. Other important wadas included the small residence that predated the Bhat Peshwas called the Ambarkhana or Lalmahal Palace where Shivaji reputedly spent part of his childhood and the ‘Topkhana’ in Shukrawar Peth which was utilised to garrison the Maratha artillery forces. The construction of large residences for the Maratha elite also led to an investment by the Peshwa or the sardars into public open space. By the late eighteenth century Maratha censuses listed Poona as possessing 13 major, and over 37 minor gardens or parks.

Under the Company Raj some of the old palaces or mansions, were occupied by the British and utilised to house symbols of imperial disciplinary force such as prisons or police and troop garrisons (as was the case of Shaniwar Wada). The bulk of the Maratha

administrative structures were allowed to fall into decay, the Company relocating the majority of administrative functions into the British controlled civil lines.

**Administrative Buildings**

II.6 The Residency

Located at the confluence of the Mutha and Mula Rivers, ‘the Residency’ was a complex of structures occupied by the ‘Resident’, the official representative of the British to the Court of Poona, and his staff and guard.

Charles Warre Malet, the first British Resident\(^{16}\) arrived in Poona in March 1786 accompanied by a large retinue consisting of;

- 6 European Officers of whom 3 were entitled to be carried in Palanquins
- 35 Horses
- 200 Guards
- 100 Followers
- 50 Hamals and Kamathis
- 75 Dooly Bearers
- 425 Coolies
- 2 Elephants, and
- 1 Large Griffin Bird, \(^{17}\)

This large party was met at Ganeshkhind, and taken to the Gaekwad’s mansion in Poona which had been set aside for the accommodation of the Resident. The mansion was however not large enough to accommodate more than a few of Malet’s party, and the remainder were encamped at a garden near Parvati. Malet later moved from his mansion into a tent in order to be with his party.

The Resident thought this state of affairs inadequate and duly requested land outside the city where he could construct a bungalow and compound for his retinue. The Peshwa consequently granted him land at the Sungum for this purpose. Malet developed this allotment into a park and constructed a large bungalow for his residence.

---

\(^{16}\) Malet was the representative of the supreme government in Calcutta, replacing prior ambassadors from the Bombay Government to the Poona durbar, Mr. Mostyn and Colonel Upton. Parasnis, D.B., *Poona in Bygone Days*, The Times Press, Bombay, 1921, p.50.

\(^{17}\) This was an ostrich brought as a gift for the Peshwa, it died but its corpse was kept. Parasnis, D.B., *Poona in Bygone Days*, The Times Press, Bombay, 1921, p.48.
‘...he was permitted to build habitations on this spot which...had no buildings of any kind, save an old, neglected pagoda in ruins...a contrast to the neatness of the buildings erected at great expense by him...The Sungum is a little town, quite detached from the city...and inhabited entirely by gentlemen, their attendants and two company’s of Sepoys, stationed here as the Resident’s honourary guard. Sir Charles’ garden is watered by both rivers by means of aqueducts. It produces all the fruits and vegetables of this country, here is an excellent vineyard, apple and peach trees thrive well...Stately cyprus and other ornamental trees contribute to make this a charming retreat, and we readily declare that with the advantages of society and situation the Sungum is the most enviable residence we ever saw in India. Sir Charles’ stud is elegant, consisting of 40 or 50 noble animals from Arabia, Persia & c. Several elephants on state visits form part of the revenue...’\(^{18}\)

Viscount Valentia also visited the Residency during his travels and commented that;

‘...[The] gardens are on the banks of the Moola River. It is a charming spot adorned with cypress and fruit trees. At the point a very handsome bungalow is erected where breakfast and dinner were served; at one end is a billiard table for idlers.’\(^{19}\)

The Residency was destroyed in the Battle of Kirkee in 1817, and a new bungalow was built upon the site to house the ‘Agent of the Sirdars of the Deccan’\(^{20}\) and Sessions Judge, a structure which still stands today. A replacement Residency was constructed near the site of the future St. Paul’s Church in 1819 although this structure burnt down in 1863.\(^{21}\)

II.7 Council Hall

A distinctive building on the present Bund Garden Road, Council Hall was the meeting place for the Bombay Presidency’s Executive and Legislative Councils during the months when the administration was resident in Poona.

The original structure on the site was a residence owned by General Phayre and this was bought by the government and substantially enlarged. The enlargement program was undertaken by Major Meliss (the Executive Engineer of the station) and was completed in


\(^{19}\) Valentia, Viscount George, *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, The Red Sea Abyssinia and Egypt*, William Miller, 1809, p.115.


Rather than being built entirely of the local trap usually used for the cantonment-civil lines public buildings, Council Hall rises to two stories, and is built of brick laid in polychromatic patterns. In style the building is loosely ‘Venetian Gothic.’ The ground floor facade is composed of an arcade of round-head red-brick arches, the spandrels and the area above which are plastered and whitewashed. Between the arches colossal pilasters rise to the first storey cornice and balustrade. The verandah enclosed by the lower arcade protects the walls of the ground floor from the sun (figure II.7a).

The first storey is comprises another arcade of Venetian arches that correspond in diameter and position to those in the lower storey and above these a series of machicolations are surmounted by a simple cornice and balustrade that partially obscures the pitched and tiled roof.

The structure is dominated by a square tower projecting centrally from the main facade that rises to 76 feet or three storeys in height. The ground storey of the tower is supported by open arches whereas the first incorporates an impressive Venetian arch, the voussoirs of which are laid in alternating red, white, and black.

In plan Council Hall is rectangular with main interior room being the Council Chamber which rises to the full height of the building with the remainder of the structure comprising offices for the Governor, his staff and the members of the Council.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, leaves this description of Poona Council Chamber, which she visited as Vicereine in 1886:

‘It is a very handsome room, and a very light and cheerful one, so it looked very pretty with all the different-coloured turbans arranged in rows, and with a dais at the top of it, on which were some white satin and gold chairs.’

Currently the building is used as the office of the Commissioner.

Images

II.7a  Council Hall Exterior

---

II.8 Courthouses

An early courthouse (or Audalat) is listed upon map X2612 (see map catalogue) in the area east of Main Street that would later become East Street. The principal judicial district did not however develop in this area but rather in association with the Judge’s residence which was constructed upon the ruins of the Sungum Residency a little outside the British enclaves proper.

In the later nineteenth century the Judge’s court was constructed upon a compound to the south of Wellesley Bridge, the southern boundary of its boundary eventually defined by the railway viaduct. South of the railway division was the Nazir’s Court, whilst to the west of these compounds the District Court was eventually built, on the Ganeshkhind Road which led to the Viceregal Lodge and the Observatory.

Other courts were scattered throughout the ‘Native City’ (where the City Magistrates’ Court was based), the Civil Lines (where the Collector’s Court was situated opposite the Sassoon Hospital) and the Cantonment (where a Cantonment Magistrate’s Court was located). Part of Shaniwar Wada was also once used as a court complex, (see Shaniwar Wada II.1).

The Bombay Builder was a publication particularly disparaging about the talent of the architects of the Public Works Department, and the designs for the law courts drew particularly scathing criticism.

‘It is a very singular fact indeed...that the engineers of the P.W.D. have gone clean crazed over extremely pointed windows and gables. To them it seems that Gothic architecture means pointed arches in stones of alternate colours, bands and gables with finials. The public we should think, are...quite sick at the sight or even mention of lancet arches.

...We earnestly hope that this design will not be perpetrated on a hitherto victimised public; but in condemning it as we have done on its architectural merits, we desire to remove from the mind of its designer any idea of personality. We have always held that Engineers, (Military or Civil) are not architects in the sense at least that a pretentious building of this kind requires and we have found no reason as yet for
altering our opinion.”

II.9 Prisons

One early British-era prison was situated on land east of Main Street, in the vicinity of what would later be East Street. This jail was on the site of the later Albert Edward Institute and the old jail walls survived to form the compound wall of the Institute. During this period executions were carried out near the current site of St. Vincent’s School near Malcolm Tank (see below).

A Military Prison was located to the south of Napier Road and the Wanowrie Lines, on a high ridge of land it shared with the station hospital. The main or ‘Central’ prison was perhaps the most interesting of Poona’s jails. Mountstuart Elphinstone, during his appointment as Deccan Commissioner from 1818 proposed that a panopticon be built in Poona, and although he left to become Governor of Bombay before his plan came to fruition, he instructed his successor, William Chaplin to complete a panopticon according to his plans.27 Constructed at Yeroada, (east of East Kirkee or New Jhansi), this large prison was referred to as ‘The Panopticon Gaol of Poona.” This structure was replaced in the late nineteenth century by the more modern prison that is still in use.

II.10 Peshwa Daftar

The Peshwa Daftar29 (one of Poona’s most unusual public buildings) was expressly designed to house the archival collection of surviving records from the government of the Peshwa, and to store the Poona records of the Presidency Government.

The structure rises to two storeys, and is built of regular coursed ashlar masonry hewn from the local trap. Details, including finials, voussoirs and coping are all carved in a white stone. In style the Peshwa Daftar is quite different from the Presidency norm, since its designer eschewed the popular gothic and instead designed the archive in a style that borders upon the Mannerist or Baroque styles.

The main facade is composed of three projecting ‘dutch’ gables, the main elements of which are elaborately carved pediments and oeil de boeuf windows. The remainder of the

windows in the archive are round-arched, with voussoirs and sills of white stone, and all are similarly glazed with small, square quarries of glass. The facade of the first floor is enlivened by the placement of tuscan pilasters that are half fluted, the capitals of which are in white and project forward from and form part of the cornice that divides the first storey from the gable, just as the white plinths of the pilasters project from the moulding that divides the ground from the first storey. The main entrance of the building is via a porte cochere (figure II.10a and II. 10b).

Resembling a small panopticon, in plan the archive is a square with a central courtyard and freestanding square tower and rises to three stories. Machicolations unite the larger uppermost storey to the body of the tower. The projecting upper space contained a water tank, and each side is decorated by a basket arch below which is positioned a panel carved of white stone. The tower is covered by a pyramidal rood surmounted by an iron finial.

Offices, the reading room and shelving are all accessed via the verandahs and galleries that line the courtyard. The panoptic plan of the structure was not utilised for surveillance but was designed as a fire prevention measure. Wherever possible non-flammable materials were used in the construction of the archive and the water tower was connected to hoses in the galleries which could be used to douse any flames.

The Peshwa Daftar is currently occupied by the Poona branch of the Maharashtra State Archives.

**Images**

*II.10a* Peshwa Daftar exterior  
*II.10b* Peshwa Daftar from distance

**II.11 Post Office**

The (Civil Lines) post office on Connaught Road is a single storey structure built in regular ashlar masonry of the local grey trap. In style the post office is classical rather than gothic and consists of a *corps de logis* flanked by two wings that project prominently. The structure is constructed upon a low plinth and three staircases rise from ground-level to the height of the verandah. The verandah is flat-roofed, is supported by pairs of Tuscan order

29 Daftar = Office
columns, and provided with a substantial stone balustrade. Windows are arched, and the window heads project above the level of the flat verandah roof providing a clerestorey that illuminates the main postal chamber.

The main entrance is centrally located on the main facade and is surmounted by a pediment. A porte cochere roofed with a low dome protects this entrance from the elements, although the height of the dome partially obscures the view of the pediment from below. At the meeting of the pitched roofs of the corps de logis and the pediment a small octagonal and domed turret with a high finial is located, each side of which is provided with a round-arched, glazed window, so that it acts as a light well. (Figure II.11a).

The decorative treatment of the wings is more elaborate. The wings are constructed with channel-jointed ashlar quoins and each round arched window, unobstructed by the inclusion of a verandah is provided with elaborate voussoirs.

The classical lines of the building are spoilt by the overwhelming size of the porte cochere which projects further than the flanking wings and obscures any clear view of the pediment. Furthermore the fact that the flat-roofed verandah divides the windows into two parts reduces the impact of the facade.

**Figures**

*II.11a* Poona Post Office

**II.12 Other Administrative Structures Briefly Described**

*Poona Railway Station*

The main Poona Railway on the GIP line is located north of the Sassoon Hospital. Another railway station was also constructed at Ghorepuri although this was situated on the Southern Maratha Line.

*The Collector’s Bungalow*

The old Collector’s bungalow occupies a large compound on Bund Garden Road where it meets Sassoon Road. The bungalow survives in original condition although the compound garden has not been maintained.

The residence remains a residence for the Collector.
*Poona Observatory*

Poona Observatory is located upon the Ganeshkhind Road on the way to the Viceregal Lodge and past the courts complex. The institution was originally endowed by the Maharajah of Bownikur.

The structure is massive and blocky, is composed of the local grey stone, with details in white masonry. Classical in style, the main body of the office is three storeys in height, its elevation dominated by a large, square clock tower. The lower two storeys are generally identical in treatment and each is comprised of a row of round-headed windows. In contrast main facade of the uppermost storey is fronted by a verandah. The upper two storeys are united by white ‘colossal’ piers.

The entrance is centrally placed on the street facade in the slightly projecting footing of the clocktower. A pediment and pilasters in white stone decorate the entryway.

The structure is currently utilised by the Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

**Clubs and Recreation**

**II.13 Club of Western India**

The Club of Western India, located directly south of the Poona Arsenal, (see below), was founded in 1866. The club-house was originally a bungalow, a European residence rented from an Indian owner; Mr Padanji Pestanji. This original structure (long known amongst the British as the ‘Sholapur Thatch Bungalow’ was subsequently converted for use as a clubhouse that provided a range of facilities for members.

The central chamber of the club was an octagonal chamber that was utilised as a newspaper room. The main entry which was accessed via a wide porch that opened onto a large drawing room, within which there were two arched alcoves that were used as a card room and a magazine room. A large proportion of the remainder of the main club building was devoted to dining. A dining and coffee room were provided along with a roofed dining ‘gallery’ used in the hot weather.

A detached billiard room was connected to the main bungalow via a covered walkway, and a covered racquet court was provided in another detached structure. Additional outhouses, in the compound housed residential accommodation and the usual complement of...

---

servants’ quarters and stables.\textsuperscript{31}

\textbf{II.14 The Poona Club}

The Poona Club (once called the New Gymkhana Club) faced the Council Hall on Bund Garden Road. The main building was built in 1885 and was designed by Colonel Wilkins of the Royal Engineers. The clubhouse was constructed of the local grey trap and was double storied. Its main ground floor chamber (80 x 40 feet) was designed for use as a ballroom or auditorium and this major room was flanked on each side by arcaded verandahs. The southern was 23 feet wide whereas the northern was curved and fifteen feet wide and overlooked the sports ground. Other rooms on the ground storey were designated for use as card rooms or even as ‘green rooms’ when the chamber was used as a theatre. The upper storey of the building was occupied by the United Service Library.\textsuperscript{32}

The open ground to the north of the Gymkhana house was used as a sports ground and was provided with a stone pavilion (which survives) to view sports. (Figure \textit{II.14a}). Tennis courts and a covered badminton court were also provided.

The original Gymkhana was located between Khan Road and Moreodha Nala to the east of the Arsenal. After the relocation of the Gymkhana to the Poona Club site the Old Gymkhana is listed as the ‘Parsi’s Gymkhana’ and Volunteers’ Headquarters on the 1905 Cantonment map.

‘The Gymkhana-the inauguration of this institution was effectuated on Wednesday last. Dinner was given at Godfrey’s Hotel, Civil Lines for 22 gentlemen presided over by Captain Hunt...Sports commence at the Gymkhana on the 1st next month...’\textsuperscript{33}

\textbf{Figures}

\textit{II.14a} The Poona Club Cricket Pavilion

\textbf{II.15 The Turf Club and Race Course}

The original Poona race course was located to the north of the Civil Lines and south of the Mutha Mula River. In 1870 this course was relocated to the east of the Cantonment


\textsuperscript{32} Times of India, \textit{Guide to Poona, June, 1902}, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.45.
(figure II.15a), to an allotment of land granted for this purpose by a Major General Burnett. The Western India Turf Club (figure II.15b) was founded in the same year.

The race track is approximately one and a half miles in length and circles the General Parade Ground of the Cantonment. Stands were constructed on the western side of the track (figure II.15c), although these have since been replaced.

The surviving Turf Clubhouse was once the Willingdon Soldiers’ Club and institution which had been founded in 1918. The Club house once provided residential accommodation of 21 rooms as well as a billiard room, a card room and a ballroom.34

**Figures**

II.15a  The General Parade Ground and Racecourse  
II.15b  The Turf Club  
II.15c  The Racecourse Grandstand

**II.16 The Assembly Rooms and Connaught Institute**

Directly adjacent to the Masonic Lodge, and opposite the Native Infantry Lines were the Cantonment’s Assembly Rooms (figure II.16a) which provided halls that could be rented for balls, dinners, recitals or similar functions by members of the European community of the city.

In later years the building became the Soldiers’ or Connaught Institute, which had been founded by the Government for the benefit of British Soldiers and housed a theatre, a billiard room, a refreshment room and a reading room.

In style the structure resembles a large bungalow or barrack, is of indeterminate style and is constructed of stuccoed brick set upon a rubble foundation. Inside two assembly halls were originally available, the larger 89 x 63 feet in dimension, the smaller 70 x 25 feet (interior spaces seem to have been subsequently subdivided).35 The roof is a derivative of the mansard style, and is covered in corrugated iron and tile. A notable element of the roof is a line of triangular, louvred dormer ventilators designed to admit light into the hall and improve

---

the circulation of air (figure II.16b). Originally there seems to have been a verandah along the two long sides of the hall, one of which has since been enclosed. The original form and style of the building have largely been obscured by a number of unsympathetic additions and skillings.

The building is currently used as a hostel by the Young Mens’ Christian Association.

**Images**

*II.16a* The Assembly Rooms  
*II.16b* Assembly Rooms Clerestorey

**II.17 Masonic Lodge**

Located opposite the Native Lines the Masonic Lodge (still an active institution in post-colonial Pune) dates to 1823 and represents one of the earliest extant (British) structures in the Military Cantonment.

In form the Lodge resembles a large bungalow. The main building is built upon a high plinth with the entrance accessed via a porch with stairs that rise to the height of the large verandah that dominates the main facade. This is currently enclosed with trellis work and covered by a tiled lean-to roof. (*Figure II.17a*).

The walls of the Lodge are constructed of plastered and stuccoed brick. It is only upon the sides of the building that the wall stucco treatment is completely visible as resembling channel cut ashlar masonry. On the main facade, and above the verandah roof is a clerestorey formed of three elliptical windows, above which sits a low, hipped roof of corrugated iron with slightly projecting eaves and no guttering. (*Figure II.17b*).

The windows on the side and to the rear of the building are not protected by a verandah and are therefore provided with awnings. The main range of the Lodge has been extended by the addition of outbuildings attached to the rear of the building. (*Figure II.17c*).

The morning and evening gun was once fired from the south-eastern corner of the Masonic Lodge compound.

**Figures**

*II.17a* Masonic Lodge, Facade  
*II.17b* Masonic Lodge, Side view
II.17c  Masonic Lodge, additions to the rear

II.18 The Albert Edward Institute

The Albert Edward Institute on East Street (figure II.18a) was constructed with funds raised by public subscription to commemorate the visit to Poona by the Prince of Wales. The Institute opened in 1880, and provided a library and reading room36 (that were often criticised for being too small and dark).37

The Institute building is composed of regular coursed masonry with dressed quoins, and decorative elements carved of white stone. The central area of the main facade is recessed and the full width of the ground storey portion of this recess is utilised as an entrance. In form this is an arched double door flanked by two narrower and lower doors. The piers and voussoirs of the entrance are carved in white, whilst the hood mouldings and capitals are cream. The upper part of this central recess is occupied by a balcony, with the verandah joists being level with a fillet moulding that marks the transition from the ground to first stories.

The two narrow, flanking wings sit flush with the upper verandah. There is a single window centrally placed on each storey of each wing. The windows are narrow, round-headed casements, glazed with quarries of glass. Window heads in the upper storey are glazed with fanlights, whilst those in the lower are screens carved with Indian motifs. Each of the windows is similarly treated with a cream, arched hood moulding that intersects with string courses at the arch imposts.

Surmounting each wing is a gable facing the street. These gables were once decorated with decorative bargeboards and a wooden finial although these are now in decay. The roof of the central portion of the building is more complex, although it too has a smaller centrally placed gable that surmounts and frames a circular ventilator decorated with a moucharabyya screen.

Figures

II.18a  The Albert Edward Institute Building

II.19 Hotels

The Civil Lines and Cantonment were well serviced by a number of hotels in the vicinity of the railway station. Hotels were often run by Parsi proprietors, vying for the British market, and the location and number of these businesses often changed. The Assembly Rooms associated with hotels were often utilised by the local British residents to host dinners, balls and other functions.

*The Connaught Hotel*

The Connaught Hotel was situated near the railway station in a building originally constructed to house the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught during their visit to Poona. The hotel was restricted to Europeans. (*Figures II.19 a and II.19 b*)

Construct upon a low plinth the structure rises to two stories with the main facade dominated by a large porte cochere designed to protect arriving guests from the elements. Each storey is identical in elevation, with an arcaded verandah running along the full length of each floor. In each instance the arcade is surmounted by a decorative cornice decorated with dentils (in the ionic style) followed by a balustrade. The arcades are somewhat Venetian in styling and are therefore similar in execution to those of the Council Hall (although the Connaught Hotel lacks the polychromatic brickwork of the legislative chamber and is instead stuccoed). Each arch in the arcade abuts the next; a simple hood moulding marks the outer edge of the extrados, whilst an identical moulding at the springing line marks the arch impost. The archivolts are undecorated. The arches are supported by a row of paired, unfluted columns with carved capitals. Circular medallions decorate the common arch-spandrels. The balustrade that surmounts the ground storey served as a barrier protecting guests in first storey rooms using the arcade.

The building survives and is currently occupied by governmental offices.

**Images**

*II.19a* The Connaught Hotel

*II.19b* The Connaught Hotel, 1902

*The Napier Hotel*

The Napier Hotel occupied a large compound between Arsenal and Lothian Roads.

---

37 Times of India, *Guide to Poona, June, 1902*, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.44.
One building provided a dining and drawing room while residential room were provided in detached two storied blocks.

*Other Hotels*

There were of course many other hotels within nineteenth century Poona, (there is no scope to describe them all in detail). Advertisements in the nineteenth century Poona Observer relates the opening of various transient establishments;

‘British Hotel open, opposite the Collector’s Office, Civil Lines, Bomonji Pestonjee, proprietor’.

Many of the hotels in Poona attempted to attract a prestigious British clientele or sought to serve different ethnic or social communities. There were, therefore, separate hotels for Hindus, Muslims, or for the British.

II.20 Other Clubs and Recreational Facilities Briefly Described

*Boat Club*

The Boat Club (once the Royal Connaught Boat Club) is located near the Bund Gardens in an old bungalow called ‘Rosherville’. The clubhouse was once set within extensive gardens that ran down to the rivers edge. It was this club that gave ‘Boat Club Road’ its name.

*The Polo Ground*

The station Polo Ground was located on Staunton Road, directly to the east of the Council Hall. This sporting-ground possesses a small pavilion to house spectators.

*Gymnasiums*

A Central Gymnasium for the use of the soldiers was situated within a barrack like structure abutting to the north of the St. Andrew’s Church compound. This structure is still utilised by the Cantonment authorities for the training of soldiers.

*The Soldiers’ Home*

---

One institution involved in protecting the welfare of European soldiers was the Soldiers’ Home. This was originally situated in Main Street but moved in 1896 at the instigation of the Rev. Reed, to a new building purchased in East Street. The Home provided a billiard table and a refreshment room. Temperance was encouraged.39

*The United Service Library*

The United Service Library was listed near St. Mary’s Church in 1876, although it relocated to the upper floor of the New Gymkhana Club buildings in 1885 (see above).

**Places of Worship**

**Church of England**

II.21 St Mary’s Church

The garrison church of St Mary’s is the oldest church within the Cantonment limits. (Figure II.21a). Its foundations were laid in 1821, apparently upon the site of a temple dedicated to Mahadev.40 The church was designed by a Lieutenant Nash loosely in the style of Gibb’s St. Martin in the Fields in London. The attempt was not considered particularly successful, Bishop Heber who visited Poona and consecrated the church in 1825, considered;

‘The Church...spacious and convenient, but in bad architectural taste, and made still uglier, by being covered with dingy blue wash picked out with white.’41

Despite its aesthetic drawbacks, the church was considered pleasant by its congregation;

‘It was a great pleasure again to find ourselves within the walls of a church, which, though the morning service was at 11 was much cooler than an English one, as all the doors and windows were open or closed only by jalousies. The seats are all elbow chairs, placed in rows with desks before them...The evening church was at half past five and...the church was lighted by quantities of tumblers containing a wick burning in cocoa-nut oil which is the common light used for passages and bedrooms’ [December 13 1857]42

---

St. Mary’s is constructed of brick that has been plastered and painted. (*Figure II.21b*). The main entrance is via a porch in the western facade supported by Tuscan columns. The walls are broken into bays by Tuscan pilasters with one large rectangular window (or door) is provided per bay. Windows are set low in the walls, and although glazed with plain glass are also provided with louvred shutters.

Each window is surmounted by a large rectangular ‘ventilator’ each of which is protected by a large hood or jhilmil, that emphasises the size of the window, and together the ventilators serve as a clerestorey. Both windows and the ventilators/jhilmils are individually surrounded by a simple moulding (*figure II.21c*). A cornice sits atop the pilasters and although the church has a pitched roof, a high balustrade, made of terracotta elements, conceals this from view.

Two very wide porte cocheres were constructed on the north and south sides of the church, attached to the stubby transepts. These structures are constructed in two parts, the first closer to the church that serves as a porch, the second, a narrower section that vehicles could drive through. The porte cocheres (*figure II.21e*) are supported by Tuscan columns, and their width impart a low, spreading appearance to the Church. The dominant vertical element is the steeple, which is rather squat, and does not counteract the generally horizontal emphasis of the structure. The top level of the tower is octagonal and supports a similarly octagonal spire. The extant steeple is a recent addition, made of concrete, and replaced the original spire.

The internal organisation of the church is based upon a latin cross although the short transepts, wide aisles the same height as the nave and the placement of the columns imparts an almost barn-like feel to the interior. The nave is supported by two rows of widely spaced tuscan columns stationed upon high pedestals and finished in polished chunam. The altar is at the eastern end of the church, whereas the western entrance is flanked by rooms used as a vestry and a lamp room. This area is also surmounted by a gallery.43

**Figures**

*II.21a* St. Mary’s Church, Southern Facade

*II.21b* Bricks construction of porte cochere columns

*II.21c* Jhilmil/ventilators

43 Gupta, Samita, *Architecture and the Raj*, BR Publishing Corp., Delhi, 1985, p.120.
II.21d  Louvred Door

II.21e  Southern Porte Cochere

II.21f  Memorial plaque in the church interior

II.22 St. Paul’s Church

Constructed at the same time as Christchurch Kirkee (in 1865-66) St. Paul’s church was designed by a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Gell in the gothic revival style.

‘St. Paul’s is not very ambitious, although we heard somebody say it was copied from Sainte Chapelle at Paris. It must have been a brilliant imagination that started the idea of any similarity between the two buildings. Both have apsidal ends, and there the resemblance begins and ends. It is well built and accommodates about 200 people...The little fleche or spirelet is hardly satisfactory, indeed the whole design is meagre and poor.’

The only similarity between Sainte Chapelle and St Paul’s seems to be that neither church possesses aisles or a transept.

The structure itself is composed of the local grey trap. The walls are fashioned of random rubble and supported by staged setback buttresses with ashlar quoins. The low plinth upon which the church is built is also composed of regular ashlar masonry.

Each bay is fenestrated with a lancet window of two lights and plate tracery, with a single quatrefoil in the window head, whilst each light is glazed with quarries of plain glass. Above the windows a simple cornice divides the main wall from a parapet that partially obscures the pitched roof. The parapet is decorated with ornamental gargoyles, with one stationed above the pointed arch of each window. Below each window a simple moulding separates the lower and upper portions of the wall.

The dark colour, buttresses, and lack of an aisle give the structure a heavy appearance. The eastern end of the church terminates in an apse (figure II.22a), and on the northwest side is a square baptistry from which projects a small octagonal fleche surmounted by a low octagonal spire which houses the bells (figure II.22b).

Fire destroyed the original roof in 1900. Since there had been many complaints about the unsuitability of the church for the Indian climate, the alterations that the fire necessitated

were used to improve the ventilation. Dormer lights were added to the new roof, and since the main door was often left open to ventilate the church during services, a porch was added to protect the congregation from the rain (figure II.22c).45

The iron work upon the structure was designed by Mr. M.J. Higgins, (Bombay School of Art), who also designed the iron work for Sassoon Hospital. The eventual cost of the project was 93 544 Rupees. A high school for girls, the Victoria High School is located in the churchyard.

Figures

II.22a  St. Pauls Church apse
II.22b  St. Pauls Church fleche
II.22c  St. Paul’s Church 1902

II.23 Other Church of England Places of Worship Described Briefly

*Regimental Chapels

Each of the regimental lines constructed for the use of European troops was provided with a chapel for worship.

Roman Catholic

The Roman Catholic Churches listed were built upon marginal sites, away from the high status or central areas of the British enclaves of Poona.

II.24 St.Xavier’s Church

A Roman Catholic church designed by its (Jesuit) priest, the Reverend Dr. Andrew Schmidt, in the gothic revival style was constructed in 1865 opposite the Cantonment market. (Figure II.24a). In plan the church was rectangular, and originally possessed a wide nave with no aisles, which was lit by gothic windows glazed with some coloured glass. The square eastern end, (where the altar was originally positioned) was illuminated by a stained glass window, and the sanctuary was divided from the nave by a large chancel arch.

Due to its inadequate size St. Xavier’s was significantly altered and enlarged by the addition of large transepts, and a widening of the chancel arch. The altar was relocated beneath the crossing, a vestry added and an tower and spire placed atop the western facade.

The church is built in coursed rusticated masonry carved from the local grey trap. The walls are supported by staged setback buttresses composed of regular, coursed, ashlar masonry and coping. There is one lancet window to each bay as defined by the buttresses. The window surrounds are of dressed stone although the transoms and mullions and plate tracery for each of the two lights are of metal (figure II.24b). A tiled and pitched roof with slightly projecting eaves and no guttering sits directly atop the walls.

The main or western facade is dominated by the steeply pitched lines of the roof. The entrance is centrally placed and access to the interior of the church is via a square porch with a gothic door. The steeple surmounts the porch, and both are treated in the same manner as the body of the structure with coursed rubble masonry and dressed quoins and coping. Above the crown of the door arch is a dressed string course above which sits a centrally placed single light lancet window.

On a similar level upon the main body of the facade are two further lancet windows, flanking the tower. This section of the tower terminated with a cornice above which sits the octagonal belfry, which is opened on the four cardinal points by unglazed lancet arches. The spire is similarly octagonal and its small eaves slightly overlap the walls of the belfry. The spire is surmounted by a ball and cross.

St. Xavier’s is associated with a gothic convent accommodating the Sisters of Jesus and Mary since 1863 who teach at the nearby girls’ school. The boys were under the charge of Jesuits teachers at St. Vincent’s School.

**Figures**

*II.24a* St. Xavier’s Church  
*II.24b* St. Xavier’s window design

**II.25 St. Anne’s Church**

St. Anne’s church was designed as a simple gothic chapel designed to cater for the needs of the Catholic ‘Native Christian’ community in the region of Sholapur Bazar. The chapel is constructed of coursed, rusticated ashlar masonry carved from the local grey trap.
The external walls are plain unsupported by buttresses and protected by open verandahs. The church is constructed upon a very low plinth and staircases rise to the level of the verandah. The heads of the windows project above the nave verandah as a clerestorey. Once the church had European style arched windows but these have been altered from simple gothic pointed arches to crude multifoil arches (figure II.25a). The area once occupied by glazing or tracery has been mostly plastered over in the replacement window heads, although a small clerestorey of rectangular openings sits directly above the verandah. The roof is pitched and composed of corrugated iron. The eaves project slightly and there is no guttering.

The church is absolutely simple. No ornamentation is apparent, there being no decorative use of stone or any mouldings. Although the structure remains in use as a church considerable alterations have been undertaken to ‘Indianise’ it away from its European Gothic origins (figure II.25b). The original entrance of the church has been altered. A large but simple rectangular narthex has been added. This is entered via a porch which on each of its three sides is pierced by a large multifoil arch. Sitting atop the porch a high ‘steeple’ surmounted by a cross has been constructed in a Hindu style.

**Figures**

*II.25a* St. Anne’s Window Alterations  
*II.25b* St. Anne’s Steeple

**II.26 St. Patrick’s Church**

Located on the outskirts of Poona Military Cantonment and overlooking the racecourse the original St. Patrick’s Church was constructed as a small and plain Roman Catholic chapel consecrated for worship in 1850. Additions to this chapel were completed in 1852;

‘We are certain all the residents of Poona must have seen and seeing, admired this really beautiful and chaste structure, which has recently been much improved by the addition of an entirely new Gothic front...’

The structure was again altered, being substantially rebuilt in 1871, this time with a high nave and lower aisles.

---

*Poona Observer*, Sept. 11, 1852, No. 18, p. 70, col. 3.
St. Patrick’s is constructed of brick that has been stuccoed and then painted to resemble regular coursed ashlar. The walls are supported by octagonal setback buttresses set on pedestals and topped with high pinnacles, the buttress itself stuccoed to resemble channel-jointed ashlar (figure II.26a). Each bay created by the buttresses is penetrated by a strangely classical round-arched window. Each window head is a fanlight whereas the lower portion represents a casement window divided into two parts, the lower louvred, the upper glazed. A low plinth and a simple cornice complete the treatment of each bay (figure II.26b). The original roof of the structure collapsed and has been replaced with a concrete barrel vault lit by rose windows.

A steeple was planned as part of the 1871 extensions, and although the facade was strengthened to support this addition it was never built, giving the church a squat appearance.47 The facade is divided into three vertical sections, the larger central segment corresponding to the nave, and the two smaller to the aisles. The entrance is centrally placed on the facade. The deeply set door is round arched and surmounted by a fanlight. The architrave of the door consists of twin fluted pilasters supporting an elongated pediment the base of which is broken by the arch that frames the door fanlight. On either side of the architrave two simple pilasters of a semicircular profile, that are not fluted or provided with capitals or pedestals further enliven the facade and terminate near the apex of the door pediment. Above the entrance is a diminutive rose window set in a deep niche, and the gable of this segment is crenellated and flanked by twin high pinnacles.

The flanking aisle portions of the facade each consists in the lower portion of a door smaller than the main entrance, but identical in appearance and treatment, although on the aisle segments the unfluted pilasters are absent. A deep niche surmounts each door and the aisle gables are surmounted by small bellcotes. On the northern and southern corners of the facade octagonal clasping buttresses are surmounted by octagonal pinnacles. String courses are used to break the facade into four or five horizontal bands. The string courses are not continuous across the entire facade and are simple mouldings.

An old presbytery associated with the original church has been incorporated into the extended building and now forms part of the northern transept. The incorporation of the two buildings into a single structure produces a slightly incongruous effect. The presbytery,

---

although it is also built of stuccoed brick is more diminutive and possesses a different stylistic treatment. It has a lower ‘basement’\textsuperscript{48} with windows at ground level absent in the main structure. Furthermore the presbytery is provided with gothic lancet windows with hood moulds and crenellated cornice all of which do not appear on the main structure.

In contrast with the other gothic churches and public buildings in Poona which are plain masonry or stone, the walls of St. Patrick’s has been plastered, and the white facade with its crenellated gable and large pinnacles emphasises the difference between the local Anglican and Catholic congregations of the city.

St Patrick’s was created the Cathedral church of the newly created Diocese of Poona in March 1885, and the Bishop’s Residence is located in the southern portion of the compound.\textsuperscript{49}

\textbf{Images}

\textit{II.26a} St. Patrick’s Cathedral, Western Facade

\textit{II.26b} St. Patrick’s window bay

\textbf{II.27 Other Roman Catholic Placed of Worship Briefly Described}

\textit{*Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception}

The Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception is located on the edge of the ‘Native City’ in Nana Peth and situated near the ‘buffer zone’ which divided it from the Sadr Bazar. Founded in 1794 the original structure was replaced in 1852. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century the church was under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. On map X2612, (\textit{See Map Catalogue}), it is listed as a ‘Romish Chapel’.

\textbf{Other Christian Places of Worship}

\textbf{II.28 Church Missionary Society}

The Church Missionary Society Church on Arsenal Road (\textit{Figure II.28a}) lies opposite to the Ohel David Synagogue. This was constructed by the Society in 1893 along with a Divinity school established to train preachers. A simple place of Christian worship

\textsuperscript{48} Probably the level of the surrounding land has risen with time to lend the appearance of a basement to the lower level of the presbytery.

\textsuperscript{49} Moledina, M.H., \textit{History of Poona Cantonment 1818-1953}, Poona and Kirkee Cantonments’ Citizens’

(Continued Overleaf)
constructed in nondescript style the church is composed of coursed rusticated masonry carved of the local grey trap. The design of this church is more reminiscent of a nineteenth century barrack than the gothic places of worship built elsewhere in Poona, although it has certain neo-classical elements, notably the round-arched windows. (*Figure II.28b*).

Verandahs protect the north and south sides of the nave, and the walls internal to these are pierced by glazed doors surmounted by the fanlights commonly seen in European barracks.

The C.M.S. Church is now St. Matthew’s Tamil Church.

**Figures**

*II.28a* Church Missionary Society Church  
*II.28b* CMS Church door with fanlight  

**II.29 St Andrew’s Church**

St. Andrew’s Church was built in 1861 for the local Presbyterian soldiers of the Cantonment, accommodated at Vanavadi, (Wanowri), on Sholapur Road, quite close to St. Mary’s Church. The chapel was considered too small for the number of worshippers, and when the Scots Regiment was stationed in Poona the original structure was demolished in 1895.

The current structure is a simple gothic revival chapel. (*Figure II.29a*). The walls are coursed rusticated ashlar carved from the local grey trap and are unsupported by buttresses. The windows and doors are gothic arched and closed with louvred jalousies. (*Figure II.29b*). Quoins and voussoirs are larger than the stones that form the courses, are also rusticated and project slightly from the surface of the wall. The walls have no decorative treatment and the corrugated iron roof with slightly projecting eaves and no guttering rests simply atop the walls.

In plan the church is a simple rectangle, and does not possess transepts. The main facade is equally simple with a central section that projects slightly and supports a simple bellcote surmounted by a St. Andrew’s cross. The main entrance is centrally placed within this projecting section and above it is a circular louvred opening. The entrance is protected by

---

Association, Poona, 1953, p.61.
a porch opened on three sides by gothic arches. The corners of the porch have angle buttresses and above the crown of the porch arches a simple cornice is surmounted by a low parapet.

The Church is currently used by the ‘Hindustan Church’.

**Figures**

*II.29a St. Andrews

*II.29b Louvred Door

**II.30 Other Christian Places of Worship Briefly Described**

*The Free Mission Church*

A Free Mission Church is listed on the 1905 cantonment map. This Protestant Church was housed in a two storey gothic building built in 1870, opposite St. Mary’s Church.

*Methodist Church*

A Methodist Church was constructed on the North Petty Staff Lines extension of East Street. This place of worship remains in use.

*Baptist Chapel*

A Baptist Chapel (located directly to the south of St. Anne’s Catholic Church in Sholapur Bazar) was built in Poona entirely at the expense of General Havelock.50

**Hindu**

Since the Cantonment and Civil Lines were regarded as the British culture area, only Christian places of worship or those of communities allied to the British were encouraged to be built there. Those religious sites and structures that were within the Cantonment limits and that belonged to Indian religions tended to be those that pre-dated the British settlement.

Temples were provided within each of the lines constructed the accommodation of the Sepoys. There was also a temple at the ghat adjacent to the Sungum Bridge, one, ‘Bhairoba’s Temple’ south of the St. Patrick’s Cathedral compound, and another on Bhairoba’s Nala where it intersected the Cantonment boundary.

In New Jhansi (the sub-cantonment located between the Poona and Kirkee) and at the
south end of Holkar’s Bridge lies the tomb of Vithoji Holkar and his wife, (who committed
Sati), a site also known as Mahavdeo’s Temple. Facing the southern entrance of the
Ganeshkhind Viceregal Lodge was the Chattrasinghi hill temple.51

II.31 Parbuttee Hill

Although Parbuttee (a British corruption of Parvati) Hill lies to the south of the city
and not within the Cantonment limits the site plated an important role in the history of Poona
(Figure II.31a). It was from this vantage point that the last Peshwa, Baji Rao II viewed the
defeat of his troops during the Battle of Kirkee.

The British often visited the temples. As one visitor wrote they;
‘...rode to the foot of the hill of Parbudee, about three miles. We dismounted and
climbed up an easy flight of steps to the top of the hill, on which the temples stand.
There are three principal ones crowned with handsome domes, carved and gilt...There
is a magnificent view, from a kind of rampart round the court of the principal temple;
for the hill is high and isolated.’ [December 21 1857]52

Figures
II.31a  Parvati Hill
II.31b  Inner Pavilion
II.31c  Tomb of the Nana Sahib
II.31d  Parvati Hill Bastion Wall Construction

*Note concerning other Hindu Temples

There are of course many Hindu temples and shrines within the ‘Native City’ of
Poona although it is beyond the scope of this catalogue to describe these.

Jewish
II.32 Ohel David Synagogue

52 Paget, Mrs. L., Camp and Cantonment, Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, London, 1865, p.96-
97.
The Ohel David Synagogue on Arsenal Road was constructed by the large Jewish community of the city (figure II.32a). Many of the Jews in Poona were ‘Baghdad Jews’ descended from those taken into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar and who elected to stay in the city after the release of the other Israelites. One of the wealthiest members of this community was David Sassoon, a millionaire who founded his fortune upon cotton and opium and who provided much of the funding for the construction of the Synagogue.

Other than the Council Hall, the Ohel David Synagogue is the only other major public structure in the cantonment or civil lines to be constructed of exposed brick. In form the Synagogue resembles a Gothic church, and in size the structure is more imposing than any of the Christian churches within the British areas of the city.

The Synagogue was designed by Lt. Col. Wilkins of the Royal Engineers who was also architect of Deccan College. It was constructed in the Gothic Style, (although Jewish elements, such as the Star of David were incorporated into the decorative scheme), of red brick with grey stone detailing.

The entrance to the Synagogue is in the eastern (main) facade which is dominated by the tall steeple/clock-tower. The tower belfry is opened on each side by a large arch with grey stone mullions and plate tracery. An octagonal spire surrounded by a parapet surmounts the belfry. The western end of the Synagogue terminates in a double rounded apse the width of the nave. The northern wall faces Arsenal Road, and unlike most gothic churches is not broken by a shorter aisle wall but only by a diminutive porch that abuts the steeple. The nave therefore rises to the full height of the building and is not flanked by aisles, an arrangement that gives the structure the appearance of great height. There are additional and larger porches on the southern and eastern walls. Each of these is supported by an arcade of gothic arches. Both the supporting columns and the arch voussoirs are carved of grey stone, and the capitals of the columns are richly and individually ornamented. Each porch is surmounted by a parapet.

The gothic windows on the north, south and west are of double height, set back from the wall, and each is composed of twin lights. The plate tracery and mullions are carved from a grey stone, and the transom that divides the upper from the lower portion of each window is decorated with a Star of David. The windows are placed close together and are not

---

divided by buttresses. A continuous hood mould unites them all.

Above the window heads are machicolations that blend into a simplified Ionic cornice. Above the cornice a balustrade protects a pitched roof. Sassoon’s tomb was constructed in front of the eastern facade of the Synagogue. (*Figure II.32b*). Some maps refer to an old Jewish burial ground in the vicinity of the Civil Lines although this has not been located by the author.

The Synagogue is still utilised by the local Jewish community although emigration to Israel has reduced the size of the local Jewish population considerably. The structure is colloquially called ‘Lal Deul’, referring to its red colour.

**Figures**

*II.32a*  The Ohel David Synagogue  
*II.32b*  The Tomb of David Sassoon

**‘Bungalows’**

*II.33 Parsi*

A number of Parsi households resided within the boundaries of the Poona Civil Lines. Although the Parsi’s resided in bungalows of similar design to the British, the design of their housing could sometimes differ from the British norm.

The bungalow of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is an example of the style of residence. Notable differences to ostensibly British bungalows are the proximity of the bungalow to the street (in contrast to British residences which were centrally located within the garden-compound) and the inclusion of solar-disks as decorations on the outer walls that mark the house as Parsi.

*II.34 Stavely Road Bungalow*

With its simple classical styling and huge overbearing roof, the St. Margaret’s bungalow on Stavely Road, is instantly recognisable as being of a very early date. Its proximity to St Mary’s Church (constructed in 1821) and the old colonial buildings in its vicinity, and the fact that the structure appears on a number of early nineteenth century maps
of Poona suggests that this particular bungalow dates to the same general period as the church.

Not many of these old residences remain extant due to the high maintenance costs incurred in repairing such ‘cutcha’ residences after damage from the seasonal monsoon, or from age. The materials and skills necessary for repairs; the procurement of ‘country tiles’ or thatch for the roof, or craftsmen to apply and polish chunam are also becoming scarce.

This particular bungalow survived (until 1996) due to its use by the St. Margaret’s school for girls, an institution since closed. The Bishop’s School (located on the opposite side of Stavely Road) acquired the site and has subsequently demolished the venerable structure. There are however several extant bungalows constructed in the same style in the streets surrounding Bishops School although doubtless these too will soon be redeveloped.

Although there is nothing particularly important about this bungalow it is perhaps prudent to examine it closely as an example of the architectural styles and construction techniques used in the early colonial period in Poona. (Figure II.34a).

St. Margaret’s was a large residence, in proportion a massive 119 by 80 feet in size, and despite its dilapidated state, the house still possessed many of its original features. It was part of a row of substantial although more modern, mid to late nineteenth century bungalows, most of which survive and are still associated with the church. The bungalow compound was located directly adjacent to a large pre-British tank (water reservoir), which has since been drained.

This entire section of the Cantonment sits above the pre-British system that provided water to the old city of Poona, and local lore holds that the Duke of Wellington, or Arthur Wellesley as he was then, watered his horses nearby during the second Anglo-Maratha War.

St. Margaret’s bungalow was ‘cutcha’ delineating that it was (ironically) not constructed for permanence. The superstructure was fashioned of sun-dried brick, wood and bamboo. The most immediately noticeable element of the bungalow from the street was its over-size pyramidical roof, that appeared particularly large since its overhanging eaves formed part of the peripheral verandah that surrounded the residence. This is an absolutely typical feature of a bungalow of this era. The function of such huge roofs was to provide a large volume of air, or thermal mass, that would keep the living spaces of the bungalow cool in the hot season.

Traditionally the roofs of cutcha bungalows were thatched although tiles became more
common as the nineteenth century progressed, particularly after 1857. During the Mutiny Sepoys had found that thatch made British residences particularly flammable, and so after the peace the British declared that tiles be mandatory on their residences in military stations. Where tiles were adopted they were generally of the ‘country’ variety. St. Margaret’s bungalow had a country tile roof although it may have originally been thatched. Mass production of western tile types has rendered this variety of tile a rarely seen sight in the Poona of today. On a wheel a tilemaker would fashion a vase-shaped vessel, open on both the top and the bottom which was then split in half to form two tiles that were then fired. The clay was not usually of very good quality nor were the tiles fired at a very high temperature, and therefore country tiles were prone to cracking or to penetration of the tile body by rain-water.

The tiles were supported on a network of bamboo struts and rattan matting attached to the rafters. The first tile layer was laid cup-up with another layer of tiles covering the joins between tiles in the first layer. To protect against the monsoon rains you can see some roofs in Poona that are up to eight tile-layers in thickness. Another technique to protect against heavy rain-falls was to fill the gaps between the tiles with mud or mortar. Runoff from the roof was collected in stone gutters placed on the ground beneath the drip line.

Despite the thickness of such roofs, they still tended to leak and the tiles rafters and support elements needed to undergo yearly maintenance or face collapse. When the Bishop’s school ceased this maintenance the roof collapsed after the first monsoon. (Figure II.34b)

The roof being so large and immensely heavy, its rafters and other structural members were strong beams made out of Burmese Teak. Teak was especially sought after because of its resistance to insects. Since there was a tendency for local wildlife to take up residence in the attic space, or for insects to eat away at the rafters, early bungalows were only rarely provided with plaster false ceilings. Instead a cornice was tacked up at ceiling height and a cloth stretched across to mimic a more solid ceiling. The cloth was tarred and then whitewashed, and regularly replaced. This system allowed the roof space to be easily inspected. Of course the ceiling cloths had a tendency to collapse under the weight of dirt or animal droppings, with unpleasant consequences.

The walls of the bungalow were constructed of sun dried bricks. These bricks were in the Mughal rather than the British pattern, six by eight inches and one and a half inches thick. Because of the fragility of the bricks and the heaviness of the roof, the walls were on average between two and three feet thick with a rubble core. Wall thickness also insulated the interior
to a degree from the heat of the hot season. The only other interesting feature in the wall design was that above each door opening a relieving arch with brick voussoirs was constructed. (Figure II.34c).

Walls were surfaced with a mud plaster, sometimes with a temper of cow hair, and then whitewashed inside and out. The white surface of the exterior further helped to reflect the light and heat. The only ornamentation within the rooms was the light cornice tacked beneath the ceiling cloths, and a simple moulding around each door, giving the impression of utter simplicity.

Very little stone was utilised in the bungalow superstructure except for the small rooms at the north and south corners of the front verandah. These rooms were constructed with stone walls. Since enclosed verandah corners in Indian bungalows were usually utilised as bathrooms this was probably to prevent water damaging cutcha sun-brick walls.

Ten original rooms, (if you include two small bathrooms), survived in the centre and northern areas of the bungalow when the house was originally viewed. The southern third of the house was dominated by a late nineteenth century two storey annexe (figure II.34d) that had significantly altered the original room layout in that section of the house.

The main block was surrounded by a verandah seven and a half feet in width that ran along the three intact sides of the bungalow. This opened out into a porte cochere near the main entrance so that guests could step out of their carriages and remain dry during the monsoon. (Figure II.34e). Presumably there was once a driveway from the compound-gate to the porch although this had long since disappeared.

As has already been noted the verandah was formed under the large overhanging eaves of the roof and was supported by simple wooden posts spaced about three feet apart. Because the plinth was so low at the front of the house there was no balustrade in this area, but where the plinth was high a protective wooden lattice was attached to the support-posts.

The verandah on an Indian bungalow served a couple of purposes. The first was to keep the sun and rain off the walls of the bungalow. The verandah on this bungalow certainly kept the sun away since the height from the plinth pavement to the tops of the verandah support posts was barely six feet in places. During the most uncomfortable part of the hot season even this small gap would have been closed with grass mats called khus khus tatties that would have been kept wet by servants to cool the interior of the house. The other purpose of the verandah was more social in nature since the space provided a protected outdoor area
where you could relax, eat or sleep. The derzi and the punkah wallah did their work on the verandah, and guests or trades-people were often greeted there.

The most noticeable aspect of the bungalow plan was the huge number of doors. A superfluous number of doors was a common feature of the Indo-British bungalow, a system designed to maximise the airflow throughout the house. In the larger rooms of St, Margaret’s the average number of doors per room was eight, and in one room there were ten doors. Conversely there were virtually no windows. The doors were placed opposite one another in order to further maximise airflow. Whilst this system worked to catch any passing breeze, it did not provide privacy for occupants. In many bungalows there were not even physical doors blocking the door openings, only matting or split bamboo blinds.

The St. Margaret’s bungalow was constructed with physical doors, the range, size and type of door designs was excessive. There were at least eight door variations, including lattice doors, wide panelled doors, narrow panelled door, and glazed doors.

Another notable feature of the bungalow plan was that there were no passageways within the house. Each room had direct access to adjoining rooms, and similarly each major room directly accessed the verandah. This was a necessity given the shape of the bungalow. A verandah might have kept the walls of the house cool, but it reduced the amount of sunlight that reached the interior of the residence. The best arrangement was for every room to have access to an external wall and consequently windows or doors that could admit natural light. Even with this arrangement large bungalow-rooms tended to be gloomy, and unlit internal passageways would have been excessively dark. In St. Margaret’s bungalow a clerestorey had cut into the roofline of the dark northern rooms (which had no access to the verandah).

All the rooms in the main residential block had been converted for use as classrooms during the use of the bungalow as a school. This made it a little difficult to discern the function of individual rooms. The largest central room opened directly onto the front porch and was probably the drawing room. The room directly behind this, that opened onto the rear of the bungalow could have been the dining room, or of course the order might have been reversed, since in some bungalows the largest room was used as the dining space.

It appeared that two bedrooms had survived. Each would have originally possessed an attached dressing room and bathroom, as was traditional in an Indian bungalow, although the roof had unfortunately collapsed over these areas. The original plan would have probably had another two and perhaps three bedrooms on the southern side, and another couple of public
The substructure of the bungalow was substantial. It had rested upon a low plinth that rose to 5 feet at the rear of the bungalow, but that was at ground level at the front. The internal and verandah floors were surfaced with stone flags. In India this was considered to be safer than having a wooden floor that would be susceptible to termites. The walls of the rubble filled plinth and the foundation consisted of large stones.

The plinth served a number of functions. It raised the house above any disease causing miasmas (bad air) that were thought to pool close to the ground. The rubble core of the plinth and the stone floors would stay cool in the hot weather. The plinth on bungalows also served a status function. The verandah was usually a semi-public, semi-private space where you could greet guests.

The St. Margaret’s bungalow was set in an extensive compound of approximately 420 by 420 feet. Presumably there was once a large garden, although this had been totally removed or had died.

Other structures within the bungalow compound and associated with the bungalow were the surviving servants’ quarters, to the rear and north-west of the bungalow proper. Several other outhouses had existed, although these were demolished prior to the main house. The outhouse complement probably a godown or storeroom and the old cookroom. There was no evidence of a stable, although there must have originally been one.

The bungalow was destroyed in early 1996, although nothing of the old structure was wasted. The substantial Burmese teak beams in the roof were salvaged and sold. Roof tiles were used as land-fill to level the compound in its transformation into a football field. Bricks were used in drainage sinks to absorb groundwater, the stone flags on the floor were recycled in school buildings. The large stones that comprised the plinth were reused in the foundations of the new building, whilst the foundations of the bungalow itself were buried beneath the new sports field.

**Figures**

*II.34a* Stavely Road Bungalow, street facade  
*II.34b* Roof collapse showing roof support structures  
*II.34c* Relieving arch above doorway showing brickwork  
*II.34d* Rear, Stavely Road Bungalow
II.34e  Porte Cochere

**Educational Institutions**

II.35 The Bishop’s School and St. Mary’s School for Girls

The Bishop’s School was founded in 1864 by Sir William Mansfield, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army and John Harding, Bishop of Bombay, for the education of the children of local soldiers and the local Anglo-Indian, (Eurasian) population. The school is wedged between the North and South Petty Staff Lines and the original classrooms were in fact housed within barracks. The replacement classroom blocks also owe much to barrack design.

The Principal’s Bungalow is a major structure built on the site. It is reputed by the local inhabitants that the bungalow was used by the Arthur Wellesley (later the Duke of Wellington) when he was in Poona, and that the horses of his cavalry were watered nearby. Certainly part of the Peshwa-era water system passes nearby and there were numerous wells in the vicinity.

Excavations for the foundations of a new school block revealed part of the original Peshwa-era sewers.\(^\text{54}\)

II.36 Deccan College

Deccan College was originally named the Poona College, an educational institution founded exclusively for Brahmins that was founded in 1821. The new College buildings were designed by Colonel Wilkins of the Royal Engineers, and were in part funded by a donation from Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy of one lakh of Rupees.

The College was ready for occupation in 1868 and the buildings included teaching areas for between 120-150 students, a principal’s bungalow, residential quarters and a boat club.\(^\text{55}\) The complex is set within grounds of fifty acres.

II.37 Other Educational Facilities Noted

Poona was always considered a major educational town, and thus there are numerous schools and colleges located within its environs. Each of the major Christian churches in the

\(^{54}\) Personal Communication, Principal Bishop’s School, 1996.
area is (or was) associated with a school, and thus there are important Roman Catholic schools associated with St. Xavier’s, *(St. Vincent’s School for boys and St. Anne’s School for Girls)*, and St. Patrick’s. There was another school associated with St. Paul’s Church, *The Victoria School*.

There were also schools provided for every regimental lines to provide a general education for the troops, and other schools for military purposes such as the *Army Signalling School* on Stavely Road, *the Mounted Infantry School* located to the east of the Wanowrie Lines, and *the Army Veterinary School* to the south of the Wanowrie Lines.

The most important College other than Deccan College in the vicinity of the Cantonment and Civil Lines remains the *Engineering College*. A third of the cost of construction for this institution was donated by Sir Jehangir Readymoney.

There are numerous other old colleges on the outskirts of the city that date to the British era, including *Fergusson College* and the *Agricultural College*, both to the west of the Mutha River.

**Medical Facilities**

II.38 Sassoon Hospital

Sassoon Hospital was constructed between 1863-1867 at a cost of three lakhs, Two lakhs which were provided by the Jewish merchant David Sassoon. A medical school, named after Byramjee Jejeebhoy was attached to this complex along with the halls of residence for the students.

The hospital was designed by Colonel Wilkins of the Royal Engineers, and is built of the local trap in a Gothic Style. The structure is dominated by a large tower on the southwest corner of the building rising to 120 feet which housed the water tower.

The main building rises to two stories in proportions is 227 feet by 50 feet. The wards that occupy both stories open onto the verandah-arcades. The two ‘native female’ wards were on the north of the ground floor, and were in size 47.5x23.5 and 71.5x23.5 respectively. On the southern side were the two ‘native male’ wards. European wards were located on the first floor.

II.39 Other Hospitals and Asylums Briefly Described

*Lock Hospital

A lock hospital for the enforced isolation and treatment of female prostitutes was located in the area of land that would later become East Street, east of Main Street.

*Female Hospital

A ‘female hospital’ was constructed southeast of the station hospital and slightly lower on the same ridge.

*Plague Hospital

A Plague Hospital was constructed to the south east of the Wanowrie Lines on the Cantonment boundary at Prince of Wales Drive.

*Lunatic Asylum

A lunatic Asylum was built at Yeroada on the high land associated with the Central Jail.

Bazaars

Prior to the construction of specific market facilities within the old city of Poona traders gathered in the open space outside of Shaniwar Wada. This area continued to be utilised as a market during the British era;

‘The eastern side is for fruit and vegetables, and the northern side is set apart for brokers and wholesale dealers. The two southern portions are allotted to petty stall holders. Wednesdays and Sundays are the chief days when carts laden with fruit and vegetable wend their way to the great Poona mundai. The spaces between the bastions is allotted to basket makers, potters and dealers in old iron and brass. On the west side is the grass market and the strip of land to the north of the centre is held by the dealers
in fire wood and cow dung cakes.'56

II.40 Sadr Bazar

The Sadr Bazar (figures II.40a to II.40c) was the area dedicated to ‘European Style’ shops, the main retail establishments being located on Main and East Streets.

‘...in the evening we drove through the Sudder Bazaar, (or shops for Europeans), a picturesque street [Main Street now Mahatma Gandhi Road] of low houses planted with rows of trees like a boulevarde... ’[Thursday December 10, 1857]57

The Sadr Bazar remains a major retail area for the city if Pune.

Images

II.40a Main Street (Mahatma Gandhi Marg) from Arsenal Road
II.40b Maratha style architecture in Main Street (Mahatma Gandhi Marg)
II.40c Early 20th Century photograph of a Main Street Store

II.41 Sholapur Bazar

The Sholapur Bazar area is located a short distance to the south-east of the Sadr Bazar. This was founded in 1818 as the bazar for the Madras Pioneers whose lines were located in the area of the later Transport Lines.58

II.42 Reay (Phule) Markets

The markets for the ‘Native City’ of Poona were constructed by the municipality between the years 1884-86, and the market building is an elegant solution to the problems of providing a covered market (figure II.42a).

The market is designed in the gothic style, and composed of rusticated coursed masonry carved from the local grey trap. Quoins are smooth ashlar and other details such as coping, voussoirs, string courses, cornices and finials are carved from a white stone.

56 Times of India, Guide to Poona, June, 1902, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902.
57 Paget, Mrs. L., Camp and Cantonment, Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, London, 1865, pp.84-85.
The structure is dominated by a central, squat, octagonal tower 80 feet tall. Each side of the octagonal drum of the tower is pierced by a lancet window of two lights and plate tracery and each window is surmounted by a hood mould that meets a narrower string course that runs around the circumference of the tower at the level of the imposts of the gothic window arches.

Above the crown of each hood mould is a small white medallion. The crown also breaks the Ionic-style white cornice of the tower. Every window is provided with a gable formed by the continuance of the upper fillet of the Ionic cornice as the raking cornice of the gable. The crown of each gable is decorated with a finial. The roof is pitched, tiled, and also octagonal, its uppermost portion illuminated by dormer lights, one for each segment, each decorated with bargeboards and a finial.

The tower is surrounded by a verandah with a tiled lean-to roof. This covers the ground and first storeys, with the floor of the first storey verandah being supported by iron rafters and iron pillars with diminutive Corinthian capitals. Four market wings housing the majority of the stalls radiate out from the ground floor verandah, their pitched roofs obscuring part of the upper verandah.

Each wing comprises a ‘nave’ and ‘aisles’ and is supported by cast iron columns and the tiled roofs rest upon teak rafters. The wings are also provided with a narrow clerestorey that casts light into the interior space and to provides ventilation. The market is entered via twin, open, gothic arches located at the squared terminating ends of each of the wings. The voussoirs of the arches are alternately carved with white and black stone. There is a string course in white at the level of the arch imposts and the arches are supported by columns with individually ornamented capitals. A small rosette is placed low in the central spandrel, above which is a circular opening filled with moucharabya work. Above this is an entablature with a white cornice and the gable resembles a pediment, the tympanum of which is pierced by another white, round opening filled with moucharabya work. Each flanking ‘aisle’ portion of the facade is provided with a casement window with a basket arch. The string course again meets the imposts of the arch, the voussoirs of which are also in white and black. Above the window a steeply raking cornice follows the line of the roof. The ‘nave’ portion of the facade and the corners of the ‘aisles’ are supported by buttresses. Each buttress and the crown of the pediment are decorated with finials.

The Reay Markets, renamed the Phule Markets remain the major central market
buildings in Pune.\textsuperscript{59}

\textbf{Figures}

\textit{II.42a} Reay Market

\textit{II.43 Connaught Market}

Connaught Market was constructed on the site of Stafford Square to provide goods to the population of the Military Cantonment, Civil Lines and Sadr Bazar.\textsuperscript{60} The market building itself is a low, single-storied structure, rectangular in plan and gothic in style, composed of rusticated masonry carved from the local grey trap (\textit{figure II.43a}).

In essence the structure is an agglomeration of long, barrack-style buildings, the walls of which are fenestrated with regularly spaced gothic windows. The roof of each component shed is pitched, with the central ridge portion raised to form a ventilating clerestorey.

The main facade of the market is composed of two sheds, arranged with their long walls facing the street. Several other sheds are arranged, perpendicular to the two main market halls to complete the street frontage. The short projecting ends of these intersecting sheds are treated as gables, and each is decorated with either large gothic windows entrances that enliven a facade that would otherwise be an uninteresting wall. Decorative treatment of the structure is simple White stone picks out several gothic arches, while the major entrances are decorated with coping that has been carved into simple mouldings and pinnacles that enhance the gothic appearance of the market.

Currently named for the Maratha leader Shivaji, the Connaught markets continue to sell produce to the Cantonment, Civil Lines and Sadr Bazar communities.

\textbf{Figures}

\textit{II.43a} Connaught [Shivaji] Markets

\textbf{Military}

\textit{II.44 The Arsenal}


The Poona Arsenal, originally constructed in 1822 with later additions (notably in 1882), was situated at the conjunction of Arsenal and Elphinston Roads, and was surrounded by a high masonry wall. Within the walled compound was situated a gun carriage works and ordnance depot. The guardhouse of the Arsenal was situated on the Arsenal Road side of the Structure.\textsuperscript{61} The Arsenal was notable for its masonry tower.\textsuperscript{62}

II.45 Native Lines

The Native Lines were an area set aside for the accommodation of Sepoys. In Poona the Native Lines comprised the North and South Native Infantry Lines that were located directly to the west of the race course, and the Native Cavalry Lines which were to the far north of the cantonment and separated from the body of it by the G.I.P Rail line.

Originally no formal barracks were constructed for the accommodation of the Sepoys, and each soldier was provided a ‘hutting allowance’ to build a hut within which he and his family resided. In the later years of the Raj, the government constructed residences for the Sepoys although the area of space allocated each native soldier was small compared to the standards set for the European soldiery (figure II.45a).

‘...street after street of neat homes provided by the Indian government for the Native Soldiers. Each man lives with his wife in a bright little home of his own, with his children growing up around him.’\textsuperscript{63}

Each Native Lines complex was also provided with places of worship, usually Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, (depending upon the religious composition of the regiment), as well as latrines, a school, a quarter guard and cells, and a basic hospital. The Native Cavalry Lines included a veterinary hospital and a Hay Stack for the horses.

A parade ground was also provided for each complex. The North and South Native Infantry Lines was serviced by a ground directly to the north of the North Native Infantry Lines, bounded in the south by Parade Ground Road, in the west by Moreodha Nala and to the East by Race Course Road. The Native Cavalry Parade Ground was southeast of the Lines themselves, to the far east of the cantonment and was bounded by the G.I.P Railway to its

\textsuperscript{61} Times of India, \textit{Guide to Poona, June, 1902}, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.33.


north.

A ‘native’ hospital was provided for each of the left and right flanks of the infantry lines. Each ward in the hospitals housed thirty sick. The hospital structures themselves were composed of mud pointed with mortar, were thatched, possessed clay floors, and had verandahs, unlike the European hospitals.

**Figures**

*II.45a* The Native Lines

**II.46 Wanowri (Vanavdi) Lines**

The area that now comprises Wanowri Lines was occupied in 1825 by a brigade of artillery that was permanently encamped near the village of Wanowri. The lines that eventually developed in the area were also known as the *Right Flank Barracks* since they are situated to the south, on the ‘right flank’ of the Cantonment. They are built on elevated land, and protect the line of communication to Sholapur and Satara. (*Figure II.46a*).

In the mid-nineteenth century a set of six brick and lime, plastered, double storied barracks was constructed in 1859-60. Each of the barrack rooms inside measured 109x25x18 feet and was designed for 96 men. Quarters for a sergeant were also situated within the barracks. Closed verandahs eleven feet wide ran on each storey down both the longer sides of each barrack.

Ventilation was provided via a clerestorey in the roof for the upper barrack rooms whilst the lower had square ventilator holes at the level of the upper storey floor. Windows were hinged, and placed opposite one another to increase ventilation. The roofs were double tiled, and supported upon a superstructure made of teak (to prevent insect damage) whilst the floors were paved and raised at least three feet above ground level.

Six further barrack blocks constructed of stone were completed in 1872. (*Figure II.46b*). In a similar arrangement each barrack had a verandah on each storey, sergeants quarters and two barrack rooms per block. Accommodation was also constructed at this time for 80 married men and eight staff sergeants.⁶⁴

Lavatories were supplied in the enclosed corners of the verandahs that were paved and

---

⁶⁴ Times of India, *Guide to Poona, June, 1902*, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.34.
that had tubs within. A range of outbuildings was associated with these barracks and included a simple rectangular cookroom, privies, a guard room for fifteen men, and a number of prison cells.

A regimental bazar was established in 1825 on the site of the original artillery encampment, east of the lines on Prince of Wales Drive. A chapel was also provided for the worship of soldiers that was located to the south of the lines on the site of the later military prison, and also a hospital for their health. (Figure II.46c).

Wanowri village itself survived but was officially designated as outside of the Cantonment limits and separated from the Cantonment by Bhairoba’s Nala.

Figures

II.46a Map of Wanowri Lines, 1876
II.46b Plan of the Wanowri Barracks
II.46c Wanowri Lines Hospital

II.47 Ghorepuri [Ghorepooree] Lines

Ghorepuri Lines were a military lines complex constructed for the use of European regiments stationed in Poona Military Cantonment. The lines lie in the north of the Cantonment enclave, protecting the road to Ahmednagar and the later strategic railway line. The large number of extant, single-storey barracks were constructed in three main phases.

In the first phase twelve single-storey barracks (figure II.47a) and four patcherries were constructed in 1842, each structure housing a barrack room 97x24x12 feet in size that was designed to house forty men. Every barrack was provided with open verandahs seven feet wide running down both long sides of the building and a quarters for a sergeant.

In 1849 another set of twelve barracks was constructed (figure II.47a), also with verandahs on both long sides, (these were in this case 10 feet wide rather than seven), and sergeants quarters, although the new barrack rooms were larger, at 112x24x18 feet in size and designed to house 26 men each. Another six barrack blocks were constructed in 1880.67

66 Times of India, Guide to Poona, June, 1902, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.32.
Ventilation for these barracks was originally provided by cowled ventilators, although the newer barracks had 26 hinged windows that were placed opposite one another to assist in the circulation of air. Some of barracks were also provided with jalousies.

The barrack roofs were double tiled, and supported upon a superstructure made of teak, whilst the floors were paved and raised at least three feet above ground level. Cookrooms, privies, lavatories, guardrooms and prison rooms were provided as outhouses that generally conformed to those described for Wanowri Barracks, (see above).

In 1902 the lines accommodated 700 rank and file with the officers residing within bungalows in the vicinity. The Lines were been separated from the village of Ghorepuri itself after construction of Southern Maratha Railway. The Lines were provided with a railway station along this stretch of track.

Ghorepuri Bazar lay to the east of the lines and was divided from the body of the Cantonment by the S.M. Railway. This bazar was originally founded in 1844 and was located on the site of the later Ghorepuri hospital.68 The Ghorepuri chapel, provided for the worship of the troops was located on church road to the west of the lines on Church Road.

The other major component of the lines was Ghorepuri Hospital (figure II.47b). This was built on 1842 and was originally composed of several wards, each designed to house 100 sick. Two additional wards were completed in 1849. The hospital structure itself was composed of brick and mortar, and sat upon a plinth that was three feet high at its lowest. The roofs and the walls of the structure were ‘single’ and the hospital possessed no verandahs.69

**Figures**

*II.47a* The Ghorepuri Barracks (Plan)

*II.47b* Ghorepooree Lines Hospital

**II.48 Other Lines Briefly Described**

Although the two major military lines of the city have been described above the British also constructed numerous other lines for certain sectors of the colonial populace. Other important military lines included *The Horse Artillery Lines* and the *Native Cavalry*

---


69 Description based upon; Herbert, Sidney, *Report of Commissioners inquiring into the Sanitary State of the* (Continued Overleaf)
Lines and other lines included the, the ‘Neutral Lines’, and the ‘Transport Lines’. The ‘North and South Petty Staff Lines’ and the ‘Ordnance Lines’ were primarily occupied by European pensioners and government servants.70

II.49 Theatres

Theatres were built in association with the military lines where officers and troops could stage amateur theatricals. These were at Ghorepuri, Wanowri, located on Wanowri Road and within the Wanowri lines, and at the Sappers’ Lines at East Kirkee (New Jhansi).

In the twentieth century a number of cinemas were constructed, several in the Civil Lines screening only English-language, British and American films. A large number of cinemas in the ‘Native City’ catered for the Indian population.

II.50 Prostitution

The huts of prostitutes were scattered throughout the city-site, although due to public health reforms a regulated ‘lal bazar’ was established for the use of the European soldiery.

‘The Social evil as it exists in the city is an open violation of all that is decent. All the bamboo gypsy-looking sheds should be removed forthwith. I saw as many as 16 of these sheds in one place. On inquiry I was informed that three females occupied each shed. I am convinced that as many as five live in each and I should say that the 16 I refer to accommodated about 50 women...’71

Burial grounds

British Cemeteries

A large number of Christian and British cemeteries still exist within Poona, although the majority of which have fallen into disuse. Some areas within the old burial grounds remain utilised by the local Christian community.

II.51 Sungum Cemetery

---

One of the oldest British cemeteries in the area was constructed in association with the original Sungum Residency and probably contains bodies of those Europeans killed in the Battle of Kirkee. This burial ground is now associated with the Judge’s bungalow.\footnote{Hunter, W.W., The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XI, HMSO, London, 1886.p.211.}

II.52 Garpir Cemetery

An old cemetery (figure II.52 a to II.52d) is located near St. Paul’s Church and off Arsenal Road. This cemetery significantly predates the 1863 church and is in fact a remnant of the old Garpir Cantonment occupied by the British Subsidiary Force based in Poona during the last years of the Peshwa’s rule. This small graveyard is open to the road and walled on the three remaining sides where new residences have encroached.

The compound is currently overgrown and used as a car-park, however a number of tombs and graves survive. These were mostly composed of brick and plaster, although the plaster surfaces have degraded to the extent that the original decorative surfaces and mouldings have mostly been lost. No inscriptions survive to date the monuments.

Figures

II.52a Garpir Cemetery
II.52b Brick Tomb
II.52c Brick Tomb
II.52d Rotunda

II.53 St. Sepulchre Cemetery

St. Sepulchre Cemetery is composed of two compounds located on the Sholapur Road. The western compound remains open and maintained by the local Christian community as a burial ground for Roman Catholics, Methodists and Anglicans. The currently active and cleared area contains graves from the 1920s to the present. Although there is a caretaker in residence, the cemetery is in an overgrown and dilapidated state. (Figure II.53a).

The older, eastern compound has been leased as a commercial rose-garden (figure II.53b). Many of the graves (or at least the gravestones) have been removed to increase the available area for horticulture.
Across the road lies the ‘Indian Christian Cemetery’, which is still used and comprises a number of simple graves. Burials continue to take place, although outside the compound boundaries.

During British rule the area allocated for a grave was 6 1/2 by 2 1/2 feet, with a distance of 2 1/2 feet between graves. Grave depth was 6 feet with burial being compulsory within twelve hours of death.

This cemetery was described as ‘...a little offensive in the hot weather, but not sufficiently so to become a nuisance.’

**Figures**

II.53a  St. Sepulchre Cemetery  
II.53b  Reuse of Cemetery as Rose Garden

**II.54 Shankerseth Road Cemetery**

Marked as the ‘old cemetery’ on the 1905 cantonment map this graveyard is built within a walled compound on Shankersheth Road adjacent to the Right Bank Canal.

As with the other European burial grounds in Poona this burial ground is divided into three individual compounds. The western is the oldest section and is distinct from the newer, eastern area. There is another, southern compound listed as a ‘Madrassi Burial Ground’ on the 1905 cantonment map. Separate areas were provided for Roman Catholics and Protestants. Another distinct area was set aside for the small graves of unbaptised children.

The X2612 map, *(See Map Catalogue)*, divides the cemetery into two compounds, a northern listed as the ‘Scotch’ cemetery and the Southern listed as ‘Catholic’. The Dhobi Ghats that are depicted to the north of the cemetery on the 1905 cantonment map are still extant and function outside the gates of the burial ground. Although the ‘old cemetery’ is in decay and certainly no longer in use the area adjacent to the canal has since been set aside as a burning ghat for Hindu dead.

**II.55 Sappers’ Cemetery, Kirkee**

This old cemetery is located on the north side of Holkar Bridge and on the far side of

---

73 Herbert, Sidney, *Report of Commissioners inquiring into the Sanitary State of the Army in India*, House of (Continued Overleaf)
the Mula River near Deccan College and the Lines of the Bombay Sappers. Technically this is a burial ground associated with Kirkee cantonment, however due to its age and position between the two cantonments it is worth mention.

The cemetery is located upon a small eminence and is bounded by a road and the Mula River. Although many of the graves date from the early to mid-nineteenth century, the burial ground is in a dilapidated state and many of the gravestones and tombs have either been removed or have decayed. This is not a closed ground and burials still occur. (*Figures II.55a to II.55d*).

North of the Sappers’ cemetery, flanking Caldecutt Road are two additional old cemeteries associated with the Kirkee Cantonment.

**Figures**

*II.55a* The Sappers’ Cemetery  
*II.55b* The Sappers’ Cemetery  
*II.55c* Sappers’ Cemetery Gravestones  
*II.55d* Sappers’ Cemetery Gravestones

**II.56 War Cemetery**

The cemetery reserved for soldiers killed in the Second World War remains the best maintained European style cemetery in the vicinity of Poona. There are terraced ranks of graves, set in a manicured lawn, arranged in rows and marked by small and simple, white, tablet-shaped grave markers. The central grave-terrace faces an altar (*figure II.56a*) that is built upon a stepped plinth and behind these graves an apsidal screen is located composed of rectangular members. In the centre of the ‘apse’ and on a central axis with the altar is a large cross. All elements are composed of the same white stone as the graves.

The two flanking terraces of graves are arranged in rows perpendicular to the rows of graves in the central rank. Each flank is bisected by a colonnaded trellis. (*Figure II.56b*).

**Figures**

*II.56a* War Cemetery Altar

---

II.56b Poona War Cemetery

II.57 Other Christian Cemeteries Described Briefly

*French Tombs

An early European burial area is located on Bhairoba’s Nala in the north-east of the military cantonment that houses the graves of the French Officers who died during the second Anglo Maratha War;

‘The tombs of the French Officers who fell in Sindia’s service and were of the old Battalions of De Boigne are still to be seen a little distance to the east of the road that runs past St. Patrick’s Chapel towards the Ghorepurray Barracks near the Officers’ Mess House, and were repaired some years ago by the Officers of the Bombay Fusiliers and we have been told this soldierly trait of brotherly feeling has been gratefully acknowledged by the French nation.’

*Old Catholic Cemetery

An old Catholic cemetery was probably associated with the Church of the Immaculate Conception located in the open ground between the Civil Lines and the Sadr Bazar. The cemetery was divided into two sections, the northern described as a Roman Catholic and the southern as a Muslim cemetery.

An additional Christian cemetery originally lay at the southern extremity of Main Street, on the eastern side of the road.

*Ghorepuri Lines Cemetery

A European cemetery is associated with the Ghorepuri Lines that is located to the north of the lines and south of the Southern Maratha Railway Line.

*Plague Hospital Cemetery

A graveyard associated with plague deaths is located to the south of the Poona Plague Hospital on Prince of Wales Drive.

---

Muslim

II.58 Muslim Burial Grounds

‘...we passed a Muhammaden burial ground, the smell proceeding from which was pestilential, and we were horrified at seeing, protruding from the ground and lying about in a ploughed field near, blade bones, shin bones and various other portions of the human frame. It appears that the followers of Islam only put a few inches of earth over the bodies of their defunct friends, leaving a scalp lock exposed above ground, by which they think that Mahomet will lift them up to heaven in the Resurrection.’ [Wednesday December 20th, 1858].

A Muslim burial ground is located opposite the St. Sepulchre’s Christian cemetery, (see above). This cemetery occupies a smaller compound and the graves within it are less substantial, the newer being small raised tombs of concrete that have been tiled. On the 1936 cantonment map this is listed as a ‘Persian’ cemetery.

Others are listed, one as the southern compound as part of the cemetery associated with the old Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception and a second in the vicinity of Scindia’s Palace.

Parsi

II.59 Parsi Towers of Silence

The Parsi Towers of Silence are located on Parvati Vilas Road to the south and at a distance from the city of Poona. These low structures, built upon the summit of a hill, are basically composed of a retaining wall that encloses area open to the sky within which the dead are placed to be dismembered by scavenging birds. The vicinity of the hill and tower are planted with trees in contrast with the on bare hills.

‘There is a hill at the back of the Cantonment called the Hill of Silence surmounted by a Tower, on the top of which the Parsees lay their dead’

Although the Tower of Silence is still utilised by the Parsi community resident in Poona, it is no longer isolated from the city, since suburbs have expanded into nearby lands.


(Continued Overleaf)
Jewish

II.60 Jewish Burial Grounds

An ‘old’ Jewish burial ground exists on the western bank of Moreodha Nala, northwest of the Native Infantry Lines and west of the parade ground. Another graveyard located similarly along Moreodha Nala, north of the old cemetery and on the eastern bank north of the rail line and northwest of the Ghorepuri cemetery.

Parks and Public Open Space

II.61 Empress Gardens

The area to the east of the race course and near St. Patrick’s Cathedral currently occupied by the Empress Gardens was acquired by the government in 1838 from the original owner Sardar Vithalrao Puranhare. Sir Charles Napier resided within the compound in 1845.

When the gardens were originally founded it was thought that the area should be cultivated by soldiers, and thus they were popularly called the ‘Soldiers’ Gardens’. This plan proved unsatisfactory and the Cantonment Committee instead let the area out to be cropped. The gardens were relaid in a formal design in 1878 by Sir Richard Temple and were placed under the care of the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department. In 1884 the garden was amalgamated with the botanical gardens at Ganeshkhind.⁷⁷ The park of course gained its current name after Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India.

In the early twentieth century;

‘...the pretty covered bandstand is occupied twice a week by the European Regimental bands, the attendance on band evening being very large.’⁷⁸

Today the gardens are neglected and overgrown with little remaining of the original plantings or paths (figures II.61a and II.61b).

Figures

II.61a Empress Gardens

II.61b Empress Garden Pathway

---

II.62 The Maidan

‘Military bands play several times in the week at bandstands on the Maidan, where lamps are lighted, and here all the fashion of Poona assemble...’ [Monday December 14 1857]79

In Poona there is currently no large open area (nor is any area on available historical maps) or ‘field of fire’ identifiable as the Maidan, A vestigial area of open space, known as Golibar Maidan survives on Satara road in association with the current Cantonment offices.

In 1876 a Guide80 states that;

‘...the European Troops are quartered at Ghorepuri, to the left of an extensive maidan used as a parade ground...’,

This ‘maidan’ is the Native Cavalry Parade ground listed on the 1905 cantonment map.

II.63 The Bandstand

‘The band-stands are the places of fashionable resort of an evening; and to a new comer, the scene is just like one in a theatre. A long procession of children, attended by Ayahs and bearers walk round and round the music, officers in uniform gallop up on tattoos with flowing manes and tails, like circus horses, to talk to ladies in light-coloured habits; or others in bullock carts and foreign looking equipages; while each horse, whether ridden or driven is attended by his ghorawalla, who, by the exquisites of society is dressed in a kind of livery of bright colour with a turban and sash in strong contrast while the more humble content themselves with a livery of white robe and a red turban and sash. As darkness comes on lamps are lighted about the band stand, and on the carriages; and when ‘God Save the Queen’ proclaims the finale of the music, people grope their way home in the dark as best they may.’ [December 21 1857]81

Although this passage refers to the ‘Bandstand’ there were in fact several in Poona, at the Empress Gardens and the Bund Gardens. Another isolated bandstand was constructed at the southwestern corner of the race course near St. Andrew’s Church. This latter structure no

78 Times of India, Guide to Poona, June, 1902, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.47.
79 Paget, Mrs. L., Camp and Cantonment, Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, London, 1865, p.89.
80 Treacher and Coy’ Ltd., Guide to Poona and Kirkee for the Season 1876, Treacher and Company Ltd., Poona, 1876, p.4.
II.64 The Bund and the Bund Gardens

‘Had a beautiful drive...to a piece of water called the Bund, a favourite resort of an evening...’ [Thursday December 10, 1857].

The Bund, (a small dam), was designed as part of the water supply system that provisioned Poona. In the early nineteenth century the City, Civil Lines and Cantonment were perennially short of water since the Mula Mutha River only flows during the rains, and during the hot season what little water that remained in the riverbed became stagnant and contaminated with sewage. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (a wealthy Parsi baronet) provided the funding in 1844 to construct a dam on the river at Yeroada, to improve the situation.

The pool of water behind the bund stretched from the dam itself to near the Sungum, however when the river itself ceased to flow there were complaints that water in the reservoir became stagnant. Generally between 5:30am and 8:00am every morning, as well as in the evening large groups of city inhabitants would gather at the bund to wash themselves and their clothes at the ghats. The professional dhobis would also gather, but on the opposite bank where the washing of the entire European Community, the hospitals, the lines and the cantonment were all done. The dhobis continue to gather on the northern bank to the present.

The bund gave way during a strong monsoon in 1846, was rebuilt within a year, but again collapsed in the monsoon of 1847. The bund was rebuilt and reinforced again and was ready for use in 1850 (figure II.64d).

As part of the beautification project linked with the construction of the bund a small park was laid out nearby that was popular with local European community. The park was laid out in 1860 by Colonel Sellon of the Royal Engineers.

Unlike Empress Gardens the Bund garden has been well-maintained in post-colonial Poona, and remains a popular public open space (Figures II.64a to II.64d).

---

Figures

II.64a  Bund Gardens
II.64b  Lion Sculpture in Bund Gardens based on the design from Fitzgerald Bridge
II.64c  The Bund Gardens 1902
II.64d  The Bund

II.65 Other Public Open Spaces Briefly Described

*Shaniwar Wada

This small park within the surviving walls of Shaniwar Wada incorporate the extant foundations of the Wada. This park is described in the Shaniwar Wada (entry II.1).

*The Bazar Gardens

The Bazar Gardens on East Street are a small area of public open space established for the use of the residents of the Sadr Bazar. They are currently named Laxmi Gardens.

*The J.J. Gardens

The J.J. Gardens exist at the juncture of Centre Street and Bootee Road and were named for Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The small park is associated with the Parsi Fire Temple in the area. This park was laid out at the same time as the Bund Gardens and houses a large fountain that pumped water from the Bund as a public water supply.86

*Edwardes Gardens

Edwardes Gardens once existed to the south of the Council Hall. It was upon this site that the Poona Club or New Gymkhana was later constructed.

*Queens Gardens

Queens Gardens were laid out on Queen’s Garden Road which lies to the east of the Council Hall and West of the Ghorepuri Lines. These gardens served as a botanical garden

---

and as an ‘agri-horticultural’ farm.87

**Bridges**

**II.66 Sungum Bridge**

The first bridge at the Sungum (figure II.66a) was constructed in 1829 and was named Wellesley Bridge by Sir John Malcolm. The current bridge, constructed in 1875, replaced the obsolete Wellesley Bridge (figure II.66b).

In form the crossing is composed of rock faced rusticated masonry carved from the local grey trap. The roadway is supported by a series of segmental arches resting upon monumental piers built across the riverbed. Decoration is simple with medallions placed in the spandrel of the intersection of two arches, each carved with a simple ‘trefoil’ motif. There is also a balustrade protecting the traffic carved of a white stone beneath which is a simple moulding.

A Hindu temple is adjacent and below the bridge built on the ghat at the confluence of the rivers (figure II.66c).

**Figures**

II.66a The Sungum

II.66b Sungum Bridge

II.66c Temple adjacent to the Sungum Bridge

**II.67 Fitzgerald Bridge**

Completed on the 21st of May 1867 under the supervision of Captain Sellon of the Royal Engineers, the Fitzgerald Bridge (figure II.67a) is constructed of 13, 60 foot span, elliptical arches situated a small way past the Bund. The bridge cost a total of 2 lakhs of Rupees.89

In appearance, the Fitzgerald Bridge does not significantly differ from the design utilised for the crossing at the Sungum, although in ornament the trefoil medallions are absent.

---


The bridge has been decorated with statues of lions, placed upon pedestals that flank the roadway at the beginning and the end of the bridge (figure II.67b).

**Images**

*II.67b* The Fitzgerald Bridge

*II.67a* The Fitzgerald Bridge Lion Sculpture

**II.68 Other Bridges Briefly Noted**

The other British-era bridges crossing the Mutha the Mula and Mutha Mula Rivers in Poona are similar to those described above. All are constructed of the local grey trap and are arched vault crossings. Other bridges constructed by the British include the *railway viaduct* and bridge associated with it, just to the south of the Sungum Bridge and *Lloyd Bridge* which crosses the Mutha River to the west of the ‘Native City’.

**Tanks**

**II.69 Ghazi Ram’s Tank**

Within the boundaries of the Military Cantonment, opposite St. Mary’s Church and directly next door to the St. Margaret’s (school) bungalow on Stavely Road are located the remains of a large tank;

‘...called Gasheeram’s Tank after a kotwall or police superintendent so named, of the Peshwa Baji Rao’s line. Many stories of wickedness are told of this kotwall, who seems to have used the power which was vested in him by committing robberies and murders of an atrocious kind for several years without being detected.’

Although the tank’s retaining walls survive it has been drained in recent times and a public works department depot is now housed within its confines. When still used for water storage there were complaints from residents of near by bungalows since when the tank was low in water, ‘...the mud emits a bad smell.’

**II.70 Other Tanks Briefly Described**

---


91 Hewlett, T.G., *IMD*, *Reports; Military Cantonments and Civil Stations in the Presidency of Bombay*, (Continued Overleaf)
*Parvati Tank

Parvati Tank (or Lake) was associated with the temple complex upon Parvati Hill and a palace of the Peshwa. The Deccan Club was constructed by the British by the waters’ edge.

*Malcolm Tank

Gallows were sometimes erected in the vicinity of Malcolm Tank, (directly to the south of St. Xavier’s Church) and used for the execution of criminals.

1875-76, p.8.
Index

II.4 Aga Khan Palace
II.37 Agricultural School
II.37 Army Signalling School
II.37 Army Veterinary School
II.44 [The] Arsenal
II.10 Archives
II.16 Assembly Rooms
II.16 [The] Assembly Rooms and Connaught Institute
II.63 [The] Bandstand
II.65 Bazar Gardens
II.35 Bishop’s School
II.20 Boat Club
II.5 Budwar Wada
II.64 [The] Bund
II.64 Bund Gardens
II.33 Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Bungalow
II.8 Cantonment Magistrate’s Court
II.43 Cantonment Market
II.9 Central Prison
II.49 Cinemas
II.22 Christchurch Kirkee
II.28 Church Missionary Society Church
II.13 [The] Club of Western India
II.12 Collector’s Bungalow
II.19 Connaught Hotel
II.16 Connaught Institute

See Peshwa Daftar

See The Assembly Rooms and Connaught Institute

See Assembly Rooms
II.43 Connaught Market
II.24 Convent
II.7 Council Hall
II.8 Courthouses

II.2 Dapodi
II.2 Dapuri
II.70 Deccan Club
II.36 Deccan College
II.54 Dhobi Ghats
II.18 District Court
II.18 District and Sessions Court Bungalow

II.9 II.49 East Kirkee
II.65 Edwardes Gardens
II.61 Empress Gardens
II.37 Engineering School
Europe Shops \textit{See Sadr Bazar}

II.39 Female Hospital
II.37 Fergusson College
II.67 Fitzgerald Bridge
II.57 French Tombs

II.3 Ganeshkhind
II.4 Gandhi Museum \textit{See Aga Khan Palace}
II.52 Garpir Cemetery
II.11 General Post Office \textit{See Post Office}
II.69 Ghasi Ram’s Tank
II.47 Ghorepooree [Ghorpuri] Lines
II.47 Ghorepuri Barracks
II.60 Ghorepuri Cemetery
II.47 Ghorepuri Lines
II.47 Ghorepuri Railway Station
II.62 Golabar Maidan
II.3 Government House
II.2 Government House (Dapuri)
II.14 The Gymkhana

II.55 Holkar’s Bridge
II.48 Horse Artillery Lines

II.12 Institute of Tropical Meteorology

II.32 II.60 Jewish Burial Ground
II.65 J.J. Gardens

II.32 Lal Deul
See Ohel David Synagogue
II.65 Laxmi Gardens
II.68 Lloyd Bridge
II.39 Lock Hospital
II.39 Lunatic Asylum

II.62 The Maidan
II.8 Magistrate’s Court
II.2 Major Ford’s Bungalow
II.70 Malcolm Tank
II.17 Masonic Lodge
II.30 Methodist Church
II.9 II.46 Military Prison
II.37 Mounted Infantry School
II.5 II.58 Muslim Burial Grounds
II.19 Napier Hotel
II.45 II.62 Native Cavalry Parade Grounds
II.45 Native Infantry Hospital
II.45 Native Infantry Lines
II.45 The Native Lines
II.8 Nazir’s Court
II.48 Neutral Lines
II.45 North Native Infantry Lines

II.12 Observatory
II.1 Office of the Deccan Commissioner
II.32 Ohel David Synagogue
II.57 Old Catholic Cemetery
II.14 Old Gymkhana Club
II.48 Ordnance Lines
II.27 Our Lady of Immaculate Conception
II.57 Our Lady of Immaculate Conception Cemetery

II.9 Panopticon Prison
II.31 Parbutee Hill
II.33 Parsi Bungalows
II.14 Parsis’ Gymkhana
II.59 Parsi Towers of Silence
II.31 Parvati Hill  See Parbutee Hill
II.70 Parvati Tank
II.5 Parvati Palace
II.10 Peshwa Daftar
II.30 II.35 II.48 Petty Staff Lines
II.42 Phule Markets  See Reay (Phule) Market
II.39 Plague Hospital
II.57 Plague Hospital Cemetery
II.1 Police Lines
II.10 Poona Archives  
See Peshwa Daftar

II.14 Poona Club

II.12 Poona Observatory

II.12 Poona Railway Station

II.6 Poona Residency

II.11 Post Office

II.29 Presbyterian Church  
See St. Andrew’s Church

II.9 Prisons

II.50 Prostitution

II.65 Queens Gardens

II.15 Race Course

II.12 Railway Station

II.8 II.68 Railway Viaduct

II.42 Reay (Phule) Markets

II.6 [The] Residency

II.51 Residency Cemetery

II.46 Right Flank Barracks

II.46 Right Flank Lines

II.20 Rosherville

II.20 Royal Connaught Boat Club

II.40 Sadar Bazar  
See Sadr Bazar

II.40 Sadr Bazar

II.29 St. Andrew’s Church

II.25 St. Anne’s Church

II.34 St. Margaret’s Bungalow  
See Stavely Road Bungalow

II.21 St. Mary’s Church

II.35 St. Mary’s School for Girls

II.28 St. Matthew’s Church  
See Church Missionary Society Church

II.28 St. Matthew’s Tamil Church  
See Church Missionary Society Church
II.26 St. Patrick’s Cathedral
See St. Patrick’s Church

II.26 St. Patrick’s Church

II.22 St. Paul’s Church

II.53 St. Sepulchre Cemetery

II.9 II.24 II.37 St. Vincent’s School

II.24 St. Xavier’s Church

II.55 Sappers Cemetery

II.38 Sassoon Hospital

II.5 Scindia’s Chattri

II.5 Scindia’s Palace

II.1 Shaniwar Bazar

II.1 Shaniwar Wada

II.54 Shankerseth Road Cemetery

II.41 Sholapur Bazar

II.61 Soldiers’ Gardens

II.20 Soldiers’ Home

II.16 Soldiers’ Institute

II.45 South Native Infantry Lines

II.43 Stafford Square
See Connaught Market

II.34 Stavely Road Bungalow

II.40 Sudder Bazar
See Sadr Bazar

II.8 II.6 II.51 II.64 II.66 II.67 II.68 Sungum

II.66 Sungum Bridge

II.51 Sungum Cemetery

II.6 Sungum Residency

II.32 Synagogue
See Ohel David Synagogue

II.49 Theatres

II.5 Topkhana

II.59 Towers of Silence
See Parsi Towers of Silence

II.41 II.48 Transport Lines

II.15 Turf Club
II.20 United Service Library

II.46 Vanavdi Barracks  
See Wanowrie Barracks

II.37 Victoria School

II.56 War Cemetery

II.46 Wanowrie Barracks

II.13 Western India Club  
See Club of Western India

II.15 Western India Turf Club

II.15 Willingdon Soldiers’ Club  
See Western India Turf Club

II.16 Young Mens Christian Association
**Figure II.1a**
Shaniwar Wada interior wall showing details of construction

**Figure II.1b:** Shaniwar Wada main entrance

**Figure II.1c:** Shaniwar Wada interior courtyard
Figure II.3a: Lion corbel

Figure II.3a(i): Lion corbel detail

Figure II.3b
Owl capital

Figure II.3c
Ganeshkhind from the main drive
**Figure II.3d**
Ganeshkhind from the garden terrace

**Figure II.3e**
Barrack style outhouse in the Ganeshkhind compound
Figure II.4a
The Aga Khan Palace

Figure II.4b
Interior of the entry hall, The Aga Khan Palace
Figure II.4c
Interior of the porte cochere

Figure II.4d
Rear of the Palace
Figure II.5a
Scindia’s Chattri
Figure II.7a
Council Hall
Figure II.10a
Peshwa Daftar

Figure II.10b
Peshwa Daftar
Figure II.11a
Poona Post Office
Figure II.14a
The Poona Club Cricket Pavilion
Figure II.15a
The General Parade Ground and Race Course

Figure II.15b
The Turf Club
**Figure II.15c**  
The Racecourse Grandstand  
From the personal collection of Jim Masselos, University of Sydney
Figure II.16a
The Assembly Rooms

Figure II.16b
Assembly Rooms Clerestorey
Figure II.17a
Masonic Lodge, Facade

Figure II.17b
Masonic Lodge, Side view

Figure II.17c
Masonic Lodge, Rear Additions
Figure II.18a
The Albert Edward Institute Building
Figure II.19a
The Connaught Hotel

Figure II.19b
The Connaught Hotel 1902
from: The Times of India, Guide to Poona, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1902, p.60.
Figure II.21a
St Mary’s Church, Southern Facade

Figure II.21b
Brick construction of porte cochere columns

Figure II.21c
Jhilmil/Ventilators
Figure II.21d
Louvred door

Figure II.21e
Southern Porte Cochere

Figure II.21f
Memorial plaque in the church interior
**Figure II.22a**  
St Paul’s Church apse

**Figure II.22b**  
St Paul’s Church fleche

**Figure II.22c**  
St Paul’s Church 1902  
Bombay, 1902, p.37.
Figure II.24a
St Xavier’s Church

Figure II.24b
St Xavier’s, Window design
Figure II.25a
St. Anne’s Window Alterations

Figure II.25b
St. Anne’s Steeple
Figure II.26a
St Patrick’s Cathedral, western facade

Figure II.26b
St Patrick’s window bay
**Figure II.28a**
The Church Missionary Society (CMS) Church

**Figure II.28b**
CMS Church door with fanlight
Figure II.29a
St. Andrew’s Church

Figure II.29b
Louvred Door
Figure II.31a
Parvati Hill

Figure II.31b
Inner Pavilion
Figure II.31c
The Tomb of the Nana Sahib

Figure II.31d
Parvati Hill Bastion Wall Construction
Figure II.32a
The Ohel David Synagogue

Figure II.32b
The Tomb of David Sassoon
Figure II.34a
Stavely Road Bungalow, street facade

Figure II.34b
Roof collapse showing roof support structures

Figure II.34c
Relieving arch above doorway showing brickwork
Figure II.34d
Rear, Stavely Road Bungalow

Figure II.34e
Porte Cochere
Figure II.38a
The Sassoon Hospital
from: The Times of India, Guide to Poona, Times of India Press,
Figure II.40a
Main Street from Aresnal Road

Figure II.40b
Maratha Style architecture in Main Street (Mahatma Gandhi Marg)
Figure II.40c
Early 20th Century photograph of a Main Street store
From the personal collection of Jim Masselos,
University of Sydney
Figure II.42a
Reay Markets

Figure II.43a
The Connaught Markets
Figure II.45a
The Native Lines
Figure II.46a
Map of Wanowri Lines, 1876
from: Hewlett, T.G., Reports on Military Cantonments and Civil Stations in the Presidency of Bombay inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner 1875-76, Indian Medical Department, Bombay, 1877.
WANOWREE

SOLDIERS QUARTERS (8)

LOWER STORY

UPPER STORY

Figure II.46b
Plan of the Wanowri Barracks
from: Hewlett, T.G., Report on Military Cantonments inspected,
Indian Medical Department, 1875-76.
Figure II.46c
Wanowri Lines Hospital
from: Hewlett, T.G., Report on Military Cantonments inspected,
Indian Medical Department, 1875-76.
Figure II.47a
The Ghorepuri Barracks (plan)
from: Hewlett, T.G., Reports on Military Cantonments and Civil Stations in the Presidency of Bombay inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner 1875-76, Indian Medical Department, Bombay, 1877.
Figure II.47b
Ghorepuri Lines Hospital
from: Hewlett, T.G., *Reports on Military Cantonments and Civil Stations in the Presidency of Bombay inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner 1875-76*,
Indian Medical Department, Bombay, 1877.
Figure II.52a: Garpir Cemetery

Figure II.52b: Brick Tomb

Figure II.52c: Brick Tomb

Figure II.52d: Rotunda
Figure II.53a
St Sepulchre Cemetery

Figure II.53b
Reuse of Cemetery as Rose Garden
Figure II.55a
The Sappers’ Cemetery

Figure II.55 b
The Sappers’ Cemetery
Figure II.55c
Sappers’ Cemetery Gravestones

Figure II.55d
Sappers’ Cemetery Gravestones
Figure II.56a
War Cemetery Altar

Figure II.56b
Poona War Cemetery
Figure II.61a
Empress Gardens

Figure II.61b
Empress Gardens Pathway
Figure II.64a
Bund Gardens

Figure II.64b
Lion Sculpture in Bund Gardens based on the design from Fitzgerald Bridge
**Figure II.64c**
The Bund Gardens 1902

**Figure II.64d**
The Bund
Figure II.66a: The Sungum

Figure II.66b: The Sungum Bridge

Figure II.66c: Temple adjacent to the Sungum Bridge
Figure II.67a
The Fitzgerald Bridge

Figure II.67b
The Fitzgerald Bridge Lion Sculpture
1879 Reference Map of Poona