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CENTENARY VOLUME

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FOREWORD

THIS POEM was written by the late Professor Manmohan Ghosh on the occasion of the centenary of the Hindu College on the 20th January, 1917, and appeared in the centenary number of the Presidency College Magazine published in the same month and year (Vol. III, No. 3). It was entitled "On the Centenary of the Presidency College" because the centenary of Hindu College was necessarily the centenary of Presidency College as an institution ; this year marks only the centenary of her assumption of the present name. Nothing possibly could more appropriately introduce this Centenary Volume than this splendid poem by our famous poet-professor. The poem, incidentally, was written at a time when the first Great War was at its height ; there is a reference to this in its concluding lines. It has since been included in the poet's "Songs of Love and Death" (Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1926).

A hundred years ! The very phrase
  Unsepultures the million'd dead ;
Three generations in that space,
  Ghosts of the past, have breathed and fled.
Time shakes his hour-glass, and we slide,
  We running human sands, away ;
Vain, individual atoms, —glide
  From name and memory. But the play
Of his chance-reaping scythe stops here :
Our frail race flowers upon its bier,
Man, feeble man, who from his dark
  Gets no more, can no more endear
To the stern harvester his year,
Than soaring eagle feels a spark
  Of the eternal burn in him. Some ark
That may survive the flood of things
  He fashions ; not for what so flies
  His brief self, but that children's eyes
May see, and children's children's, builds
  In the void future. There on wings
Indignant immortality
  Lends him, in that abysm of time,
  Where no sure certainty can climb,
He fledges his sheer hope ; where sings
  Some torrent his lone fancy gilds

In mists, the everlasting snows
Above him, nests his brave repose,
  High-eyried in posterity.
So thought, so toil'd, so built the men,
  Our founders, whom to-day we laud,
Commemorate ; from now to then
  Over a hundred years applaud.
To the true-hearted Britons praise !
Those three ! from law and church who rose
And shop, this lasting fane to raise
  For the lov'd Muses, verse and prose,
Thought, science, numbers : to enshrine
Fair Learning's self, the lamp divine
  In God's hand for mortality
To see by. Gulf of "mine" and "thine",
Though come from o'er the bitter brine,
  They knew not ; no dividing sea
In race, pride, alien ancestry,
  That with such cold estranging wave
Makes severance of us ; through our blood
Howls against human brotherhood ;
Than towering Himalaya more
Parts land from land ; as in a grave
  Buries mankind's growth, to congeal
In icy barriers : which with ease
They leap'd. Nor could caste, custom freeze
  Their fiery souls, those two, our brave,
Our native founders, who both bore
The name, and the large heart of kings.
  To them, while all the patriot springs
To our lips, let the heart's thanks peal.
For they saw, those far-sighting five,
  Or, dim divining, surely felt
Shakespeare in Kalidasa thrive
  In Bhababhuti Milton melt.
Through creed, race, colour they saw kin,
  The bleeding ransom Calvary's tree
Shed for us, and what under this
  Tathagata's thought-agony
Dropt in the dreaming bo-leaf shade

III

At Gaya. And as, never to fade,
What they in man's adoring soul
Hope, rapture, worship built, they made,
Those Heavenly Founders, one and whole
Like some cathedral's vault to roll,
Or God's blue, o'er humanity
For all to breathe in : so divined
Ours, building earthlier, that mind,
Like soul (that catholic lesson) is
For all men ; spreads like empire free
This glorious fabric she uprears,
Britannia. Under the third George
When she pent Europe's splendid scourge
In Helena, they, rapt to see,
Prophets, the large imperial bliss
To be now, when earth's peace is spilt
By a worse madman, rose and built
This structure of a hundred years.

MANMOHAN GHOSH.

Presidency College Centenary Volume

Part One: History of the College

By

Subodhchandra Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D.

Senior Professor of English, Presidency College

Presidency College Centenary Volume

Part One: History of the College

CHAPTER I

A—The Hindu College

THE story of the foundation of the Hindu College on the 20th of January, 1817, is well known, but as the College has had such far-reaching effects on the social and cultural life of Bengal, it may bear a brief recapitulation. When the British came to India, there were two types of schools open to the Hindus—the indigenous primary schools teaching very little beyond Bengali and simple arithmetic, and the Sanskrit *tols* in which pupils studied Sanskrit grammar and literature, theology, logic and metaphysics. The former were so ill-equipped and the syllabus of studies there was so elementary that they did not attract any serious consideration from people anxious for educational reconstruction. There arose a class of leaders headed by Raja Ram Mohun Ray who thought that Sanskrit learning, although it lacked neither depth nor subtlety, was barren, and any encouragement given to it would only help to "load the minds of youths with grammatical niceties and metaphysical distinctions of little or no practical use to the possessors or to society".

These pioneers, later called the "Anglicists", in opposition to the "Orientalists" who clamoured for the resuscitation of Sanskrit learning, formed a Committee, with Edward Hyde East as Chairman and Joseph Baretto as Treasurer; the Committee raised funds for the establishment of an academy that would import into India the new learning of Europe and would set before itself the task of imparting instruction in English literature and modern science and philosophy. Ram Mohun Ray considerately kept himself out of the Committee in order not to offend the orthodox exponents of this great enterprise. The Committee succeeded in raising Rs. 1,13,179—the principal donors being the Maharaja (Tejchand Bahadur) of Burdwan and Gopee Mohun Tagore, each of whom contributed Rs. 10,000, and the Hindu College was formally opened on the 20th January, 1817, in a rented house at Garanhatta (afterwards 304, Chitpore Road). The next day the Indian Secretary, Buddinath Mukherjee, declared with prophetic insight that the institution, "which yet was but a seedling, would many years hence resemble the *bur* tree, which when fully grown was the largest of trees in India, cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade".

The Hindu College was originally divided into two Sections—a School (*Pathsala*) which imparted instruction in English, Bengali, Grammar and Arithmetic, and a College (*Mahapathsala*) in which were taught besides the languages History, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry and other sciences. The College was called the *Mahapathsala*, but it soon came to be known by various other names—the *Hindu Vidyalaya*, the *Mahavidyalaya*, and also the *Anglo-Indian College*, because it gave instruction in English, Bengali and Persian. On the opening day there were 20 pupils on the rolls, but within three months the number rose to 69.

The funds of the institution were invested with Baretto and Sons, presumably because of the firm's connexion with Joseph Baretto, its Treasurer, but the European members of the Committee withdrew from "active participation in the management, desiring only to be considered as private friends".

administration of the College was entrusted to a Committee of Managers, consisting of Hereditable Governors, Governors for life and Annual Directors, or their deputies. The foundation of the Hindu College was thus an experiment not merely in transplanting European culture but also in "native" management.

The Managers made yet another interesting experiment which had a qualified and shortlived success. An Education Fund was started in order to defray the expenses of tuition, and it was arranged that every subscriber paying Rs. 400 would be entitled to send a pupil to receive instruction free of any expense for two years, the target being a total of a hundred such pupils. But in 1818, only 20 to 30 pupils, sent by David Hare's Calcutta School Society, had free tuition; the rest had to pay fees. The Managers abolished tuition fees in 1819, but these had to be re-introduced in 1824, and the experiment of free tuition was not revived either at the Hindu College or the Presidency College.

The most striking feature of the Hindu College was its determined effort to impart secular education. Although the College was meant exclusively for the respectable classes amongst the Hindus, the Indian Managers ceaselessly insisted that their primary object was the cultivation of English literature and European science rather than Hindu theology or metaphysics. Of the early sponsors, the two most talented men were Ram Mohun Ray and David Hare, who were equally opposed to sectarian or theological education; Ram Mohun, an Indian, regarded the propagation of purely Sanskritic learning as harmful, and David Hare, a Scotchman, scrupulously dissociated himself from the missionaries who wanted to give a Christian bias to education.

The Hindu College prospered as an academic institution but it languished for lack of funds. The firm of Baretto and Sons went into liquidation, and the expenses were much heavier than the income, so that in 1823 the Hindu College had no more than Rs. 65,000, which yielded an income of about Rs. 400 a month. On the advice of David Hare, the Managers applied to the Government for financial assistance so that the institution might not only continue to live but also expand its activities. The Government were then contemplating the establishment of the Sanskrit College, and the Committee of the Hindu College suggested that if their institution were removed to the vicinity of the Sanskrit College students of the former might take advantage of the apparatus and lectures of the latter. The application was renewed in 1824 when the Sanskrit College was actually founded, and the further request was made that the Secretary of the Sanskrit College and the Secretary of the General Committee of Public Instruction might join "in the management of affairs of the *Vidyalaya*". The Government agreed to construct two wings to the new Sanskrit College to accommodate the Hindu College, and also "to the endowment of a class of Experimental Philosophy to be opened gratuitously" to the pupils of the Hindu College. But H. H. Wilson, the Secretary of the General Committee, was opposed to any closer co-operation between the two Colleges, because there could be little in common between the Pundits—men of learning and birth—of the one and the "wealthy Baboos" of the other.

This seems to have been a wise decision, because if the Hindu College had been more intimately associated with the Sanskrit College, it would have lost its secular character and been converted into the English wing of a seat of Oriental learning. As regards management, the General Committee did not at first want to go beyond overseeing the administration of the funds granted by the Government but consented later on to exercise a supervising control as Visitors, and H. H. Wilson, its Secretary, became the first Visitor; he was also elected Vice-President and Member of the Sub-Committee of the Hindu College.

The story of accommodating the Hindu College has an interest of its own. As pointed out above, two wings were especially constructed in the new Government building meant for the Sanskrit College in order to house the Hindu

College, but at first it occupied only one of the wings, and the two colleges were separated by a strong railing so that there might not be any clash between the Pundits and the Baboos! But the numbers in the Hindu College rapidly increased so that in 1826 it occupied two wings and not one, and before long two additional wings had to be built for the accommodation of an ever-growing population of students, and the Hindu College came also to usurp a considerable portion of the central building, the Sanskrit College retaining only a part of the house that originally belonged to it. Obviously the time spirit was with the Baboos and not with the Pundits.

As the system of tuition fees was re-introduced in 1824, H. H. Wilson in 1826 proposed the establishment of scholarships to prevent the early removal of promising pupils. His proposal was accepted, and the donations of Buddinath Ray, Harinath Ray and Kali Shankar Ghosal were appropriated for the purpose.

The College, as pointed out earlier, started with two departments—Senior and Junior—each with four classes, and the languages taught were English, Bengali or Sanskrit and Persian, but Sanskrit was soon discontinued and Persian did not survive beyond 1841. The instruction in Mathematics was at first very elementary; Science classes were started in 1824 by D. Ross who was not much of a success and was nicknamed "Soda Shahib" for his frequent reference to that compound. The teaching of Mathematics improved with the appointment in 1828 of Robert Tytler, an eccentric but talented teacher. The College progressed by such rapid strides that in 1831 the General Committee noted with pride that "a command of the English language and a familiarity with its literature and science (had) been acquired to an extent rarely equalled by any schools in Europe".

The most remarkable figure in the early years of the College was H. L. V. Derozio, an Anglo-Indian, who was appointed Master of English Literature and History in 1828. Derozio was a poet and a patriot, besides possessing an exceptionally fascinating personality. He was an opponent of dogmatism and believed in the Baconian principle of beginning with certainties and ending with doubts. An admirer of the ideals of the French Revolution and English radicalism, he exercised a magical influence on his pupils many of whom (described later on as the Young Bengal Group) were cut off from their moorings in traditional beliefs. The old guard took fright, and Derozio was charged not only with preaching atheism and disrespect for parents but even with promoting incestuous marriage. He put up an able defence, but in 1831 the authorities forced him to resign, and the same year he died of cholera, prematurely at the age of 24. It seems that Derozio was ahead of his times, but the spirit of free enquiry which inspired his teachings was in conformity with the best ideals of the College, and although he was a victim of intolerance, the principle he stood for has never ceased to animate succeeding generations of teachers and pupils.

The Hindu College recorded steady progress; the number of pupils increased year by year and there was expansion also in the curriculum of studies. A Drawing class was added in 1827, but a more significant development was the creation of a professorship of Law and Political Economy so that in a few years the College came to have two distinct branches—the General Department and the Law Department.

The year 1835 was a landmark in the history of the College for more reasons than one. It was this year that saw the publication of Macaulay's historic minute which set at rest the old controversy between the "Orientalists" and the "Anglicists" by declaring that the principal aim of the Govern-

would be to "communicate through the means of the English language a complete education in European literature, philosophy and science to the greatest number of students". The minute was a tribute to the foresight of the men who had, eighteen years ago, founded the Hindu College with the identical purpose of disseminating knowledge of English literature and modern science and philosophy. The General Committee of Public Instruction, which had hitherto shown an "Orientalist" bias, was reconstituted, and the Managers of the Hindu College were appointed Honorary Members of it.

It was in the year 1835, again, that Captain David Lester Richardson was appointed Professor of English Literature at the Hindu College. He was a gifted teacher, exercising great influence on his pupils; Macaulay paid him an unforgettable tribute when he said, "I may forget everything about India but your reading of Shakespeare, *never*".

In 1839 the College had 539 scholars in the Senior School and 372 in the Junior and a staff of 18 teachers. The expenses at about this time were Rs. 2,621-3-2 per month. The Government had constructed the building and further State assistance was offered in the shape of additional appointments from time to time.

As the Government began to contribute more largely to the expenses of the College, they also came to exercise a more and more direct supervision over its internal management. In 1841, the General Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of six in whom the management and control of the institution was vested. The ten scholarships of Rs. 16 each, which had been founded in 1826, were abolished and in their place more valuable ones sanctioned. The capital sum originally subscribed had now dwindled to Rs. 23,000 on account of the expenditure outrunning receipts and the bankruptcy of Baretto and Sons; it was invested in Government securities and the interest devoted to the establishment of scholarships to perpetuate the names of the first founders of the College. These scholarships, originally 21 in number, the value of a single scholarship varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 8, were awarded on the results of competitive examinations for which careful rules were drawn up.

In 1842 the General Committee was itself superseded by the Council of Education so that the Government might exercise an increasingly dominant control over the institutions supported and aided by public funds. The Hindu College was not placed directly under the Council of Education, but two Council members, besides the President and the Secretary, were included in its Committee of Management. A noteworthy administrative change was the creation in 1842 of the post of the Principal to supersede that of the Headmaster, J. Kerr, the Headmaster of the Senior Department, becoming the first incumbent of the new post. The post of the Headmaster of the Junior Department was abolished in 1847, and thus the two departments came for a while under a single administrative management.

Almost side by side with increasing Governmental control there was expansion in the academic activities of the College. There was a steady increase in the number of scholarships, there being 45 of them in 1851; Professorships in Experimental and Natural Philosophy and in Civil Engineering were founded in 1843-44, and an interesting innovation was the establishment in 1847 of a Music class which, however, had a short life. The most significant fact from the point of view of the history of the institution was that the Professorships in Engineering and Experimental and Natural Philosophy were created on condition that the lectures would be open to students of all classes and religions. The Hindu College had thus begun to shed its initial sectarian limitations.

B—Conversion into the Presidency College, 1855

IN its early days there was a possibility of the fortunes of the Hindu College being mixed up with those of the Sanskrit College—an institution devoted to the study of Sanskrit theology, philosophy, literature and grammar. In the early fifties of the last century its destiny was determined by incidents in another Orientalist institution—the Calcutta Madrassah—and on this occasion it not only shed its exclusiveness but was completely transformed.

The Calcutta Madrassah, founded by Warren Hastings in 1785 to qualify the Mahomedans of Bengal for the public service, originally gave instruction only in Arabic and Persian; an English Department was added to it in 1829, but, with the supersession of Persian as Court language, the importance of the Arabic and Persian Departments dwindled and the affairs of the English Department, too, were soon in a hopeless mess. Indeed, not more than two students from the Madrassah could gain the Junior Scholarship in a period of 22 years. Premature attempts at reform by Principal Sprengger were resisted by the students who came out in open revolt in 1851.

It seemed to the Council of Education that higher education in English and all that English education stood for would not be attainable in an institution which, besides being Orientalist in character and outlook, was saddled with a Junior Department teaching very little beyond the three R's. The Council, therefore, decided that the Madrassah should not any longer impart instruction in English beyond the Junior Scholarship stage; but there was the new problem of founding a college where Government might offer proper educational facilities to Muslim students, and also along with them, to Jews, Christians and Parsees who were clamouring for higher education. These students could not enter the Hindu College, an institution meant exclusively for the Hindus, and proposals had, indeed, been made from time to time, to establish an institution open to all classes of students. The affairs at the Calcutta Madrassah only accentuated a problem that had already been worrying the authorities, and they turned to the Hindu College for a solution.

The Hindu College, too, had been outgrowing the plans, if not the dreams of the original founders. Not only was it attracting an ever-increasing number of scholars from far and near, but it had classes in Law, Drawing, Engineering, and in some of these the lectures were already open to students who were not Hindus. Its size and importance and not merely the type of education it imparted were out of keeping with its exclusiveness. Another obstacle to the development of the College was that a Junior Department giving elementary instruction was tagged on to it, which led Lord Dalhousie contemptuously to describe it as a "Dame's School". The Government had also to consider whether this growing institution which consumed so much public money could be allowed to continue as a non-Government (though aided) institution, especially because Calcutta had no general college entirely managed by the Council of Education. It did not seem to be in the fitness of things that when smaller towns had Government Colleges, the metropolis should be without one.

The proposal was made that a new college called the Calcutta College or the Metropolitan College open to all classes of students and without the handicap of an elementary school should be founded and managed by the Government. Such a proposal, as pointed out above, had been already in the air; it received emphasis and influential support when the English Department of the Calcutta Madrassah was scrapped as a pronounced failure. But if such a College were indeed established, it would affect the development of the Hindu College in two ways. First, it would mean a great financial burden on the Government who could not be expected to continue their commitments in respect of the Hindu College. Secondly, as competent teachers were not easy to procure, it would be ne[illegible]

to employ the teachers of the Hindu College at the proposed institution. In other terms, such a proposal, whatever its attractions, would practically mean the death of the Hindu College with the tradition it had built up in nearly four decades.

The alternative was to convert the Hindu College into a general institution open to all communities and managed entirely by the Government, and to this proposal, the Council of Education now addressed themselves. The Committee of Management for the Hindu College could not be very unwilling to hand over the entire administration to the Government, because of the Indian Managers none but Russomoy Dutt, the Secretary, took any real interest in its affairs; in 1852 there were only five meetings of the Committee and none except him attended any one of them, and the Council of Education described this system of management as "positively an evil". But the other question was more controversial: could the Government allow students of all communities to enter the College, and thus go back on the express intentions of the original founders, and would not such a step vitally affect its progress?

The native managers who were consulted were divided in their views. Russomoy Dutt was whole-heartedly in favour of the change, and Asutosh Dey and Sri Kissen Singh were equally whole-heartedly against it. Debendranath Tagore expressed no opinion on the subject, and Prosonna Coomar Tagore, a Hereditary Governor, though personally opposed to exclusive education, thought the proposed change too revolutionary for him to be a consenting party to it. The other Hereditary Governor, the Maharaja of Burdwan, held views similar to those of Prosonna Coomar Tagore. The Government overruled these objections with uncompromising firmness. On their view, there was never any contract between the Government and the native promoters or managers by which the former might be bound down to preserve the exclusive character of the Hindu College in perpetuity. The funds originally subscribed had already been utilized for the creation of scholarships and the Government not only owned the buildings and equipments of the College but also defrayed all its recurring expenses.

In the circumstances, the Council proposed—and the proposal was accepted by the Government—that the Hindu College be renamed the Presidency College, that the management be vested entirely in the Government and that in accordance with the wishes of Prosonna Coomar Tagore, one of the two Hereditary Governors, several scholarships meant for Post-Graduate students and named Hindu College Foundation Scholarships be established to perpetuate the memory of the original founders of the Hindu College. The Junior Department, which was to be separated from the proposed College, was to remain an exclusive institution for the Hindus.

Tuition fees for the new college were fixed at Rs. 5 per mensem. The Council drew up an elaborate scheme of studies in the Presidency College which was to have four branches: The General Branch, the Medical Branch, the Legal Branch and the Engineering Branch. No wonder the Council proposed an ambitious scheme, because they were confident that in its new general character the College would soon achieve the functions and dignity of a University. The Committee of Management for the Hindu College met for the last time on the 11th January 1854, the sanction of the Court of the Directors was communicated in their despatch of the 19th September 1854, the Hindu College closed on the 15th April 1855, and the Presidency College started work on the 15th June 1855.

The Hindu College gave to its successor its staff and its buildings and equipments including an excellent library containing about 7,000 books (the number was 7,315 in 1857), and what was possibly more important than all these—a ...t tradition. Just as a tree is known by its fruits, a college is known by its ... Amongst the alumni of the Hindu College were some of the makers of

modern India. There were Rama Prasad Ray, a son of Ram Mohun Ray, and the first Indian to be appointed a Judge of the High Court and also the eminent jurist Anukul Chandra Mukherji; there was Krishna Mohan Banerji (better known as K. M. Banerji), the distinguished linguist; and there was Ram Gopal Ghose, the Indian Demosthenes. Another pupil, Kashi Prasad Ghose, had his English verses published in an anthology of British poets; yet another, Radha Nath Sikdar, helped to measure the height of Mount Everest; Debendra Nath Tagore, better known as *Maharshi* Debendra Nath Tagore, founded the Adi Brahmo Samaj, and his son Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service. Amongst other pupils of the Hindu College there were Keshub Chandra Sen, the great orator and religious reformer, and Mahendralal Sarkar, who founded the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science while the torch of literature was borne aloft by Peary Chand Mitra (Tek Chand Thakur), Rajnarain Basu, Gourdas Basak, Tara Chand Chakraverty, Bhudeb Mukherji, Dinabandhu Mitra, and above every one else, by Michael Madhusudan Dutta. Mention should also be made of Gobinchandra Dutta, father of Toru Dutta, and himself a considerable writer; Sibchandra Deb, first President of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj; Ramtanu Lahiri, the saintly teacher; Digambar Mitra of the British Indian Association; Kisorichand Mitra, noted English scholar and writer; Rasikkrishna Mullick, editor of *Gnananveshan;* Dakshinaranjan Mukherji, benefactor of Bethune College; Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari, scholar and teacher; Peary Charan Sarkar, first in the first batch of Senior Scholars and one of the first Indian teachers of the College; Jnanendramohan Tagore, the first barrister and Jatindramohan Tagore, patron of arts and literature and a grandson of Gopee Mohun Tagore, one of the first two Hereditary Governors.

CHAPTER II

1855-1874

THE College that finally emerged in 1855 did not in all respects fulfil the expectations of the Council of Education. The Medical College never formed a part of the Presidency College, the Civil Engineering College was established as a separate institution in 1856, and as the Court of Directors were at this time proceeding to sanction the proposal for the establishment of the University of Calcutta, the idea of the Presidency College expanding into a University had to be abandoned. But the Presidency College was intended to be the main centre of teaching in the Presidency, and the Court of Directors accordingly refused to found Professorships at the University on the ground that teaching posts in all important subjects were attached to the Presidency College; the main functions of the University were, according to them, to be confined to its normal object, viz., that of examining candidates and conferring degrees and distinctions.

Within a year or so of the foundation of the Presidency College, the question was raised whether the maintenance of such a costly institution did not run counter to the Court of Directors' policy of promoting education through a system of grants-in-aid. The Principal of the Presidency College was nervous about the future of the institution, and early in 1858, G. Smith of Doveton College and Alexander Duff of the Free Church Institution strongly urged upon the Government to abolish the Presidency College which catered to the needs of a few wealthy Baboos; or to put it on the footing of private colleges receiving grants-in-aid, and to institute Professorships at the newly founded University of Calcutta. Similar proposals were advanced by the sponsors of deprovincialization in the twenties and thirties of the present century. To the arguments of all these critics the best answer has always been the College itself, with the standards of scholarship it has maintained and the tradition it has built up.

The Education Despatch of 1854 (dated the 19th July 1854), popularly known as Wood's Despatch, had far-reaching effects on the development of education, but the history of the Presidency College is not concerned with all of them. What was important for the new College was that the Council of Education, consisting largely of honorary members who could not devote themselves wholeheartedly to educational administration and many of whom were non-officials, was superseded by the Department of Public Instruction, controlled by a high official named the Director of Public Instruction. The Presidency College along with other Government institutions was placed under the control of the newly founded Directorate of Education and has continued to be so ever since.

The proposal for the establishment of the Calcutta University which was to control the syllabi and the examinations was already afoot, and so the Director of Public Instruction made arrangements for examining candidates in 1856 as an *ad interim* measure. He appointed a Board of Examiners for conducting the Senior Scholarship Examination for students of the Second Year and an Honours Examination for the Fourth or Final Year. It is to be noted that students were henceforth designated as belonging to "Years" rather than to "Classes". Another significant feature was that the students were for the first time examined outside the College at the Town Hall by an external body of examiners and not by their Professors who only held promotion examinations in the College for First and Third Year students. The system has persisted today.

There were, in 1856, 132 students in the Presidency College, 94 in the General Branch and 38 in the Legal, 82 of them being pay students, 43 scholarship-holders and 7 free pupils. The Legal Branch was placed partly on a separate footing; its students were examined by the Professors themselves, but the First Year Law students read Political Economy and the Second Year Law students read Mental and Moral Philosophy, and two years later Bankim Chandra Chatterji of the Law Department was to be one of the first two Graduates in Arts of the University of Calcutta.

The year 1857 is a momentous year, because it witnessed the birth of the Calcutta University. It was also the year of the Mutiny which had an upsetting effect on all aspects of life, education not excepted. The Court of Directors had in 1854 proposed to build a house for the Presidency College at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees, but on account of the financial drain occasioned by the Mutiny the scheme was shelved, not to be revived within the next decade. What was worse, the buildings in which the classes were held were converted into a hospital for troops and the College was located in temporarily hired houses.

The foundation of the University had deeper effects, because it determined the course of studies to be pursued in the colleges affiliated to it. The University started with a programme of three examinations, viz., the Entrance Examination at which anybody could appear who was 16 years of age, the B.A. Examination and an Honours Examination for admission to the M.A. Degree. The Presidency College, which was the first college to be affiliated to the University, was intended to be an institution preparing candidates for the B.A. Examination, but 23 students of this College appeared at the first Entrance Examination held in 1857, and of the 22, including Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Chander Madhub Ghose, came out successful. Seventeen students appeared at the Entrance Examination in 1858 and 12 passed. Some students of the Presidency College took the Entrance Examination also in 1859-61, though the College did not prepare any candidate for the examination.

Two students from the Presidency College—Bankim Chandra Chatterji and Jadunath Basu—passed in the Second Division the first B.A. Examination held by the University in 1858. As students were expected to take the Honours Examination a year after the B.A. Examination—Sarada Charan Mitra performed the feat of passing both the examinations in the same year (1870)—the Presidency College soon came to have students in five years instead of in four, as envisaged originally. The M.A. Degree was conferred for the first time in 1863, on six students from the Presidency College.

For a few years Senior and Junior Scholarship Examinations continued to be held by the Government side by side with University Examinations. But the Entrance Examination made the Junior Scholarship Examination superfluous, and similarly the Senior Scholarship Examination lost its utility after the introduction of the First Arts or F.A. Examination in 1861. The first man in the first F.A. Examination (1861) was a student of the Presidency College, Gooroodas Banerji, who rose to be the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of his University. The Scholarship Examinations were abolished with effect from 1862.

The question was posed whether the University Examinations were an improvement on the old Scholarship Examinations, and there seems to have been a considerable body of opinion in favour of the system prevailing before the foundation of the University. The opinion of experts was that the old system gave better drilling in some subjects, but the University curricula made the intellectual outlook wider. In one respect, however, the University took a step which was definitely retrograde. The vernacular language the study of which was encouraged in Wood's Despatch of 1854 and which had formed a of the syllabus for all the examinations in the Hindu College and the Pre- College was in 1863 removed from the list of subjects for F.A. and

B.A. Examinations. This had far-reaching consequences, and if Bengali, the principal vernacular in Bengal, has not yet come into its own as a full-fledged medium of instruction, it is partly due to the University's banishing it from its higher examinations in the most formative period of its existence. The teaching of Bengali was suspended in 1865, and the Assistant Professor of Bengali became the Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in 1866.

The Presidency College fulfilled or more than fulfilled the expectations of those who founded and controlled it. It was within a few years far and away the best educational institution in Northern India, and its students secured most of the top places in the University Examinations. Although the tuition fees were raised to Rs. 10 in 1858-59, and B.A. classes were soon added in other colleges, yet this College attracted an ever-increasing number of students. In 1855 there were 132 students on its rolls, but in 1864, in less than ten years, the number had swelled to 548. It is interesting to note that although the resources of the authorities at that time were limited and although it was very difficult to recruit Professors, they felt that teaching would be affected if the classes were too large, and in 1864, 121 students of the First Year were divided into three sections and 109 students of the Second Year into two.

The ever increasing numbers on the rolls indicated that the College was growing in another direction, too. The Hindu College had been meant exclusively for the *respectable* classes of Hindus, for "wealthy Baboos", and in 1858, G. Smith and Alexander Duff had suggested the abolition of the Presidency College on the ground that it squandered public money on the richer classes who did not need any Governmental assistance at all. But on a very careful and detailed enquiry, it was found that by 1868 the students were drawn from all classes of the society—zaminders as well as merchants, priests as well as clerks and only five per cent. came from families having a monthly income of Rs. 2,000 and above while guardians of nearly 50 per cent. had incomes not exceeding Rs. 100 a month. In 1872, there were 442 pupils of whom 21 alone belonged to the highest classes of society.

Even in the early days the study of Science made progress by leaps and bounds. The F.A. (First Arts) Examination, which was started in 1861, had originally four subjects: English and another language, Mathematics and History with Geography. Soon Mental and Moral Philosophy was added, and this, too, was before long replaced by (*a*) Logic and (*b*) Psychology. In 1872-73 Chemistry was allowed as an alternative to Psychology and the result was that in 1874, out of 96 regular candidates for F.A. from the Presidency College 83 chose Chemistry instead of Psychology. In B.A. in the same year 60 out of 84 in the Third Year and 48 out of 66 in the Fourth Year elected the B. (Science) Course.

The Presidency College became easily the premier College in the Province and some claimed, in the whole of India. The Director of Public Instruction suggested that there should be a competitive examination for the students of the three Universities, viz., Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and such an opportunity presented itself when the Gilchrist Scholarship was founded in 1868 for encouragement of study in England. Examinations were held simultaneously in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and students from all the three Universities competed. The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, noted with pride that all the successful candidates in the first four examinations were from Calcutta and none from Bombay or Madras. (Has the wheel come full circle now?) Five of the successful candidates—Ananda Ram Barua, Nunda Kumar Roy, Balai Narayan Das (Barua), Srinath Datta, Aghorenath Chatterji—were students of the Presidency College, and another, Prosanna Kumar Ray, although not a student of the College, joined it later on as a Professor of Philosophy and became its first Indian Principal.

Although students of the Presidency College gained most of the top places in University Examinations and most of the scholarships and prizes, there were occasionally lean years then as now. There was in the seventies a steady decline in the number of pupils—from 442 in 1872 to 353 in 1874 and 310 in 1876, and what was worse, the results in 1874 (and in 1875) were poor both at the F.A. and B.A. Examinations. The Principal and the Director of Public Instruction thought that this was due to overcrowding in the classes. A class of 90 or 100 students, they argued, precluded the possibility of giving that individual attention which is the essence of good teaching.

The fees collected from students have a history of their own. It will be recalled that the ideal of the founders of the College was to impart free tuition, but it was an ideal which they could not keep up long. When the Presidency College was established, the fee rate was Rs. 5, but holders of scholarships read as free pupils. The fee-rate was raised to Rs. 10 in 1858-59, and in 1861 scholarship-holders were deprived of the privilege of receiving free tuition; only holders of Junior Scholarships had to pay Rs. 5 rather than the full fee of Rs. 10, and that, too, was raised to Rs. 6 in 1869. The tuition fee had a further rise in 1866 and it continued to be Rs. 12 for more than half a century. In 1872 holders of Junior Scholarships were required to pay Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 6.

The rapid increase in tuition fees seems to have been made largely in deference to the criticisms levelled on behalf of the Aided Colleges that the Presidency College consumed too large a share of public funds and that it was allowed to develop at the expense of private institutions which received or might receive assistance from the Government. It may be mentioned in this connexion that the authorities, although they raised fees, constantly made plans for establishing scholarships and saw—in the early years at least—that a fair proportion of the total number of pupils were scholarship-holders. In 1855, the College opened with 132 pupils of whom 50 were scholarship-holders or free, but in this very year the English Senior Scholarships were reduced in value to provide for a larger number of Junior Scholarships and the best students of the Zilla schools were induced to join the Presidency College by reason of the high value of the scholarships available here. As pointed out earlier, as soon as the University of Calcutta was established, Hindu College Foundation Scholarships were instituted for graduates who would read for the Honours or M.A. Examination. In 1862, the number of scholarship-holders and free pupils was 152 as against 128 pay pupils, in 1863 it was 178 as against 171, and in 1866 it was 143 as against 180.

It is doubtful if the expenditure incurred at the Presidency College was really so heavy as its critics thought; rather, statistics show that during this period the cost per pupil was the lowest here of all Government Colleges. In 1871-72, a typical year, the cost to the Government per pupil was Rs. 152¼ at the Presidency College; at the Sanskrit College it was Rs. 560 and at the Patna College it was Rs. 417¼. Although it has to be admitted that the Law Department of the Presidency College was being run at a profit and the attached Hindu and Hare Schools also showed small surpluses so that the General Department, after these surpluses had been accounted for, was not as inexpensive as might appear at first sight, the fact remains that the College, by its results and by the numbers on its rolls, more than justified the expenditure (about 30 per cent. of the total expenses on Government Colleges) incurred on its account.

A word has to be said of the Law Department and the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College. These departments were like appendages, never an organic part of this institution; they proved burdensome as the years passed on and the General Department expanded. Before the foundation of the University of Calcutta students of the Law Department had read such

general subjects as Political Economy, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, and students might pass from the General Department to the Law Department or *vice versa*. The Law Department was placed on a separate footing in 1855, and the University which came into existence two years later prescribed a specialized course for the Law Examinations; thus it may be said that after the foundation of the University, there was little in common between the two departments—except the house and the Principal.

There were 38 students in the Law Department in 1855 and the fees were fixed at Rs. 5 per month to be raised to Rs. 10 per month in 1866. The numbers rose by leaps and bounds, and at the end of ten years, in 1865, there were 211 students, and the Principal noted with concern that there was already a superfluity of lawyers. After 1866, when the fees were raised, the receipts for many years exceeded the expenditure, and as pointed out already, this surplus helped to reduce the expenditure from public funds. The number of pupils rose to 310 in 1871, but there was a falling off after then, the roll strength coming down to 182 in 1874. The Law Department produced many distinguished students, and, of course, none was more eminent in Law than Rash Bihari Ghosh who passed the Honours Examination in the First Division in 1871, and whose princely munificence along with that of Taraknath Palit, another ex-student, made Calcutta an important centre of scientific studies in the twentieth century.

Another inconvenient accretion was the Civil Engineering Department, which had been started as an independent institution in 1856 and was transferred to the Presidency College in November 1868 with 35 regular students and 10 out-students, the cost of education per student per year being then Rs. 700-11-6. The transfer did not seem to be beneficial to either institution. The Presidency College gave to the Engineering Department, a professional institution, little more than the administrative control of its Principal, and a share of its class-rooms which were already overcrowded. The Engineering College attracted a large number of students only when, as in 1874, there were immediate prospects of a large number of vacancies in the Public Works Department.

Mention has already been made of some of the pupils who read in the Presidency College between 1855 and 1874. Amongst others who distinguished themselves in later life were the famous jurist Dwaraka Nath Mitra and other well-known lawyers like Guruprasad Sen, Pramada Charan Banerji and Bepin Krishna Bose; the great poets Hem Chandra Banerji and Nabin Chandra Sen; celebrated mathematicians like Ananda Mohan Basu (who was to be the first Indian Wrangler) and Gouri Sankar De; and Chandra Nath Basu, eminent as a man of letters. Isan Chandra Basu and Rajani Nath Ray were possibly the first Indians to get into the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. Romesh Chandra Datta and Bihari Lal Gupta, who passed the F.A. in 1866, the former standing second in order of merit, successfully competed for the Indian Civil Service in 1869 and Ananda Ram Barua (who has been mentioned already) in 1871.

CHAPTER III

1875-1900

THE Presidency College had a name worthy of its tradition, but it had not yet a local habitation commensurate with its dignity and its needs. It had been accommodated in two wings of the Sanskrit College and had usurped the larger part of the main building, and some of its classes were held in a house on the opposite side of the street. Thus at the time of the transfer of the Civil Engineering College, the main buildings accommodated the library, a class-room and the Principal's room; four classes were held in a house to the west of the College, part of which was used as the Principal's quarters, and a detached room there was meant for the unwieldy Second Year class. A Professor had thus to thread his way from one class to another, and the Principal every year was faced with the problem of accommodating new accessions. He had either to restrict admission or to encroach on the none too sumptuous provision of space made for the Hindu School.

The problem was made more complicated by the University of Calcutta which began to encourage specialized studies and alternative courses. In 1863-64, new regulations were introduced prescribing five compulsory subjects for B.A.—two languages, History, Mathematics and Philosophy—and one additional subject selected out of four (a special course of Mathematics including Optics, Chemistry, Zoology and Geology). In 1872, the B.A. syllabus was divided into two distinct courses—A and B, and the College had to accommodate different classes in different rooms unless it restricted the choice of students. The Presidency College, if it had to justify its existence, the high fees it collected from students and the heavy drain it made on Government funds, must provide for instruction in most, if not in all the alternative courses, in which the first Examinations were to be held in 1875.

It cannot be said that the Principal and the Government were idle. Negotiations for the purchase of land and for constructions for the Presidency College had been set afoot as far back as 1854, but these fell through on account of the owner of the selected plot of land demanding a prohibitive price. The attention of the authorities was then drawn to the plot of land lying west of the College, which was already under Government control. Here there was a building, part of which was used as the Principal's house and part of it accommodated four classes of the Hindu College, and to the north, there was a rented house which housed the Hare School. When in 1872 the Hare School moved to a new building, the one it occupies to this day, its former premises were handed over to the Principal for the accommodation of the Civil Engineering classes, which meant some relief to the General Department also.

But such makeshift arrangements could not adequately meet the growing needs of an important College anxious to provide facilities for instruction in all the alternative courses proposed by the University. The Government, therefore, purchased the plots adjacent to those being used for a part of the Presidency College and erected a magnificent edifice for accommodating all its classes. This building, which was provided with a turret clock by Nuffer Chandra Pal Choudhury, was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st March 1874, in the presence of the Viceroy. It is the building which, with occasional additions, has been housing the College for the last eighty years. It marked the end of an epoch in another sense too, because the first Principal of the Presidency College, James Sutcliffe, handed over his charge in 1875 to become the Director of Public Instruction.

The construction of the new building not only meant relief to the congested classes but also paved the way for expansion of scientific studies. The teaching of Western science was one of the ideals set by the founders of the Hindu College, but the ideal could not be fully realized for lack of suitable laboratories. Some of the spacious rooms of the new building were especially fitted with scientific equipments so that the College might become, as it did indeed become, a centre of study and research on modern lines.

Chemistry was the first to reap the benefits of the new arrangement. A distinguished chemist, Alexander Pedler, who was later on to become a Fellow of the Royal Society, was appointed a Professor of Chemistry of the College; under instruction from the Government, he came with a considerable supply of chemical apparatus and started practical classes in 1875. Although not much noised about, the starting of practical work in Chemistry was a historic occasion, fraught with immense possibilities. It seems that although facilities were provided for the study of Physics and the other sciences, they did not, during these years, receive the same attention as Chemistry, largely because Chemistry was a compulsory subject in the B.A. course whereas students had to take only one of these other science subjects.

The Hindu College, and later on the Presidency College, had been admitting a number of students who were not regular alumni but who would come to it from other colleges to listen to lectures on some subjects, notably subjects for which the other colleges could not make suitable provision. An examination of the numbers of these "out-students", as these varied from year to year, throws some light on the development of education in the country. In 1869, there were 4 out-students; in 1870, the number dwindled to one to rise to 4 in 1871; in 1872 and 1873, there were no out-students. Obviously, the Presidency College, in spite of its superior instruction, could not offer to students of other colleges anything basically new. But in 1874 with the equipment of the new Science laboratories the number leapt to 14; it was 21 in 1875, 45 in 1876, and in 1882, it rose to 63, but with the provision of increased facilities in non-Government colleges, there was a sharp fall in the admission of "out-students", and in a couple of years, that is to say, by 1884, this class of students disappeared altogether.

A similar fate overtook the Law Department of the Presidency College, which became more or less superfluous when Law classes—and these were cheaper than those of the Presidency College—were opened in other colleges. The Law Department throve for some time and was also a source of profit to the College, but the numbers dwindled, gradually for some years and then by a sudden jump in 1884. There were 225 students in 1875, 175 in 1876, 121 in 1882, only 11 in 1883 and 6 in 1884, and the Department was abolished with effect from 1885.

The Civil Engineering Department was sliced off for a different reason. It had crowded classes, and at one time the rush to this department told on the admissions to the general classes, but the tagging on of a technical branch to an Arts College proved unsatisfactory. In 1880, the Government established an Engineering College at Howrah and the Engineering classes attached to the Presidency College were forthwith transferred to this institution. It seems that the College benefited by the lopping off of these excrescent growths.

Very soon there were accessions of a different kind. From 1871 the B.A. students of the Sanskrit College began to read their English subjects at the Presidency College, and when in 1872 all the five students sent up from there failed at the B.A. Examination, the Principal of the Sanskrit College absolved himself of all responsibility for the unfortunate result. The Sanskrit College now became for all practical purposes a Second Grade College. The number of

these outsiders was swelled by the Government abolishing the English Department of the Calcutta Madrassah and transferring its students to the Presidency College in 1888. The Government made a differential treatment in regard to the fees to be paid by these two sets of outsiders. The Madrassah students had to pay fees at the Madrassah rate of Rs. 2 per month whereas the students from the Sanskrit College had to pay at the full Presidency College rate of Rs. 12 per month or at half the rate if they were scholarship-holders.

When the Presidency College was housed in its own building, it had also to reorientate itself to a new situation. When it was started in 1855, the number of colleges—all Government institutions—was very small. For the first fifteen years or so, the number of colleges did not increase appreciably. There were only a few aided institutions, all run by missionaries, in addition to the few colleges managed entirely by the Government. In this small world the pre-eminence of the Presidency College was assured. It had a large number of students, it secured most of the scholarships and it consumed a large share of the money spent by Government on superior instruction. Thus in 1872, there were 1,281 students in the colleges in Bengal, and of these 442 or more than a third, were at the Presidency College, and Rs. 45,963 out of a total of Rs. 2,22,870 was spent by Government on it. But soon there was a new phenomenon, the unaided Affiliated College, established both by European missionaries and by native educationists.

The private colleges established by Indian educationists like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar began to attract large number of students, and the Presidency College ceased to be the largest institution from the point of view of numbers. Thus in 1891, there were 415 students in the Presidency College, 577 in the Metropolitan Institution, 527 in the City College and 464 in the Ripon College. The Presidency College had, therefore, now to maintain its pride of place in a larger world of education where private enterprise had begun to march cheek by jowl with Governmental management. Was it quite fair to spend a large sum of money, more than double the sum spent on aids, on a single institution which was not the largest in the Province? Could it not be said that after the establishment of private institutions all over the country, the Presidency College had outlived its usefulness?

The question had been raised in another connexion, and the Government's attitude, as reflected in the Director of Public Instruction's report (1888), was emphatic. The Presidency College "must be strengthened" to its full requirements even though it might mean neglect elsewhere. The Director further held that this College was intended mainly for teaching Science and the Honours Course, and from this point of view, it was a unique institution in the country. Pursuant to this policy, the Government proceeded to strengthen the Science teaching at the Presidency College by establishing a Professorship of Geology to which T. H. Holland was appointed in 1892, while the department of Biology was founded eight years later with S. C. Mahalonobis as the Professor. Looking at the question from the larger point of view of educational history, it must be admitted that the Presidency College was allowed to grow at the expense of other institutions. Possibly the foreign Government thought that if they had to grapple with the increasing size of the problem of education, they would be thrown off their feet. They chose the relatively modest task of developing one model institution; in this they succeeded, for the Presidency College survived all criticisms by the results achieved by its pupils. Even when it ceased to be the largest institution numerically, its pupils secured most of the Senior Scholarships at the F.A. Examination and the majority of first class men in the B.A. Honours list were from this College.

There were some lean years when the percentage of pass, especially at the F.A. Examination, fell low. In 1875, for example, only 31 students out of a total of 84 came out successful, although 7 of them got First Grade scholarship

The Principal attributed the large percentage of failure to the size of the class and decided to split it into two sections so that more individual attention might be paid. But it seems to be an open question whether a College that was mainly meant for Honours and M.A. teaching—the two meant the same thing till about 1885—should have been saddled with F.A. classes at all.

An interesting feature was the avidity with which students of the College took up the Science (B) course in the B.A. Examination. It was hotly debated whether the Science course was not stiffer than the literary, and it was at one time suggested that the "A" course should have an additional load in History or Philosophy to make it equivalent to the "B" course. But one thing is clear. For the first fifteen years or so of the institution of the diversified courses of study, the better students—the holders of scholarships—preferred Science to Arts.

The Educational Commission set up in 1882 were precluded from entering into details of Collegiate or University education, but they recommended that larger and larger numbers of Indian teachers, especially Indian teachers with European degrees, be appointed. Whatever the reason might be, the seventies or eighties of the last century saw the appointment of some distinguished Indians as teachers of the Presidency College. The great H. M. Percival, an Anglo-Indian, came in 1880, Bipin Vihary Gupta in 1883, Jagadish Chandra Bose, who was later on to be the first Emeritus Professor and an F.R.S., joined in 1885, P. K. Ray in 1886 and Prafulla Chandra Ray in 1889. Carrying the story a little further, mention may be made of Binayendranath Sen, who joined the College in 1893 and of the poet Monmohan Ghosh, who came in 1896.

In the years under review, the Presidency College obtained through its pupils many coveted academic distinctions. The Prem Chand Roychand Studentship which used to be awarded after a long and competitive examination was the highest honour the University of Calcutta could bestow on its alumni. Between 1868, the year of its institution and 1900, it was conferred on 32 scholars, and 25 of them were students of the Presidency College. Amongst the recipients were Ananda Mohan Basu, Gouri Sankar De, Sarada Charan Mitra, Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, Surjya Kumar Agasti, Asutosh Mookerjee (who was later on to be the chief architect of the Calcutta University), Ramendra Sunder Trivedi, Hirendra Nath Datta, Jadunath Sarkar and Priyanath Sen. It may be mentioned that after Upendra Lal Majumdar had been admitted to this Studentship in 1890, the Director of Public Instruction made the following comment in his annual report: "The examination for the Studentship, the highest distinction which the University has to offer, was held in November last, and was awarded to Upendra Lal Majumdar, who took up Mathematics and Physics. This student, originally educated at Chittagong Collegiate School, has headed the list at every University Examination at which he has competed, and in the B.A. Examination of 1888 he took first class honours in three subjects—English, Mathematics and Physics".

In 1896, Atul Chandra Chatterji stood first at the Indian Civil Service Examination held in London, and in 1900, Harinath De, the celebrated linguist, passed the Classical Tripos Examination at Cambridge in the First Class. Many students of the Presidency College occupied high positions in different walks of life during this period. Surjya Kumar Agasti, Ashutosh Gupta and Barada Charan Mitra passed the Statutory Civil Service Examination; Chunder Madhub Ghose and Ramesh Chandra Mitra, officiated as Chief Justices of the High Court of Calcutta and Gooroodas Banerji became the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in 1884.

Among other students of this period who made their mark may be mentioned Nendranath Ghosh (better knowa as N. N. Ghosh), Bhupendranath Basu,

Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (later on known as Lord Sinha), H. C. Mookerjee (later on, Governor, West Bengal), Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Akshay Kumar Maitra (the historian), Haraprasad Bhattacharyya Sastri (the Orientalist), Heramba Chandra Maitra (distinguished alike as an educationist and as a Brahmo leader), Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya (the philosopher), Pramatha Chaudhuri (Birbal), Raj Shekhar Basu (Parasuram), Dwijendralal Ray (the poet and dramatist), and last (and first)—Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

An interesting innovation was made in 1897 when two girl students, Amia Ray (daughter of Rajaninath Ray, one of the most distinguished students of an earlier generation) and M. Charulata Ray (daughter of Professor P. K. Ray) were admitted to the First Year class. But the experiment was more or less confined to these two pupils, and although girl students were on rare occasions admitted to the rolls, co-education did not become a regular feature of the College until about half a century later.

When the College was firmly established in its new building, there was an attempt at all-round expansion—academic as well as extra-academic. There was a Gymnastic class in the Hindu College, but the Presidency College dropped it in 1856. In 1879, the College opened a well-equipped Gymnasium, and in 1892, physical training was made compulsory for First Year students with the exception of those only who produced a medical certificate of unfitness or who came from a long distance. At about the same time a plot of ground in the maidan was reserved for students of the Presidency College who would play foot-ball, cricket and tennis.

To a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—Charles Elliot—belongs the credit of initiating what may be called socio-cultural activities in the College. In 1892 he and his wife entertained the B A. students to two social parties, and the same year he inaugurated the Annual Speech Day which was celebrated with dramatic performances and recitations. He also awarded a gold medal to the student who could write the best essay for this occasion. The Elliot Medal for 1893 was won by Bhupendranath Mitra of the Fourth Year class, who wrote the best essay on "The Relative Advantages of a Literary and a Scientific Course of Study", and who later on rose to be Member and Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The athletic activities of the College were placed on a stable basis in 1894 when the Athletic Club was established, the Government and the students bearing its expenses on a half and half basis.

The College also made adequate arrangements for accommodating students not living with their guardians, by taking over the Eden Hindu Hostel which had originally been founded by public subscription with the Raja of Mahisadal as the principal donor. Not only was the compound extended, but a new three-storeyed building was erected, and it was ordered in 1896 that all students who did not live with their *bona fide* guardians must reside in the hostel. The hostel came under the complete control of the Government in 1898, and in 1899 it accommodated 254 boarders.

[illegible] the larger point of view of history, the years 1875-1900 were important [illegible] use in these years the foundation was laid for advanced studies and [illegible]. On the Arts side, P. K. Ray, Professor of Philosophy, founded the [illegible]phy Seminar in 1896 for encouragement of the spirit of independent [illegible] amongst students. When Thomas Holland was made Professor of [illegible]ogy, the system of appointing student-assistants was introduced to help in [illegible] work of demonstration. A new Chemical Laboratory was set up in 1893. [illegible] the old Chemical Laboratory was in 1897 converted into a photographic and [illegible]gnetic laboratory for the Physics Department which was also provided with a new steam engine for driving the dynamo. The construction of a Magnetic

Observatory at Alipore for the use of students of Physics was sanctioned in 1897, and the same year saw the starting of the Astronomical Observatory at the top of the College building with a four-and-a-half equitorial by Grubb presented to the College by the Maharaja of Tippera, and the work was completed in 1900.

More notable than the construction of the laboratories was the work done in them. It was the rooms of the Chemical Laboratory at the Presidency College, which, thanks to the acumen of Alexander Pedler and P. C. Ray, saw the dawn of chemical research in Bengal—and in India. Pedler applied himself especially to problems connected with the action of light on phosphorus and chlorine acids and the explosions of sulphur compounds. It was in this newly completed laboratory that P. C. Ray in the years 1897-1900 carried out his celebrated work on the nitrites and hyponitrites of mercury. It was, again, in the dark rooms of the department of Physics that Jagadish Chandra Bose carried on research that was truly epoch-making. After working silently for more than a decade on Hertzian waves he published in 1895 his researches on the polarization of electric rays by crystal, which created a stir amongst physicists in the West. Two years later, in 1897, he went on deputation to Europe and exhibited before the admiring gaze of foreign scientists the apparatus he had made in the Physical Laboratory of the Presidency College. It may be said that at the end of the century this College was not merely disseminating the knowledge of modern science, as the original founders of the Hindu College had hoped and dreamt, but was also adding to it; it was not only dispensing harvest but also sowing the To-be. This was indeed a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

CHAPTER IV

1901-1917

THE years 1901-1917 are an eventful period in the history of the Presidency College. But the twentieth century opened very quietly. A noteworthy feature was the establishment of research scholarships by Government, the majority of which were tenable in the Presidency College. In 1903, for the first time, a whole-time teacher of Geology was appointed, and the incumbent was Hem Chandra Das Gupta who did so much to initiate research in the subject; in accordance with modifications in the University Regulations, classes in Sanitary Science were held in 1901-1908. In 1902, the University of Calcutta started its B.Sc. course for specialized training in Science, and in 1903 Commerce classes were added to the Presidency College.

The years 1904-1906 saw the great upheaval known as the *Swadeshi* agitation, which aimed at, among other things, the educational reconstruction of the country. The Presidency College, a Government institution devoted avowedly to the task of spreading knowledge in English literature and Western science, was obviously not a proper nursery for *Swadeshi* education; but although the College carried on its normal duties, heedless of the storm blowing outside, the agitation deeply stirred the student community, and many pupils of the Presidency College played a leading part in propagating *Swadeshi* and in founding the National Council of Education.

What was of more immediate importance for the College was the appointment of the Universities Commission in 1902 with all the changes this appointment meant. The Indian Universities Act, an offshoot of the findings of this Commission, was passed in 1904, and two years later the reconstituted Senate adopted new regulations for the affiliation of colleges. The Calcutta University appointed a Commission consisting of Sarada Charan Mitra, Bhupendranath Basu, G. W. Kiichler and H. R. James (later on, Principal, Presidency College) to inspect the colleges and the Presidency College was visited in 1905.

The new regulations were intended "to transform the teaching from the present hybrid kind of teaching to a system of genuine teaching supplemented by practice, and, if possible, some adequate amount of tutorial advice and assistance". The more important changes in the regulations in so far as they affected the Presidency College were—

(*i*) the First Arts Examination was re-named and divided into two distinct sections : Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science, and in Science subjects candidates were required to produce certificates of having done practical work;

(*ii*) in the B A. Examination, Political Economy and Political Philosophy became a separate subject

(*iii*) examination in the Vernacular was made compulsory at the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, but attendance at lectures was not made obligatory;

(*iv*) hitherto no separate recognition had been required for M.A. teaching and the Presidency College had been preparing and sending up candidates in all the subjects in the M.A. Examination which used to be held one year after the B.A. The new regulations prescribed a two years' course for the M.A. (or M.Sc.) Examination and made affiliation conditional on the fulfilment of certain requirements

The institution of the B.Sc. course with effect from 1902 had already divide Biology into three subjects: Physiology, Botany and Zoology; and in the ol regulations, too, Physiology and Botany were separate subjects for the M.A Examination, but in the Presidency College there was only the Biology Depar ment with one teacher, Professor S. C. Mahalanobis, who taught both Botany an Physiology. The Government tried to reorientate themselves to the change situation, and they had also to consider the recommendations of the Commissio that had inspected the College.

This Commission, although impressed by the work done at the Presidenc College, drew the attention of the Government to its overcrowded classes, insuff ciency of space, and to what they called "excess of numbers"—there were 75 regular students, exclusive of 47 coming from the Sanskrit College and th Madrassah and 118 in the Commerce classes. The Commission also felt tha if the College had to take its proper place in the educational world, the Princip must be relieved of his financial responsibilities and of the bulk of his offic routine work. For the rest of the staff the Commission recommended greate security of tenure, by which they meant primarily protection against sudde transfers. The Director of Public Instruction admitted that the Presidenc College was seriously overcrowded and that larger accommodation should b made for the Science departments, which would relieve the congestion on th Arts side, too. It was proposed that either the College be extended on i present site or removed to a more suitable site on the suburbs of Calcutta.

Out of deference to sentimental and other grounds, the Government turne down the proposal for removing the College from its old abode and decided t raise suitable buildings in adjoining plots of land. The intervention of th inevitable red tape delayed the construction of a permanent structure, but th needs in the meantime had become particularly acute. On the Arts sid classes that had formerly been split into two sections were now kept undivide the work in Physiology and Botany—two separate subjects under the ne regulations—was confined to two rooms for both theoretical lectures an practical demonstration; the Department of Geology, too, had the same ratio of two rooms in which it had to cramp its lectures, practical work, and also i growing museum. The Physics Department, noted the University Commissio of inspection, was scattered all over the College buildings, and its room instead of being properly designed with regard to dimensions, general arrang ment and situation, were simply ordinary class rooms roughly adapted to th purpose for which they were required. The Chemical Laboratory had th advantage of better planning, but it, too, had no provision for advanced work, an more urgent than anything else, was the demand for providing the First Yea Science classes of 1907 with facilities for practical training.

To meet these immediate needs, advantage was taken of the quadrang on the north side of the College, where the Gymnastic classes were hel Temporary structures, including corrugated iron sheds, were raised, an these now housed elementary laboratories of Physics and Chemistry and th entire laboratories of Physiology and Geology. These unsightly structure supposed to be temporary, are even now a part of the Chemical Laboratory an have thus done service for more than forty years, although they offend the ey and are unhealthy and uncomfortable for those who work in them.

The new building referred to above was started in 1910 but was no completed until about three years later. It was formally opened on the 20t January (the Founders' Day) in 1913 and the Departments of Physic Physiology, Botany (till then without a Professor), and Geology were transferr to it. This transfer released a number of rooms, large and small, 27 in all, of these 16 were handed over to Chemistry (which had no share in the buildings) and the others were converted back into general classes which

already been somewhat relieved by the removal of the Commerce Department in 1907. The new building was named the Baker Laboratories after Edward Norman Baker under whose orders as Lieutenant-Governor the construction had been begun. One of the bigger rooms in the Baker Laboratories accommodated the Science Library, which was named after Professor C. W. Peake. The opening of the Baker Laboratories marked also the beginning of the Founders' Day celebrations, which, with rare exceptions, have been since an annual feature of the College. The Physics Theatre has served as the College Assembly room ever since 1913.

When all these arrangements were completed, the Principal in his Annual Report noted with regret that serious deficiency that still remained was in the Students' Common Room. The Common Room has had a history of its own. In 1904, the Education Department inaugurated the system of attaching common rooms to colleges and Rs. 12,500 was sanctioned for this purpose at the Presidency College. The question of equipping this and other colleges with common rooms came into prominence also on account of the new regulations which reduced the load of the compulsory curriculum and added to the number of optional subjects from which students could make a choice. As it was not possible to draw up a routine in which all students could take their classes without a break, it was necessary, in the interest of discipline, that they had a place for relaxation during intervals between one lecture and another. The authorities debated the question long, and between expostulation and reply, nothing was done then and nothing much has been done since. An ordinary class room was requisitioned for immediate use in 1904 and one more room was added later on, but the proposal of building a suitable Common Room does not seem to have made much headway in fifty years.

The new regulations envisaged a fundamental change in the administrative control of colleges by demanding that every college must have a duly constituted Governing Body recognized by the University. The Presidency College had since 1855 been administered by the Principal under the Director of Public Instruction, but from March 1910 the administrative control was in part transferred to a Governing Body, which, partly official and partly non-official, seemed to be a revival of the old Committee of Management of the Hindu College. It is doubtful whether the Governing Body of which the Director of Public Instruction was for many years the President and which had powers even to make nominations for appointment of Professors in the Provincial Service was an improvement on the system prevailing then. It might be recalled that the Committee of Management of the Hindu College had languished partly for the very lukewarm or less than lukewarm interest taken by its members. It was hoped that the new Governing Body would have real financial autonomy within the consolidated Government grant and that the staff of the Presidency College would be regarded as "sacrosanct" and that transfers would take place only by mutual agreement between the Government and the Governing Body. These hopes were not realized, the powers of the Governing Body were subsequently very much curtailed, and it might be said that in the development of the Presidency College the Governing Body has not played any significant part.

As pointed out above, the new regulations completed the separation of Botany from Physiology and also made Political Economy and Political Philosophy an independent subject; they also extended the period of study for M.A. and made it necessary for colleges to apply for affiliation for sending up students for this examination. At first, the College was affiliated only in English (Group A) and Mixed Mathematics; affiliations in History and Political Economy and Political Philosophy came in soon after; affiliations in M.A. and M.Sc. in Physics and Chemistry were obtained in 1912 and affiliations in Physiology and Philosophy three years later. The Department of Botany was opened in 1913

There was a large increase in the staff of the College on account of its tryin to cope with its increased responsibilities in the new context. Thus in 190 when the Commission appointed by the University inspected the College, ther were 36 members on the teaching staff including lecturers in the Commerce classes, and the number of students was 923. Ten years after, in 1915, the numerical strength of the students was the same as in 1905—but the number of teachers had swelled to 59 !

The expansion of the College both in buildings and in the numerical strength of the staff brought about a transformation in its internal organization, too. The College had outgrown the stage at which each Professor could usefully act as a unit in direct contact with the Principal and the latter could exercise con trol over the minutest departmental detail. In 1907-1908, a College Council was instituted with the heads of departments and a few other teachers—the total not exceeding 15—to look after internal administration. This Council did not last beyond a few years, but it initiated the system of administratio through heads of departments. Every department began gradually to work a a separate entity under the administrative control of the senior Professor, an the Principal's function developed into that of a supervising and co ordinatin officer. In this way, if in nothing else, the Presidency College resembles a Uni versity College with this difference that here there is greater cohesion than ordinarily possible in the Post-Graduate department of a University.

The University Commission of inspection had recommended that the Principa of the Presidency College be relieved of financial responsibility and of such routine work as might conveniently be done by some other officer subordinate to him. Agreeably to this—but ten years after the original recommendation—the Government sanctioned in 1915 the appointment of a Professor as Bursar and another Professor as Dean, the former to take over the financial affairs of the College and the latter to interview and advise students on matters of lesser importance. The creation of the Bursarship was a distinct improvement, but the office of the Dean was abolished after about three years' experience, because it was found that it restricted the Principal's opportunities of coming into clo contact with students, who, too, wanted to meet the Principal rather than officer subordinate to him. The Deanship was revived about thirty years late soon to be abolished again. The College gained in prestige when in 1915 th Governor of Bengal consented to be its Visitor.

The construction of the Baker Laboratories was only the first step in a co prehensive programme which included the transfer of the Common Room to th Hare School, the construction of an additional hostel, quarters for the Princi and some members of the staff, the erection of a College Hall and the laying o of tennis lawns and gardens. The implementation of this plan was obstructed many factors, chiefly by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. But the obstacle it placed in the way of development and the drafting away of so European members of the teaching staff to military duty, the war seems have had little effect on the day to day work in the College.

The period under review is most notable for certain improvements methods of teaching. First in order of importance was the introduction practical and tutorial classes. In Science, the policy was to keep within defini limits the number of lectures students were to attend and to rely mainly laboratory courses for their training. In Arts subjects, where lectures unavoi ably bulked more largely, an attempt was made to cut down their number a to supplement and diversify them with tutorial work in English and monthl class exercises in other subjects. Saturday was for a time set apart as a d ordinarily free from lectures so that a student might read, write and enqu for himself.
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An interesting innovation was the reorientation of the tutorial system in nglish. Prior to 1908, tutorial work meant splitting a large class into two or hree sections and calling them tutorial classes, each such class containing some-imes as many as thirty students. In 1908, the Department of English adopted i system of "nearly individual tuition", each tutorial class consisting of a couple of students meeting once a fortnight. Such a provision could hardly be called idequate, but it was a move in the right direction.

For Post-Graduate and Honours students, especially on the Arts side, the Seminars which the Poet-Professor Manmohan Ghosh jocularly described as 'afternoon hot houses for the forcing of academic plants" formed a hopeful avenue of independent work and a preparation for Post-Graduate research. As the monthly exercises and the tutorial classes constituted a continuous record or every student, the Test Examination for the Intermediate and B.A. students vas done away with for some years.

Another improvement which may be noted here was a thorough transforma-ion in the organization of the Library. A Library Committee, established in 908, drew up new rules for making the resources of the Library easily available o the members of the College; the Library grant was substantially augmented; pen shelves containing books of ready reference were erected; the staff was ncreased: the Dewey system of classification was introduced and sumptuous catalogues were printed.

During this period of all-round development the College achieved remark-ible success also in fields other than academic. In 1908, the College Football eam recorded its fifth successive victory in the Elliot Shield, winning it again n 1914. The College maintained, too, a good record in cricket and other branches of athletics, and facilities for physical exercise were provided within he College grounds. College societies such as the Physical Society and the Geolo-gical Institute showed signs of vigorous activity, and the Founders' Day became an annual function which attracted a large assembly of past and present students. Decidedly the most important socio-cultural event during this period was the starting of the College Magazine in 1914, which has maintained a high standard for about forty years now.

Reference should also be made to the amenities provided in the Eden Hindu Hostel and to the organization of social activities there, and—unhappily—also to the deterioration of the eastern block consequent on the construction of the new University (Darbhanga) buildings within 30 feet of it. The hostel was provided with electric light, and it was split into 5 wards each with a Professor as Warden and a senior student as Prefect. The hostel had debating clubs, manuscript magazines, literary and social meetings and theatrical performances, and there were arrangements also for various games—indoor and outdoor. "By the very nature of things there has been more of corporate life in the hostel than in the College where the students gather for a few hours from different parts of a populous city, some of them even by trains from a distance of 15 to 20 miles.

There were the first beginnings of a College Union in the shape of an elective Consultative Committee of students formed in 1914 and the Committee did good work for a few years. But there was a regrettable disturbance in 1916 when the College and the Eden Hindu Hostel had to be temporarily closed and the Con-sultative Committee was suspended.

The period 1901-1917 witnessed some remarkable exits and some remark-able entrances. The College lost the services of P. K. Ray, H. M Percival, J. C. Bose, P. C. Ray, Binayendra Nath Sen and C. E. Cullis, who had all con-ferred distinction on it. P. K. Ray, the first Indian Principal, retired in 1905; H. M. Percival, a polymath and the most distinguished amongst the Professor

of English and History (including Political Economy) in 1911; and Jagadish Chandra Bose, who had attained international fame, in 1915. Binayendra Nath Sen, who was a great moral force in the student world, died in harness in 1917. Praphulla Chandra Ray, who had built up a school of chemistry in India, and C. E. Cullis left—the former in 1915 and the latter in 1916—to join newly founded professorships in Chemistry and Pure Mathematics in the Calcutta University. Alexander Pedler, who was originally drafted to the Educational Service to organize the Chemical Laboratory at the Presidency College and who had in the meantime been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, retired as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in 1906 and was succeeded in that exalted office by Asutosh Mookerjee, one of the most distinguished old boys of the College.

A special tribute should be paid to the Principal who came and left during this period after about ten years of distinguished service—Henry Rosher James. It would be hyperbolic to claim that he found the College brick and left it marble, but it may be said without hesitation that much of the development of the College was due to its having as Principal a man who was not merely a first rate scholar and a visionary but also a practical administrator, and it is doubtful if the College has made any progress of a fundamental character since James left.

The new accessions included J. C. Coyajee, who laid the foundations of teaching of Economics in this part of the country; Kuruvilla Zacharia, who brought to the teaching of History the finest culture of Madras and Oxford; Praphulla Chandra Ghosh to whom H. M. Percival almost literally handed over the torch of Shakespearian scholarship; and Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, who was to be the pioneer of statistical studies in India, and who was in 1945 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

The retirement of C. E. Cullis, Jagadish Chandra Bose and Praphulla Chandra Ray marked the end of an epoch in scientific studies and also it may be said, the beginning of a new chapter. It was as a Professor of Mathematics of this College that Cullis completed and published his researches on Matrices and Determinants, which won him high renown in the world of mathematicians. After giving demonstration of his work on Hertzian waves in England, Jagadish Chandra Bose switched on to the study of contact sensitiveness, which ultimately led him to his theory of molecular strain, and in the beginning of the century, he succeeded in producing photographs without the application of light. From the study of physical phenomena, he was attracted to an investigation of the response in the living and the non-living, thus striking what was altogether new ground, and his work here had the precision of science and the romance of poetry. When in 1915 he retired in his fifty-seventh year after two terms of extension, the Government made him Professor Emeritus on full pay rather than on pension, thus conferring permanence—as far as things human may have permanence—on his connection with a College which was the scene of his researches in Physics as well as in Plant Physiology.

Praphulla Chandra Ray's connexion with the College was remarkable in more ways than one. It was here that he completed his famous treatise on Hindu Chemistry; it was here again that he carried on his investigations on the organic and inorganic nitrites and on mercaptans and other sulphur compounds. When in 1912 he attended the Empire Universities Congress, he read a paper on the vapour density of ammonium nitrite, which was something of a revelation to the assembled scientists because ammonium nitrite was not supposed to exist in a pure state. Great as P. C. Ray's own works are, the impetus he gave to scientific researches in Bengal, and for the matter of that, in India, was even greater. He it was who laid the foundations of the study of Physical Chemistry in the Presidency College, and the experiments conducted here on vapour densities and conductivities of various substances were pioneering efforts in this country. A

oung Irishman, John Arthur Cunningham, who contributed not a little to the nization of the Chemical Laboratory, did notable work on the electrical ur of gases, but he was transferred from the College, obviously because of pro-Indian proclivities. The first Doctorate in Science of the University of alcutta was awarded for research in the Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency ollege, and some of P. C. Ray's latest pupils here have won international recog- ition for researches in Physics and Chemistry. The spirit of the scientist was s great as the man, and his farewell speech at the College, in which he said to is colleagues and pupils: It will be my dying wish that a handful of my ashes ould be preserved somewhere within the hallowed precincts of your academy— as worthy of the man as well as his work.

Many distinguished students read at the Presidency College during the period nder review and many of its old boys occupied important positions in various pheres of life. It may not be proper to name a select group from near-contem- oraries, especially when many of them are still in the heyday of their life. But would not be invidious to mention only three—Rajendra Prasad who was a udent from 1902 to 1907 and who became the first President of the Republic f Free India in 1950, Subhas Chandra Bose to whose untiring efforts the eedom achieved in 1947 was largely due and Syamaprasad Mookerjee, ducationist and eminent leader in public life.

CHAPTER V

1918-1947

IN 1917 was quietly celebrated the Centenary of the Hindu College. Adapting Principal Jame's words in another context, one might say that the College was now strong in prestige, strong in numbers (there were 953 students in 1917), strong on the whole in staff, strong in its library and laboratories, strong in the value of its scholarships, and consequently in the power to attract students of special ability. But in the year of the Centenary it received a blow from which it has not recovered to this day: its M.A. and M.Sc. classes were taken away on the Calcutta University starting its own centralized departments of Post-Graduate teaching. Although many of the Professors became part-time Lecturers in the Post-Graduate department of the University, the connexion of M.A. students with the old College was now very much attentuated. Science students attached to the Presidency College could and do work in the College laboratories, but these laboratories (with the exception of Geology) are only like a second fiddle to the University College of Science which was built out of and maintained by the princely donations of two former pupils of the Presidency College—Taraknath Palit and Rashbihari Ghosh.

It is not the proper place to assess the advantages of the centralized Post-Graduate teaching in the University, but the loss to the College has been irreparable. Graduates of the Presidency College now miss that individual care and that personal touch which meant so much to them in the past. An immediate result was the effect on the Seminars intended for advanced studies and independent enquiry. With the connexion of M.A. and M.Sc. students becoming more or less nominal, the Seminars have been used mainly for Under-Graduate students for whom they are obviously less suitable, and no wonder, if in spite of the efforts made by many departments—notably Economics and Politics, and History—they have on the whole languished. Indeed, in 1918 the Presidency College looked like a magnificent torso of its old self, and it has appeared to be so ever since.

Another external change affected the College, though not so vitally as the one referred to above. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, education in 1921 became a transferred subject administered by a Minister responsible to the Legislature. Already there had been some Indianization in the Indian Educational Service, and very soon recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was altogether suspended. The result was a dwindling in the ranks of European Professors in the Presidency College, and after the retirement of Principal J. R. Barrow, the last of the old giants, in 1930, the staff became cent. per cent. Indian —with the exception of some officers the Geological Survey deputed to the College as part-time teachers. There were repeated attempts for some time to recruit an Englishman as Professor of English and two Englishmen did arrive—Humphry House in 1936 and James Bartley in 1939—but they did not remain long. Leaving aside the question of recruiting specialists for one or two posts, it is preferable that the teaching staff of an Indian college should consist primarily of Indian teachers. But a tribute must be paid to the long list of European—mostly English—teachers and to Principals like J. Sutcliffe, C. H. Tawney, H. R. James and J. R. Barrow, who helped to make the College what it is. The Indian Educational Service to which appointments were made by the Secretary of State for India was replaced by the Bengal Senior Educational Service in 1934. The few members of the Indian Educational Service who remained to serve the College in the thirties and forties were all Indians, and for the first time in 19[illegible]

the College was happy to find one of its old pupils—Bhupati Mohan Sen, Smith's Prizeman and wrangler—installed as its permanent Principal in which post he continued for twelve years, the longest term so far for any Principal in the 20th century.

An immediate effect of the withdrawing of the M.A. classes seems to have been a greater concentration on Intermediate and B.A. teaching. Hannibal's elephants now began to practise the goose-step. Two shortlived but interesting experiments deserve a brief notice. An attempt was made in 1920-21 to reduce the load of lectures on First Year students and to give them lessons in speech-training so that they might speak and understand English better. Another innovation was the introduction of a few science lectures for First Year Arts students who were also given a glimpse of practical work in the laboratories. It was intended to develop the scheme and give lectures on Arts subjects to students of Science and also to arrange for a course of lectures on elementary science to Arts students. But in an examination-centred scheme of education nothing engages the attention unless it has some bearing on the text-books, and this interesting experiment was not continued beyond a year or so.

There was some expansion of studies on account of the College securing affiliation in Intermediate Botany (1918), in Civics (1933), Biology (1940), and in Geography (1929), which was at first taught by teachers of Geology and History departments until Geography became a full-fledged department teaching up to B.A. and B.Sc. (Honours) standard. Another significant expansion occurred in the departments of Sanskrit and Bengali and Arabic, Persian and Urdu. As the University insisted on a minimum attendance of lectures in the vernaculars, it was necessary in 1927-28, to strengthen the staff by the recruitment of teachers in the major vernaculars—Bengali, Hindi and Urdu. In 1945, Bengali and Urdu became separate departments affiliated up to the Honours standard. The Department of Statistics teaching only B.Sc. Honours was started in 1944.

During the period under review, the College weathered many storms. There were the Non-Co-operation Movement of 1921, the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, the Quit India Movement in 1942, and there were the horrors of the Communal Riots of 1946. And besides all these, there was the Second World War of 1939-45 when part of the College was used as an A.R.P. shelter and the Eden Hindu Hostel was taken over by the A.R.P. Department. What is remarkable is that the academic work was carried on unimpaired, and even when there was rioting across the streets, College teaching was not suspended.

The Calcutta University Commission had recommended that the Presidency College be taken out of Government management and placed under a Board of Trustees. In 1923, the Bengal Retrenchment Committee suggested possible lines of economy, and there was talk of deprovincializing the College, with the result that the Government appointed a Committee to examine the future scope and staffing of the Presidency College and other allied questions. All that emerged was that a few senior posts were down-graded or abolished and the fees payable by students were raised; instead of a uniform fee of Rs. 12, the College has been charging, since 1926-27, a sliding scale ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

The record maintained by the College during the thirty years from 1918 to 1947 was consistently good. Most of the top places in the results of the Calcutta University were secured by students of the Presidency College and many of them passed open competitive examinations for entrance into All-India Services. For a short period round about 1940, the College made arrangements for special tutorial assistance for these examinations. It is sometimes held, not without justification, that the results in these examinations have not been as good as they ought to be or had been in the old days. The question has often been asked: Is Presidency College where it did?

It must be remembered here that although the College has heavy responsibilities, its scope is limited and its initiative severely curtailed by the University on the one hand and the Government on the other, and if its efforts are not always as successful as might be expected, the burden of blame must not be undivided. What is more noteworthy is that many of its old students distinguished themselves by research work of a high order, which won international recognition, and the members of the staff also carried on, as they have been carrying on, original research both in Arts and Science, and their work, too, has been highly commended. What handicapped both Arts and Science teachers and research workers was the paucity of facilities; on the Science side where work can be carried on only in laboratories, the inadequacy has been more glaring. And if the College could not find suitable successors to take up the work of Jagadish Chandra Bose and Praphulla Chandra Ray, it was due partly to obstacles beyond their control. In 1893, the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction claimed that the laboratories were in excellent order and that the Chemical Laboratory could compare with the best laboratory in Europe, but in 1946, the Principal—himself a Fellow of the Royal Society—wrote: "On the Science side no capital grants worth mentioning appear to have been sanctioned for at least thirty years. Much of the equipment had become obsolete even before the war, and with the cessation of purchases during the period of the war all the laboratories are now in an extremely unsatisfactory condition".

An important change that was sponsored by Principal A. K. Chanda in 1944 was the introduction of co-education, girl students listening to the same lectures as the boys. The innovation seems to have become very popular; even from the first day girls have been showing keenness to join the Presidency College. After about two years, admission of girl students has been confined to the Degree (and Post-Graduate) classes in both Arts and Science. The innovation of co-education has not only been a refreshing change but has also justified itself, for many of the top places in the University Examinations have of late gone to girl students of the College.

The system by which students from the Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrassah attended lectures in the Presidency College had come to a stop and the only "out-students" were some pupils of the Sanskrit College and St. Paul's College who attended lectures in Honours in Philosophy, Sanskrit, History and Economics here.

An interesting development that took place during the thirties and forties was the complete separation in most subjects of Honours teaching from Pass. This has been academically a move in the right direction; it has raised the standard of teaching and brought the Honours students more closely into contact with the teachers. The rules of admission also were changed in 1945, debarring students reading for a mere Pass degree from joining the College. The attention of the College is now concentrated on Intermediate and Honours courses of study. The Pass work has lost in importance; it is carried on as a drudgery by the teacher and endured as a necessary bother by the pupil.

The College Union or the Representative Committee of students had a chequered history in this chapter in the history of the College. It was suspended in 1916 for the "unhelpful" attitude it took up in the maintenance of discipline. It was re-started in a quiet way towards the close of 1917, with a view to encouraging debates, the reading of newspapers and the holding of social gatherings. Gradually its activities expanded, and along with debates and socials, there were literary meetings and theatrical performances. For years there was no written constitution, and the office-bearers were elected in a half-informal manner.

In 1925-26, serious attempts were made at framing a set of rules, and after prolonged deliberations, a body of rules, drafted by a committee, were passed by

the students in a general meeting in March 1926. But before long discipline was disturbed, and the students came to loggerheads with the Principal. It will not be proper to rake up the embers of an old controversy; it will be enough to note that in 1928 the College and the hostel had to be closed and the elective Union suspended. In the thirties and early forties, the activities of the Union were restricted and office-bearers were nominated instead of being elected. In 1944, all this was changed, and students got for the first time a Union that was not only elective but also largely independent. A new constitution, based on proportional representation and leaving the affairs of the Union to be managed by the elected Students' Council, subject to the supervision of a teacher in each of its sections, was inaugurated by Principal A. K. Chanda and acclaimed by the students. The Athletic Committee, placed, too, on an elective basis, was separated from the Union, and it has been carrying on its work through a club for each form of activity.

The period under review witnessed brisk activity on the extra-curricular side of the College. The Geology Department had been arranging periodical excursions almost from the very beginning. Excursional facilities were offered to students of Botany and Chemistry in 1918, and excursions have become an attractive feature of the teaching of Science in the Presidency College. The students of the College organized regular dramatic performances, steamer trips and debates in this period and they have been organizing these ever since. A noteworthy event in the curtural life of the College was the establishment in 1927 of the *Rabindra Parishad,* a literary society devoted to a study of the works of India's greatest poet. The *Bankim-Sarat Samity,* which was modelled on the *Rabindra Parishad* did good work too, but it did not live long. The Bengali Literary Society, which had flourished with varying vitality since the James period was ultimately merged in the *Rabindra Parishad,* which now devotes itself to a study of Bengali literature in general and of Rabindra literature in particular.

One of the greatest handicaps for the Presidency College was that it had no playing fields adjacent to it, and that in close proximity to it there was a large number of unsighty *bustees.* The Development Scheme of 1907-12 envisaged the acquisition of the adjoining lands and their utilization for purposes of the College, very little was done in course of a decade and hope deferred made the heart sick. But in 1926, the unsuitable *bustees* were cleared, the land was acquired and the grounds levelled. The whole area was added to the College for its "inevitable expansion", thanks largely to the efforts of Principal H. E. Stapleton. The old Astronomical Observatory building to the west was demolished and a new one built as an annexe to the main College building. Unfortunately, although the adjoining *bustees* were levelled down, the ugly and uncomfortable corrugated iron shed inside the College remained. The year 1927 saw the publication of a College Register, thanks once again, to the initiative of Principal Stapleton and to the untiring labours of Professor S. C. Majumdar and the Librarian, G. N. Dhar, who compiled it. The levelling of the grounds referred to above supplied the College with excellent playing fields for football, hockey, basketball, cricket and tennis, and the students took (as they have taken ever since) full advantage of them. The Colllege had now a well-equipped gymnasium, a club room in the new Observatory building, and it also started a Rowing Club. The College teams won certain trophies, but what is more important, more boys could now take part in athletic activities than in the old days when students had to trudge to the maidan to play any outdoor game. There was a revival of athletic triumphs during the Principalship of Bhupati Mohan Sen, but the system of admission on strict academic merit adopted since the mid-for has been fatal to athletic success.

Pre..

CHAPTER VI

1947-1955: Epilogue

ON the 15th of August, 1947, the British quitted India, and the country acquired political independence. It was certainly the most momentous event that occurred in the life of the Presidency College. But as Independence came in the wake of the Great Calcutta Killing and as it was mixed up with the problems of partition, the enthusiasm was subdued. The Presidency College joyfully greeted the news that one of its old teachers of Chemistry, Praphulla Chandra Ghose, had become the Chief Minister and also Education Minister of the newly created State of West Bengal, and it heard with a feeling of pride later on that one of its old boys had been appointed the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Although in the first days Independence meant only the transfer of certain officers to and from the College, the change in outlook soon manifested itself. For years in the old regime the Governing Body and the Principal had pleaded and fought for the institution of some free studentships in the Presidency College, and the response was belated and inadequate. But immediately on the assumption of office, the new Ministry showed an awareness of the State's responsibility in this matter and made provision for a very large number of concessions, and the result was that in 1954 there were 1,229 pupils and 598 stipends and scholarships so that at the present moment approximately half the students reading in the College get some assistance or other from the State. The College has thus become the *alma mater* of strenuous scholars, rather than of the "wealthy Baboos" against whom the missionaries inveighed in the old days.

The other changes that have taken place since Independence are of a more equivocal character. The Presidency College has had a long and intricate connexion with the Sanskrit College. At one time the Presidency College was a guest whom the Sanskrit College accommodated in its house, though the guest, growing in strength, almost elbowed the host out. Later on, B.A. students of the Sanskrit College used to read their English subjects and F.A. students their Science subjects in the Presidency College. This was superseded by another system in which only Honours students in History and Philosophy attended Honours lectures here. But in 1952, the Sanskrit department (including the teachers of Sanskrit) of the Presidency College was transferred to the Sanskrit College. By a scheme of co-ordination, students of the Presidency College have now to attend Sanskrit lectures in the Sanskrit College and students of the Sanskrit College read all subjects except Sanskrit at the Presidency College. A more drastic change transferred the Islamic subjects (Arabic, Urdu, etc.) to the Central Calcutta College; this change has been more radical because there can be little co-ordination between two colleges lying far apart from each other.

The wisdom of these moves has yet to be seen. But the inconveniences and anomalies will be apparent to the most superficial observer. The work in Sanskrit is done by about double the number of men that used to do it in the two colleges; such an arrangement means that either the students will be over-lectured or the teachers will be under-worked. No one can now enjoy the benefits of reading in the Presidency College if he wants to specialize in Islamic subjects or even take Arabic as a Pass subject; students having Urdu as vernacular cannot read Intermediate Arts and Science or B.A. in the Presidency College. The whirligig of time brings in his revenges. In 1855 the Hindu College was converted into the Presidency College to make room for students who would study Arabic, Persian or Urdu among other subjects. A century after, although the

secular, universal character of the College has remained unchanged, the scope of education it offers has been restricted.

An undoubted advantage accruing from the scheme of integration was the transfer of the Geography Department of the Central Calcutta College in 1950. Formerly, the Presidency College used to teach Geography only in the Intermediate. classes, but in 1950 it was affiliated up to the Honours standard. The most important gain since 1947 from the academic point of view was the establishment of the Department of Zoology in 1953 and its affiliation up to the B.Sc. (Honours) standard. Some additions were made to the Baker Laboratories in the same year so that the departments of Zoology and Statistics might be suitably accommodated. The Geography Department was permanently housed in the rooms originally assigned to Sanskrit, Arabic and Urdu.

The Government of West Bengal fixed the cadre of the different services in the new State, and this re-fixation of the cadre meant slight additions to the numerical strength of the staff. But as the College was saddled with a large number of students from the Sanskrit College, the advantage on the Arts side was more apparent than real.

A notable event from the extra-academic point of view was the foundation of the Alumni Association in 1951 whose membership is now about 700, and through this organization old students of the College are beginning to take a lively and organized interest in the welfare of their *alma mater*. President Rajendra Prasad, in one sense our most distinguished "old boy", visited the College and the Eden Hindu Hostel (of which he was a boarder) in 1952, and the occasion evoked great enthusiasm amongst all students—past and present.

The most noteworthy change that occurred in the larger academic world of the State was the passing of the Calcutta University Act of 1951, superseding the old Act of 1904, which had governed the University for well-nigh fifty years. The Act which came into operation in 1953 classifies general colleges into two different categories: constituent colleges teaching up to the M.A. standard and ordinary affiliated colleges. The Government of West Bengal were kind enough to confer on this College the status of a constituent college, which is a tribute to the advanced standards maintained here. But so far nothing has been done to make that nominal status a reality, and the University has yet to lay down the conditions for teaching in constituent colleges so that the College may equip itself adequately for its enhanced status.

The Government have in hand an elaborate building programme for giving the College the room-space it so badly needs. About half a century ago, in obedience to the recommendations of the University Commission of Inspectors, the Government decided to limit the admission to 650, but there are more than 1,200 students already on its rolls, and more students will come in if the institution does in fact become a constituent college, but at present it has hardly room enough for the students it admits.

As the survey draws towards its close, the chronicler may be permitted to make some general remarks on the future of a college which has played such an important part in the educational development of Bengal, nay, of India. The scheme for the foundation of the University of Calcutta was an obvious compromise. The University was intended to be an examining body and the Presidency College was not expected to press for any special advantage in the examinations of the University, but the Presidency College was to remain the "model institution" for study, and the erection of the University buildings near the Presidency College was not an accidental coincidence. In 1917, the University combind the functions of a teaching institution and an examining body, teaching students at the Post-Graduate stage and testing candidates from Doctorates down to the

Matriculation Examination. It is permissible to enquire if such a combination has been a happy one.

Another pertinent question is: should Presidency College, if, in terms of the new Act, it is permitted to take a proper share of Post-Graduate teaching, be even then saddled with its present load of Under-Graduate work? In 1855, Dalhousie thought that the separation of the school department was essential for the development of the College as a centre of advanced study. Now that the academic horizon has widened far beyond the times of Dalhousie and Canning, would it not be necessary to transfer the Intermediate classes to a less ambitious institution as the Madras Presidency College has done?

One thing, however, is certain. If the College is not to rest on its laurels, if it is to advance with the times and grow from more to more, it must have a larger staff, more space, more liberal grants for its library and its laboratories, wider facilities for research—and more freedom..

The roll strength has increased by about a hundred per cent. since the days of Principal James (when the College was strong in its laboratories) and the prices of equipments have gone up by three hundred per cent. during the last decade, but the laboratory grants have remained almost stationary, and the result is that the College has very little in the way of modern equipments and apparatus. The Library has about 75,000 books, the fruits of a century of accumulation, but it has not funds enough to buy up-to-date journals, especially in scientific subjects.

Aspirants for research have to face more serious obstacles. There is no provision for research scholarships on the Arts side, at least none worth mentioning, and Arts teachers have to conduct researches financed by other bodies or researches which are honorary for the scholar as well as for the supervisor. Most of them—and this is true of Science men also—have to do an excessive amount of teaching work, which is fixed according to a minimum prescribed by an alien Government in times of depression. Lack of space and inadequacy of staff—as also the University syllabi—make personal supervision almost impossible. Returning to the topic of independent enquiry, there is, indeed, some provision for research in the Science laboratories, but the intervention of the red tape spoils Governmental generosity. As there is no research scholarship attached to any department and researches are sanctioned in a devious way after protracted investigation, the more promising scholars are scared away and schemes come out limp and maimed.

If the Presidency College is to live up to its traditions, if it is to compete with the best academic institutions, of India or of other countries, it must recapture its lost ground in Post-Graduate teaching, even if that involves a sacrifice of its Intermediate or in times to come, its B.A. Pass classes, for concentration on Honours teaching alone cannot give completeness to academic training; it must have more space, an Assembly Hall, larger Common Rooms, and more commodious and better equipped libraries and laboratories; it must have better facilities both in Arts and Science for advanced studies and research. The *bur* tree planted one hundred and thirty-eight years ago must not merely spread its branches and wide; it must lift its head to the skies.

Presidency College Centenary Volume

Part Two: The Records of the College

Arranged and edited by

Susobhanchandra Sarkar, M.A. (Cal. et Oxon.)

Senior Professor of History, Presidency College

PREFATORY NOTE.

In the lists and short notes which follow, an attempt has been made to present a summary view of certain aspects of the life of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the first hundred years of its existence as the renovated form of the still more ancient Hindu College. The listed distinctions earned by so many members of the College relate, however, mainly to the period when they were still at the College.

The material has been drawn from (*i*) the printed Calendars of the Calcutta University ; (*ii*) manuscript records and files in the University office ; (*iii*) the printed Calendars of the Presidency College between 1911 and 1925 ; (*iv*) the Presidency College Register, published in 1927 ; (*v*) the Annual Reports of the College in typed copies and the printed Founders' Day Reports ; (*vi*) the History of the Gazetted Officers ; (*vii*) the College Magazine ; and (*viii*) the notes prepared by the different departments of the College.

Special acknowledgment is due to the Bose Institute for the list of the papers by Sir J. C. Bose and to the Indian Statistical Institute for the publications of Professor P. C. Mahalanobis. An old history of the Presidency College by Rajnarayan Basu (in Bengali) and a history of the Eden Hindu Hostel by Kunjabihari Basu have been consulted. Thanks are also due to Sri P. C. Ray, 73, Southern Avenue, Calcutta, for his note on the College Athletics fifty years ago.

Even after our best efforts, however, many gaps remain in this account, and mistakes in names and dates must have crept in, while the Editor is afraid that very many omissions will be detected by the ex-students of the College who come across this publication. The main reason for this inadequacy is the discontinuous nature of the sources at our disposal. The University Calendars are not up-to-date ; the College Calendars were published only for a dozen years ; the Annual Reports and the Founders' Day Reports have not been preserved in any continuous series either by the College office or in the Education Directorate ; the History of the Gazetted Officers is incomplete ; the College Magazine was suspended for several years and the reporting in it has been most fragmentary ; the different departments do not maintain records of their own, and had to prepare their notes in great haste. The written word which has been the source of everything in this compilation might of course have been supplemented by the living memories of representative *ex*-students. The Editor regrets that there was no time for this, or even for consulting all the scattered reminiscences that have come out.

In spite of all shortcomings, the compilers hope that even this incomplete survey will be welcomed by the members of the College, past and present, its friends and well-wishers. And, if some of the details recorded here appear to be of a trivial nature, it is hoped that the love for the College to which they testify will be regarded by the indulgent reader as an adequate excuse.

CALCUTTA,
January 1, 1955.

S. C. SARKAR.

SECTION I

Succession List of the Principals

SECTION I

Succession List of the Principals

The date refers to the year of appointment or return to office. Temporary tenures are indicated by an asterisk. The subjects taught and the academic distinctions are noted only at the first appearance of the name in the list. Later distinctions are dated when dates are available.

1855 .. .. J. Sutcliffe, M.A. (Mathematics).
1856 .. .. *Leonidas Clint, B.A. (Mathematics).
1857 .. .. *E. Lodge.
1858 .. .. J. Sutcliffe.
1863 .. .. *W. Grapel, M.A. (English, Law, Philosophy).
1864 .. .. J. Sutcliffe.
1875 .. .. *H. Woodrow, M.A.
1875 .. .. *C. H. Tawney, M.A. (English, History, Philosophy).
1875 .. .. J. Sutcliffe.
1876 .. .. *Alfred Croft, M.A. (Philosophy).
1876 .. .. C. H. Tawney.
1881 .. .. *G. Bellett, M.A. (English).
1882 .. .. *John Elliot, M.A. (Natural Science).
1883 .. .. *Alexander Pedler, F.C.S., F.R.S. (1889) (Chemistry).
1883 .. .. *John Elliot.
1883 .. .. *G. Bellett.
1884 .. .. *John Elliot.
1885 .. .. C. H. Tawney.
1885 .. .. *W. Griffiths, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW (Mathematics).
1886 .. .. C. H. Tawney.
1887 .. .. *Alexander Pedler.
1887 .. .. C. H. Tawney.
1887 .. .. *Alexander Pedler.
1[illegible]89 .. .. C. H. Tawney.
[illegible]89 .. .. *Alexander Pedler.
[illegible]89 .. .. *F. J. Rowe, M.A. (English).
[illegible]89 .. .. C. H. Tawney.
[illegible] .. .. W. Griffiths.
[illegible]96 .. .. Alexander Pedler.
1897 .. .. *J. H. Gilliland, M.A. (Cantab.) (Physics).
1897 .. .. *F. J. Rowe.
1898 .. .. *J. H. Gilliland.
1898 .. .. *F. J. Rowe.
1898 .. .. *William Booth, M.A., SC.D. (Dub.) (Mathematics, Physics).
1899 .. .. *A. Clarke Edwards, M.A. (Oxon.), BAR.-AT-LAW (History).
1900 .. .. A. Clarke Edwards.
1902 .. .. *Prasannakumar Ray, D.SC. (Edin. et Lond.) (Philosophy).
1902 .. .. A. Clarke Edwards.
1903 .. .. *Prasannakumar Ray.
1903 .. .. A. Clarke Edwards.
1904 .. .. *M. G. D. Prothero, M.A. (Oxon.) (History, English).
1905 .. .. *Prasannakumar Ray.
1905 .. .. Prasannakumar Ray.
1905 .. .. Alexander Macdonnell, M.A. (Oxon. et Aber.) (Physics, Mathematics).

1906 .. .. *Charles Little, M.A. (Cantab. et Aber.) (Mathematics)
1907 .. .. Henry Rosher James, M.A. (Oxon.) (English).
1909 .. .. *Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.) (English, History, Economics).
1909 .. .. Henry Rosher James.
1911 .. .. *C. W. Peake, M.A. (Oxon.) (Mathematics, Physics).
1912 .. .. Henry Rosher James.
1916 .. .. W. C. Wordsworth, M.A. (Oxon. et Lond.) (History, Economics).
1917 .. .. *John Rothney Barrow, M.A. (Cantab.) (English).
1924 .. .. W. C. Wordsworth.
1924 .. .. *H. E. Stapleton, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), D.Litt. (Oxon.) (Chemistry).
1925 .. .. H. E. Stapleton.
1926 .. .. *T. S. Sterling, M.A. (Cantab.) (English).
1927 .. .. H. E. Stapleton.
1928 .. .. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.), F.R.Hist.S. tory).
1929 .. .. John Rothney Barrow.
1930 .. .. Jahangir C. Coyajee, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Bomb.) (Economics).
1931 .. .. *Bhupatimohan Sen, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.) (Mathematics).
1934 .. .. Bhupatimohan Sen.
1936 .. .. *Prasantachandra Mahalanobis, B.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S. (1945) (Physics).
1936 .. .. Bhupatimohan Sen.
1942 .. .. *Prasantachandra Mahalanobis.
1942 .. .. Bhupatimohan Sen.
1943 .. .. Apurbakumar Chanda, M.A. (Oxon.) (English).
1943 .. .. *Jyotirmay Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D. (Edin.) (Mathematics).
1944 .. .. Apurbakumar Chanda.
1945 .. .. *Prasantachandra Mahalanobis.
1946 .. .. Prasantachandra Mahalanobis.
1947 .. .. *Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda, M.Sc., P.R.S., D.Sc. (Lond.) (Chemistry).
1947 .. .. Prasantachandra Mahalanobis.
1947 .. .. *Jogischandra Sinha, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D. (Economics).
1948 .. .. Prasantachandra Mahalanobis.
1948 .. .. Jyotirmay Ghosh.
1950 .. .. *Jatischandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Phil. (Nat.) (Heid.) (Botany).
1950 .. .. Jyotirmay Ghosh.
1951 .. .. Jatischandra Sengupta.

SECTION II

Members of the Teaching Staff

Chronologically arranged, department by department

SECTION II

Members of the Teaching Staff

The mark † after a date indicates the continuation of the teacher concerned on the staff from that date to the time of compilation. The departments are arranged in order of their emergence.

A

ENGLISH.

1855-61, 1875-78 ..	Robert Hand.
1858-60, 1863-72 ..	J. Sanders.
1860-61 ..	David Lester Richardson, Major.
1861	W. Grapel, M.A.
1861	Ninian H. Thomson, B.A. (Oxon.).
1861-62 ..	B. Cowell, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Edin.), D.C.L. (Oxon.).
1861-62 ..	Carnduff.
1861-68 ..	Hordern, B.A. (Oxon.).
1864-68 ..	E. R. Ives, B.A. (Oxon.).
1868-75, 1878-80 ..	S. Robson, Dr.
1869-74 ..	Maheschandra Bandopadhyay.
1871	Saradacharan Mitra, M.A., P.R.S.
1872-76 ..	Charles H. Tawney, M.A.
1874-75 ..	Pearycharan Sarkar.
1875-76 ..	G. Bellett, M.A.
1876-77 ..	A. C. Jackson.
1876-78 ..	John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).
1876-78 ..	Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1877-79, 1881	W. H. Paulson, B.A. (Oxon.).
1877-91 ..	W. T. Webb, M.A.
1878-86 ..	A. E. Gough, M.A. (Oxon.).
1878, 1888, 1892-99	John Mann, M.A. (Glas.).
1879-80, 1883-99	F. J. Rowe, M.A.
1880-81 ..	Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
1880-1911 ..	Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.).
1881	George Watt, M.D.
1881-82 ..	Chandicharan Bandopadhyay.
1885 . ..	C. W. R. Tepper, B.A. (Oxon.).
1889, 1890-92 ..	G. A. Stack.
1889-92 ..	M. G. D. Prothero, M.A. (Oxon.).
1893-94, 1895-97 ..	Nilkantha Majumar, M.A., P.R.S.
1896-97, 1903-24 ..	Manmohan Ghosh, B.A. (Oxon.).
1897-98, 1901-02 ..	N. L. Hallward, M.A. (Cantab.).
1897-1907 ..	Jogendranath Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon.) BAR-AT-LAW.
1898-99 ..	S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).
1898-99, 1901 ..	Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., P.R.S.
1899-1900 ..	Charles Russell, M.A. (Oxon.).
1899-1900 ..	Upendranath Maitra, M.A.
1900-01 ..	Henry Rosher James, M.A. (Oxon.).
1902-03 ..	W. W. Hornell, M.A. (Oxon.).
1902-06 ..	Edward Denison Ross, Ph.D.
1903, 1924-29 ..	Bijaygopal Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1904-06 ..	Harinath De, M.A., B.A. (Cantab.).
1904-06 ..	L. Tipping, B.A. (Cantab.), B.A. (Lond.).
1904, 1906-07, 1908-39.	Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A., P.R.S. (1907).*
1906-09, 1917 ..	Nripendrachandra Bandopadhyay, M.A.

1907-08 ..	John Richard Cunningham.
1907-08 ..	William Edward Griffith, M.A. (Oxon.).
1907-09 ..	Jagneswar Ghosh, M.A.
1907-09 ..	Hemchandra Sarkar, M.A. (Allahabad).
1909-10 ..	E. F. Oaten, M.A. (Cantab.), Ll.B.
1909-27 ..	T. S. Sterling, M.A. (Cantab.).
1910-12 ..	Amulyadhan Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1910-23 ..	J. W. Holme, M.A. (Liver.).
1911-12 ..	R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. (Aber.).
1911-14 ..	Nikhilnath Maitra, M.A.
1912	Susilkumar De, M.A. [P.R.S. (1917) ; D.Litt. (Lond.)]
1912-21 ..	Bhupendrachandra Basu, M.A., B.L.
1912-35, 1938-46	Srikumar Bandopadhyay, M.A., B.L. (1914), Ph.D. (1929).
1915-16 ..	Rabindranarayan Ghosh, M.A.
1915-16 ..	Chandicharan Mitra, M.A.
1916, 1919-21 ..	Satischandra De, M.A., B.L.
1918-19, 1919-21 ..	Narendranath Chakrabarti, M.A.
1921-22 ..	Jatindrachandra Guha, M.A.
1921-23, 1923-24	Birendrabinod Ray, M.A.
1922-23, 1923-24	Phiroze E. Dustoor, M.A. [D.Litt (Allaha.).]
1922-24 ..	Rakhaldas Ghosh, M.A.
1923-33 ..	Manjugopal Bhattacharya, M.A.
1924-26, 1928-41 ..	Hirankumar Bandopadhyay, M.A., B.A.(Oxon.), B.Litt. (Oxon.).
1925, 1926-28, 1929-41, 1942-49.	Somnath Maitra, M.A.
1926	Narendralal Gangopadhyay, M.A.
1926-27 ..	Harijiban Ghosh, M.A.
1926-30, 1933-34 ..	Apurbakumar Chanda, M.A. (Oxon.).
1927-29 ..	Maheschandra Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1929-33, 1935-42, 1946.†	Subodhchandra Sengupta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1931†	Tarapada Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1934	Bijayranjan Dasgupta, M.A.
1934-36, 1936-37, 1942.†	Taraknath Sen, M.A.
1936-37 ..	A. Humphrey House, M.A. (Oxon.).
1937-38 ..	Ajitchandra Chakrabarti, M.A.
1937, 1939, 1951-53	Paresnath Ghosh, M.A.
1937, 1940 ..	Dilipkumar Sanyal, M.A.
1938-39, 1940-43	Sourindranath Majumdar, M.A.
1939-41 ..	Francis Charles Joseph Friend-Pereira, M.A.(Cantab.).
1939-42 ..	James Orr Bartley, M.A. (Belfast).
1941	Kamalkrishna Ghosh, M.A.
1941, 1943 ..	Debdas Sen, M.A.
1942-44 ..	Girijasankar Bhattacharya, M.A.
1942, 1943-44 ..	Abdul Haye, M.A.
1943-46 ..	Praphullakumar Das, M.A.
1944, 1946 ..	Fazlur Rahman.
1945-47 ..	Ahmad Ali
1945-47 ..	Bishnu De, M.A.
1946†	Sunitkumar Indra, M.A.
1947-49 ..	Sadananda Chakrabarti, M.A.
1947-48, 1949† .	Priyatosh Bagchi, M.A.
1948-49, 1949-50 ..	Dilipkumar Sen, M.A.
1949 ..† ..	Kalipada Dasgupta, M.A.
1950 ..† ..	Amal Bhattacharya, M.A.

1953..† .. Sailendrakumar Sen, M.A.

Other teachers of English with unspecified dates were :
Dwarkanath Chakrabarti (College Magazine, III, 4).
Girischandra Sen, B.A., B.L. (College Magazine, XXII, 1).
Debendranath Basu, M.A. (College Magazine, XVII, 3).
Nistaran Bandopadhyay (College Magazine, XXI, 1).
R. K. Dasgupta, M.A.

*Praphullachandra Ghosh was the second Professor-Emeritus in the College from 1939 to his death in 1948.

B

SANSKRIT—PALI—BENGALI—HINDI

1855-63 ..	Ramchandra Mitra.
1859	Somnath Bhattacharya.
1863-73 ..	Krishnakamal Bhattacharya, B.A., B.L.
1863-85 ..	Rajkrishna Bandopadhyay.
1873-95 ..	Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, Nyayalankar.
1874	Nrisinha Mukhopadhyay.
1877-1902 ..	Harischandra Bhattacharya, Kaviratna.
1878-79 ..	Syamacharan Mukhopadhyay.
1880-85 ..	Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
1895-1900 ..	Haraprasad Bhattacharya, Sastri, Mahamahopadhyay.
1900-08 ..	Kaliprasanna Bhattacharya, M.A.
1901	Satischandra Acharya.
1902-10 ..	Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D. (1908).
1907-33 ..	Haribar Bandopadhyay, M.A., Vidyabhushan.
1908-20 ..	Asutosh Sastri, M.A.
1908-33 ..	Nilmani Chakrabarti, M.A.
1920-22, 1926— ..	Sibaprasad Bhattacharya, M.A., B.T.
1922	Bireswar Basu.
1924-25, 1926-49 ..	Sadananda Bhaduri, M.A , Ph.D.
1928-31 ..	Basantakumar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1928†	Sibnarayan Lala, M.A.
1931-44, 1954† ..	Sasankasekhar Bagchi, M.A.
1931	Maheswar Das, M.A.
1933-34, 1935-36 .	Asoknath Bhattacharya, Sastri, M.A., P.R.S. (1933).
1933-41 .	Radhagobinda Basak, M.A., Ph.D.
1934, 1935, 1936-50	Gaurinath Bhattacharya, Sastri (1936), M.A., P.R.S. (1935), Ph.D. (1953).
1940, 1941, 1942-47, 1949.	Jatindrabimal Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).
1941 .. .	Chintaharan Chakrabarti, M.A.
1945†	Janardan Chakrabarti, M.A.
1945-54 .	Khudiram Das, M.A.
1947 .. .	Madanmohan Kumar.
1947-48 .	Hirendralal Sengupta.
1947 .. .	Sureschandra Bandopadhyay.
1947-50 .	Dineschandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947† .. .	Debipada Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947-50 .	Kalipada Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947† .. .	Kalipada Sen, M.A.
1948-50, 1950-51 .	Haraprasad Mitra, M.A.
1949 .. .	S. Mukhopadhyay.
1949-50 .	Prabodhchandra Lahiri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Vidyabhushan.
1950-51 .	Srischandra Dasgupta, M.A.
1951-54 .	Manomohan Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1951† .. .	Bhudeb Chaudhuri, M.A.

C

PHILOSOPHY

1855-63 ..	Richard Jones.
1860-61 ..	Ninian H. Thomson, B.A. (Oxon.).
1862	W. Grapel, M.A.
1864-65 ..	Charles H. Tawney, M.A.
1866	M. L. Beebee, M.A. (Cantab.).
1866-78 ..	Alfred W. Croft, M.A.
1868-79 ..	R. Parry.
1873-75 ..	McLaren Smith, M.A.
1878-86 ..	A. E. Gough, M.A. (Oxon).
1881-83, 1889-96 ..	A. Rudolph F. Hoernle, Ph.D.
1886-1903 ..	Prasannakumar Ray, D.Sc. (Edin. et Lond.).
1890-91 ..	Nilkantha Majumdar, M.A., P.R.S.
1890-99 ..	C. R. Wilson, M.A. (Oxon.).
1899-1900 ..	Purnananda Chattopadhyay, B.A., D.Sc. (Edin.).
1900-03, 1903-04, 1905-06.	Charles Russell, M.A. (Oxon.).
1902, 1903-24 ..	Adityanath Mukhopadhyay, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1906, 1926-30 ..	Hemchandra De, M.A.
1907-28 ..	Khagendranath Mitra, M.A.
1911-12 ..	R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. (Aber.).
1912-15, 1915-26, 1928-29, 1930-33, 1935-38.	Prabhudatta Sastri, M.A. (Punj.), M.O.L. (Punj.), B.Sc. (Oxon.), Ph. D. (Kiel).
1913	G. H. Langley, M.A. (Lond.).
1914-32 ..	Rajanikanta Datta, M.A.
1915-16 ..	Birendrachandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1917	Nirmalmay Ghosh, M.A.
1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23.	Susilchandra Mitra, M.A.
1924-31 ..	Surendranath Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Cal. et Cantab.).
1925	Surajitchandra Lahiri, M.A.
1926	Jatindrakumar Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar.-at-Law.
1926-27 ..	Abanimohan Lodh, M.A.
1928-38, 1939, 1940-48.	Nalinikanta Brahma, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D. (1931).
1931-35, 1941 ..	Umeschandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1933-40 ..	Mahendranath Sarkar, M.A., Ph.D.
1934,1936 ..	Abu Sayeed Ayub, M.A.
1940, 1941-47 ..	A. H. Abdul Baqui, M.A.
1940-48 ..	Jitendrakumar Chakrabarti, M.A., Ph.D.
1947†	Gopinath Bhattacharya, M.A., P.R.S.
1948-49 ..	Charusasi Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1948-51 ..	Sarojkumar Das, M.A., Ph.D.
1949†	Amiyakumar Majumdar, M.A.
1951	Paresnath Bhattacharya, M.A.
1951-53 ..	Nikhilchandra Sen, M.A.
1953†	Prabasjiban Chaudhuri, M.A., M.Sc., P.R.S., Ph.D.

D

LAW

1856-57, 1865	W. Grapel, M.A.
1857 ..	Beaufort.
1857-61, 1862-65	C. Boulnois, M.A., Ll.B.
1857-66	W. A. Montriou.
1861-65	J. Goodeve.
1865-69	H. C. Marindin.
1866 ..	Chandramadhab Ghosh.
1866-76	T. D. Ingram.
1869-70	J. H. A. Branson.
1871-75	H. Millett.
1875-78	C. F. Egerton Allen.
1875-84	Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L. (1877).
1875-84	Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.
1877-78, 1882-84	C. H. Reilly.
1877-84	J. G. Apcar, Bar.-at-Law.
1879-82	W. F. Agnew, Bar.-at-Law.

E

ENGINEERING

1856-62 ..	Henry Scott Smith, B.A., T.C.D.
1860-66 ..	J. Rowe (Drawing).
1864	Lt. Hill.
1864	Galwey.
1864-67 ..	S. Lobb, M.A. (Cantab.).
1865-67 ..	J. M. Scott, M.A., C.E.
1866-67 ..	M. H. Ormsby, Ll.B., C.E.
1866-80 ..	C. Grant.
1867-69 ..	F. Hill, C.E.
1869-80 ..	S. F. Downing, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
1870	Anandamohan Basu, M.A., P.R.S B.A. (Cantab.).
1872	W. Griffths, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.
1875-80 ..	J. S. Slater.
1876-77 ..	C. A. Mills.
1876-77 ..	M. Mowat, M.A.
1877-80 ..	J. H. Gilliland, M.A. (Cantab.).
1879-80 ..	Dwarkanath Datta.

Also, Biharilal Bandopadhyay (dates unspecified) according to the College Magazine (XV, 3).

F

MATHEMATICS

1856-62 ..	H. Halleur, Dr.
1856	Mahendralal Som.
1859-60 ..	Major Douglas.
1860-61, 1863, 1864-68.	J. S. Rees.
1861-63 ..	Ramanath Nandi, M.A.
1862-64 ..	J. W. Stephenson, B.A.

1864-66	Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L. (1877).
1865 ..	Gurudas Bandopadhyay, M.A., D.L., (1877).
1866-67, 1884-85	C. B. Clarke, M.A.
1870-80	W. Grifiths, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW.
1875-83, 1890-95	A. M. Nash, M.A. (Oxon.).
1876-83 1883-84	William Booth, M.A., SC.D. (Dub.).
1878 ..	F. B. de M. Gibbon.
1878-79	G. M. Wilson, M.A., Rev.
1879, 1883	J. A. Martin, B.A. (Cantab.).
1879-84	Hugh William McCann, M.A. (Cantab.), D.SC.
1883 ..	J. H. Fisher, B.A. (Oxon.).
1883-1901	Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
1884-88	Alexander Macdonell, M.A. (Oxon. et Aber.).
1885, 1896-98	G. W. Kuchler, B.A. (Cantab), M.A. (Edin.).
1891 ..	Charles Little, M.A. (Cantab. et Aber.).
1894-95	R. W. F. Shaw, M.A. (Aber.).
1895-97, 1899-1900	C. W. Peake, M.A. (Oxon.).
1900 ..	Kalipada Basu, M.A.
1900-11, 1915-30	Saradaprasanna Das, M.A.
1901-04	Kisorimohan Sengupta, M.A.
1902-03, 1904-06, 1908-17.	C. E. Cullis, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Jena).
1904-08, 1909-12	Syamadas Mukhopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D.
1904-19	Rakhaldas Chakrabarti.
1908-21	Debendranath Mallik, B.A. (Cantab.), SC.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E.
1909-12 ..	Raghupati Ghatak, M.A.
1911-14	Bankimdas Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1911-15, 1916-29	Hemchandra Sengupta, M.A.
1913-16	Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay, M.SC.
1913-23, 1934-35	Karunamay Khastgir, M.A.
1914-15, 1917-26	Jibanmohan Basu, M.A., B.SC. (Edin.).
1919 ..	K. P. Haldar.
1919-50	Khagendranath Chakrabarti, M.SC.
1923-30	Bhupatimohan Sen, M.SC., M.A. (Cantab.).
1923, 1926-34,—53	Surendranath Das, M.SC.
1924 ..	Kiranchandra De, B.SC., B.A. (Cantab.).
1926 ..	Nalinikanta Basu, M.SC., Ph.D. (Gott.).
1926-49	Bhupendrachandra Das, M.SC.
1927-29	Anantamohan Sengupta, M.A.
1928-40	Nareschandra Ghosh, M.A.
1930, 1931-44	Jyotirmay Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D. (Edin.).
1930, 1935-36	Dwijendranath Ray, M.SC.
1930-52	Gurudas Bhar, M.A., P.R.S.
1934 ..	Yaruddin Ahmad.
1940-41	Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya, M.SC.
1941-42, 1943, 1944-45.	Lalitkumar Ray, M.A.
1942-48	Sulaiman Muhammad Kerawala.
1945, 1947-51	Bibhutibhushan Sen, M.SC.
1945 ..	Abdul Jabbar.
1945-47	K. Abul Quasem.
1946 ..	S. K. Datta.
1946 ..	Mahadeb Datta, M.SC.
1946 ..	Habibur Rahman.
1947 ..	Ataul Hakim.
1947-48	Bimalchandra Bhattacharya.
1947-48	Mohinimohan Kusari.
1948-49	Gopalkrishna Sarkar.

1948-49	Dhirendranath Sarkar, M.Sc.
1948-53	Sanatkumar Basu, M.A., Ph.D.
1949-51	Upendranath Sen, M.Sc.
1949-52	Debendranath Mitra, M.Sc.
1950†	Murarimohan Raychaudhuri, M.A.
1951†	Kaminikumar De, M.Sc.
1952†	Nandalal Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
1952†	Manindrakumar Ray, M.Sc.
1953†	Syamsadhan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1953†	Kasinath Nandi.
1954†	Birendranath Basu, M.Sc., D. Phil.

G

NATURAL SCIENCE—PHYSICS

1856-62 ..	H. Halleur, Dr.
1863-75 ..	H. F. Blandford.
1867-75 ..	M. L. Beebee, M.A. (Cantab.).
1873-76 ..	W. G. Wilson, M.A.
1876-85 ..	John Elliott, M.A.
1876-83 (intervals), 1887-92.	William Booth, M.A., Sc.D. (Dub.).
1885-88	Alexander Macdonell, M.A. (Oxon. et Aber.).
1885-1915	Jagadischandra Basu, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), [F.R.S. (1920)*.]
1886-1911	Baradaprasad Ghosh, M.A.
1887-1921	Hridaychandra Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1888-97	J. H. Gilliland, B.A. (Cantab.).
1894-1906	Jagadindu Ray.
1898-1906	G. W. Kuchler, B.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Edin.).
1900-1904	Surendranath Ghosh, M.A.
1900-1905	V. H. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.).
1902-39	Dwijendrakumar Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
1906-07	H. Armitstead, B.Sc.
1906-10	Sureschandra Nag.
1906-18	C. W. Peake, M.A. (Oxon.).
1906-41	Charuchandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1907-11, 1916-17	Surendranath Maitra, M.A., B.A. (Cantab.), F.R.E.S.
1908-11	Panchanan Ghosh, M.A., B.L.
1908-15, 1920-22	E. P. Harrison, Ph.D. (Zür.), F.R.S.E.
1910 ..	Surendranath Das, M.A.
1911-16	Abanimohan Das, M.Sc.
1911-16, 1924-42	Narendranath Niyogi, M.Sc.
1911-35	Manindranath Mitra, M.A.
1911-46	Kailaschandra Chakrabarti, M.A.
1912-14	Susilkumar Acharya, M.Sc.
1914 ..	Binodlal Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1917-20	D. B. Meek, M.A., D.Sc. (Glas.)
1917-45	Prasantachandra Mahalanobis, [illegible] M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S. (1945).**
1918-21	Kalidas Bhattacharya, B.Sc.
1920-36, 1937-38, 1941-42.	Narendranath Sen.
1921-22	Purnachandra Kundu, M.A.
1922-41	Snehamay Datta, M.Sc., P.R.S., D.Sc. (Lond.), D[illegible].
1926 ..	Satyendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.

1926-27	Satisranjan Khastgir, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Edin.).
1926-41	Sripatinath Mitra, B.Sc.
1926† ..	Santanukumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1927-45, 1947†	Kuleschandra Kar, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1930-43	Sureschandra Dhar, M.Sc.
1935 ..	Mohinimohan Ghosh.
1935 ..	Hirankumar Pal.
1938 ..	Susobhan Datta, M.Sc.
1939-47	Abinaschandra Saha, M.Sc.
1940 ..	Santilal Bandopadhyay, D.Sc. (Dac.).
1940-50	Amareschandra Chakrabarti, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab).
1941-48, 1950†	Rajendralal Sengupta, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).
1941-50	Durgaprasanna Acharya, M.Sc.
1942 ..	Birendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.
1944-49	Kalipada Ghosh, M.Sc.
1944-52	Susilkumar Sarkar, M.Sc.
1944† ..	Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., P.R.S.
1945-53	Bhagabaticharan Guha, D.Sc.
1945† ..	Sarojbandhu Sanyal, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1947, 1949†	Brajendrakumar Sen, M.Sc.
1947 ..	Abdul Nabi.
1947 ..	Kabir.
1948-49, 1950-51	Brajendrakumar Sur, M.Sc.
1949-52	Brajendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.
1950-51	Satyendranath Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1951 ..	Kshitischandra Nath.
1951-52	Sanatkumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1951-53	Sukumar Ghosh, M.Sc.
1951-53	Pareskisor Senchaudhuri, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1952† ..	Mukulranjan Majumdar, M.Sc.
1952† ..	Himansukumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1952† ..	Rasbihari Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1953† ..	Nagendranath Das, M.Sc.
1953† ..	Nripendramohan Saha, M.Sc.
1953† ..	Hemendranarayan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1954† ..	Jyotirmay Biswas, B.Sc.
1954†	Asutosh Pyne, M.Sc.

*Jagadischandra Basu was the first Professor-Emeritus in the College from 1915 to his death in 1937.

**Prasantachandra Mahalanobis has been since 1948 the third Professor-Emeritus in the College.

H

HISTORY

1858-64	.. E. B. Cowell, M.A. (Oxon.), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Edin.)
1858-59	.. W. Masters.
1860-61	.. J. Sanders.
1860-61	.. Ninian H. Thomson, B.A. (Oxon.).
1861-64, 1864	.. J. S. Rees.
1862 ..	D. Carnduff.
1862-63	.. S. Lobb, M.A.
1863-64	.. W. Stigant.
1864-65	.. M L. Sandel.

1864-74	..	Pearycharan Sarkar.
1865-72	..	Charles H. Tawney, M.A.
1872-73	..	J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1872-74	..	E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1878-79	..	Robert Hand
1878-80	..	A. Clarke Edwards, M.A. (Oxon), BAR-AT-LAW.
1881, 1889-92, 1894-97, 1904-08.		M. G. D. Prothero, M.A. (Oxon.).
1882-83	..	R. Parry.
1883-92	..	G. A. Stack.
1893-1913	..	Binayendranath Sen, M.A.
1900-03	..	Sasibhushan Datta, M.A.
1908-12	..	W. C. Wordsworth, M.A. (Oxon. et Lond.).
1909-21	..	Jogendranath Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon.), BAR.-AT-LAW.
1909-14, 1919-40	.	Upendranath Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D. (1922).
1910-16, 1919	.	E. F. Oaten, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B.
1914-16	.	Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
1916-17	.	Kiransankar Ray, B.A. (Oxon.).
1916-30	.	Kuruvila Zachariah, M.A. (Oxon.).
1916-32	.	Binaykumar Sen, M.A.
1917-19	.	Krishnadhan Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1921-46, 1947-48	..	Surendrachandra Majumdar, M.A., B.L.
1928, 1934, 1938, 1942-48.		Sachchidananda Bhattacharya, M.A.
1930-32	.	Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1932-38	.	Debendranath Sen, M.A.
1933† ..	.	Susobhanchandra Sarkar, M.A. (Cal. et Oxon.).
1934 ..	.	Santoshkumar Chakrabarti.
1938-40	.	Prabirchandra Basumallik, B.A. (Cantab.).
1940-47	.	Khalilur Rahman, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).
1945, 1946, 1948†	.	Bhupeschandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1946† ..	.	Abdul Wahab Mahmood, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.).
1948-51	.	Charuchandra Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.).
1950† ..	.	Sasibhushan Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.
1951-54	.	Chandikaprasad Bandopadhyay, M.A.
1954† ..	.	Amales Tripathi, M.A., A.M. (Colum.), Ph.D. (Lond.).

Also, Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari about 1884, Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.) during his career in the College, Henry Martin for some time in 1914 ; and Arunchandra Bandopadhyay, M.A.; in 1944-45.

I

CHEMISTRY

1873-93	Alexander Pedler, F.C.S., F.R.S. (1889).
1882-86	Brajalal Mukhopadhyay, B.A.
1887-89, 1900-16	Chandrabhushan Bhaduri, B.A.
1889-1916	Praphullachandra Ray, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.C.S.
1897-1901	Phanibhushan Mukhopadhyay, B.Sc., M.R.A.S.
1900-03, 1904-05	H. E. Stapleton, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.).
1903-09	John Arthur Cunningham.
1904-06, 1910-16	Gopikabhushan Sen, B.A.
1904-06	Manmathakumar Ray, B.Sc.
1904-07, 1911-13	Nityagopal Pal, M.A.
1905-10, 1916-31	Bidhubhushan Datta, M.A.
1905-07	Atulchandra Gangopadhyay, B.A.

1906-07	Gopalchandra Ghosh.
1907-11	Pabitrakumar Datta, M.A.
1907-21	Satischandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A., B.Sc.
1908-32, 1935	Sailendralal Mitra, M.A.
1909-25	Jyotibhushan Bhaduri, M.A., P.R.S., F.C.S.
1911-19	Gangagobinda Basak, M.A.
1911-13, 1931-40	Haridas Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1913-14	Praphullachandra Ray, M.Sc.
1914-15	Satyaranjan Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1915-17	Rasiklal Datta, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1915-22, 1925-26, 1938-1942.	Subimalchandra Ghoshal, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1916-20	Bimanbihari De, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.).
1916-18, 1927-1943	Anukulchandra Sarkar, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1917-19—	Asutosh Maitra, M.A.
1919-20	Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D. (1920).
1920-31	Rajendranath Sen, M.A., M.S. (Leeds).
1920-37	Hemchandra Dattagupta, M.A.
1921-27	Ksitischandra Ray, M.A.
1921, 1925-38	Panchanan Niyogi, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1922-25, 1926	Saratkumar Basu, M.Sc.
1923-24	D. N. Mukhopadhyay, B.Sc.
1924-52	Sarojranjan Basu, B.Sc.
1926-27, 1937-48	Subodhkumar Majumdar, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1926 ..	Ramchandra Pal, B.Sc.
1926† ..	Nanigopal Chakrabarti, M.Sc. (Luck.).
1926† ..	Kalicharan Kar, M.Sc.
1929-38, 1953†	Sureschandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Sc. (1937).
1930-53	Dayananda Bhaduri, M.Sc.
1931 ..	Kiranchandra Mitra.
1931-37, 1937-47	Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda, M.Sc., P.R.S., D.I.C. (Lond.).
1932-35	Ahmad Husain, M.Sc.
1933 ..	B. K. Sen, M.Sc.
1933 ..	Muhammad Ali Azam, M.Sc.
1937 ..	M. M. Ghosh, M.Sc.
1940 ..	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1942† ..	Nirmalendunath Ray, M.Sc., D.Sc.
1941-45, 1947	Mahbubar Rahman, M.Sc.
1943-47	M. R. Chaudhuri, M.Sc.
1943-52	Nirmalkumar Sen, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.
1943† ..	Pratulchandra Rakshit, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1946 ..	S. K. Niyogi, B.Sc.
1946 ..	Sailendranath Bhattacharya, M.Sc.
1946 ..	D. N. Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1947 ..	Muhammad Riazuddin, M.Sc.
1947 ..	A. S. M. N. Absar Khan.
1947-51	Susilkumar Siddhanta, M.Sc.
1947-51	Mrityunjayprasad Guha, M.Sc.
1947-48, 1951†	Subodhchandra Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1947† ..	Sisirkumar Sinha, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1947† ..	Pramodranjan Dasgupta, M.Sc.
1947† ..	Subaskumar Ghosh, M.Sc., D, Phil.
1947†	Subodhranjan Maitra, B.Sc.
1948-49	Anilkumar Sur, M.Sc.
1948-50	Binaykumar Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1948-54	Sarojranjan Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1949-53	Ramgopal Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., D.Sc., D.I.C.
1950-53	Girijasankar Bhattacharya, B.Sc.

1952-53 .. Debiprasad Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1952† .. .. Sudhirchandra Som, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Dac. et Cantab.).
1952† .. .. Jagadischandra Ray, M.Sc.
1953† .. .. Aniruddha Dattagupta, B.Sc.
1954† .. .. Sisirchandra Rakshit, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1954† .. .. Rathindrachandra Basuraychaudhuri, M.Sc.
1954† .. .. Praphullakumar Datta, M.Sc.
1954† .. .. Sastikumar Basu.

J

ARABIC—PERSIAN—URDU

1881-92 .. Ahmad, Shams-ul-ulema.
1884-94, 1895-98, 1905-14. Mirza Ashraf Ali, Shams-ul-ulema.
1894-95 .. Abul Munim, Shams-ul-ulema.
1899-1904 .. Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Shams-ul-ulema.
1908-28 .. Hidayat Husain, Ph.D. (Wash.), Shams-ul-ulema.
1914-16, 1920 .. Muhammad Hasan.
1916-19 .. Abdur Rahim, M.A. (All.).
1920 .. .. Momtazuddin Ahmad, M.A.
1921-23 .. K. M. Habibullah Siddiq.
1921-37, 1947 .. Muhammad Sanaullah, M.A.
1923-46 .. Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque, M.A.
1926-30 .. Muhammad Ziaul Haque, M.A.
1928— .. .. Maqbul Hasan, M.A.
1928— .. .. Taher Rezwi, M.A.
1930-41 .. Abdul Khaleque.
1937 .. .. S. G. M. Hilali.
1937 .. .. M. Ali Husain, M.A.
1937 .. .. H. M. A. Hafiz, M.A.
1941-47 .. Nurul Alam.
1941— .. .. Muhammad Ismail, M.A.
1942— .. .. Maqbul Ahmad, M.A.
1946-47 .. Muhammad Golam Sarwar.
1946-50 .. Abbas Ali Khan, M.A.
1947 .. .. Abdul Hai.
1947 .. .. Sirajul Haque.
1947 .. .. S. Muniruddin.
1947-48 .. Mohiuddin.
1947-48 .. Mahsood Hasan.
1947-51 .. Mujibar Rahman, M.A.

K

GEOLOGY

*1892-96, 1899-1901 Thomas Henry Holland, D.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.S.
*1895 .. . C. S. Middlemiss, B.A. (Cantab.).
*1897-98, 1904-06 Henry Hubert Hayden, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.S. (1915).
*1898 .. . T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D. (Leip.).
*1898-99 . Parbatinath Datta, B.Sc. (Lond.).
*1901-02 . Pramathanath Basu, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.

*1902-03	..	Paul Johannes Bruhl, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.C.S.
1903-33	..	Hemchandra Dasgupta, M.A., F.G.S.
*1904-05, 1907-11		Ernest Vredenburg, B.Sc., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S.
*1911-12	..	H. S. Bion, B.Sc., F.G.S.
*1912, 1918, 1923-24		H. Walker, F.G.S., A.R.C.S.
*1912-14	..	J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.G.S.
1912-46	..	Bhupendranath Maitra, M.Sc., B.L.
*1914-15	..	H. Cecil Jones, F.G.S., A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S.
*1915-18	..	G. de P. Cotter, B.A. (Dub.), Sc.D., F.G.S.
1917 ..	..	Asutosh Basu, M.Sc.
*1920-21	..	Cyril Sankey Fox, B.Sc. (Birm.), D.Sc., F.G.S.
*1921-23, 1926	..	H. Crookshank, D.Sc., B.A.I. (Dub.), F.G.S.
*1924-25	..	D. N. Wadia, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
*1925-26	..	G. V. Hobson, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.S.M.
*1926-27	..	E. L. G. Clegg, D.Sc.
1926† ..	..	Praphullachandra Datta, M.Sc., B.L.
*1927-29, 1935	..	A. L. Coulson, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S.
*1929, 1936-38	..	J. A. Dunn, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S.
*1931, 1933, 1934-35		M. S. Krishnan, M.A., Ph.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.
*1931-33	..	W. D. West, M.A., Sc.D., F.G.S.
1932† ..	..	Manmohan Chattopadhyay, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S.
1936 ..	..	Kanailal Das, M.Sc.
1937† ..	..	Sailendramohan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
*1938-40, 1942-43, 1947.		Prakritikumar Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C.
*1940-42	..	John B. Auden, M A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
*1943-45	..	L. A. N. Iyer, M.A., Ph.D., D.I.C.
1944† ..	..	Santoshkumar Ray, M.Sc.
*1945-47	..	A. K. De, Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C.
1945† ..	..	Arunkumar Ray, M.Sc.
1945-49	..	Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., F.G.S.
*1947-49	..	A. G. Jhingran, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Durham).
*1949-50	..	A. B. Datta, M.Sc.
1949 ..	..	Anil Biswas, M.Sc.
1949† ..	..	Gaurikanta Modak, M.Sc.
*1950-51	..	D. R. S. Mehta, A.I.S.M.
1950-52	..	Binaykumar Ghosh, M.Sc.
*1951-53	..	Patakikrishna Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., P.R.S.
1951† ..	..	Ajitkumar Saha, M.Sc.
1951† ..	..	Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Glas.).
1952 ..	..	Kamalchandra Raychaudhuri, M.Sc.
*1953† ..	..	S. P. Nautiyal, M.Sc.
1954 ..	..	Dinabandhu Lahiri, M.Sc.

*Partime Lecturers from outside, all except Dr. Bruhl from the Geological Survey of India.

L

PHYSIOLOGY—BIOLOGY

1900-27	..	Subodhchandra Mahalanobis, B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.
1904-39	..	Nibaranchandra Bhattacharya, M.A., B.Sc.
1906-07	..	Surendranath Bandopadhyay.
1907-09	..	Abinaschandra Sen.
1909-13	..	Sanatkumar Ghosh, B.Sc.
1913-47	..	Narendramohan Basu, M.Sc.

1914-15, 1920-27	..	Jitendranath Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1915-18	..	Bijalibihari Sarkar, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.
1918-20	..	Debendranath Giri.
1920 ..	..	Jogendranath Maitra.
1926† ..	..	Sunilchandra Sen, M.Sc.
1927-44	..	Saurindramohan Bandopadhyay, M.B.
1927† ..	..	Gajendranarayan Bera, M.Sc.
1929 ..	..	Asokkumar Pal.
1939-49	..	Bimalkumar Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
1940-43	..	Bhupatinath Bandopadhyay.
1943-46, 1948, 1950		Radhikaprasad Dhar.
1944-45, 1948-49, 1949-53.	..	Dulalpada Sadhu, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.).
1946-47	..	Bijaykumar Chakrabarti.
1946-48	..	Banbihari Ghosh.
1948-50	..	Banabihari Ghosh.
1948-50	..	Chandicharan Deb.
1948† ..	..	Sachchidananda Bandopadhyay, M.B., B.S., M.Sc., D.Sc.
1949, 1950, 1953†	..	Haripada Chattopadhyay, M.Sc, D. Phil.
1947-48	..	Major Sunilkumar Dhar.
1947-48	..	Susilranjan Maitra.
1949-51, 1951	..	Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
1950-51	..	Asokgopal Datta.
1950-52	..	Prakaschandra Chakrabarti.
1951-53	..	Jitendranath Rudra, M.Sc.
1951 ..	..	Jatindranath Mitra.
1951† ..	..	Achintyakumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc, D. Phil.
1951† ..	..	Atulchandra Debnath, M.Sc.

M

SANITARY SCIENCE

1901-03	..	Kedarnath Das, M.D.
1903-05	..	Hemchandra Sen, M.D.
1905-08	..	Harinath Ghosh, M.D.

N

COMMERCE

1903-04	..	H. B. Rae.
1903-04	..	Binayendranath Sen, M.A.
1903-07	..	Debendranath Sen, M.A.
1903-07	..	Girindrakumar Sen, M.A.
1903-07	..	Mahadeb Krishna Dandikar.
1903-07	..	Saradakanta Gangopadhyay, M.A.
1903-07	..	Satischandra Ghosh, M.A.
1904-05	..	H. Treble.
1904-05		M. C. Sinclair.
1904-06		Harry Stokes, Bar.-at-Law.
1904-07		Debendranath Datta.
1905-07		Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.).
1905-07		J. A. Chapman.
1905-07		F. H. Stewart.

O

ECONOMICS

1908-12 ..	W. C. Wordsworth, M.A. (Oxon. et Lond.).
1909-11 ..	Hugh Melville Percival, M.A. (Lond.).
1911-31 ..	Jahangir C. Coyajee, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Bomb.).
1912-13 ..	Binayendranath Sen, M.A.
1912-16 ..	R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. (Aber.).
1916	Kuruvila Zachariah, M.A. (Oxon.).
1916-29 ..	Panchanandas Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1917-20 ..	Atulchandra Sengupta, M.A. (Edin.).
1921-22 ..	E. H. Solomon.
1921-38, 1938-48 ..	Durgagati Chattoraj, M.A.
1925	Praphullakumar Sarkar, M.A.
1925-26 ..	Bhanubhushan Dasgupta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.).
1926, 1937-38 ..	Sudhansukumar Guhathakurta, M.A.
1928	Arunchandra Sen, M.A., M.Sc. (Lond.).
1929-33 ..	Akshaykumar Sarkar, M.A.
1930, 1931-32, 1933†	Upendranath Ghoshal, B.Sc. (Lond.).
1932-50 ..	Jogischandra Sinha, M A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
1937	Binaykumar Chaudhuri.
1944, 1946, 1947-50	Rabindranath Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1948-49 ..	Akshaykumar Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D.
1949	Kalyankumar Sen, M.A.
1949†	Rameschandra Ghosh, M.A.
1950-51 ..	Nikhilranjan Ray, M.A.
1950-53 ..	Bhabatosh Datta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).
1950†	Tapas Majumdar, M.A.
1951†	Dhireschandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
1954†	Prabhakar Sen, M.A.

P

BOTANY

1913-22	Jogendrachandra Nag, B.Sc. (Calif.).
1914-29	Srischandra Sinha, M.A.
1914-39	Surendrachandra Bandopadhyay, M.A., B.Sc., F.L.S.
1914-49	Girijaprasanna Majumdar, M.Sc., B.L., Ph.D. (Leeds) (1940).
1916 ..	Krishnadas Bagchi, M.Sc. (1918), D.Sc. (Lond.).
1919-40	Upendrachandra Bhaduri.
1920-41, 1947-50	Kantigopal Bandopadhyay, M.Sc.
1928 ..	Praphullanath Ghatak, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).
1929-50	Jatischandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Phil. Nat. (Heid.).
1936 ..	Debabrata Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.).
1939-46	Balaichand Kundu, M.A., Ph.D. (Leeds), F.L.S., F.B.S.
1939-46, 1949†	Hiralal Chakrabarti, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.L.S., F.B.S.
1944-46	Jagadischandra Saha, M.Sc., Ph.D.
1945-47	Gopalchandra Mitra, M.Sc., D.Phil.
1946 ..	Madhusudan Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
1946-48, 1950-51, 1951-52.	Niradkumar Sen, M.Sc., D.Phil., Ph.D. (Calif.).
1947-53	Punyendranath Majumdar, M.Sc.
1947 ..	Anilkumar Bandopadhyay.

1947-53, 1954†	..	Jatindranath Mitra, M.SC.
1948 ..	..	Sunilkumar Mitra.
1948, 1951-53		Sunilkumar Bhattacharya, M.SC.
1948-49, 1951, 1953†		Satinath Bhaduri, M.SC., PH.D. (Lond.).
1949-50	..	Sabyasachi Bandopadhyay, B.SC.
1949-52	..	Syamasankar Bhattacharya, M.SC., PH.D. (Cologne).
1950† ..	..	Hirendrachandra Gangopadhyay, M.SC.
1951 ..	..	Dhirendranath Das, B.SC.
1951 ..	..	Niradkumar Bhattacharya.
1951† ..	..	Jitendrakumar Chaudhuri, M.SC., P.R.S., PH.D. (Birm.).
1952† ..	..	Praphullaranjan Das, B.SC.
1953† ..	..	Niranjan Pal, M.SC.
1954† ..	..	Asokkumar Kar, M.SC.

Q

STATISTICS

1944-46	..	K. B. Madhava, M.A., A.I.A.
1944-45	..	Purnendukumar Basu, M.SC.
1944-46	..	Sunitkumar Gupta, B.A.
1944† ..	..	Birendranath Ghosh, M.SC.
1945-47	..	Manimohan Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
1945† ..	..	Prasadkumar Bandopadhyay, M.SC.
1946 ..	..	Amalendunarayan Gangopadhyay, M.SC.
1946-49	..	Purnendumohan Ray, M.SC.
1946† ..	..	Anilkumar Bhattacharya, M.A.
1947-48	..	Tarapada Chaudhuri, M.A.
1949† ..	..	Samarendrakumar Dhar, B.SC.

R

GEOGRAPHY

1946-48, 1950†	..	Nisithranjan Kar, M.SC.
1948† ..	..	Amiyabhushan Chattopadhyay, M.SC.
1950 ..	..	Ranjitkumar Basu.
1950 ..	..	Gopalchandra Ray.
1950† ..	..	Sibaprasad Dasgupta, M.SC.
1951† ..	..	Nirmalchandra Chattopadhyay, M.A.
1952† ..	..	Pramathanath Hor, M.SC.

S

ZOOLOGY

1951†	Jitendranath Rudra, M.SC.
1952†	Amarendranath De, B.SC.
1953†	Sambhunath Raychaudhuri, M.SC.
1953†	Sibatosh Mukhopadhyay, M.SC., PH.D. (Edin.).
1954†	Brajendranarayan Datta.

T

THE TEACHING STAFF IN THE CENTENARY YEAR

(as on January 1, 1955)

(arranged in order of service seniority)

ENGLISH

Subodhchandra Sengupta, M.A., Ph.D.
Taraknath Sen, M.A.
Tarapada Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
Sunitkumar Indra, M A.
Amal Bhattacharya, M.A.
Kalipada Dasgupta, M A.
Priyatosh Bagchi, M A.
Sailendrakumar Sen, M.A.

BENGALI

Janardan Chakrabarti, M.A.
Sasankasekhar Bagchi, M A.
Kalipada Sen, M A.
Debipada Bhattacharya, M.A.
Bhudeb Chaudhuri, M.A.

HINDI

Sibnarayan Lala, M.A.

PHILOSOPHY

Prabasjiban Chaudhuri, M.A., M.Sc , P.R.S., Ph.D.
Gopinath Bhattacharya, M.A., P.R.S.
Amiyakumar Majumdar, M A.

HISTORY

Susobhanchandra Sarkar, M A. (Cal. et Oxon.).
Abdul Wahab Mahmood, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.).
Bhupeschandra Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
Amales Tripathi, M.A., A.M. (Colum.), Ph.D. (Lond.).
Sasibhushan Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D.

ECONOMICS

Upendranath Ghoshal, B.Sc. (Lond.).
Rameschandra Ghosh, M.A.
Dhireschandra Bhattacharya, M.A.
Tapas Majumdar, M.A.
Prabhakar Sen, M.A.

MATHEMATICS

Nandalal Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.
Birendranath Basu, M.Sc.,D. Phil.
Murarimohan Raychaudhuri, M.A.
Manindrakumar Ray, M.Sc.
Kaminikumar De, M.Sc.
Syamsadhan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
Kasinath Nandi.

PHYSICS

Kuleschandra Kar, M.Sc., D.Sc.
Rajendralal Sengupta, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).
Brajendrakumar Sen, M.Sc.
Nripendramohan Saha, M.Sc.
Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., P.R.S.
Sarojbandhu Sanyal, M.Sc., D.Phil.
Santanukumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
Nagendranath Das, M.Sc.
Rasbihari Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
Hemendranarayan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
Himansukumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
Asutosh Pyne, M.Sc.
Mukulranjan Majumdar, M.Sc.
Jyotirmay Biswas, B.Sc.

CHEMISTRY

Pratulchandra Rakshit, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Sudhirchandra Som, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Dac. et Cantab.).
Sureschandra Sengupta, M.Sc., D.Sc.
Nanigopal Chakrabarti, M.Sc. (Luck.).
Nirmalendunath Ray, M.Sc., D.Sc.
Praphullakumar Datta, M.Sc.
Pramodranjan Dasgupta, M.Sc.
Sisirkumar Sinha, M.Sc., D.Phil.
Subaskumar Ghosh, M.Sc., D. Phil.
Subodhchandra Chakrabarti, M.Sc.
Jagadischandra Ray, M.Sc.
Sisirkumar Rakshit, M.Sc., D.Phil.
Rathindranath Basuraychaudhuri, M.Sc.
Kalicharan Kar, M.Sc.
Subodhranjan Maitra, M.Sc.
Aniruddha Dattagupta, B.Sc.
Sastikumar Basu.

GEOLOGY

Manmohan Chattopadhyay, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S.
Santoshkumar Ray, M.Sc.
Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Glas.).
Ajitkumar Saha, M.Sc.
Praphullachandra Datta, M.Sc., B.L.
Sailendramohan Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc.
Arunkumar Ray, M.Sc.
Gaurikanta Modak, M.Sc.
S. P. Nautiyal, M.Sc. (part-time from the Geological Survey of India).

GEOGRAPHY

Nisithranjan Kar, M.Sc.
Amiyabhushan Chattopadhyay, M.Sc.
Sibaprasad Dasgupta, M.Sc.
Pramathanath Hor, M.Sc.
Nirmalchandra Chattopadhyay, M.A.

BOTANY

Hiralal Chakrabarti, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.L.S., F.B.S.
Jitendrakumar Chaudhuri, M.Sc., P.R.S., Ph.D. (Birm.).
Hirendrachandra Gangopadhyay, M.Sc.
Satinath Bhaduri, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).
Asokkumar Kar, M.Sc.
Niranjan Pal, M.Sc.
Jatindranath Mitra, M.Sc.
Praphullaranjan Das, B.Sc.

PHYSIOLOGY

Sachchidananda Bandopadhyay, M.B.B.S., M.Sc., D.Sc.
Sunilchandra Sen, M.Sc.
Gajendranarayan Bera, M.Sc.
Achintyakumar Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., D. Phil.
Haripada Chattopadhyay, M.Sc., D. Phil.
Atulchandra Debnath, M.Sc.

ZOOLOGY

Sibatosh Mukhopadhyay, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.).
Jitendranath Rudra, M.Sc.
Sambhunath Raychaudhuri, M.Sc.
Amarendranath De, B.Sc.
Brajendranarayan Datta.

STATISTICS

Anilkumar Bhattacharya, M.A.
Birendranath Ghosh, M.Sc.
Prasadkumar Bandopadhyay, M.Sc.
Samarendrakumar Dhar, B.Sc.

SECTION III

First Class Graduates

Chronologically arranged, examination by examination

SECTION III

First Class Graduates

The position in the First Class is indicated by the figure before the name.

A

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

1859	..	..	Bholanath Pal.
			Hemchandra Bandopadhyay.
			Taraprasad Chattopadhyay.
1860	..	..	Kalikadas Datta.
			Nabinkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
			Syamacharan Gangopadhyay.
			Suryanarayan Singh.
			Taraprasanna Mukhopadhyay.
			Tarakchand Datta.
1861	..	..	Ahmad.
			Amritalal Chattopadhyay.
			Nabinchandra De.
			Prasannakumar Basu.
			Upendranath Mitra.
1862	..	..	Jagneswar Mukhopadhyay.
1863	..	..	Abinaschandra Ghosh.
			Amarnath Basu.
			Amritalal Pal.
			Girischandra Chaudhuri.
			Guruprasad Sen.
			Nabinkishan Mukhopadhyay.
			Trailokyanath Mitra.
1864	..	..	1 Gurudas Bandopadhyay.
			2 Nilambar Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Sibchandra Chattopadhyay.
			4 Lakshminarayan Das.
			5 Atulchandra Mallik.
			7 Prasannachandra Ray.
1865	..	..	1 Chandranath Basu.
			2 Rasbihari Ghosh.
			5 Kapaliprasanna Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Gobindachandra Ghosh.
			8 Nibaranchandra Mukhopadhyay.
			9 Benimadhab De.
			10 Umakanta Chattopadhyay.
			11 Sasibhushan Bandopadhyay.
			12 Dwarkanath Bhattacharya.
			13 Akshaykumar Ray.
1866	..	..	1 Girindramohan Chakrabarti.
			2 Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay
			3 Gaurisankar De.
			4 Kisorilal Sarkar.
			6 Nilmani Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Kesabnath Bisi.
			8 Tarinikumar Ghosh.

1866	..	..	9 Mahendranath Bhattacharya.
			11 Nilmadhab Bandopadhyay.
			13 Abinaschandra Bandopadhyay, I.
			15 Abinaschandra Bandopadhyay, II.
			18 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1867	..	..	1 Anandamohan Basu.
			2 Gopalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Saratchandra Bandopadhyay.
			4 Pramadacharan Bandopadhyay.
			5 Muhammad Yusuf.
			6 Karunamay Bandopadhyay.
			7 Syed Husain.
			9 Benimadhab Datta.
			10 Taraprasanna Bandopadhyay.
1868	..	..	1 Jagatbandhu Datta
			3 Upendrachandra Deb.
			8 Mahendranath Datta.
			9 Upendranath Mitra.
			11 Kshetrachandra Ghosh.
			13 Jagatdurlabh Basak.
			18 Gopalchandra Gupta.
1869	..	..	1 Kartikchandra Mitra.
			2 Anandaram Barua.
			4 Lalmohan Das.
			5 Rajendranath Ghosh.
			7 Mohitchandra Basu.
			12 Bhupsen Sinha.
			14 Sibnath Bandopadhyay.
1870	..	..	1 Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay. / Saradacharan Mitra.
			4 Bipinkrishna Basu. / Chandramohan Majumdar.
			6 Debendranath Ghosh.
			12 Umakali Mukhopadhyay.
			14 Bamacharan Ray.
			15 Upendranath Basu.
1871	..	..	1 Isanchandra Basu.
			3 Jogendranath Bhattacharya.
			5 Sasibhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1872	..	..	1 Rajaninath Ray.
			2 Batakrishna Sen.
			3 Biharilal Bandopadhyay.
			4 Sasibhushan Datta.
			5 Manmathakumar Basu.
			7 Bipinbihari Das.
			8 Tarapada Ghoshal.
			9 Kshirodchandra Raychaudhuri.
			10 Sajanikanta Chattopadhyay.
1873	..	..	1 Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Gopalchandra Ray.
			3 Siddheswar Sarkar.
			4 Baburam Chattopadhyay.
			5 Bipinbihari Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Kedarnath Bandopadhyay.
			8 Umeschandra Batabyal.
			9 Asutosh Biswas.
			10 Ramtaran Bandopadhyay.

1873	..	..	12 Mahendranath Mitra.
			13 Prasannagopal Ray.
1874	..	..	1 Prasannakumar Lahiri.
			2 Ramlal Datta.
			4 Narendranath Sarkar.
			5 Taraprasanna Sen.
			9 Nalinchandra Das.
			10 Ramnarayan Datta.
			11 Ramaprasanna Ghosh.
			13 Adityachandra Sen
1875	..	..	1 Nilkanta Sarkar.
			4 Jnanendranath Das.
			5 Satischandra Ray.
			6 Srischandra Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Nandakrishna Basu.
			8 Raghunath Das.
			10 Harischandra Kar.
			13 Haridas Chattopadhyay.
			14 Ganapatinath Chattopadhyay.
			15 Suryakumar Adhikari.
			16 Bidhubhushan Bandopadhyay.
			17 Abhayacharan Mitra.
			20 Kalikrishna Gangopadhyay.
			25 Mahendranath Gupta.
1876	..	..	1 Bipinbihari Gupta.
			2 Surendranath Das.
			3 Matilal Chattopadhyay.
			4 Dwijadas Datta.
			5 Durgadas Basu.
			7 Annadaprasad Basu.
			8 Haraprasad Bhattacharya
			10 Debendranath Basu.
			12 Purnachandra Datta.
			13 Ramanath Ghosh.
			15 Upendranath Bagchi.
			17 Paresnath Chattopadhyay.
1877	..	..	1 Chandrasekhar Sarkar.
			2 Haranchandra Mukhopadhyay.
			6 Sasisekhar Bandopadhyay.
			7 Brajagopal Bagchi.
			8 Haradhan Nag. / Jogendrachandra Basu.
			10 Upendranath Mukhopadhyay.
			13 Byomkes Chakrabarti.
			14 Kalimohan Sen.
			17 Saratchandra Mitra.
			21 Adharlal Sen.
			24 Purnachandra Mitra.
			25 Kalipada Ghosh.
			29 Ramlal Datta.
			35 Gopalchandra Gupta. / Harinath Bandopadhyay.
			39 Gopalchandra Chattopadhyay.
			40 Satyacharan Gangopadhyay. / Nilmani Baral.
1878	..	..	2 Suryakumar Agasti.
			4 Asutosh Gupta.
			5 Upendranath Maitra.

1879	..	..	3 Krishnadhan Mukhopadhyay.
			4 Debendrabijay Basu.
			5 Kisorimohan Sengupta.
			7 Charuchandra Sarkar.
			9 Rajendranath Chattopadhyay.
			10 Amulyacharan Mitra.
1880	..	..	2 Ramnath Chattopadhyay.
			3 Sureschandra Chattopadhyay.
			4 Nagendranath Ghosh.
1881	..	..	1 Aghornath Chandra.
			2 Kalipada Basu.
			6 Baradacharan Mitra.
			11 Rajmohan Sen.
			14 Jadabchandra Chakrabarti.
			16 Basantakrishna Basu.
1882	..	..	1 Ramchandra Majumdar.
			2 Bhupalchandra Basu.
			5 Bhupati Chakrabarti.
			6 Radhagobinda Das.
			8 Rajendrachandra Bandopadhyay.
			12 Manomohan Ray.
1883	..	..	1 Mahendranath Ray.
			6 Mohinimohan Lahiri.
			7 Baikunthakisor Chakrabarti.
			8 Gobindalal Seth.
			9 Jaminimohan Das.
			10 Pareschandra Bandopadhyay.
			15 Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay.
			17 Manmathanath Bhattacharya.
			18 Umeschandra Chakrabarti.
1884	..	..	1 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Satischandra Basu.
			6 Sasibhushan Basu.
			7 Narayanchandra Sen.
			11 Satischandra Mukhopadhyay.
			12 Kumudinikanta Bandopadhyay.
			16 Kalikrishna Bandopadhyay.
			20 Madhabananda Basak.
			24 Mohiuddin Ahmad.
			27 Prasannakumar Karpharma.
			28 Jyotiprasad Sarbadhikari.
			31 Kailasgobinda Das.

B

BACHELORS OF LAW.

1862	..	..	1 Upendranath Mitra.
			2 Prasannakumar Basu.
			3 Ramnath Nandi.
			4 Amritalal Chattopadhyay.
			5 Nabinchandra De.
			6 Nabinkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Umeschandra Sarkar.
			8 Jadunath Mukhopadhyay.

1864	..	.. 1 Baikunthanath Sen.
		2 Narasinhachandra Mitra.
		3 Srikanta Mallik.
		4 Rabichandra Gangopadhyay.
		5 Pearymohan Mukhopadhyay.
		6 Rameschandra Basu.
		7 Paresnath Bandopadhyay.
		8 Anantaram Ghosh.
		9 Jagneswar Mukhopadhyay.
		10 Kshetraprasad Mukhopadhyay.
		11 Nafarchandra Bhutto.
1865	..	.. 1 Guruprasad Sen.
		1 Tarabilas Mitra.
		3 Trailokyanath Mitra.
		4 Amarnath Basu.
		5 Rajmohan Mukhopadhyay.
		6 Gobindacharan Sil.
		7 Ramlal Mukhopadhyay.
		8 Girischandra Chaudhuri.
		9 Pearylal Guha.
		10 Syamlal Haldar.
1866	..	.. 1 Gurudas Bandopadhyay.
		2 Nilambar Mukhopadhyay.
		3 Prasannachandra Ray.
		4 Radhakrishna Sen.
1867	..	.. 1 Rasbihari Ghosh.
		2 Chandranath Basu.
		3 M. L. Sandel.
1868	..	.. 1 Girindramohan Chakrabarti.
		2 Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
		4 Prasannakumar Ray.
		5 Dwarikanath Bhattacharya.
		6 Budhsen Singh.
		7 Akhilchandra Sen.
		8 Amritalal Pal.
1869	..	.. 2 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
		3 Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay.
		4 Bipinbihari Datta.
		5 Nilmani Mukhopadhyay.
		6 Gopalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1870	..	.. 1 Charuchandra Datta.
		3 Syamacharan Chakrabarti.
		5 Chandrakumar Ray.
		6 E. Younan.
		7 Kalicharan Bandopadhyay.
		8 Mahendranath Datta.
		9 Taraprasanna Bandopadhyay.
		10 Mahendranath Basu.
		10 John Younan.
1874	..	.. 2 Kunjabihari Gupta.
		3 Biswambhar Mitra.
		4 Kartikchandra Mitra.
		5 Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay.
		6 Akhilchandra Chakrabarti.
		8 Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay.
		9 Rajendranath Ghosh.
1875	..	.. 2 Syed Muzahar Imam.
		3 Prankrishna Biswas.

1876	..	..	2 Bipinchandra Ray.
			4 Asutosh Biswas.
			5 Ramaprasanna Ghosh.
1877	..	..	1 Nabinchandra Das.
			3 Satischandra Ray.
			4 Purnachandra Datta.
			5 Bipinbihari Mukhopadhyay.
1878	..	..	1 Umanath Ghoshal.
			2 Ambikacharan Majumdar.
			3 Jogendrachandra Mukhopadhyay.
1879	..	..	1 Chandrasekhar Sarkar.
1881	..	..	1 Panchkari De.
			3 Jogendranath Mukhopadhyay.
			4 Kisorilal Goswami.
1882	..	..	1 Digambar Chattopadhyay.
			2 Nirmalchandra Sinha.
1883	..	..	5 Jogindrachandra Ghosh.
			6 Gobindrachandra Das.
1884	..	..	1 Bhupati Chakrabarti.
1885	..	..	7 Nilkanta Sahay.
			9 Pringle Kennedy.

C

M. A. HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS.

1865	..	..	1 Gurudas Bandopadhyay.
1867	..	..	1 Gaurisankar De.
1868	..	..	1 Anandamohan Basu.
1873	..	..	1 Biharilal Bandopadhyay.
1877	..	..	1 Bipinbihari Gupta.
1881	..	..	1 Sureschandra Chattopadhyay.
1883	..	..	1 Ramchandra Majumdar.
1884	..	..	1 Mahendranath Ray.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1865	..	..	1 Prasannachandra Ray.
1875	..	..	1 Baradaprasad Ghosh.
1878	..	..	1 Haranchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1880	..	..	1 Brajaballabh Datta.
			2 Gobindachandra Das.
1882	..	..	3 Aghornath Chandra.
1884	..	..	1 Nrityagopal Basu.
			2 Jaminimohan Das.
			3 Manmathanath Bhattacharya.
			4 Pareschandra Bandopadhyay.

ENGLISH.

1866	..	..	1	Rasbihari Ghosh.
1867	..	..	1	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1874	..	..	1	Kedarnath Bandopadhyay.
1875	..	..	1	Prasannakumar Lahiri.
1877		..	1	Nilkantha Majumdar.
			2	Debendranath Basu.
1880	..	..	1	Herambachandra Maitra.
1882	..	..	1	Baradacharan Mitra.
1884	..	..	1	Jogendrachandra Datta.

HISTORY.

1866	..	..	1	Chandranath Basu.
1867	..	..	1	Girindramohan Chakrabarti.
1884	..	..	1	Prabhatchandra Sinha.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1867	..	..	1	Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1868	..	..	1	Benimadhab Datta.
1869	..	..	1	Jagatbandhu Datta.
1872	..	..	1	Jogindranath Ghosh.
1873	..	..	1	Sasibhushan Datta.
1879	..	..	1	Suryakumar Agasti
1883	..	..	1	Bhupati Chakrabarti.

D

HONOURS IN LAW.

1867	..	..	Trailokyanath Mitra.
1871	..	..	Rasbihari Ghosh.
1876	..	..	Gurudas Bandopadhyay.
1878	..	..	Bipinchandra Ray.
1880	..	..	Jogindranath Bhattacharya.
1883	..	..	Satischandra Ray.

E

DOCTORS OF LAW.

1877	..	..	Gurudas Bandopadhyay.
			Trailokyanath Mitra.
1883	..	..	Bipinchandra Ray.
1884	..	..	Rasbihari Ghosh.
1885	..	..	Jogindranath Bhattacharya.
1894	..	..	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.

F

B. A. HONOURS.

ENGLISH.

1885	4	Ramprasad Maitra.
	5	Purnachandra Basu.
1886	3	E. M. Wheeler.
	4	Jogindranath Das.
	7	Ahmad.
	8	Taraprasanna Guha.
	10	Naliniranjan Chattopadhyay.
	18	Kshirodchandra Chattopadhyay.
	22	Abdur Rahim.
1887	2	Asutosh Bandopadhyay.
	4	Abdul Majid.
	5	Lalgopal Chakrabarti.
	6	Akshaykumar Majumdar.
1888	2	Mohitkumar Sen.
	4	Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay.
	5	Hirendranath Datta.
	6	Upendralal Majumdar.
	8	Pramathachandra Kar.
1889	1	Satischandra De.
	2	Mohinikanta Ghatak.
		Bisweswar Bhattacharya.
	5	Sasibhushan Mukhopadhyay.
	6	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay.
	9	Himansunath Chakrabarti.
1890	6	Kiranchandra De.
1892	1	Atulchandra Chattopadhyay.
	2	Jyotischandra Sen.
1893	2	Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyay.
1894	1	Saratkumar Chakrabarti.
	2	Srischandra Ray.
	3	Haribilas Bandopadhyay.
	5	Basantakumar Ray.
1895	1	Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.
	2	Bijaygopal Mukhopadhyay.
1896	2	Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay.
	4	Harinath De.
	5	Mohinimohan Mitra.
	6	Hemchandra Basu.
1897	1	Sureschandra Ghatak.
	3	Dineschandra Chattopadhyay.
	4	Akhilchandra Chattopadhyay.
	5	Daibakilal Sengupta.
	6	Amiyanath Chaudhuri.
	7	Pramathanath Chattopadhyay.
1898	1	Rebatimohan Chakrabarti.
	2	Rakhaldas Ghosh.
	3	Radhaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
	4	Trailokyanath Ray.
	7	Saileswar Sen.
	8	Abinaschandra Ghosh.
	9	Saratchandra Ghosh.

1900	..	..	1 Manmathanath Basu.
			1 Nandakisor Mitra.
1901	..	..	1 Satischandra Ray.
1902	..	..	1 Praphullachandra Ghosh.
1903	..	..	1 Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Praphullakumar Chakrabarti.
1904	..	..	2 Prabodhchandra De.
			3 Prabhaschandra De.
			4 Rabindranarayan Ghosh.
			5 Nrityalal Mukhopadhyay.
1905	..	..	1 Binaykumar Sarkar.
1907	..	..	1 Charuchandra Biswas.
			1 Girijaprasanna Sanyal.
1909	..	..	1 Kshitischandra Sen.
			2 Sudhindrakumar Haldar.
			3 Susilkumar De.
1911	..	..	1 Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay.
1912	..	..	4 Siddheswar Chaudhuri.
			7 Mohinimohan Bhattacharya.
			8 Rabindramohan Datta.
1914		..	3 Nirapada Samaddar.
1917	..	..	3 Hirendrachandra Sen.
			7 Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
			8 Kamalkrishna Ghosh.
1918	..	..	1 Birendrabinod Ray.
			4 Dhirendranath Ghosh.
1919	..	..	1 Jatindramohan Majumdar.
			2 Praphullakumar Ray.
			3 Phiroze F. Dustoor.
			4 Jibandhan Chattopadhyay
			4 Pankajkumar Datta.
			4 Dhirendramohan Gupta.
			4 Qazi Akram Hussain.
1920	..	..	2 Sailendranath Guharay.
			3 Sudhindrakrishna Datta.
1921	..	..	1 Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Narayanbandhu Sarkar.
			3 Prabhaschandra Ghosh.
			5 Prabhatkumar Seth.
			6 Ranadhirkrishna Raydastidar.
			6 Jagadischandra Majumdar.
			16 Khondkar Golam Murshid.
			18 Kalipada Chakrabarti.
1922	..	..	1 Pinakiranjan Sinha.
			2 Bhabanicharan Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Patanjali Bhattacharya.
			6 Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay.
			8 Jogischandra Chakrabarti.
			12 Sailendranath Mitra.
			13 Bijanchandra Mitra.
1923	..	..	1 Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Tarapada Mukhopadhyay.
			6 Jyotsnabikas Sen.
			7 A. K. Bazlul Karim.
			9 Bijaykrishna Sengupta.

1924	..	1	Subodhchandra Sengupta.
		3	Prabodhranjan Sen.
1925	..	4	Ajitchandra Chakrabarti.
		7	Sudhendukumar Chaudhuri.
1926	..	1	Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
		2	Bhabanicharan Ray.
1927	..	2	Ranajitkumar Ray.
1928	..	4	Sunitkumar Indra.
1929	..	1	Taraknath Sen.
1931	..	1	Debeschandra Das.
1934	..	3	Ardhendu Baksi.
1936	..	2	Asok Mitra.
1939	..	1	Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
		2	Amalkrishna Bhattacharya.
		4	Kumudkanta Ray.
1940	..	6	Abanikumar Sarkar.
1941	..	1	Sailendranath Sur.
1943	..	1	Dilipkumar Sen.
1947	..	1	Subirkumar Sen.
1951	..	1	Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1953	..	2	Gita Guharay.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1885	..	1	Basanticharan Sinha.
1886	..	1	Ramendrasundar Trivedi.
1887	..	1	Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay.
		2	Haranchandra Ray.
1888	..	1	Upendralal Majumdar.
		2	Rakhalmohan Bandopadhyay.
		3	Narendrakumar Mitra.
		4	Pramathanath Datta.
		5	Basantakumar Basu.
		6	Munindranath Bhattacharya.
1889	.	1	Satischandra De.
		2	Jyotischandra Mitra.
		3	Mohinikanta Ghatak.
		4	Asutosh Chattopadhyay.
		5	Saratchandra Bandopadhyay.
1890	..	1	Kiranchandra De.
		2	Jyotibhushan Bhaduri.
1891	..	1	Charuchandra Ray.
1894	..	1	Sikharnath Bandopadhyay.
		2	Bijaynath Sarkar.
		3	Jnansaran Chakrabarti.
		4	Bhupendranath Mitra.
1895	..	1	Saratchandra Basak.
		2	Jogendranath Pal.
		5	Upendranath Kundu.
		7	Asutosh Chattopadhyay.
		8	Apurbakrishna Datta.

1896	..	..	1 Saradaprasanna Das.
			2 Manmathakrishna Deb.
1897	..	..	1 Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay.
1899	..	..	1 Saratkumar Datta.
1901	..	..	1 Bidhubhushan Datta.
1907	..	..	2 Asutosh Maitra.
1908	..	..	1 Birendrakumar Basu.

MATHEMATICS.

1885	..	..	1 Satischandra Ray.
			4 Nrityagopal Bandopadhyay.
1886	..	..	1 Abinaschandra Basu.
			3 Srischandra Mitra.
1887	..	..	3 Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay.
			5 Rajaniprasad Niyogi.
1888	..	..	1 Manindranath Bhattacharya
			3 Rakhalmohan Bandopadhyay.
			4 Pramathanath Datta.
			5 Upendralal Majumdar.
			7 Haranchandra Bandopadhyay
1889	..	..	1 Mohinikanta Ghatak.
			3 Jyotischandra Mitra.
			4 Gopalchandra Bandopadhyay
1890	..	..	1 Kiranchandra De.
			2 Bhabaniprasad Niyogi.
1894	..	..	1 Bhupendranath Mitra.
			2 Jnansaran Chakrabarti.
1895	..	..	1 Jogindranath Pal.
1896	..	..	1 Kalimohan Sengupta.
			2 Manmathakrishna Deb.
			5 Saradaprasanna Das.
			6 Abhaycharan Bandopadhyay.
1897	..	..	1 Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Saratchandra Datta.
1900	..	..	1 Mahimchandra Ghosh.
			2 Saradakanta Gangopadhyay.
1901		..	1 Bankimdas Bandopadhyay.
1902	..	..	1 Birendranath De.
1903	..	..	1 Amarendranath Das.
1906	..	..	1 Bireswar Bagchi.
1907	..	..	2 Siteschandra Kar.
1908	..	..	1 Haridas Bagchi.
1909	..	..	1 Basantakumar Chattopadhyay
1911	..	..	1 Satyendranath Modak.
			2 Durgaprasad Khaitan. / Digindranath Saha.
1915	..	..	2 Binodbihari Datta.
1916	..	..	1 Jyotirmay Ghosh.
			3 Sudhincrachandra Das.
			4 Satyakisor Bandopadhyay.
			5 Sanatkumar Chattopadhyay.
			6 Sukumarranjan Dasgupta.
			7 Brajendralal Siromani.

1917	1	Narendranath Sarkar.
	2	Manjunath Ghatak.
	3	Manindranath Sarkar.
	9	Narendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1918	1	Chandiprasad Khaitan.
	2	Sudhirkumar Majumdar.
	3	Nripendranath Majumdar.
	5	Asutosh Dasgupta.
	8	Eryx Vere Saldanha.
	17	Krishnalal Gangopadhyay
1919	1	Sukumar Sen.
	2	Sudhansubimal Dasgupta.
	4	Sachindranath Mitra.
	6	Lokaranjan Sen.
	8	Sukumar Basu.
	9	Madhabchandra Sarkar.
1920	1	Manindramohan Deb.
	2	Priyatosh Ray.
	4	Sukumar Senchaudhuri.
	5	Surendranath Chattopadhyay.
1921	1	Dhirendrachandra Kumar.
	4	Sudhirkumar Dasgupta.
1922	1	Jagatchandra Acharya.
	5	Satyasaran Bandopadhyay.
	8	Batakrishna Bandopadhyay.
1923	1	Sachindrakumar Dattagupta.
	2	Sudhindrakumar Sanyal.
	5	Haricharan Ghosh.
	7	Manmathanath Ray.
1924	1	Hemendranath Raychaudhuri.
	7	Rabindranath Basu.
1925	2	Hirendranath Sarkar.
	7	Prandhan De.
1928	3	Radhakanta Bhattacharya.
	4	Natendrabimal Sen.
	5	Chandramadhab De.
1929	1	Bhupeschandra Maitra.
	3	Haricharan Saha.
1931	5	Rabindranath Das.
1932	4	Gaurchandra Mallik.
1933	1	Tejendrajit Hor.
1936	2	Bisweswar Chattopadhyay.
1939	1	Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
	3	Jagatkisor Raychaudhuri.
1940	1	Nikhilendu Ray.
	2	Susilkumar Bandopadhyay.
1941	3	Nirmalkumar Chakrabarti.
	5	Pritindu Chaudhuri.
1943	2	Ajitkumar Sen.
	4	Syamsadhan Mukhopadhyay.
1951	2	Aniskumar Maitra.
1952	1	Amitabha Gupta.
1953	1	Amitabha Chakrabarti.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE (PHILOSOPHY).

1886	..	..	1	Syamaprasanna Majumdar.
			2	Purnachandra Raychaudhuri.
			3	Atalbihari Ghosh.
			4	Satyananda Basu.
			5	Ramanath De.
1887	..	..	1	Lalgopal Chakrabarti.
			3	Abdul Majid.
			4	Nayananjan Bhattacharya.
			5	Hemantakumar Mukhopadhyay.
1888	..	..	1	Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay. / Hirendranath Datta.
			5	Mohitchandra Sen.
			8	Pramathachandra Kar.
1889	..	..	1	Pramathanath Chaudhuri.
			2	Brajadurlabh Hajra.
			3	Bisweswar Bhattacharya.
			4	Debendranath Basu.
1890	..	..	2	Mahimnath Bhattacharya.
1894	..	..	1	Saratkumar Chakrabarti.
1896	..	..	1	Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1901	..	..	1	Lalitchandra Guha.
1904	..	..	1	Rabindranarayan Ghosh.
1906	..	..	1	Sitaram Bandopadhyay.
1910	..	..	1	Ambujaksha Sarkar
			3	Satischandra Ray.
1913	..	..	2	Kamalchandra Chandra.
1916	..	..	1	Sarojkumar Das
1919	..	..	1	Satyendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1921	..	..	1	Surajitchandra Lahiri.
1923	..	..	4	Nirmalacharan Das
1924	..	.	1	Gopinath Bhattacharya
			2	Karunakumar Hajra.
1925	..	..	3	Chandrasekhar Mitra.
1926	..	..	3	Hiranmay Bandopadhyay.
1927	..	..	1	Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
			3	Muhammad Manowar.
1936	..	..	3	Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
1939	..	..	1	Debiprosad Chattopadhyay.
1947	..	..	1	Jitendranath Mahanti.
1948	..	.	2	Jyotirindranath Hor.
1951	..	..	1	Srila Mahalanobis.
1952	..	..	1	Pradipkumar Sengupta.
			2	Kamala Basu.
1953	..	..	2	Durgadas Bandopadhyay.
1954	..	..	1	Debadatta De
			2	Animeschandra Ray

LATIN.

1886	..	..	1	E. M. Wheeler.
1896	..	..	1	Harinath De.
1922	..	..	1	Edward C. Chippenda

SANSKRIT.

1887	..	1	Biharilal Bandopadhyay.
1888	..	1	Hirendranath Datta.
		3	Srischandra Chakrabarti.
		4	Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay.
1889	..	1	Himansunath Chakrabarti.
		2	Sasibhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1890	..	1	Asutosh Bhattacharya.
1893	..	1	Priyanath Sen.
1894	..	1	Brajalal Chakrabarti.
		2	Dakshinaranjan Ghosh.
1895	..	1	Abinaschandra Guha.
1896	..	1	Haricharan Gangopadhyay.
		2	Banamali Chakrabarti.
1897	..	1	Dineschandra Chattopadhyay.
		2	Haridas Chakrabarti.
1898	..	1	Bhagabatkumar Goswami.
1900	..	2	Manishinath Basu.
1902	..	1	Debendranath Ray.
1908	..	1	Surendranath Majumdar.
		2	Pasupatinath Bhattacharya.
1917	..	1	Abhayapada Chattopadhyay.
1918	..	1	Asutosh Biswas.
		6	Sureschandra Sengupta.
1919	..	1	Rasbihari Mitra.
1920	..	1	Sadananda Bhaduri.
1921	..	6	Rakhahari Chattopadhyay.
1922	..	3	Dineschandra Bhattacharya
1924	..	4	Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis.
1925	..	1	Asoknath Bhattacharya.
1926	..	4	Hemendrakumar Guha.
1927	..	2	Maheswar Das.
1929	..	1	Gaurinath Bhattacharya.
1930	..	2	Dayamay Mukhopadhyay.
		3	Makhanlal Mukhopadhyay.
1939	..	1	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1941	..	4	Chandrasekhar Bhattacharya.
1942	..	2	Sunilchandra Majumdar.
1944	..	4	Anathsaran Chattopadhyay.
1946	..	2	Kamakhyapada Bhattacharya.
		3	Bireswar Bhattacharya.

PERSIAN.

1889	..	1	Ashfaq Husain.
1890	..	1	Golam Ghous.
1895	..	1	Syed Muhammad Abdullah.
1912	..	1	Abu Jafar.
1920	..	1	Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque.
		2	Muhammad Ali Shirazi.
1921	..	1	Hamid Hasan Nomani.
		3	Hedayetullah.
1924	..	2	Syed Mahmood Ali.
1925	..	1	Muhammad Ismail.
		2	A. M. Salimullah.
		3	Syed Muhammad Taher.

1927	..	1	Muhammad Shibli Ibrahimi.
1928	..	1	Mohiuddin.
1929	..	1	Khalilur Rahman.
1930	..	2	Abdul Hamid Mia.
		3	Syed Abdul Jabbar.
1931	..	1	Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Hafiz.
1933	..	3	Syed Arshed Ali.
1934	..	2	Muhammad Anwaruddin Hasan.
1937	..	1	Khaja Golam Ashgar.
1939	..	1	Syed Nazir Husain Mirza.
		2	Shaikh Muhammad Hanif.
		4	Maqbulur Rahman.
		6	Muhammad Abdur Rashid.
		8	Abdur Razzaque.
		9	Badre Alam.
1940	..	1	A. F. Kalimullah.
1942	..	1	Abdul Majid.
		2	Muhammad Kamruzzaman.
1943	..	2	Syed Fatehyab Ali.
		3	Muhammad Ali.
1944	..	1	Muhammad Zakaur Rahman.
1945	..	1	Syed Muhammad Wasiqullah.
1946	..	1	Shaikh Abdur Rashid.
1947	..	1	Muhammad Shafi.
1948	..	1	Amiruddin Ahmad.

HISTORY.

1889	..	1	Bisweswar Bhattacharya.
1891	..	1	Nandalal Mukhopadhyay.
		2	Jadunath Sarkar.
1894	..	1	Amritanath Mitra.
1903	..	1	Rampada Majumdar.
1905	..	1	Binaykumar Sarkar.
1907	..	1	Girijaprasanna Sanyal.
1[illegible]	..	1	Subodhchandra Mukhopadhyay.
		2	Makhanlal Datta.
1911	..	1	Hemchandra Raychaudhuri.
1913	..	1	Pramathanath Bandopadhyay.
1914		1	Narayanchandra Bandopadhyay.
		2	Jyotischandra Bandopadhyay.
1916	..	1	Hemendranarayan Bhattacharya.
		3	Sudhindralal Ray.
1917	..	1	Rakhalchandra Sen.
1919	..	1	Panchkari Sarkar.
1920	..	1	Binaykumar Sen.
		2	Sudhansukumar Das.
1921	..	1	Susobhanchandra Sarkar.
		3	Jyotirmay Sen.
		5	Niranjan Sengupta.
		6	Kalinarayan Bhattacharya.
1922	..	1	Sunitkumar Deb.
		2	Bhupendrakrishna Sinha.
1923	..	4	Sarojnath Bandopadhyay.
		5	Surendranath Bandopadhyay.
1924	..	1	Susilchandra Chattopadhyay.
		2	Narendrakrishna Sinha.

1925	..	1	Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
		3	Bijaykumar Datta.
1926	..	1	Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
		2	Sambhunath Bandopadhyay.
1927	..	2	Kalyankumar Basu.
		3	Binaykumar Sengupta.
1928	..	1	Birendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1929	..	1	Sudhirranjan Ghosh.
		2	Samarendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1930	..	1	Atindranath Basuthakur.
		2	Anilchandra Bandopadhyay.
		3	Jaladhilal Ray.
		4	Gobindaprasad Ghosh.
		6	Tarakrishna Basu.
1931	..	2	Saurindranath Ray.
		3	Ajitnath Ray.
1932	..	1	Sachindrakumar Majumdar.
1933	..	1	Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
1934	..	1	Prasadkumar Basu.
		2	Dwarkanath Chattopadhyay.
1936	..	1	Akhtaruz Zaman.
		2	Prititosh Ray.
1937	..	2	Haridas Bandopadhyay.
		3	Sailendranath Sen.
		4	Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay.
1938	..	1	Pratapchandra Sen.
1939	..	4	Abul Kasem Muhammad Mohiuddin
1941	..	1	Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.
		2	Sarojkanti Guha.
1942	..	1	Asrarul Husain.
1943	..	1	Asimkumar Datta.
		3	Abdul Momin.
		4	Pankajkumar Basu.
		6	Nirmal Sinha.
1944	..	1	Satyamadhab Dattachaudhuri.
		2	Haridas Mukhopadhyay.
1945	..	1	Asokchandra Bandopadhyay.
		2	Tapankumar Raychaudhuri.
1946	..	1	Asokkumar Ray.
		2	Subodhkumar Majumdar.
		3	Subimal Mukhopadhyay.
1947	..	1	Mohitkumar Sen.
		2	Sibendumohan Ghosh.
1948	..	1	Umarani Sen.
1949	..	1	Kamalkumar Ghatak.
1950	..	1	Sipra Sarkar.
		2	Amitabha Mukhopadhyay.
		3	Kamaleswar Bhattacharya.
1951	..	1	Sankarkumar Datta.
1952	..	1	Asinranjan Dasgupta.
		2	Hirendranath Chakrabarti.
		3	Diptendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1953	..	1	Parthasarathi Gupta.
		2	Binaybhushan Chaudhuri.
		3	Nitis Sengupta.
		4	Barun De.

1954	..	..	1 Sudhirkumar Pal.
			2 Prasantakumar Chattopadhyay.
			3 Bharati Sengupta.
			4 Arunkumar Bhaduri.
			5 Biren Palchaudhuri.
			6 Amiyakumar Mitra.

GEOLOGY.

1907	..	..	1 Praphullakumar Bandopadhyay.
1908	..	..	1 Sitapati Bandopadhyay.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1909	..	..	1 Bhujangabhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1911	..	..	1 Praphullachandra Chaudhuri.
			2 Jitendraprasad Niyogi.
1912		..	2 Durgagati Chattoraj.
1913	..	..	1 Jogischandra Sinha.
			2 Bhupendranath Chattopadhyay.
1915	..	..	1 Mohitkumar Sengupta.
			2 Sudhischandra Ray.
1916	..	..	1 Birendrachandra Datta.
			2 Rameschandra Ghosh.
			3 Sudarsanchandra Maitra.
			4 Mohitkumar Ghosh.
1918	..	..	1 Hirendralal De.
1919	..	..	1 Ajitkumar Sen.
			2 Labanyamohan Ghatak.
1920	..	..	1 Kuladacharan Dasgupta.
			2 Manindranath Raymitra.
			3 Sarojkumar Basu.
			4 Pulinbihari Gupta.
			5 Akhilchandra Datta.
1921	..	..	1 Brajakanta Guha. / Praphullakumar Sarkar.
			3 Sudhirkumar Sen.
			7 Bimalendubhushan Basu.
1922	..	..	1 Saibalkumar Gupta.
			2 Dwarkanath Ghosh.
			3 Manindrakumar Adhikari.
			4 Prabhansukumar Ghoshal.
			6 Amarendramohan Mukhopadhyay.
			7 Hemnath Biswas.
			8 Kumar Mitra.
			9 Shamsozzuha.
			11 Gopendrakrishna Das. / Durgasibaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1923	..	..	1 Pabitrakumar Basu.
			2 Birendranath Gangopadhyay.
			3 Sibchandra Datta.
			4 Muhammad Abdur Rouf.
			5 Dhirendranath Sen. / Khagendranath Sen.
1924	..	..	1 Binaybhushan Dasgupta.
			2 Saurendrakumar Ghoshchaudhuri.

1925	..	..	1 Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay. 1 Dwijendralal Majumdar. 3 Dharmadas Bhattacharya. 4 Nirmalkanti Majumdar. 4 Mihirkumar Sen. 7 Prabodhchandra Ghosh.
1926	..	..	1 Panchanan Chakrabarti. 2 Arunkumar Sen. 3 Mukundaprasad Sen.
1927	..	..	1 Susilkumar De. 3 Manilal Chattopadhyay. 4 Dhirendranath Datta. 5 Prabhatkumar Sen. 6 Siddhanath Sen.
1928	..	..	1 Sudhir Sen. 2 Anilbihari Gangopadhyay. 3 Sachikanta Guha. 4 Amalkumar Ray.
1929	..	..	1 Satyendranath Sengupta. 2 Binayendranath Bandopadhyay. 3 Sureschandra Sengupta. 4 Ranadhirchandra Sarmasarkar. 5 Amulyabhushan Chattopadhyay. 6 Durgadas Basu.
1930		..	1 Nabagopal Das. 2 Bhabatosh Datta. 3 Balkrishna Gupta. 4 Sanatkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1931		..	2 Sachindranath Dasgupta.
1932		..	3 Rabindrachandra Datta. 4 Sisirkumar Datta.
1933		..	1 Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay.
1934		..	1 Subhendusundar Ghosh.
1936		..	2 Jnanendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1937		..	1 Bimalchandra Sinha. 3 Smarajitkumar Gangopadhyay.
1938		..	1 Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay. 2 Nirmalchandra Sengupta.
1939		..	1 Manishimohan Sen.
1940		..	1 Manilal Bandopadhyay. 2 Taslimuddin Ahmad.
1941		..	1 Subhaskumar Dhar. 2 Kasturchand Lalwani.
1942		..	1 Arunkumar Basak. 4 Subrata Raychaudhuri.
1943		..	1 Tarunkumar Basu. 3 Dilipkumar Ghosh.
1944		..	1 Amlankusum Datta. 2 Amiyakumar Sen. 3 Kalyankumar Datta. 4 Sankarkumar Ghosh.
1945	..	..	1 Anilkumar Raychaudhuri. 2 Hirendranath Rav.

1946	..	..	1 Prahladchandra Jana.
			2 Swadesranjan Dattagupta.
			3 Ajitkumar Biswas.
			4 Nirmalchandra Bandopadhyay.
			5 Chanchal Sarkar.
			6 Ajitkumar Dasgupta.
			7 Manoranjan Datta.
1947	..	..	1 Sunil Raychaudhuri.
			2 Asok Sen.
			3 Tapas Majumdar.
			4 Pramatheschandra Sen.
1948		..	1 Dilipkumar Kar.
			2 Chittatosh Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Dhrubanarayan Ghosh.
1949	..	..	1 Harianandа Barori.
			2 Alok Ghosh.
1950	..	..	1 Gauri Sengupta.
1951	..	..	1 Prahladkumar Basu.
			2 Debabrata Bandopadhyay.
1952	..	..	1 Tarunchandra Dasgupta.
			2 Kanankumar Majumdar.
			3 Nabendu Sen.
1953	..	..	1 Amartyakumar Sen.
			2 Sukhamay Chakrabarti.
1954	..	..	1 Pradipkumar Das. / Amiyakumar Sen.
			3 Gautamkumar Sarkar.

PALI.

1910	..	..	1 Sailendranath Mitra.
1927	..	..	1 Sudhindranath Chakrabarti.
1928	..	..	1 Jitendrakumar Rakshit.
1929	..	..	1 Jnanprakas Ghosh.
1932	..	..	1 Birinchikumar Barua.
1938	..	..	1 Debaprasad Guha.
1940	..	..	1 Girijabhushan Bandopadhyay.
1941	..	..	1 Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Jitendranath Sanyal.
1950	..	..	1 Binayendranath Chaudhuri.

ARABIC.

1922	..	..	1 Syed Muzaffaruddin.
1924	..	..	2 Muhammad Hossamuddin.
			5 Akhtar Hasan. / Maqbul Ahmad.
1928	..	..	1 S. Wajahat Husain.
1930	..	..	4 Muhammad Ishaque Ali.
1931	..	..	2 Sonaullah.
1940	..	..	6 Sheikh Mazhar Sarkar.
1941	..	..	1 Masood Hasan.
1946	..	..	1 Abu Lais Syed Muhammad Lutful Haque.
1947	..	..	1 S. M. Ahsan.

GEOGRAPHY.

1942	..	..	1 Suprakas Ghosh.
1950	..	..	1 Satyes Chakrabarti.
			2 Bimalendu Bhattacharya.

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY.

1944	..	..	1 Manotosh Mukhopadhyay.

STATISTICS.

1946	..	..	1 Ranjankumar Som.
1951	..	..	1 Atindramohan Gun.

URDU.

1947	..	..	1 Abdur Rauf.
1948	..	..	1 S. Neaz Ahmad.
1949	..	..	1 Abul Mohsin Bazlul Wahab.

BENGALI.

1949	..	..	1 Syamalkumar Chattopadhyay.

G

M. A.

ENGLISH.

1885	..	..	1 Kailasgobinda Das.
1886	..	..	1 Abdur Rahim.
			5 Purnachandra Basu.
1888	..	..	1 Lalitkumar Bandopadhyay.
1889	..	..	1 Hirendranath Datta.
			3 Hemendralal Khastgir.
			5 Muhammad Abbas Ali.
1890	..	..	1 Akshaykumar Thakur. / Pramathanath Chaudhuri.
			3 Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1891	..	..	2 Satischandra De.
1892	..	..	1 Jadunath Sarkar.
			2 Lalitmohan Chattopadhyay.
			3 Dinanath Datta.
			4 Jatindramohan Bagchi.
			5 Mahendrakumar Mitra.
1893	..	..	1 Hrishikes Chakrabarti.
			2 Bhushanchandra Das.
			5 Jyotirmay Chattopadhyay.

94	..	..	2 Narendranath Ray.
95	..	..	1 Srischandra Ray.
			2 Haridas Bandopadhyay.
			3 Basantakumar Ray.
896	..	..	1 Bijaygopal Mukhopadhyay.
897	..	..	1 Aswinikumar Mukhopadhyay.
898	..	..	1 Harendrakumar Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Sureschandra Ghatak.
899	..	..	1 Saileswar Sen.
			2 { Rebatimohan Chakrabarti. / Rakhaldas Ghosh.
1900	..	..	4 Trailokyanath Ray.
1901	..	..	1 Nandakisor Mitra.
			5 Amulyachandra Aikat.
			7 Pulinbihari Kar.
			8 Abinaschandra Chakrabarti.
1902	..	..	1 Jitendralal Bandopadhyay.
1903	..	..	1 Sitalakanta Gangopadhyay.
			2 Batukrishna Ghosh.
1904	..	..	1 Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1905	..	..	1 Rabindranarayan Ghosh.
			2 Nripendrachandra Bandopadhyay.
			3 Nrityalal Mukhopadhyay.
1906	..	..	1 Manoranjan Maitra.
			2 Praphullachandra Ray.
1907			1 Girischandra Sen.
			2 Abinaschandra Basu.
1908	..	..	1 Charuchandra Biswas.
1909	..	..	1 Kaliprasad Khaitan.
			2 Susilkumar De.
1912	..	..	1 Srikumar Bandopadhyay.
1913	..	..	1 Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay (Group B).
1914	..	..	1 Rabindramohan Datta.
			2 Mohinimohan Bhattacharya.
1917	..	..	1 Kumudbandhu Ray.
			2 Jyotischandra Ghosh.
1919	..	..	1 Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Amiyakumar Sen.
			3 Hirendrachandra Sen.
			4 Priyaranjan Sen.
			5 Kamalkrishna Ghosh.
1920	..	..	1 Birendrabinod Ray.
			4 Sarojkumar Datta.
			6 Dhirendranath Ghosh.
			8 { Phanibhushan Chakrabarti. / Mahmood Hasan.
			2 Bijayranjan Dasgupta (Group B).
1921	..	..	1 Praphullakumar Ray.
			2 Jatindramohan Majumdar.
			3 Praphullakumar Basu.
			4 { Digendrachandra Datta. / Kshitischandra Chakrabarti. / Dhirendramohan Gupta.
	..	..	1 Phiroze E. Dustoor (Group B)
1922	..	..	2 Harijiban Ghosh.
1923	..	..	2 Paresnath Ghosh.
1924	..	..	2 Patanjali Bhattacharya.

1925	..	1	Tarapada Mukhopadhyay.
		2	Sudhirkumar Sen.
1926	..	3	Praphullamohan Dasgupta.
1927	..	1	Saurindranath Majumdar.
		3	Saurendramohan Bandopadhyay.
		1	Sudhendukumar Chaudhuri (Group B).
1928	..	1	Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
1929	..	3	Bhabanicharan Ray.
1930	..	1	Sunitkumar Indra (Group B).
1931	..	1	Taraknath Sen.
1933	..	3	Kamakhyakumar Chakrabarti.
1934	..	2	Barendraprasad Ray.
1935	..	1	Sujata Ray.
1940	..	2	Debdas Sen.
		3	Sadananda Chakrabarti.
1941	..	1	Sailendrakumar Sen.
		2	Kumudkanta Ray (Group B).
1943	..	3	Abanikumar Sarkar.
		4	Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
1948	..	2	Amalkumar Datta.

MATHEMATICS.

1885	..	1	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1887	..	1	Abinaschandra Basu.
1888	..	2	Rajaniprasad Niyogi.
1889	..	1	Upendralal Majumdar.
		2	Haranchandra Bandopadhyay.
1890	..	1	Mohinikanta Ghatak.
1893	..	1	Asutosh Pal.
1895	..	1	Sikharnath Bandopadhyay.
		2	Jnansaran Chakrabarti.
1896	..	1	Indubhushan Brahmachari (Group B).
1897	..	1	Jadunath Majumdar (Group B).
		2	Saradaprasanna Das (Group B).
		3	Asutosh Chattopadhyay (Group B).
		4	Raicharan Biswas (Group B).
1898	..	1	Saratchandra Datta (Group B).
		2	Srischandra Ghosh (Group B).
		4	Jogeschandra Sen (Group B).
1900	..	1	Phanindralal Gangopadhyay (Group B).
		2	Pramathanath Mukhopadhyay (Group B).
1905	..	1	Nabagauranga Basak (Group B).
1906	..	1	Nareschandra Ghosh (Group B).
1908	..	1	Bireswar Bagchi (Group B).
1911	..	1	Basantakumar Chattopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics)
		2	Gopendranath Das (Mixed Mathematics).
1912	..	1	Satischandra Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics).
1913	..	1	Surendranath Sen (Mixed Mathematics).
		2	Satyendranath Modak (Mixed Mathematics).
		3	Durgaprasad Khaitan (Mixed Mathematics).
1914	..	1	Debprasad Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics).
		2	Digindranath Saha (Mixed Mathematics).
1915		1	Jitendranath Guha (Mixed Mathematics).
		2	Nalinikanta Sengupta (Mixed Mathematics).

1916	..	..	1 Bankubihari Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics).
			2 Asutosh Bandopadhyay. (Mixed Mathematics).
1917	..	..	1 Amalapada Chattopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics).
			2 Binodbihari Datta (Mixed Mathematics).
			3 Lalitkumar Ray (Mixed Mathematics).
1918	..	..	2 Jyotirmay Ghosh (Mixed Mathematics).
			3 Abanikanta Lahiri (Mixed Mathematics).
			4 Satyakisor Bandopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics).
1919	..	..	5 Narendranath Mukhopadhyay (Pure Mathematics).
			6 Manjunath Ghatak (Pure Mathematics).
			14 Sudhirchandra Datta (Pure Mathematics).
			3 Narendranath Sarkar (Mixed Mathematics).
1920	..	..	2 Asutosh Dasgupta (Pure Mathematics).
			1 Sudhirkumar Majumdar (Mixed Mathematics).
			2 Nripendranath Majumdar (Mixed Mathematics).
1921	..	..	7 Phanindrachandra Chakrabarti (Pure Mathematics).
			1 Sudhansubimal Dasgupta (Mixed Mathematics).
			2 Sachindranath Mitra (Mixed Mathematics).
1922	..	..	1 Manindramohan Deb (Pure Mathematics).
			3 Priyatosh Ray (Pure Mathematics).
			10 Radhikalal Poddar (Pure Mathematics).
			11 Abdul Kadim Mandal (Pure Mathematics).
1924	..	..	6 Amirul Islam (Pure Mathematics).
			1 Jagatchandra Acharya (Mixed Mathematics).
1925	..	.	1 Sudhindrakumar Sanyal (Mixed Mathematics).
			3 Manmathanath Ray (Mixed Mathematics).
1926	..	..	1 Hemendranath Raychaudhuri (Mixed Mathematics).
1929	..	..	1 Gobindadeb Bhattacharya (Applied Mathematics).
1930	..	..	2 Santisudha Ghosh (Applied Mathematics).
1932	..	..	3 Anilkumar Sen (Applied Mathematics).
1933	..	..	5 Biswanath Bhattacharya (Mixed Mathematics).
1934	..	..	2 Susilchandra Chakrabarti (Mixed Mathematics).
1935	..	..	3 Gaurchandra Mallik (Mixed Mathematics).
			4 Hemendrakanta Gangopadhyay (Mixed Mathematics).
			5 Balaram Dhara (Mixed Mathematics).
1936	..	..	1 Maheschandra Ghosh (Pure Mathematics).
			2 Haliram Datta (Applied Mathematics).
1937	..	..	3 Kailasnath Bhattacharya (Pure Mathematics).
			1 Debendranath Mitra (Applied Mathematics).
1941	..	..	1 Ramaprasad Gangopadhyay (Applied Mathematics).
			2 Jagatkisor Raychaudhuri (Applied Mathematics).
1942	..	..	2 Susilkumar Bandopadhyay (Applied Mathematics).
1943	..	..	2 Sukumar Bhattacharya (Applied Mathematics).
1946	..	..	2 Ajitkumar Sen (Applied Mathematics).

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1885	..	..	1 Kumudinikanta Bandopadhyay.
			2 Kshetramohan Bandopadhyay.
			3 Hemendranath Mitra.
			4 Sitanath Adhikari.
			5 Sasibhushan Basu.
			5 Prasannakumar Karpharma.

1887	..	1	Ramendrasundar Trivedi (Group I).
		2	Pearylal Haldar (Group I).
		3	Sureschandra Sinha. (Group I).
		4	Jnanendranath Chaudhuri. (Group I).
		5	Kalidas Mallik (Group I).
		2	Jnanchandra Ghosh (Group II).
1888	..	1	Brajendranath Chattopadhyay (Chemistry).
		3	Hridaychandra Bandopadhyay (Chemistry).
		1	Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay (Physics).
1889	..	2	Manmohan Bandopadhyay (Chemistry).
		3	Haripada Bhattacharya (Chemistry).
1890	..	1	Indubhushan Bhaduri (Chemistry).
		2	Satischandra De (Chemistry).
		1	Jyotischandra Mitra (Physics).
		2	Saratchandra Bandopadhyay (Physics).
		3	Asutosh Bagchi (Physics).
1891	..	1	Kunjabihari Biswas (Physics).
		2	Jyotibhushan Bhaduri (Physics).
1892	..	1	Digambarlal Lala (Physics).
		2	Tarapada Mukhopadhyay (Physics).
		3	Upendranath Biswas (Physics).
		4	Surendranath Ghosh (Physics).
1893	..	1	Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
		2	Shankar Laxman Gokhale (Chemistry).
		3	Chunilal De (Chemistry).
		4	Bhabaniprasad (Chemistry).
		1	Upendralal Bandopadhyay (Physics).
		2	Satyendrachandra Mallik (Physics).
		3	Mahendranath Kundu (Physics).
1894	..	1	Yechuri Narasimham (Chemistry).
		2	Upendranath Brahmachari (Chemistry).
1895	..	1	Jnanendranath Ray (Physics).
		2	Nanigopal Mukhopadhyay (Physics).
		3	Satischandra Basu (Physics).
1896	..	1	Apurbakrishna Mitra (Physics).
1897	..	1	Purnachandra Kundu (Physics).
		2	Manindrakumar Mitra (Physics).
1899	..	1	Krishnaprasad De (Physics).
		2	Bhabataran Brahmachari (Physics).
		3	Ramendranath Ghosh (Physics).
1900	..	1	Bamacharan Bhattacharya (Physics).
		1	Baidyanath Saha (Geology).
		2	Hemchandra Dasgupta (Geology).
1901	..	1	Bagalaprasanna Chakrabarti (Physics).
		2	Surendrabinod Sinha (Physics).
1902	..	1	Anukulchandra Basu (Physics).
		2	Saratkumar Datta (Physics).
1906	..	1	Debendramohan Basu (Physics).
1907	..	1	Dhirendranath Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
		1	Jogeschandra Mukhopadhyay (Physics).
		2	Manindranath Kanjilal (Physics).
1908	..	1	Asutosh Maitra (Chemistry).
		2	Kshitischandra Ray (Chemistry).
		1	Phanindranath Ghosh (Physics).
		2	Rebatiraman Datta (Physics).
		3	Kshitischandra Biswas (Physics).
1917	..	1	Krishnaprasanna Bhattacharya (Physics).
1918	..	1	Mahendranath Goswami (Chemistry).
1919	..	1	Gobardhanlal Datta (Physics).

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE (PHILOSOPHY).

1886	..	1	Girischandra Nag.
		2	Jogindrakumar Sinha.
		3	Pratapnarayan Mukhopadhyay.
		4	Harendranaryan Mitra.
		6	Nand Kishore Lal.
		9	Hemendranath Basu.
1887	..	1	Syamaprasanna Majumdar.
		2	Satyananda Basu.
1888	..	2	Lalgopal Chakrabarti.
1889	..	1	Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay.
		2	Mohitchandra Sen.
		3	Jnanendranath Gupta.
1892	..	1	Nandalal Mukhopadhyay.
1894	..	1	Priyanath Sen.
1895	..	1	Saratchandra Chakrabarti.
		2	Charuchandra Sinha.
1896	..	1	Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.
1898	..	1	Hemchandra Basu.
1899	..	1	Khagendranath Mitra.
1902	..	1	Lalitchandra Guha.
		2	Nareschandra Sengupta.
1904	..	1	Praphullakumar Chakrabarti.
1906	..	1	Atulchandra Gupta.
1916	..	2	Bipinbihari De.
1917	..	3	Susilchandra Mitra.
1918	..	1	Sarojkumar Das.
1924	..	2	Ranadaranjan Chakrabarti.
1925	..	1	Nirmalacharan Das.
		5	Nagendranath Sengupta.
1926	..	1	Gopinath Bhattacharya.
		4	Praphullakumar Sarma.
		5	Karunakumar Hajra.
1927	..	2	Chandrasekhar Mitra.
1928	..	3	Susilchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1929	..	2	Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
1933	..	2	Jagadindranath Hor.
1938	..	1	Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
		2	Nalini Chakrabarti.
1947	..	1	Sibjiban Bhattacharya.
1949	..	1	Jitendranath Mahanti.
1953	..	1	Srila Mahalanobis.
		3	Sachindranath Gangopadhya

PERSIAN.

1891	..	1	Golam Ghous.
1922	..	1	Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque.
1923	..	1	Hamid Hasan Nomani.
		2	Hedayetullah.
1933	..	1	Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Hafiz.
1941	..	1	Syed Nazir Husain Mirza.

HISTORY.

1899	1	Pramathanath Chattopadhyay.
1900	1	Nirmalchandra Sen.
1905	1	Jogeschandra Chaudhuri.
1908	1	Krishnadhan Bandopadhyay.
1911	1	Subodhchandra Mukhopadhyay.
	2	Rameschandra Majumdar.
1912	2	Gauranganath Bandopadhyay.
1913	1	Hemchandra Raychaudhuri.
1914	1	Kisorimohan Gupta.
	2	Jatindranath Sikdar.
	3	Saileschandra Bandopadhyay.
	9	Saradakumar Pantha
1915	1	Pramathanath Bandopadhyay.
	3	Atalbihari Bhattacharya.
1916	2	Jyotischandra Bandopadhyay.
	4	Narayanchandra Bandopadhyay.
1919	1	Rakhalchandra Sen.
	2	Nilmani Acharya.
	5	Hemendranarayan Bhattacharya.
1920	4	Anilchandra Chaudhuri.
1921	1	Panchkari Sarkar.
1922	1	Taraknath Mukhopadhyay.
	2	Susilchandra Bandopadhyay.
1923	1	Susobhanchandra Sarkar.
	5	Niranjan Sengupta.
1924	1	Bhupendrakrishna Sinha.
	2	Suhridkumar Basu.
	3	Sunitkumar Deb.
	5	Amarprasad Dasgupta.
	6	Makhanlal Raychudhuri.
1925	1	Sarojnath Bandopadhyay.
1926	1	Narendrakrishna Sinha.
1927	1	Susilchandra Chattopadhyay.
	3	Amalchandra Majumdar.
1928	1	Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
	3	Sambhunath Bandopadhyay.
1930	1	Kalyankumar Basu.
1932	1	Anilchandra Bandopadhyay.
	3	Gobindaprasad Ghosh.
1933	1	Santoshkumar Chakrabarti.
	3	Ajitnath Ray.
	4	Saurindranath Ray.
1934	1	Sachindrakumar Majumdar.
	3	Nirmalchandra Sinha.
1935	1	Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
	2	Krishnagobinda Basu.
1939	1	Prititosh Ray.
	3	Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay.
1942	1	Amales Tripathi.
	3	Sasadhar Chakrabarti.
1943	1	Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.
1944	1	Barunkumar Basu.
19	2	Asrarul Husain.
1945	1	Asimkumar Datta.
	2	Nirmal Sinha.

1947	..	..	1 Asokchandra Bandopadhyay.
			2 Tapankumar Raychaudhuri.
			5 Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1948	..	..	1 Asokkumar Ray.
			2 Haridas Mukhopadhyay.
1949	..	..	1 Sibendumohan Ghosh.
1950	..	..	1 Umarani Sen.
1952	..	..	1 Sipra Sarkar.
			2 Amitabha Mukhopadhyay.

Botany.

1907	..	..	2 Amareschandra Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Prithwinath Mukhopadhyay.
			4 Surendrachandra Bandopadhyay.
1951	..	..	1 Chitra Ghosh.

Political Economy and Political Philosophy.

1911	..	..	1 Bhujangabhushan Mukhopadhyay (Group A).
			1 Nirmalchandra Chandra (Group B).
1912	.	..	1 Panchanandas Mukhopadhyay (Group B).
			2 Dhirendranath Basu (Group B).
1913	..	..	1 Jitendraprasad Niyogi (Group A).
1914	..	..	1 Hemendrakumar Basu (Group B).
			2 Durgagati Chattoraj (Group B).
1915	..	..	1 Jogischandra Sinha (Group A).
			2 Bhupendranath Chattopadhyay (Group A).
			3 Krishnabinod Saha (Group A).
1916	..	..	1 Jaminiprasanna Ray (Group A).
			2 Rohinimohan Chaudhuri (Group A).
			1 Prabodhchandra Mallik (Group B).
1917	..	..	2 Mohitkumar Sengupta (Group A).
			1 Sudhischandra Ray (Group B).
1918	..	..	1 Birendrachandra Datta (Group A).
			2 Sudarsanchandra Maitra (Group A).
			3 Rameschandra Ghosh (Group A).
			1 Mohitkumar Ghosh (Group B).
1919	..	..	1 Amarnath Bali (Group A).
			3 Debendranath Bandopadhyay (Group A).
			4 Surendranarayan Bandopadhyay (Group A).
			2 Pramathanath Sarkar (Group B).
1920	..	..	1 Hirendralal De (Group A).
			2 Matilal Dam (Group A).
			1 Umakanta Goswami (Group B). Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (Group B).
1921	..	..	2 Labanyamohan Ghatak (Group A).
			3 Nalinaksha Sanyal (Group A).
1922	..	..	1 Manindranath Raymitra (Group A).
			2 Bibhutibhusan Basu (Group A).
			6 Sudhirkumar Ghosh (Group A).
1923	..	..	1 Praphullakumar Sarkar (Group A).
			3 Kalyanchandra Chaudhuri (Group A).

1924	..	..	1 Dwarkanath Ghosh (Group A).
			2 Sureschandra Guhathakurta (Group A).
			3 Sudhirendranath Basu (Group A).
			1 Durgasibaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Group B).
1925	..	..	1 Pabitrakumar Basu (Group A). / Birendranath Gangopadhyay (Group A).
			3 Haricharan Ghosh (Group A).
			1 Khagendranath Sen (Group B).
1926		..	1 Binaybhushan Dasgupta (Group A).
			1 Manoranjan Bhattacharya (Group B).
1927	.	..	1 Dwijendralal Majumdar (Group A).
			2 Prabodhchandra Ghosh (Group A).
			1 Mihirkumar Sen (Group B).
1928	..	..	1 Arunkumar Sen (Group A). / Panchanan Chakrabarti (Group A).
			3 Narendramohan Majumdar (Group A).
1929	..	..	1 Mathuranath Goswami (Group A).
			2 Prabhatkumar Sen (Group A).
1930	..	..	2 Sachikanta Guha (Group B).
1931	..	..	4 Phanibhushan Chattopadhyay (Group B).
1932	..	..	1 Bhabatosh Datta (Group A).
1933	..	..	1 Sibaprasad Mitra (Group B).
1937	..	..	1 Sudhirkrishna Mukhopadhyay (Group B).
1939	..	..	1 Bimalchandra Sinha (Group A).
			2 Chittaranjan Konar (Group A).
1940	..	..	1 Smarajitkumar Gangopadhyay (Group B).
			3 Sadhanchandra Gupta (Group B).
1943	..	..	1 Subhaskumar Dhar (Group A).
			2 Kasturchand Lalwani (Group A).
1944	..	..	1 Subrata Raychaudhuri (Group A).
1945	..	..	1 Tarunkumar Basu (Group A).
			3 Dilipkumar Ghosh (Group A).
1946	..	..	2 Amiyakumar Sen (Group A).
			8 Praphullakumar Mukhopadhyay (Group A).
1947	..	..	1 Kalyankumar Sen (Group A).
1948	..	..	1 Anilkumar Raychaudhuri (Group A).
			3 Swadesranjan Dattagupta (Group A).
			4 Sudhansukumar Sinha (Group A).
1949	..	..	2 Ajitkumar Biswas (Group A).
			5 Tapas Majumdar (Group A).
			6 Prahladchandra Jana (Group A).
1950	..	..	2 Dhrubanarayan Ghosh (Group A).
1951	..	..	1 Alok Ghosh (Group A).
			2 Nirupam Som (Group A).

SANSKRIT.

1920	..	..	1 Asutosh Biswas (Group B).
1921	..	..	1 Rasbihari Mitra (Group A).
			2 Lokaranjan Sen (Group A).
			4 Dinataran Lahiri (Group A).
	..	..	1 Sadananda Bhaduri (Group B).
	..	..	1 Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis (Group A).
	..	..	1 Asoknath Bhattacharya (Group D).
1929	..	..	1 Maheswar Das (Group A).

1924	..	1	Asutosh Bhattacharya (Group D).
		1	Dineschandra Bhattacharya (Group I).
1931	..	1	Gaurinath Bhattacharya (Group A).
1932	..	1	Makhanlal Mukhopadhyay (Group D).
		1	Hrishikes Goswami (Group E).
1934	..	2	Dayamay Mukhopadhyay (Group A).
		1	Jogiraj Basu (Group D).
1935	..	1	Girijasankar Ghar (Group D).
1939	..	1	Harendrakrishna Chakrabarti (Group D).
1941	..	2	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay (Group D).
1942	..	1	Bishnupada Bhattacharya (Group A).
1946	..	1	Ramranjan Mukhopadhyay.
		3	Anathsaran Chattopadhyay.
1948	..	3	Sukhamay Mukhopadhyay.
1949	..	2	Siddheswar Chattopadhyay.
1950	..	4	Narayanprasad Goenka.

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE.

1921	..	1	Paresprasad Majumdar (Group IV).
1923	..	1	Gobindaprasad Palit (Group I).
		3	Rakhahari Chattopadhyay (Group I).
1925	..	1	Debprasad Ghosh (Group IB)
		2	Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Group IB).
		1	Haricharan Ghosh (Group III).
1941	..	1	Sukeschandra Chandra (Group IB).
1942	..	1	Pratapchandra Chandra.
1943	..	1	Chandrasekhar Bhattacharya.
1946	..	1	Manotosh Mukhopadhyay.
1952	..	1	Kamaleswar Bhattacharya.

INDIAN VERNACULARS, BENGALI.

1922	..	2	Sachindranath Bandopadhyay.
1923	..	1	Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
		8	Asataru Chaudhuri.
1950	..	1	Sankariprasad Basu.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

1923	..	1	Kalinarayan Bhattacharya.
1933	..	1	Dinendrachandra Ray.

COMMERCE.

1923	..	5	Sudhirkumar Sen.
1924	..	3	Rabindranath Ray.
		4	Sudhansumohan Mukhopadhyay.
1925	..	2	Hrishikes Gangopadhyay.
1926	..	7	Krishnakumar.

ARABIC.

1926	..	..	2	Maqbal Ahmad.
			3	Akhtar Hasan.
1933	..	..	2	Muhammad Ishaque Ali.
1948	..	..	2	Abu Lais Syed Muhammad Lutful Haque.
1949	..	..	1	S. M. Ahsan.

PALI.

1929	..	..	1	Sudhindranath Chakrabarti (Group C).
1934	..	..	1	Birinchikumar Barua (Group C).
1936	..	..	1	Nilratan Bandopadhyay (Group C).
1943	..	..	1	Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1953	..	..	1	Binayendranath Chaudhuri.

STATISTICS.

1943	..	..	3	Nirmalkumar Chakrabarti.
1946	..	..	3	Mohitkumar Gangopadhyay.
1953	..	..	1	Atindramohan Gun.

GEOGRAPHY.

1944	..	..	1	Suprakas Ghosh.
1952	..	..	1	Satyes Chakrabarti.
			3	Bimalendu Bhattacharya (Group B).
1953	..	..	1	Romola Roy.
			3	Lina Gangopadhyay (Group B).

URDU.

1951	—	..	2	Abul Mohsin Bazlul Wahab.

ECONOMICS.

1952	—	—	1	Sipra Sen.
			2	Gauri Sengupta.
1953	..	..	1	Debabrata Bandopadhyay.
			2	Rakhaldas Datta.

POLITICS.

1953	..	—	1	Dwijendrakumar De.

H

B. Sc. HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY.

1905	..	1	Girindrasekhar Basu.
1909	..	1	Saratchandra Jana.
		2	Goshthabihari Pal.
1910	..	1	Rasikial Datta.
1911	..	1	Nilratan Dhar.
1913	..	1	Jnanendrachandra Ghosh.
		2	Surendraprasad Ray.
1917	..	2	Jogeschandra Sarma.
		3	Rukminimohan Purkayastha.
1918	..	2	Annadaprasad Chaudhuri.
		3	Gopalchandra Bandopadhyay.
1920	..	1	Bankimchandra Ray.
		2	Nripendranath Sinha.
1921	..	1	Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar.
		2	Kumudinikanta Chakrabarti.
		4	Sasadhar Goswami.
		7	Nalinchandra Chattopadhyay.
		12	Digindranath Datta.
		13	Ganapati Bandopadhyay.
1922	..	1	Jatindranath Talukdar.
		2	Bhupendranath Ghosh.
		3	Nalinbihari Sen.
1923	..	2	Sudhansukumar Haldar.
1925	..	1	Sachindranath Raychaudhuri.
		2	Birendranarayan Chakrabarti.
		3	Binaybhushan Ghosh.
		4	Subimal Datta.
		5	Ramprasad Mitra.
		6	Dakshinapada Chattopadhyay.
		7	Asokchandra Ray.
		9	Kumarkrishna Chattopadhyay.
		10	Phanindranath Brahmachari.
1927	..	1	Manoranjan Sarkar.
1928	..	1	Binayendranath Sen.
		2	Muhammad Ishaque.
		3	Amarendranath Ray.
		4	Manindrakumar Ukil.
1929	..	1	Surendranath Ray.
1930	..	1	Sudhamay Mukhopadhyay.
		2	Sobhanchandra Datta.
		3	Hamid Husain.
		4	Samarendranath Gangopadhyay.
1932	..	2	Anilkumar Bhattacharya.
1934	..	1	Phanindranath Bagchi.
		3	Rebatibhushan Chattopadhyay.
1936	..	1	Hemchandra Datta.
		2	Jyotirmay Datta.
		3	Nirmalkumar Brahmachari.
1937	..	4	Amiyakumar Raychaudhuri.
941	..	1	Niradkumar Sen.
			Amiyakumar Sanyal.

1942	..	..	1 Subalsakha Mandal.
1943	..	..	7 V. Subramaniam.
1944	..	..	1 Bimalendu Ghosh.
			4 Kalyankumar Mitra.
			5 Bhupendrakrishna Majumdar.
1945	..	..	2 Taraknath Ray.
			3 Balaichand Pathak.
			4 Bidhanranjan Ray.
1947	..	..	1 Debabrata Sen.
			4 Kiratchand Seth.
1948	..	..	4 Anindyakanti Majumdar.
1949	..	..	1 Pasupati Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Kamalchandra De.
			4 Saumendranath Sen.
1950	..	..	1 Pannalal Bhattacharya.
1954	..	..	1 Sohanlal Agrawal.
			2 Tilak Guha.
			3 Muhammad Asgar Ali.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1905	..	..	1 Girindrasekhar Basu.
1911	..	..	1 Saratchandra Chattopadhyay.
			2 Muhammad Ali.
			3 Satyendraprasad Niyogi.
1913	..	..	1 Pramodkumar De.
1914	..	..	1 Bimanchandra Basu.
1916	..	..	1 Binodbihari Sen.
1917	..	..	1 Nripendrakrishna Ray.
1918	..	..	1 Charuchandra Sanyal.
1919		..	1 Saurindramohan Bandopadhyay.
1920	..	..	1 Banbihari Chattopadhyay.
1921	..	..	1 Sailendranath Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Kaliprasad Ghosh.
1922	..	..	1 Susilkumar Ray.
			2 Rabindrachandra Aich.
			3 Susilchandra Majumdar.
			4 Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1923	..	..	1 Jitendramohan Chakrabarti.
			2 Satindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1924	..	..	1 Phanindramohan Datta.
			2 Sunilchandra Sen.
			3 Gajendranarayan Bera.
			5 Sudhirkumar Sarkar.
1925	..	..	1 Krishnagopal Ray.
			2 Sarasiranjan Chattopadhyay.
			3 Ajitranjan Mukhopadhyay.
1926	..	..	1 Barindranath Chattopadhyay.
			3 Pundarikakshaprasad Bhattacharya.
1927	..	..	1 Manomohan Bhattacharya.
			2 Satyapal Puri.
			3 Bijayprasad Datta.
			4 M. Sirajuddin Ahmad.
			5 Herambakumar Guharay.
1929	..	..	2 Ajitkumar Deb.
1931	..	..	1 Susilranjan Maitra.
			2 Sambhucharan Sanyal.

1935	..	..	1 Asokkumar Pal.
1936	..	..	1 Gurucharan Mukhopadhyay.
1939	..	..	1 Bijaykumar Chakrabarti.
1940	..	..	1 Sujitkumar Datta.
1941	..	..	1 Jadabananda Nagchaudhuri.
1942	..	..	1 Dulalpada Sadhu.
			2 Ramkrishna Bhattacharya.
1944	..	..	1 Surathkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1945	..	..	1 Archana Basu.
1946	..	..	1 Samirkumar Basu.
			2 Syed Nizamuddin Mahmood.
1947	..	..	1 Padmadhar Bhuiyan.
			2 Subimal Ghosh.
1949	..	..	1 Roma Bhadhuri.
			2 Sukumar Gangopadhyay.
1951	..	..	1 Punyabrata Sarkar.
			3 Sukhamay Lahiri.
			4 Rajarshi Majumdar.
1952	..	..	1 Debajyoti Das.
			2 Asimkumar Sarkar.
			3 Helen Ray.
1954	..	..	1 Manika Das.
			2 Manju Gangopadhyay.
			3 Amiyakumar Datta.
			4 Mrinalkanti Mallik.

Physics.

1907	..	..	1 Satischandra Majumdar.
1910	..	..	1 Kumarnath Bandopadhyay.
1911	..	..	1 Upendrachandra Bhattacharya.
1912	..	..	1 Durgapada Bandopadhyay.
			2 Binodlal Chakrabarti.
1913	..	..	1 Amareschandra Chakrabarti.
			2 T. Saravana Muthu.
			3 Sailendranath Ghosh.
1914	..	..	2 Syamchandra Tripathi (Mathematical and Experimental).
1917	..	..	1 Kshitisprasad Chattopadhyay.
			2 Jitendranath Bandopadhyay.
			4 Ramgobinda Basu.
1918	..	..	4 Matischandra Bandopadhyay.
			5 Kuladaprasad Chaudhuri.
1919	..	..	2 Satisranjan Khastgir. / Mrityunjay Mukhopadhyay.
1920	..	..	1 Amiyakrishna Ray.
			2 Praphullachandra Nandi.
			6 Upendramohan Bandopadhyay.
			9 Hariprasad Bandopadhyay.
			10 Debendranath Basu.
1921	..	..	1 Radhadamodar Baksi.
1922	..	..	1 Atulranjan Mukhopadhyay.
1923	..	..	1 Satyendranath Ray.
			3 Durgaprasanna Acharya.
1924	..	..	1 Nistaran Chakrabarti.
			2 Amiyanath Basu.
1925	..	..	1 Nareschandra Deb.

1926	..	1	Purnendukumar Batabyal.
		2	Subhendusekhar Basu.
1927	..	2	Hiranyachandra Bhuiyan.
		3	Prabhatnath Basusarbadhikari.
		4	Himansusobhan Maitra.
1929	..	1	Birendrakumar Chakrabarti.
		2	Nirajnath Dasgupta.
		3	Hirendrakumar Pal.
		4	Biswanath Basu.
1930	..	1	Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay.
		3	Pareschandra Pal.
1931	..	1	Kesablal Chattopadhyay.
1932	..	1	Karunaketan Sen.
1933	..	1	Ramkrishna Kar.
1934	..	2	Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1936	..	1	Susilkumar Datta.
		2	Satyendramohan Ghosh.
1937	..	3	Pankajkumar Sen.
1938	..	1	Dalimkumar Guha.
1939	..	2	Muktipada Chaudhuri.
		5	Milankumar Mukhopadhyay.
1942	..	2	Amalkumar Raychaudhuri.
		4	Dhrubeschandra Kar.
1944	..	1	Sukumar Biswas.
		2	Subratakumar Sen.
		3	Arunkumar Chaudhuri.
1946	..	2	Asokchandra Palit.
		3	Rasbihari Chakrabarti.
1949	..	3	Adinath Chattopadhyay.
		6	Kanakranjan Dasgupta.
1951	..	2	Biswaranjan Nag.
		8	Tuhina Ghosh.
		10	Pradyotkumar Sen.
		11	Prabhakar Mahapatra.
1952	..	3	Paresnath Mukhopadhyay.
1954	..	1	Dilipkumar Bhadra.
		2	Debicharan Khan.
		3	Mrinalkanti Kargupta.
		4	Dipankar Chattopadhyay.
		5	Asokkumar Barua.
		6	Mrinalkanti Ghosh.

MATHEMATICS.

1908	..	1	Satischandra Kar.
		2	Bhupatimohan Sen.
1909	..	1	Satinath Bagchi.
1910	..	1	Kalidas Bagchi.
1911	..	1	Abdus Sobhan Mahmood.
		2	Sanatkumar Chattopadhyay.
1913	..	1	Satyendranath Basu.
		2	Meghnad Saha.
		3	Nikhilranjan Sen.
		5	Sudhansubadan Panda.
1914	..	3	Charuchandra Ghosh.
		4	Nareschandra Mitra.
		5	Bhubanmohan Basu.

1915	..	..	1 Harischandra Sinha.
			2 Sarojkumar Chattopadhyay.
			3 Hemantakumar Chakrabarti.
			6 Prankumar Mukhopadhyay.
			8 Abhaykali Ghosh.
			11 Amalapada Chattopadhyay. / Jibankrishna De.
			13 Mohitmohan Ghosh.
			14 Khagendranath Chakrabarti.
1916	..	..	1 Birendranath Sengupta.
			2 Bijanchandra Datta.
			4 Sasadhar Dasgupta. / Nripendranath Sen.
			6 Sachindranath Sarkar.
			7 Panchanan Das.
			8 Prabodhchandra Chakrabarti.
			9 Manoranjan Ray.
			14 Umeschandra Nag.
			16 Anupkumar Bandopadhyay. / Nikhilchandra Raychaudhuri.
			22 Bijaybasanta Nandi.
1917	..	..	1 Phanilal Mallik.
			2 Nalinikanta Basu.
			7 Bibhutibhushan Sen.
			8 Mangalkumar Acharya.
			9 Surendranath Das.
			10 Suryakanta Mukhopadhyay.
			11 Surendramohan Mukhopadhyay.
			13 Mathurachandra De.
1918	..	..	1 Suddhodan Ghosh.
			3 Kiranchandra De.
			4 Dilipkumar Ray.
			6 Kalipada Lahiri.
			8 Kamadananda Mukhopadhyay.
1919	..	..	1 Purnachandra Acharya.
			5 Narendrakumar Karpharma.
			7 Sudhirlal Sengupta.
1920	..	..	1 Narendragopal Mitra.
			2 Ramendranath Sarkar.
			4 Subodhkumar Datta.
			6 Jagatprasanna Saraswati.
			8 Brajeswar Biswas.
1921	..	..	3 Bibhutibhushan Ray.
			5 Niranjan Pal.
			7 Biswanath Bhattacharya.
			10 Sudhirkumar Ghosh.
			11 Banbihari Bhaduri.
1922	..	..	1 Kantichandra Basak.
1923	..	..	1 Dhirendrakrishna De.
			3 Sarojnath Ghatak.
			7 Santanukumar Mukhopadhyay.
1924	..	..	1 Gaurikanta Bhattacharya.
			3 Sitansubhushan Gupta.
			9 Dwijendranath Ray.
1925	..	..	1 Santimay Bandopadhyay.
1926	..	..	2 Bratisankar Ray.
			5 Pramodkumar Ghoshal.

1927	..	..	3	Subodhchandra Bhaumik.
			4	Birendranath Sen.
1928	..	..	3	Susilchandra Maitra.
			4	Samarendranath Ray.
1929	..	..	1	Krishnakumar Mitra.
1931	..	..	1	Jasodakanta Ray.
1933	..	..	1	Maheschandra Ghosh.
1934	..	..	1	Yakub Ali Khan.
			3	Dhirendranath Sarkar.
			4	Gopalkrishna Sarkar.
1935	..	..	1	Kiranchandra Das.
1936	..	..	1	Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
			2	Rabi Ray.
1937	..	..	1	Sailendranath Sur.
			2	Bimalkumar Bagchi.
			4	Baradakinkar Chattopadhyay.
			5	Sanjaykumar Basu.
1938	..	..	2	Gaganbihari Bandopadhyay.
1940	..	..	2	Arunkumar Ray.
1942	..	..	1	Sunilkumar Datta.
1944	..	..	1	S. M. Azizul Haque.
			3	Mohitkumar Gangopadhyay.
1946	..	..	2	Sujit Sengupta.
1947	..	..	3	Tapendrachandra Ray.
1950	..	..	2	Mithilranjan Gupta.
1951	..	..	1	Ambarish Ghosh.
			5	Kamalendu Das.
			6	Asim Ray.
1952	..	..	1	Suprakas Mukhopadhyay.
			2	Amritabha Gupta.
			4	Anadisankar Gupta.
			5	Asishkumar Majumdar.
			6	Rajendra Prasad.
			7	Lakshmikanta Chattopadhyay.
1953	..	..	1	Asishkumar Sanyal.
			2	Anandaprasad Biswas.
			10	Rekha Deb.
			13	Subir Ghosh.
1954	..	..	1	Subhendu Datta.
			2	Tarasankar Modi.

GEOLOGY.

1909	..	..	1	Amulyaratan Chakrabarti.
			2	Nityaranjan Sen.
1915	..	..	1	Anilchandra Basu.
1920	..	..	1	Prakritikumar Ghosh.
1921	..	..	1	Sudhansukumar Basu.
			2	Nirmalkumar Basu.
1926	..	..	1	Satyacharan Chattopadhyay.
			2	Arindam Sen.
1927	..	..	1	Susilkumar Barua.
1929	..	..	1	Sunilkumar Mukhopadhyay.
			2	Santoshkumar Ray.
1931	..	..	1	Narendrasingh Singhi.
1933	..	..	1	Dhrubanath Ray.

1934	..	..	1 Hirendranath Gangopadhyay.
			2 Kanailal Das.
1937	..	..	1 Hrishikes Nandi.
1940	..	..	1 Jyotirmay Sengupta.
			2 Debkumar Chandra.
1941	..	..	1 Hemendranath Sen.
			2 Samarendranath Sarkar.
1942	..	..	1 Sailendrakumar Chakrabarti.
1943	..	..	1 Mesbahuddin Ahmad.
1944	..	..	1 Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay.
1945	..	..	1 Ajitkumar Saha.
1947	..	..	1 Dipankar Niyogi.
			2 Sailendrakumar Mukhopadhyay.
1948	..	..	1 Rabindranath Mitra.
1950	..	..	1 Pratipkumar Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Rabindranath Basu.
1951	..	..	1 Kshitindramohan Naha.
1952	..	..	1 Saratchandra Raychaudhuri.
			2 Niranjandeb Chattopadhyay.
			3 Dipakkumar Ray.
			4 Pranabkumar Bandopadhyay.
			5 Asokkumar Mukhopadhyay.
			6 Supriyamohan Sengupta.
			7 Prasenjitkumar Saha.
1953	..	..	1 Subrata Ghosh.
			2 Mihirkumar Basu.
			3 Arunansu Chakrabarti.
			4 Asokkumar Chattopadhyay.
			5 Sanjibkumar Biswas.
1954	..	..	1 Debsankar Bhattacharya.
			2 Satyamay Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Timirranjan Sarbadhikari.
			4 Amiyakumar Mukhopadhyay.
			5 Amalbikas Mukhopadhyay.

BOTANY.

1917	..	..	1 Sureschandra Chakrabarti.
1920	..	..	2 Sailendraprasad Nag.
1926	..	..	1 Ajitkumar Mitra.
			2 Abanimohan Dam.
			3 Harendrakumar Majumdar.
1927	..	..	1 Pabitrakumar Sengupta.
1928	..	..	1 Rabindramohan Datta.
			2 Charuchandra Bhattacharya.
			3 Kalikinkar Ray.
			4 P. V. Hariharan.
1933	..	..	1 Chittatosh Datta.
1934	..	..	1 Hirendrachandra Gangopadhyay.
1935	..	..	1 Manibhushan Sen.
1939	..	..	1 Kumudnath Chaudhuri.
1941	..	..	1 Sudhansubhushan Chattopadhyay.
1942	..	..	1 Barindranath De.
			2 Pijushkanti Sen.
1945	..	..	1 Prabirkumar Ray.
1946	..	..	1 Amalbhushan Chaudhuri.
1948	..	..	1 Satyabrata Sarkar.

1950	..	..	1 Sandhya Ghosh.
			2 Salilkumar Chattopadhyay.
			Sumitra Talukdar.
1951	..	..	1 Asokkumar Sinha.
1953	..	..	1 Mira Ray.
			2 Tarıtgobinda Chaudhuri.

ANTHROPOLGY.

1925	..	..	2 Kshirodranjan Ghosh.

ZOOLOGY.

1935	..	..	1 Gajendranath Mitra.
1937	..	..	2 Nirmalchandra Law.

STATISTICS.

1946	..	.	1 Dineschandra Misra.
1947	..	..	1 Ajaykumar Basu
			2 Saibalkumar Bandopadhyay.
1948	..	..	1 Jogabrata Ray.
			2 Indramohan Chakrabarti.
1949	..	..	1 Radhagobinda Laha
1950	..	..	1 Samarendranath Mitra.
			2 Asok Rudra
1952	..	..	1 Nikhiles Bhattacharya.
1953	..	..	1 Bibhutibhushan Bhattacharya.
			2 Dwijendrakumar Raychaudhuri.
			3 Chittaranjan Malakar.
1954	..	..	1 Ranjit Sinha.
			2 Sudhindranarayan Ray.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1947	..	..	1 Asimkumar Pal.

GEOGRAPHY.

1953	..	..	1 Bithika Sen.
			2 Sabita Sen.

I

M. Sc.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

1910	..	..	1 Bhupatimohan Sen.
1911	..	..	1 Satischandra Kar.
			2 Karunamay Khastgir.

1912	.. ..	1 Kalidas Bagchi.
1913	.. ..	1 Abdus Sobhan Mahmood.
		2 Amiyachandra Bandopadhyay.
		3 Santakumar Chattopadhyay.
		4 Susilchandra Sen.
1914	.. ..	1 Nalinimohan Basu.
		2 Sudhansukumar Bandopadhyay.
		3 Bibhutibhushan Datta.
1915	.. ..	1 Satyendranath Basu.
		2 Meghnad Saha.
		3 Surendrakumar Ray.
1916	.. ..	1 Nikhilranjan Sen.
		2 Bibhutibhushan Mandal.
		3 Nareschandra Mitra.
		4 Charuchandra Ghosh.
		5 Indubhushan Mukhopadhyay.
		6 Bhubanmohan Basu.
		7 Sudhansubadan Panda.
		8 Satischandra Basu.
		9 Sureschandra Bhattacharya.
1917	.. ..	1 Bhupendrachandra Das.
		2 Prankumar Mukhopadhyay.
		3 Sarojkumar Chattopadhyay.
		4 Abhaykali Ghosh.
		5 Hemantakumar Chakrabarti.
		5 Dhrubacharan Mallik.
		7 Dharanikanta Ray.
1918	.. ..	1 Nripendranath Sen.
		2 Sasadhar Dasgupta.
		4 Panchanan Das.
		5 Khagendranath Chakrabarti.
		6 Sachindranath Sarkar.
		7 Bijanchandra Datta.
		9 Anilchandra Raychaudhuri.
1919	.. ..	3 Nalinikanta Basu.
		4 Mangalkumar Acharya.
		5 Harendranath Mitra.
		6 Surendranath Das.
1920	.. ..	1 Suddhodan Ghosh.
		2 Kalipada Lahiri.
1921	.. ..	2 Kamadananda Mukhopadhyay.
		3 Kalipada Datta.
1922	.. ..	1 Narendragopal Mitra.
		2 Radhakisor Ghosh.
		3 Subodhkumar Datta.
1923	.. ..	1 Pramodchandra Sen.
1925	.. ..	1 Dhirendrakrishna De.
1926	.. ..	1 Gaurikanta Bhattacharya.
1928	.. ..	1 Bratisankar Ray.
1932	.. ..	2 Gobindaram Bhattacharya.
1933	.. ..	1 Jasodakanta Ray.
1934	.. ..	3 Sunilkumar Bhattacharya.*

*See also page 109.

PHYSICS.

1912	..	1	Sisirkumar Mitra.
		2	Susilkumar Acharya
1913	..	1	Kamta Prasad.
		2	Kumarnath Bandopadhyay.
1914	..	1	Abinaschandra Saha.
		2	Mahadeb Chakrabarti.
1915	..	1	Sailendranath Ghosh.
		2	Snehamay Datta.
1916	..	1	Amareschandra Chakrabarti. / Pramodcharan Sen.
		3	Bijaykumar Basak.
		4	Debendrakumar Bhattacharya.
		5	Surendranath Sarkar.
1917	..	4	Brajendranath Chakrabarti.
		5	Rabindranath Chaudhuri.
		6	Durgadas Bandopadhyay.
1918	..	1	Bidhubhushan Ray (Group C).
1919	..	1	Gauripati Chattopadhyay (Group C).
		2	Mohitmohan Sengupta (Group C). / Sasankasekhar Chaudhuri (Group C).
		4	Surendranath Ray (Group C).
		5	Satyendranath Ray (Group C).
1920	..	1	Matischandra Bandopadhyay (Group C).
1921	..	2	Suryakanta Mukhopadhyay (Group C).
1923	..	2	Kedareswar Bandopadhyay (Group C).
1924	..	1	Anilkumar Das (Group A).
		1	Nripendramohan Chakrabarti (Group C).
1925	..	1	Satyendranath Ray (Group A).
		1	Durgaprasanna Acharya (Group C).
1927	..	1	Nareschandra Deb (Group A).
		1	Sudhirkumar Basu (Group C).
1928	..	1	Subhendusekhar Basu (Group A).
		2	Niradbhushan Sengupta (Group C).
1929	..	2	Hiranyachandra Bhuiyan (Group A).
1931	..	1	Birendrakumar Chakrabarti (Thesis Group).
		3	Hirendrakumar Pal (Thesis Group).
		4	H. R. Vedanta Iyengar (General Group).*

CHEMISTRY.

1912	..	1	Rasiklal Datta.
1913	..	1	Nilratan Dhar.
		2	Susilkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1914	..	1	Jogendranath Ghosh.
		2	Satyaranjan Dasgupta.
		3	Praphullakumar Raychaudhuri.
1915	..	1	Jnanendrachandra Ghosh.
		2	Jnanendranath Mukhopadhyay.
		3	Niharranjan Chattopadhyay.
		5	Jnanendranath Sen.
1916	..	2	Pulinbihari Sarkar.
1917	..	1	Haraparbatikumar Mitra.
1918	..	1	Subodhkumar Ghosh (General).
1919	..	2	Haridas Dalal (Organic Chemistry Thesis).
		2	Rukminimohan Purkayastha.

*See also page 110.

1920	..	..	1 Haripada Chattopadhyay (Group C).
			2 Annadaprasad Chaudhuri (Group C).
1921	..	..	3 Indubhushan Sarkar (Group C).
1923	..	..	2 Subodhkumar Majumdar (Group A).
			1 Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar (Group C).
			2 Nripendranath Sarkar (Group C).
1924	..	..	1 Ganapati Bandopadhyay (Group C).
			2 Akshaykumar Sen (Group C).
1926	..	..	4 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay (Group C).
			5 Dukhaharan Chakrabarti (Group C).
1927	..	..	1 Binaybhushan Ghosh (Group C).
			2 Bireschandra Ray (Group C).
1928	..	..	2 Bholanath Sen (Group C).
			5 Kanakendranarayan Bandopadhyay (Group C).
			7 Sudhansukumar Bandopadhyay (Group C).
			1 Lakshmikanta Bandopadhyay (General).
1930	..	..	3 Saktipada Sanyal (General).
			5 Adinath Bhaduri (General).
			2 Binayendranath Sen (Physical Chemistry Thesis).
			1 Susilkumar Ray (Organic Chemistry Thesis).
			4 Sudhansuchandra Guha (Organic Chemistry Thesis)
			5 Kshitischandra Bhattacharya (Organic Chemistry Thesis).
			6 Manasmohan Ghosh (Organic Chemistry Thesis).
1931	..	..	1 Gopalkirshna Mukhopadhyay (Thesis).
			3 M. D Raja Gopalan (Thesis).
			4 Surendranath Ray (Thesis).
			5 Sachindranath Ray (Thesis).*

PHYSIOLOGY.

1916	..	..	1 Pramodranjan Dasgupta.
1921	..	..	1 Saurendramohan Bandopadhyay.
			2 Jogendranath Maitra.
			3 Basudeva Narayan.
1922	..	..	1 Jyotibhushan Datta.
1923	..	..	1 Lakshminarayan Das.
			2 Harendrachandra Bardhan.
1924	..	..	1 Susilkumar Ray.
1925	..	..	1 Surendranath Pal.
			2 Satindranath Mukhopadhyay.
			3 Jitendramohan Chakrabarti.
1927	..	..	1 Ajitranjan Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Rudrendrakumar Pal.
1928	..	..	1 Phanindranath Brahmachari.
1935	..	..	1 Sujitkumar Mahalanobis.
1937	..	..	1 Sachchidananda Bandopadhyay.
1938	..	..	1 Gurucharan Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Arabinda Ray.
1941	..	..	1 Bijaykumar Chakrabarti.
1944	..	..	1 Dulalpada Sadhu.
1947	..	..	1 Surathkumar Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Paritosh Sengupta.
			3 Amulyakrishna Sadhukhan.
			4 Saradindu Datta.

*See also page 110.

1948	..	..	1 Samirkumar Basu.
			2 Haripada Chattopadhyay.
			3 Chandicharan Deb.
1952	..	..	2 Dhurjatiprasad Chattopadhyay.
1953	..	..	2 Sukhamay Lahiri.
			3 Debajitkumar Biswas.

Pure Mathematics.

1919	..	..	1 Phanilal Mallik.
			2 Arunoday Pramanik.
1920	..	..	2 Radhakanta Das.
1921	..	..	1 Narendrakumar Karpharma.
1922	..	..	5 Panchanan Bandopadhyay.

Geology.

1922	..	..	1 { Nirmalnath Chattopadhyay. / Prakritikumar Ghosh.
1924	..	..	1 Bijanbihari Dasgupta.
			2 Satischandra Chandra.
1925	..	..	1 Taraprasad Dasgupta.
			2 Jyotirmay Sen.
1926	..	..	1 Dhirendrakisor Chakrabarti.
			2 { Anilbhushan Datta. / Ajitkumar Sen.
1928	..	..	1 Satyacharan Chattopadhyay.
1931	..	..	1 Santoshkumar Ray (Thesis).
			1 Prasantakumar Ray (General).
1932	..	..	1 Santisudha Mukhopadhyay.
1933	..	.	1 Narendrasingh Singhi (Thesis).
			1 Nandiprasad Kataki (General).
1934	..	..	1 Arunkumar Ray.
1935	..	..	1 Patakikrishna Chattopadhyay.
1936	..	..	1 Hirendranath Gangopadhyay.
1938	..	..	1 Adinath Lahiri.
1939	..	..	1 Hrishikes Nandi.
1940	..	..	1 Amiyabhushan Dasgupta.
1941	..	..	1 Santoshkumar Ray.
			2 Gopendranath Datta.
1942	..	..	1 Debkumar Chandra.
			2 Sudhischandra Guha.
1943	..	..	1 Samarendranath Sarkar.
			2 Kailaschandra Chandiok.
			3 Hemendranath Sen.
1944	..	..	1 Sailendrakumar Chakrabarti.
			2 Saurindranath Sen.
			3 Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyay.
			4 Sunilkumar Raychaudhuri.
			5 Tirthanath Basu.
			6 Tamalkanti Bandopadhyay.
1945	..	.	1 Asutosh Acharya.
1946	..	..	1 Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay.
1947	..	..	1 Ajitkumar Saha.
			2 Santikusum Dasgupta.
			3 Abaninath Chaudhuri.

1948	..	..	1 Prithwischandra Kar.
			2 Narayankumar Sen.
			3 A. Y. M. Habibur Rahman.
			4 Chinmay Ghosh.
			5 Anilbaran Biswas.
			6 Ashfaque Husain Khan.
1949	..	..	1 Gopindramohan Bandopadhyay.
			2 Dipankar Niyogi.
1950	..	..	1 Rabindranath Mitra.
			2 Biswanath Mitra.
			3 Anilkrishna Bandopadhyay.
			4 Sudhansu Aditya.
1951	..	..	1 Bimalendu Raychaudhuri.
			2 Aniruddha De.
			3 Sisirkumar Sen.
1952	..	..	1 Pratipkumar Mukhopadhyay.
			2 Rabindranath Basu.
1953	..	..	1 Kshitindramohan Naha.

Botany.

1922	..	..	3 Ilabanta Bandopadhyay.
1928	..	..	1 Syed Hedayetullah.
1931	..	..	1 Paramnath Bhaduri (Thesis).
1934	..	..	3 Debabrata Chattopadhyay.
1935	..	..	1 Chittatosh Datta.
1942	..	..	1 Bimalkumar Baksi.
1943	..	..	1 Sudhansubhushan Chattopadhyay.
1944	..	..	1 Barindranath De.
1946	..	..	1 Santoshkumar Pyne.
			2 Dhrubakumar Mukhopadhyay.
1952	..	..	1 Sumitra Talukdar.
1953	..	..	2 Asokkumar Sinha.
			3 Aryakumar Bal.

Applied Mathematics.

1930	..	..	1 Manohar Ray.
1937	..	..	2 Dhirendranath Sarkar.
			3 Kiranchandra Das.
1938	..	..	1 Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
			2 Rabi Ray.
			4 Umaranjan Raybarman.
			5 Saradindunarayan Ghosh.
1939	..	..	1 Bimalkumar Bagchi.
1941	..	..	3 Asimkumar Ray.
1944	..	..	1 Sunilkumar Datta.
1946	..	..	1 S. M. Azizul Haque.
			4 Arunkumar Chaudhuri.
1949	..	..	1 Tapendrachandra Ray.
1951	..	..	6 Ramendramohan Gangopadhyay.
1953	..	..	1 Ambarish Ghosh.

PURE CHEMISTRY.

1932	..	..	1 Sudhamay Mukhopadhyay. (Thesis).
1933	..	..	2 Akbar Ali Mallik. (Thesis).
1936	..	..	5 Birendranath Chaudhuri.
1938	..	..	1 Hemchandra Datta.
			5 Nripendrachandra Chakrabarti.
			5 Amalendukumar Ray.
1939	..	..	3 Mahbubar Rahman.
			7 Amiyakumar Raychaudhuri.
			9 Chandramal Kakati.
			10 Nirmalkumar Brahmachari.
1940	..	..	3 Mrityunjayprasad Guha.
			6 Bhupendramohan Majumdar.
1941	..	..	2 Asimkumar Sarma.
			5 V. Venkata Subramaniam.
1942	..	..	6 Sibnarayan Chakrabarti.
1943	..	..	1 Niradkumar Sen.
1944	..	..	4 Pramodranjan Bandopadhyay.
			9 Pratulchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1949	..	..	6 Nabakumar Bhattacharya.
			7 Sirajul Haque.
1950	..	..	2 Arunkumar Ray.
			6 Suryakumar Das.
1951	..	..	2 Amareswar Chattopadhyay.
			3 Amalendu Bandopadhyay.
1953	..	..	3 Prabhatnath Mukhopadhyay.
			6 Sankarkumar Datta.
			9 Manojmohan Ray.

PURE PHYSICS.

1934	..	..	1 Biswanath Basu.
1935	..	..	4 Kedarnath Chattopadhyay.
1936	..	..	2 Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1937	..	..	3 Rabindrakumar Nath.
1942	..	..	4 Muktipada Chaudhuri.
			5 Arunkumar Ray.
1944	..	..	5 Nasiruddin Badrudduja.
1951	..	..	3 Himansukumar Mukhopadhyay.
1952	..	..	5 Rekha Chaliha.
1953	..	..	3 Kamalendu Debkrori.
			5 Prabhakar Mahapatra.

ZOOLOGY.

1939	..	..	1 Nirmalchandra Law.

STATISTICS.

1948	..	..	1 Dineschandra Misra.
1949	..	..	1 Ajaykumar Basu.
1950	..	..	1 Kamalchandra Chanda.
			2 Jogabrata Ray.
			3 Indramohan Chakrabarti.
1951	..		1 Sujitkumar Mitra.
			2 Radhagobinda Laha.
1952	..	..	1 Samarendranath Mitra.

SECTION IV

Endowed University Awards

Chronologically arranged, award by award

SECTION IV

Endowed University Awards

The awards are arranged alphabetically under each examination. The date of the first award is given just before the name of the distinction. The reason for the award follows the title.

A

On F. A. and Intermediate Results.

1898—BANKIMCHANDRA SILVER MEDAL.

(First in Bengali Vernacular.)

1907 .. .. Kshitischandra Sen.
1909 .. .. Jatindramohan Mitra.
1913 .. .. Satyakinkar Sen.
1914 .. .. Manmathanath Seth.
1915 .. .. Pramathanath Sarkar.
1919 .. .. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1920 .. .. Sachindranath Bhattacharya.
1921 .. .. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1922 .. .. Birendrakisor Raychaudhuri.
1929 .. .. Debeschandra Das.
1932 .. .. Dhirendranath Ray.
1938 .. .. Amales Tripathi.
1941 .. .. Mihirkumar Basu.
1946 .. .. Asokkumar Mustaphi.
1948 .. .. Nimaikumar Chattopadhyay.
1953 .. .. Syamalendu Bandopadhyay.

1867—DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Best in the Intermediate in certain categories.)

1867 .. .. Anandaram Barua (Mathematics).
1868 .. .. Saradacharan Mitra (Languages).
1869 .. .. Kunjabihari Gupta (Mathematics).
1870 .. .. Rajaninath Ray (Languages).
Srinath Datta (Mathematics).
1871 .. .. Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay (Languages).
Baburam Chattopadhyay (Mathematics).
1872 .. .. Prasannakumar Lahiri (Languages).
Narendranath Sarkar (Mathematics).
1873 .. .. Srischandra Mukhopadhyay (Languages).
Nilkanta Sarkar (Mathematics).
1874 .. .. Adharlal Sen (Languages).
1875 .. .. Debendranath Das (Languages).
1876 .. .. Krishnadhar Mukhopadhyay (Languages).
1877 .. .. Jadunath Goswami (Mathematics).
1878 .. .. Mohinimohan Sen.
1879 .. .. Debaprasad Sarbadhikari (Languages).
1880 .. .. Mahendranath Ray (Mathematics).
1881 .. .. Girindrachandra Bandopadhyay (Languages).
1883 .. .. Pearylal Haldar (Mathematics).
1885 .. .. Suryakumar Karpharma (Mathematics).
1886 .. .. Upendralal Majumdar (Languages and Mathematics).
1887 .. .. Satischandra De (Languages).

1889	..	.. Nandalal Mukhopadhyay (Languages).
1890	..	.. Kumudbandhu Dasgupta (Languages).
		Jyotischandra Sen (Natural Science).
1891	..	.. Muralidhar Raychaudhuri (Mathematics).
		Narendranath Basu (Natural Science).
		Priyanath Sen (Natural Science).
1892	..	.. Jnansaran Chakrabarti (Mathematics).
1894	..	.. Saradaprasanna Das (Languages).
		Manmathakrishna Deb (Natural Science).
1896	..	.. Rebatimohan Chakrabarti (Languages).
		Upendranath Kar (Mathematics).
1897	..	.. Bipinchandra Ray (Languages).
		Charuchandra Chattopadhyay (Mathematics).
1898	..	.. Mahimchandra Ghosh (Languages).
1899	..	.. Amiya Ray (Languages).
1900	..	.. Birendranath De (Mathematics).
1901	..	.. Gurusaday Datta (Natural Science).
1904	..	.. Rajendra Prasad (Languages).
1905	..	.. Charuchandra Biswas (Languages).
		Krishnadhan Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
1906	..	.. Sailendranath Datta (Languages).
1907	..	.. Satischandra Ghosh (Mathematics).
1908	..	.. Digindranath Saha (Mathematics).
1909	..	.. Amiyacharan Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
1910	..	.. Binodlal Chakrabarti (Physics).
1911	..	.. Chandidas Bhattacharya (Languages).
		Satyendranath Basu (Physics).
1912	..	.. Mohitmohan Ghosh (Physics).
1913	..	.. Susilchandra Mitra (Mathematics).
		Jagatchandra Sarkar (Mathematics).
		Mohitkumar Sengupta (Chemistry).
1914	..	.. Mohitkumar Ghosh (Physics).
		Sachindranath Sarkar (Chemistry).
1915	..	.. Pramathanath Sarkar (Languages).
		Binaykrishna Pal (Mathematics).
		Syamananda Bandopadhyay (Mathematics.).
		Nalinikanta Basu (Mathematics).
1916	..	.. Kiranchandra De (Mathematics).
1917	..	.. Purnachandra Acharya (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry).
		Sudhirlal Sengupta (Mathematics).
1918	..	.. Kuladacharan Dasgupta (Languages).
		Narendragopal Mitra (Physics).
		Brajagopal Mitra (Physics).
		Narendragopal Mitra (Chemistry).
1919	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Languages and Mathematics).
		Kumudinikanta Chakrabarti (Mathematics and Chemistry).
1920	..	.. Sudhendukumar Basu (Languages).
		Susilkumar Ray (Mathematics).
		Kantichandra Basak (Physics).
1921	..	.. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Languages and Mathematics).
		Sudhansukumar Haldar (Physics and Chemistry).
	..	.. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri (Languages and Mathematics).
		Manindranath Ghosh Austin (First among Christians).

1923	..	.. Bimalaprasad Mukhopadhyay (Languages).
		Nirmalkanti Majumdar (Mathematics).
		Dwijendralal Majumdar (Mathematics).
		Karunamay Bhaduri (Mathematics).
		Anathnath Kole (Mathematics).
		Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay (Mathematics).
		Phanindranath Brahmachari (Chemistry).
1924	..	.. Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay (Languages).
		Susilkumar Mitra (First among Christians).
		Nirmalkanti Raychaudhuri (Chemistry).
1925	..	.. Ranajitkumar Ray (Languages).
		Sailendranath Mukhopadhyay (Physics).
		Chandramadhab De (Chemistry).
		Manoranjan Sarkar (Chemistry).
1926	..	.. Anilbihari Gangopadhyay (Mathematics).
1927	..	.. Taraknath Sen (Languages).
		Sailendranath Sengupta (Mathematics).
1930	..	.. Karunaketan Sen (Mathematics and Chemistry).
1931	..	.. Satkari Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
1932	..	.. Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay (Mathematics).
1933	..	.. Murarimohan Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
1934	..	.. Niradbaran Baksi (Physics).
		Asok Mitra (Chemistry).
1936	..	.. Debdas Sen (Languages).
1939	..	.. Mihirnath Das (Mathematics).
		Arunkumar Chattopadhyay (Chemistry).
1940	..	.. Sanindranath Ray (Chemistry).
1941	..	.. Prasantakumar Chakrabarti (Mathematics).
1942	..	.. Bimalendu Ghosh (Physics).
		Chittaprasad De (Chemistry).
1943	..	.. Taraknath Ray (Mathematics).
1945	..	.. Debabrata Sen (Chemistry).
1947	..	.. Radhagobinda Laha (Mathematics).
1949	..	.. Kamalkumar Mallik (Mathematics).
		Ambarish Ghosh (Mathematics).
1950	..	.. Paritoshkumar Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
		Anadinath Chattopadhyay (Chemistry).
1951	..	.. Jatikumar Sengupta (Languages).
		Anantadeb Sur (Mathematics).
1952	..	.. Debicharan Khan (Physics).
1953	..	.. Amalendu Bandopadhyay (Languages).
		Asokkumar Sen (Mathematics and Physics).

1917—DWIJENDRALAL RAY SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE.

(Best in Bengali.)

1919	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1920	..	.. Sachindranath Bhattacharya.
1921	..	.. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1922	..	.. Birendrakisor Raychaudhuri.
1929	..	.. Debeschandra Das.
1932	..	.. Dhirendranath Ray.
1938	..	.. Amales Tripathi.
1941	..	.. Mihirkumar Basu.
1946	..	.. Asokkumar Mustaphi.
1948	..	.. Nimaikumar Chattopadhyay.
1953	..	.. Syamalendu Bandopadhyay.

1923—JANAKIPRASAD SCHOLARSHIP.

(First in Botany.)

1932	..	.. Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1949	..	.. Manojkumar Pal.
1952	..	.. Tilak Guha.

1939—JYOTSNA PATHAK PRIZE.

(First Girl in Sanskrit.)

1951	..	.. Dipali Ghosh.

1948—K. B. DASGUPTA GOLD MEDAL.

(Highest marks of the year.)

1949	..	.. Manojkumar Pal.
1952	..	.. Debicharan Khan.
1953	..	.. Asokkumar Sen.

1919—NABAKRISTO KAR SILVER MEDAL.

(First in Chemistry.)

1919	..	.. Kumudinikanta Chakrabarti.
1921	..	.. Sudhansukumar Haldar.
1923	..	.. Phanindranath Brahmachari.
1924	..	.. Nirmalkanti Raychaudhuri.
1925	..	.. Manoranjan Sarkar. / Chandramadhab De.
1930	..	.. Karunaketan Sen.
1933	..	.. Murarimohan Mukhopadhyay.
1934	..	.. Asok Mitra.
1939	..	.. Arunkumar Chattopadhyay.
1940	..	.. Samindranath Ray.
1942	..	.. Chittaprasad De.
1945	..	.. Debabrata Sen.
1950	..	.. Paritoshkumar Mukhopadhyay. / Anadinath Chattopadhyay.

1925—NAGENDRA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best girl in Bengali.)

1951	..	.. Lalita Bhaduri.

1882—PACHEITE PRIZE.

(First in Sanskrit.)

1884	..	.. Kaliprasanna Bandopadhyay.
1886	..	.. Upendralal Majumdar.
1894	..	.. Banamali Chakrabarti.
1897	..	.. Bipinchandra Ray.
1898	..	.. Mahimchandra Ghosh.

1906	..	.. Sailendranath Datta.
1908	..	.. Kalidas Bagchi.
1911	..	.. Chandidas Bhattacharya. Harimohan Bhattacharya.
1914	..	.. Suhaschandra Ray. Sarojkumar Das.
1915	..	.. Pramathanath Sarkar.
1917	..	.. Rasbihari Mitra.
1918	..	.. Kuladacharan Dasgupta.
1919	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1920	..	.. Sachindranath Bhattacharya.
1921	..	.. Bimalkumar Bhattacharya.
1923	..	.. Asoknath Bhattacharya.
1929	..	.. Prabhatkumar Seth.
1936	..	.. Debdas Sen.
1937	..	.. Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1941	..	.. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1942	..	.. Sambhuchandra Bandopadhyay.
1947	..	.. Nilmani Mukhopadhyay.
1951	..	.. Jatikumar Sengupta.

1917—RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKHERJEE PRIZE.

(First in Physiology.)

1917	..	.. Purnachandra Acharya.
1918	..	.. Sukumar Mitra.
1919	..	.. Dulalchandra Basak.
1920	..	.. Basantabihari Sarkar.
1921	..	.. Satyendranath Ray.
1922	..	.. Dukhaharan Chakrabarti.
1923	..	.. Phanindranath Brahmachari.
1924	..	.. Prabhatchandra Niyogi.
1925	..	.. Dhirendranath Majumdar.
1926	..	.. Susilkumar Ghosh.
1927	..	.. Pratapchandra Sengupta.
1928	..	.. Nabagopal Das.
1929	..	.. Kesablal Chattopadhyay.
1930	..	.. Karunaketan Sen.
1931	..	.. Sudhindranath Sen.
1932	..	.. Gobindalal Dhar.
1933	..	.. Labanyakumar Gangopadhyay
1934	..	.. Asok Mitra.
1935	..	.. Anikendra Mahalanobis.
1936	..	.. Saktipada Bhattacharya. Milankumar Mukhopadhyay.
1937	..	.. Amalkumar Datta.
1938	..	.. Nikhilendu Ray.
1939	..	.. Mohanchand Mitra.
1940	..	.. Ranjan Bandopadhyay.
1941	..	.. Biswajitkumar Ray.
1942	..	.. Syed Abed Aliul Husain.
1943	..	.. Panchugopal Mukhopadhyay.
1944	..	.. Ajitkumar Dasgupta.
1945	..	.. Tapas Majumdar.
1946	..	.. Anindyakanti Majumdar.

1947 .. .. Kanakranjan Dasgupta.
1948 .. .. Ajaykumar Basu.
Indrajit Gupta.
1949 .. .. Kamalkumar Mallik.
1950 .. .. Indrajit Chattopadhyay.
1952 .. .. Anilkumar Ghosh.
1953 .. .. Nityaranjan Nath.

1932—ROXBURGH GOLD MEDAL.

(First in Mathematics for girls.)

1949 .. .. Tuhina Ghosh.

1917—SARADAPRASAD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Best from Chakdighi or Burdwan Division.)

1933 .. .. Chittaranjan Konar.
1938 .. .. Durgadas Basu.

SARADAPRASAD PRIZES.*

(The Firsts in eight specified subjects.)

1908 .. .. Digindranath Saha (Logic).
Subodhkumar Gangopadhyay (History).
Amarendrakrishna Bhaduri (History).
Kalidas Bagchi (Chemistry).
1909 .. .. Amiyacharan Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
1910 .. .. Amiruddin Ahmad (English).
Binodlal Chakrabarti (Physics).
1911 .. .. Chandidas Bhattacharya (Sanskrit).
Harimohan Bhattacharya (Sanskrit).
Pramathanath Bandopadhyay (History).
Satyendranath Basu (Physics).
1912 .. .. Nirapada Samaddar (Logic and History).
Mohitmohan Ghosh (Physics).
1913 .. .. Susilchandra Mitra (Mathematics).
Jagatchandra Sarkar (Mathematics).
Mohitkumar Sengupta (Chemistry).
1914 .. .. Birendrakumar Biswas (English).
Sarojkumar Das (Sanskrit).
Abhayapada Chattopadhyay (Sanskrit).
Mohitkumar Ghosh (Physics).
Sachindranath Sarkar (Chemistry).
1915 .. .. Pramathanath Sarkar (English and Sanskrit).
Syamananda Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
Nalinikanta Basu (Mathematics).
Bijaykrishna Pal (Mathematics).
1916 .. .. Kiranchandra De (Mathematics).
1917 .. .. Rasbihari Mitra (Sanskrit).
Praphullakumar Ray (Logic).
Purnachandra Acharya (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry).
Sudhirlal Sengupta (Mathematics).

*The list before 1908 is not available.

1918	..	.. Kuladacharan Dasgupta (Sanskrit). Bijaygopal Mitra (Physics). Narendragopal Mitra (Physics and Chemistry).
1919	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay (English, Mathematics and Sanskrit). Jagadischandra Majumdar (History). Susobhanchandra Sarkar (Logic). Kumudinikanta Chakrabarti (Mathematics and Chemistry).
1920	..	.. Sudhendukumar Basu (English). Sachindranath Bhattacharya (Sanskrit). Susilkumar Ray (Mathematics). Kantichandra Basak (Physics).
1921	..	.. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (English and Mathematics). Bimalkumar Bhattacharya (Sanskrit and History). Sudhansukumar Haldar (Physics and Chemistry).
1922	..	.. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri (English and Mathematics).
1923	..	.. Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay (English and Mathematics). Asoknath Bhattacharya (Sanskrit). Nirmalkanti Majumdar (Mathematics). Dwijendralal Majumdar (Mathematics). Karunamay Bhaduri (Mathematics). Anathnath Kole (Mathematics).
1924	..	.. Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay (English, History and Logic). Panchanan Chakrabarti (English). Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir (English). Nirmalkanti Raychaudhuri (Chemistry).
1925	..	.. Syamacharan Chattopadhyay (Logic). Sailendranath Mukhopadhyay (Physics and Chemistry). Chandramadhab De (Chemistry). Manoranjan Sarkar (Chemistry).
1926	..	.. Prasantakumar Ray (History). Anilbihari Gangopadhyay (Mathematics).
1927	..	.. Taraknath Sen (English). Sailendranath Sengupta (Mathematics).
1928	..	.. Nabagopal Das (English).
1929	..	.. Prabhatkumar Seth (Sanskrit). Suchitkumar Ghosh (Botany).
1930	..	.. Karunaketan Sen (Mathematics and Chemistry).
1931	..	.. Nikhilnath Chakrabarti (History). Satkari Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
1932	..	.. Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay (Mathematics and Botany).
1933	..	.. Murarimohan Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
1934	..	.. Niradbaran Baksi (Physics). Asok Mitra (Chemistry).
1935	..	.. Purnenc ukumar Bandopadhyay (History).
1936	..	.. Debdas Sen (English and Sanskrit). Pratapchandra Sen (History).
1937	..	.. Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay (Sanskrit).
1939	..	.. Arunkumar Chattopadhyay (Chemistry).
1940	..	.. Samindranath Ray (Chemistry).
1941	..	.. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay (Sanskrit). Prasantakumar Chakrabarti (Mathematics).

1942	..	.. Sambhuchandra Bandopadhyay (Sanskrit).
		Bimalendu Ghosh (Physics).
		Chittaprasad De (Chemistry).
1943	..	.. Amalkumar Datta (English).
		Taraknath Ray (Mathematics).
1944	..	.. Asok Sen (History).
1945	..	.. Salimuzzaman (History).
		Debabrata Sen (Chemistry).
1946	..	.. A. M. Muhammad Moazzamul Haque (History).
1947	..	.. Nilmani Mukhopadhyay (Sanskrit).
		Radhagobinda Laha (Mathematics).
1949	..	.. Kamalkumar Mallik (Mathematics).
		Ambarish Ghosh (Mathematics).
		Manojkumar Pal (Physics and Botany).
1950	..	.. Anadinath Chattopadhyay (Chemistry).
		Paritoshkumar Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
1951	..	.. Jatikumar Sengupta (Sanskrit).
		Sukhamay Chakrabarti (Logic).
		Anantadeb Sur (Mathematics).
1952	..	.. Muhammad Asgar Ali (English).
		Debicharan Khan (Physics).
		Tilak Guha (Botany).
1953	..	.. Amalendu Bandopadhyay (History and Logic).
		Asokkumar Sen (English, Mathematics and Physics).

1912—SINDHUBALA SILVER MEDAL.

(First in Intermediate, but not getting the Stephen Finney Medal).

1913	..	.. Mohitkumar Sengupta.
1917	..	.. Purnachandra Acharya.
1918	..	.. Nagendragopal Mitra.
1919	..	.. Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar.
1920	..	.. Asutosh De.
1921	..	.. Sudhansukumar Haldar.
1922	..	.. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri.
1923	..	.. Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay.
1925	..	.. Sailendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1927	..	.. Rabindranath Mitra.
1928	..	.. Nabagopal Das.
1929	..	.. Kesablal Chattopadhyay.
1931	..	.. Ramkrishna Kar.
1938	..	.. Manilal Bandopadhyay.
1942	..	.. Kalyankumar Datta.
1945	..	.. Siteschandra Lahiri.
1946	..	.. A. M. Muhammad Moazzamul Haque.
1947	..	.. Adinath Chattopadhyay.
1949	..	.. Manojkumar Pal.
1953	..	.. Asokkumar Sen.

1901—STEPHEN FINNEY SILVER MEDAL.

(First in I.A./I.Sc. alternately.)

1901	.. Gurusaday Datta.
1904	.. Rajendra Prasad.
1905	.. Charuchandra Biswas.
1906	.. Sailendranath Datta.

1908 .. .. Digindranath Saha.
1910 .. .. Binodlal Chakrabarti.
1911 .. .. Chandidas Bhattacharya.
1912 .. .. Mohitmohan Ghosh.
1914 .. .. Sachindranath Sarkar.
1915 .. .. Satischandra Sen.
1916 .. .. Sudhirkumar Majumdar.
1917 .. .. Praphullakumar Ray.
1919 .. .. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1920 .. .. Bijanchandra Mitra.
1921 .. .. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1923 .. .. Asoknath Bhattacharya.
1925 .. .. Ranajitkumar Ray.
1926 .. .. Asokchandra Sen.
1927 .. .. Taraknath Sen.
1929 .. .. Amareschandra Lahiri.
1930 .. .. Karunaketan Sen.
1932 .. .. Kartikchandra Mukhopadhyay
1934 .. .. Rabi Ray.
1936 .. .. Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1942 .. .. Bimalendu Ghosh.
1946 .. .. Brajendrakisor Bhattacharya.
1952 .. .. Debicharan Khan.
1953 .. .. Amalendu Bandopadhyay.

B

On B. A./B. Sc. Results.

1902—ABINASHCHANDRA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best composition in English Honours.)

1902 .. .. Praphullachandra Ghosh.
1903 .. .. Praphullakumar Chakrabarti.
1904 .. .. Rabindranarayan Ghosh. / Nrityalal Mukhopadhyay.
1905 . .. Binaykumar Sarkar.
1906 .. .. Panchanan Chattopadhyay.
1908 .. .. Rabindranath Ray. / Nepalchandra Sen.
1909 .. .. Surendrakumar Haldar.
1922 .. .. Patanjali Bhattacharya.
1924 .. .. Praphullamohan Dasgupta.
1925 .. .. Ajitchandra Chakrabarti.
1929 .. .. Taraknath Sen.
1930 .. .. Jyotsnanath Chanda.
1931 .. .. Debeschandra Das. / Amalkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1936 .. .. Asok Mitra.
1938 .. .. Sadananda Chakrabarti.
1939 .. .. Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
1942 .. .. Ahmad Khawajeh.
1946 .. .. Aswinikumar Ray.
1951 .. .. Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1952 .. .. Santa Das.

1922—ADHARCHANDRA MOOKERJEE COMMEMORATION PRIZE.

(Best in History Honours.)

1922	..	Sunitkumar Deb.
1924	..	Susilchandra Chattopadhyay.
1925	..	Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1926	..	Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1928	..	Birendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1929	..	Sudhirranjan Ghosh.
1930	..	Atindranath Basuthakur.
1932	..	Sachindrakumar Majumdar.
1933	..	Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
1934	..	Prasadkumar Basu.
1936	..	Akhtaruz Zaman.
1938	..	Pratapchandra Sen.
1940	..	Pratapchandra Chandra.
1941	..	Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.
1942	..	Asrarul Husain.
1943	..	Asimkumar Datta.
1944	..	Satyamadhab Dattachaudhuri.
1945	..	Asokchandra Bandopadhyay.
1946	..	Asokkumar Ray.
1947	..	Mohitkumar Sen.
1948	..	Umarani Sen.
1949	..	Kamalkumar Ghatak.
1950	..	Sipra Sarkar.
1951	..	Sankarkumar Datta.
1952	..	Asimranjan Dasgupta.
1953	..	Parthasarathi Gupta.
1954	..	Sudhirkumar Pal.

1953—ALFRED CLARKE EDWARDES SCHOLARSHIP.

(Highest Honours marks.)

1953	..	Asishkumar Sanyal.

1939—ANANTABILAS GHOSH SCHOLARSHIP.

(Best in Physics Honours.)

1939	..	Muktipada Chaudhuri.
1940	..	Bibhutibhushan Sarkar.
1943	..	Pushyendusekhar Chaudhuri.
1944	..	Arunkumar Chaudhuri.
1952	..	Paresnath Mukhopadhyay.

1905—BANKIMBIHARI SEN GOLD MEDAL.

(Highest marks in B.A. Mathematics.)

1905	..	Krishnabihari Basu.
1906	..	Bireswar Bagchi.
1908	..	Haridas Bagchi.
1909	..	Basantakumar Chattopadhyay.

1910 .. .. Dineschandra Purkayastha.
1911 .. .. Satyendranath Modak.
1916 .. .. Jyotirmay Ghosh.
1917 .. .. Narendranath Sarkar.
1918 .. .. Chandiprasad Khaitan.
1919 .. .. Sukumar Sen.
1920 .. .. Manindramohan Deb.
1921 .. .. Dhirendrachandra Kumar.
1922 .. .. Jagatchandra Acharya.
1923 .. .. Sachindrakumar Dattagupta.
1924 .. .. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri.
1929 .. .. Bhupeschandra Maitra.
1930 .. .. Tejendranath Hor.
1936 .. .. Bisweswar Chattopadhyay.
1939 .. .. Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
1940 .. .. Nikhilendu Ray.
1945 .. .. Muhammad Jafar Hasan Sufi.
1950 .. .. Manilal Ray.
1952 .. .. Amitabha Gupta.
1953 .. .. Amitabha Chakrabarti.

1898—BANKIMCHANDRA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best Bengali composition.)

1900 .. .. Nandakisor Mitra.
1901 .. .. Brajasundar Ray.
1902 .. .. Hiralal Chakrabarti.
1904 .. .. Nrityalal Mukhopadhyay.
1907 .. .. Saratchandra Ray.
1909 .. .. Nirmalchandra Basu.
1910 .. .. Sailendranath Mitra.
1913 .. .. Nalinikanta Sengupta.
1917 .. .. Pramathanath Sarkar.
1921 .. .. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1922 .. .. Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyay.
1923 .. .. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1926 .. .. Sambhunath Bandopadhyay.
1928 .. .. Sudhir Sen.
1935 .. .. Sisirkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1937 .. .. Kamakshiprasad Chattopadhyay.
1940 .. .. Amiyakumar Basu.
1941 .. .. Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.
1947 .. .. Sibendumohan Ghosh.
1949 .. .. Chandranath Bhattacharya.

1934—BASANTI DAS SILVER MEDAL.

(Highest Science marks for girls.)

1945 .. .. Archana Basu.
1949 .. .. Roma Bhadhuri.
1951 .. .. Tuhina Ghosh.
1952 .. .. Helen Ray.
1953 .. .. Rekha Deb.

1921—BENIMADHAB SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Chemistry and Physics alternately.)

1922	..	.. Basantakumar Pal.
1923	..	.. Durgaprasanna Acharya.
1925	..	.. Ajitkumar Haldar.
1927	..	.. Prabhatnath Basusarbadhikari.
1928	..	.. Amarendranath Ray.
1930	..	.. Hamid Husain.
1933	..	.. Mrinalkanti Chaudhuri.
1937	..	.. Pankajkumar Sen.
1947	..	.. Ajitkumar Mitra.
1949	..	.. Adinath Chattopadhyay.
1952	..	.. Hirendrakumar Das.

1942—BHANU DASGUPTA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in experimental Psychology.)

1947	..	.. Asimkumar Pal.

1923—BIPINBIHARI MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(Best in History Honours.)

1924	..	.. Susilchandra Chattopadhyay.
1925	..	.. Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1926	..	.. Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1928	..	.. Birendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1929	..	.. Sudhirranjan Ghosh.
1930	..	.. Atindranath Basuthakur.
1932	..	.. Sachindrakumar Majumdar.
1933	..	.. Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
1934	..	.. Prasadkumar Basu.
1936	..	.. Akhtaruz Zaman.
1938	..	.. Pratapchandra Sen.
1940	..	.. Pratapchandra Chandra.
1941	..	.. Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.
1942	..	.. Asrarul Husain.
1943	..	.. Asimkumar Datta.
1944	..	.. Satyamadhab Dattachaudhuri.
1945	..	.. Asokchandra Bandopadhyay.
1946	..	.. Asokkumar Ray.
1947	..	.. Mohitkumar Sen.
1948	..	.. Umarani Sen.
1949	..	.. Kamalkumar Ghatak.
1950	..	.. Sipra Sarkar.
1951	..	.. Sankarkumar Datta.
1952	..	.. Asinranjan Dasgupta.
1953	..	.. Parthasarathi Gupta.
1954	..	.. Sudhirkumar Pal.

1924—BIPINKRISHNA BASU SCHOLARSHIP.

(Best in certain Science subjects by rotation.)

1926	..	.. Abanimohan Dam (Botany).
1929	..	.. Santoshkumar Ray (Geology).
1930	..	.. Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay (Physics).
1934	..	.. Hirendrachandra Gangopadhyay (Botany).
1946	..	.. Asokchandra Palit (Physics).
1952	..	.. Helen Ray (Physiology).

1892—BISHNUPRIYA DEVI PRIZE.

(Best B.A. from Assam.)

1894	..	.. Laksheswar Sarma.
1897	..	.. Lakshminath Sarma.
1905	..	.. Iswarprasad Barua.
1907	..	.. Ataur Rahman.
1909	..	.. Sudhansusekhar Chakrabarti.
1910	..	.. Hemantakumar Chakrabarti.
1912	..	.. Padmadhar Chaliha.
1913	..	.. Suryakumar Bhuiyan.
1914	..	.. Habibar Rahman.
1915	..	.. Banikanta Kakoti.
1932	..	.. Birinchikumar Barua.
1944	..	.. Satyamadhab Dattachaudhuri.

1914—CLINT MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(Highest marks in Ethics.)

1916	..	.. Prabhaschandra Ghosh.
1917	..	.. Charuchandra Gangopadhyay.
1924	..	.. Gopinath Bhattacharya.
1930	..	.. Jagadindranath Hor.
1936	..	.. Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
1941	..	.. Gaurisankar Bhattacharya.
1946	.	.. Desbandhu Talukdar.
1947	..	.. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1952	..	.. Pradipkumar Sengupta.

1938—DEBENDRA GANGOPADHYAY SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Mathematics Honours.)

1939	..	.. Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
1942	..	.. Sunilkumar Datta.
1944	..	.. S. M. Azizul Haque.
1951	..	.. Ambarish Ghosh.
1953	..	.. Asishkumar Sanyal.

1935—DOYALCHAND SILVER MEDAL.

(Highest marks in B.A./B.Sc. alternately.)

1936 .. .. Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
1939 .. .. Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1941 .. .. Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1942 .. .. Dulalpada Sadhu.
1944 .. .. S. M. Azizul Haque.
1952 .. .. Suprakas Mukhopadhyay.

1944—DWARKANATH BANERJEA SILVER MEDAL.

(Best English Hons. composition.)

1946 .. .. Syed Nazimuddin Hasim.
1947 .. .. Subirkumar Sen.
1951 .. .. Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1952 .. .. Santa Das.

1869—ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

(First in the B.A., Hindu, reading up to M.A.)

1869 .. .. Kartikchandra Mitra.
1870 .. .. Saradacharan Mitra.
1871 .. .. Ishanchandra Basu.
1872 .. .. Rajaninath Ray.
1873 .. .. Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1874 .. .. Prasannakumar Lahiri.
1875 .. .. Nilkanta Sarkar.
1877 .. .. Chandrasekhar Sarkar.
1878 .. .. Suryakumar Agasti.
1881 .. .. Aghornath Chandra.
1882 .. .. Ramchandra Majumdar.
1883 .. .. Mahendranath Ray.
1884 .. .. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1886 .. .. Syamaprasanna Majumdar (Mental and Moral Science).
1888 .. .. Upendralal Majumdar (Physics and Chemistry).
1889 .. .. Mohinikanta Ghatak (Mathematics).
1891 .. .. Nandalal Mukhopadhyay (History).
1893 .. .. Priyanath Sen (Sanskrit).
1894 .. .. Saratkumar Chakrabarti (Philosophy).
1896 .. .. Saradaprasanna Das (Physics and Chemistry).
1897 .. .. Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay (Mathematics).
1901 .. .. Bidhubhushan Datta (Physics and Chemistry).
1903 .. .. Rampada Majumdar (History).
1904 .. .. Rabindranarayan Ghosh (Philosophy).
1905 .. .. Binaykumar Sarkar (History).
1906 .. .. Rajendra Prasad.
1907 .. .. Girijaprasanna Sanyal (History).
1908 .. .. Sitapati Bandopadhyay (Geology).
1909 .. .. Basantakumar Chattopadhyay (Mathematics).
1911 .. .. Hemchandra Raychaudhuri (History).
1913 .. .. Jogischandra Sinha (Economics).
1916 .. .. Jyotirmay Ghosh (Mathematics).

1917 .. .. Narendranath Sarkar (Mathematics).
1918 .. .. Chandiprasad Khaitan (Mathematics).
1919 .. .. Rasbihari Mitra (Sanskrit).
1920 .. .. Manindramohan Deb (Mathematics).
1921 .. .. Dhirendrachandra Kumar (Mathematics).
1922 .. .. Saibalkumar Gupta (Economics).
1923 .. .. Sachindrakumar Dattagupta (Mathematics).
1924 .. .. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri (Mathematics).
1925 .. .. Asoknath Bhattacharya (Sanskrit).
1926 .. .. Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay (History).
1927 .. .. Sudhindranath Chakrabarti (Pali).
1929 .. .. Bhupeschandra Maitra (Mathematics).
1939 .. .. Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay (Sanskrit).
1942 .. .. Suprakas Ghosh (Geography).
1945 .. .. Asokchandra Bandopadhyay (History).
1950 .. .. Satyes Chakrabarti (Geography).
1952 .. .. Asinranjan Dasgupta (History).

1912—GANGAMANI DEVI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best girl in Philosophy.)

1951 .. .. Srila Mahalanobis.
1952 .. .. Kamala Basu.

1904—GANGAMANI DEVI SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Sanskrit from Presidency or Sanskrit Colleges.)

1904 .. .. Sureschandra Dattagupta.
1905 .. .. Manoranjan Maitra.
1906 .. .. Nabakumar Lahiri.
1908 .. .. Surendramohan Bhaumik.
1909 .. .. Bibhutibhushan Mitra.
1913 .. .. Jitendranath Guha.
1924 .. .. Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis.
1946 .. .. Amiyalal Bandopadhyay.
1948 .. .. Manjubikas Basu.
1950 .. .. Manilal Ray.

1901—GANGAPRASAD GOLD MEDAL.

(Best Honours First Class in Physics or Chemistry.)

1901 .. .. Bibhutibhushan Datta.
1908 .. .. Birendrakumar Basu.
1909 .. .. Saratchandra Jana.
1910 .. .. Rasiklal Datta.
1911 .. .. Upendranath Bhattacharya.
1912 .. .. Durgapada Bandopadhyay.
1913 .. .. Jnanendrachandra Ghosh.
1917 .. .. Kshitisprasad Chattopadhyay.
1920 .. .. Amiyakrishna Ray.
1921 .. .. Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar.
1922 .. .. Jatindranath Talukdar.

1923 .. .. Satyendranath Ray.
1925 .. .. Sachindranath Raychaudhuri.
1926 .. .. Purnendukumar Batabyal.
1928 .. .. Binayendranath Sen.
1929 .. .. Birendrakumar Chakrabarti.
1930 .. .. Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay.
1931 .. .. Kesablal Chattopadhyay.
1933 .. .. Ramkrishna Kar.
1934 .. .. Phanindranath Bagchi.
1936 .. .. Hemchandra Datta.
1938 .. .. Dalimkumar Guha.
1941 .. .. Niradkumar Sen.
1942 .. .. Amalkumar Raychaudhuri.
1944 .. .. Bimalendu Ghosh.
1947 .. .. Debabrata Sen.

1932—GIRISHCHANDRA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best from Barisal—in English Hons., or failing an English First Class, the best in Philosophy, History or Economics Honours.)

1932 .. .. Subodhchandra Ray.
1933 .. .. Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
1936 .. .. Amiyakumar Dasgupta.
1937 .. .. Haridas Bandopadhyay.
1939 .. .. Nirmalkumar Ray.
1940 .. .. Taslimuddin Ahmad.
1943 .. .. Jitendranath Basu.
1944 .. .. Amiyakumar Sen.
1945 .. .. Tapankumar Raychaudhuri.

1878—HARISCHANDRA PRIZE.

(Best in Mathematics Honours, completing Master's Course).

1878 .. .. Suryakumar Agasti.
1879 .. .. Krishnalal Datta.
1880 .. .. Ramnath Chattopadhyay.
1881 .. .. Kalipada Basu.
1883 .. .. Mahendranath Ray.
1884 .. .. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1885 .. .. Satischandra Ray.
1886 .. .. Abinaschandra Basu.
1888 .. .. Manindranath Bhattacharya.
1889 .. .. Mohinikanta Ghatak.
1893 .. .. Muralidhar Raychaudhuri.
1894 .. .. Bhupendranath Mitra.
1896 .. .. Kalimohan Sengupta.
1897 .. .. Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay.
1901 .. .. Bankimdas Bandopadhyay.
1903 .. .. Amarendranath Das.
1905 .. .. Krishnabihari Basu.
1906 .. .. Bireswar Bagchi.
1909 .. .. Basantakumar Chattopadhyay.
1910 .. .. Kalidas Bagchi.
1911 .. .. Satyendranath Modak.

1913 .. .. Satyendranath Basu.
1915 .. .. Harischandra Sinha.
1916 .. .. Birendranath Sengupta.
1917 .. .. Phanilal Mallik.
1918 .. .. Suddhodan Ghosh.
1919 .. .. Purnachandra Acharya.
1920 .. .. Nagendragopal Mitra.
1921 .. .. Dhirendrachandra Kumar.
1923 .. .. Sachindranath Dattagupta.
1924 .. .. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri.
1929 .. .. Bhupeschandra Maitra.
1933 .. .. Maheschandra Ghosh.
1936 .. .. Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
1939 .. .. Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
1942 .. .. Sunilkumar Datta.
1945 .. .. Nirmalchandra De.
1950 .. .. Nikhilranjan Gupta.
1951 .. .. Ambarish Ghosh.
1952 .. .. Suprakas Mukhopadhyay.
1953 .. .. Asishkumar Sanyal.

1888—HEMANTAKUMAR GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Mental and Moral Science Honours.)

1888 .. .. Brijnandan Prasad.
Hirendranath Datta.
1889 .. .. Pramathanath Chaudhuri.
1891 .. .. Nandalal Mukhopadhyay.
1894 .. .. Sanatkumar Chakrabarti.
1896 .. .. Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1897 .. .. Hemchandra Basu.
1898 .. .. Ranajitchandra Lahiri.
1901 .. .. Lalitchandra Guha.
1903 .. .. Praphullakumar Chakrabarti.
1904 .. .. Rabindranarayan Ghosh.
1905 .. .. Atulchandra Gupta.
1906 .. .. Sitaram Bandopadhyay.
1910 .. .. Ambujaksha Sarkar.
1916 .. .. Sarojkumar Das.
1919 .. .. Satyendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1921 .. .. Surajitchandra Lahiri.
1924 .. .. Gopinath Bhattacharya.
1927 .. .. Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
1930 .. .. Jagadindranath Hor.
1939 .. .. Debiprasad Chattopadhyay.
1943 .. .. Santoshkumar Sengupta
1947 .. .. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1951 .. .. Srila Mahalanobis.
1952 .. .. Pradipkumar Sengupta.

1945—HEMANTAKUMAR NAG PRIZE.

(Best in Geology with no higher prize.)

1945	..	.. Ajitkumar Saha.
1949	..	.. Aniruddha De.
1950	..	.. Amalendu Raybarman.
1951	..	.. Barunkumar Sengupta.
1952	..	.. Asokkumar Mukhopadhyay.

1943—HEMCHANDRA DASGUPTA SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Geology Honours.)

1943	..	.. Mesbahuddin Ahmad.
1944	..	.. Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay.
1945	..	.. Ajitkumar Saha.
1946	..	.. Ashfaque Husain Khan.
1947	..	.. Dipankar Niyogi.
1948	..	.. Rabindranath Mitra.
1949	..	.. Aniruddha De.
1950	..	.. Pratipkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1951	..	.. Kshitindramohan Naha.
1952	..	.. Saratchandra Raychaudhuri.
1953	..	.. Subrata Ghosh.

1881—HERSCHEL GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Mathematics Honours.)

1881	..	.. Aghornath Chandra.
1882	..	.. Radhagobinda Das.
1883	..	.. Gobindalal Seth.
1884	..	.. Narayanchandra Sen.
1885	..	.. Satischandra Ray.
1886	..	.. Abinaschandra Basu.
1888	..	.. Manindranath Bhattacharya.
1889	..	.. Mohinikanta Ghatak.
1890	..	.. Kiranchandra De.
1891	..	.. Charuchandra Ray.
1896	..	.. Kalimohan Sengupta.
1897	..	.. Harisadhan Mukhopadhyay.
1900	..	.. Mahimchandra Ghosh.
1901	..	.. Bankimdas Bandopadhyay.
1902	..	.. Birendranath De.
1903	..	.. Amarendranath Das.
1905	..	.. Krishnabihari Basu.
1906	..	.. Bireswar Bagchi.
1908	..	.. Haridas Bagchi.
1909	..	.. Basantakumar Chattopadhyay.
1910	..	.. Kalidas Bagchi.
1911	..	.. Abdus Sobhan Mahmood.
1913	..	.. Satyendranath Basu.
1915	..	.. Harischandra Sinha.
1916	..	.. Birendranath Sengupta.
1917	..	.. Phanilal Mallik.

1918	..	.. Suddhodan Ghosh.
1919	..	.. Purnachandra Acharya.
1920	..	.. Nagendragopal Mitra.
1921	..	.. Dhirendrachandra Kumar.
1922	..	.. Kantichandra Basak.
1923	..	.. Sachindrakumar Dattagupta.
1924	..	.. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri.
1929	..	.. Bhupeschandra Maitra.
1933	..	.. Maheschandra Ghosh.
1934	..	.. Yakub Ali Khan.
1936	..	.. Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
1937	..	.. Sailendranath Sur.
1939	..	.. Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
1942	..	.. Sunilkumar Datta.
1944	..	.. S. M. Azizul Haque.
1951	..	.. Ambarish Ghosh.
1952	..	.. Suprakas Mukhopadhyay.
1953	..	.. Asishkumar Sanyal.

1908--JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Best in different subjects with no higher scholarships.)

1908	..	. Haridas Bagchi (Mathematics).
		Birendrakumar Basu (Physics and Chemistry).
		Sitapati Bandopadhyay (Geology).
		Kshitibhushan Bhaduri (Chemistry).
		Pasupatinath Bhattacharya (Sanskrit).
		Satischandra Kar (Mathematics).
		Surendranath Majumdar (Sanskrit).
		Kiranchandra Mukhopadhyay (English).
		Bhupatimohan Sen (Mathematics).
1909	..	.. Satinath Bagchi (Mathematics).
		Jitendramohan Datta (Chemistry).
		Makhanlal Datta (History).
		Susilkumar De (English).
		Surendrachandra Gupta (English).
		Sudhindrakumar Haldar (English).
		Rameschandra Majumdar (History).
		Bhujangabhushan Mukhopadhyay (Economics).
		Subodhchandra Mukhopadhyay (History).
		Goshthabihari Pal (Chemistry).
		Nareschandra Ray.
1910	..	.. Kumarnath Bandopadhyay (Physics).
		Narendramohan Basu (Physiology).
		Praphullakumar Guha (English).
		Sailendranath Mitra (Pali).
1911	..	.. Muhammad Ali (Physiology).
		Upendrachandra Bhattacharya (Physics).
		Saratchandra Chattopadhyay (Physiology).
		Nilratan Dhar (Chemistry).
		Durgaprasad Khaitan (Mathematics).
		Abdus Sobhan Mahmood (Mathematics).
		Jitendraprasad Niyogi (Economics).
		Hemchandra Raychaudhuri (History).

1912	..	.. Binodlal Chakrabarti (Physics).
		Abu Jafar (Persian).
1913	..	.. Pramathanath Bandopadhyay (History).
		Jogendrakumar Chaudhuri (Chemistry).
		Bhupendranath Chattopadhyay. (Economics).
		Pramodkumar De (Physiology).
		Sailendranath Ghosh (Physics).
		Probodhchandra Sanyal.
		Nikhilranjan Sen (Mathematics).
		Jogischandra Sinha (Economics).
1914	..	.. Narayanchandra Bandopadhyay (History).
		Bimanchandra Basu (Physiology).
		Nirapada Samaddar (English).
1915	..	.. Sibeschandra Pakrasi (History).
		Sudhischandra Ray (Economics).
		Sarojkumar Chattopadhyay (Mathematics).
		Dharanidhar Bera (Physiology).
		Anilchandra Basu (Geology).
1916	..	.. Hemendranarayan Bhattacharya (History).
		Bijanchandra Datta (Mathematics).
		Birendrachandra Datta (Economics).
		Sarojkumar Das (Philosophy).
		Binodbihari Sen (Physiology).
		Birendranath Sengupta (Mathematics).
1917	..	.. Rakhalchandra Sen (History).
		Narendranath Sarkar (Mathematics).
		Abhayapada Chattopadhyay (Sanskrit).
		Sureschandra Chakrabarti (Botany).
		Jitendranath Bandopadhyay (Physics).
		Nripendrakirshna Ray (Physiology).
1918	..	.. Birendrabinod Ray (English).
		Asutosh Biswas (Sanskrit).
		Hirendralal De (Economics).
		Charuchandra Sanyal (Physiology).
1919	..	.. Jatindramohan Majumdar (English).
		Panchkari Sarkar (History).
		Ajitkumar Sen (Economics).
		Satyendramohan Bandopadhyay (Philosophy).
		Saurindramohan Bandopadhyay (Physiology).
		Sudhansubimal Dasgupta (Mathematics).
1920	..	.. Sadananda Bhaduri (Sanskrit).
		Banbihari Chattopadhyay (Physiology).
		Kuladacharan Dasgupta (Economics).
		Manindramohan Deb (Mathematics).
		Prakritikumar Ghosh (Geology).
		Bankimchandra Ray (Chemistry).
		Binaychandra Sen (History).
		Muhammad Ali Shirazi (Persian).
1921	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay (English).
		Brajakanta Guha (Economics).
		Surajitchandra Lahiri (Philosophy).
		Susobhanchandra Sarkar (History).
		Radhadamodar Baksi (Physics).
		Sudhansukumar Basu (Geology).
		Sukumar Basu.
		Sailendranath Mukhopadhyay (Physiology).
		Hamid Hasan Nomani (Persian).
		Praphullakumar Sarkar (Economics).

1922	..	.. Pinakiranjan Sinha (English). Edward C. Chippendale (Latin). Sunitkumar Deb (History). Jagatchandra Acharya (Mathematics). Atulranjan Mukhopadhyay (Physics).
1923	..	.. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (English). Pabitrakumar Basu (Economics). Narendranath Sengupta. Jitendramohan Chakrabarti (Physiology.)
1924	..	.. Gopinath Bhattacharya (Philosophy). Susilchandra Chattopadhyay (History). Phanindramohan Datta (Physiology). Subodhchandra Sengupta (English). Binaybhushan Dasgupta (Economics).
1925	..	.. Sachindranath Raychaudhuri (Chemistry). Nareschandra Deb (Physics). Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay (History). Muhammad Ismail (Persian). Prabhaschandra Basu.
1926	..	.. Purnendukumar Batabyal (Physics). Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir (English). Barindranath Chattopadhyay (Physiology). Satyacharan Chattopadhyay (Geology).
1927	..	.. Manomohan Bhattacharya (Physiology). Susilkumar De (Economics). Manilal Chattopadhyay (Economics). Muhammad Shibli Ibrahim (Persian). Satyapal Puri (Physiology). Manoranjan Sarkar (Chemistry). Pabitrakumar Sengupta (Botany).
1928	..	.. Sachikanta Guha (Economics). S. Wajahat Husain (Arabic). Birendranath Mukhopadhyay (History). Jitendrakumar Rakshit (Pali). Kalikinkar Ray (Botany). Binayendranath Sen (Chemistry).
1929	..	.. Binayendranath Bandopadhyay (Economics). Khalilur Rahman (Persian). Birendranath Chakrabarti (Physics). Krishnakumar Mitra (Mathematics). Sudhirranjan Ghosh (History). Taraknath Sen (English). Surendranath Ray (Chemistry). Santoshkumar Ray (Geology). Jnanprakas Ghosh (Pali).
1930	..	.. Atindranath Basuthakur (History). Bhabatosh Datta (Economics). Sobhanchandra Datta (Chemistry).
1931	..	.. Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Hafiz (Persian). Kesablal Chattopadhyay (Physics). Narendrasingh Singhi (Geology). Susilranjan Maitra (Physiology).
1932		.. Anilkumar Bhattacharya (Chemistry). Sachindrakumar Majumdar (History).

1933	..	.. Dhrubanath Ray (Geology).
		Maheschandra Ghosh (Mathematics).
		Tejendrajit Hor (Mathematics).
		Ramkrishna Kar (Physics).
		Phanindranath Datta.
		Chittatosh Datta (Botany).
1934	..	.. Phanindranath Bagchi (Chemistry).
		Subhendhusundar Ghosh (Economics).
		Prasadkumar Basu (History).
		Hirendrachandra Gangopadhyay (Botany).
1935	..	.. Gajendranath Mitra (Zoology).
1936	..	.. Gurucharan Mukhopadhyay (Physiology).
		Jyotirmay Datta (Chemistry).
		Satyendramohan Ghosh (Physics).
1937	..	.. Sailendranath Sur (Mathematics).
		Bimalchandra Sinha (Economics).
		Hrishikes Nandi (Geology).
1938	.	.. Satindranath Bhaduri.
		Debaprasad Guha (Pali).
		Ramendranath Nivogi.
		Nalinkumar Sengupta.
		Nirmalchandra Sengupta (Economics).
		Gaganbihari Bandopadhyay (Mathematics).
1939	..	.. Bijaykumar Chakrabarti (Physiology).
		Manishimohan Sen (Economics).
		Kumudnath Chaudhuri (Botany).
		Prabhatkumar Ghosh (English).
		Debiprasad Chattopadhyay (Philosophy).
1940	..	.. Jyotirmay Sengupta (Geology).
		Sujitkumar Datta (Physiology).
		Girijabhushan Bandopadhyay (Pali).
1941	..	.. Hemendranath Sen (Geology).
		Jadabananda Nagchaudhuri (Physiology).
		Masood Hasan (Arabic).
		Sudhansubhushan Chattopadhyay (Botany).
		Arunchandra Bandopadhyay (History).
1942	..	.. Dulalpada Sadhu (Physiology).
		Barindranath De (Botany).
		Abdul Majid (Persian).
		Amalkumar Raychaudhuri (Physics).
		Subalsakha Mandal (Chemistry).
		Sailendrakumar Chakrabarti (Geology).
1943	..	.. Mesbahuddin Ahmad (Geology).
		Dilipkumar Sen (English).
1944	..	. Amlankusum Datta (Economics).
		Bimalendu Ghosh (Chemistry).
		Manotosh Mukhopadhyay (Ancient History).
1945	..	Sukumar Biswas (Physics).
		Ajitkumar Bandopadhyay (Geology).
		Syed Muhammad Wasiqullah (Persian).
		Archana Basu (Physiology).
		Anilkumar Raychaudhuri (Economics).
1946	..	.. Abu Lais Syed Muhammad Lutful Haque (Arabic).
		Shaikh Abdur Rashid (Persian).
		Prahladchandra Jana (Economics).
		Dineschandra Misra (Statistics).
		Samirkumar Basu (Physiology).

1947	..	.. Abdur Rauf (Urdu).
		Sunil Raychaudhuri (Economics).
		Ajaykumar Basu (Statistics).
		Dipankar Niyogi (Geology).
		Asimkumar Pal (Psychology).
		Debabrata Sen (Chemistry).
		Subirkumar Sen (English).
1948	..	.. Satyabrata Sarkar (Botany).
		Amiruddin Ahmad (Persian).
		S. Neaz Ahmad (Urdu).
		Rabindranath Mitra (Geology).
1949	..	.. Kamalkumar Ghatak (History).
		Syamalkumar Chattopadhyay (Bengali).
		Roma Bhaduri (Physiology).
		Pasupati Mukhopadhyay (Chemistry).
1950	..	.. Sipra Sarkar (History).
		Gauri Sengupta (Economics).
		Samarendranath Mitra (Statistics).
1951	..	.. Punyabrata Sarkar (Physiology).
		Asokkumar Sinha (Botany).
		Prahladkumar Basu (Economics).
		Samir Sarkar (Chemistry).
1952	..	.. Suprakas Mukhopadhyay (Mathematics).
		Nikhiles Bhattacharya (Statistics).
		Asinranjan Dasgupta (History).
		Tarunchandra Datta (Economics).
		Pradipkumar Sengupta (Philosophy).
		Debajyoti Das (Physiology).
		Saratchandra Raychaudhuri (Geology).
1953	..	.. Gita Guharay (English).
		Binaybhushan Chaudhuri (History).
		Sukhamay Chakrabarti (Economics).
		Sabita Sen (Geography).
		Mihirkumar Basu (Geology).
		Mira Ray (Botany).
		Bibhutibhushan Bhattacharya (Statistics).

1902—JYOTISCHANDRA BASU SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Sanskrit Honours with no other medal.)

1907	..	.. Prakaschandra Mukhopadhyay.
1922	..	.. Dineschandra Bhattacharya.
1930	..	.. Makhanlal Mukhopadhyay.
1946	..	.. Bireswar Bhattacharya.

1890—KESHABCHANDRA SEN GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZE.

(First in Philosophy Honours.)

1891	..	.. Nandalal Mukhopadhyay.
1894	..	.. Saratkumar Chakrabarti.
1896	..	.. Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1897	..	.. Hemchandra Basu.
1898	..	.. Ranajitchandra Lahiri.
1901	..	.. Lalitchandra Guha.

1903 .. .. Praphullakumar Chakrabarti.
1904 .. .. Rabindranarayan Ghosh.
1905 .. .. Atulchandra Gupta.
1906 .. .. Sitaram Bandopadhyay.
1910 .. .. Ambujaksha Sarkar.
1916 .. .. Sarojkumar Das.
1919 .. .. Satyendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1921 .. .. Surajitchandra Lahiri.
1924 .. .. Gopinath Bhattacharya.
1927 .. .. Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
1930 .. .. Jagadindranath Hor.
1939 .. .. Debiprasad Chattopadhyay.
1943 .. .. Santoshkumar Sengupta.
1947 .. .. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1951 .. .. Srila Mahalanobis.
1952 .. .. Pradipkumar Sengupta.

1915—KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Arabic or Persian.)

1920 .. .. Muhammad Mahfuzul Haque.
1921 .. .. Hamid Hasan Nomani.
1922 .. .. Syed Muzaffaruddin.
1923 .. .. Syed Mahbub Ali.
1925 .. .. Muhammad Ismail.
1927 .. .. Muhammad Shibli Ibrahim.
1928 .. .. Mohiuddin.
1929 .. .. Khalilur Rahman.
1937 .. .. Khaja Golam Asgar.
1939 .. .. Syed Nazir Husain Mirza.
1940 .. .. A. F. Kalimulla.
1942 .. .. Abdul Majid.
1944 .. .. Muhammad Zakaur Rahman.
1945 .. .. Syed Muhammad Wasiqullah.
1946 .. .. Abu Lais Syed Muhammad Lutful Haque.
1947 .. .. S. M. Ahsan.
1948 .. .. Amiruddin Ahmad.

1942—KRISHNAKUMAR DUTT SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Bengali.)

1949 .. .. Syamalkumar Chattopadhyay.
1953 .. .. Alokranjan Dasgupta.

1885—McCANN SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Mathematics Honours from Presidency College with no higher prize in Mathematics.)

1885 .. .. Nrityagopal Bandopadhyay.
1886 .. .. Srischandra Mitra.
1887 .. .. Jyotiprasad Chattopadhyay.
1888 .. .. Rakhalmohan Bandopadhyay.

1889	..	.. Jyotischandra Mitra.
1890	..	.. Bhabaniprasad Niyogi.
1891	..	.. Upendranath Biswas.
1892	..	.. Dhanapati Bandopadhyay.
1893	..	.. Kshitischandra Sarkar.
1894	..	.. Jnansaran Chakrabarti.
1895	..	.. Rasikmohan Bhattacharya.
1896	..	.. Manmathakrishna Deb.
1897	..	.. Saratchandra Datta.
1898	..	.. Rebatimohan Chakrabarti.
1899	..	.. Debendranath Sengupta.
1900	..	.. Saradakanta Gangopadhyay.
1901	..	.. Bidhubhushan Datta.
1902	..	.. Niranjan Ray.
1903	..	.. Kisorimohan Gupta.
1904	..	.. Hiralal Mukhopadhyay.
1905	..	.. Asutosh Lala.
1906	..	.. Manoranjan Sen.
1907	..	.. Satischandra Kar.
1908	..	.. Birendrakumar Basu.
1909	..	.. Satinath Bagchi.
1910	..	.. Surendramohan Gangopadhyay.
1911	..	.. Sanatkumar Chattopadhyay.
1912	..	.. Sudhansukumar Bandopadhyay.
1913	..	.. Meghnad Saha.
1914	..	.. Charuchandra Ghosh.
1915	..	.. Sarojkumar Chattopadhyay.
1916	..	.. Panchanan Das.
1917	..	.. Nalinikanta Basu.
1918	..	.. Sudhirkumar Majumdar.
1919	..	.. Sudhansubimal Dasgupta.
1920	..	.. Ramendranath Sarkar.
1921	..	.. Bibhutibhushan Ray.
1922	..	.. Satyasaran Bandopadhyay.
1923	..	.. Sudhindrakumar Sanyal.
1924	..	.. Sitansubhushan Gupta.
1925	..	.. Santimay Bandopadhyay.
1926	..	.. Bratisankar Ray.
1927	..	.. Subodhchandra Bhaumik.
1928	..	.. Susilchandra Mitra.
1929	..	.. Haricharan Saha.
1930	..	.. Kiranlal Ray.
1931	..	.. Jasodagopal Ray.
1932	..	.. Gaurchandra Mallik.
1933	..	.. Sudhindranath Sen.
1934	..	.. Dhirendranath Sarkar.
1935	..	.. Kiranchandra Das.
1936	..	.. Rabi Ray.
1937	..	.. Bimalkumar Bagchi.
1938	..	.. Niradbaran Mukhopadhyay.
1939	..	.. Jagatkisor Raychaudhuri.
1940	..	.. Arunkumar Ray.
1941	..	.. Nirmalkumar Chakrabarti.
1942	..	.. Debabrata Goswami.
1943	..	.. Ajitkumar Sen.
1944	..	.. Mohitkumar Gangopadhyay.
1945	..	.. Haraprasad Biswas.
1946	..	.. Sujit Sengupta.

1947 .. .. Tapendrachandra Ray.
1948 .. .. Rakhaldas Saha.
1949 .. .. Satyaprasad Chattopadhyay.
1950 .. .. Rekha Chaliha.
1951 .. .. Kamalendu Das.
1952 .. .. Anadisankar Gupta.
1953 .. .. Anandakumar Biswas.

1898—MANIKJI RUSTOMJI GOLD MEDAL.

(First in English Honours.)

1898 .. .. Rebatimohan Chakrabarti.
1900 .. .. Manmathanath Basu. / Nandakisor Mitra.
1901 .. .. Satischandra Ray.
1902 .. .. Praphullachandra Ghosh.
1903 .. .. Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1905 .. .. Binaykumar Sarkar.
1906 .. .. Sailendranath Bhattacharya.
1907 .. .. Charuchandra Biswas. / Girijaprasanna Sanyal.
1908 .. .. Kiranchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1909 .. .. Kshitischandra Sen.
1911 .. .. Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay.
1918 .. .. Birendrabinod Ray.
1919 .. .. Jatindramohan Majumdar.
1921 .. .. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1922 .. .. Pinakiranjan Sinha.
1923 .. .. Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1924 .. .. Subodhchandra Sengupta.
1926 .. .. Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
1929 .. .. Taraknath Sen.
1931 .. .. Debeschandra Das.
1939 .. .. Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
1941 .. .. Sailendranath Sur.
1943 .. .. Dilipkumar Sen.
1947 .. .. Subirkumar Sen.
1948 .. .. Jogeschandra Bhattacharya.
1950 .. .. Tarunchandra Sarkar.
1951 .. .. Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1952 .. .. Santa Das. / Bisweswar Chattopadhyay.

1911—MANMATHANATH BHATTACHARYA GOLD MEDAL.

(First in the B.Sc.)

1911 .. .. Abdus Sobhan Mahmood.
1912 .. .. Durgapada Bandopadhyay.
1913 .. .. Satyendranath Basu.
1915 .. .. Harischandra Sinha.
1916 .. .. Birendranath Sengupta.
1917 .. .. Phanilal Mallik.
1918 .. .. Suddhodan Ghosh.
1919 .. .. Purnachandra Acharya.

1920	..	Narendragopal Mitra.
1922	..	Kantichandra Basak.
1923	..	Dhirendrakrishna De.
1924	..	Gaurikanta Bhattacharya.
1925	..	Sachindranath Raychaudhuri.
1926	..	Ajitkumar Mitra.
1927	..	Susilkumar Barua.
1931	..	Jasodakanta Ray.
1933	..	Maheschandra Ghosh.
1934	..	Yakub Ali Khan.
1935	..	Gajendranath Mitra.
1936	..	Prabodchandra Bhattacharya.
1937	..	Sailendranath Sur.
1939	..	Bijaykumar Chakrabarti.
1941	..	Hemendranath Sen.
1942	..	Dulalpada Sadhu.
1944	..	S. M. Azizul Haque.
1945	..	Ajitkumar Saha.
1951	..	Ambarish Ghosh.
1952	..	Suprakas Mukhopadhyay.
1953	..	Asishkumar Sanyal.

1917—MOHINIMOHAN RAY SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Physics Honours with no gold medal in the subject.

1917	..	Jitendranath Bandopadhyay.
1919	..	Satisranjan Khastgir. Mrityunjay Mukhopadhyay.
1920	..	Praphullachandra Nandi.
1921	..	Radhadamodar Baksi.
1922	..	Atulranjan Mukhopadhyay.
1923	..	Durgaprasanna Acharya.
1924	..	Nistaran Chakrabarti.
1925	..	Nareschandra Deb.
1926	..	Subhendusekhar Basu.
1927	..	Hiranyachandra Bhuiyan.
1929	..	Nirajnath Dasgupta.
1932	..	Karunaketan Sen.
1936	..	Susilkumar Datta.
1940	..	Bibhutibhushan Sarkar.
1943	..	Pushyendusekhar Chaudhuri.
1944	..	Sukumar Biswas.
1946	..	Asokchandra Palit.
1951	..	Biswaranjan Nag.

1925—MUNEERUDDIN SILVER MEDAL.

(Best Muslim student in Bengali.)

1925	..	M. Rajab Ali.
1926	..	Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
1928	..	Nizamuddin Ahmad.
1931	..	Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Miah.
1936	..	Chaudhuri Ataul Haque.
1940	..	Taslimuddin Ahmad.
1948	..	Abdul Rahman.
1950	..	Abul Kamal.
1952	..	Muhammad Golam Sattar.

1925—NAGENDRA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best English composition for girls.)

1952 .. .. Santa Das.
1953 .. .. Gita Guharay.

1911—N. N. GHOSH GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Economics.)

1911 .. .. Praphullachandra Chaudhuri.
1913 .. .. Jogischandra Sinha.
1915 .. .. Mohitkumar Sengupta.
1916 .. .. Birendrachandra Datta.
1918 .. .. Hirendralal De.
1919 .. .. Ajitkumar Sen.
1920 .. .. Kuladacharan Dasgupta.
1921 .. .. Brajakanta Guha. / Praphullakumar Sarkar.
1922 .. .. Saibalkumar Gupta.
1923 .. .. Pabitrakumar Basu.
1924 .. .. Binaybhushan Dasgupta.
1925 .. .. Dwijendralal Majumdar. / Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay.
1926 .. .. Panchanan Chakrabarti.
1927 .. .. Susilkumar De.
1928 .. .. Sudhir Sen.
1929 .. .. Satyendranath Sengupta.
1930 .. .. Nabagopal Das.
1933 .. .. Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay.
1934 .. .. Subhendusundar Ghosh.
1937 .. .. Bimalchandra Sinha.
1938 .. .. Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay. / Nirmalchandra Sengupta.
1939 .. .. Manishimohan Sen.
1940 .. .. Manilal Bandopadhyay.
1941 .. .. Subhaskumar Dhar.
1942 .. .. Arunkumar Basak.
1943 .. .. Tarunkumar Basu.
1944 .. .. Amlankusum Datta.
1945 .. .. Anilkumar Raychaudhuri.
1946 .. .. Prahladchandra Jana.
1947 .. .. Sunil Raychaudhuri.
1948 .. .. Dilipkumar Kar.
1949 .. .. Harianandа Barori.
1950 .. .. Gauri Sengupta.
1951 .. .. Prahladkumar Basu.
1952 .. .. Tarunchandra Datta.
1953 .. .. Amartyakumar Sen.

1890—PADMAVATI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best girl B.A.)

1950 .. .. Sipra Sarkar.

1886—PEARYCHAND MITRA SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Philosophy Honours with no other medals.)

1886	..	.. Syamaprasanna Majumdar.
1887	..	.. Lalgopal Chakrabarti.
1888	..	.. Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay. Hirendranath Datta.
1889	..	.. Brajadurlabh Hajra.
1890	..	.. Mahimanath Bhattacharya.
1891	..	.. Albion Rajkumar Bandopadhyay.
1893	..	.. Nirmalchandra Bandopadhyay.
1894	..	.. Charuchandra Sinha.
1895	..	.. Hemchandra Sarkar.
1898	..	.. Nagendranath Ghosh.
1900	..	.. Jatindramohan De.
1901	..	.. Nareschandra Sengupta.
1902	..	.. Surendranath Basu.
1906	..	.. Binodbihari Sarkar.
1907	..	.. Charuchandra Biswas.
1909	..	.. Narendrachandra Gangopadhyay.
1913	..	.. Kamalchandra Chandra.
1915	..	.. Bholanath Ray.
1916	..	.. Prabhaschandra Ghosh.
1918	..	.. Abhaypada Chandra.
1922	..	.. Kalyanchandra Gupta.
1924	..	.. Karunakumar Hajra.
1925	..	.. Chandrasekhar Mitra.
1930	..	.. Ajitkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1936	..	.. Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
1948	..	.. Manojkumar Barua.

1891—PHILIP SAMUEL SMITH PRIZE.

(Best in Ethics and Natural Theology.)

1891	..	.. Albion Rajkumar Bandopadhyay.
1894	..	.. Saratkumar Chakrabarti.
1895	..	.. Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.
1896	..	.. Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1897	..	.. Hemchandra Basu.
1898	..	.. Nagendranath Ghosh.
1900	..	.. Jatindramohan De.
1901	..	.. Lalitchandra Guha.
1902	..	.. Suryakanta Sen.
1903	..	.. Praphullakumar Chakrabarti.
1904	..	.. Rabindranarayan Ghosh.
1906	..	.. Sitaram Bandopadhyay.
1910	..	.. Satischandra Ray.
1916	..	.. Prabhaschandra Ghosh.
1921	..	.. Prasantakumar Haldar.
1924	..	.. Gopinath Bhattacharya.
1927	..	.. Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
1936	..	.. Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
1941	..	.. Muhammad Ahmad Jamal.
1947	..	.. Jitendramohan Mahanti.
1951	..	.. Srila Mahalanobis.
1952	..	.. Pradipkumar Sengupta.

1929—PRABHABATI DEVI SILVER MEDAL.

(For the Eshan Scholar.)

1929	.. ..	Bhupeschandra Maitra.
1939	.. ..	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1942	.. ..	Suprakas Ghosh.
1945	.. ..	Asokchandra Bandopadhyay.
1950	.. ..	Satyes Chakrabarti.
1952	.. ..	Asinranjan Dasgupta.

1891—PRASANNAKUMAR SARBADHIKARI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Sanskrit Honours with no other medal.)

1893	.. ..	Debabrata Bhattacharya.
1894	.. ..	Dakshinaranjan Ghosh.
1895	.. ..	Saratchandra Bandopadhyay.
1896	.. ..	Banamali Chakrabarti.
1897	.. ..	Haridas Chakrabarti.
1898	.. ..	Trailokyanath Ray.
1900	.. ..	Manishinath Basu.
1902	.. ..	Panchanan Ghoshal.
1903	.. ..	Rabindranath Datta.
1904	.. ..	Akshaykumar Dattagupta.
1905	.. ..	Satyendranath Sen.
1907	.. ..	Kumudchandra Chakrabarti.
1908	.. ..	Pasupati Bhattacharya.
1912	.. ..	Hiranlal Bandopadhyay.
1915	.. ..	Amritaranjan Mukhopadhyay.
1927	.. ..	Maheswar Das.
1930	.. ..	Dayamay Mukhopadhyay.
1942	.. ..	Sunilchandra Majumdar.
1946	.. ..	Kamakhyapada Bhattacharya.

1909—PRATAPCHANDRA MAJUMDAR GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Natural Theology.)

1916	.. ..	Sudhirranjan Raychaudhuri.
1921	.. ..	Prasantakumar Haldar.
1927	.. ..	Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
1949	.. ..	Debabrata Sinha.
1951	.. ..	Srila Mahalanobis.

PREMENDRA GANGULI SILVER MEDAL.

1952	.. ..	Suprakas Mukhopadhyay.

1929—PREONATH GHOSH AND GAGANTARA GHOSH GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in English Honours.)

1929	.. ..	Taraknath Sen.
1939	.. ..	Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
1941	.. ..	Sailendranath Sur.
1943	.. ..	Dilipkumar Sen.
1947	.. ..	Subirkumar Sen.
1948	.. ..	Jogeschandra Bhattacharya.
1951	.. ..	Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1952	.. ..	Santa Das. Biswanath Chattopadhyay.

1917—QUINLAN MEDAL.

(Best in Economics Honours with no other medal.)

1919	..	.. Labanyamohan Ghatak.
1920	..	.. Manindranath Raymitra.
1921	..	.. Sudhirkumar Sen.
1922	..	.. Dwarkanath Ghosh.
1923	..	.. Birendranath Gangopadhyay.
1924	..	.. Saurindrakumar Ghoshchaudhuri.
1925	..	.. Dharmadas Bhattacharya.
1926	..	.. Arunkumar Sen.
1928	..	.. Anilbihari Gangopadhyay.
1929	..	.. Binayendranath Bandopadhyay.
1930	..	.. Bhabatosh Datta.
1931	..	.. Sachindranath Dasgupta.
1932	..	.. Rabindrachandra Datta.
1935	..	.. Kalidas Lahiri.
1936	..	.. Jnanendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1937	..	.. Smarajitkumar Gangopadhyay.
1939	..	.. Rabindranath Nath.
1940	..	.. Amales Tripathi.
1941	..	.. Kasturchand Lalwani.
1944	..	.. Amiyakumar Sen.
1945	..	.. Hirendranath Ray.
1946	..	.. Swadesranjan Dattagupta.
1947	..	.. Asok Sen.
1948	..	.. Chittatosh Mukhopadhyay.
1949	..	.. Alok Ghosh.
1950	..	.. Dipak Majumdar.
1951	..	.. Debabrata Bandopadhyay.
1952	..	.. Kanankumar Majumdar.
1953	..	.. Sukhamay Chakrabarti.

1937—RABINDRA GHOSH MEMORIAL AWARD.

(Best Bengali Hindu in Physics Honours in straitened circumstances.)

1938	..	.. Debidas Majumdar.
1946	..	.. Asokchandra Palit.
1953	..	.. Rabindranarayan Kundu.

1874—RADHAKANTA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Sanskrit.)

1874	..	.. Prasannakumar Lahiri.
1875	..	.. Jnanendranath Das.
1876	..	.. Haraprasad Bhattacharya.
1880	..	.. Ramprasanna Mukhopadhyay.
1881	..	.. Harihar Lahiri.
1882	..	.. Rajendrachandra Bandopadhyay.
1884	..	.. Kalikrishna Bandopadhyay.
1888	..	.. Hirendranath Datta.
1889	..	.. Himansunath Chakrabarti.
1890	..	.. Asutosh Bhattacharya.
1893	..	.. Priyanath Sen.

1894	..	Brajalal Chakrabarti.
1895	..	Abinaschandra Guha.
1896	..	Haricharan Gangopadhyay.
1897	..	Dineschandra Chattopadhyay.
1898	..	Bhagabatkumar Goswami.
1901	..	Bhabeschandra Bandopadhyay.
1902	..	Debendranath Ray.
1903	..	Girindranarayan Mallik.
1905	..	Manibhushan Sen.
1906	..	Jatindranath Bhattacharya.
1908	..	Surendranath Majumdar.
1917	..	Abhaypada Chattopadhyay.
1918	..	Asutosh Biswas.
1919	..	Rasbihari Mitra.
1920	..	Sadananda Bhaduri.
1925	..	Asoknath Bhattacharya.
1929	..	Gaurinath Bhattacharya.
1939	..	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.

1901—RAI BAHADUR AMRITANATH MITRA PRIZE.

(Best Hindu in combined Physical Science and Chemistry.)

1901	..	Phanindranath Mitra.
1904	..	Nagendranath Ray.
1905	..	Debendranath Basu.
1906	..	Rajanikanta De.
1907	..	Sukumar Raychaudhuri.
1908	..	Praphullachandra Dasgupta.
1909	..	Phanibhushan Sanyal.
1910	..	Jitendrakumar Sengupta.
1915	..	Durgadas Bandopadhyay.
1916	..	Jnanendranath Ray.
1917	..	Ramgobinda Basu.
1918	..	Gopalchandra Bandopadhyay.
1919	..	Priyadhan Gupta.
1921	..	Sukumar Biswas.
1922	..	Anilkrishna Mitra.
1924	..	Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1927	..	Himansubhushan Maitra.
1928	..	Manindrakumar Ukil.
1930	..	Samarendranath Gangopadhyay.
1933	..	Parameschandra Ray.
1937	..	Himansuranjan Pramanik.
1942	..	Sadhan Basu.
1946	..	Manisha Basu.
1947	..	Pralaysankar Chaudhuri.

1945—RAMANIMOHAN MAJUMDAR GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Chemistry Honours.)

1947	..	Debabrata Sen.
1949	..	Pasupati Bhattacharya.
1950	..	Pannalal Bhattacharya.
1951	..	Samir Sarkar.
1952	..	Susimmukul Datta.

1912—RAMTANU LAHIRI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Philosophy for men.)

1916	..	.. Sarojkumar Das.
1919	..	.. Satyendramohan Bandopadhyay.
1921	..	.. Surajitchandra Lahiri.
1924	..	.. Gopinath Bhattacharya.
1927	..	.. Syamacharan Chattopadhyay.
1928	..	.. Birendralal Sen.
1930	..	.. Jagadindranath Hor.
1936	..	.. Sudhendujyoti Majumdar.
1938	..	.. Kalyanbhushan Chakrabarti.
1939	..	.. Debiprasad Chattopadhyay.
1943	..	.. Santoshkumar Sengupta.
1947	..	.. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1948	..	.. Jatindranath Hor.
1949	..	.. Debabrata Sinha.
1952	..	.. Pradipkumar Sengupta.
1953	..	.. Durgadas Bandopadhyay.

1951—SANTIRANI BASU RAICHAUDHURI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Bengali Honours.)

1953	..	.. Alokranjan Dasgupta.

1941—SAROJ MUKHERJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Highest marks for Hindus in Mathematics.)

1942	..	.. Sunilkumar Datta.
1951	..	.. Ambarish Ghosh.
1952	..	.. Suprakash Mukhopadhyay.
1953	..	.. Asishkumar Sanyal.

1912—SARVESWAR-PURNACHANDRA GOLD MEDAL.

(First Class First in English or Mathematics.)

1916	..	.. Jyotirmay Ghosh.
1917	..	.. Narendranath Sarkar.
1919	..	.. Sukumar Sen.
1920	..	.. Manindramohan De.
1921	..	.. Dhirendrachandra Kumar.
1922	..	.. Jagatchandra Acharya.
1923	..	.. Sachindrakumar Dattagupta.
1924	..	.. Hemendranath Raychaudhuri.
1926	..	.. Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir
1929	..	.. Bhupeschandra Maitra.
1936	..	.. Bisweswar Chattopadhyay.
1939	..	.. Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
1940	..	.. Nikhilendu Ray.
1947	..	.. Subirkumar Sen.
1952	..	.. Amitabha Gupta.

1922—SHAMACHARAN GANGULI PRIZE.

(First in Economics Honours.)

1922	..	Saibalkumar Gupta.
1923	..	Pabitrakumar Basu.
1924	..	Binaybhushan Dasgupta.
1925	..	Santoshkumar Chattopadhyay.
		Dwijendralal Majumder.
1926	..	Panchanan Chakrabarti.
1927	..	Susilkumar De.
1930	..	Nabagopal Das.
1933	..	Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay.
1934	..	Subhendusundar Ghosh.
1937	..	Bimalchandra Sinha.
1938	..	Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay.
		Nirmalchandra Sengupta.
1939	..	Manishimohan Sen.
1940	..	Manilal Bandopadhyay.
1941	..	Subhaskumar Dhar.
1942	..	Arunkumar Basak.
1943	..	Tarunkumar Basu.
1944	..	Amlankusum Datta.
1945	..	Anilkumar Raychaudhuri.
1946	..	Prahladchandra Jana.
1947	..	Sunil Raychaudhuri.
1948	..	Dilipkumar Kar.
1949	..	Harianandа Barori.
1950	..	Gauri Sengupta.
1951	..	Prahladkumar Basu.
1952	..	Tarunchandra Datta.
1953	..	Amartyakumar Sen.

1922—SHAMACHARAN GANGULI PRIZE.

(First in Physics Honours.)

1922	..	Atulranjan Mukhopadhyay.
1923	..	Satyendranath Ray.
1924	..	Nistaran Chakrabarti.
1925	..	Nareschandra Deb.
1926	..	Purnendukumar Batabyal.
1928	..	Narayanchandra Basu.
1929	..	Birendrakumar Chakrabarti.
1930	..	Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay.
1931	..	Kesablal Chattopadhyay.
1932	..	Karunaketan Sen.
1933	..	Ramkrishna Kar.
1936	..	Susilkumar Datta.
1938	..	Dalimkumar Guha.
1940	..	Bibhutibhushan Sarkar.
1942	..	Amalkumar Raychaudhuri.
1943	..	Pushyendusekhar Chaudhuri.
1944	..	Sukumar Biswas.

1919—SANTOMANI SILVER MEDAL.

(Best lady graduate of the year.)

1950	..	Sandhya Ghosh.
1953	..	Rekha Deb.

1919—SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE PRIZES.

(First in Bengali Honours and first in alternative Bengali.)

1921	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1953	..	.. Alokranjan Dasgupta.

1939—TARACHARAN PARAMAHANSA SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Bengali, Sanskrit, Philosophy or History, failing a First Class First in Bengali.)

1949	..	.. Syamalkumar Chattopadhyay.
1950	..	.. Sipra Sarkar.
1952	..	.. Asinranjan Dasgupta.
1953	..	.. Parthasarathi Gupta.

1947—SUBHENDUSEKHAR BOSE GOLD MEDAL.

(First in Statistics Honours.)

1947	..	.. Ajaykumar Basu.
1948	..	.. Jogabrata Ray.
1949	..	.. Radhagobinda Laha.
1950	..	.. Samarendranath Mitra.
1951	..	.. Atindranath Gun.
1952	..	.. Nikhiles Bhattacharya.
1953	..	.. Bibhutibhushan Bhattacharya. Dwijendrakumar Raychaudhuri.

1939—SURENDRA-NALINI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Bengali Vernacular or Honours.)

1940	..	.. Amiyakumar Basu.
1949	..	.. Syamalkumar Chattopadhyay.
1953	..	.. Alokranjan Dasgupta.

1900—TAWNEY MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(Best in English Honours from Presidency College.)

1900	..	.. Manmathanath Basu. Nandakisor Mitra.
1901	..	.. Satischandra Ray.
1902	..	.. Praphullachandra Ghosh.
1903	..	.. Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1904	..	.. Prabodhchandra De.
1905	..	.. Binaykumar Sarkar.
1906	..	.. Sailendranath Bhattacharya.
1907	..	.. Charuchandra Biswas. Girijaprasanna Sanyal.
1908	..	.. Kiranchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1909	..	.. Kshitischandra Sen.
1910	..	.. Harendrachandra Chakrabarti.

1911	..	Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay.
1912	..	Siddheswar Chaudhuri.
1913	..	Chandicharan Mitra.
1914	..	Nirapada Samaddar.
1915	..	Banikantha Kakati.
1916	..	Satischandra Bhattacharya.
1917	..	Hirendrachandra Sen.
1918	..	Birendrabinod Ray.
1919	..	Jatindramohan Majumdar.
1920	..	Sailendranath Guharay.
1921	..	Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1922	..	Pinakiranjan Sinha.
1923	..	Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1924	..	Subodhchandra Sengupta.
1925	..	Ajitchandra Chakrabarti.
1926	..	Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
1927	..	Ranjitkumar Ray.
1928	..	Sunitkumar Indra.
1929	..	Taraknath Sen.
1930	..	Abbas Salam.
1931	..	Debeschandra Das.
1932	..	Barendraprasad Ray.
1933	..	Rabindranath Chakrabarti.
1934	..	Ardhendu Baksi.
1935	..	Durgakinkar Bhattacharya.
1936	..	Asok Mitra.
1937	..	Muhammad Yakub Khan. Ajitkumar Ray.
1938	..	Nirmalkumar Som.
1939	..	Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
1940	..	Abanikumar Sarkar.
1941	..	Sailendranath Sur.
1942	..	Khwajeh Ahmad.
1943	..	Dilipkumar Sen.
1944	..	Saibalkumar Majumdar.
1945	..	Amalkumar Datta.
1946	..	Syed Najmuddin Husain.
1947	..	Subirkumar Sen.
1948	..	Jogeschandra Bhattacharya.
1949	..	Ansumitra De.
1950	..	Tarunchandra Sarkar.
1951	..	Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1952	..	Santa Das. Biswanath Chattopadhyay.
1953	..	Gita Guharay.

1920—THAKURDAS KERR GOLD MEDAL.

(First in History Honours.)

1920	..	Binaychandra Sen.
1921	..	Susobhanchandra Sarkar.
1922	..	Sunitkumar Deb.
1924	..	Susilchandra Chattopadhyay.
1925	..	Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1926	..	Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1928	..	Birendranath Mukhopadhyay.

1929 .. .. Sudhirranjan Ghosh.
1930 .. .. Atindranath Basuthakur.
1932 .. .. Sachindrakumar Majumdar.
1933 .. .. Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
1934 .. .. Prasadkumar Basu.
1936 .. .. Akhtaruz Zaman.
1938 .. .. Pratapchandra Sen.
1940 .. .. Pratapchandra Chandra.
1941 .. .. Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.
1942 .. .. Asrarul Husain.
1943 .. .. Asimkumar Datta.
1944 .. .. Satyamadhab Dattachaudhuri.
1945 .. .. Asokchandra Bandopadhyay.
1946 .. .. Asokkumar Ray.
1947 .. .. Mohitkumar Sen.
1948 .. .. Umarani Sen.
1949 .. .. Kamalkumar Ghatak.
1950 .. .. Sipra Sarkar.
1951 .. .. Sankarkumar Datta.
1952 .. .. Asinranjan Dasgupta.
1953 .. .. Parthasarathi Gupta.
1954 .. .. Sudhirkumar Pal.

1913—TRIPUNDESWAR MITRA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Physics or Chemistry Honours.)

1913 .. .. Jnanendrachandra Ghosh.
1917 .. .. Kshitisprasad Chattopadhyay.
1920 .. .. Amiyakrishna Ray.
1921 .. .. Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar.
1922 .. .. Jatindranath Talukdar.
1923 .. .. Satyendranath Ray.
1925 .. .. Sachindranath Raychaudhuri.
1926 .. .. Purnendukumar Batabyal.
1928 .. .. Binayendranath Sen.
1929 .. .. Birendrakumar Chakrabarti.
1930 .. .. Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay.
1931 .. .. Kesablal Chattopadhyay.
1933 .. .. Ramkrishna Kar.
1934 .. .. Phanindranath Bagchi.
1936 .. .. Hemchandra Datta.
1938 .. .. Dalimkumar Guha.
1941 .. .. Niradkumar Sen.
1942 .. .. Amalkumar Raychaudhuri.
1943 .. .. Biswanath Sen.
1944 .. .. Bimalendu Ghosh.
1947 .. .. Debabrata Sen.

1893—VIDYASAGAR SILVER MEDAL.

(First in Sanskrit Honours with no other medal from Presidency College.)

1893 .. .. Kokileswar Bhattacharya.
1894 .. .. Sasankamohan Sen.
1895 .. .. Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.
1897 .. .. Akhilchandra Chattopadhyay.
1898 .. .. Prasannakumar Ghoshal.

1899	..	.. Kshirodbihari Chattopadhyay.
1900	..	.. Raghunath Das.
1901	..	.. Nilmani Chakrabarti.
1902	..	.. Tanusinha Manipuri.
1903	..	.. Asutosh Chattopadhyay.
1906	..	.. Gauriprasanna Bhattacharya.
1907	..	.. Ramanimohan Goswami.
1908	..	.. Lakshminarayan Chattopadhyay.
1909	..	.. Pramathanath Bandopadhyay.
1910	..	.. Narayan Nanda.
1913	..	.. Haridas Mitra.
1918	..	.. Sureschandra Sengupta.
1919	..	.. Pasupatinath Mallik.
1920	..	.. Abdul Majid.
1921	..	.. Rakhahari Chattopadhyay.
1925	..	.. Pasupati Sen.
1926	..	.. Hemendrakumar Guha.
1928	..	.. Bharatbikas Haldar.
1929	..	.. Jatindrabimal Chaudhuri.
1930	..	.. Pratulkrishna Bandopadhyay.
1931	..	.. Binaybhushan Chattopadhyay.
1933	..	.. Amalendubhushan Bagchi.
1935	..	.. Ajaygopal Ray.
1936	..	.. Narendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1938	..	.. Prankrishna Chattopadhyay.
1940	..	.. Pranabkumar Basu.
1941	..	.. Chandrasekhar Bhattacharya.
1942	..	.. Nityaranjan Sen.
1944	..	.. Anathsaran Chattopadhyay.
1945	..	.. Niharendukumar Basu.
1946	..	.. Sibdas Bandopadhyay.
1947	..	.. Bharati Sanyal.
1948	..	.. Narayanprasad Goenka.
1949	..	.. Malabika Sen.
1951	..	.. Sandhyarani De.

1866—VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP.

(First in the old B.A.)

1866	..	.. Girindramohan Chakrabarti.
1867	..	.. Anandamohan Basu.
1868	..	.. Jagatbandhu Datta.
1869	..	.. Kartikchandra Mitra.
1870	..	.. Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1871	..	.. Isanchandra Basu.
1872	..	.. Rajaninath Ray.
1873	..	.. Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1874	..	.. Prasannakumar Lahiri.
1875	..	. Nilkanta Sarkar.
1876	..	.. Bipinbihari Gupta.
1877	..	.. Chandrasekhar Sarkar.
1878	..	.. Suryakumar Agasti.
1881	..	.. Aghornath Chandra.
1882	..	.. Ramchandra Majumdar.
1883	..	.. Mahendranath Ray.
1884	..	.. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1888	..	.. Upendralal Majumdar.
1889	..	.. Mohinikanta Ghatak.

1879—WOODROW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Best in Chemistry and Physics alternately with no other scholarship.)

1880	..	.. Biharilal Sarkar.
1884	..	.. Kshetramohan Bandopadhyay.
1887	..	.. Brajendranath Chattopadhyay.
1888	..	.. Basantakumar Basu.
1889	..	.. Asutosh Chattopadhyay.
1890	..	.. Dasarathi Ghosh.
1892	..	.. Kaliprasanna Gangopadhyay.
1897	..	.. Gopalchandra Biswas.
1898	..	.. Jatindranath Sen.
1900	..	.. Surendrabinod Sinha.
1901	..	.. Hridaykrishna De.
1904	..	.. Surendranath Basu.
1909	..	.. Binodchandra Sen.
1910	..	.. Jitendrakumar Sengupta.
1911	..	.. Trailokyanath Datta.
1918	..	.. Annadaprasad Chaudhuri.
1919	..	.. Mrityunjay Mukhopadhyay.
1920	..	.. Nripendranath Sinha.
1922	..	.. Basantakumar Pal.
1923	..	.. Durgaprasanna Acharya.
1925	..	.. Ajitkumar Haldar.
1927	..	.. Prabhatnath Basusarbadhikari.
1928	..	.. Amarendranath Ray.
1930	..	.. Hamid Husain.
1933	..	.. Mrinalkanti Chaudhuri.
1937	..	.. Pankajkumar Sen.
1947	..	.. Ajitkumar Mitra.
1949	..	.. Adinath Chattopadhyay.
1952	..	.. Hirendrakumar Das.

C

On M.A./M.Sc. Results.

1931—AJITKUMAR MITRA MEDAL.

(For highest marks in Botany.)

1931	..	.. Paramnath Bhaduri.
1935	..	.. Chittatosh Datta.
1942	..	.. Bimalkumar Baksi.
1943	..	.. Sudhansubhushan Chattopadhyay.
1944	..	.. Barindranath De.
1946	..	.. Santoshkumar Pyne.
1948	..	.. Amalbhushan Chaudhuri.
1951	..	.. Chitra Ghosh.
1952	..	.. Sumitra Talukdar.

1921—ANNAPURNA DEVI GOLD MEDAL.

(For highest marks in Indian Vernaculars with Bengali.)

1923	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1950	..	.. Sankariprasad Basu.

1919—BANKABIHARI BANERJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Highest marks in Banking.)

1920	..	.. Matilal Dam.
1922	..	.. Manindranath Raymitra.
1923	..	.. Hrishikes Tripathi.
1924	..	.. D. Ramkrishna.
1926	..	.. Radhikamohan Sanyal.
1928	..	.. Panchanan Chakrabarti.
1943	..	.. Subhaskumar Dhar.
1947	..	.. Kalyankumar Sen.
1948	..	.. Anilkumar Raychaudhuri.
1949	..	.. Arunkumar Dattagupta.
1951	..	.. Alok Ghosh.
1952	..	.. Sipra Sen.
1953	..	.. Debabrata Bandopadhyay.

1920—BRAHMAMOHAN MALLIK GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Arts and Science alternately.)

1921	..	.. Narendrakumar Karpharma.
1924	..	.. Bhupendrakrishna Sinha.
1939	..	.. Ramnarayan Chakrabarti.
1943	..	.. Sudhansubhushan Chattopadhyay.
1947	..	.. Ajitkumar Saha.
1952	..	.. Satyes Chakrabarti.
1953	..	.. Kshitindramohan Naha.

1920—BRAHMAMAYI GOLD MEDAL.

(Distinction in Bengali.)

1923	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.

1923—CHANDRANATH SREENATH KOONDOO GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Indian Vernaculars.)

1923	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.

1879—COBDEN MEDAL.

(Best in Political Economy.)

1879	..	.. Kalisankar Sukul.
1884	..	.. Prabhaschandra Sinha.
1899	..	.. Pramathanath Chattopadhyay.
1900	..	.. Nirmalchandra Sen.
1901	..	.. Radhakumud Mukhopadhyay.
1902	..	.. Jyotischandra Basu.
1905	..	.. Brajendranarayan Chaudhuri.
1906	..	.. Upendranath Ghoshal.
1907	..	.. Binaykumar Sen.

1908	..	.. Krishnadhan Bandopadhyay.
1910	..	.. Sachindrachandra Dasgupta.
1911	..	.. Bhujangabhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1912	..	.. Radhakrishna Jha.
1913	..	.. Jitendraprasad Niyogi.
1915	..	.. Jogischandra Sinha.
1916	..	.. Jaminiprasanna Ray.
1919	..	.. Amarnath Bal.
1932	..	.. Bhabatosh Datta.
1939	..	.. Bimalchandra Sinha.

(*In abeyance since 1940.*)

1936—DEBENDRANATH GANGOPADHYAY GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Mathematics.)

1936	..	.. Maheschandra Ghosh.
1937	..	.. Debendranath Mitra.
1938	..	.. Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
1941	..	.. Ramprasad Gangopadhyay.
1944	..	.. Sunilkumar Datta.
1946	..	.. S. M. Azizul Haque.
1949	..	.. Tapendrachandra Ray.

1920—DURGAMANI DEVI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Indian Vernaculars, alternate years.)

1923	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.

1910—GOLOKCHANDRA GHOSH GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Sanskrit, Group D.)

1922	..	.. Sadananda Bhaduri.
1924	..	.. Asutosh Bhattacharya.
1932	..	.. Makhanlal Mukhopadhyay.
1941	..	.. Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.

1910—HEMCHANDRA GOSSAIN PRIZES AND GOLD MEDALS.

(Best in Sanskrit and first in M.Sc.)

1910	..	.. Bhupatimohan Sen.
1912	..	.. Rasiklal Datta.
1913	..	.. Nilratan Dhar.
1915	..	.. Satyendranath Basu.
1920	..	.. Asutosh Biswas (M.A.).
1921	..	.. Rasbihari Mitra (M.A.).
		Narendrakumar Karpharma.
1922	..	.. Sadananda Bhaduri (M.A.).
1926	..	.. Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis (M.A.).
		Gaurikanta Bhattacharya.
1927	..	.. Asoknath Bhattacharya (M.A.).

1930 .. .. Manohar Ray.
1932 .. .. Hrishikes Goswami (M.A.).
1933 .. .. Jasodakanta Ray.
1934 .. .. Jogiraj Basu (M.A.).
1935 .. .. Girijasankar Ghar (M.A.)
1938 .. .. Prabodhchandra Bhattacharya.
1939 .. .. Harendrakrishna Chakrabarti (M.A.).
Ramnarayan Chakrabarti.
1942 .. .. Bishnupada Bhattacharya (M.A.).
1944 .. .. Sunilkumar Datta.
1946 .. .. Ramranjan Mukhopadhyay (M.A.).
S. M. Azizul Haque.
1947 .. .. Ajitkumar Saha.
1949 .. .. Tapendrachandra Ray.

1926—HEMCHANDRA MUKHERJEE SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Philosophy.)

1926 .. .. Gopinath Bhattacharya.
1927 .. .. Chandrasekhar Mitra.
1938 .. .. Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
1947 .. .. Sibjiban Bhattacharya.
1949 .. .. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1953 .. .. Srila Mahalanobis.

1921—JADUNATH-MAHALAKSHMI SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Bengali with no other medal.)

1922 .. .. Sachindranath Bandopadhyay.

1932—KAMALRANI GOLD MEDAL.

(Best girl, first class in M.A.)

1951 .. .. Chitra Ghosh.
1952 .. .. Sipra Sarkar.
1953 .. .. Srila Mahalanobis.

1917—KESABLAL MALLIK GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in M.A. Pure Mathematics.)

1922 .. .. Manindramohan Deb.
1923 .. .. Subodhchandra Dasgupta.

1921—KSHETRAMANI PRIZE.

(Best in Bengali.)

1923 .. .. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1950 .. .. Sankariprasad Basu.

1910—KSHETRAMOHAN CHATTERJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in English.)

910	..	.. Narendranath Chattopadhyay.
911	..	.. Kaliprasad Khaitan.
912	..	.. Srikumar Bandopadhyay.
913	..	.. Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay.
914	..	.. Rabindramohan Datta.
917	..	.. Kumudbandhu Ray.
919	..	.. Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
921	..	.. Phiroze E. Dustoor.
925	..	.. Tarapada Mukhopadhyay.
927	..	.. Saurindranath Majumdar.
928	..	.. Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
930	..	.. Sunitkumar Indra.
931	..	.. Taraknath Sen.
935	..	.. Sujata Ray.
941	..	.. Sailendrakumar Sen.

1901—MATILAL MALLIK GOLD MEDAL.

(Highest marks in practicals.)

1901	..	.. Surendranath Maitra.
1902	..	.. Anukulchandra Basu.
1906	..	.. Dwijendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1907	..	.. Dhirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1908	..	.. Haripada Chakrabarti.
1912	.	.. Sisirkumar Mitra.
1913	..	.. Nilratan Dhar.
1914	..	.. Abinaschandra Saha.
1915	..	.. Jnanendrachandra Ghosh.
1916	..	.. Pramodchandra Sen.
1919	..	.. Gauripada Chattopadhyay.
1951	..	.. Amalendu Bandopadhyay.
1952	..	.. Satyes Chakrabarti.

1944—PANDIT PREMCHANDRA TARKABAGIS GOLD MEDAL.

(First class first in Sanskrit, Group A.)

1946	..	.. Ramranjan Mukhopadhyay.

1937—NAKULESWAR BANERJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Sanskrit.)

1939	..	.. Harendrakrishna Chakrabarti.
1942	..	.. Bishnupada Bhattacharya.
1946	..	.. Ramranjan Mukhopadhyay.

1940—PRASANNAKUMAR RAY MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in Philosophy or Physics.)

1944	..	.. Amarendramohan Dasgupta.
1945	..	.. Sukhendubikas Deb.
1947	..	.. Sibjiban Bhattacharya.
1949	..	.. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1953	..	.. Srila Mahalanobis.

1949—KHARGASINGHA GHOSH PRIZE.

(Best in Philosophy.)

1949	..	.. Jitendranath Mahanti.
1953	..	.. Srila Mahalanobis.

1920—RAMAICHANDRA MITRA PRIZE.

(Best in Bengali minus certain papers.)

1923	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.

1919—REGINA GUHA GOLD MEDAL.

(Best in English thesis or essay.)

1919	..	.. Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1921	..	.. Phiroze E. Dustoor.
1926	..	.. Harendramohan Dasgupta.
1928	..	.. Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
1936	..	.. Kantiprasad Chaudhuri.
1940	..	.. Alokchandra Gupta.

1919—SIDDHESWAR SILVER MEDAL.

(Highest marks in the Geeta.)

1922	..	.. Sadananda Bhaduri.
1926	..	.. Kaliranjan Mukhopadhyay.
1927	..	.. Asoknath Bhattacharya.
1934	..	.. Jogiraj Basu.
1935	..	.. Girijasankar Ghar.
1939	..	.. Harendrakrishna Chakrabarti.

1920—SIR ASUTOSH MUKHERJEE SILVER MEDAL.

(Best in Bengali minus certain papers.)

1923	..	.. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.

1889—SONAMANI PRIZE.

(Best in Sanskrit.)

1905	..	.. Bipinchandra Ray.
1920	..	.. Asutosh Biswas.
1922	..	.. Sadananda Bhaduri.
1926	..	.. Susilchandra Guhakhasnobis.
1931	..	.. Gaurinath Bhattacharya.
1932	..	.. Hrishikes Goswami.
1934	..	.. Jogiraj Basu.
1935	..	.. Girijasankar Ghar.
1939	..	.. Harendrakrishna Chakrabarti.
1942	..	.. Bishnupada Bhattacharya.
1946	..	.. Ramranjan Mukhopadhyay.

SUDHIRA RAY GOLD MEDAL.

(Best girl in Geography.)

1953 .. .. Romola Ray.

1952—SURENDRANATH BANERJI PRIZE.

(Best in Politics.)

1953 .. .. Dwijendrakumar De.

1919—UPENDRANATH MITRA SCHOLARSHIP.

(Best English thesis.)

1919 .. .. Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1921 .. .. Phiroze E. Dustoor.
1935 .. .. Sujata Ray.

D

1868—PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS (Asterisks for MOUAT MEDAL).

1868 .. .. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1869 .. .. Anandamohan Basu.
1870 .. .. Gaurisankar De.
1871 .. .. Saradacharan Mitra.
1872 .. .. Kartikchandra Mitra.
1873 .. .. Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1874 .. .. Biharilal Bandopadhyay.*
1877 .. .. Nandakrishna Basu.
1878 .. .. Prasannakumar Lahiri.*
1880 .. .. Nilkantha Majumdar.*
1881 .. .. Suryakumar Agasti.*
1882 .. .. Asutosh Gupta.*
1884 .. .. Ramchandra Majumdar.*
1886 .. .. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.*
1888 .. .. Ramendrasundar Trivedi.*
Abinaschandra Basu.*
1890 .. .. Upendralal Majumdar.*
1891 .. .. Hirendranath Datta.
1892 .. .. Mohinikanta Ghatak.*
1894 .. .. Jyotibhushan Bhaduri.*
1896 .. .. Jnansaran Chakrabarti.*
1897 .. .. Jadunath Sarkar.*
1898 .. .. Indubhushan Brahmachari.*
1899 .. .. Priyanath Sen.*
1900 .. .. Krishnaprasad De.*
1901 .. .. Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.*
1902 .. .. Jatindranath Sen.*
1904 .. .. Phanindralal Gangopadhyay.*
1905 .. .. Radhakumud Mukhopadhyay.*
1906 .. .. Panchanan Niyogi.*

1907	..	.. Praphullachandra Ghosh.*
1908	..	.. Nabagauranga Basak.*
1913	..	.. Gauranganath Bandopadhyay.*
1914	..	.. Bhujangabhushan Mukhopadhyay.*
		Surendramohan Gangopadhyay.*
1915	..	.. Radhakamal Mukhopadhyay.*
		Narendranath Law.*
		Sudhansukumar Bandopadhyay.*
1916	..	.. Rasiklal Datta.*
		Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay.*
1917	..	.. Susilkumar De.
		Bibhutibhushan Datta.*
1918	..	.. Mohinimohan Bhattacharya.*
		Panchanan Mitra.*
		Jnanendrachandra Ghosh.*
		Pramathanath Bandopadhyay.
		Meghnad Saha.*
1920	..	.. Jogischandra Sinha.*
		Sasindrachandra Dhar.*
1921	..	.. Snehamay Datta.*
1922	..	.. Binodbihari Datta.*
		Brajendranath Chakrabarti.*
		Nripendranath Sen.*
1923	..	.. Bidhubhushan Ray.*
1924	..	.. Hirendralal De.*
		Sarojkumar Das.*
		Jogendrachandra Bardhan.*
1927	..	.. Asutosh Bhattacharya.*
		Debprasad Ghosh.*
1928	..	.. Sarbanisahay Guhasarkar.
1930	..	.. Narendrakrishna Sinha.*
		Haricharan Ghosh.*
		Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda.*
1931	..	.. Gopinath Bhattacharya.*
1932	..	.. Phanindranath Brahmachari.*
		Makhanlal Raychaudhuri.*
1933	..	.. Asoknath Bhattacharya.*
1935	..	.. Gaurinath Bhattacharya.*
		Subhendusekhar Basu.*
1938	..	.. Satyacharan Chattopadhyay.*
1940	..	.. Patakikrishna Chattopadhyay.*
1944	..	.. Nirmalchandra Sinha.
		Nirmalkumar Brahmachari.

SECTION V

The College Magazines

SECTION V

The College Magazines

A

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

ROUND ABOUT 1905, a College Magazine appeared for some time contributions to which included metrical translations from Kalidasa by Professor Harinath De and articles by Rajendra Prasad, now President of the Indian Republic, and Atulchandra Gupta, the first President of the present Alumni Association. The College Magazine apparently existed for some time in a manuscript form, under the editorship of Pramathanath Bandopadhyay, before it was converted into a printed journal in November 1914. This conversion—the real foundation of the Magazine—was the work mainly of two post-graduate students, Pramathanath Bandopadhyay and Jogeschandra Chakrabarti (who were appointed appropriately the first Editor and the first Secretary), supported by a "chartist petition signed by the vast majority of the students." This pursuaded Principal James to sanction the introduction of a compulsory Magazine subscription for all students which has continued ever since.

The Editor of the Magazine is appointed for one year by the Principal. The only under-graduate Editors so far have been Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (1922-23) and Subodhchandra Sengupta (1923-24). The latter and Mohitkumar Sengupta were the only two to hold the editorial office for two terms. The Secretary was also nominated by the Principal till 1946-47 when the elected Publications Secretary of the Union became *ipso facto* the Magazine Secretary. General supervision is exercised by a Professor-in-charge, and this office has been often held by an ex-Editor member of the teaching staff like Subodhchandra Sengupta, Sunitkumar Indra, Taraknath Sen and Bhabatosh Datta.

The functions of the College Magazine were defined by Principal James as three in number—to chronicle the events in the life of the College and discuss College affairs ; to give the news from other colleges and the University ; and to publish the literary and scientific contributions sent in by the members of the College. In course of time, the second of these functions has disappeared practically, while the third has become far more dominant than the first.

The Magazine originally was almost entirely in English. In the first issue of 1921-22, Principal Barrow raised the pertinent question as to why Bengali contributions were not admitted. A regular Bengali Section was added to the Magazine from the second number of 1923-24, in pursuance of a decision of the Magazine Committee taken on December 10, 1923. In 1947-48, in fitting recognition of the changing times, the Bengali Section was given the pride of place, and the Magazine itself was renamed the "Presidency College Patrika."

The number of issues in a year has been irregular, ranging from as many as five in 1915-16 to a single number in the years immediately after the Second World War. From 1942 to 1947 the Magazine remained suspended under Government order on the plea of the need for "paper economy." In January 1947, however, Principal Mahalanobis permitted the publication of a Miscellany, and the ban was lifted from 1947-48.

The third number in 1916-17 was a special issue to commemorate the Centenary of the Hindu College. The second issue in 1938-39 was the Special Number to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Magazine itself.

The "*Bhuvidya*", the organ of the Geological Institute, may claim to be a second College Magazine though of a strictly specialised nature. It was founded in 1936 and has appeared regularly except for a break in 1942-43. In July 1953 it brought out a Special Number to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the introduction of Geology teaching in the College, and incidentally in our country, in 1892. Like the College Magazine, the *Bhuvidya* has an English and a Bengali Section.

Since 1950, the Journal of the Physiology Institute is appearing every year.

B

EDITORS OF THE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

1914-15	..	Pramathanath Bandopadhyay.
1915-16	..	Mohitkumar Sengupta.
1916-17	..	Mohitkumar Sengupta.
1917-18	..	Sarojkumar Das.
1918-19	..	Amiyakumar Sen.
1919-20	..	Mahmood Hasan.
1920-21	..	Phiroze E. Dustoor.
1921-22	..	Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay. Brajakanta Guha.
1922-23	..	Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1923-24	..	Subodhchandra Sengupta.
1924-25	..	Subodhchandra Sengupta.
1925-26	..	Asitkrishna Mukhopadhyay.
1926-27	..	Humayun Zahiruddin Amir-i-Kabir.
1927-28	..	Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay.
1928-29	..	Sunitkumar Indra.
1929-30	..	Taraknath Sen.
1930-31	..	Bhabatosh Datta.
1931-32	..	Ajitnath Ray.
1932-33	..	Sachindrakumar Majumdar.
1933-34	..	Nikhilnath Chakrabarti.
1934-35	..	Ardhendu Baksi.
1935-36	..	Kalidas Lahiri.
1936-37	..	Asok Mitra.
1937-38	..	Bimalchandra Sinha.
1938-39	..	Pratapchandra Sen. Nirmalchandra Sengupta.
1939-40	..	A. K. M. Mohiuddin.
1940-41	..	Manilal Bandopadhyay.
1941-42	..	Arunchandra Bandopadhyay.

No publication during the World War.

1947-48	..	Sudhindranath Gupta.
1948-49	..	Subirkumar Sen.
1949-50	..	Dilipkumar Kar.
1950-51	..	Kamalkumar Ghatak.
1951-52	..	Sipra Sarkar.
1952-53	..	Arunkumar Dasgupta.
1953-54		Asinranjan Dasgupta.
1954-55	..	Sukhamay Chakrabarti.

C

EDITORS OF THE "BHUVIDYA" (Journal of the Geological Institute).

1936-37	..	.. Gopalchandra Chattopadhyay
1937-38	..	.. Adinath Lahiri.
1938-39	..	.. Kanangopal Bagchi.
1939-40	..	.. Jyotirmay Sengupta.
1940-41	..	.. Hemendranath Sen.
1941-42	..	.. Sudhischandra Guha.
1943-44	..	.. Tamalkanti Bandopadhyay.
1944-45	..	.. Amiyakumar Datta.
1945-46	..	.. Ajitkumar Saha.
1946-47	..	.. Abaninath Chaudhuri.
1947-48	..	.. Ashfaque Husain Khan.
1948-49	..	.. Rabindranath Mitra.
1949-50	..	.. Sisir Sen.
1950-51	..	.. Pratipkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1951-52	..	.. Barun Sengupta.
		Subhendu Baksi.
1952-53	..	.. Sarat Raychaudhuri.
1953-54	..	.. Sarat Raychaudhuri.
1954-55	..	.. Subrata Ghosh.

SECTION VI

The College Societies

SECTION VI

The College Societies

A

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE seems to have been the first institution, at least on this side of India, to have developed a system of College societies and seminars conducted mainly by the students as part of their collegiate training. The first College society—the Philosophy Club—owed its inception in 1887 to Dr. P. K. Ray, the eminent teacher of Philosophy. After a lapse of several years, so common in the life history of College societies, it was reorganised as the Philosophy Seminar by Dr. P. K. Ray again between 1903 and 1905. In 1905 was founded the Geological Institute which has maintained a continuous existence for the last fifty years. The system of College seminars in different subjects was however firmly established only in the time of Principal James (1907-16), a period so fruitful and remarkable in the history of the Presidency College. Besides Philosophy and Geology, other departments which were running their societies and seminars in the James period were : English, Bengali, History, Economics, and Politics, Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology. The seminars and societies at this time were mainly run by, and catered to the needs of, advanced post-graduate students and formed a valuable part of their academic education itself. When in 1917, the College post-graduate classes were discontinued, the seminars and societies gradually passed to the management of honours students and began naturally to concentrate on their needs. In some cases however, post-graduate students have continued or, in recent years, resumed their connection with these institutions.

Unfortunately, however, the College seminars and societies—with the solitary exception of the Geological Institute—have not preserved any continuous record of their respective activities. The College reports contain practically nothing about them, and even the College Magazine which has existed for the last forty years has not apparently received anything like full information about the work done in this very important section of the College life. The Secretaries and members of the seminars have often gone on with their round of useful and stimulating work without caring to leave behind them any chronicle of their endeavours. The records noted below are therefore essentially fragmentary and incomplete.

B

THE PHILOSOPHY SEMINAR.

THE PHILOSOPHY SEMINAR has the distinction of being the first students' society to be started in the College. Its inception—under the name "Philosophy Club"—was due to Dr. P. K. Ray in the year 1887. The name "Philosophy Seminar" occurs in 1896. The society seems to have lapsed for several years, as we learn that between 1903 and 1905 Dr. P. K. Ray revived the Seminar. It seems to have been consolidated in 1908 by Dr. Adityanath Mukhopadhyay.

The Philosophy Seminar has maintained a proceedings book from 1914 (with some gaps however). It has in its possession also a unique attendance book and record of work from 1909 to 1927 with occasional entries thereafter. In this volume successive batches of students have recorded the books they studied and the work they put in in the Seminar, date by date. Thus we find Subhaschandra Basu recording his study of Martineau in September 1915 ; of Caird's Philosophy of Religion on November 25, 1915 ; of Schlegel's History of Philosophy on February 15, 1916. On the last-mentioned date he has noted that he was writing a paper on the "Transition from Locke to Kant".

One feature of the Philosophy Seminar in the earlier years seems to have been the institution of several branches into which the work was divided—for example, Indian Philosophy, Ethics, Philosophy of Religion, Natural Theology. In 1916-17 there was even a section called "Societe pour l'exposition de la philosophie de Bergson." Between 1927 and 1930, there was a Philosophy Club open to past and present students, which even organised a Dinner in 1929-30.

The names of the student-Secretaries, so far as they have been preserved, are given below :—

1914-15	.. ..	Sudhirchandra Mitra (General). Anangamohan Dam (Natural Theology). Bipinbihari De (Ethics). K. C. Deb (Indian Philosophy).
1915-16	.. ..	Debnarayan Mukhopadhyay (General). Sudhirchandra Raychaudhuri (Ethics). Susilchandra Mitra.
1916-17	.. ..	Sarojkumar Das (General, Bergson). Debnarayan Mukhopadhyay (Philosophy of Religion).
1917-19	.. ..	Sarojkumar Das.
1920-21	.. ..	Kalyanchandra Gupta.
1921-22	.. ..	Sibchandra Sinha.
1924-25	.. ..	Chandrasekhar Mitra. Hiranmay Bandopadhyay.
1925-26	.. ..	M. Manowar.
1926-27	.. ..	Biswaranjan Sen.
1927-28	.. ..	Jyotirindranath Dasgupta (Philosophy Club).
1928-29	.. ..	Hiranmay Ghoshal (Philosophy Club).
1929-30	.. ..	P. P. Siriwardhana (Philosophy Club). Ajitkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1930-31	.. ..	Kartikchandra Mallik. Smritischandra Chakrabarti.
1931-32	.. ..	Kartikchandra Mallik. Probodhhari Chattopadhyay.
1932-33	.. ..	Prabodhhari Chattopadhyay. Rai Hitendranath Chaudhuri.
1933-34	.. ..	Syed S. A. Mahsood.
1934-35	.. ..	Anilmohan Gupta.
1935-36	.. ..	Sudhendujyoti Majumdar. Nirmalchandra Majumdar.
1936-37	.. ..	Jitendranath Chattopadhyay.
1937-38	.. ..	Jayanta Bhattacharya.
1938-39	.. ..	Muhammad Abdur Raquib.
1939-40	.. ..	S. A. Imam Mahmood.
1940-41	.. ..	Gaurisankar Bhattacharya.
1941-42	.. ..	Santoshkumar Samanta.
1944-45	.. ..	Jatilkumar Mukhopadhyay.
1946-47	.. ..	Jitendranath Mahanti.
1947-48	.. ..	Jyotirindranath Hor.
1948-49	.. ..	Debabrata Sinha.
1949-50	.. ..	Sankarkumar Basu. Sailajakumar Bhattacharya.
1950-51	.. ..	Rames Gupta. Sachindranath Gangopadhyay.
1951-52	.. ..	Durgadas Bandopadhyay.
1952-53	.. ..	Gauri Dasgupta.
1953-54	.. ..	Chittaranjan Bhattacharya.

C

THE GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of the Presidency College is the oldest continuous institution of its kind in India. Founded in 1905, it has been all along managed chiefly by the students themselves. Since 1936-37, it has been publishing its own journal, the *Bhuvidya*. It organises every year an anniversary reunion of past and present students of the department. In 1952, on the 60th anniversary of the introduction of a separate Geology Department for the first time in this country, the Institute published a Diamond Jubilee number of its journal with a history of the activities of the department from 1892 to 1952. No other department of the College has compiled as yet any comparable record.

The successive Secretaries of the Institute are listed below:

1905-06	Krishnachandra Samaddar.
1906-07	Manmathanath Sengupta.
1907-08	Haribhushan Datta.
1908-09	Sitapati Bandopadhyay.
1909-10	Nityaranjan Sen.
1910-11	Phanindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1911-12	Manmathanath Niyogi.
1912-13	Rajendranath De.
1913-14	Phanindranath Mukhopadhyay.
1914-15	Sachikanta Mukhopadhyay.
1915-16	Bijaygopal Sen.
1916-17	Rai Jadunath Sahay.
1917-18	Sailendranath Sen.
1918-19	Manindramohan Ray.
1919-20	S. M. Acharyachaudhuri.
1920-21	Upendranath Goswami.
1921-22	Praphullachandra Datta.
1922-23	Bijanbihari Dasgupta.
1923-24	Taraprasad Dasgupta.
1924-25	Anil Datta.
1925-26	Sudhansukumar Sen.
1926-27	Tejendralal Raygupta.
1927-28	Susilkumar Barua.
1928-29	Manmathanath Bhattacharya.
1929-30	Manmathanath Bhattacharya.
1930-31	Jyotsnasankar Bhaduri.
1931-32	Narendrasingh Singhi.
1932-33	Gopalchandra Chattopadhyay.
1933-34	Gopalchandra Chattopadhyay. Hirendranath Gangopadhyay.
1934-35	Sudhansu Chaudhuri.
1935-36	Hirendranath Gangopadhyay. Jyotirmay Sengupta.
1936-37	Arunkumar Ghosh. Adinath Lahiri.
1937-38	Adinath Lahiri. Sachindramohan Ray.
1938-39	Hrishikes Nandi. Manis Sarkar.
1939-40	Amiyabhushan Dasgupta. Mihirkumar Raychaudhuri.

1940-41	..	.. Debkumar Chandra.
1941-42	..	.. Sunil Chattopadhyay.
		Sailendra Chakrabarti.
1942-43	..	.. Sailendra Chakrabarti.
1943-44	..	.. Sanatkumar Basu.
1944-45	..	.. Kamalkumar Ghosh.
		Tarunkumar Bhattacharya.
1945-46	..	.. Umanath Sadhu.
1946-47	..	.. Prithwis Kar.
		Satyendra De.
1947-48	..	.. Gopindra Bandopadhyay.
1948-49	..	.. Samirkumar Das.
1949-50	..	.. Debabrata Ghosh.
1950-51	..	.. Indranil Bandopadhyay.
1951-52	..	.. Subrata Sinha.
1952-53	..	.. Asok Mukhopadhyay.
1953-54	..	.. Asok Mukhopadhyay.
1954-55	..	.. Sanjibkumar Biswas.

D

THE ENGLISH SEMINAR.

THE ENGLISH SEMINAR seems to have been founded in 1909, but the reports of its activities are particularly poor, its officers apparently being indifferent to publicity most of the time. Occasional mentions in the fragmentary reports refer to an English Society under Professor Holme in 1922 and to an English Literary Society under Professor H. K. Bandopadhyay between 1926 and 1929, parallel perhaps to the Seminar.

Two special points are worth noting. In 1926, the Seminar started its own library independent of the supply of books from the College library due to all the seminars. This was the work of Professor P. C. Ghosh and turned out to be a successful venture. By 1947-48, the Seminar had come to possess 370 books of its own, purchased presumably from funds raised by itself. By 1949-50 we hear of another innovation—the practice of students presiding over their own Seminar meetings.

The extant list of Secretaries is as follows :—

1914-15	..	.. S. M. Chakrabarti.
		B. N. Ray.
1915-16	..	.. Jyotischandra Ghosh.
1920-21	..	.. Jogeschandra Chakrabarti.
1921-22	..	.. Byomkes Basu.
		Mohitmohan Mukhopadhyay (Society).
1927-28	..	.. Sunil Talukdar (Literary Society).
1928-29	..	.. Sachi Sen (Literary Society).
1929-30	..	.. Sauransu Basu (Literary Society).
1946-47	..	.. Subir Sen.
1947-48	..	.. Sudhindranath Gupta.
		Chiranjib Kabiraj (Library).
1948-49	..	.. Subirkumar Sen.
		Rebati Mukhopadhyay (Library).
1949-50	..	.. Ramendranath Ray.
		Sanatkumar Bhattacharya.
1950-51	..	.. Ramendranath Ray.
		Binodkisor Raychaudhuri.
1954-55	..	.. Rabindra Majumdar.
		Mukurkanti Khisha.

E

THE HISTORY SEMINAR.

THE HISTORY SEMINAR originated about 1909 or 1910. Between 1921 and 1933 there was a second association, the Historical Society, side by side with the Seminar. The Society specialised in meetings in which eminent visitors participated including Sir Jadunath Sarkar. In 1953, the Seminar was reorganised on the basis of joint membership of post-graduate and honours students, each group with a Secretary, and the whole managed by a Seminar Committee. There seems to have been a Reunion in March 1917, and on August 22, 1953, there was another on an imposing scale when a list of senior students from the beginning and of all History teachers in the College was published. The reorganised Seminar is running a Wall-paper, the "*History*".

The available list of Secretaries is given below :—

1910-11	..	.. Subodhchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1911-12	..	.. Gauranganath Bandopadhyay.
1914-15	..	.. Pramathanath Bandopadhyay.
1915-16	..	.. Sarojkumar Sen.
1916-17	..	.. Sibeschandra Pakrasi.
1918-19	..	.. Panchkari Sarkar.
1919-20	..	.. Nageschandra Chakrabarti.
1920-21	..	.. Susobhanchandra Sarkar.
1921-22	..	.. Bimalkumar Bhattacharya. Bikaschandra Ghosh (Society).
1922-23	..	.. Surendranath Bandopadhyay. Susilchandra Chattopadhyay (Society)
1923-24	..	.. Tarakumar Mukhopadhyay (Society).
1925-26	..	.. Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay. Sambhunath Bandopadhyay (Society).
1926-27	..	.. Kalyankumar Basu. Anil Gangopadhyay (Society).
1927-28	..	.. Jayantabilas Deb (Society).
1928-29	..	.. Nikhilchandra Gangopadhyay.
1929-30	..	.. Jaladhilal Ray (Society). Santoshkumar Chakrabarti.
1931-32	..	.. Nirmalkumar Sinha.
1932-33	..	.. Nikhilnath Chakrabarti. Prasadkumar Basu (Society).
1933-34	..	.. Dilip Sengupta.
1934-35	..	.. Rathindrachandra Deb.
1935-36	..	.. Akhtaruz Zaman.
1936-37	..	.. Sailendranath Sen.
1937-38	..	.. Pratapchandra Sen.
1938-39	..	.. A. K. M. Mohiuddin.
1939-40	..	.. Jyotirindranath Sen.
1940-41	..	.. Aruncharidra Bandopadhyay.
1941-42	..	.. Prabhatkumar Ghosh.
1942-43	..	.. S. M. Reza.
1943-44	..	.. Paritosh Ray.
1944-45	..	.. Tapankumar Raychaudhuri.
1945-46	..	.. Subimal Mukhopadhyay.
1946-47	..	.. Selimuz Zaman.
1947-48	..	.. Indusekhar Bhattacharya.
1948-49	..	.. Japendranath Ghosh.

1949-50	..	.. Sipra Sarkar.
1950-51	..	.. Sibnath Ray.
1951-52	..	.. Suhridprasanna Mallik.
1952-53	..	.. Nitis Sengupta.
1953-54	..	.. Suhridprasanna Mallik. Dilipkumar Ghosh.
1954-55	..	.. Kalyan Sengupta. Abanindra Biswas.

F

THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY seems to have come into existence in 1910, but though there were many meetings in the first four years, no details or names have come down. Even after the foundation of the Magazine, reports were few and far between.

The following acted as Secretaries for the years marked against their names :—

1914-15	..	.. Pramodranjan Dasgupta.
1915-16	..	.. Pramodranjan Dasgupta.
1916-17	..	.. Dharanidhar Bera.
1923-24	..	.. Sudhirkumar Senchaudhuri.
1930-31	..	.. Somnath Chattopadhyay.

Traces of the Biological Society are lost hereafter. In 1945 was organised the Physiological Institute ; possibly this was a mere revival. The Institute is very vigorous now and each year it organises a Reunion of past and present students and the celebrations now include dramatic shows. An Annual Bulletin is also being published now and the Institute has its own Wall-paper—the "*Prachirika*".

The following have acted as Secretaries to the Institute :—

1950-51	Sukhamay Lahiri.
1951-52	Debajyoti Das.
1952-53	Panchanan Chakrabarti.

G

THE ECONOMICS SEMINAR AND THE POLITICS SEMINAR.

IN 1912-13 there seems to have been a Joint Seminar for Political Economy and Political Science, the two subjects being part of the same Honours Course instituted half a decade before. A Joint Seminar is mentioned again in 1928-29, but in most years the two branches functioned as separate Seminars. An impressive Reunion was held by the two Seminars in 1954 apparently for the first time when a list of all students and teachers in the history of the department was published.

The following list of Secretaries to the Economics Seminar has come down :—

1914-15	..	.. Jaminiprasanna Ray.
1915-16	..	.. Jaminiprasanna Ray.
1916-17	..	.. Mohitkumar Sengupta.
1917-18	..	.. B. Datta.
1919-20	..	.. Kuladacharan Dasgupta.
1922-23	.	.. Dhirendranath Sen.
1923-24	..	.. Manoranjan Bhattacharya.

1928-29 ..	.. Binayendranath Bandopadhyay. Rabindranath Mitra (Joint Seminar).
1930-31 ..	.. Dilipchand Mukhopadhyay.
1931-32 ..	.. Nirmal Bhattacharya.
1933-34 ..	.. Sadhan Sen.
1934-35 ..	.. Kalidas Lahiri.
1935-36	.. Niradbaran Baksi. Badridas Khaitan.
1936-37 ..	.. Dilipkumar Sen.
1937-38 ..	.. Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1938-39 ..	.. Malaykumar Talukdar.
1940-41 ..	.. Subhaskumar Dhar.
1941-42 ..	.. Arunkumar Basak.
1947-48 ..	.. Chittatosh Mukhopadhyay.
1949-50 ..	.. Anindya Datta.
1950-51 ..	.. Batakrishna De.
1952-53 ..	.. Jatikumar Sengupta.
1953-54 ..	.. Durgadas Ray.
1954-55 ..	.. Pradip Sarbadhikari.

The following is the list of Secretaries to the Politics Seminar :—

1914-15 ..	.. Ray Hardutt Prasad.
1920-21 ..	.. Praphullakumar Sarkar.
1921-22 ..	.. Khagendranath Sen.
1923-24 ..	.. Binaybhushan Dasgupta.
1931-32 ..	.. Rabindrachandra Datta.
1932-33 ..	.. Haraballabh Mandal.
1933-34 ..	.. Sailendrakumar Lahiri.
1934-35 ..	.. Amiyakumar Bandopadhyay.
1935-36 ..	.. Amiyakumar Dasgupta.
1936-37 ..	.. Surajitkumar Gangopadhyay.
1937-38 ..	.. Muhammad Ayub Khan.
1938-39 ..	.. Atul Patra.
1940-41 ..	.. Anwarul Haque.
1941-42 ..	.. Amitabha Datta.
1947-48 ..	.. Asokkumar Mustaphi.
1948-49 ..	.. Tapaskumar Bandopadhyay.
1949-50 ..	.. Abul Kamal.
1950-51 ..	.. Anilkumar Ghosh.
1952-53 ..	.. Ranabir Das.
1953-54 ..	.. Suchitrakumar Chakrabarti.
1954-55 ..	.. Pranab Chattopadhyay.

H

THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED in the James period, the Physical Society has been extremely remiss in sending in reports. Only a very slender list of the Secretaries is available :—

1914-15 ..	.. Sailendranath Ghosh.
1915-16 ..	.. Rabindranath Chaudhuri.
1916-17 ..	.. Durgadas Bandopadhyay.
1917-18 ..	.. Kshitisprasad Chattopadhyay.
1923-24 ..	.. Satyendranath Ray.
1924-25 ..	.. Satyendranath Ray.
1925-26 ..	.. Sureschandra Sen.
1926-27 ..	.. Sudhirkumar Bhose.
1927-28 ..	.. Subhendusekhar Basu.

I

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY resembles its counterpart in the Physics Department in its long existence and paucity of records. The available list of Secretaries is thus very fragmentary :—

1910-11 ..	.. Bhupendrakisor Chaudhuri.
1914-15 ..	.. Maniklal De.
1919-20 ..	.. Jnanendrakumar Adhya.
1920-21 ..	.. Bankimchandra Ray.
1921-22 ..	.. Nripendranath Sinha.
1926-27 ..	.. Binodbhushan Ghosh.
1931-32 ..	.. Rohinikanta Barua.
1933-34 ..	.. Kirtis Ray.
1934-35 ..	.. Nirmalchandra Brahmachari.
	Tripurachandra Sarkar.
1935-36 ..	.. Birendranath Chaudhuri.
	Nirmalchandra Brahmachari.
1936-37 ..	.. Bibudhnarayan Sen.
1937-38 ..	.. Hemchandra Datta.

J

THE BENGALI SOCIETIES.

IN SEPTEMBER 1916 was inaugurated the Bengali Literary Society. At the inaugural meeting was unveiled a portrait of the poet Nabinchandra Sen. On September 17, 1918, a reception was accorded to Tagore, another on August 30, 1923, to Saratchandra Chattopadhyay. In 1927 was started the Rabindra Parishad the history of which falls more conveniently under the Union activities. The Bankim-Sarat Samiti came in 1928 but did not prove to be permanent. In the work of this Samiti participated famous literary figures like Bipinchandra Pal, Bijaychandra Majumdar, and Atulchandra Gupta. Saratchandra himself attended special meetings in his honour in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. When Bengali became a distinct Honours Course, the Literary Society merged appropriately in the Bengali Seminar in 1947-48.

The list of Secretaries to the Literary Society is as follows :—

1916-17 ..	.. Praphullakumar Sarkar.
1917-18 ..	.. Sukumarranjan Dasgupta.
1920-21 ..	.. Praphullakumar Sarkar.
1921-22 ..	.. Birendranath Gangopadhyay
1922-23 ..	.. Charuchandra Chakrabarti.
1923-24 ..	.. Asoknath Bhattacharya.
1924-25 ..	.. Humayun Kabir.
1925-26 ..	.. Sukumar Datta.
1926-27 ..	.. Jyotsnanath Chanda.
1927-28 ..	.. Pratulchandra Gupta.
1930-31 ..	.. Amalendu Bhattacharya.
	Manmathanath Sikdar.
1933-34 ..	.. Prabhatkumar Ray.
1934-35 ..	.. Sudhendujyoti Majumdar.
	Purnendu Bandopadhyay.
1935-36 ..	.. Bimalchandra Sinha.

The recent Seminar Secretaries :—

1947-48 .. .. Mrityunjay Bandopadhyay.
1948-49 .. .. Surabhi Raychaudhuri.
1949-50 .. .. Pulinbihari Das.
1950-51 .. .. Pratapchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1952-53 .. .. Nirmalkumar Chattopadhyay.
1953-54 .. .. Tirthanath Sarkar.
1954-55 .. .. Pushpa Datta.

K

THE SANSKRIT-PALI SEMINAR.

THE SANSKRIT-PALI SEMINAR was founded about 1924 but only very fragmentary records have survived. The Department of Sanskrit and Pali has now been bodily transplanted to the Sanskrit College across the streets. The names of Secretaries which have been preserved are as follows :—

1924-25 . . Hemendrakumar Guha.
1925-26 .. Nirmalkumar Basu.
1933-34 . . Ajit Ray
1936-37 .. Arunchandra Mitra.
1937-38 . Santosh Mukhopadhyay.
1947-48 .. Manjubikas Basu

THE ARABIC-PERSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ARABIC-PERSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY seems to have come in 1927, but its records are even more scanty than in other cases. The department has now been removed to the Central Calcutta College Only a few names of Secretaries can be traced—

1927-28 .. Chaudhuri Golam Gaffur.
1928-29 .. Khalilur Rahman
1932-33 .. M Anwaruddin Hasan.

M

THE URDU LITERARY SOCIETY

A BRIEF GLIMPSE of a Urdu Literary Society can be had in the records of the year 1918-19 with Mahmood Hasan as its Secretary for the year.

N

THE HINDI LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE HINDI LITERARY Society seems to have been a sturdier institution. It arranged for occasional excursions, perhaps wisely, like a trip to Kolaghat (December 7, 1930) and a picnic in the Botanical Gardens (September 3, 1933). The list of Secretaries as far as available is given below :—

1927-28 .. .. Bhurawal Agarwal.
1928-29 .. .. B K. Gupta.
1930-31 .. .. Jagannath Kabra.
1931-32 .. .. Gaurisankar Daruka.
1932-33 .. .. Binayakprasad Himmatsingka.
1933-34 .. .. Surajmal Daga.
1934-35 .. .. Badridas Khaitan.
1939-40 .. .. Jagannathprasad Ruia.

O

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

OCCASIONALLY, general scientific societies were set up and had a fitful existence. In 1926-27, for example, Niradbhushan Dasgupta was in charge of such a society.

In August 1931, a Science Association was set up In 1931-33, Ajitkumar Majumdar was in charge while in 1933-34 Santoshchandra Mukhopadhyay acted as Secretary.

P

THE GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR

THE GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR came into existence in October 1950 The list of Secretaries is appended —

1950-51	Pranabkumar Gupta
1951-52	Prabhatkumar Sen
1952-53	Prabhatkumar Sen
1953-54	Dipakkumar Basu

Q

THE MATHEMATICS SEMINAR

THE EARLY HISTORY of the Mathematics Seminar is obscure In the beginning it seems to have been run by professors Now, like the other Seminars, it has come under student management The Secretaries are listed below —

1951-52	Purnendu Sengupta
1952-53	Hemantakumar Basu
1953-54	Amiya Maiti, Sunil Pal, Ranjit Ghosh
1954-55	Sunilkumar Bhaumik

R

THE BOTANY SEMINAR

THE BOTANY SEMINAR also emerged into record in recent times It is running a Wall paper—the "*Ankur*" The recorded names of Secretaries are as follows :—

1951-52	Rabindra Mukhopadhyay
1953-54	Syamapada Saha
1954-55	Kalyan Datta

S

THE ZOOLOGY SEMINAR

THE LATEST BORN of the College Societies is the Zoology Seminar founded only in 1954 in the latest department It has also a Wall-paper—the "*Spandan*".

The Secretaries for 1954-55 were Banani Maitra and Syamananda Adhikari.

SECTION VII

The College Union

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The College Union

A

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT to set up the College Union seems to have taken place about 1905 when Dr. P. K. Ray, the first Indian Principal, drew up a set of Union rules. Nothing very substantial emerged however out of this pioneer attempt. This first Union did function for some time and elected as Secretary Rajendra Prasad, now President of the Indian Republic.

In 1914, Principal James set up the Consultative Committee of student representatives to which Pramathanath Bandopadhyay was the Secretary for 1914-15. In its second year, the Consultative Committee was suspended on account of the College disturbances in 1916.

In 1917, at a meeting of the College on December 11, the Union was constituted on the motion of Professor S. C. Mahalanobis. Its Assistant Secretary for 1917-18 was Sudhirendranath Basu. In 1918-19 the Secretary was Saileschandra Chakrabarti, and in 1921-22, Sureschandra Ray. Jitendranath Bagchi was Secretary in 1922-23, Dhirendrakumar Ghosh in 1923-24, and Sureschandra Ray in 1924-25. The Union showed great activity in the last year till the commotion in the College led to a vote of no-confidence on February 25, 1925, and the resignation of the Committee. The authorities suspended the Union at this point.

In this first period of Union activities, the most memorable functions were Rabindranath Tagore's visit in 1917 and his address on the Visvabharati on August 21, 1922.

In 1926, the Union was reconstituted under Principal Stapleton. The first Secretary was Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay (1926-27) and the second Pramodkumar Ghoshal (1927-28). The upheaval of 1928 led to the suspension of the Union again in that year.

In 1933, the Union was revived by Principal B. M. Sen, but strictly on a nominated basis. The nominated Union functioned for the next 11 years under the guidance mainly of Principal Sen and Professor S. C. Majumdar. The names of the Secretaries for this period are given below :—

1933-34	Sukumar Chaudhuri.
1934-35	Punyabrata Bhattacharya. Prabhas Das.
1935-36	Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay. Nirmalchandra Gangopadhyay.
1936-37	Prititosh Ray. Nirmalchandra Sengupta (Socials).
1937-38	Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay. Bimalchandra Datta (Socials).
1938-39	Pratapchandra Chandra. Phanibhushan Mandal (Socials).
1940-41	Asitranjan Majumdar (Socials).
1941-42	Asimkumar Datta. Syed Golam Husain (Socials).

In the thirties when the University Foundation Day was celebrated on a grand scale by Vice-Chancellor Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay, the vanguard in the March Past was assigned to the Presidency College as the oldest unit of the University. The Union turned out a very impressive College contingent on those occasions.

A blue College flag and the crest with the symbol of the 'Pradip' seems to have been introduced in this period.

In 1944, Principal Chanda drew up a new Constitution for the Union which has been in force ever since. The elective principle was now restored. The Principal is the *ex-officio* President and the Bursar of the College the *ex-officio* Treasurer. There are also professor-advisors for each section of the Union. But the affairs of the Union are now managed practically by the students themselves who pay on a compulsory basis their annual Union dues (and have been paying so for many years since the beginning of the Union). Each class now elects every year a certain number of class-representatives (under a system of proportional representation which must be something unique in Union constitutions). The elected representatives, now 38 in number, form the Union Council and elect nine office-bearers, namely, the Vice-President, the Junior Treasurer, the General Secretary and the Sectional Secretaries for the six Sections of the Union—the Junior Common Room, Social Service, Drama, Rabindra Parishad, Debates, and Publications.

The Vice-Presidents under the new Constitution have been as follows :—

1945-46	..	Asitkumar Basu.
1946-47	..	Sudhindranath Gupta.
1947-48	..	Dilipkumar Bhowal.
1948-49	..	Amal Basu.
1949-50	..	Jagadindranath Ghatak.
1950-51	..	Sunilkumar Chakrabarti
1951-52	..	Batakrishna De.
1952-53	..	Dipak Ray
1953-54	..	Nitis Sengupta.
1954-55	..	Gautam Sarkar.

The following have acted as Junior Treasurers :—

1945-46	..	Jitendra Sen
1946-47	..	Muhammad M. Salehin.
1947-48	..	Tribhuban Singh.
1949-50	..	Amalkumar Sen.
1950-51	..	Ajit De
1951-52	..	Sanjib Biswas.
1953-54	..	Syamapada Saha.
1954-55	..	Biswanath Mukhopadhyay

The list of the elected General Secretaries of the Union under the new Constitution is given below :—

1944-45	..	Sabyasachi Mukhopadhyay
1945-46	..	Padmadhar Bhuiyan.
1946-47	..	Kalyansankar Ray.
1947-48	..	Asishkumar Chakrabarti.
1948-49	..	Jayantakumar Maitra.
1949-50	..	Amitabha De.
		Hrishikes Bandopadhyay.
1950-51	..	Ramanimohan Ghosh.
1951-52	..	Sunitikumar Bhose.
1952-53	..	Pradipkumar Das.
1953-54	..	Jyotirmay Palchaudhuri.
1954-55	..	Soumendra Ghoshchaudhu

The annual celebration of the Founders' Day on January 20 in commemoration of the foundation of the Hindu College in 1817 was introduced by Principal James in 1913 The Union is closely associated with this annual function in which t central event is the Anniversary Meeting presided over by a distinguished old bo

In the days of Principal B. M. Sen, the celebrations also included a Tea on the College lawns to which were invited many old students still in touch with their College. Special invitations were abolished under Principal Mahalanobis. The annual celebration is now something like a festival, and round the Day has grown up the observance of almost a Founders' Week. In recent years, the Alumni Association has taken up the organisation of the Social Reunion in connection with the Founders' Day, and all members of the Association are invited as a matter of course.

In the last decade, the Founders' Day celebrations have included exhibitions organised by the students of the Science Departments which have been often very attractive. On one or two occasions, fine arts and photographic exhibitions were held. In early 1952, the Union organised a successful Peace Festival.

B

THE JUNIOR COMMON ROOM.

ORGANISED COMMON ROOM activities for the College students seem to have been non-existent in the 19th century. In 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, entertained the B.A. students of the College in social functions including a steamer party. In the early years of the present century, steamer excursions with students were organised by Professor Binayendranath Sen and these were an enjoyable experience according to the Magazine, IV, 1.

In 1904, a room on the ground floor of the Main Building was set apart as the Junior Common Room and another was added in 1913. Under new regulations with alternative subjects, it was not possible to provide classes for all students in all the periods and this created the problem of students wandering about for part of the day with no place for the leisure time. The Common Rooms set apart for them were ludicrously inadequate, and this sorry state of things has continued for all these years.

In 1914, the first experimental Tiffin Room was started with not much of a success. In the thirties of the present century a College Restaurant functioned in the recesses of the laboratories and the gymnasium, later it was discontinued.

The first student-Secretary of the Junior Common Room seems to have been Bibhutibhushan Mukhopadhyay (1926-27). In 1927-28, the office was held by Adris Bandopadhyay. With the admission of girl-students, a separate small Common Room was set apart for them on the first floor of the Main Building. Since 1949-50, there has been a Secretary of the Girls' Common Room as well.

In course of time some provision has been made for recreational indoor games and reading material for the Junior Common Room, but on a hopelessly insufficient scale. The main function of the Common Room for the last two decades and more has been the annual steamer party which has come off nearly every year. In 1950 there was no steamer excursion as the Union decided to divert the funds towards refugee relief. On August 30, 1936, there was an additional steamer party for the past and the present executives of the College Union.

In 1944, the new Constitution made the Junior Common Room one of the component units of the Union with an elected Sectional Secretary in charge. The names of the Sectional Secretaries under this arrangement are as follows :—

1945-46	..	Sudarsan Datta.
1946-47	..	Pulakkumar Basu.
1947-48	..	Nirmal Mitra.
1948-49	..	Bimalgati Ray.
1949-50	..	Subrata Sinha.
1950-51	..	Subir Basu.
1951-52	..	Kajal Dattagupta.
1952-53	..	Anadiprasad Bandopadhyay.
1953-54	..	Pankajnarayan Ray.
1954-55	..	Barun Dasgupta.

Since 1949, the Girls' Common Room has had a Secretary of its own. The list of Secretaries is given below :—

1949-50 ..	.. Madhabi Mukhopadhyay.
1950-51 ..	.. Reba Deb.
1951-52 ..	.. Jharna Sen.
1952-53 ..	.. Bharati Sengupta.
1953-54 ..	.. Sufia Chaudhuri.
1954-55 ..	.. Jasodhara Sengupta.

C

SOCIAL SERVICE.

IT WAS ONLY in 1944 that Social Service work became part of the organised Union activities, but long before that various endeavours in the course of College life touched upon relief and social work.

The Calcutta University Institute for cultural and social work had as its first Secretary Professor C. R. Wilson (1891). Other teachers who served as Secretaries to the Institute were Principal James and Professors S. C. Mahalanobis, Binayendranath Sen, J. N. Dasgupta and Khagendranath Mitra.

In 1914, Professor P. C. Ghosh started the Students' Relief Fund. The Students' Aid Fund, as we know it today, seems to date back to 1923. Contributions come in mostly from the teachers, sometimes from the Union as well. In a quiet manner, the Fund has been of help to many students in straitened circumstances. in 1922, members of the Staff started the College Co-operative Society.

When the First World War came, Principal James inaugurated a Distress Relief Fund the contributions to which amounted for a time to Rs. 300 per month. First Aid classes were also run for some time. In 1921, College students carried out an important and responsible assignment in the Census operations in the city under the inspiration of Principal Wordsworth.

From time to time occasions arose for the College to organise memorial collections. In 1914, the Eden Hindu Hostel raised Rs. 700 to the memory of the poet and *ex*-student, Dwijendralal Ray. In 1925, the Asutosh Memorial Fund (Secretary, Sureschandra Ray) realised Rs. 1,400, while the C. R. Das Memorial Fund collected Rs. 850 (Secretary, Humayun Kabir). In 1926, the old durwan of the College, Ram Ekbal Singh, was killed at his post in the communal disturbances, and by next year the members of the College had raised over a thousand rupees as a memorial to him.

Off and on the Union contributed to the Students' Aid Fund by organising charity performances. This was by no means inconsiderable—in 1933 Rs. 487, in 1934 about Rs. 1,100, Rs. 700 in 1935, Rs. 312 in 1936, in 1937 Rs. 377, in 1939 Rs. 515.

Naturally, however, the bulk of the funds raised year after year went to the relief of the wider distress outside, specially when some calamity struck our people. Here the record of the College is a proud one as the appended incomplete list will show :—

1915—Flood Relief—nearly Rs. 2,000 (the Committee had as its Secretaries Subhaschandra Basu and Harischandra Sinha).

1918 ..	.. North Bengal Floods—over Rs. 750.
1919 ..	.. East Bengal Cyclone—over Rs. 400.
1920 ..	.. Tamluk Floods—over Rs. 600.
1921 ..	.. Khulna Famine—nearly Rs. 750.
1922 ..	.. North Bengal Floods—nearly Rs. 600. Midnapur Floods—about Rs. 200.
1926 ..	.. Midnapur Floods—about Rs. 400.

1928	..	Bengal Famine Relief—over Rs. 1,000.
1929	..	Assam Floods—about Rs. 1,500.
1931	..	North and East Bengal Relief—about Rs. 1,100.
1934	..	Bihar Earthquake—Rs. 1,725.
1936	..	Famine Relief—Rs. 865.
1941	..	Visvabharati—Rs. 1,000.
1947	..	Chittagong Relief—Rs. 780.
1950	..	East Bengal Refugees—Rs. 500. Refugee students—Rs. 250.

In Christmas week, 1944, the rooms in the Main Building housed a big exhibition of handicrafts produced by the various relief organisations co-ordinated by the Nari Seva Sangha. The exhibition was opened by Srimati Sarojini Naidu and attracted universal attention.

In 1944, the Social Service League was organised as a constituent unit of the College Union. There began now a series of efforts at field work by students interested in social service. This was first mapped out by Professor Baqui and has been continued under the direction of Professor Janardan Chakrabarti. Thus there was undertaken in 1944-45 a certain amount of anti-malarial slum work. In 1946 bustee work was undertaken and in the Summer Vacation there was a relief and study mission to the Bankura villages. In 1947 volunteers went on relief work to Chittagong and a Peace Squad with Debiprasanna Bhattacharya in charge was set up to work for communal harmony. In 1948 there was some leper relief work and a mission to the Hooghly villages. A free evening school for poor children was organised in the College Common Room and worked well for many months. There was a volunteer mission to Bankura again in 1949 while a Volunteer Corps was set up in 1949-50, with Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay in charge, for relief work. In 1950, Chiranjib Basu was Secretary to a Relief Committee attending to the East Bengal refugees and some volunteers rendered attendance duty at the Sealdah Station. In 1950, 1951 and 1952, TB relief was attempted and TB seals sold. Recently a Text-book Library for the poorer students has been set up and funds were collected for the 1954 floods. In 1953-54 winter clothing was distributed to some needy people.

Since 1944 social service work in the College has been the special province of the Social Service League as one of the component sections of the Union. The elected Secretaries since then are listed below :—

1945-46	..	Bhabaniprasad Sikdar.
1946-47	..	Nirmalkanti Das.
1947-48	..	Sukomal Dasgupta.
1948-49	..	Dilip Bandopadhyay.
1949-50	..	Bedaprasad Sen.
1950-51	..	Suryakumar Chattopadhyay.
1951-52	..	Barindra Gangopadhyay. Sambit Chattopadhyay.
1952-53	..	Sambit Chattopadhyay.
1953-54	..	Sanjib Sarkar.
1954-55	..	Prasenjit Nag.

D

DRAMA.

THE EARLY DRAMATIC activities of the College have not been recorded* though ex-students of the first decade of the century still cherish the memory of performances in which figured Mallinath Ray among others. On Founder's Day (January 20) 1915 there was a memorable presentation of scenes from "As You Like It" on the lawns in front of the Main Building.

*For several years since 1892 was celebrated an Annual Speech Day with dramatic shows, and there seems to have been a performance of "Hamlet" in 1900.

From 1923 onwards dramatic performances, sometimes on an ambitious scale, have been staged in most years, usually as part of autumn holiday-eve festivities. A list of the main productions is given below :—

1923, October 4	"Alik Babu."
1924, September 24, 25	"Arupratan".
1925, Autumn Social	"Muktadhara".
1926 January 20	"Chattujjey-Barujjey".
October 1	"Bisarjan".
1927 ..	Shakespeare Scenes (Hostel).
1928 ..	"Shorasi" (Hostel).
August 16	"Muktadhara".
1929, October 1	"Datta" (Secretary, Rabindranath Sen).
1931, October 9	"Chirakumar Sabha" (Secretaries, Joges Basu, Ajit Das).
1932, Autumn Social	"Bamuner Meye"; "Kachi Samsad" (Secretaries, Hirendra Bhanja, Rabindra Maitra).
1933, September 17	"Baikunther Will" ; "Chheleydhara" (Secretaries, Hirendra Bhanja, Nilratan Bandopadhyay).
1934, October 5 .	"Paritran" , "Birinchi Baba" (Secretaries, Punyabrata Bhattacharya, Bikas Ray).
1935, September 13 .	"Andhare Alo" (Hostel).
September 25 .	"Yogayog" ; "Chikitsa Sankat" (Secretary, Bidyut Ghosh).
1936, October 9 .	"Bipradas" (Secretary, Sourendra Mitra).
1937, Saraswati Puja	"Seshraksha" (Hostel).
September 30 .	"Muktadhara" (Secretary, Hirendranath Chattopadhyay).
1939, Autumn Social .	"Chirakumar Sabha".
1940, September 28, 29	"Arupratan".
1941, September 18 .	"Seshraksha".
1947, October 9 .	"Parihasa-bijalpitam".
1948, Autumn Social .	"Sri Madhusudan".
1949, November 25 .	"Alamgir".
1950, Autumn Social .	"Sampatti Samarpan".
1951, Autumn Social .	"Rising of the Moon" (in Bengali).
1952, Founders' Week .	"Atithi".
September 10 .	"Naba Sanskaran" ; "Birinchi Baba".
1953, August 18 .	"Agniban' ; "Mess No. 49".
1954 .. .	"Muktadhara" ; "Chheleydhara".

Occasionally, the College got up its own orchestra as in 1933 and again in 1953, to mention only two instances far apart.

In 1938-39, Durgaprasad Chakrabarti was the Drama Secretary, and in 1941-42 Asitranjan Majumdar and Kanakchandra Lahiri.

From 1944, the Drama Section became a component unit of the College Union with an elected Sectional Secretary-in-charge. The list of such Secretaries is given below :—

1945-46	. Arnabkumar Basu.
1946-47	. Debabrata Chandra.
1947-48	. Punyabrata Raychaudhuri
1948-49	. N. Mukhopadhyay.
1949-50	. Dipendra Datta.
	Smti Mukhopadhyay.

1950-51 .. .. Tarak Gangopadhyay.
1951-52 .. .. Sambit Chattopadhyay.
Beduin Chakrabarti.
1952-53 .. .. Gautam Sarkar.
1953-54 .. .. Saibal Sen.
1954-55 .. .. Susil Chaudhuri.

E

THE RABINDRA PARISHAD.

THE RABINDRA PARISHAD, founded in 1927 by Professor S. N. Dasgupta, is in some ways unique. It was perhaps the first college society for the study of the works of Tagore and attracted very wide attention. In May 1931, it even sponsored a volume of studies on the Poet—the "*Kavi-Parichiti*". For a time it ran a study circle conducted by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis. The meetings of the Parishad were often graced by the presence of eminent literary figures like Pramatha Chaudhuri, Atulchandra Gupta, and Dhurjatiprasad Mukhopadhyay. On March 11, 1935, Abanindranath Tagore came to a gathering of the Parishad.

Even more remarkable was the personal association which sprang up between the society and Tagore himself. On December 13, 1927, it gave a reception to the Poet. In April 1928 the Poet received the members at his own residence. This happened again in April 1931, while the Poet visited and talked to the society on August 18, 1929, March 1, 1933, and in March 1934. There was an impressive and solemn musical commemoration of Tagore after his death in 1941.

Among the other early functions of the Parishad may be mentioned the performance of "Karna-Kunti Sambad" and "Gandharir Abedan" in 1928-29 and the first Vasantotsava in March 1929.

The available names of the early Secretaries of the Parishad are given below: —

1927-28 .. .. Susilkumar De.
1928-29 .. .. Bibhutibhushan Mukhopadhyay.
1929-30 .. .. Pratulchandra Gupta.
Binayendranath Bandopadhyay.
1930-31 .. .. Sisirkumar Datta.
Alamgir Kabir.
1933-34 .. .. Amalchandra Gupta.
1934-35 .. .. Kalidas Lahiri.
1935-36 .. .. Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay.
1936-37 .. .. Hemchandra Datta.
Anantanath Bhattacharya.
1937-38 .. .. Nikhilchandra Maitra.
1938-39 .. .. Manilal Bandopadhyay.
Dilipkumar Biswas.
1939-40 .. .. Abul Husain.
1940-41 .. .. Ranajit Guha.
1941-42 .. .. Sitansu Mukhopadhyay.
Mihirkumar Basu.

When the Union was reorganised in 1944, the Rabindra Parishad was turned into one of its component units to manage its literary and artistic activities. It has now turned mainly to the organisation of periodic music festivals. Among its recent functions may be mentioned :—

1947	"Vasantotsava" at the University Institute.
1949	"Seshbarshan" at the University Institute
1950	"Varshamangal" at the University Institute; "Nabin" at the Chowringhee Y M C A.
1952, January 2 ..	"Nabin" at the Science Congress Social.
September 12	"Rituranga" at the New Empire
1953	"Vasantotsava" at the Elite

The less ambitious musical evenings are held within the College, in the Arts Library Hall or the Physics Lecture Theatre.

The lack of an Assembly Hall for the College has been lamented for decades and the Drama and Rabindra Parishad Sections feel the want most It seems that there was once a Theatre Hall on the first floor of the Main Buildings, but some time before 1912 this was partitioned into smaller rooms and the authorities have ever since quietly ignored all clamour for a Hall

The list of the elected Secretaries of the Rabindra Parishad as a constituent section of the Union is given below —

1945-46 . ..	Surajit Sinha
1946-47 .	Amalendrakrishna Deb
1947-48 .. .	Santoshkumar De
1948-49 .. .	Rabindranath Ray
1949-50 .. .	Subrata Ray
1950-51 .. .	Dipak Ray
1951-52 .. .	Arup Ray
1953-54	Amalendu Bandopadhyay
1954-55	Sakuntala Basu

F

DEBATES.

THE EARLY DEBATING activities of the College have not been recorded but casual notices can be traced Thus apparently there was a Debating Union as early as 1889-91 in which Bankimbihari Mitra and others figured. Hirendranath Datta and Chittaranjan Das have also been mentioned as keen debaters.

In 1913-14 there was a First Year Debating Union of which Subhaschandra Basu seems to have been the leader. Next year the same batch of students ran a Second Year Union.

The Eden Hindu Hostel took very kindly to debates and for many years each of the five Wards ran its own Debating Club which had animated sessions dearly beloved by the hostellers and which held grand anniversary meetings.

When the College Union arose, debating for the College as a whole was naturally taken under its wings The Union Secretary looked after the debate meetings himself, as Hirendranath Mukhopadhyay did in 1926-27 and Pramodkumar Ghoshal in 1927-28.

In the days of the nominated Union in the thirties, there was occasionally a special Secretary for Debates. The names available are as follows :—

1936-37 ..	.. Pratapchandra Sen.
1937-38 ..	.. Zahirul Haque.
1938-39 ..	.. Nripendraprasanna Sen
1939-40 ..	.. Suchit Majumdar
1940-41 ..	.. Arunkumar Basak
1941-42 ..	.. Anutosh Mukhopadhyay.
1943-44 ..	.. Tarun Bandopadhyay

In 1944 or 1945 the Debates Section was organised as a special unit of the Union. The elected Secretaries in charge have been the following —

1946-47 .	. Nilmani Lahiri
1947-48 .	. Anil Saha
1948-49 .	. Anindya Mitra.
1949-50 .	Prabir Ghosh
1950-51 ..	Santanu Mukhopadhyay.
1951-52 .	Barun De
1952-53	. Susanta Basu
1953-54 .	Syamalendu Bandopadhyay
1954-55 ..	. Kamal Mitra

In recent years some classes, notably the Third Year, have run their own debating circles for practice.

Many debating honours have been won by the College but unfortunately the records are not complete Some only of the successes may be enumerated below :—

1927.—Gold Medal for Hirendranth Mukhopadhyay at the Banaras All-India Inter-collegiate Competition

1928 —First two places in All-Bengal Students' Debate for Khagendranath Dasgupta and Ranadhir Sarmasarkar.

1930.—First two places in Inter-collegiate Debate for Sureschandra Sengupta and Ranadhir Sarmasarkar

1932 —First two places in Inter-collegiate Debate for Sibaprasad Mitra and Sachindranath Dasgupta.

1933.—Dwarkanath Chattopadhyay chosen to represent the University against the British Universities.

1939.—Inter-University Medal for Purnendukumar Bandopadhyay

In the early forties, there were debating successes by Amlankusum Datta and Kalyan Datta.

1945-46.—First place for Mohitkumar Sen in the All-India Inter-collegiate Debate.

1948.—First place in two Inter-collegiate Debates for Mohitkumar Sen.

1949.—First place in Inter-collegiate Debate for S bendu Ghosh and Sandhya Ghosh.

1951.—First place for Sukhamay Chakrabarti in the Bangiya Itihas Parishad Debate.

1952-53.—First place for Amartya Sen in the Berhampore Inter-collegiate Debate.

—First place for Arjun Sen in the University Institute Competition.

1953.—Half-a-dozen first prizes for Pradip Das.

1954.—First place for Kamal Datta in Inter-collegiate Debate.

In recent years, many enjoyable Exhibition Debates have been held with the cipation of distinguished ex-students.

G

PUBLICATIONS.

THE EDEN HINDU HOSTEL took the lead in bringing out students' magazines—in manuscript form of course. By 1914 each of the five Wards had its own magazine with quaint names—"Sense and Nonsense", "Fortnightly Review", "Rising Star", "Recreation", and "Highland Review". The Ward Magazines flourished for some years and then they faded away.

In 1914 came the College Magazine in printed form, at first in English, bi-lingual from the tenth year. From the beginning the management side of the College Magazine was entrusted to an annual student-Secretary chosen by the Principal and under the supervision of a Professor-in-charge. The first Magazine Secretary was Jogeschandra Chakrabarti who might be regarded as one of the founders of the Magazine. Several secretaries became later on editors of the Magazine.

The list of the nominated Magazine Secretaries is as follows :—

1914-15	..	Jogeschandra Chakrabarti.
1915-16	..	Praphullakumar Sarkar.
1916-17	..	Praphullakumar Sarkar.
1917-18	..	Ramaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1918-19	..	Mahmood Hasan.
1919-20	..	Paranchandra Gangopadhyay.
1920-21	..	Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1921-22	..	Bimalkumar Bhattacharya.
		Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1922-23	..	Akshaykumar Sarkar.
1923-24	..	Kamalaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
1924-25	..	Bijaylal Lahiri.
1926-27	..	Lokeschandra Guharay.
1927-28	..	Sunitkumar Indra.
1928-29	..	Syed Mahboob Murshed.
1929-30	..	Ajitnath Kay.
1930-31	..	Ajitnath Kay.
1931-32	..	Nirmalkumar Bhattacharya.
1932-33	..	Nirmalkumar Bhattacharya.
1933-34	..	Girindranath Chakrabarti.
1934-35	..	Sudhirkumar Ghosh.
1935-36	..	Prabhatkumar Sarkar.
1936-37	..	Arunkumar Chandra.
1937-38	..	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay.
1938-39	..	Abu Sayeed Chaudhuri.
1939-40	..	Bimalchandra Datta.
1940-41	..	Prabhatpranan Modak.
1941-42	..	Golam Karim.

From 1942 to 1946, the Magazine remained suspended under Government orders for the sake of "paper economy" in war time. By 1945, the new Union Constitution was working and under it Publications was one of the component units of the Union, with an elected Section Secretary. The office of the Magazine Secretary is now absorbed in the Secretaryship for Publications. The list from this point is given below :—

1945-46	..	Pramathes Sen.
1946-47	..	Jibanlal Deb.
1947-48	..	Nirmalkumar Sarkar.
1948-49	..	Bangendu Gangopadhyay.

1949-50	..	Sourindramohan Chakrabarti.
1950-51	..	Manas Mukutmani.
1951-52	..	Kalyankumar Dasgupta.
1952-53	..	Jyotirmay Palchaudhuri.
1953-54	..	Pradipkumar Das.
[illegible]	..	Pradip Sarbadhikari

Before the suspension order on the Magazine was formally revoked, a Presidency College Miscellany was published in January 1947 as a substitute for the fullfledged Magazine. Supplementary bulletins have been brought out very occasionally. After 1947, the Publications Section has also turned to a students' Wallpaper for the College. This is called the "*Deyali*" and is often quite well produced. In more recent times the First Year Class has been running a wall-paper of its own—the "*Prathama*", and occasionally its own manuscript magazine. Yet another wall-paper is the "*Subhimaa*"

SECTION VIII

The College Athletics

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A

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

ORGANISED athletic activities in the life of the Presidency College seem to have begun only at the end of the 19th century.* Round about 1898, an athletic levy on the students was introduced as a result of the efforts of Narendrakumar Basu, Satinath Ray and others. Annual Sports were held first apparently under Principal Edwards in 1900 at the Calcutta Maidan but were discontinued after his retirement till the function was revived in 1919 since when this has been an annual affair with only very occasional breaks. A playing ground with a pavillion was secured in the Maidan but it had to be given up during the Second World War. In the last decade the playing fields (now enlarged) attached to the College have become the sole centre of the athletic activities of the students.

By 1911 we find an Athletic Committee in charge of all athletic activities, consisting of the Captains, Vice-captains, Secretaries, and class representatives, under the general guidance of a Professor-Treasurer. Professors W. C. Wordsworth, F. F. Oaten and K. Zachariah were the successve treasurers in the second decade of this century, for example. In 1933, Principal B. M. Sen set up a Sports Committee with the Principal as the President, a Professor-in-charge for each section of the Club, and Captains and Secretaries for each section elected by the old players of the section. At this time the Athletic Club was still part of the College Union, but in 1945-46 the Club was separated completely from the Union and began its autonomous career. The new Constitution in 1947-48 provided for elected class representatives to form the General Council advising the executive body, the Sports Committee. Besides the general activity of the Club which covers the Annual Sports and work in the Gymnasium, there are now six sections, namely, Football, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Rowing, and the Small Area Games. From 1950-51, a Girls' Section has been functioning, in addition.

The College has an attached Gymnasium, first started in 1879, but unfortunately it has not been fully utilised very often. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of the students have to live far away from the College, although it must be admitted that even the boarders of the nearby Eden Hindu Hostel have not taken full advantage of its facilities.

The first decade and half of the present century seems to have been the golden age of the College athletics when for five years in succession (1904-1908), the Elliot Shield was won, and in 1912-13 all available honours were annexed apparently. Principal James even set apart a big special Show Case to display all the trophies the College was winning. Lean years set in very soon, however, and the College Magazine even in its early days started "a periodic wail" in lamenting the decline in athletic prowess of the premier College in Bengal. In the thirties there was a revival under the fostering care of Principal Sen, a revival not so spectacular in its triumphs as the earlier days perhaps, but quite creditable in the face of much greater competition than before. A sharp decline is noticeable in the last decade the main reason being the fact that sportsmen and athletes as such no longer enjoy any special facilities in the matter of admission, etc. There has been also a fall-off in the interest of the general body of students in athletic activities, which is even more lamentable.

*A Football-Cricket Club was started in 1891 under the direction of Professor Bipinbihari Gupta. The Athletic Club was set up in 1894 with a Government grant.

A gymnastic teacher, Monsieur Montigny, is mentioned at the very threshold of the history of the College, 1855-56. But a regular gymanastic and physical instructor came evidently with the present century, Kalimohan Datta holding this office from 1907 to 1926. Gurupada Ghatak succeded him in 1926. By 1927 a regular Physical Instructor was added to the staff and the post was held by Subodhchandra Sen from 1927 to 1936 and again from 1937 to 1938. In between his two tenures, Anilkrishna Mitra was the instructor. Between 1938 and 1943 the Physical Instructors were Himansu Sarkar, Anil Das, and Sukumar Chakrabarti. In 1943 the last was succeeded for a few weeks by Himansu Rakshit. Since August 1943 Narendranath Chattopadhyay has been the Physical Instructor of the College.

B

GENERAL ATHLETICS.

THE CENTRAL EVENT in the athletic life of the College is the Annual Sports, first celebrated in 1900 and revived in 1919 after a long gap. This is always a popular and enjoyable function presided over often by distinguished *ex*-students. Since 1949 the girl students are participating with their own special competitions. In 1918 Principal Wordsworth introduced the system of awarding College Colours at the annual function to the best College athletes. Beniprasad Dube secured in 1938 the distinction of being the Best Man in College Sports for the third year in succession.

Apart from the Annual Sports and the Gymnasium, athletic activities turn round the various competitions with occasional successes for our men.

In 1918 the College won two gold medals and two running cups at the Calcutta Athletic Sports. In 1931-32 it secured the first place in the Inter-collegiate Walk. The Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Trophy was captured in 1934 and the Natore Inter-collegiate Sports Challenge Cup in 1937, while the Inter-collegiate Swimming Championship was won in 1935-36.

In 1936 Bhabaniprasad Raychaudhuri broke the Bengal Pole Vault record by clearing 11 feet. In 1940 Ananda Mukhopadhyay set up a Pole Vault record (eleven feet, nine and half inches) at the Ninth India Olympiad at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

T. Sur was the best man in the Darjeeling Sports in 1926 and in the same year Ajitranjan Mukhopadhyay represented Bengal in the All-India Olympics. In 1928-29, Debendra Ghosh, Rabindra Datta and Atindra Basu distinguished themselves at the C. U. T. C. Sports. In 1935-36 two of our men were included in the Bengal Olympic Team. The University Athletic Team in 1937 included Beniprasad Dube, Bhabaniprasad Raychaudhuri, D. B. Shah and B. N. Basu from the College, and four out of the ten Varsity athletic proficiency certificates were won. In 1939 the College had three representatives in the University Athletic Team and won ten proficiency certificates. Ananda Mukhopadhyay was in 1940 in the Bengal Olympic Team and in the Indian Team against Ceylon.* Binay Singh was a member of the University Athletic Team in 1948-49, and in 1949-50 he was placed joint first in the Inter-collegiate Sports. In 1952-53 Prabir Guhathakurta distinguished himself at the Inter-collegiate and the Bengal Olympic meets.

This list of successes is not however complete in spite of the best efforts of the compilers.†

The names of the General Athletic Secretaries to the College (as far as these are available) are given below :—

1912-13 .. .. Astuosh Basu.
1913-14 .. .. S. C. Basu.

*In 1948, Barman was selected for the Olympic Team for swimming.

†Rabindranath Mukhopadhyay (1897-1901) was the Woodburn Medalist for being the best athletic in the College in his time.

1914-15 ..	.. Sailajaranjan Ray.
1915-16 ..	.. J. Bhaumik.
1916-17 ..	.. Sankar Sen.
1917-18 ..	.. Jitendra Bandopadhyay.
1918-19 ..	.. Pasupatinath Mallik.
1924-25 ..	.. Gobindamohan Ray.
1926-27 ..	.. Hirendranath Sarkar.
1928-29 ..	.. Bishnukinkar Sarkar.
1929-30 ..	.. C. G. Gaffer.
1932-33 ..	.. Manoranjan Das and Suhrid Ghosh.
1934-35 ..	.. Santosh Gupta.
1935-36 ..	.. Anil Sarkar.
1937-38 ..	.. Amiya Nandi and Bimal Datta.
1938-39 ..	.. Sushen Gupta.
1939-40 ..	.. Bimal Datta.
1940-41 ..	.. Barindra Ghosh.
1942-43 ..	.. Arun Basu and Prasanta Das.
1943-44 ..	.. Praphulla Basumallik and Paramananda Das.
1944-45 ..	.. Swapan Dasgupta.
1945-46 ..	.. Prabhat Lahiri.
1946-47 ..	.. Mansur G. Gilani.
1947-48 ..	.. Prabhat Lahiri.
1948-49 ..	.. Punyabrata Raychaudhuri.
1949-50 ..	.. Dilip Datta and K. K. Sehgal.
1950-51 ..	.. Suryakumar Chattopadhyay.
1951-52 ..	.. Kalyan Dattagupta.
1952-53 ..	.. Kajal Dattagupta.
1953-54 ..	.. Sunay Sanatani.
1954-55 ..	.. Asim Bhattacharya.

C

FOOTBALL.

ACCORDING to the Jubilee Number of the College Magazine, football was introduced in the Presidency College at the instance of G. A. Stack who was Professor of History from 1883 to 1892. It was played on the lawn between the Main Building and the Hare School and appears to have become quite popular. In the first decade of the 20th century it was cultivated with great zest in the Hindu Hostel, and the Hostel teams won early honours, the Bholanath Pal Cup in 1902, the East Challenge Shield in 1904.

The first fifteen years of the present century constitute the great period of the College football. By 1914 the Elliot Shield had been won eight times including the five consecutive wins from 1904 to 1908. In 1912-13, the College carried off all trophies, including the Elliott Shield.

One of the figures of this "heroic age" has very kindly sent us the list of the players in the teams from 1904 to 1908 (Sri P. C. Ray of 73, Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29). The list is reproduced here—

1904, 1905.—Goal—Praphulla Bandopadhyay ; Backs—Arun Sinha, Sailes Ghosh ; Halves—Sailaja Sen, Sudhir Ray, Gurudas Sinha ; Forwards—Ardhendu Sinha, Sudhir Bhattacharya, Abhay Ray (Captain), Jyotirmay Ray, A. Rahman.

1906, 1907, 1908.—Goal—Praphulla Bandopadhyay (Captain), Jitendra Mukhopadhyay ; Backs—Kshetrapada Basu, Kusal Mukhopadhyay ; Halves—Purna Ray, Sudhir Ray, Gurudas Sinha ; Forwards—Praphulla Basu, Sudhir Bhattacharya, Pulin Basu, Ananda Sen, A. Rahman, Amin Zaman, Kanu Ray, Ardhendu Sinha.

Many of these players were all-rounders, shining in cricket as well as football. Several of them went up straight to famous local sports clubs as distinguished players and played in representative matches.

In 1914, the Elliot Shield was won for the eighth time and the Hardinge Shield apparently for the first time. In 1915 the College XI held the famous 10th Middlesex Regiment to a draw.

The later successes, in spite of the fall-off, are not entirely negligible. In 1918 the College won the Cossipore six-a-side Shield by beating the Kumartoli Club in the final. In 1924 it annexed the Hughli Gladstone Cup. The College was the head of the Inter-collegiate League in 1928 and also won the Hardinge Shield. In 1930 the Elliot Shield came to the College again. The College XI won in 1937 the Inter-collegiate League with an unbeaten record and with no goals scored against it. The same year marked the winning of the Tutwiller Cup at Jamshedpur. In 1939 the "double" was secured in the Elliot and Hardinge Shields, as was done once before in 1914.

Individual College footballers secured great distinction in the thirties while still at College. In 1933, Nassim and Abbas were in the Varsity XI and Nassim was selected for the Indian side to South Africa. As many as three College boys were in the University XI in 1934. In 1936-37, Abbas Mirza and Rashid Ahmad helped the Mahomedan Sporting Club to carry all before it. Abbas Mirza led the Mahomedan Sporting to the top of the Football League in 1938 and in the same year the College had a representative in the Junior International. In 1941-42, Nirmal Chattopadhyay was included in the Bengal XI against the Rest and in the All-India XI. This is not however an exhaustive list of the individual successes which came to College boys.

Occasionally there were organised enjoyable football trips for the College XI, for instance the trips to Patna-Allahabad (1920), Banaras (1921), Dacca (1925) and U. P. (1928, 1931, 1935).

The list of the football Captains and Secretaries is given below as far as the names are available :—

Year.	Captains.	Secretaries.
1904-05	Abhay Ray.	—
1906-08	Praphulla Bandopadhyay.	—
1912-13 ..	B. W. A. Rahman.	—
1913-14 ..	P. Ray.	—
1914-15 ..	S. M. Yakub.	—
1915-16 ..	D. K. Das.	D. K. Das.
1917-18 ..	Radhanath Ray.	Anup Bandopadhyay.
1918-19 ..	R. Sen.	Pasupatinath Mallik.
1921-22 ..	Asu Datta.	Binay Basu.
1922-23 ..	Suhrid Sen.	Hemendranath Gupta.
1923-24 ..	A. Das.	Manindrakumar Adhikari.
1924-25 ..	S. Chakrabarti.	H. N. Gupta.
1925-26 ..	J. C. Chattopadhyay.	Gobindamohan Ray.
1926-27 ..	Bardhan.	H. N. Sarkar.
1927-28 ..	Niren De.	Amal Goswami.
1930-31 ..	..	Pranab Sen.
1933-34 ..	D. Ray.	S. M. A. Majid.
1935-36 ..	Binay Das.	..
1936-37 ..	..	Kshitindra Ray.
1937-38 ..	Rashid Ahmad.	Susil Sengupta.
1938-39 ..	Ramendu Bhattacharya.	Dhruba Das.
1941-42 ..	Nirmal Chattopadhyay.	Golam Karim.
1944-45 ..	Sudhindralal Ghosh.	Nalini Majumdar.

Year.	Captains.	Secretaries.
1945-46	.. Prabhat Lahiri.	Samar Sengupta.
1946-47	.. Selimuz-Zaman.	Aminul Islam.
1947-48	.. Santipriya Ghosh.	Hiranmay Ghosh.
1948-49	.. Narendra Basak.	Punyabrata Raychaudhuri
1949-50	.. Dilip Datta.	Dhruba Bandopadhyay.
1950-51	.. Bharat Bhattacharya.	Salil Lahiri.
1951-52	.. Kalyan Dattagupta.	Santanu Mukhopadhyay.
1952-53	.. Kajal Dattagupta.	Nanigopal Datta.
1953-54	.. Debabrata Ghosh.	Bimal Barman.
1954-55	.. Asim Sarkar.	Prabir Basu.

D

CRICKET.

CRICKET in the College began like football in the 19th century. Saradaranjan Ray, "the father of Bengali cricket", was a student in the seventies and was already interested in the game which enjoyed an early prestige in this country. Random mention of early cricketers occurs in the available written records and an interesting name is that of J. M. Sengupta, afterwards the eminent political leader.

Many of the famous footballers of the 1904-1908 period also won distinction as cricketers, like Purna Ray, Kanu Ray, Jitendra Mukhopadhyay, Praphulla Bandopadhyay, Kshetrapada Basu, and Sudhir Ray. In 1907 in an exciting match, Sri P. C. Ray tells us, the College defeated the formidable Calcutta Cricket Club at the Eden Gardens by one wicket. Debendra Lahiri scored on that day 90 not out, a remarkable performance for those days. In 1911, J. Mukhopadhyay won fame as a champion bowler and was chosen for representative matches.

The fragmentary College records have noted certain other good performances, though the faulty reporting presents a very incomplete picture. The "double" was secured in 1912-13 in the Lansdowne and the Harrison Shields. In 1914-15 and 1916-17, the College XI drew with the Calcutta Cricket Club. In 1921-22, the College drew with the South African XI and with the Calcutta Cricket Club again. The College XI in 1928-29 held to a draw the Governor's XI and the Calcutta Cricket Club. Mohan Bagan was beaten in 1934-35. The Inter-Collegiate Trophy was won in 1937-38 and again in 1939-40.

Individual performances which have found their way into the records include the following. In 1916-17 Asok Mitra took nine wickets against the Medical College and McDougal eight wickets against the Metropolitan. In 1927-28 Bishnukinkar Sarkar won a prize for securing nine wickets for 21 runs only. 1929-30 marked a "hat trick" against Sporting Union by J. Ray. In the previous year, Bishnukinkar Sarkar and Ardhendu Das were included in the University Team and the Governor's XI. In 1934-35, the College was represented again in the University XI, and in 1938-39 no less than four of the College boys were University cricket "blues". Gobinda Ray and Rebati Mukhopadhyay were taken in the University XI in 1949-50. In 1938-39 Nirmal Chattopadhyay was in the Bengal XI and next year he gained fresh laurels for himself and the College. In 1935-36 S. Gupta hit up a century against the City College and Bhaduri scored a century against Sibpur in 1953-54.

In recent years the College Cricket Club has arranged almost annually a festival match between the past and the present students. Among the past students who have participated in these fixtures more or less regularly in the last few years may be mentioned Sailajaranjan Ray, K. L. Ray, Niren De, P. B. Datta, P. Sen, Nirmal Chattopadhyay, Dhruba Das, Siddharta Ray, A. Dasgupta and Amal Chattopadhyay.

The available list of office-bearers is given below :—

Year.	Captains.	Secretaries.
1912-13	Rajendra Ray.	..
1913-14	N. K. Nag.	..
1914-15	Maharajkumar of Natore.	..
	Sailajaranjan Ray.	..
1915-16	G. Bandopadhyay.	J. Bhaumik.
1917-18	Radhanath Ray.	Jitendra Bandopadhyay.
1918-19	P. E. Dustoor.	J. Bandopadhyay.
1919-20	R. Sen.	Pasupatinath Malllk.
1921-22	Nagendra Basu.	Jitendrabhushan Ray.
1922-23	Pratul Ghosh.	Praphulla Datta.
1923-24	P. K. Ray.	B. K. Raychaudhuri.
1924-25	..	H. Chakrabarti.
1927-28	Bishnukinkar Sarkar.	S. Ray.
1928-29	Bishnukinkar Sarkar.	..
1929-30	..	Ajit Mitra.
1934-35	T. Haway Day.	Asit Mukhopadhyay.
1936-37	Ritindra Ghosh.	Narayan Ghosh.
1938-39	Sushen Gupta.	Jyotirindra Majumdar.
1941-42	S. Ray.	Arun Basu.
1944-45	Sachindranath Basu.	Sudhindralal Ghosh.
1945-46	Sanjay Ray.	Amit Mukhopadhyay.
1946-47	Amit Mukhopadhyay.	Kamales Deb.
1947-48	Mansur G. Gilani.	Arabinda Ray.
1948-49	Arabinda Ray.	Asit Guha.
1949-50	Narendra Basak.	Tarun Basu.
1950-51	Jagannath Mitra.	Arunkumar Ray.
1951-52	Arunkumar Ray.	Narayan Gangopadhyay.
1952-53	Dhirendranath Niyogi.	Bratindranath Bhattacharya
1953-54	Bimal Barman.	Amarnath Bhaduri.
1954-55	Dhirendranath Niyogi.	Santi Gupta.

E

TENNIS.

TENNIS was taken up apparently in the second decade of the present century. A patent-stone court in the College grounds was secured in 1914 and next year two lawn courts were ready. Tennis has been very popular off and on, but in recent years it has been overtaken by a serious financial crisis. The number of well-to-do students having fallen very sharply, an expensive game like Tennis has suffered to some extent.

Available written records also are very meagre. The College won the Duke Cup in 1916, 1917, 1919, and apparently again in 1927. The trophy was annexed also in 1935, 1936 and 1940. In 1939-40, the College won the Inter-Collegiate Lawn and Hardcourts Championships, the latter apparently also in the previous year. A university competition was won, it seems, in 1934-35 also.

In the twenties great renown was brought to the College by P. L. Mehta. Between 1924 and 1929 he figured in nine great finals and he was the All-India champion in 1929. In 1928 he was selected to represent India in the Davis Cup. Towards the end of the thirties a similar role was played by Dilip Basu who in 1939 was the Calcutta champion and was also selected to represent his country in the Davis Cup. College boys were in the University team of course on several occasions.

In the twenties and occasionally also in recent years the Tennis Club has arranged very pleasant festival tennis including Past *vs.* Present and Staff *vs.* Students matches.

The names of office-bearers which are available are given below :—

Year.	Captains.	Secretaries.
1913-14	..	K. K. Bandopadhyay.
1914-15	..	Sureschandra Basu.
1915-16	Tarak Sen.	Hridayranjan Dasgupta
1916-17	Akshay Law.	Sukanta Ray.
1918-19	Kali Bandopadhyay.	Kamalabhushan Basu.
1920-21	S. K. Basu.	Kamalabhushan Basu.
1921-22	Harendranath Datta.	Kamalabhushan Basu.
1922-23	Satyendra Ray.	Jitendra Ray.
1923-24	..	P. De.
1924-25	Satyendra Ray.	Khagendra Sen.
1925-26	P. L. Mehta.	..
1927-28	P. L. Mehta.	B. K. Palit.
1932-33	..	Manoranjan Das.
1934-35	M. Das.	Anilmohan Gupta.
1936-37	Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay.	Bimal Chattopadhyay.
1938-39	Jyotirmay Bandopadhyay.	..
1939-40	Dilip Basu.	Debkumar Das.
1944-45	Nalini Majumdar.	Bimal Ghosh.
1945-46	..	Pijus Dattachaudhuri.
1946-47	Jitendranath Chaudhuri.	Achintya Sinharay.
1947-48	..	Asok Datta.
1948-49	Nalini Majumdar.	Arabinda Ray.
1949-50	Amit Mukhopadhyay.	Amal Sen.
1950-51	Mohanlal Barman.	Prabir Basu.
1951-52	..	Barun De.
1952-53	..	Sanjib Biswas.
1953-54	..	..
1954-55	..	Mukurkanti Khisha.

F

HOCKEY.

HOCKEY has been popular with the students but only off and on. It has also suffered from the great handicap that its season overlaps the period of examinations and the long summer vacation with the result that it becomes difficult to raise a representative eleven. Some times it has even happened that the College had to withdraw from competitions and fixtures, for the lack of available players.

Successes have been therefore on a lower level compared to even the meagre attainments in other athletic sections. In 1917 the College won the Bengal Gymkhana Cup. In 1934-35 the College XI was unbeaten in the Inter-Collegiate League so long as it could muster a team. The Inter-Collegiate League was actually won in 1941-42. Both the Inter-Collegiate League and the S. R. Dasgupta Knockout Cup were carried off in 1949 when the eleven had an unbeaten season.

In 1935 Prabhas Das was in the Mohan Bagan XI while still a student and represented India in the New Zealand tour. Other individual achievements have not been recorded because of the faulty system of College record-keeping. It may, however, be noted that in 1934-35 as many as four College boys were in the University XI and that Amal Chakrabarti was a Varsity blue in 1952 and 1953.

The fragmentary list of office-bearers is given below :—

Year.	Captains.	Secretaries.
1914-15	Surendra Sen	D. K. Das.
1915-16	Surendra Sen	P. Ray.
1916-17	Asu Datta	Sukanta Ray.
1918-19	F. Mirza.	R. K. Bandopadhyay.
1920-21	Asu Datta	Binayendranath Basu.
1921-22	Asu Datta	Binayendranath Basu.
1922-23	S. Haidar	Sukhadacharan Chakrabarti
1923-24	Sukhadacharan Chakrabarti	Hemendranath Gupta.
1924-25	Anilbhushan Datta	Gobindamohan Ray.
1938-39	Atiquzzaman	Ranjit Ray.
1941-42	Rames Gupta.	..
1944-45	D. Luthra	Sahid Asad.
1945-46	Samar Ghatak	S. Zaman.
1946-47	Samar Ghatak	Somendrakumar Datta.
1947-48	Asish Chakrabarti	Hiranmay Ghosh.
1948-49	Punyabrata Raychaudhuri	Narendra Basak.
1949-50	Amal Chakrabarti	Asokmohan Ray.
1950-51	Dipankar Ghosh.	Gurupada Danda.
1951-52	Amal Chakrabarti	Salil Panja.
1952-53	Amal Chakrabarti	Prabir Guhathakurta.
1953-54	Sunay Sanatani	Asokkumar Barua.
1954-55	..	Dibyendranath Sengupta.

G

ROWING.

COLLEGE ROWING started in the thirties of the present century, and for a few yea before the end of the Second World War, the Presidency College had made a nai in this branch of athletic activity and the College oarsmen were prominent on t Calcutta Lakes. In the last decade there has been a sharp decline and the numb of students interested in rowing has dwindled down to almost nothing.

In the period of early enthusiasm, it was the College itself which presented to t Calcutta University a Silver Trophy for the annual Inter-Collegiate Regatta in t memory of a deceased College student, Jitendranarayan Ray. The trophy w called after him.

In 1936 Manis Sarkar won the Inter-Collegiate Junior Sculls Trophy. In 1938- a rowing cup was secured at Patna. The Jitendranarayan Silver Trophy was w by the College in 1940 and again in 1941. The Inter-Collegiate League was won f the first time in 1941 and again in 1944-45.

Two of the College boys were in the University side in 1936 and as many as f in the University teams in 1940. In the latter year three College boys helped University side to attain the Headship of the Lake for the season. Five were ta in the different Calcutta University teams of the year 1941. In 1949-50 Aja Basu was in the Varsity team.

The available names of office-bearers are given here :—

Year.	Captains.	Secretaries.
1937-38 ..	Saroj Bandopadhyay.	
1938-39 ..	Manis Sarkar.	
1940-41 ..	Samindra Gupta.	
1944-45 ..	Bimalchandra Ghosh	.. Ram Chakrabarti.
1945-46 ..	Ram Chakrabarti ..	.. Sudarsan Datta.
1946-47 ..	Debabrata Guha ..	.. Satyendrakumar De.
1947-48 ..	Satyendrakumar De	Amalendu Biswas.
1948-49 ..	Bhaskar Bhaduri ..	.. Subir Sen.
1949-50 ..	Dipak Bhattacharya	.. Suryakumar Chattopadhyay.
1950-51 ..	Priyabrata Sarkar	.. Prabir Sen.
1951-52 ..	Pratip Mukhopadhyay	.. Dipankar Ghosh.
1952-53 ..	.. ..	.. Saibal Sen.
1953-54 ..	.. ..	.. ..
1954-55 ..	.. ..	.. Dyutis Sarkar.

H

SMALL AREA GAMES.

SMALL AREA GAMES began on an organised scale about 1928, largely due to the initiative of Subodhchandra Sen, the Physical Instructor of that time. Students soon developed great enthusiasm for games like Basketball. With some fluctuations the enthusiasm has persisted.

The successes achieved in various competitions are also not quite inconsiderable. In 1928-29 the College won the Intermediate League Championship Cup and the Maya Indu Memorial Trophy in Basketball. In 1930 the Weddel Cup was won for the second year in succession. The Inter-Collegiate Basketball Cup was won for the second year in succession in 1931. In 1933 the All-Bengal and the Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis Tournaments were won. The Lady Jackson Indoor Games Cup came to the College in 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935. The Panna Memorial Trophy was secured in 1936 and again in 1938-39. In 1936-37 the Satyendra Bandopadhyay Memorial Table Tennis Cup was won for the fourth time.

In 1936 Dhirbikram Shah and Gobinda Pal received the University Colours. In 1935-36 two College boys were in the Bengal Basketball team and one in the Bengal Volleyball side. Another two were in the Bengal Basketball team in 1937-38. Prabhat Lahiri was in the Bengal Olympic Team for Basketball in 1948-49.

Since 1950-51, the College girls are running a section of their own.

The available names of office-bearers are as follows :—

1928-29 ..	.. Dines Mukhopadhyay (Basketball Captain).
1931 ..	.. Ajitkumar Majumdar (Basketball Secretary).
1933-37 ..	.. Manoranjan Das (Table Tennis Captain for four years).
1934-35 ..	.. Manoranjan Das (Indoors Games Secretary).
1936 ..	.. Nihar Bhattacharya (Basketball Captain).
	Ganes Chattopadhyay (Basketball Secretary).
	K. Bandopadhyay (Indoor Games Secretary).
1938-39 ..	.. Mukunda Adya (Basketball Captain).
	Bansi Sen (Basketball Secretary).
1940-41 ..	.. Arun Basu (Volleyball Captain).
	Ranjit Ray (Basketball Captain).
1941-42 ..	.. Subhendu Bagchi (Basketball Captain).

1944-45 ..	..	Bhuban Raychaudhuri (Small Area Games Secretary). Achyut Mitra (Volleyball Captain). Ekramul Amin (Badminton Captain).
1945-46 ..	..	Bhuban Raychaudhuri (Small Area Games Secretary).
1946-47 ..	..	Prabhat Lahiri (Basketball Captain). Mihirkumar Sen (Volleyball Secretary). Arunkumar Bandopadhyay (Badminton Secretary).
1947-48 ..	..	Arunabha Ghosh (Small Area Games Secretary). Binay Singh (Volleyball Captain).
1948-49	..	Bharati Ray (Small Area Games Secretary). Binay Singh (Volleyball Captain).
1949-50 ..	..	Tuhina Ghosh (Small Area Games Secretary). Amalendu Majumdar (Volleyball Captain). Bilal Riaz Husain (Badminton Captain).
1950-51 ..	..	Amal Sen (Small Area Games Secretary). Santosh Karmakar (Volleyball Captain). Nandini Jana (Girls' Section Secretary).
1951-52 ..	..	Sujit Sarkar (Small Area Games Secretary). Santosh Karmakar (Volleyball Captain). Chitra Sarkar (Girls' Section Secretary).
1952-53 ..	..	Sankar Sen (Small Area Games Secretary). Binay Niyogi (Volleyball Captain). Molly Ghosh (Girls' Section Secretary).
1953-54 ..	..	Someschandra Chakrabarti (Small Area Games Secretary). Sanatan Raychaudhuri (Volleyball Captain). Nandita Datta (Girls' Section Secretary).
1954-55 ..	..	Asok Ghosh (Small Area Games Secretary). Nabanita Deb (Girls' Section Secretary).

SECTION IX

The College Administration

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The College Administration

IN THE COURSE of a hundred years, the Presidency College has naturally undergone several physical changes. Before 1874 the College classes were housed in the historic Hindu School building now fast disintegrating, in the Sanskrit College, and in houses and premises opposite. The Main Building we see today was opened on March 31, 1874. The Chemistry Department was allotted the old Hare School premises at the back of the Main Building. In 1894 Chemistry acquired extensive new quarters, but unfortunately this could be described as an "imitation of Presidency Jail". In 1899 an Observatory was erected.* In 1907 the expanding needs of the Chemistry Department led to the setting up of a "temporary structure" occupying the quadrangle of the Main Building and this has continued to be an eyesore for fifty years now. The Baker Laboratories opened in 1913 removed all the Science departments except Chemistry and Mathematics (and Geography in the last few years) from the Main Building. In 1929 came the new Observatory Block, and a second floor extension to the Baker Laboratories in 1953. For about two decades the Baker Laboratories housed also the Indian Statistical Institute which has recently moved out to its own premises. The lawn to the north of the Baker Laboratories which is now such a striking feature in the College landscape, the centre of the College athletic life, and the real "common room" of the students when the weather is not too inclement, was gradually cleared of all old dwellings and made available to the College. Parts of it have served again and again as the site of University Convocations even, and in the fitness of things this was the venue where the College recorded a reception to its distinguished old boy President Rajendra Prasad when he visited his *alma mater* on December 24, 1952.

For very many years now, Presidency College has been cramped for space and the plan for an adequate expansion has been formed and discussed ever since the days of Principal James. Successive Principals have urged upon the authorities the necessity for new buildings and equipment, but for one reason or another nothing substantial has yet been undertaken. It is not known whether even the Centenary Year will be marked by the decision to go forward with the Expansion Plan which has been prepared by the College with much careful thought.

There has been however in the course of the century an appreciable expansion in the teaching staff of the College. The Presidency College began with about a dozen teachers in all, and now the total is not less than a hundred. Many interesting changes in teaching arrangements have been left on the records. In the sixties of the last century, Chemistry classes were in the Medical College where at the lectures the back benches were reserved for the Presidency College men. In the early days the registers were called only once in the day, the percentage of attendance system being introduced apparently only in 1889. The tutorials and regular practical classes seem to have begun in 1906-1907. Periodical examinations came about 1910. From time to time students from other institutions have been admitted to the College lectures by administrative arrangements—the Madrassa boys used to attend for many years in the last century. Honours students in certain subjects have come from other Colleges from time to time ; and for the last few years Sanskrit College students have been admitted to all Arts classes at the College while Presidency College students in Sanskrit and Pali have to go over to the Sanskrit College for classes in these subjects.

In the 19th century the administrative work of the Principal was apparently not very heavy and some Principals could even combine their office with the Registrarship of the University. At one time for example, it was a familiar sight every day

*The Turret-clock was the generous gift of Nafarchandra Palchaudhuri.

to see Principal Tawney walking along the streets on his way from the University office to the College office. The College administration however became increasingly heavier till Principal James could convince the authorities that some relief was necessary for the Principal.

It was in the James period that the College administration attained its familiar form. A College Council was set up in 1907 and was supplemented and later replaced by more or less regular Staff Meetings. The Governing Body was created in 1910, but on account of the full control by the Education Department the Governing Body was left with very little to do. The Governor of the Province became the Visitor in 1914. An interesting experiment was the introduction by Principal James of an annual College Calendar in 1911-12 the publication of which was discontinued in 1924 for reasons of "economy". Its function was partly discharged by Information Brochures published from time to time from 1925 onwards.

The post of a Bursar was created to relieve the Principal of the heavy financial work of the College. The first Bursar was C. E. Cullis in 1916. In 1918 the office passed to T. S. Sterling, and next year to J. W. Holme. The latter was succeeded apparently by Panchanandas Mukhopadhyay who laid down his office in 1922. Srikumar Bandopadhyay was Bursar from 1926 to 1929 and Hirankumar Bandopadhyay from 1929 to 1933. Hemchandra Dattagupta was succeeded in 1937 by Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda. A complete list of even the Bursars with the periods of their tenure of office has not been preserved. The list for the last decade however is as follows :—

1943-1946	..	Gurudas Bhar.
1946-1947	..	A. F. M. Khalilur Rahman.
1947-1948	..	Gurudas Bhar.
1948	..	Subodhkumar Majumdar.
1948-1950	..	Durgaprasanna Acharya.
1950-1952	..	Gurudas Bhar.
Since 1952	..	Santoshkumar Ray.

Side by side with the post of the Bursar to look after the finances, was created the office of the Dean to attend to the affairs of the students. The first Dean was Subodhchandra Mahalanobis who held office from 1916 to 1919. He was succeeded by Jyotibhushan Bhaduri. The appointment of the Dean was however soon discontinued. The post was revived only for one year in 1947-48 when it was held by Susobhanchandra Sarkar.

The post of a Vice-Principal was created in the early forties of this century and the office was held successively by Jyotirmay Ghosh, Muhammad Qudrut-i-Khuda, Jogischandra Sinha, and Susobhanchandra Sarkar. On the resignation by the last-named in 1950, the post was not filled up and has since remained vacant.

The College Library has grown slowly but steadily and has a good collection of old books. The lack of adequate grants has prevented however any real expansion in number of books and proper facilities. The Dewey System of classification was introduced in 1910-1912, and printed catalogues in 1914-15, the former largely at the instance of E. P. Harrison. The Science Library opened in 1913 was planned mainly by C. W. Peake and was named after him. In recent years the Arts Library has been carefully fostered, within the very limited means at the disposal of the College, by the Professor-in-charge of library matters, Taraknath Sen.

The College has not maintained a complete list of its Librarians. It is known, however, that the Presidency College began with Kalidas Majumdar as the Librarian in 1855. In 1858 he was succeeded by Kalidas Chattopadhyay.* From 1894-1913 the office was held by Jogendralal Sinha, and from 1913 to 1939 by Gokulnath Dhar. The latter played an important part in compiling the College Register. In more recent years, Abdul Zamil Khan was the Librarian from 1940 to 1947 and since 1947 the post has been held by Pareschandra Mukhopadhyay.

*It appears that Trailakyanath Bandopadhyay, afterwards Assistant Registrar to the University, was Librarian in 1862 and that S. A. Akhtar officiated in the post in 1939-40.

In view of the fragmentary nature of the College records, it is of course impossible to give any adequate picture of the Administrative Staff which has carried on the work of the College Office all these years. The office is presided over by the Head Assistant ; in the last half century the longest tenures were those of Harachandra Majumdar whose term lasted from about 1911 to 1929 and Surendranath Gangopadhyay who held the post from 1929 to 1939. Since then the incumbents of the office include Harendralal Chaudhuri, Niradbaran Ray, Jitendranarayan Ray, Chandrakumar Sarkar and Satischandra Sengupta.

An important post in the College Office is that of the Confidential Assistant. In the thirties this was held for many years by Dhirendranath Mukhopadhyay, and in the forties by Saralkumar Mitra (down to 1952). The present incumbent is Rabindranath Chattopadhyay.

There was a Steward to the College for some years. Bhabatosh Chattopadhyay held this office for a long time from the James period down to the twenties. Among his successors were Ramranjan Majumdar up to 1931 and Muhammad Azizuddin for a while from that date. After the Second World War was created the post of the Caretaker which has been held since then by Satyacharan Bandopadhyay.

The financial work of the College falls very largely and naturally on the Accountant. From 1911 to 1935 the post was held by Atulkrishna Chattopadhyay and then by Kshitischandra Chakrabarti, and later by Akhtaruddin Ahmad. In 1947 S. Nuruddin was succeeded in this post by Niradbaran Ray who was followed for a short time by Saralkumar Mitra. From 1949 to 1951 Satischandra Sengupta occupied the post and was succeeded for some time by Binoyendranath Chakrabarti. The present incumbent is Panchanan Basu.

The Cashier who is first mentioned in the available records is Chumlal Mitra in the James period. Among his successors were Hiralal Mukhopadhyay, Tarakumar Sur, Rameschandra Nandi (1945-52), and since 1952 Jadabchandra Naha.

The full list of the office staff on January 1 of the Centenary Year may here be recorded :—

OFFICE.

Jitendranarayan Ray ..	.. Head Assistant.
Rabindranath Chattopadhyay	.. Confidential Assistant.
Kanankumar Chattopadhyay	.. Second Clerk.
Panchanan Basu ..	.. Accountant.
Jadabchandra Naha ..	.. Cashier.
Satyacharan Bandopadhyay	.. Caretaker.
Sasankasekhar Dhar ..	.. Despatcher.
Anantadeb Som ..	.. Assistant.
Manoranjan Mitra ..	.. Assistant.
Paritosh Chakrabarti ..	.. Assistant.
Rabindralal Majumdar ..	.. Assistant.
Sudhindralal Chaudhuri ..	.. Assistant.
Biswanath Mukhopadhyay	.. Assistant.
Ranendranath Bagchi ..	.. Typist.

LIBRARY.

Pareschandra Mukhopadhyay	.. Librarian.
Arunkumar Sinha ..	.. Assistant Librarian.
Baidyanath Bhattacharya ..	.. Assistant Librarian.
Mujibar Rahman ..	.. Assistant Librarian.
Sankarprasad Mukhopadhyay	.. Assistant Librarian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bhabendranarayan Basu	..	.. Hostel Steward.
Kartikchandra Das	..	.. Master Mechanic.
Jagadischandra Bhattacharya		.. Instrument Keeper.
Binodbihari Ray	..	.. Section Cutter.
Surendranath Das	..	.. Carpenter.
Jaminibhushan Das	..	.. Assistant Mechanic.
Sudhir Chaudhuri	..	.. Store-keeper.
Trisuliprasad Sikdar	..	.. Draftsman.
Nisikanta Sarkar	..	.. Store-keeper.
Manindrabhushan De	..	.. Store-keeper.
Gopalchandra Ray	..	.. Draftsman.
Tridibranjan Sen	..	.. Electrician.
Prankumar Chattopadhyay		.. Assistant Electrician.

To very many members of the College, past and present, the memories of College life would be intertwined with the attendants of various orders without whom the institution could not have functioned. But of course these persons have been left out of all the College records and no list of them can even be attempted here.

SECTION X

The College Hostels

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The College Hostels

IN THE 19TH CENTURY provision for students' hostels was a rarity and the various messes were most unsatisfactory. Pioneer work was done by Pearycharan Sarkar who organised the boarding house attached to Barasat School and a hostel in Bowbazar, Calcutta. (According to Sri R. C. Ghosh, this first Hostel functioned in the Bowbazar area in the sixties of the last century with Gurucharan Mahalanobis as Superintendent.) It is in the fitness of things that Pearycharan is still commemorated in the name of the street on which stands the most famous students' hostel in Bengal, the Eden Hindu Hostel, which is part of the Presidency College establishment, the institution which he himself served so long.

This residence for students arose out of the initiative of people interested in education with some backing from Government circles in a manner which recalls the foundation of the old Hindu College itself. Representations were made to Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, by the guardians of students from the districts about "the insanitary and immoral conditions" in the Calcutta messes. A meeting was held on March 6, 1879, at Belvedere, and a decision taken to raise funds for a suitable hostel. A Government Circular was sent out to the Commissioners of the Province supporting the scheme on June 2, 1879. The Board of Trustees which was to manage the enterprise consisted of the following gentlemen :—

The Director of Public Instruction—*President.*
Maheschandra Nyayaratna—*Joint Secretary.*
Radhikaprasanna Mukhopadhyay—*Joint Secretary.*
Jatindramohan Tagore.
Pearymohan Mukhopadhyay.
Durgacharan Law.
Kanailal De.
Nilmani Mitra.
Jadulal Mallik.

These Trustees have a claim to be regarded as the Founders of the Eden Hindu Hostel which was of course named after its patron under whose auspices the scheme was initiated.

The site was bought by the Government from the heirs of Madhabchandra Datta for a lakh of rupees. Government also made a free gift of "bricks, *surki*, furniture and utensils". The construction of the ground floor took place in 1886. In 1889-90, there was an extension partly at Government cost. The Mahishadal Gift of Rs. 32,000 towards the cost of the first floor came in 1889. Jatiprasad Garga of Mahishadal was created a Raja in recognition of his generosity according to the History of the Hindu Hostel by its first Superintendent, Kunjabihari Basu, from which many details in this note are taken.

The Hindu Hostel started functioning in 1887-88 with Kunjabihari Basu, the Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, as the first Superintendent and 91 seats ready for occupation. There was a Board of Visitors with the Principal, Presidency College, as the president. But the Hostel was open to all Hindu students, under the management of the Trustees.

The original block faced the street, but in 1895-96 came the New Block, a three-storied building at right angles to the older two-floored construction. The Dining Halls were built at the same time. Electric installations came only in 1912. Allowance for a Medical Officer was sanctioned in 1897.

With the Hostel thus enlarged to accommodate over 200 students, the Trustees felt that the problem of management had become a difficult business; it was decided in 1896 to hand over the institution to the Government. From April 1, 1897, all receipts were to be paid into the Treasury, the Government undertaking to meet the expenditure. From 1898 the Government assumed all responsibility for the management of the Hostel. It was reserved exclusively for Presidency College men apparently from 1905. In the last decade, however, a few students from other Government colleges have been again admitted to the Eden Hindu Hostel.

As early as 1890 the Hostel seems to have been divided into blocks with elected student monitors. The definite division into the five familiar Wards each with its nominated student Prefect has been traced to 1908. For at least two decades after 1908 there was also a Warden from the College Teaching Staff attached to each Ward. The names of the Wardens which have found their way into the records are given here :—

Ward I	.. Adityanath Mukhopadhyay. Khagendranath Mitra. Jahangir C. Coyajee.
Ward II	.. T. S. Sterling. Debendranath Mallik. Jyotibhushan Bhaduri. Rajendranath Sen.
Ward III	.. Debendranath Mallik. T. S. Sterling. Praphullachandra Ghosh. Nibaranchandra Bhattacharya.
Ward IV	.. E. F. Oaten. Subodhchandra Mahalanobis.
Ward V	.. W. C. Wordsworth. J. W. Holme. Kuruvila Zachariah. Narendranath Chakrabarti.

From its early days the Hindu Hostel attracted much notice and wide sympathy. Special interest was taken in the first few years by the veteran *ex*-student of the College, Gurudas Bandopadhyay. On Fridays he used to visit the Hostel on his way from the High Court. It is said that if he received reports that the cooking was good, he would at once tip the Hostel cooks. Occasionally he would entertain the boarders in his Maniktala house. Sir Charles Elliot gave a party to the boarders in 1892 at the Belvedere when he participated in *Kapati* games with them. Jatindramohan Tagore also in the first days of the Hostel invited the Hostel boys to his "Emerald Bower". The Brahmo leader, Pratapchandra Majumdar, close associate of the famous *ex*-student of the Hindu College, Kesabchandra Sen, often paid Sunday visits to the Hostel. We find that even in those early days the term Hindu did not exclude all others, and there were some Brahmo boarders.

Life at the Hindu Hostel was a very happy experience, apparently from the very beginning, and generations of students have carried with them abiding memories of that happiness. The fellowship and the friendly ties naturally find no expression in the records with which alone we are here concerned. There was however a good deal of intellectual and literary activity right from the beginning. From 1894 ran a bilingual magazine, the *Suhrid,* managed by Ramanimohan Ghosh. Another magazine was the *Alo* conducted by Amarnath Datta with assistance from Annadacharan Sen, Nalinikanta Sen, and

Charuchandra Bandopadhyay. Poetry competitions were an exciting affair. The assembly of poets, the Kavi Sammelan, was an unique institution founded apparently in 1898 and still existing in 1915, though with a break from 1905 to 1907. Festive gatherings, quaintly called L'allegro meetings, were another feature for a long time. The youthful abandon and the joy of life found an outlet in various incidents which caused sensations. Thus on one occasion an eight-day battle was carried on with the next-door neighbours, the Anglo-Indian medical students. On another, J. Sanyal polished off "two seers and a half of boiled rice", to the huge delight of his fellow-boarders.

There was keen but friendly rivalry between the five Wards. For years each Ward ran its own manuscript magazine, called respectively "Sense and Nonsense", "Fortnightly Review", "Rising Star", "Recreation", and "Highland Review". Each organised farewell functions in honour of the departing boarders and anniversary meetings which vied with each other in pomp and entertainment. Ward loyalties ran very deep, and each Ward being a small unit the corporate fellowship was a very real and noticeable feature.

All-Hostel activities were however not entirely absent. As early as 1897 there was a combined *Saraswati Puja*. In the present century this annual festival has become the central event of the year in the Hostel life. The *jatra* performance in connection with this *Puja* which for many years was an inseparable part of the celebrations was deservedly famous and the memory of such performances has been cherished throughout the years by countless boarders of the Eden Hindu Hostel. The *jatra* has now dropped out and was replaced occasionally by plays staged by the boarders. In recent years the *Saraswati Puja* has become the occasion for the Annual Reunion of the Hostel and for a literary conference.

The All-Hostel Library was started in 1911 and in 1911-12 an attempt was made by Debendranath Mallik, professor of mathematics, to set up an All-Hostel Union. The mess system under which the students' Mess Committee runs the kitchen seems to have come in 1915. Under its auspices occasional "Feasts" became high-lights of the Hostel life. By 1934 combined socials seem to have replaced the Ward functions. In 1946 came the elected Hostel Union under a constitution sanctioned by Principal Mahalanobis.

The quadrangle and the lawn of the Eden Hindu Hostel, besides serving the function of an extended "common room", became naturally the centre of athletic life. In the first quarter of the present century, football was pursued with great enthusiasm on this lawn. Hostel teams won honours, the Bholanath Pal Cup in 1902, the East Challenge Shield in 1904. Inter-hostel competitions have also aroused great interest from time to time, and also football trips.

Even a cursory note on the Eden Hindu Hostel cannot pass over its contribution to national awakening. From the *Swadeshi* days, the Hostel with so many bright young minds became a natural centre for political discussion and some political activity. From time to time it has become the citadel of revolutionary opinions and attracted visits from the police. There were hectic moments and tensions and then again life would resume its normal sway.

During the Second World War, evil days began with the temporary closing down of the Hostel due to the handing over of the buildings to the A.R.P. authorities for their use. There were makeshift arrangements and when the Hostel was restored, the resumed life was not quite its old self.

The heaviest blow to the corporate life of the Hostel came in 1947 with the removal of the post-graduate students of the College to a separate hostel of their own at a distance. The Eden Hindu Hostel has not yet recovered from this blow and is now apparently on the downgrade. Seats often now lie vacant, a thing which was inconceivable in the last generation.

Besides the Post-graduate Hostel started in 1947 at 1A, Maharani Swarnamayi Road, the College ran for several years a Muslim Hostel at 55, Mirzapur Street, which was popularly called the Jinnah Hall. This closed down naturally with the partition of 1947.

A list of the Superintendents of the Hindu Hostel, as far as it can be made out, is given below :—

1887-1898	..	Kunjabihari Basu.
1898-1901	..	Ambikacharan Mukhopadhyay.
1901	..	Ambikacharan Basu.
1901-1904	..	Haranath Bhattacharya.
1904-1906	..	Kaliprasanna Bhattacharya.
1906-1915	..	Hridaychandra Bandopadhyay (Physics Department).
1915-1921	..	Nibaranchandra Bhattacharya (Physiology Department).
From 1921	..	Hemchandra Dattagupta (Chemistry Department).
		Girijaprasanna Majumdar (Botany Department).
	..	Jogendranath Maitra.
From 1929	..	Durgagati Chattoraj (Economics Department).
1944-1948	..	Surendrachandra Majumdar (History Department).
1948-1950	..	Gurudas Bhar (Mathematics Department).
1950-1951	..	Bhupeschandra Mukhopadhyay (History Department).
From 1951	..	Janardan Chakrabarti (Bengali Department).

Often the Superintendent has been helped in his onerous duties by an Assistant Superintendent. The incumbents of this post include Girijaprasanna Majumdar and Subimalchandra Ghoshal from the teaching staff and Satyacharan Bandopadhyay from the office (since 1945).

In his History of the Eden Hindu Hostel (Hare Printing Works, Calcutta, 1930), Kunjabihari Basu, the first Superintendent, has given a list of the boarders of the Hostel in the early days, as far as he could recall the names. A copy of this book which is now out of print is still in the Hostel Library. The list is perhaps worth preservation and is reproduced here, alphabetically rearranged, with a few more names mentioned by him in the body of the book :—

A

Abinaschandra Chakrabarti.
Abinaschandra Mukhopadhyay.
Abinaschandra Sen.
Achyutananda Chaudhuri.
Akhilbandhu Guha.
Amarchandra Sarkar.
Amarendranath Basu.
Amarnath Datta.
Amritalal Chattopadhyay.
Amulyachandra Ray.
Amulyacharan Nandi.
Amulyadeb Pathak.
Amulyagopal Ray.
Anantakumar Sanyal.
Anantalal Ghosh.
Anathnath Pal.
Annadacharan Sen.
Asutosh Chattopadhyay.
Asutosh Majumdar.
Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
Asutosh Pal.
Asutosh Ray.
Aswinikumar Maitra.
Aswinikumar Mukhopadhyay.
Atulchandra Basu.
Atulchandra Chattopadhyay.

B

Baidyanath Datta.
Banbihari Basu.
Bankimchandra Ghosh.
Bankimchandra Sanyal.
Bankubihari Mukhopadhyay.
Baridbaran Mukhopadhyay.
Basantakumar Bandopadhyay.
Basantakumar Mitra.
Basantakumar Pal.
Basantakumar Raha.
Batakrishna Pramanik.
Bhringeswar Srimani.
Bhujagendra Mustaphi.
Bhujendranath Mallik.
Bhujendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Bhupendranarayan Ghosh.
Bibhutibhushan Mukhopadhyay.
Bibhutibhushan Pal.
Bijaygopal Sarkar.
Bijaykumar Sarkar.
Binodbihari Ray.
Binodbihari Sarkar.
Birajasankar Ray.
Brajendrakumar Ghosh.
Brajendranath Sinha.

C

Chandrabilas Mukhopadhyay.
Chandrasekhar Ray.
Charuchandra Mitra.
Charuchandra Sinha.
Chunilal Bandopadhyay.
Chunilal Sanyal.

D

Debendranath Bandopadhyay.
Debendranath Ghosh.
Debendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Dhanapati Bandopadhyay.
Digambar Chattopadhyay.
Durgapada Ghosh.
Dwarkanath Mukhopadhyay.
Dwijendranath Bane.
Dwijendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Dwijeschandra Chattopadhyay.

G

Gadadhar Das.
Gaganchandra Mukhopadhyay.
Ganendubhushan Mitra.
Gauriprasad Bhattacharya.
Girijabhushan Sarkar.
Girijasankar Ray.
Girindranath Bandopadhyay.
Girindranath Mukhopadhyay.
Gopaldas Ghosh.
Gopalgobinda Ray.
Gunindranath Mukhopadhyay.

H

Harekrishna Das.
Harendranath Das.
Harendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Haridas Chaudhuri.
Haripada Datta.
Hemchandra Chattopadhyay.
Hemchandra Dasgupta.
Hemantakumar Raha.
Hemsankar Ray.
Hiralal Basu.
Hiralal Mitra.

I

Indubhushan Bandopadhyay.

J

Jadunath Sarkar.
Jagadischandra Sen.
Jagadiswar Bagchi.
Jaminimohan Mitra.
Jatindranath Raychaudhuri.
Jatindranath Samanta.
Jnanendranath Gupta.
Jnanendranath Mitra.
Jogendranath Maitra.
Jogendranath Sinha.
Jogeschandra Sarkar.
Jogeswar Srimani.
Jugalkisor Tripathi.
Jyotischandra De.

K

Kalidas Basu.
Kalimohan Sen.
Kalipada Ray.
Kalisaday Ghoshal.
Kamalaprasad Chattopadhyay.
Kedarnath Ray.
Kokileswar Bhattacharya.
Krishnachandra Bhattacharya.
Krishnachandra Chattopadhyay.
Kshetrabihari Ghosh.
Kshetragopal Sarkar.
Kshirodchandra Bhuiyan.
Kshitindranath Bandopadhyay.
Kunjabihari Ray.

L

Labanyamohan Sanyal.
Lalbihari Das.
Lalitmohan Bandopadhyay.

M

Mahatapchandra Basu.
Mahimchandra Ghosh.
Mahitosh Biswas.
Manindrakumar Basu.
Manindrakrishna Basu.
Manindranath Bhattacharya.
Mithileschandra Ghosh.
Mohitchandra Ghosh.

N

Nabagopal Chaki.
Nabakumar Hajra.
Nagendranath Chattopadhyay.
Nagendranath Ghosh.
Nalinimohan Dasgupta.
Nanigopal Chattopadhyay.
Narendrakumar Basu.
Narendranath Bandopadhyay.
Narendranath Ghosh.
Niradkrishna Ray.
Nirmalchandra Ghosh.
Nisikanta Datta.
Nripendranath Rudra.
Nrityagopal Chaki.

O

O. V. Lakshman Rao.

P

Prabhatkumar Chattopadhyay.
Pramathanath Bhattacharya.
Pramathanath Chaudhuri.
Pramathanath Ray.
Praphullachandra Ghosh.
Praphullakumar Chattopadhyay.
Praphullakumar Datta.
Prasannakumar Hajra.
Priyalal Tribedi.
Priyanath Bhattacharya.
Priyanath Chattopadhyay.
Pulinbihari Basu.

R

Radhakumud Mukhopadhyay.
Radhaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
Rajendrachandra Chakrabarti.
Rajendranath Chakrabarti.
Rajendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Rajkisor Das.
Rakhalchandra Ghosh.
Ramanimohan Ghosh.
Ramaprasad Chattopadhyay.
Rameschandra Chakrabarti.
Rameschandra Sen.
Ranjitchandra Lahiri.
Rasbihari Mukhopadhyay.

S

Sachikanta Mukhopadhyay.
Sailajaprasad Chattopadhyay.
Sankar Lakshman Gokhale.
Santoshkumar Basu.
Saradaprasad Bhattacharya.
Saratchandra Bandopadhyay.
Saratchandra Basu.
Saratchandra Chattopadhyay.
Saratkumar Raha.
Sarojkumar Datta.

Sarojnath Basu.
Sasibhushan Mustaphi.
Sasikamal Maitra.
Satiprasad Sarkar.
Satischandra Bandopadhyay.
Satischandra Ghosh.
Satischandra Ray.
Satischandra Ray.
Satyabrata Chattopadhyay.
Satyendranath Som.
Sibdas Raychaudhuri.
Sisirkumar Chattopadhyay.
Sisirkumar Ghoshal.
Sisirkumar Ghoshal.
Srischandra Basu.
Subodhkumar Sen.
Subodhkumar Sengupta.
Sudarsan Chakrabarti.
Sukumar Raychaudhuri.
Sukumar Sengupta.
Surajnarayan Sahay.
Surathkumar Basu.
Surathnarayan Basu.
Surendrakumar Basu.
Surendrakumar Basu.
Surendrakumar Basu.
Surendralal Ghosh.
Surendralal Ghosh.
Surendramohan Maitra.
Surendranath Basu.
Surendranath Chattopadhyay.
Surendranath Chattopadhyay.
Surendranath Ghosh.
Surendranath Ghosh.
Surendranath Ghoshal.
Surendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Surendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Surendranath Mukhopadhyay.
Sureschandra Chakrabarti.
Sureschandra Chattopadhyay.
Sureschandra Mitra.
Suryakumar Guha.
Susilkanta Mukhopadhyay.
Susilkumar Mukhopadhyay.
Syamadas Mukhopadhyay.

T

Tarabhushan Bandopadhyay.
Tarabhushan Mukhopadhyay.
Taradas Chaudhuri.
Tarinichandra Majumdar.
Tarinicharan Bhattacharya.
Tarunram Phukan.
Tripuracharan Guha.
Tularam Paitandi.

U

Upendrachandra Basu.
Upendranath Ghosh.
Upendranath Mukhopadhyay.

V

Vinayak Mureswar Khare.

W

W. D. Duriswami Pillai.

President Rajendra Prasad, student of the College from 1902 to 1907, was an inmate of the Hindu Hostel. When he visited his old College on December 24, 1952, he met many of his contemporaries and was taken to his old room in the Hostel. One of his contemporaries, Radhakumud Mukhopadhyay, donated on this occasion a stone slab inscribed with the record of the residence in the Hostel of the first President of the Indian Republic.

SECTION XI

The Alumni Association

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The Alumni Association

THE FIRST RECORDED REUNION of old Presidency College students took place as early as January 1, 1875, in the "Emerald Bower" (*Marakata-kunja*) of the Tagores. This occasion has been made memorable by Rajnarayan Basu who wrote a History of the Presidency College in Bengali on the basis of his address to the gathering. A copy of this book in a very dilapidated condition is still in the College Library. Rajnarayan Basu refers in it to a manuscript history of the College by Harimohan Chattopadhyay which was apparently never published and remains still unknown to us.

In 1915 at the time of the Founders' Day celebration it was resolved at the instance of Praphullachandra Ghosh to start an Old Boys' Association, but the scheme did not materialise. Another attempt was made in 1925, again on the initiative of the same eminent teacher, but once more unsuccessfully.

The scheme of a College Register of *ex*-students was put forward by Principal James in view of the Centenary of the Hindu College the celebration of which was due for 1917. The scheme was dropped with his unexpected and unhappy departure. The plan was revived by Principal Stapleton and Kuruvila Zachariah who was at the head of the History Department. This was in August 1924. The laborious work of compiling the Register was undertaken by Surendrachandra Majumdar of the History Department and Gokulnath Dhar, the Librarian. The College Register was actually published in February 1927 and brought the lists down to 1925. In connection with the Centenary of the Presidency College itself in 1955, a second volume of the Register covering the period since 1925 is now under preparation.

On March 20, 1926, the College organised a gathering of veteran graduates of fifty years' standing.

In 1934 was actually founded a Presidency College Association with Surendranath Mallik as Chairman and Prasantachandra Mahalanobis as Secretary. Enrolment of members was undertaken, but once again the organisation did not really take shape.

The Alumni Association founded in 1951 and still functioning is thus the first effective organisation of the *ex*-students in the history of the Presidency College.

A meeting of the *ex*-students of the College was called by a Press Notice and was held in the Physics Theatre (which has served as the College Hall for the last forty years) on January 19, 1951, at 5-30 p.m. The chair was taken by the seniormost *ex*-student present, Mahmood Ahmad (1903-1908). The meeting adopted six draft basic rules relating to the name of the association, membership, subscription, privileges of members, location of the office, and the composition of the executive committee. The meeting also set up an Organising Committee with Atulchandra Gupta (1901-1906) as Chairman, Jatischandra Sengupta (the Principal) as Secretary, Binayendranath Bandopadhyay as Joint Secretary, and Gurudas Bhar (the Bursar) as Treasurer and with twenty other members.

When the number of members enrolled passed the 300 mark, the Organizing Committee called a General Meeting of the members which was held on April 7, 1951, when 117 members attended. The chair was taken by Satinath Ray (1893-1898). The draft constitution prepared by the Organizing Committee was adopted by the General Meeting with some modifications. The first office-bearers and members of the Executive Council were also elected.

The first office bearers were the following :—

President	.. .. ..	Atulchandra Gupta.
Vice-Presidents	.. .. ..	Satinath Ray. Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
Secretary	.. .. ..	Jatischandra Sengupta.
Joint Secretaries	.. .. ..	Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay. Binayendranath Bandopadhyay.
Assistant Secretaries	.. ..	Sunitkumar Indra. Sourendranath Mitra. Sudhindranath Gupta.
Treasurer	.. .. ..	Gurudas Bhar.

The first meeting of the Executive Council set up four sub-committees, for preparing the second volume of the College Register, for organising alumni socials, for publishing an Alumni News, and for drafting the necessary bye-laws.

On the resignation of Binayendranath Bandopadhyay, the Executive Council elected Sureschandra Ray as Joint Secretary in his place on November 23, 1951

The first Social of the Alumni Association was held on the College lawns on December 16, 1951, afternoon, when about 200 members attended. "The menu consisted of tea or coffee, boiled potatoes with green peas, cashew nuts, *dalmoot,* and *pakauri*, each of the items being strictly non-cereal." The Executive Council was the host. A Group Photograph was taken of those present.

The first Annual General Meeting came off on January 19, 1952, when two small amendments to the constitution were adopted. The only changes in the list of office-bearers were the election of Bijanbihari Mitra as Joint Secretary in place of Sureschandra Ray, and of Prabirchandra Chakrabarti as Assistant Secretary in the place of Sourendranath Mitra.

Under the bye-laws adopted in 1952, the members of the Association were grouped into five groups according to the date of entry into the College. The groups are—before 1910, 1911-20, 1921-30, 1931-40, and from 1941. Under rule 9 of the constitution, in electing the office-bearers and other members of the Council "attempt shall be made to represent the different periods in the life of the College as far as possible."

Under rule 2 of the constitution membership of the Association is open to all *ex*-students of the College and to members and *ex*-members of the College Teaching Staff (even if they are not *ex*-students). Rule 8 provides that at least one of the Assistant Secretaries must be taken from the present Teaching Staff of the College. The office of the Association is located within the College by rule 4. It has thus been recognised that a close organic connection with the College as it functions is necessary to give the Alumni Association a permanence.

The first Reunion Social of the Association was held on the College lawns in the afternoon of January 20, 1952. The present Governor of Bengal, a student of the College in 1897-1898, was present on this occasion.

A musical soiree was arranged on September 7, 1952, when the members of the *Silpi Chakra* and other musicians gave a recital of vocal and instrumental music.

On September 17, 1952, a group of *ex*-students well-known for histrionic ability in their student-days staged two playlets at the University Institute. Their performance of *Kamalakanter Jabanbandi* and *Chalachitta Chanchari* was enjoyed very much by the large number of alumni present. The two pieces are drawn from the writings of *ex*-students of the College, the great Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay (1857-1858) who was the first graduate of the Calcutta University, and the well-known humorist Sukumar Ray who graduated in 1907.

The members of the Association were invited to the Reception accorded by the College to its distinguished *ex*-student, the first President of the Indian Republic, on December 24, 1952. President Rajendra Prasad (in the College from 1902 to 1907) has joined the Association as a life-member.

On the resignation of Sudhindranath Gupta, the Executive Council elected Sunil Raychaudhuri as an Assistant Secretary in his place on December 20, 1952. At the second annual general meeting, January 23, 1953, Biren Ray was elected Joint Secretary in the place of Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay, and Tapas Majumdar took the place of Sunitkumar Indra as the Assistant Secretary from the College Staff. The other office-bearers were re-elected. The Annual Reunion was held on the same evening on the terrace of the Baker Laboratories after the business meeting was over. On April 24, 1953, Santoshkumar Ray, the new Bursar of the College, succeeded Gurudas Bhar, retired, as Treasurer. Sunil Raychaudhuri resigned his office as Assistant Secretary, December 2, 1953.

A special meeting of the Council mourned the tragic death of its Vice-President, Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay, on July 8, 1953.

A successful Steamer Party was organised on March 8, 1953. On October 6, 1953, Rabindranath Maitra and other *ex*-students staged at the University Institute the *Prajapati*, a play by an *ex*-student, Pratapchandra Chandra.

At the third annual general meeting, January 19, 1954, Sailakumar Mukhopadhyay was elected Vice-President in the vacancy of Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay. Rabindranath Maitra and Pratapchandra Chandra were elected Assistant Secretaries in the vacancy of Sunil Raychaudhuri and in the place of Prabirchandra Chakrabarti. On the resignation of Rabindranath Maitra, the Council elected in his place Nareschandra Mitra on February 11, 1954.

The Council set up in 1954 a Students' Welfare Sub-committee to devise means of helping the needy students of the College. A Centenary Celebration Committee was also appointed to arrange in conjunction with the College Committee the programme of the forthcoming celebrations.

Besides the Annual Reunion on January 20, 1954, to which came all the present students (at previous reunions under the Alumni Association only the student representatives could be asked), the social functions of 1954 included the performance on September 22 at the University Institute of the play *Taito* by an alumni group and a Tea on December 4.

The membership of the Alumni Association at the end of 1954 was over 750 in addition to 50 life-members.

SECTION XII

Research and Original Publications

SECTION XII

Research and Original Publications

IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE, within the short time at our disposal, to prepare with full references a complete and exhaustive list of the research papers and original publications of the members of the College *during their connection with the institution.* An incomplete list only is presented here with all apologies for any omissions and possible mistakes. The compilers are acutely conscious of the defective nature of this list, but a beginning has to be made.

The publications are arranged mainly by departments. Books are marked with an asterisk. Many of the references could not be verified in time.

A.—CHEMISTRY

Alexander Pedler :

(1) Cobra poison—*J.C.S.*, 1880.
(2) Action of light on phosphorus—*J.C.S.*, 1890.
(3) Action of chlorine on water in the light: action of light on certain chlorine acids—*J.C.S.*, 1890.
(4) Explosion of H_2S and Cl_2 vapours with air and oxygen—*J.C.S.*, 1890.

Praphullachandra Ray :

(1) The nitrites of mercury and the varying conditions under which they are formed—*J.C.S.*, 1896.
(2) Mercury hypernitrites (I and II)—*J.C.S.*, 1896.
(3) Interaction of mercurous nitrites and alkyl iodides—*J.C.S.*, 1896.
(4) Mercurous nitrite (I and II)—*J.C.S.*, 1896, 1900.
(5) On the action of sodium hyponitrite on mercuric solutions—*J.C.S.*, 1897.
(6) On a new method of preparing mercurous hyponitrite—*J.C.S.*, 1897.
(7) On the interaction of mercurous and mercuric nitrites with nitrites of silver and sodium—*J.C.S.*, 1899.
(8) Interaction of mercurous nitrite and ethyl iodide—*J.C.S.*, 1899.
(9) Mercurous iodide—*J.C.S.*, 1899.
(10) A new series of dimercurammonium salts—*J.C.S.*, 1901.
(11) Dimercurammonium nitrite and its haloid derivatives—*J.C.S.*, 1901.
(12) Dimercuri-ammonium nitrate—*J.C.S.*, 1903.
(13) Theory of the production of the nitrites of alkali metals and metals of the alkaline earths and their decomposition by heat—*J.C.S.*, 1904.
(14) The sulphates and phosphates and dimercuri-ammonium series—*J.C.S.*, 1904.
(15) Mercurous hyponitrite—*J.C.S.*, 1907.
(16) Cupric nitrite—*J.C.S.*, 1907.
(17) Double nitrites of mercury and alkali metals—*J.C.S.*, 1907.
(18) Silver mercuroso—mercuric oxynitrates and the isomorphous replacement of univalent Hg by Ag—*J.C.S.*, 1907.
(19) Mercuric nitrite and its decomposition by heat—*J.C.S.*, 1908.
(20) Theory of the production of mercurous nitrite and its conversion into various mercurous nitrates—*J.C.S.*, 1908.
(21) Molecular volumes of the nitrites of silver, mercury, and alkali metals —*J.C.S.*, 1908.
(22) Lithium nitrite and its decomposition by heat—*J.C.S.*, 1908.
(23) Molecular volumes of the nitrites of Ba, Sr. and Ca—*J.C.S.*, 1908.
(24) The decomposition and sublimation of ammonium nitrite—*J.C.S.*, 1909.
(25) The double nitrites of mercury and the bases of tetraalkyl ammonium series—*J.C.S.*, 1910.

(26) The double nitrites of mercury and metals of the alkaline earths—*J.C.S.*, 1910.
(27) The influence of minute quantities of ferric salts and magnesium nitrite on the rate of solution of mercury in nitric acid—*J.C.S.*, 1911.
*(28) Decomposition of allyl ammonium nitrite and isolation of a new compound—*Calcutta University*, 1912.
(29) Rate of dissolution of mercury in nitric acid—*J.C.S.*, 1912.
(30) Molecular conductivity and ionisation of nitrites—*J.C.S.*, 1912.
(31) Additive and substitutive compounds of mercuric nitrite with organic thioderivatives—*J.C.S.*, 1914.
(32) Action of nitrous acid on dimethyl piperizine—*J.C.S.*, 1914.
(33) The action of mercuric, cupric, and platinic chlorides on organic sulphur compounds—*J.C.S.*, 1914.
(34) Place of mercury in the Periodic System—*J.C.S.*, 1914.
(35) Platini-, cupri-, and mercuri-chloromercaptides—*Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1915.
(36) Interaction of dimercuriammonium nitrite and alkyl iodide—*J.C.S.*, 1915.
(37) Mercury mercaptide nitrites and their reaction with alkyl iodides—*J.C.S.*, 1916.
(38) Compounds of disulphonium series, I and II—*J.C.S.*, 1916.
(39) Cadmium and zinc nitrites—*J.C.S.*, 1917.
(40) Alkaloid derivatives of mercuric nitrite—*J.C.S.*, 1917.
*(41) History of Hindu Chemistry.

Praphullachandra Ray and Jatindranath Sen :

(1) Decomposition of mercurous nitrate by heat—*J.C.S.*, 1903.

Praphullachandra Ray and Atulchandra Gangopadhyay :

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APPENDIX I

Centenary Year Students

IN AFTER-YEARS, one of the proudest memories of the students now at the College will be that they belonged to the Centenary Year of this ancient institution. In the list appended below they will find preserved the names of their friends and fellow-students with all the associations which the College life carries with it.

The list is for April 15 of the Centenary Year, 1954-55. The figure before the name indicates the College roll number. Girl students have an asterisk before their numbers. Post-Graduate and Honours students are grouped according to their subject.

SIXTH YEAR ARTS CLASS.

BENGALI.

*7 Baruna Bhattacharya.
*9 Rikta Sur.
13 Bhaskarkumar Mitra.
14 Alokranjan Dasgupta.
15 Amalkumar Mukhopadhyay.

ECONOMICS.

4 Asokkumar Chakrabarti.
17 Jatikumar Sengupta.
*19 Amiya Sen.
21 Sukhamay Chakrabarti.
*22 Bharati Goenka.
35 Praphullagobinda Barua.
36 Ranenkumar Gupta.
37 Ranabir Das.

ENGLISH.

*8 Gita Guharay.
*26 Chitra Sarkar.
27 Rabindranath Majumdar.
29 Karunasankar Ray.
34 Sankarananda Mukhopadhyay.
*41 Mandira Guhathakurta.

HISTORY.

1 Parthasarathi Gupta.
2 Sanatkumar Bhattacharya.
3 Kalyankumar Sengupta.
6 Binodsankar Das.
*11 Reba Deb.
*12 Pratima Chattopadhyay.
16 Sheosyam Pande.
20 Bandhu Prasad.
23 Kalyankumar Dasgupta.
25 Nitiskumar Sengupta.
28 Basudeb Ray.
31 Barun De.
32 Dhireschandra Gupta.
*39 Roma Bandopadhyay.
40 Prabhuram Khatua.
43 Arindam Adhikari.

PHILOSOPHY.

*10 Jharna Sen.
38 Durgadas Bandopadhyay.
*43 Anjali Sen.
*46 Manjusri Basu.

POLITICS.

18 Santoshkumar Nandi.
30 Sunilkumar Mitra.
*33 Chitra Majumdar.
44 Khidmal Singh Suba.
45 Sibnath Tandon.

SIXTH YEAR SCIENCE CLASS

BOTANY.

43 Madanmohan Rakshit.
47 Ratischandra Saha.
55 Muralidhar Mukhopadhyay.
*62 Gita Rakshit.
65 Ranjitkumar Pal.
68 Syed Barkati Khuda.
81 Achintyakumar Saha.

CHEMISTRY.

25 Uttamlal Rajbhandari.
26 Kunal Saha.
33 Pabitrakumar Talukdar.
*42 Pushparani Bhattacharya.
*44 Roma Bhattacharya.
*45 Amita Bhose.
46 Parimalkrishna Sen.
48 Kirankumar Kundu.
49 Niharranjan Sengupta.
50 Jyotirmay Das.
51 Santoshkumar Deb.
52 Santikumar Gupta.
54 Kanailal Mallik.
57 Dilipkumar Bandopadhyay
*70 Nilima Bandopadhyay.
77 Ramprasad Bhattacharya.
84 Hemendrakisor Lodh
85 Bimalcharan Rakshit.
94 Ajitkumar Dattagupta.

GEOGRAPHY.

*22 Sabita Sen.
23 Ziaul Haque.
24 Debaprasad Nath.
31 Prabhatkumar Sen.
75 Bholanath Das.

GEOLOGY.

3 Mihirkumar Basu.
4 Kanailal Chakrabarti.
9 Arunansu Chakrabarti.
10 Prasadkumar Chandra.
19 Dilipkumar Guha.
20 Sanjibkumar Biswas.
21 Rabindranath Basu.
32 Subrata Ghosh.
39 Asokkumar Chattopadhyay.
40 Priyasankar Chakrabarti.

MATHEMATICS.

*28 Rekha Deb.
*30 Purnarekha Basu.
35 Raghunandan Sarma.
37 Anandakumar Biswas.
41 Alok Chakrabarti.
53 Saktikumar Mukhopadhyay.

PHYSICS.

2 Utpalkanti Basu.
5 Prabirkumar Baksi.
7 Nripendranath Mitra.
11 Salilkumar Bandopadhyay.
*13 Gayatri Chattopadhyay.
*15 Lalita Sarkar.
16 Bholanath Ghosh.
*17 Arundhati Ghosh.
*18 Sephalika Dhar.
29 Samirchandra Ghosh.
34 Suryakanta Sarma.
38 Kshaunischandra Sen.
56 Satyendranath Sengupta.
*58 Sabita Purkayastha.
59 Purnendunath Ghosh.
60 Anilkumar De.
61 Chittaranjan Kuila.
63 Bidhubhushan Saha.
64 Umasankar Bandopadhyay.
*66 Renuka Chattopadhyay.
67 Madhusudan Datta.
69 Dhirajkumar Ray.
71 Subodhkumar Bhattacharya.
72 Balailal Basu.
73 Pulak Bhattacharya.
74 Rajendralal Bandopadhyay.
76 Suhaschandra Moulik.
78 Pranabkumar Nag.
79 Jyotsnamay Pal.
82 Naderchand Mallik.
83 Dhirajmohan Das.
86 Jaydeb Chattopadhyay.
87 Sujitkumar Sengupta.
88 Dilip Sen.
89 Himansukumar Saha.
90 Nripeschandra Ghosh.
*91 Tultul Bharali.
92 Jyotirmay Biswas.
93 Bhabendranath Saikia.
95 Sunilkumar Ray.
96 Manabendranath Chaudhuri.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1 Santoshkumar Sen.
*8 Maya Bandopadhyay.
*14 Anima Ray.
36 Bibhutiranjan Chakrabarti.
*80 Ila Bhattacharya.

STATISTICS.

6 Gaurangadas Kayal.
12 Dwijendrakumar Raychaudhuri.
27 Sukeskumar Ghosh.

FIFTH YEAR ARTS CLASS

BENGALI.

11 Satyendranath Chattopadhyay.
*14 Kumkum Chaudhuri.
40 Amiyakumar Sen.
42 Basudeb Biswas.
43 Arunkumar Gangopadhyay.

ECONOMICS.

1 Alok Bandopadhyay.
2 Nirmalkumar Chakrabarti.
3 Debabrata Ghosh.
4 Suchitrakumar Chakrabarti.
19 Saktinath Mukhopadhyay.
21 Mihirkanti Rakshit.
23 Debdas Chakrabarti.
26 Parimalkumar Mukhopadhyay.
30 Gautamkumar Sarkar.
31 Durgadas Ray.
37 Prabuddhanath Ray.

ENGLISH.

13 Sabyasachi Chattopadhyay.
15 Ramaprasad De.
27 Susanta Basu.
*34 Gauri Gangopadhyay.

GEOGRAPHY.

47 Puranjay Bandopadhyay.

HISTORY.

6 D. Gupta.
7 Bimalkumar Barman.
9 Biren Palchaudhuri.
18 Mriganka Ray.
20 Rathiraj Bandopadhyay.
22 Sankar Sen.
*24 Bharati Sengupta.
25 Pradipkumar Sarkar.
32 Amiyakumar Mitra.
33 Arunkumar Bhaduri.
38 Prasantakumar Chattopadhyay.
39 Sudhirkumar Pal.
41 Sambitkumar Chattopadhyay.
44 Dilipkumar Ghosh.
45 Sekhar Datta.

PHILOSOPHY.

5 Animeschandra Ray.
*8 Gauri Dasgupta.
*10 Minakshi Basu.
*12 Rani Basu.
*16 Minakshi Chaliha.
*28 Dipali Sen.
35 Asokdhan Gangopadhyay.
*36 Jharna Bandopadhyay.
46 Syamalkumar Mukhopadhyay.
*48 Mridula Chattopadhyay.

POLITICS.

29 Kesabchandra Chaudhuri.

FIFTH YEAR SCIENCE CLASS

BOTANY.

42 Santipada Bandopadhyay.
*46 Rekha Ghosh.
63 Sankarlal Chakrabarti.
*90 Namita Ray.
91 Balaram Majumdar.
93 Rabindranarayan Pal.
97 Amiyakumar Sarkar.
*98 Itu Sanyal.

CHEMISTRY.

35 Rabindrakumar Bandopadhyay.
47 Ajitkumar Chakrabarti.
48 Asokkumar Basu.
50 Gopalchandra Bandopadhyay.
56 Jibendranath Datta.
59 Nirmalkumar Sinha.
66 Baridbaran Mukhopadhyay.
68 Arun Sengupta.
69 Debnarayan Mitra.
76 R. T. Vieyra.
78 Bedaprasad Sen.
80 Manikeswar Gangopadhyay.
89 Saswatiprasad Nag.
*94 Hasi Gupta.
96 Sunilranjan Vasistha.

GEOLOGY.

2 Satyamay Mukhopadhyay.
3 Debsankar Bhattacharya.
4 Patakiram Chanda.
5 Amalbikas Mukhopadhyay.
6 Nitinkumar Basu.
7 Kanankumar Datta.
8 Kalyankumar Mukhopadhyay.
22 Kamalkumar Basu.
24 Ramendranath Bandopadhyay.
34 Timirranjan Sarbadhikari.

MATHEMATICS.

14 Jagadischandra Basu.
15 Suprakas Biswas.
16 Apurbakumar Basu.
21 Subhendukumar Basu.
30 Sasadhar Pahari.
31 Nilachal Samanta.
38 Debkumar Bhattacharya.
39 Taraknath Biswas.
43 Nisithkumar Saha.
44 Priyatosh Ray.
92 Dilipkumar Maiti.

PHYSICS.

9 Asokkumar Barua.
11 Barunlal De.
*13 Anjali Mukhopadhyay.
18 Pareskumar Biswas.
25 Ramchandra Prasad.
29 Sujaykumar Tagore.
36 Sasabinda Sarkar.
41 Mrinalkanti Kargupta.
49 Asimkumar Mukhopadhyay.
51 Nirmalendu Basak.
53 Prabhaschandra Sur.
54 Krishnakumar Deb.
57 Gobindachandra Bandopadhyay.
58 Kumudbandhu Chakrabarti.
60 Sunilkumar Sinha.
61 Pasupati Sadhukhan.
70 Surendramohan Daka.
71 Kisorimohan Pathak.
*72 Manju Majumdar.
73 Rameschandra Das.
*74 Manjula Sanyal.
75 Khagendranath Chakrabarti.
77 Nirmalendu Chaudhuri.
79 Nanigopal Datta.
81 Tridibendranarayan Misra.
82 Rathindrabhushan Dasgupta.
86 Sunilendranath Ray.
95 Sourindrakumar Mandal.

PHYSIOLOGY.

*1 Pranati Mitra.
10 Chapalkumar Sarkar.
*12 Manika Das.
*19 Bithika Ray.
*20 Manju Gangopadhyay.
*23 Amita Barua.
*27 Subhra Sen.
28 Jaladhar Saha.
32 Krishnakumar Sinha.
33 Jagadindunath Budhuri.
37 Subas Mukhopadhyay.
40 Rabiprasad Das.
45 Syamapada Pal.
*55 Nandita Sengupta.
62 Amiyakumar Datta.
64 Kaji Khurshed Bakht.
67 Dhirendranath Niyogi.

STATISTICS.

83 Ranjit Sinha.
84 Biswapati Ghosh.
85 Pushkar Datta.
87 Sudhindranarayan Ray.
88 Gunadhar Sahu.

FOURTH YEAR ARTS CLASS

BENGALI.

*12 Sabita Ghosh.
35 Gunamay Dasgupta.
38 Pabitrakumar Ghosh.
45 Tirthanath Sarkar.
*58 Rekha Ghosh.
62 Ramendranarayan Sarkar.
*64 Sufia Chaudhuri.
*67 Prarthana Basu.
69 Amiyakumar Mukhopadhyay.
72 Sisirkumar Das.
75 Debidas Chattopadhyay.
*76 Mira Gupta.
80 Asitkumar Bhattacharya.
84 Debdas Joardar.
104 Ujjalkumar Majumdar.
106 Sankarkumar Mukhopadhyay.
108 Dilipkumar Deb.

ECONOMICS.

3 Amiyakumar Bhaumik.
4 Syamsundar Mitra.
5 Jyotiskumar Bhattacharya.
6 Syamsundar Sanganeria.
7 Rajendranath Bera.
9 Sunilkumar Mukhopadhyay.
13 Arunkumar Sanyal.
14 Pradipranjan Sarbadhikari.
15 Asitranjan Bandopadhyay.
17 Amiyakumar Bagchi.
*18 Sunanda Sen.
22 Nirmalkumar Chandra.
23 Pranabkumar Chattopadhyay.
24 Hemendranath Bandopadhyay.
27 Subrata Chakrabarti.
*29 Jharna Sengupta
30 Rajendramohan Chakrabarti Thakur.
33 Kalyankumar Mitra.
42 Samarendralal Basu.
44 Buddhadeb Ghosh.
47 Amal Datta.
48 Pranabkumar Bandopadhyay.
49 Salilkumar Siddhanta.
56 Syamalkumar Raychaudhuri.
*78 Lalita Bhaduri.
81 Rupendrakumar Bandopadhyay.
85 Subrata Basu.
95 Paritosh Basu.
97 Sibendranath Bhattacharya.
101 Santikumar Chakrabarti.
107 Goshthabihari Ghosh.
[illegible] Sambhunath Mukhopadhyay.
31 [illegible]dipkumar Chakrabarti.
37 Prabu[illegible]alkanti Sengupta.

ENGLISH.

*25 Mira Bandopadhyay.
*37 Nita Mukhopadhyay.
51 Nityapriya Ghosh.
79 Rakhalgopal Barori.
86 Mukurkanti Khisha.
87 Nirmalendu Bishnu.
*93 Nandita Datta.
*94 Mamata Basu.
*100 Sabita Chanda.
103 Biswanath Ray.

GEOGRAPHY.

*59 Kasturi Ray.
65 Chittaranjan Pathak.
*89 Arati Ghosh.
*99 Sikha Bandopadhyay.

HINDI.

55 Syambabu Mehera.

HISTORY.

2 Motilal Poddar.
8 Kalyankumar Sengupta.
10 Syamalendu Bandopadhyay.
11 Apurbasaran Chaudhuri.
19 Mahes Gupta.
20 Bhaskar Raychaudhuri.
21 Amalendu Bandopadhyay.
28 Sujanranjan Dasgupta.
*31 Hena Bandopadhyay.
32 Binaykumar Mukhopadhyay.
*43 Subrata Majumdar.
50 Abanindraprasad Biswas.
*54 Tapati Sengupta.
61 Bhabaniprasad Chanda.
66 Pradipkumar Ray.
68 Santoshchandra Saha.
70 Jyotirmay Palchaudhuri.
83 Anindyakumar Mitra.
90 Jayantakumar Gangopadhyay.
*91 Parbati Sengupta.
92 Alokkumar Majumdar.
96 Amitkumar Mukhopadhyay.
102 Dilipkumar Chattopadhyay.
105 Anadinath Bandopadhyay.
113 Prabirkumar Chaudhuri.
*115 Rina Raychaudhuri.

MATHEMATICS.

16 Sunay Sanatani.
*36 Arundhati Ghosh.
39 Sudarsan Das.
52 Pradipkumar Mitra.
60 Baidyanath Basu.

PALI.

74 Sadhankamal Chaudhuri.
77 Anilchandra Pal.

PHILOSOPHY.

*26 Sita Sen.
40 Sankarananda Sil.
*53 Debika Basu.
63 Pulinbihari Goswami.
*88 Jayasri Sengupta.
98 Chittaranjan Bhattacharya.
111 Amarendranath Bandopadhyay.

FOURTH YEAR SCIENCE CLASS

BOTANY.

*31 Chitra Talukdar.
46 Asokkumar Chattopadhyay.
*49 Pratima Dattaray.
*68 Seba Som.
73 Narayanchandra Chattopadhyay.
*75 Rekha Majumdar.
86 Syamapada Saha.
89 Kalyanbandhu Datta.
*112 Ratna Sen.
119 Ranajit Raychaudhuri.
*124 Archana Niyogi.
133 Syamaprasad Gangopadhyay.
136 Kesabchandra Pradhan.
*141 Malabika Ghosh.
144 Kanakranjan Samaddar.
*155 Darsan Wadhera.

CHEMISTRY.

1 Chirakumar Ghoshal.
2 Debprasad Basu.
5 Kiranmay Bhattacharya.
6 Santimay Bandopadhyay.
9 Mukul Biswas.
24 Kunalkumar Bagchi.
25 Pushparanjan Chakrabarti.
27 Umadas Maitra.
36 Dharmadas Das.
47 Amitabha Chakrabarti.
51 Nityagopal Kundu.
54 Ranajitkumar Datta.
55 Rajatkumar Das.
61 Premamay Ghosh.
78 Mihir Chaudhuri.
87 Amarnath Bhaduri.
88 Pratip Bandopadhyay.
100 Bishnuprasad Biswas.
108 Amalkumar Mukhopadhyay.
113 Sujitkumar Sarkar.
118 Jadabchandra Saha.
122 Jnanabrata Bhattacharya.
134 Asitacharan Bhattacharya.
137 Amiyakumar Bandopadhyay.
*143 Subhra Ghosh.
149 Bisweswar Ray.
151 Ranjit Singh Konar.
152 Sadhanchandra Chakrabarti.
154 Dhirendranath Bhattacharya.
156 Salilkumar Ray.
157 Pabitrakisor Talapatra.
161 Pratulchandra Bandopadhyay.
164 Sisirkumar Dasgupta.

GEOGRAPHY.

*74 Latika Guha.

GEOLOGY.

11 Dilipkumar Basu.
18 Manaskumar Naskar.
19 Debendrabijay Gupta.
20 Pradipkumar Gangopadhyay.
21 Bikaschandra Poddar.
27 Priyaranjan Sengupta.
38 Sanatan Raychaudhuri.
39 Subinay Gangopadhyay.
42 Taraknath Bhattacharya.
53 Tapanprasad Basu.
57 Sanjibchandra Sarkar.
110 Srikumar Dasgupta.
125 Deochand Sarda.
140 Nikhilranjan Sarkar.
150 Jayanta Datta.
158 Sankar Sen.
159 Arunabha Ghosh.
162 Arunkumar Saha.

MATHEMATICS.

10 Sunilkrishna Pal
15 Subeschandra Sarkar.
35 Asimchandra Kumar.
*43 Nira Basak.
41 Tapasranjan Bhattacharya.
*52 Jharna Talukdar.
64 Jyotiprakas Basu.
*69 Sipra Ghosh.
72 Pranab Ghosh.
77 Pradip Niyogi.
79 Tarunchandra Bhattacharya.
82 Praphullaranjan Datta.
*84 Dipti Dhar.
123 Arunkumar De.
127 Debabrata Majumdar.
*145 Sujata Ghosh.

PHYSICS.

8 Nihargopal Senray.
12 Arabinda Nag.
13 Rathindrachandra Lahiri.
17 Arunkumar Raychaudhuri.
23 Arunendu Bandopadhyay.
*40 Sunanda Datta.
41 Pratipkumar Dasgupta.
50 Soumendranath Mitra.
56 Gaurangadas Chakrabarti.
58 Subhaschandra Das.
62 Utpalkumar Bandopadhyay.
66 Satyabrata Chaudhuri.
83 Asimkumar Gangopadhyay.
92 Nityaranjan Nath.
93 Prabhatkumar Sinharay.
95 Sibaram Bera.
96 Sujaykumar Basu.
97 Debkumar Sen.
98 Ajaykumar Sen.
102 Mansur Ahmad Majumdar.
105 Mahesnarayan Lal.
106 Santimay Mitra.
109 Dipakranjan Dasgupta.
111 Sukumar Bandopadhyay.
116 Pankajnarayan Ray.
120 Amit Goswami.
121 Narendranath Biswas.
126 Rajatkumar Bhaduri.
129 Naliniranjan Mitra.
130 Dilipkumar Ray.
132 Subhendukumar Datta.
138 Bedabrata Goswami.
139 Salilkanti Sen.
146 Ajitkumar Bhattacharya.
147 Durgaprasad Bhattacharya.
153 Suhaschandra Maitra.
163 Satindrakumar Bhattacharya.

PHYSIOLOGY.

*28 Seba Majumdar.
33 Sudhindranath Sengupta.
45 Saibal Gupta.
*59 Chhabi Chaudhuri.
*60 Atri Bhaumik.
71 Nirmalkumar Datta.
81 Amiyakumar Chattopadhyay.
*99 Lina Das.
104 Bijankumar Ghosh.
*117 Ira Ray.
148 Sukhendu Basu.
*165 Roma Gupta.

STATISTICS.

3 Pranabkumar Sen.
7 Saktipada Ghosh.
14 Hiranmay Majumdar.
22 Kirankumar Mitra.
34 Prithwis Dasgupta.
63 Bhaskarkumar Ghosh.
76 Meckinley Scott.
85 Pradoshchandra Ukil.
*90 Debika Ray.
131 Madanlal Das.
160 Sibes Niyogi.

ZOOLOGY.

16 Ardhendusekhar Mukhopadhyay.
48 Ramkrishna Ghosh.
65 Simananda Adhikari.
*80 Banani Maitra.
101 Sunilkumar De.
107 Kandavanam Balusubramaniam.
*115 Juthika Ghosh.

THIRD YEAR ARTS CLASS

BENGALI.

62 Sibsadhan Bhattacharya.
72 Gopinath Dawn.
83 Manabendramohan Bandopadhyay.
*84 Pushpa Datta.
*85 Chhaya Chattopadhyay.
*87 Sabitri Bhattacharya.

ECONOMICS.

1 Hirendrakumar Chakrabarti.
2 Nirmaleschandra Sengupta.
6 Archinarayan Bhattacharya.
7 Amalkumar Mukhopadhyay.
9 Bhaskar Chaudhuri.
11 Asokkumar Chattopadhyay.
12 Binaykrishna Pal.
13 Santoshkumar Chakrabarti.
16 Animeshkumar Bandopadhyay.
19 Jahar Ray.
25 Sukumar Mukhopadhyay.
29 Hiranmay Chakrabarti.
30 Arjunkumar Sengupta.
32 Satyabrata Raychaudhuri.
36 Mahitosh Majumdar.
38 Sankarlal Chattopadhyay.
40 Sibaniprasad Maitra.
42 Ambujaksha Mukhopadhyay.
43 Dilipkumar Gupta.
44 Rupendramohan Bandopadhyay.
45 Abhas Sen.
46 Hirankumar Bandopadhyay.
47 Basudeb Sahu.
48 Mohanlal Sinharay.
51 Dilip Singh.
52 Satyendranath Saha.
67 Kalyankumar Datta.
*80 Alakananda Dasgupta.
82 Dibyendranath Sengupta.
94 Akshaykumar Majumdar.

ENGLISH.

53 Asokkumar Mukhopadhyay.
*54 Jasodhara Sengupta.
*56 Mina Bhattacharya.
*57 Gita Bandopadhyay.
58 Ajitkumar Mukhopadhyay.
*64 Santa Basu.
*68 Sabita Sen.
69 Pradyumnakumar Mitra.
*73 Nabanita Deb.
*74 Bandana Ray.
76 Nirmalkumar Basu.
90 Ranjitkumar Saha.
93 Surajit Sengupta.
97 Binodmohan Sardana.
98 Suhaskanti Raychaudhuri.
*101 Ruchira De.

GEOGRAPHY.

37 Biswajit Ghosh.

HISTORY.

3 Parthakumar Lahiri.
*4 Reba Lahiri.
5 Supriya Gupta.
8 Gaurisankar De.
*10 Jaya Ray.
*14 Manjubharati Kar.
*15 Krishna Sen.
17 Ajaychandra Bandopadhyay.
18 Taritkumar Dasgupta.
*20 Arati Bhattacharya.
21 Dhaneschandra Nath.
22 Basudeb Thakur.
23 Amarkumar Sinha.
*24 Nandita Chattopadhyay.
26 Kalidas Gangopadhyay.
27 Arunabha Dasgupta.
28 Susil Chaudhuri.
31 Amarkumar Datta.
33 Saileschandra Kundu.
34 Aniruddha Ray.
35 Nirmalendu Mukhopadhyay.
*39 Sujata Basu.
41 Amiyakumar Basak.
49 Ajaykumar Bhattacharya.
63 Dilipkumar Gangopadhyay.
75 Sandwip Gupta.
91 Asimranjan Ray.
*96 Amita Majumdar.

MATHEMATICS.

65 Sukumar Sarkar.
102 Amiyakumar Deb.

PALI.

71 Mihirbaran Barua.

PHILOSOPHY.

*55 Manjula Mukhopadhyay.
*60 Jharna Majumdar.
*66 Basantika Ghosh.
70 Sanwarmal Soraff.
77 Ajaykumar Saha.
79 Jayantanath Ghosh.
*81 Mahasweta Bandopadhyay.
88 Amalendu Chakrabarti.
*99 Ruby De.

STATISTICS.

89 Jayantakumar Ghosh.
95 Sailendrakumar Chakrabarti.

THIRD YEAR SCIENCE CLASS

BOTANY.

*4 Sipra Sen.
*6 Manjula Biswas.
8 Sankar Mukhopadhyay.
*12 Kalyani Bhattacharya.
*13 Latika Danda.
15 Subhendu Mukhopadhyay.
16 Sanjitkumar Sarma.
*19 Swastika Sen.
*20 Sakuntala Basu.
*21 P. S. Soroja.
22 Gautam Sengupta.
23 Sujitkumar Dhar.
*24 Jnanada Mehata.
*48 Rupali Sen.
*152 Susweta Sen.

CHEMISTRY.

*32 Anuradha Ray.
33 Rezaul Haque.
37 Asimbhushan Chattopadhyay.
38 Mihirkumar Saha.
42 Biswapati Mukhopadhyay.
*44 Ila Mukhopadhyay.
45 Barendrakumar Singh.
47 Asitkumar Chattopadhyay.
49 Chittaranjan Das.
54 Debprasad Mukhopadhyay.
*57 Mrinmayi Das.
74 Ramsundar Bandopadhyay.
*76 Asoka Mukhopadhyay.
101 Birsinha Sen.
102 Sitikanta Mukhopadhyay.
103 Samirkumar Sengupta.
*107 Dipti Bandopadhyay.
108 Amalendu Pal.
*110 Malina Dasgupta.
112 Subrata Ghatak.
115 Aswinikumar Bag.
*129 Roma Gangopadhyay.
131 Asisranjan Mukhopadhyay.
132 Paritosh Dasgupta.
133 Rabindranath Gangopadhyay.
134 Subratakumar Basu.
135 Ritinkar Sen.
*139 Banya Ray.
143 Sarojkumar Chakrabarti.
146 Malay Mukhoti.
150 Saralkumar Ghosh.

GEOGRAPHY.

*3 Dipabati Sen.
96 Sujitkumar Bandopadhyay.
*97 Jharna Datta.
125 Manab Datta.
130 Dipakkumar Basu.

GEOLOGY.

41 Narayandas Mitra.
51 Chittaranjan Sen.
52 Amarnath Mukhopadhyay.
53 Dilipkumar Das.
58 Amalkumar Das.
60 Dipankar Bandopadhyay.
67 Arabinda Ghosh.
68 Anilkumar Datta.
72 Dipankar Lahiri.
77 Dhananjay Mitra.
105 Pranabkanti Chattopadhyay.
127 Jagneschandra Bandopadhyay.
128 Sukanta Ray.
136 Bimalkumar Bardhanray.
138 Someschandra Bhattacharya.
142 Basudeb Bhattacharya.

MATHEMATICS.

27 Hrishikes Bandopadhyay.
82 Muhammad Asanullah.
*83 Amala Mitra.
84 Bhudharchandra Patra.
85 Saktiprasad Bandopadhyay.
87 Mallinath Basu.
88 Bimalkumar Chanda.
89 Rajnarayan Bhaiya.
91 Santimay Chakrabarti.
94 Sukhendubhushan Gupta.
95 Somendrakumar Ghoshchaudhuri.
98 Santisekhar De.
120 Subodhchandra Chakrabarti.
144 Makhanlal Das.
145 Sunilkumar Bhaumik
*147 Reba Mitra.
*149 Ila Basu.

PHYSICS.

*1 Tripti Mitra.
28 Krishnakali Balial
29 Buddhadeb Bhattacharya.
30 Biman Majumdar.
34 Subrata Das.
35 Bimalendu Pal.
36 Rathindrachandra Ray.
40 Arunkumar Bandopadhyay.
46 Amitabha Sarkar.
50 Pratimkumar Ghosh.
55 Sibcharan Mukhopadhyay.
59 Tapanchandra Datta.
61 Nikhiles Bhattacharya.
62 Gobindalal Nath.
63 Narendranath Sur.
64 Asokkumar Niyogi.
65 Siteskumar Ray.
66 Liu Fook Fah.
69 Badalchandra Mukhopadhyay.
70 Bimalkanti Ghosh.
71 Sibdas Barman.
73 Sunilranjan Das.
75 Kulendu Dasgupta.
99 Rameschandra Mitra.
106 Subirkumar Bandopadhyay.
109 Sanjibkumar Mukhopadhyay.
111 Amalkumar Majumdar.
118 Kuladaprasad Ray.
121 Sambhunath Gangopadhyay.
*122 Sima Sen.
137 Ranjitkumar Saha.
140 Dipakkumar Ghosh.
141 Pasupati Das.
148 Prabirkumar De.

PHYSIOLOGY.

7 Samarendranath Basu.
9 Asok Bandopadhyay.
11 Asimkumar Bhattacharya.
*17 Sarmila Ray.
31 Salilkumar Ghosh.
56 Susilkumar Bhattacharya.
*90 Kalyani Datta.
123 Mihirchandra Ray.

STATISTICS.

79 Sankhasekhar Saha.
*80 Sati Chattopadhyay.
81 Bishnusadhan Koley.
86 Asitprakas Basu.
92 Rabindranath Bhattacharya.
93 Chinmay Koley.
*104 Sandhya Mukhopadhyay.
114 Chandankumar Mustaphi.
117 Balaram Das.
124 Pankajkumar Ghosh.

ZOOLOGY.

*10 Nurjahan Begum.
14 Mukulchandra Mitra.
18 P. L. D. Vaidyasekhara.
25 Dhirendrachandra Deb.
26 Sunilkumar Datta.
39 John N. Panniah.
100 Arupkumar Sinha.
113 Muhammad Reyaul Caffor.
*116 Anima Basu.
*119 M. G. Alamelu.
126 Ajaykumar Ray.

SECOND YEAR ARTS CLASS

1 Rameschandra De.
2 Dipankar Basu.
3 Asokkumar Datta.
4 Prabirkumar Basu.
5 Saugataprasad Mukhopadhyay.
6 Taranandan Mukhopadhyay.
7 Krishnagopal Mallik.
8 Asimkumar Chaudhuri.
9 Paragkesar Bhattacharya.
10 Bijankumar Sen.
11 Pramathes Barua.
12 Susilkumar Bhattacharya.
13 Pranabkanti Ghoshdastidar.
14 Dilipranjan Sengupta.
15 Arunkumar Raychaudhuri.
16 Sabyasachi Bhattacharya.
17 Mihirkumar Mukhopadhyay.
18 Prabirkumar Raychaudhuri.
19 Asimkumar Ghoshal.
20 Jayantakumar Sarkar.
21 Nitindramohan Ghosh.
22 Biswaranjan Basu.
23 Ranjan Ghosh.
24 Kalyankumar Pal.
25 Manaskumar Chattopadhyay.
26 Gobindalal Vyas.
27 Madhusudan Pande.
28 Subhaschandra De.
29 Dwijendranarayan Saha.
30 Nisitkumar Mukhopadhyay.
31 Satyendranath Dasgupta.
32 Samirkumar Mukhopadhyay.
33 Sitansusekhar Mitra.
34 Subhaschandra Majumdar.
35 Ramkrishna Basu.
36 Bhudeb Chakrabarti.
37 Asokkumar Gangopadhyay.
38 Haricharan Hor.
39 Aniruddha Chaudhuri.
40 Tirthankar Basu.
41 Dwijendranath Mukhopadhyay.
42 Asimkumar Chakrabarti.
43 Dilipkumar Ray.
44 Alokkumar Datta.
45 Pranabkumar Chakrabarti.
46 Adwaitaprasad Ray.
47 Syamalkumar Sarkar.
48 Mrinalkanti Chakrabarti.
49 Suhas Bhattacharya.
50 Jyotirmay De.
51 Dikshit Gupta.
52 Susanta Ghosh.
53 Manoranjan Thakur.
54 Sekhar Maitra.
55 Sasankasekhar Parui.
56 Tapaskumar Acharya.
57 Phalguni Matilal.
58 Snehansukumar Sarkar.
59 Prabhatkumar Chakrabarti.
60 Manoranjan Das.
62 Dilipkumar Chakrabarti.
64 Ahindra Chaudhuri.
65 Pranabananda Mukhopadhyay.
66 Sudhansusekhar Kundu.
68 Bibhas Chakrabarti.
69 Nripendranath Chattopadhyay.
70 Manabendranath Saha.
71 Sravankumar Chiripal.
72 Jaycharan Sarkar.
73 Gangadhar Jash.
74 Jyotiprakas Sil.
75 Nirmalchandra Goswami.
76 Sibdhan Mukhopadhyay.
77 A. Nephlim Mc. Hardsam.
79 Asok Bandopadhyay.
80 Krishna Raychaudhuri.

SECOND YEAR SCIENCE CLASS

1 Samsuzzaman Zamadar.
2 Bimalranjan Aichray.
3 Kalidas Pal.
4 Subrata Sengupta
5 Sugata Sengupta.
6 Gobindachandra Ghosh.
7 Rabindranath Haldar.
8 Debabrata Bhattacharya.
9 Nareskumar Das.
10 Manojkumar Sur.
11 Gaurisankar Ghatak.
12 Subal Dasgupta.
13 Smritimay Datta.
14 Nirupam Mandal.
15 Ajitkumar Ghatak.
16 Sunirmal Ray.
17 Mrinalkanti Mukhopadhyay.
18 Nabaranjan Sen.
19 Cecil Laha.
20 Anilbandhu Saha.
21 Bimalkumar Samanta.
22 Surajratan Binani.
23 Jayantakumar Pal.
24 Gopikrishna Ghosh.
26 Ballabhdas Daga.
27 Tapaskumar Das.
28 Bishnupada Haldar.
29 Mihirkumar Sengupta.
30 Ajitkumar De.
31 Taraknath Saha.
32 Nabinchandra Bhar.
33 Kisorimohan Pal.
34 Prasantakumar Bandopadhyay.
35 Abhijit Sen.
36 Dipakkumar Chattopadhyay.
37 Satyananda Haldar.
38 Suryaprasanna Chaudhuri.
39 Debnarayan Indu.
40 Somnath Som.
41 Kabindranath Guha.
42 Byomkes Chattopadhyay.
43 Ajaykumar Basu.
45 Mahadeb Dhar.
46 Prabhatkumar Chattopadhyay.
47 Bimalchandra Bhattacharya.
48 Seopratap Chaube.
49 Manindranath Kumar.
50 Jagatkisor Chakrabarti.
51 Madhusudan Paldas.
52 Dipak Sinha.
53 Amalkumar Mukhopadhyay.
54 Jitendranath Ray.

55 Ranendranarayan Biswas.
56 Sudhansukumar Bhattacharya.
57 Rajatnarayan Sen.
58 Debdas Samaddar.
59 Bhabatoshnarayan Ray.
60 Hariprasanna Manna.
61 Anilkumar Phani.
62 Ranajitkumar Das.
63 Dhrubajyoti Mukhopadhyay
64 Prituranjan De.
65 Nityaranjan Debbarman.
66 Abdul Matin Mollah.
67 Debabrata Dasgupta.
68 Syamalkanti Chakrabarti.
69 Arunkumar Ghosh.
70 Praphullakumar Ray.
71 Debapriya Ghosh.
72 Subhaschandra Chakrabarti.
73 Hiranmay Bandopadhyay.
74 Sankarnath Ghosh.
75 Kalyankumar Sengupta.
76 Asim Sanyal.
77 Basudeb Ghosh.
78 Pratipendranath Bhose.
79 Subrata Ghosh.
80 Kalidas Bandopadhyay.
81 Ramranjan Ghosh.
82 Ramanath Samaddar.
83 Asokkumar Gangopadhyay.
84 Binodeswar Das.
86 Asokkumar Nath.
87 Tapankumar Chaudhuri.
88 Prasanta Kar.
89 Sachinath Mitra.
90 Manojmohan Bhattacharya.
91 Bimalendu Guha.
92 Satyabrata Sen.
93 Sankarkumar Pal.
94 Ankures Ghosh.
95 Anandapran Gupta.
96 Surajit Chaudhuri.
97 Dipakbandhu Chaki.
98 Jaharlal Basu.
99 Mahendrakumar Loyolka.
100 Bijaykumar Kejriwal.
101 Dyutis Sarkar.
102 Hirendranath Das.
103 Taritkumar Sengupta.
104 Anilkumar Hajra.
105 Subir Majumdar.
106 Asokchandra Sen.
107 Gauranga Bandopadhyay.
108 Sisir Bhanja.
109 Niranjan Basu.
110 Basabendra Bhattacharya.
111 Jyotirmay Chakrabarti.
112 Syamal Basu.
113 Abul Kasem Fazlul Haque.
114 Sasankasekhar Chandra.
115 Ambarkumar Mukhopadhyay.
116 Pankajkumar Das.
117 Atindrakumar Sarkar.
118 Tapankumar Das.
119 Nripatibhushan Bhar.
120 Debabrata Ghosh.
121 Sanjibbhushan Ghatak.
122 Sachindranath Bhattacha.
123 Gunendranarayan Sinha.
124 Chandidas Mitra.
125 Prasantakumar Raychaudhuri.
126 Niharranjan Bhattacharya.
127 Indranil Majumdar.
128 Sisir Ray.
129 Sukomal Kumar.
130 Vinodray B. Doshi.
131 Manindrakumar Ghosh.
132 Malayendrakisor Chaudhuri.
133 Tarunkumar Sen.
134 Arabindanath Poddar.
135 Asokkumar Ray.
136 Rathindranath Bandopadhyay.
137 Tapankumar Chaudhuri.
138 Ramnarayan Ray.
139 Arunabha Gangopadhyay.
140 Mukulkanti Chakrabarti.
141 Susilkumar Chattopadhyay.
142 Bikaschandra Sanyal.
143 Debendranath Upadhyay.
144 Sheikh Jamaluddin.
145 Puranjaygopal Majumdar.
147 Nikhilkumar Saha.
148 Barindranath Sarkar.
149 Amarjyoti Datta.
150 Ranapratap Dattaray.
151 Baladeb Batabyal.
152 Prasantakumar Bandopadhyay.
154 Nityananda Biswas.
155 Mrityunjay Bandopadhyay.
156 Bimanbihari Mukhopadhyay.
157 Biswajit Acharya.
158 Biswaranjan Debnath.
159 Kamalkumar Datta.
160 Asimkumar Chandra.
161 Samarendranath Bandopadhyay.
163 Samirkumar Chattopadhyay.
164 Kalyanmay Ghosh.
165 Barunranjan Dasgupta.
166 Someschandra Chakrabarti.
167 Sukharanjan Chakrabarti.
168 Bishnupada Datta.
169 Rabindranath Ray.
170 Sarojkanti Datta.
171 Sujit Majumdar.
172 Swapankumar Bhattacharya.
173 Pratapchandra Ghosh.
174 Bhimraj Choraria.
175 Sabyasachi Chakrabarti.
177 Asoksanjay Guha.
178 Amalendu Chakrabarti.
180 Amiteschandra Chakrabarti.
181 Jyotirmay Basu.
182 Kamalprakas Gangopadhyay.
183 Amalkumar Ghosh.
184 Asitkumar Dasgupta.
185 Debabrata Bandopadhyay.
186 Debiprasad Sengupta.
187 Dwipendranath Bhattacharya.
188 Suman Dasgupta.

FIRST YEAR ARTS CLASS

1 Debeschandra Bhattacharya.
2 Prakaskumar Khaitan.
4 Paritoshkumar Nath.
5 Subrata Majumdar.
6 Hemantakumar Mukhopadhyay.
7 Manoranjan Bandopadhyay.
8 Narasinhaprasad Sil
9 Dipakkumar Barua.
10 Dilipkumar Basu.
11 Amalchandra Bhattacharya.
12 Adhirkumar Sarkhel.
13 Amit Sengupta.
14 Sanjay Majumdar.
15 Kamalkumar Mitra.
16 Sailendranath Chakrabarti
17 Ramendramohan Bhattacharya.
18 Tarun Gupta.
19 Krishnachandra Bairagi.
20 Samirkanti Saha.
21 Amalendu Pal.
22 Prasantakumar Pal.
23 Maniskumar Nandi.
24 Krishnaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
25 Satyabrata Bandopadhyay.
26 Sites Mitra.
27 Tathagata Mukhopadhyay.
28 Partha Mitra.
29 Suhritkumar De.
30 Sohanlal Saraf
32 Narmall Agarwala.
33 Bibhutibhushan Nandi.
34 Prabirkumar Hui.
35 Rathindranath Chattopadhyay.
36 Pranabkumar Bardhan.
37 Kalyankumar Bhattacharya, I
38 Sujitkumar Ghosh.
39 Kalyankumar Bhattacharya, II
40 Amiyakumar Samanta.
41 Bholanath Ghosh.
42 Asok Ghosh.
43 Asokkumar Dasgupta.
45 Asitkumar Bhattacharya.
46 Nilmani Mukhopadhyay.
47 Surajit Sen.
48 Adhipkumar Basu.
49 Gorachand De.
50 Mayukhmohan Ghosh.
51 Jagannathprasad Ray.
52 Ranajitnarayan Das.
53 Bikasbandhu Basu.
54 Manilal Chakrabarti.
55 Aloknath Ray.
56 Swarajbandhu Dhar.
57 Mridulkumar Bandopadhyay.
58 Beniprasad Saraf.
59 Asitbaran Das.
60 Arun Som.
61 Amalkrishna Chanda.
62 Subimalkumar Bandopadhyay.
63 Malay Basu.
64 Rabindranath Chaudhuri.
65 Kailaschandra Rathi.
66 Bajranglal Patwari.
67 Samirkumar Das.
68 Sajalkumar Ghosh.
69 Satyendranath Mandal.
70 W. J. M. Nginanamashalla.
71 Indrajit Chaudhuri.
72 Sumit Sarkar.
73 Kalidas Bandopadhyay.

FIRST YEAR SCIENCE CLASS

1 Rathindrakumar Bhattacharya.
2 Dinabandhu Chattopadhyay.
3 Tarunkumar Mukhopadhyay.
4 Debendranath Ghosh.
5 Ramendrakumar Saha.
6 Susilkumar Mukhopadhyay.
7 Amitabha Chakrabarti.
8 Dhrubachandra Misra.
9 Aniskumar Majumdar.
10 Amitananda Chaudhuri.
11 Pallabkumar Datta.
12 Manasranjan Ray.
13 Amiyakumar Nath.
14 Subhajyoti Das.
15 Amalkiran Das.
16 Kunalkumar Basuray.
17 Sudhirbhushan Basumallik.
18 Subhaschandra Dattagupta.
19 Debasish Mukhopadhyay.
20 Himadrisekhar Mukhopadhyay.
21 Jnananjan Nag.
22 Balaram Pyne.
23 Tarachand Banka.
24 Gopalsakha Mandal.
25 Sureschandra Palray.
26 Mukul Raychaudhuri.
27 Samarkumar Basu.
28 Pranabkumar Sengupta.
29 Malay Dasgupta.
30 Chanchalkumar Majumdar.
31 Bimalkanti Dasgupta.
32 Nirmalya Sinha.
33 Brajamohan Majumdar.
34 Amalchandra Bandopadhyay.
35 Amitkumar Guhathakurta.
36 Asimkumar Adhya.
37 Nirmalendu Chattopadhyay.
38 Gaurchandra Datta.
39 Jyotirmay Datta.
40 Dilipkumar Mukhopadhyay.
41 Benudhan Chattopadhyay.
42 Sanjibkumar Rudra.
43 Maniskumar Basumajumdar.
44 Ranadeb Datta.
45 Jayantakumar Mitra.
46 Sumit Ray.
47 Haranchandra Bhattacharya.
48 Debeschandra Bandopadhyay.
49 Pranabkumar Sarma.
50 Santimay Chakrabarti.
51 Dilipkumar Das.
52 Mrinalkanti Pal.
53 Nirmal Bhattacharya.
54 Sandwipkumar Mehta.
55 Subhasish Bandopadhyay.
56 Syamsundar Mandhana.
57 Syamsundar Tapariah.
58 Debnarayan Bandopadhyay.
59 Sibprasad Ray.
60 Pradip Sinha.

61 Rampal Agarwala.
62 Srigopal Khaitan.
63 Narayanchandra Sen.
64 Mihirkiran Mukhopadhyay.
65 Narayanchandra Sen.
66 Dilipkumar Bhattacharya.
67 Birendranath Parial.
68 Amarkumar Majumdar.
69 Jayantakumar Basu.
70 Samareschandra Maitra.
71 Satyanarayan Chakrabarti.
72 Jibanranjan Baksi.
73 Surajitkumar Dasgupta.
74 Amitkumar Ray.
75 Dilipkumar Dharchaudhuri.
76 Sanjaykumar Chandra.
77 Krishnakumar Upadhyay.
78 Nirmalkumar Bhaumik.
79 Tarunprasad Basu.
80 Chandranath Niyogi.
81 Pranabkumar Mandal.
82 Gaurikanta Bhattacharya.
83 Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.
84 Muhammad Isa.
85 Sambhunath Chakrabarti.
86 Baikunthanath Tribedi.
87 Gopalchandra Pal.
88 Rabindranath Mukhopadhyay.
89 Jayantalal Dwarkadas Barori.
90 Biswanath Sanyal.
91 Basudeb Ghoshal.
92 Sundarlal Mitra.
93 Chittaranjan Kar.
94 Anandamay Mukhopadhyay.
95 Pareschandra Sen.
96 Nripendrakrishna Basu.
97 Arunabha Mukhopadhyay.
98 Sankarprasad Chakrabarti.
99 Satkari Bandopadhyay.
100 Basudeb Acharya.
101 Amitabha Mitra.
102 Indranil Bandopadhyay.
103 Sasankasekhar Ghosh.
104 Pranabkumar Raychaudhuri.
105 Sibdas Ghosh.
106 Sambhunath Bhattacharya.
107 Ganeschandra Das.
108 Rathindrakumar Basu.
109 Chinmayranjan Das.
110 Sukumar Maitra.
111 Dilipkumar Ray.
112 Binay Chakrabarti.
113 Prabirkumar Gupta.
114 Achintyakumar Dasgupta.
115 Labkumar Basu.
116 Arunkumar Mukhopadhyay.
117 Pijushkanti Datta.
118 Pranabkumar Bhattacharya.
119 Sudhansusekhar Bhattacharya.
120 Satyaranjan Chaudhuri.
121 Jagatkumar Biswas.
122 Purnananda Mukhopadhyay.
123 Someschandra Bhattacharya.
124 Binaykrishna Hajra.
125 Sasim Dasgupta.
126 Asishkumar Maitra.
127 Birendranath Agarwala.
128 Hanumanprasad Ray.
130 Jagadis Kanjilal.
131 Biswanath Sadhukhan.
132 Subimal Ray.
133 Ramendranarayan Sengupta.
134 Kankankumar Ray.
135 Asokkumar Chattopadhyay.
136 Prasenjit Nag.
137 Paresnath Datta.
138 Paritoshkumar Sarkar.
140 Balaram Singh.
141 Utpalkumar Basu.
142 Nareschandra Sarkar.
143 Sourendramohan Sikdar.
144 Tamasranjan Saha.
145 Narayanchandra Sarkar.
146 Syamaprasad Mukhopadhyay.
147 Bimalendu Gangopadhyay.
148 Syamalkanti Mukhopadhyay.
150 Nirendra Bhaumik.
151 Ambarkumar Mukhopadhyay.
152 Dilipkumar Guha.
153 Nimaichand Jhuri.
154 Gopalchandra Sarkar.
155 Abul Basir.
156 Bisweswar Das.
157 Chittaranjan Das.
158 Siddharta Datta.
159 Barindrakumar Chattopadhyay.
160 Kalyankumar Ghosh.
161 Ahindranath Raychaudhuri.
162 Pinakisankar Chaudhuri.
163 Saritkumar Datta.
164 Bhaktaranjan Saha.
165 Dalimkumar Pal.
166 Subirkumar Sarkar.
167 Kesab Prasad.
168 Amaljyoti Sengupta.
169 Asitkumar Ray.
170 Sudhabrata Gangopadhyay.
171 Mihirkiran Ray.
172 Ramendranath Ghosh.
173 Dipakchandra Chakrabarti.
174 Bhaskar Sengupta.
175 Omar Muhammad Omar.
176 Subrata Mitra.
177 Samir Basu.
178 Samprit Chattopadhyay.
179 Sudarsan Chakrabarti.
180 Arvindkumar Parekh.
181 Asokkumar Sengupta.
182 Amitabha Chattopadhyay.

APPENDIX II

A Chronicle of the Life of the College

1816, May 14	..	Conference at the house of Chief Justice Hyde East to set up a centre of liberal English education on the plan of David Hare apparently backed by Rammohan Ray.
August 27	..	General Meeting of the Subscribers approve the Rules.
1817, January 20	..	Foundation of the Hindu College in two sections, the Junior or the Pathsala and the Senior or the Mahapathsala. D'Anselme, the first Head Master. Tejchandra Bahadur of Burdwan and Gopimohan Tagore, the first Governors. Gopimohan Deb, Jaykishan Singh, Radhamadhab Bandopadhyay, Harimohan Tagore, and Ganganarayan Das, the original Directors, Baidyanath Mukhopadhyay, the first Secretary.
January 21	..	Visitors' Day : speech by Baidyanath Mukhopadhyay—" the school, which yet was but a seedling, would many years hence resemble the Bot-tree,.....cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade ".
1818, January	..	College shifts from 304, Chitpur Road, its original home.
1819	..	College shifted to "Firingi Kamal Bose's house ", the house associated with Rammohan's Brahma Sabha in history.
1824	..	Government aid begins on the suggestion of David Hare. H. H. Wilson, Visitor to the College.
1826	..	College shifted from Bowbazar to the new-built wings of the Sanskrit College in College Square. Large donations from Baidyanath Ray and others.
1827	..	Drawing classes opened.—First Scholarships.
1828, March	..	Derozio, lecturer in Literature and History. The Academic Association of Derozio, the first debating club and the intellectual centre of " Young Bengal ".
1831	..	Suppression of Derozio's paper, *the Parthenon*. Virtual dismissal of Derozio as a corruptor of youth. Classes begin in Law and Political Economy.
1835	..	Macaulay's Minute and the victory of the Anglicists.
1837-1843	..	Shakespeare teaching by Richardson.
1841	..	Institution of Senior and Junior Scholarship examinations.
1841-1842	..	David Hare in the Committee of Management.
1842	..	Purchase of a site on the College Street for the erection of the Principal's House with additional rooms for the College classes. —J. Kerr, first Principal.
1844	..	Opening of Engineering classes.
1847	..	Harraden's experiment of Music classes. First Library rules.
1848-50	..	Bethune, president of the Committee.
1852, November 27	..	Government proposal to change the Hindu College into a public institution open to all communities.
1853, August 4	..	Mouat's proposal for a metropolitan non-denominational State College after the Madrassa disturbances.
October 21	..	Government decision to set up a Presidency College.
1854, January 11	..	Last meeting of the Hindu College Committee of Management. Adoption of the resolution of Secretary Rasamay Datta handing over control to Government.
July 19	..	Creation of the State Department of Public Instruction.
September 13	..	Court of Directors approve the creation of the Presidency College.

1855, June 15	..	Formal conversion of the Hindu College, Senior Department, into the Presidency College, with a General and a Law Department. Teaching in English, Sanskrit-Bengali, Mathematics, Natural Science, Philosophy, History.
		James Sutcliffe, the first Principal* of Presidency College.
1856, July 26	..	Formal constitution of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Year classes.
1857, January 24	..	Foundation of the Calcutta University.
		Professor Grapel, the first Registrar.
March	..	The first Entrance examination.
1858, April	..	The first B.A. examination : Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and Jadunath Basu, the first two Graduates.
		Revised Library rules. Numbering of the books.
1861	..	The first Hostel, in Bowbazar : Gurucharan Mahalanobis, Superintendent.
1862	..	The first F.A. examination and the first batch of B.L. graduates.—End of Scholarship examinations.
		Reorganisation of the College Foundation Scholarships.
1864	..	Engineering Department constituted.
1865	..	The first M.A. Honours men : Gurudas Bandopadhyay and Prasannachandra Ray.
1865, 1867, 1874	..	Purchase of further plots of the site for the College.
1866-1878	..	The first thirteen Vizianagram Scholars.
1867	..	The first Test examinations.
		Honours in Law.
1867-1881	..	Duff Scholars for the first fifteen years.
1868-1871	..	Gilchrist Scholars for the first four years.
1868-1874	..	The first seven Premchand Roychand Scholars.
1869-1875	..	The first seven Eshan Scholars.
1869	..	The first State Scholar, Anandaram Barua.
1872	..	Removal of the Hare School from the College rooms to the present premises.
1873	..	Beginnings of a Chemistry Department.
		Outside students in Science classes.
1874, March 31	..	Opening of the Main Buildings, with nineteen teachers.
		Nafarchandra Palchaudhuri Gift of the Turret Clock.
1875, January 1	..	First Alumni Reunion : address by Rajnarayan Basu, later printed as the History of the Presidency College in Bengali.
		Professor Pedler starts practical classes.—B.A.-'B' course.
1876	..	Charles Tawney, Principal.
1877	..	The first Doctors of Law : Gurudas Bandopadhyay and Trailokyanath Mitra.
1879	..	Revival of Gymnastic classes. The Gymnasium.
March 6	..	Belvedere Conference to organise a suitable Hostel.
June 2	..	Government Circular in support of the Board of Trustees in charge of the Hostel project.
1880	..	End of the Engineering classes.
1881	..	Arabic-Persian Department.
1885, January 1	..	End of the Law Department.
		First B.A. Honours and M.A. examinations.
1887	..	The first College Society : the Philosophy Club of Dr. P. K. Ray.
		Opening of the Eden Hindu Hostel : Kunjabihari Basu, first Superintendent.
1889	..	Professor Pedler, F.R.S : first recognition of scientific research in the College.

*Only the permanent Principals have been noted here.

1889-1891	..	The first Debating Union.
1891	..	The Football-Cricket Club under Professor Bipinbihari Gupta. The Maidan Playing Ground.
		The Mahisadal Gift for the first floor of the Eden Hindu Hostel.
		The University Institute : Professor Wilson, the first Secretary.
1892	..	Beginnings of Geology teaching.
		Institution of the annual Speech Day for dramatics.
		Sir Charles Elliott's parties at Belvedere and on the river.
		W. Griffiths, Principal.
1893	..	New Chemistry laboratories.
1894	..	College Athletic Club with a Government grant.
1895	..	First paper by Jagadischandra Basu after a decade of research on Hertzian waves.
1896	..	First paper by Praphullachandra Ray on his researches on the nitrites.
		Philosophy Seminar.
		New three-storied Block in the Eden Hindu Hostel.
		Alexander Pedler, Principal.
1897	..	First European Tour by Professor Jagadischandra Basu.
		The Eden Hindu Hostel handed over to Government by the Board of Trustees.
1897-1898	..	Introduction of the compulsory Athletic Levy.
1897-1899	..	The first two girl-students in the College.
1899	..	The Observatory with the Tipperah Gift.
1900	..	Opening of Biology (Physiology-Botany) teaching.
		A. C. Edwards, Principal.
		First College Sports.
		First recorded dramatic performance : Hamlet.
1901	..	Opening of Sanitary Science teaching.
1902	..	P. K. Ray, acting Principal, the first Indian head.
1903	..	Opening of Commerce classes.
		The first joint paper of P. C. Ray with a pupil : the beginnings of the Bengal School of Chemistry.
1904	..	First Students' Common Room.
1904-1908	..	Winning of the Elliot Shield for five years running.
1905	..	P. K. Ray, Principal.
		A. Macdonell, Principal.
		Draft Union rules. Union and a Magazine for a time.
		B.Sc. Honours and M.Sc. courses.
		Foundation of the Geology Institute, the oldest continuous College Society.
		Professor Binayendranath Sen at the Geneva International Religious Conference.
1906	..	New Regulations of the Calcutta University.
1907	..	H. R. James, Principal.
		Closing of the Commerce classes.
		Belvedere Conference on the extension of the College.
		The James Plan of Expansion.
		"Temporary" corrugated iron sheds for practicals.
1908	..	Closing of the Sanitary Science classes.
		Beginnings of the Economics Department.
		Acquisition of the site for new Science Block.
		Formal constitution of the five Wards of the Hindu Hostel—wardens and prefects.
1908-1912	..	Organisation of the Seminar system in the College.

1909	..	I.A./I.Sc. courses. Introduction of Tutorials. Professor S. C. Mahalanobis, delegate to the Darwin Centenary Celebrations at Cambridge. Mathematical research begins at the College under Professors Cullis and D. N. Mallik.
1910	..	Creation of the Governing Body. Periodical examinations. Adoption of the Dewey System by the Library.
1911	..	First annual Calendar of the College. Athletic Committee under a Professor-Treasurer.
April 12	..	Memorable scene at the departure of Professor Percival.
1912	..	Professor P. C. Ray at the Empire Universities Congress.
1913, January 20	..	Institution of the Founders' Day.
January 20	..	Opening of the Baker Laboratories. Peake Science Library. Separate Botany Department. The second Common Room.
1914	..	The Governor as Visitor. The first Tennis Courts.
November	..	The College Magazine. Introduction of the compulsory Magazine Levy. Inauguration of the Consultative Committee of students.
1915, December 16	..	Farewell to Professor Jagadischandra Basu. Professor Jagadischandra Basu, the first Emeritus Professor.
1916	..	Students' upheaval : Subhaschandra Basu. Departure of Principal James. W. C. Wordsworth, Principal. Suspension of the Consultative Committee. Creation of the posts of Dean and Bursar. Bengali Literary Society.
1917	..	Quiet Centenary of the Hindu College. Commemoration Ode by Professor Manmohan Ghosh.
February 23	..	Farewell to Professor P. C. Ray. Withdrawal of the Post-graduate classes.
September 17		Rabindranath Tagore's visit to the College.
December 11	..	Decision to set up the College Union.
1918	..	Introduction of College Colours for athletics.
1919	..	Revival of the College Sports. Discontinuance of the office of the Dean.
1921	..	Census work by the College.
1923	..	Students' Aid Fund.
1923-1926	..	Reorganisation Committee for the College.
1924	..	Discontinuance of the College Calendar. Medical survey of the students. Introduction of the Bengali Section in the Magazine.
1925	..	The first Information Brochure.
January 19	..	Offering of *arghya* to Jagadischandra Basu. H. E. Stapleton, Principal. Student upheaval : suspension of the Union.
1926, March 20	..	Party to Veteran Graduates of over fifty years standing. Scheme for rounding off the College grounds. Restoration of the Union. American tour of Professor Surendranath Dasgupta.

1927, February	..	Publication of the College Register. Foundation of the Rabindra Parishad.
1928	..	Student upheaval : suspension of the Union. The Bankim-Sarat Samiti.
December 1	..	The *Jayanti* celebration of Jagadischandra Basu. Professor Coyajee knighted. R. B. Ramsbotham, Principal.
1929	..	New Observatory Block. The *pradip* emblem on the Magazine. J. R. Barrow, Principal.
1930	..	Professor Coyajee at the League of Nations. History of the Hindu Hostel by Kunjabihari Basu.
1931	..	B. M. Sen, Principal. Statistical Laboratory for statistical research.
1933	..	Restoration of the Union on a nominated basis. Sports Committee and renewed athletic successes.
1934	..	Italian tour of Professor Mahendranath Sarkar. Professor Rezwi, delegate to the Firdausi Celebrations in Persia.
1935, January 21	..	Golden Jubilee of Jagadischandra Basu.
January 30	..	Vanguard post for the College in the University March Past. Display of the College Flag in blue with emblem.
1936	..	Inception of the *Bhuvidya*, organ of the Geology Institute. Past and present Union executives' Steamer Party.
1939	..	Silver Jubilee of the College Magazine. Praphullachandra Ghosh, Emeritus Professor.
1942	..	Suspension of the Magazine as a part of war economy. Temporary closure of the Hindu Hostel for ARP requirements.
1943	..	A. K. Chanda, Principal.
1944	..	Statistics Department. Restoration of the Union on an elective basis with six Sections under a new Constitution. Organisation of the Social Service League. Restriction of B.A./B.Sc. admissions to Honours students. Admission of girl students.
1945	..	Bengali Department with Honours course. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S.
1946	..	P. C. Mahalanobis, Principal. Constitution of the Hostel Union.
1947	..	Constitution of the Athletic Club with six Sections. Revival of the Magazine : its conversion into the Patrika. The Wall-Paper *Deyali*.
August 15	..	Change-over to Independence : flag-hoisting by acting Principal J. C. Sinha, flag presented by Principal Mahalanobis.
1948	..	Institution of large number of Stipends. P. C. Mahalanobis, Emeritus Professor. J. Ghosh, Principal. Geography Department.
1949	..	Big students' strike.

1951	..	J. C. Sengupta, Principal.
		Alumni Association.
		Journal of Physiology Institute.
		Transfer of Sanskritic and Islamic Departments.
1952, March	..	Peace Convention of the Union.
		Diamond Jubilee of Geology Teaching.
December 24	..	Visit of President Rajendra Prasad to his *alma mater*.
1953	..	Second floor extension to the Baker Laboratories.
		Zoology Department.
		Status of Constituent College under new University Act.
1955, June 15-21	..	Centenary Celebrations.

APPENDIX III

The Origins of the Hindu College

[A RECENT ARTICLE on the Hindu College by Sri Jogeschandra Bagal is reproduced here with the kind permission of the author and of the Editor of *The Modern Review* which originally published it in its July 1955 issue. The opening and closing paragraphs of the article are omitted here.]

I

The importance and far-reaching effect of the instruction imparted in the Hindu College attracted the notice of the publicists and authors even in the thirties of the last century. *The Calcutta Christian Observer* gave a running account of this institution, based on contemporary evidence, in its first three issues—June, July, and August, 1832. James Kerr, Principal of the Hindu College (1843-48), devoted a considerable portion of his book, *Review of Public Instruction in the Bengal Presidency* (1851), to the history of the Hindu College. Rajnarain Bose of hallowed memory traced the origin and progress of the Hindu and the Presidency College on the occasion of the first College Re-union in early 1875. *Presidency College Register* was compiled and published under official auspices in 1927. In an important paper* on Indian education of those days by Brajendra Nath Banerjee, much new light was thrown on the origin and foundation of the Hindu College. The present writer discovered, two decades ago, the *Manuscript Proceedings* of the Hindu College Managing Committee, written in detail from 1816 to 1832, and in brief from 1833 up to 1850, in the family library of Rajah Radhakant Deb. He also contributed papers at that time on the Hindu College, in its first phase, based on these manuscript records and supplemented by the contemporary newspapers. The present article is also mainly based on these materials, in manuscripts and in print.

II

The educational policy of the East India Company took a definite shape after 1813. That year the Company's Charter was renewed, and it was stipulated in one of its clauses that the Company's local government should spend one lakh of rupees annually on education. There was no question of English education at the time in spite of the far-fetched construction of the clause by Thomas Babington Macaulay twenty years later in favour of English education. The sum of one lakh was to be spent exclusively for oriental studies—Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. And this was for two reasons : (1) the official language, including the language of the Courts, was Persian, and (2) the Company's local authorities thought that official encouragement of studies other than oriental might alienate the sympathy of the people towards British rule. The former was the main reason that those versed in Persian found employment in the Government as *Sadar Ameens*, corresponding to the modern Munsiffs, and other similar posts. The English-educated youths were not given employment worth the name in any government department till the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1833.

But the Indians had already come in contact with the British officials and non-officials. Necessity of learning the English language was keenly felt by even the rank and file for their constant intercourse with the British businessmen. Some schools had been started for giving the Indian boys rudimentary instruction in English.

*"Rammohun Roy as an Educational Pioneer" in *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, Vol. XVI, Pt. II. Mr. Banerjee has quoted the letter of Sir Edward Hyde East, dated 18th May 1816, in full in this paper. I have occasion to refer to it in this article.

Radhakant Deb, Dwarkanath Tagore and Ramcomul Sen, who rose to eminence in after life, took their first lessons in English in these *pathsalas*. Drummond's Dhuramtollah Academy was an institution of a higher type. It was here that the famous Derozio studied in his early life. But the gentlemen named above as well as a good many others acquired proficiency in English language and literature by private study and began to appreciate their values. Raja Rammohun Roy preceded all of them in acquiring sufficient knowledge in English, but it is not on record that he received English instruction in any school or *pathsala* then in vogue. Even the *pundits* or the learned Sanskrit scholars heard of the richness of English literature through their compatriots and favoured the idea of imparting instruction in this lore to the younger generation.

The idea was already there. But it was left to David Hare, the watch-maker, to give it a concrete shape. He envisaged the prospects and possiblities of English education in India. He mooted the subject at a private meeting at Rammohun Roy's house. When the credit for the foundation of the Hindu College was sought to be divided between Sir Edward Hyde East and Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson in 1830, a bitter controversy started in the newspapers, and it was agreed by almost everybody that the 'originator' of the College, truly speaking, was David Hare, because, the idea of such an institution at first originated with him. It was also David Hare who prepared the plan for the Hindu College. It was on the basis of this plan that subsequent efforts were made. We have the following recorded in the June 1832 issue of *The Calcutta Christian Observer* :

> "The late Mr. Derozio, who, from his intimacy with David Hare and the Native community, as well as from his knowledge of the proceedings of the College, certainly had good grounds for the assertion which he so resolutely maintained, that previous to the aforesaid meeting being held (on the 14th May, 1816), *a paper, both author and originator of which was Mr. Hare, and the purport of which was, a proposal for the establishment of a College,* was handed to Sir Hyde East by a Native for his countenance and support."*

This point was elaborated in the July (1832) issue of the *Observer*. Here we find that a few persons assembled at Rammohun Roy's house when David Hare made the above proposal. This proposal received general approbation from those present there. Hare subsequently prepared a plan for the same, and Dewan Baidya Nath Mukherjee was deputed to collect subscriptions. Rammohun Roy was in the know of the proposal made at his house and in his presence, as well as the plan for founding a well-organised English seminary. The *Observer* writes that "this circular was put into the hands of Sir E. H. East, who was very much pleased with the proposal, and after making a few corrections, offered his most cordial aid in the promotion of its object"

From other contemporary or nearly contemporary sources† it is clear that Rammohun Roy was closely associated with David Hare and some of their common friends in communicating the plan of the College to their opulent as well as learned countrymen. It may be presumed that the weighty support of no less a distinguished person than Rammohun was responsible for its being publicised in so short a time. It is, therefore, difficult to appreciate the view of those who say that Rammohun had no connection whatsoever with the foundation of the Hindu College.

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* *Vide* "A Sketch of the Origin, Rise and Progress of the Hindoo College" in the June, July, and August, 1832, issues of *The Calcutta Christian Observer.*

† The sources referred to are : (1) Sir E. H. East's letter to J. H. Harrington, written on 18th May, 1816 ; (2) *Samachar Darpan*, 8th July, 1831; (3) Peary Chand Mitra's *A Biographical Sketch of David Hare* (1877). p. 6, besides *The Calcutta Christian Observer* (1832).

III

Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Calcutta, was held in high esteem by the members of the Hindu and the European communities. Invitations were sent in his name to the leading members of both the communities to assemble at a meeting in East's house. As scheduled, the meeting was held there on 14th May, 1816. The Hindus necessarily predominated. This meeting is very memorable, because it is from here that the history of modern education in India properly begins. We have two accounts of this momentous meeting, one very brief in the Manuscripts Proceedings of the Hindu College, and the other in considerable details in the letter of Sir E. H. East, written only four days after the meeting took place. The account in the *Proceedings* tallies substantially with that given in the letter, and is inserted below :

> "A very respectable meeting of the Hindoos assembled at this meeting by individual invitation at the house of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for the purpose of subscribing to and forming an establishment for the liberal education of their children.
>
> "The business of the day was opened by the Chief Justice, who addressed the meeting as to the object for which they were assembled and as to the benefit that his Lordship considered would be derived by the country at large from forming an establishment for the education of their youths.
>
> "The proposal was received with the unanimous approbation of all the natives present including the most eminent pundits, who sanctioned with their express support, and recommendation.
>
> "A large sum of money was immediately subscribed by most of those present, and it being understood that there were many Hindoo gentlemen who were not present, that were anxious to become subscribers to the Institution, another meeting was by the consent of the Chief Justice appointed to be held at his Lordship's house on Tuesday the 21st of May, when a committee might be chosen for preparing details of the plan, and taking measures for proceeding to a project and place for the College proposed to be erected. The meeting was therefore adjourned till Tuesday, 21st May, and subscriptions appointed to be received in the meantime by W. C. Blaqueire and J. W. Croft, Esqrs."

In his above-mentioned letter Sir E. H. East noted some 'singularities' of this important assemblage. In his words, "One of the singularities of the meeting was, that it was composed of persons of various castes, all combining for such a purpose, whom nothing else could have brought together ; whose children are to be taught, though not fed, together." East was struck with the enthusiasm of the prominent pundits, Sanskrit scholars, for the introduction of Western literature and science. He writes that "when they were about to depart, the head pundit, in the name of himself and others, said that they rejoiced in having lived to see the day when literature (many parts of which had formerly been cultivated in this country with considerable success, but which were now nearly extinct) was about to be revived with greater lustre and prospect of success than ever." According to the letter, the subjects to be taught in the proposed institution were :

> "The cultivation of the Bengalee and English languages in particular; next, the Hindostanee tongue, as convenient in the Upper Provinces ; and then the Persian, if desired, as ornamental ; general duty to God ; the English

system of morals.....; grammar, writing (in English as well as in Bengalee), arithmetic (this is one of the Hindu virtues), history, geography, astronomy, mathematics ; and in time, as the fund increases, English belles-lettres, poetry, etc., etc."

A few things are to be noted. In both the accounts, the name of David Hare, the 'originator of the plan,' did not occur. Hare never liked to come to the forefront. In the letter of Sir Edward, Rammohun Roy came up prominently. The orthodox pundits objected to his having any connection with the proposed institution. One of them went so far as to say that he would have nothing to do with it, if they accepted subscriptions from Rammohun Roy. Rammohun retired, even before the foundation of the College was formally resolved upon.

IV

At the second general meeting held on 21st May, the proposal took a definite form. Some resolutions were accepted. By one the establishment of the institution was resolved upon, and its name was to be "Hindoo College." By another resolution, a General Committee was appointed for the realisation of this object. This Committee consisted of ten Europeans and twenty Indians, representing the elite and enlightened of both the communities. It should be noted that amongst the Indian members, as many as five were the most prominent pundits, or Sanskrit scholars. Joseph Barretto, the famous businessman and philanthropist, was appointed treasurer.

Subsequent meetings of the General Committee were also held at East's house and under his chairmanship. At the meeting on 27th May, Lt.-Col. Francis Irvine of the Military Department and Dewan Baidyanath Mukherjee, who had taken keen interest in the matter from the very start, were appointed European and 'Native' secretaries temporarily. Some tentative rules were framed on this occasion, and the members were requested individually to give their opinion on them. They might also make some rules themselves and send them to the Committee. A Select Committee was formed "to take measures for providing a proper place for the site of the intended College as well as to procure a temporary building for the purpose of commencing instruction in the Bengalee and English language as soon as possible."

The General Committee again met on 11th June. After the formal business was finished, the European members withdrew in a body, never to take any active part in the proceedings. Even Sir Edward Hyde East and J. H. Harington, two very ardent supporters of the cause, were to be regarded as private friends. The reason of their withdrawal is that even in 1816, the local authorities believed that co-operation with the Indians in such matters might be construed as governmental interference. The actual lines of the *Proceedings* in this connection are :

"The English gentlemen of the Committee desire to relinquish their right of voting on any question which may come before the Committee, though they will always be ready to assist the Native committee with their advice in any matter in which they may consult them.

"Sir Edward Hyde East and Mr. Harington desired to be considered as private friends to the Institution in common with the rest of the English gentlemen, to assist the gentlemen of the Native committee, but without making any honorary appelation to themselves."

Henceforward the Committee worked almost single-handed, though the venue of its meetings was the same. In its sitting on 25th June, a sub-committee was formed to prepare a digest of the rules and plans received heretofore from individual members. The General Committee did not meet for the following two months. The sub-committee held its sittings during this period and thrashed out a digest of fundamental rules after mature deliberations. The local newspapers noticed the progress of the work of the General Committee and its sub-committee from time to time. *The Calcutta Gazette* of 11th July, 1816, commented on the work of the sub-committee as below :

> "While the greatest unanimity of sentiment has prevailed with regard to many points, there are others which have excited much diversity of opinion among the subscribers. This diversity far from being a subject of regret, is only one out of many proofs of that zeal and animation with which the leading families and characters among the Hindoos have engaged in the design."

The *Gazette* of the same date informed the public of the large donation of Manarajah Tej Chand of Burdwan, amounting to rupees twelve thousand. It should be mentioned here that Gopee Mohun Tagore of Pathuriaghata subscribed rupees ten thousand, and the Mullicks of Burrabazar rupees twenty-five thousand. The *Calcutta Gazette* of 27th June had already referred to the amount and to the suggested ways of its expenditure :

> "The amount of the subscriptions at present is Sa Rs. 66,700, of which not less than 25,000 has been contributed by the Mullicks. Almost all the subscribers declare their resolution to add to their contributions as soon as a definitive plan should have been agreed on, which shall decide the mode and terms of the subscription. Calculations have in the meantime been made which purport to show, that one lac subscribed to a fund destined to remain at interest during the first year, afterwards to purchase ground and erect those buildings soonest required, together with half a lac constituting a fund, the capital and interest of which may be gradually expended, during the four years ensuing, on current expenses, will enable the managers of the institution to commence instruction, with every reasonable prospect of final success."

V

The sub-committee, appointed for the purpose of preparing Rules for the College, finished its labours on 20th August 1816 and sent the printed copies of them to individual members of the General Committee. Both the General Committee and the subscribers met separately on 27th August at the house of Sir Edward Hyde East, to consider the rules. The sub-committee formally placed the Rules before both the meetings, which were passed unanimously, the pundits, too, giving their full consent.

The Rules were thirty-four in number, divided into three sections, namely, Tuition, Funds and Privileges, and Government. The object of the institution was described in the 1st rule of the first section as "The primary object of the Institution is, the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindoos, in the English and Indian languages and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia." According to rule 3, the College would include a School (*Pathsala*), and an Academy (*Maha Pathsala*). The subjects of study in both the divisions would be on the lines mentioned before. The work of the School was to commence first. Another rule in this section is very interesting, and may be followed with profit even today. The rule lays down :

"The English language shall not be taught to boys under eight years of age, without the permission of the Managers in each particular instance."

The second section, Funds and Privileges, consists of sixteen rules (10—25), forming the pivot of the constitution. There should be two distinct funds for the College : (1) "College Fund" and (2) "Education Fund." The object of the College Fund is stated to be "to form a charitable foundation for the advancement of learning, and in aid of the Education Fund. Its ultimate purpose will be the purchase of ground, and construction of suitable buildings thereupon, for the permanent use of the College ; as well as to provide all necessary articles of furniture, books, a philosophical apparatus, and whatever else may be requisite for the full accomplishment of the objects of the Institution." In the meantime, until the buildings were constructed, house-rent and other current expenditures would be paid out of this fund. The amount subscribed to the "Education Fund" would be appropriated to the education of pupils, and expense of tuition.

According to the amount of subscription, paid on or before the 21st May 1817 (being the anniversary of the day on which it was agreed to establish this Institution), the subscribers were to be placed in different categories. The highest single contributor would be designated the "Chief Founder" ; those paying Rs. 5,000 or upwards, the "Principal Founders ;" all other subscribers, "Founders of the College." The "Heritable Governor of the College" should be one who would contribute "Rs. 5,000 or upwards, to the College Fund, before the aggregate sum of a lakh and a half of sicca rupees might have been subscribed to that Fund." Members of the Managing Committee, called in the Rules as "Directors" or "Managers" would be elected annually from amongst subscribers of a certain amount. This is clearly expressed in the following rule :

"Subscribers to the College Fund, who are not governors, and whose joint or separate subscriptions to it (made before a lakh and a half of sicca rupees shall have been contributed to it), shall collectively amount to 5,000 rupees, shall be entitled to elect any one of their number to be a Director of the College."

Privileges of the subscribers have been described in some other rules. The Directors would determine their privileges when they would meet after their election.

The third section, "Government," contains nine rules (26—34). The Government of the College would be vested in a Committee of Managers, consisting of "Heritable Governors, Governors for Life, Annual Directors, or their respective Deputies". The Managers should "possess full powers to carry into effect the whole of the rules now established. They shall pass also additional rules." They would be the trustees of both the College and the Education Fund. The Committee of Managers would be the appointing authority in all cases. Three Managers would form a quorum in the committee-meetings, and all affairs would be decided by a majority of votes. The thirty-fourth rule lays down the compulsory convention of an annual general meeting of the subscribers, "at which a report shall be made to them of the state of the funds and of the progress of the Institution."

VI

In accordance with the Rules, the Managing Committee of the proposed Hindu ho. was constituted with two Heritable Governors—Maharajadhiraj Tej Chand of Burdwan and Gopeemohaun Tagore of Pathuriaghata, Calcutta, and

five Directors or Managers, nemely, Ganganarain Das, Radhamadhab Banerjea, Joykissen Singh, Gopeemohan Deb and Harimohan Tagore. Tej Chand very rarely attended the committee meetings. The Committee began its work immediately. The first meeting of the Committee of Managers was held on the 4th December, 1816, at the house of Sir E. H. East. Five members attended the meeting, the absentees being Tej Chand and Harimohan Tagore. The Committee appointed James Isaac D'Anselme of Chandernagore, Headmaster, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Lieut. Francis Irvine was appointed at this meeting European Secretary and Superintendent with a monthly salary of Rs. 300 subject to the permission of the Local Government, and Baidya Nath Mukherjee, Native Secretary, Superintendent and Accountant on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. The next meeting of the Committee came off at the same place on the 12th December. Several other teachers and monitors were appointed and formal matters transacted. The Committee approved of the draft of a letter to be sent to the Governor-General seeking his permission to allow Francis Irvine to serve the Institution. The letter was sent to the proper quarters.

The Committee held two subsequent meetings, one on the 6th and the other on the 13th January 1817, and finalised the way in which the College was to be founded.

The site for the College was selected at No. 304, Chitpore Road, the house of Gorachand Bysack, on a monthly rental. Thirteen 'free' scholars were ready for admission on account of the subscriptions to the Education Fund by some gentlemen. Francis Irvine was permitted to serve in the College in a letter written on behalf of the Governor-General to the Committee. The letter, however, expressly stated that in signifying "his Lordship's permission to accept the office of Secretary and Superintendent of the Institution, his Lordship desires it to be fully understood that his aquiescence implies no sanction of the exercise of European interposition or influence in the selection and appointment of the offcers of the Institution." The formal opening of the College in its school department was fixed for 20th January 1817.

JOGESCHANDRA BAGAL.

APPENDIX IV

Commemoration

ON THE OCCASION of the Centenary, Presidency College pays its tribute of respect to the memory of all past members, illustrious as well as obscure, who have passed away. Here it is possible to mention only the more well-known names, and even then the list is illustrative, and not exhaustive. The compilers offer their apologies for the omissions and the mistakes which must have occurred. The period of direct association with the College is indicated by the dates within brackets. A single date refers to the only available date in some cases, and in later times to the date of the first degree from the College. The dates taken from the existing records could not be verified independently, and in many cases later information is not available to us thus causing gaps in the alphabetical list which follows.

To all ex-members who are still happily with us, the College sends its warmest greetings and good wishes.

A. STAFF OF THE HINDU COLLEGE.

Bhattacharya, Pitambar (1827)—first Indian teacher in the Senior Classes.
Clint, Leonidas (1839-57)—mathematical teacher, acting principal.
D'Anselme (1817-31)—first headmaster of both the Departments.
Datta, Rasamay (1841-54)—last secretary of the Hindu College.
Derozio, Henry Louis Vivian (1828-31)—inspiring teacher of Young Bengal.
Ghosh, Tarinicharan (1839)—the first librarian in the records.
Grapel, W. (between 1853 and 1865)—first registrar to the University.
Hand, Robert (at intervals between 1843 and 1879)—English teacher.
Irvine, Francis (1817-19)—first European secretary to the College.
Jones, Richard (1846-63)—headmaster, teacher of Philosophy.
Kerr, James (1841-48)—first principal and author.
Mitra, Ramchandra (1843-63)—author of map of Europe in Bengali.
Mukhopadhyay, Baidyanath (from 1817)—first secretary to the College.
Rees, V. L. (1835-52)—self-taught Anglo-Indian mathematical teacher.
Richardson, David Lester (1837-43, 1848-49, 1860-61)—Shakespeare teacher, principal.
Tytler, Robert (1828-34)—scholar in Indian classical languages.

B. STUDENTS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE.

Bandopadhyay :

Durgacharan (from 1820)—one of the first students and doctors.
Krishnamohan (1824-29)—Derozian, scholar, Christian leader.

Basak :

Gaurdas (left in 1846)—antiquarian.
Gobindachandra—pupil of Derozio.

Basu, Rajnarayan (1840-44)—author, teacher, pioneer in nationalism.
Chakrabarti, Tarachand—associate of Rammohan, also of the Derozians.
Chandra, Bholanath (1842)—author.

Datta :

Gobinchandra (left in 1843)—scholar and poet.
Madhusudan (1837-42)—epochmaking poet of genius.
Rajendralal (from 1828)—philanthropist.
Rajnarayan—good writer in English.

Deb :

Chandrasekhar—associate of the Derozians, author.
Girischandra (1841)—headmaster of Hare School.
Sibchandra (from 1824)—Derozian, first president of Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.

Ghosh :

Harachandra—pupil of Derozio.
Kasiprasad (1821-29)—poet in English, editor of the *Intelligencer.*
Maheschandra—pupil of Derozio.
Ramgopal (left in 1832)—Derozian, the "Indian Demosthenes".

Kumar, Nilmani (from 1854)—official of the Science Association.
Lahiri, Ramtanu (from 1828)—Derozian, saintly Brahmo teacher.

Mallik :

Brahmamohan (from 1849)—scholar, inspector of schools.
Madhabchandra—pupil of Derozio.
Rasikkrishna—Derozian, editor of the *Jnananveshan.*

Mitra :

Amritalal—pupil of Derozio.
Digambar—Derozian, president of British-Indian Association.
Dinabandhu (1850-55)—dramatist, author of the *Nildarpan.*
Iswarchandra (left in 1846)—winner of many academic distinctions.
Kisorichand (left in 1840)—scholar, editor of the *Indian Field.*
Pearychand (1835)—famous in literary history as Tekchand Thakur.

Mukhopadhyay :

Anukulchandra (1848)—lawyer, High Court judge.
Bhudeb (left in 1845)—noted Bengali writer and educationist.
Dakshinaranjan—pupil of Hare and Derozio, leader in Oudh.
Radhikaprasanna—inspector of schools.

Ray :

Jagadisnath (1841-46)—scholar and high official (on the Staff in 1847.)
Krishnachandra—joint headmaster of Hindu and Hare Schools.
Ramaprasad (1831)—lawyer son of Rammohan, appointed judge.

Sarbadhikari, Prasannakumar (1841-49)—winner of highest academic distinctions (on the Staff from 1880 to 1885).
Sarkar, Mahendralal (1850-54)—physician, founder of Science Association.

Sen :

Kesabchandra (1845-54)—eminent leader of the Brahmo movement.
Nabinchandra (1851)—well-known poet.

Sikdar, Radhanath—Derozian, computer, editor of new-style *Masik Patrika.*

Tagore :

Debendranath (from 1831)—the "*Maharshi*", founder of *Tatvabodhini Patrika.*

Jnanendramohan (left in 1842)—the first barrister.
Jatindramohan (1848)—patron of the arts.

C. Staff of the Presidency College.

Amir Ali, Syed (1875-84)—lawyer, writer, privy councillor.

Bandopadhyay :

*1. Hridaychandra (1887-1921)—Physics teacher, Hostel superintendent.
*2. Nripendrachandra (1906-09, 1917)—self-sacrificing patriot.
Rajkrishna (1863-85)—teacher of Bengali and Sanskrit.

Basu :

Jagadischandra (1885-1915)—*acharya*, pioneer of scientific research.
*3. Jibanmohan (1914-15, 1917-26)—teacher of Mathematics.
Pramathanath (1901-02)—one of the pioneers in geology, author.

Bhaduri :

*4. Chandrabhushan (1887-89, 1900-16)—teacher of Chemistry.
*5. Jyotibhushan (1909-25)—Chemistry teacher.

Bhattacharya :

Kaliprasanna (1900-08)—teacher of Sanskrit.
Krishnakamal (1863-73)—teacher of Bengali.
*6. Nibaranchandra (1904-39)—Physiology teacher, Hostel superintendent.

Blanford, H. F. (1863-75)—Natural Science teacher, author in Geography.
Booth, William (between 1876 and 1899)—mathematical scholar.
Bruhl, Paul Johannes (1902-03)—man of versatile scientific talent.
Chattopadhyay, Purnananda (1899-1900)—teacher of Philosophy.
Cowell, E. B. (1858-64)—renowned Orientalist, professor at Cambridge.
Coyajee, Jahangir C. (1911-31)—leading economist, principal.
Croft, Alfred W. (1866-78)—teacher of Philosophy, vice-chancellor.
Cullis, C. E. (between 1902 and 1923)—eminent mathematician.
Cunningham, John Arthur (1903-09)—Irish scientist of wide sympathies.

Das :

Kedarnath (1901-03)—Sanitary Science teacher, renowned doctor.
*7. Saradaprasanna (1900-11, 1915-30)—Mathematics teacher.

Dasgupta :

*8. Hemchandra (1903-33)—builder of the Geology Department.
*9. Jogendranath (1897-1907, 1909-21)—teacher of English and History.
Surendranath (1924-31)—philosopher of wide reputation.

Datta :

*10. Bidhubhushan (1905-10, 1916-31)—Chemistry teacher.
*11. Parbatinath (1898-99)—geologist of repute.
Rajanikanta (1914-32)—teacher of Philosophy.
*12. Snehamay (1922-41)—teacher of Physics, D.P.I., registrar.

*13. De, Harinath (1904-06)—renowned linguist.
Edwards, A. Clarke (1878-80, 1899-1905)—History teacher, principal.
Elliot, John (1876-85)—teacher of Natural Science, meteorologist.
Fox, Cyril Sankey (1920-21)—geologist of authority.

Ghosh:

Manmohan (1896-97, 1903-24)—notable writer of English verse.
*14. Praphullachandra (1904, 1906-07, 1908-39)—great teacher of English.
*15. Rabindranarayan (1915-16)—reputed teacher of English.

Gilliland, J. H. (1877-80, 1888-98)—teacher of Natural Science, principal.
Gough, A.E. (1878-86)—teacher of English and Philosophy, author.
Griffiths, W. (1870-80, 1885-96)—Mathematics teacher, principal.
*16. Gupta, Bipinbihari (1883-1901)—reputed teacher of Mathematics.
*17. Haque, Muhammad Mahfuzul (1923-46)—Arabic-Persian scholar.
Hayden, Henry Hubert (1897-98, 1904-07)—distinguished geologist.
Hoernle, A. Rudolph F. (1881-83, 1889-96)—noted scholar.
Holland, Thomas Henry (1892-96, 1899-1901)—famous geologist.
House, A. Humphrey (1936-37)—teacher of English and writer of distinction.
James, Henry Rosher (1900-01, 1907-16)—English teacher, eminent principal.
Kaviratna, Harischandra (1877-1902)—Sanskrit teacher for quarter-century.
*18. Khastgir, Karunamay (1913-23, 1934-35)—teacher of Mathematics.
Kuchler, G. W. (1885, 1896-1906)—mathematician and meteorologist.
Little, Charles (1885-1909)—teacher of Mathematics, meteorologist.
McCann, Hugh William (1879-84)—Mathematics teacher.
Macdonell, Alexander (1884-88, 1905-06)—mathematician, physicist, principal.
Mahalanobis, Subodhchandra (1900-27)—first organiser of Biological studies.
Mallik, Debendranath (1908-21)—scholar and well-known researcher in Mathematics.
Mann, John (1878, 1888, 1892-99)—well-known teacher of English.

Mukhopadhyay :

*19. Bijaygopal (1903, 1924-29)—teacher of English.
Nilmani (1873-95)—well-known Sanskrit teacher.
*20. Panchanandas (1916-29)—teacher of Economics and Politics.
*21. Syamadas (1904-08, 1909-12)—mathematician of distinction.

Nag, Jogendrachandra (1913-22)—first head of the Botany Department.
*21A. Nandi, Ramanath (1861-63)—early Indian teacher of Mathematics.
Nash, A. M. (1875-83, 1890-95)—teacher of Mathematics and astronomy.
*22. Niyogi, Panchanan (1921,1925-38)—teacher and researcher in Chemistry.
Pedler, Alexander (1873-93, 1896-99)—pioneer of research, F.R.S.
Percival, Henry Melville (1880-1911)—renowned English teacher, 'polymath.'
Prothero, M. G. D. (1881, 1889-92, 1894-97, 1904-08)—History teacher.

Ray :

Kiransankar (1916-17)—History teacher, leading figure in politics.
Praphullachandra (1889-1916)—*acharya*, founder of a school of Chemistry
Prasannakumar (1886-1903, 1905)—distinguished scholar, principal

Ross, Edward Denison (1902-06)—famous Orientalist.

Rowe, F. J. (1879-80, 1883-99)—well-known teacher of English.

Sarkar :

Anukulchandra (1916-18, 1927-43)—teacher and researcher in Chemistry.
*23. Mahendranath (1933-40)—well-known philosophical writer.
*24. Pearycharan (1864-75)—teacher, benefactor of students, temperance worker.

Sastri :

*25. Asokhath (1933-34, 1935-36)—Sanskrit scholar of promise.
*26. Asutosh (1908-20)—well-known Sanskrit teacher.
*27. Haraprasad (1895-1900)—famous Orientalist.
Prabhudatta (1912-15, 1915-26, 1928-29, 1930-33, 1935-38)—teacher of Philosophy.

Sen :

Binayendranath (1893-1911, 1912-13)—teacher with profound influence.
*28. Binaykumar (1916-32)—teacher of History.

*29. Rajendranath (1920-31)—teacher and researcher in Chemistry.
*30. Sengupta, Hemchandra (1911-15, 1916-29)—teacher of Mathematics.
*31. Som, Mahendralal (1856)—early Indian teacher of Mathematics.
*32. Sinha, Jogischandra (1932-50)—well-known teacher in Economics.
Sutcliffe, James (1847-76)—principal with the longest tenure.
Tawney, Charles H. (1864-92)—famous scholar, principal, Bodleian librarian.
Thomson, Ninian H. (1860-61)—History teacher, translator of Machiavelli.
Vidyabhushan, Satischandra (1902-10)—well-known Sanskrit teacher.
Vredenburg, Ernest (1904-05, 1907-11)—well-known geologist.
Webb, W. T. (1877-91)—well-known English teacher.
Wilson, C. R. (1890-99)—Philosophy teacher, first secretary to the Institute.
Wordsworth, W. C. (1908-12, 1916-24)—teacher of Economics, principal, editor.

*Asterisks indicate that the teacher was also a student with dates given below :—

1. M. A., 1888.
2. B.A., 1904.
3. 1901-05.
4. B.A., 1883.
5. 1888-91.
6. 1902-05.
7. 1892-97.
8. 1895-1900.
9. 1882-86.
10. B.A., 1901.
11. 1875-76.
12. 1913-15.
13. 1894-96.
14. 1898-1903.
15. 1900-05.
16. B.A., 1876.
17. 1916-22.
18. 1907-11.
19. 1891-96.
20. 1906-12.
21. M.A., 1890.
21A B.A., 1861.
22. 1903-07.
23. 1905-07.
24. 1841-42.
25. B.A., 1925.
26. B.A., 1890.
27. B.A., 1876.
28. 1904-07.
29. 1893-98.
30. 1899--1902.
31. 1847-53.
32. 1909-15.

D. Students of Presidency College.

Agasti, Suryakumar (1878)—linguist, government official for many years.
Bagchi, Upendranath (1876)—lawyer and musician.

Bandopadhyay :

Albion Rajkumar (1891)—high official in Indian States.
Charuchandra (1898-1900)—journalist and author.
Gauranganath (1906-12)—secretary to Post-graduate Council in Arts.
†1. Gurudas (1860-66)—scholar, lawyer, judge, first Indian vice-chancellor.
Hemchandra (1859)—well-known poet.
Jitendralal (1897-1901)—English teacher and Congressman.
Kumudinikanta (1884)—teacher and educationist.
Lalitkumar (1887-88)—teacher of English and Bengali author.
Mahendranath (1877)—one of the founders of R. G. Kar Medical College.
Narayanchandra (1908-16)—teacher and writer in History.
Pramodacharan (1863-68)—vice-chancellor and chief justice in U. P.
Rajendrachandra (1880-82)—connected with the Sahitya Parishad.
Rakhaldas (1900-07)—historian and archaeologist of distinction.

Bardolai, Nabinchandra (1895-97)—Assam Congress leader.
Barua, Anandaram (1865-69)—scholar, linguist, civil servant.
Basak, Saratchandra (1893-96)—lawyer.

Basu :

Abinaschandra (1882-88)—first controller of University examinations.
†2. Anandamohan (1863-68)—first wrangler, lawyer, nationalist, Brahmo leader.

Basantakumar (1869-71)—leading vakil, provincial Congress leader.
Bhupendranath (1879)—Congress president, vice-chancellor, legislator.
Bijaykumar (1900-06)—well-known solicitor.
Bipinkrishna (1867-72)—leader of the bar and vice-chancellor, Nagpur.
Chandranath (1865)—well-known Bengali man of letters.
Debendrabijay (1876-82)—connected with the *Bangabasi*, author.
Girindrasekhar (1901-06)—authority in Psychology.
Isanchandra (1867-74)—leading figure in Howrah for many years.
Jadunath (1858)—one of the first two graduates.
Jatindranath (1888-93)—leading solicitor and moderate Congressman.
Jogindranath (1883)—author and biographer.
†3. Kalipada (1878-82)—mathematician.
Nimaichandra (1868)—well-known solicitor for half a century.
Saratchandra (1905-08)—leading lawyer, nationalist leader of renown.
Satyananda (1886)—connected with the Congress and public concerns.
Subhaschandra (1913-16)—the beloved Netaji of India.
Trailokyanath (1869)—leader of the Dacca bar.

Batabyal, Umeschandra (1873)—Sanskrit scholar and writer.
Belgrami, Syed Husain (1867)—educationist, high Hyderabad official.

Bhattacharya :

Manmathanath (1881-84)—first Indian accountant-general.
Krishnachandra (1895)—philosopher and teacher of distinction.
Pasupatinath (1908)—Sanskrit scholar and teacher.

Biswas, Saratlal (1908)—University teacher in Geology.
Brahmachari, Upendranath (1894)—physician and well-known researcher.

Chakrabarti :

Baikunthakisor (1879-84)—one of the founders of Anandamohan College.
Bhupati (1882)—first in the first provincial civil service examination.
Byomkes (1873-80)—lawyer, Congressman, leader of Bengal National Party.
Dwarkanath (1876-81)—High Court judge.
Jadabchandra (1879-82)—mathematician.
Jnansaran (1890-95)—high finance official.
Jogeschandra (1911-15)—registrar to the University.
Praphullakumar (1901-04)—lawyer, editor to the *Forward*.

Chanda, Kaminikumar (1880-86)—legislator, Congressman, Home Ruler.
Chandra, Nirmalchandra (1905-11)—leading solicitor, Congressman, swarajist.

Chattopadhyay :

Atulchandra (1888-93)—civil servant, high official, executive councillor.
Bankimchandra (1858)—first graduate, great novelist.
Digambar (1881)—High Court judge.
Lalitmohan (1891-92)—teacher and educationist.
Mohinimohan (1874-79)—solicitor and author.
Naliniranjan (1886)—acting chief justice.
Satischandra (1895-96)—teacher and Brahmo leader.
Taraprasad (1859)—first Honoursman, writer.

Chaudhuri :

Asutosh (1876-81)—lawyer, leading figure in public affairs, judge.
Banwarilal (1886-91)—zoologist and researcher.
Jogeschandra (1886)—founder of *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, swadeshi worker.
Kisorimohan (1881-83)—connected with many public institutions.
Pramatha (1889)—famous Bengali writer and stylist, editor of *Sabujpatra*.
Jatindranath (1881-86)—a leader of the Sahitya Parishad.

Das :

Chittaranjan (1886-90)—the great Deshabandhu of India.
Jibanananda (1917-21)—noted Bengali poet.
Jnanendranath (1875)—editor of the *Samay*.
Lalitmohan (1892-93)—Congressman and Brahmo preacher.
Lalmohan (1869)—High Court judge.
Nabinchandra (1874)—poet and translator.
Upendranath (1906-08)—well-known doctor.

Datta :

Charuchandra (1890-96)—civilian and man of letters.
Dwijadas (1876)—agricultural expert.
Gurusaday (1899-1902)—civilian, founder of the Bratachari movement.
Hirendranath (1884-90)—scholar and writer in Philosophy.
Kalikadas (1860)—dewan in Cooch Behar.
Krishnalal (1879)—high finance official.
Narasinha (1865-72)—leading figure in Howrah.
Narendranath —Vivekananda.
Rabindranath (1903)—writer of English verse.
Rameschandra (F. A. 1866)—civilian, Congress president, economic historian.

De :

Gaurisankar (1866)—mathematician.
Kiranchandra (1888-90)—revenue administrator.
Satischandra (1885-90)—civil surgeon and physician.

Deb, Gopendrakrishna (1868-74)—connected with the Indian Association.

Gangopadhyay :

Kisorimohan (1869)—journalist and translator.
Syamacharan (1855-59)—teacher for four decades, writer.
Pratulpati (1901-02)—physician.

Ghatak, Mohinikanta (1887-92)—high finance official.

Ghosh :

Abinaschandra (1871-76)—contributor to leading magazines.
Bipinbihari (1877-82)—connected with the Science Association.
Chandramadhab (1855-59)—eminent lawyer, acting chief justice.
Charuchandra (1890-94)—eminent lawyer and judge.
Debendrachandra (1861-67)—lawyer with manysided public activities.
Jnanchandra (1882-87)—teacher, college inspector, University registrar.
Jogendrachandra (1876-82)—first elected senator and University representative.
Pratapchandra (1865)—orientalist.
Rasbihari (1861-67)—eminent lawyer, Congress president, great donor.
Saratchandra (1872-77)—well-known lawyer at Dacca.
Saratchandra (1901-04)—pioneer in musical instruments industry.

Ghoshal, Gopalchandra (1866-71)—lawyer and legal writer.

Goswami :

Bhagabatkumar (1894-98)—scholar and Sanskrit teacher.
Kisorilal (1877)—prominent in public affairs.

Gupta :

Biharilal (F.A. 1866)—civilian, high official.
Jnanendranath (1889)—civilian, author, founder of Rangpur College.
Saurindrakumar (1906-08)—lawyer and well-known public figure.

Haque, Muhammad Azizul (1911)—lawyer, minister.

Huda, Syed Shamsul (1884)—judge, first non-official president of Bengal Council.

Maitra :

Akshaykumar (1883)—director of Varendra Research Society, historian.
Herambachandra (1875-79)—teacher and well-known principal, Brahmo leader.
†4. Surendranath (1900)—teacher and litterateur.

Majumdar :

Birajmohan (1887-90)—leading figure in the Law College.
†5. Nilkantha (1876)—first Bengali permanent principal of a college.
Surendranath (1881-85)—musician and writer.
Surendranath (1908)—scholar in Sanskrit and ancient history.
Upendralal (1884-90)—student with many academic distinctions.

Mallik, Surendranath (1888-93)—first non-official Corporation chairman, minister.

Mitra :

Baradacharan (1881)—administrator and author.
Bhupendranath (1890-95)—high official, executive councillor.
Binodchandra (1891)—eminent lawyer, advocate-general.
Brajendralal (1890-95)—advocate-general, acting Governor.
Dwarkanath (1855)—High Court judge.
Dwarkanath (1890-95)—High Court judge.
Isanchandra (1858)—leader of the Hooghly bar.
Jaminimohan (1901)—administrator, record-keeper, historical writer.
Panchanan (1912-14)—anthropologist.
Prabhaschandra (1890-94)—well-known lawyer, minister.
Rameschandra (1860)—leading lawyer, first acting chief justice.
†6. Saradacharan (1866-71)—lawyer, judge, president of Sahitya Parishad.
Santoshkumar (? 1919)—the martyr of Hijli.
†7. Trailokyanath (1863)—doctor of law, teacher, lawyer.

Mukhopadhyay :

Asutosh (1881-86)—scholar, judge, remoulder of Calcutta University.
Chandrasekhar (1872)—well-known Bengali writer.
Gangaprasad (1858-59)—noted public figure.
Girijabhushan (1870)—sometime editor of the *Sadharanii*.
Jogendranath (1879-84)—Bihar lawyer connected with literature and music.
Kiranchandra (1908)—Oxford scholar and teacher in Philosophy.
Manmathanath (1893)—High Court judge, president of University Institute.
Nilambar (1864)—chief minister in Kashmir.
Pearymohan (1864)—benefactor of Uttarpara College.
†8. Rajkrishna (1866)—joint-editor of the *Bangadarshan*, linguist, author.
Sachindranath (1896-1900)—lawyer, joint-editor of the *Bengali*.
Syamaprasad (1917-23)—vice-chancellor, leader in public life, minister.
Taraprasanna (1860)—leader of the Burdwan bar for decades.

Nag, Nagendrachandra (1892-95)—associate of *acharya* Jagadischandra.
Nahar, Puranchand (1893-97)—connected with many learned societies.
Nandi, Srischandra (1918-20)—scion of Kasimbazar, prominent in public life.
Nasim Ali, Syed (1904-08)—lawyer, High Court judge.
Palit, Taraknath (1866)—lawyer, benefactor of the Science College.
Rahim, Abder (1886)—Madras chief justice, Bengal executive councillor.

Ray :
Amiya (1897-99)—one of the first two girl students of the College.
Amritalal (1875-76)—journalist and author.
Bidhubhushan (1913-18)—teacher in the Science College.
Brajasundar (1901)—secretary to the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.
†9. Birendrabinod (1916-20)—teacher, editor of the *Bengali*.
Dwijendralal (1884)—famous writer of plays and patriotic songs.
Jaminibhushan (1897-99)—founder of the Astanga Ayurvedic College.
Krishnanath (1866)—leading figure in Krishnagar.
Kshirodchandra (1868-74)—editor of the *Star of Utkal*.
Mahendranath (1879-84)—scholar, lawyer, associated with the University.
Manmathanath (1900-05)—teacher, lawyer, councillor.
Nibaranchandra (1895-96)—teacher for many decades.
Rajaninath (1872)—accountant-general, president of Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.
Saradaranjan (1879)—Sanskrit scholar, "father" of Bengali cricket.
Saratkumar (1893-99)—one of the founders of Varendra Research Society.
Sasadhar (1875-80)—well-known literary figure.
Satischandra (1885)—teacher of Economics, Corporation official.
Satyendranath (F.A. 1903)—well-known physician.
Satyendranath (1907)—civilian, India Government official.
Sitanath (1877)—scion of Bhagyakul, connected with many institutions.
Sudhirchandra (1905-09)—sportsman, lawyer, Congressman.
Sudhischandra (1915)—lawyer and scholar.
Sukumar (1907)—great humorist, editor of the *Sandesh*.
Surendranath (1877-82)—lawyer, legislator, author.

Saadulla, Muhammad (1903-06)—Assam leader, minister.

Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad (1882)—solicitor, vice-chancellor.
Nagendraprasad (B.A. 1893)—well-known sportsman, secretary to the Sobhabazar Club.

Sarkar :
Binaykumar (1901-06)—scholar, author, teacher, National Council lecturer.
Chandrasekhar (1877)—leader of the Bhagalpur bar.
Hemchandra (1893-96)—author, Brahmo missionary.
Nripendranath (1894)—eminent lawyer and public figure, Law Member.

Sen :
Ajitkumar (1917-19)—teacher of Politics for Many years.
Ambikacharan (1872)—founder of the Indian Research Society.
Baikunthanath (1861-64)—Berhampur lawyer and leader.
Chandicharan (1880)—Bengali author.
Guruprasad (1863)—leader of the Patna bar, writer.
Hemendrakumar (1908-11)—well-known chemist, director of Lac Institute.
Dinanath (1857-58)—teacher, inspector of schools, Tipperah minister.
Indubhushan (1891-96)—early labour and trade union leader.
Krishnabihari (1865-69)—journalist, linguist, author.
Mohitchandra (1888)—first editor of Tagore's works.
Prasantakumar (1894)—lawyer and judge at Patna.
Priyananth (1889-94)—scholar and lawyer.
Rakhalchandra (1915-1919)—civilian, writer of distinction.

Sailendrakumar (1900-03)—lawyer and economist.
Sasankamohan (1894)—lawyer, teacher, Bengali poet.
Satindrakumar (1907-11)—principal of R. G. Kar Medical College.
Susil—revolutionary associate of Bagha Jatin, killed in action in 1914.
Susilchandra (1907-13)—well-known solicitor.

Sengupta :

Kirankumar (1902-06)—prospecting and consulting geologist.
Mohitkumar (1911-17)—high finance official.
Jatindramohan (1904)—Deshapriya in the national movement.

Singh, Saligram (1874)—connected with many public affairs.

Sinha :

Kumudchandra (1884-90)—scion of Susang, patron of Sanskrit studies.
Satyendraprasanna (F.A. 1879)—eminent lawyer, Congress president, baron.

Tagore :

Kshitindranath (1890)—editor of *Tatvabodhini Patrika*, writer.
Satyendranath (1857)—author, first Indian in the Civil Service.
Sudhindranath (1890)—Bengali writer of distinction.

Tribedi, Ramendrasundar (1882-87)—scholar and eminent author.
Wheeler, E. M. (1886)—scholar, teacher, principal.

In the course of printing of this volume, news came through of the passing away in London, on June 30, 1955, of Kuruvila Zachariah, Professor of History from 1916 to 1930, distinguished scholar, great and inspiring as a teacher, universally respected for his personal qualities.

On August 4, 1955, passed away Rasiklal Datta, student of the College from 1908 to 1915, member of the Staff from 1915 to 1917, eminent chemist, and first Doctor of Science of Calcutta University.

†The dagger mark indicates that the student was also a teacher on the Staff for a short period with dates given below :—

†1. Mathematics, 1865.
†2. Mathematics (Engineering) 1869.
†3. Mathematics, 1900.
†4. Physics, 1907-11, 1916-17,
†5. Philosophy, between 1892 and 1896.
†6. English, 1871-72.
†7. Mathematics, 1864, Law, 1875-84.
†8. English, 1876-78.
†9. English, between 1921 and 1924.

Presidency College Centenary Volume

Part Three: The Centenary Celebrations 1955

A. The Preparations

B. The Celebrations

C. List of Exhibits

D. List of Donors

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

[The College is deeply grateful to its numerous ex-members whose active participation contributed so much to the success of the Centenary Celebrations. The years of their actual membership of the College are indicated here by the dates within brackets after the names. Present members are indicated by their departments or classes.]

A. The Preparations

EARLY IN 1954, a College Committee for the Centenary Celebrations was set up consisting of the following members of the Teaching Staff :—

Principal Jatischandra Sengupta, president,
Professor Susobhanchandra Sarkar (History),
Dr. Subodhchandra Sengupta (English),
Dr. Sachchidananda Bandopadhyay (Physiology),
Dr. Pratulchandra Rakshit (Chemistry),
Professor Santoshkumar Ray (Geology),
Dr. Sibatosh Mukhopadhyay (Zoology),
Dr. Sarojbandhu Sanyal (Physics).

The following members were later co-opted to the Committee :—

Professor Upendranath Ghoshal (Economics),
Professor Janardan Chakrabarti (Bengali),
Professor Amiyakumar Majumdar (Philosophy),
Dr. Jitendrakumar Chaudhuri (Botany).

The College Committee thus constituted held two formal meetings on January 18 and March 30, 1954. A draft scheme for the Celebrations was prepared which included the publication of a Centenary Volume and the second part of the Students' Register to cover the period from 1924 to 1954 (the first part already published in 1927 came down to 1924). A tentative budget for the Celebrations was prepared and the Government was approached for a grant in this connection. It was suggested to the authorities that the Centenary Year would be the appropriate time for the construction of the College Assembly Hall the want of which has been so keenly felt for the last forty years. It was also decided to request President Rajendra Prasad, distinguished ex-student of the College, to preside over the Celebrations.

The Government of West Bengal kindly agreed to bear the cost of the projected Centenary Volume and the Register as its contribution towards the expenses of the Celebrations. It was decided that the members of the College, past and present, and its friends should be approached for contributions to meet the other items of expenditure. A list of those who generously responded to the appeal will be found in later pages.

The compilation of the Centenary Volume was entrusted to Dr. Subodhchandra Sengupta and Professor Susobhanchandra Sarkar who were later joined by Professor Taraknath Sen of the English Department. The work on the Register already started by the Alumni Association was continued by many members of the Staff.

In the middle of the year 1954, the Alumni Association associated itself with the preparations for the Centenary and set up a Centenary Commttee. This Committee and the earlier College Committee were now fused into a single joint body which functioned henceforth as the Joint Centenary Committee. The representatives of the Alumni Association were the following :—

Sri Sailakumar Mukhopadhyay (1915-20),
Sri Priyaranjan Sen (1917-19),
Sri Nareschandra Mitra (1917-19),
Sri Saibalkumar Gupta (1918-23),
Sri Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay (1919-25),
Sri Nirmalkumar Sen (1919-23),
Sri Bijanbihari Mitra (1921-23),
Sri Ajitnath Ray (1927-33),
Sri Pratapchandra Chandra (1936-42),
Sri Debabrata Chakrabarti (1942-46).

The following additional representatives of the Alumni Association joined the Joint Committee later on :—

Sri Narendrakumar Basu (1893-98),
Sri Sambhunath Bandopadhyay (1921-27),
Sri Biren Ray (1925-28),
Sri Rabindra Maitra (1926-33),
Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay (1929-36),
Sri Aparanath Gangopadhyay (1932-38),
Dr. Amales Tripathi (1936-42),
Sri Brindabanchandra Sinha (1937-43),

Sri Narendrakumar Basu, the seniormost member of the Joint Committee, acted as its Chairman. Principal Sengupta was the Secretary. The Joint Committee held three formal meetings on August 3 and September 4, 1954, and on February 10, 1955.

The Joint Committee approved the tentative programme of the Celebrations and invited contributions from the past and present members of the College and its well-wishers. An appeal was issued under the signature of Sri Atulchandra Gupta (1901-06), the President of the Alumni Association, and of Principal Sengupta. Sri Saibalkumar Gupta and Professor Susobhanchandra Sarkar were elected Joint Treasurers to the Presidency College Centenary Fund.

The Governing Body of the College fully associated itself with the preparations conducted by the Joint Committee. The collection of funds was carried on by special sub-committees from time to time and by a number of volunteer workers.

A Press Conference was called on April 16, 1955, when the arrangements were discussed among others by Sri Hemendraprasad Ghosh (1893-99), Sri Kaliprasad Khaitan (1905-11), Sri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya (1917-21), and Sri Saibalkumar Gupta. A second Press Conference was held on May 28 when the details of the Programme were released to the newspapers. The preparations and the Centenary Celebrations were given full publicity by the Press, and nearly every newspaper carried articles, notes and reports on the Centenary.

As the time fixed for the Celebrations approached, the Joint Committee virtually resolved itself into a Steering Committee** reinforced by advisors including amongst others Sri Jatindramohan Majumdar (1915-21) and Sri Somendrachandra Nandi (1946-50.) The Steering Committee in its turn entrusted the various arrangements to numerous sub-committees and working groups. An incomplete list of the main workers in the different branches of activity is given here.

** The original members of the Steering Committee were : Dr. J. C. Sengupta, Sri Saibalkumar Gupta, Sri Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay, Dr. S. C. Sengupta, Sri Santoshkumar Ray, Sri Bijanbihari Mitra, Sri Rabindranath Maitra, Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay, Sri Aparanath Gangopadhyay, and Sri Brindabanchandra Sinha.

The ceremonial and music at the Flag-hoisting and the Centenary Meeting were in the charge of Dr. Gaurinath Sastri (1925-31; member of the Staff between 1936 and 1950) and Professor Amiyakumar Majumdar. Sri Anadikumar Dastidar of the Gitabitan very kindly trained the singers.

The volunteers were under the command and control of Professors Abdul Wahab Mahmood (History) and Praphullachandra Datta (Geology).

The seating arrangements in the spacious Pandal erected at the western end of the College grounds (the estimated seating capacity being over 3,000) were in the charge of Dr. Rajendralal Sengupta (Physics) and his colleagues including Dr. Sarojbandhu Sanyal.

The invitations were sent out by a large number of the members of the Staff whose work was co-ordinated by Professors Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay (Physics), Murarimohan Raychaudhuri (Mathematics), and Sunitkumar Indra (English).

The Enquiry Office was run amongst others by Professors Kaminikumar De (Mathematics), Priyatosh Bagchi (English), and Khudiram Das (Bengali).

The Science Exhibitions were organised by the Heads of the Science Departments (with the help of their staff and students) and the work of co-ordination was in the hands of Dr. Pratulchandra Rakshit.

The Arts Exhibition was organised mainly by Dr. Prabasjiban Chaudhuri (Philosophy) assisted by Dr. Sasibhushan Chaudhuri (History), Dr. Bhudeb Chaudhuri (Bengali), Dr. Amales Tripathi, and a number of ardent student-workers.

The Exhibition Debates were organised by Sri Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (1914-20) and Professor Amiyakumar Majumdar.

The sub-committee for the Alumni Drama included Sri Charuchandra Bhattacharya (1901-04 ; on the Staff from 1906 to 1941), Sri Upendra Mallik (1926-28), Sri Rabindra Maitra (1926-33), Sri Mani Ghosh (1930-31), Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay (1929-36), and Sri Aparanath Gangopadhyay (1932-38).

The Alumni Musical Evening was organised by Sri Sachindranath Bandopadhyay (1920-22), Sri Jnanprakas Ghosh (1925-29), Professor Sunitkumar Indra, and Professor Debipada Bhattacharya (Bengali).

The Present Students' Drama was in the charge of Sri Sambitkumar Chattopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts) advised by Professor Kalipada Dasgupta of the English Department.

The Present Students' Musical Evening was organised by Sri Gautam Sarkar, Vice-President of the Union, advised by Professors Sunitkumar Indra, Amiyakumar Majumdar, and Debipada Bhattacharya.

The athletic programme was arranged by Sri Saibalkumar Gupta, Professor Abdul Wahab Mahmood, Dr. J. K. Chaudhuri, and the Athletic Secretary, the Football Secretary, and the Physical Instructor of the College.

The following students, trained kindly by Sri Anadikumar Dastidar, sang the songs at both the morning and the evening functions of the Centenary Day : Sri Pradip Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts), Sri Hemendra Bandopadhyay and Srimati Nandita Datta (Fourth Year Arts), Sri Amiyakumar Bandopadhyay and Sri Kunal Bagchi (Fourth Year Science), and from the Third Year Arts class Srimatis Amita Majumdar, Manjula Mukhopadhyay, Jasodhara Sengupta, Manjubharati Kar, and Sujata Basu.

The over-all supervision was naturally in the hands of the Principal assisted throughout by Professor Santoshkumar Ray. Much valuable help was rendered by Sri Jatindramohan Majumdar, Sri Saibalkumar Gupta, Sri Umaprasad Mukhopadhyay, Sri Bijanbihari Mitra, Sri Brindabanchandra Sinha, Sri Somendrachandra Nandi, and by the General Secretary of the College Union.

The number of the College volunteers was so large that a mention of individual names is not practicable here. It must however be put on record that the smooth working of all the arrangements was mainly due to their cheerful devotion, unsparing labour, and commendable discipline.

B. The Celebrations

ON THE EVE of the Centenary Celebrations, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the pioneer of modern cultural institutions in the country and ancient in years, very courteously held a Symposium in honour of the event. The meeting was held in the Society's rooms on Tuesday, June 14, at 5-30 p.m. The proceedings were opened by Sri Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (in the College from 1914 to 1920) and the chair was taken by Dr. Upendranath Ghosal (1903-06 ; on the College Staff between 1909 and 1940). Dr. Rameschandra Majumdar (1907-11) spoke on the the origins and history of the Hindu College and Professor Susobhanchandra Sarkar reviewed the development and activities of the Presidency College itself.

June 15.

The actual Centenary Celebrations commenced with the early morning of Wednesday, June 15, 1955.

At 7-30 a.m., many past and present members of the College assembled in front of the newly-erected Pandal in the College grounds. The proceedings were opened by the chanting of Vedic hymns by Dr. Gaurinath Sastri (1925-31 ; on the Staff between 1936 and 1950) followed by the ceremonial song *Sangach-chhadhvam* sung in chorus by some present students. Principal Jatischandra Sengupta then welcomed the gathering :—

মাননীয় শ্রীসুরেশচন্দ্র সিংহ মহাশয় ও

প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজের সভ্যবৃন্দ,

এই শুভদিনে এই কলেজের বর্তমান ছাত্রছাত্রী ও অধ্যাপকদের পক্ষ থেকে এবং শতবার্ষিকী সংস্থার প্রতিনিধিরূপে আমি আপনাদের প্রীতিপূর্ণ সম্ভাষণ জানাচ্ছি। একদিক থেকে বিচার করলে এই সম্ভাষণ নিরর্থক, কারণ এই কলেজ আপনাদেরই সম্পদ এবং আপনারা আপনাদের মাতৃসমা বিদ্যাভূমিতে সমবেত হয়েছেন নিজেদের আনন্দ ও উৎসাহের প্রেরণায়। এই উপলক্ষ্যে আমি শুধু আয়োজনের অপ্রাচুর্য ও ব্যবস্থাপনার অনিবার্য ত্রুটি-বিচ্যুতির জন্য পূর্বাহ্ণেই নতি স্বীকার করতে চাই।

১৮১৭ খৃষ্টাব্দের ২০শে জানুয়ারী তারিখে কয়েকজন মহাপ্রাণ শিক্ষাব্রতীর অক্লান্ত সাধনার ফলে "হিন্দু কলেজ" প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় ; ১৮৫৫ খৃষ্টাব্দের ১৫ই জুন হিন্দু কলেজ "প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ" নামে পরিচিত হয়। এই পরিবর্তন শুধু নামান্তর নয়, রূপান্তরও বটে। এই দিন সরকারবাহাদুর প্রত্যক্ষভাবে এই বিদ্যালয়ের পরিচালনাভার গ্রহণ করেন এবং এখানে সকল শ্রেণীর ছাত্রের পঠন-পাঠনের ব্যবস্থা করা হয়। সরকার পরিচালনার ভার সম্পূর্ণভাবে গ্রহণ না করলে এই কলেজ অগণিত সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত বিদ্যালয়ের মধ্যে পরিগণিত হয়ে স্বীয় মর্যাদা ও বৈশিষ্ট্য হারিয়ে ফেলত; সকল শ্রেণীর ছাত্রদের জন্য যদি এর দ্বার উন্মুক্ত না করা হ'ত তাহলে এই বিদ্যালয় সাম্প্রদায়িকতার গণ্ডী অতিক্রম করতে পারত না। তাই এই পরিবর্তন বিশেষভাবে স্মরণীয়।

গত একশ' বছর ধরে অগণিত ছাত্রছাত্রী এই বিদ্যালয়ের তোরণচ্ছায়ায় মিলিত হয়েছে এবং এখানকার বিদ্যা সমাপন করে বৃহত্তর জগতে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছে। এমন ছাত্র একজনও নেই যিনি প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজের স্মৃতি সস্নেহে, সানন্দে ও সগৌরবে পোষণ না করেন ; সেই স্মৃতির আহ্বানেই আপনারা আজ এখানে একত্র হয়েছেন এবং প্রায় সপ্তাহব্যাপী উৎসবের আয়োজন করে এই দিনটিকে সার্থক করতে অগ্রসর হয়েছেন।

আমি আপনাদের মুখপাত্র হিসেবেই আপনাদের পুনরায় আমন্ত্রণ করছি। আমি বিশেষভাবে আবাহন করছি আজকের সভাপতি শ্রীযুক্ত সুরেশচন্দ্র সিংহরায় বিদ্যার্ণবকে। নানাদিক থেকে তিনি আমাদের বরেণ্য। তিনি এই কলেজের প্রায় সমবয়সী ; আটষট্টি বছর আগে প্রথম শ্রেণীতে পদার্থবিদ্যায় এম্‌এ পাশ করে এখানকার বিদ্যা সমাপন করেন, তখন তাঁর সতীর্থ ছিলেন স্বর্গতঃ রামেন্দ্রসুন্দর ত্রিবেদী। তিনি সুদীর্ঘকাল উচ্চ রাজকার্যে ব্যাপৃত থেকে সসম্মানে অবসর গ্রহণ করেন এবং রামেন্দ্রসুন্দরের মতই বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রতিভা নিয়ে হিন্দুদর্শন ও ধর্মতত্ত্বের সাধনায় আত্মনিয়োগ করেন ; নানাগ্রন্থে সেই সাধনা বিচিত্র বিকাশলাভ করেছে। আজকের দিনে তাঁকে পুরোধারূপে পেয়ে আমরা কৃতার্থ হয়েছি।

প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজের ঐতিহ্য অবিস্মরণীয়। একদিন এই কলেজ পরাধীন দেশের শ্রেষ্ঠ বিদ্যালয় ব'লে সম্মান পেয়েছিল। আজ স্বাধীনতার সঙ্গে এসেছে শৃঙ্খলমোচনের আনন্দ ও সঙ্গে সঙ্গে এসেছে স্বাবলম্বনের দায়িত্ব। এই বিদ্যালয়ের অতীত গৌরবের ফলভোগী আমরা, এর ভবিষ্যতের ভিত্তিও রচনা করব আমরাই। যাঁরা এই কলেজ স্থাপন করেছিলেন এবং যাঁরা শৈশবে একে লালনপালন করেছিলেন তাঁরা লোকান্তরিত হয়েছেন, কিন্তু তাঁরা যে জ্ঞানের আলো জ্বালিয়েছিলেন তার দীপ্তি দিনের পর দিন বেড়েই চলেছে। আমাদের কাজ এই জ্ঞানের প্রদীপকে ভবিষ্যতের কাছে এগিয়ে দেওয়া। আমি আশা করি সেই অম্লান আলো আরও প্রখর হবে, ভবিষ্যতের ঐশ্বর্যের কাছে বর্তমান নিষ্প্রভ হয়ে যাবে। এর দ্বিশতবার্ষিকী উৎসব আজকের আয়োজনকে বহুগুণ ছাপিয়ে যাবে। আমরা কেউ সেদিন বেঁচে থাকব না, কিন্তু সেদিনের গৌরবের মধ্যেই আমাদের প্রচেষ্টা সার্থকতা লাভ করবে।

—বন্দে মাতরম্‌।

The College Flag in blue with a golden *pradip* emblem was then unfurled and hoisted to the top of the Pandal at its main entrance by Sri Sureschandra Sinha (1883-88), one of the seniormost ex-students of the College. He addressed a few words also to the assembly. *Bande Mataram* and the National Anthem were then sung by the choir.

About one thousand members of the College, past and present, arranged in order of seniority, next marched past the flag-staff in salutation of the Flag while the choir sang একসূত্রে বাঁধিয়াছি সহস্রটি মন। The March Past was a very solemn and moving ceremony. In the case of more than one family, three generations participated in the march, while the sprinkling of 19th century graduates present on the occasion lent dignity to the gathering.

On the same evening, the central ceremony in the Celebrations, the Centenary Meeting, was held in the spacious Pandal. The gathering was most impressive, the large Pandal being filled to capacity. There was also a big overflow and the entire lawn was studded over with groups who could follow the proceedings with ease, thanks to the excellent microphone arrangements. The Pandal seated over 3,000 ; on the Platform were more than a hundred additional seats allotted to the speakers, the past Principals, the members of the Governing Body, the representatives of the Universities, other academic institutions. the State Government and the City, and the senior graduates of the College up to the time of President Rajendra Prasad. At the back of the Platform was the illuminated replica of a *Bot*

Tree in commemoration of the prophetic vision of Secretary Baidyanath Mukhopaddhyay who on January 21, 1817, said that the academy just starting would grow someday like the largest of trees known in this country, "cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade." From the branches of the symbolic tree, lighted-up discs like fruits indicated the important landmarks in the history of the College.

The Centenary Meeting was presided over by the first President of the Indian Republic, distinguished ex-student of the College. Dr. Rajendra Prasad came to the city for two days only, interrupting his official programme already arranged, just for the sake of visiting his *alma mater* on this memorable occasion.

The meeting began at 6 p.m., after the ceremonial entry of President Prasad. Vedic hymns were chanted by Dr. Gaurinath Sastri followed by the song *Sangach chhadhvam*. The inaugural address was then delivered by Acharya Jadunath Sarkar (student of the College, 1889-92 ; member of the Staff between 1898 and 1901) :—

"The first and most pressing question today is how to maintain the proper standard in our teaching and examinations. Gresham's Law is operating in the academic world, bad coins are driving good coins out of the market. In the name of local autonomy Free India is being covered with mushroom universities—without money, without men, and without that wide catholicity of mind which is the root-meaning of the word University.

"In the name of democracy these universities are running a race for cheapening degrees. At the same time in a narrow parochial spirit they are engaging only local men as teachers, and not the ablest available for the pay. The university of one town declares on its selection board that it will appoint only its own alumni and not any graduate of a sister university, in the same province and speaking the same tongue but situated in another town. The teachers chosen on this principle will produce the next generation of teachers in such a university, and then the Biblical proverb would be fulfilled, "If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch".

"In the past century, Presidency College had often fought a lone battle by the precept of its teachers and the example of its students, in defence of the highest academic standards. In the coming century they cannot escape that very unpopular duty, if India is not to lapse into mediaeval darkness.

"The highest educational standard at home is even more necessary today than it was under the British rule. The paramount duty of a free country is no doubt national defence. But next to it is self-sufficiency in knowledge and science. India cannot afford to remain for ever an intellectual pariah, a beggar for crumbs at the doors of Oxford or Cambridge, Paris or Vienna. She must create within herself a source of the highest original research and assume her rightful place as the School of Asia, even as Pericleian Athens made herself the School of Hellas.

"Six thousand Indian students go abroad in one year and spend three and a half crores of Indian money outside. Not all of them, not even one-tenth of them return with credit. Why did we not supply them, within our land, with what they were seeking ?

"Our next problem is how to justify our existence in this changing world. There is no denying the fact that the Presidency College has so long been an aristocracy, *a corps d'elite*, in the academic world ; its very title of the premier college of Bengal proclaims it. But in this democratic age an aristocracy will become increasingly subject to envy and criticism.

"An aristocracy of inherited status or wealth has no escape from such attacks. But if we can still maintain our primacy by our deeds, if we can prove ourselves an aristocracy of talent, in the original Greek sense of the word as the best men, then we shall be able to meet the challenge. This is the inescapable test of our teachers and students in the generation rising up before me. We did it in the past. Shall we lack the spirit to do it in the future ?

"They say in England that a boat race is won by a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together—the third being the most effective tactics. This brings me to the foremost need of the Presidency College today. A college, as its etymology shows it, is a body of men gathered together for the advancement of learning. But how can you reach this end if your teachers live in houses dispersed all over Calcutta and Howrah, apart from one another and from their students ?

"Out of your 1,200 students only 180 have a hostel to congregate in. Even that Eden Hindu Hostel is not an Oxford Hall ; it has no resident-teacher, only a lecturer who acts as a household manager, just as an office clerk did in my time. The tutors and boys meet for only 180 days in the year and that too for not more than three hours a day. Hostels for at least 1,000 of our students are necessary, but an equal priority should be given to 25 houses for the professors within walking distance of their pupils' residences.

"Will such a dream be realized in an academic colony somewhere east of the Scaldah-Ballygunge railway line, but within an hour's walk from the old College and its laboratories ? What Minister will shoulder this burden ? But if Presidency College is ever to rise to its supreme destiny, the task must be shouldered. It is not impossible. I have seen the Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home in Belgharia rising out of a wilderness. Such a thing alone can create the indispensable. framework of an Oxford in Bengal. Will it come ? And when ?"

The inaugural address was followed by the speech of the Principal of the College, Dr. Jatischandra Sengupta :—

RASHTRAPATI DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, RAJYAPAL DR. HARENDRA COOMAR MOOKERJEE, ACHARYA DR. JADUNATH SARKAR, MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE : PAST AND PRESENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is a great thing for a man-made institution to weather the storms of a hundred years and survive ; greater still, when it not only survives but grows in course of hundred years to a magnitude and significance far beyond any at the start. Presidency College, which is a century old in its present name but actually 138 years old as an institution, had, when we think of it now, such a small beginning. It started as the Hindu College on the 20th January, 1817, with only twenty students on its rolls in a rented house on Upper Chitpore Road. Think of that humble beginning, and think of Presidency College as it is now—an institution that might well have been a university—the nursery of the intellect of Bengal, and you are inevitably reminded of the prophecy made on the day following the foundation of the Hindu College by its 'Native Secretary', as he was called, Buddinath Mukherjee, that "the school, which yet was but a seedling, would many years hence resemble the banyan tree, which when fully grown was the largest of trees in India, cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade". That prophecy has fulfilled itself to the letter in the last 138 years.

"Let us, on an occasion like this, remember and salute those early pioneers associated with the foundation of the Hindu College and those responsible for its subsequent conversion into Presidency College. Among the founders of the Hindu College were David Hare, Raja Rammohan Ray, Maharaja Tejchandra Bahadur of Burdwan, Gopeemohan Tagore, Buddinath Mukherjee, Gopeemohan Deb, Joykrishna Sinha, Radhamadhab Banerji, Ganganarayan Das, Sir Edward Hyde

East, Joseph Barretto ; among the benefactors, whose munificence made the existence and continuance of the institution possible, were besides the Maharaja of Burdwan and Gopeemohan Tagore just named, Raja Buddinath Roy, Harinath Roy, and Kalishankar Ghosal. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of their work. The Hindu College was the first institution in India to impart western education on an organised scale. If in India today we are what and where we are largely because of western education, these founders and benefactors of the Hindu College must be placed among the makers of modern India. One's admiration for their work becomes all the greater when one remembers the forces they were up against. Thus, Raja Rammohan Ray, though in full sympathy with the Hindu College scheme, had to refrain from appearing publicly in its support for fear of "alarming the prejudices of his orthodox countrymen and thus marring the whole cause". He did alarm, nonetheless. A Bengali lampoon of the time speaks of the Brahmin of Khanakul (the Raja was born near this place) having founded a school that bids fair to cut at the roots of caste ! The unknown writer was wiser than he knew.

"Again, when in 1827 the Government granted the Hindu College accommodation in the two wings of the newly built building for the Sanskrit College, special arrangements had to be made to prevent contact between the scholars of the two institutions, the orthodox and the heterodox, by means of a wall with iron rails on top separating either wing from the central block which housed the Sanskrit College ! Ideas, however, cannot be held back by barriers, and those that the Hindu College stood for spread across walls and rails and swiftly conquered the entire country.

"If any one among the founders of the Hindu College has to be singled out for particular mention, it is David Hare. It was this great-hearted Scotch watchmaker, who made Calcutta his home and came to love the country and its people as his own, who first mooted the idea of an advanced English school for the city, and the scheme he drew up led to the foundation of the Hindu College. If, then, David Hare was the real founder of Hindu College, Dr. F. J. Mouat and Rasamoy Datta might claim the same distinction in relation to Presidency College. The birth of Presidency College was, curiously enough, an offshoot of a brush that occurred in 1852 between the students of the Calcutta Madrassah and their Principal, Dr. Sprenger. It is remarkable what leads to what in human affairs. Dr. F. J. Mouat, then Secretary to the Council of Education (forerunner of the Directorate of Public Instruction of today), whose name, incidentally, is commemorated in the Mouat Medal still awarded by the Calcutta University, was appointed to hold an enquiry. In his report he stressed the desirability of a general 'Metropolitan College', open to all classes and creeds, unlike the sectarian Madrassah and Hindu College. The establishment of a new general college, added Dr. Mouat, would however stifle the Hindu College, and it was better that the Hindu College itself should be changed into a public institution open to all. The Government accepted Dr. Mouat's suggestion and formally proposed the transformation of the Senior Department of the Hindu College into a full-fledged Government institution open to all and re-named 'the Presidency College', "in order to distinguish it by name from all merely local and private institutions, and in order to give it an official character". If the initial move in the matter came from Dr. Mouat, the actual change-over owed not a little to Rasamoy Datta. This "able and enlightened gentleman", as Dr. Mouat describes him, was Honorary Secretary to the Hindu College from 1841 to 1854 ; later he became a member of the Council of Education and a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court (the first Indian to be appointed a Judge of that Court). It was largely due to his enthusiastic support of the Government proposals that the management of the Hindu College were persuaded to hand over the institution to the Government, despite initial reluctance on their part. Along with the founders and benefactors of the Hindu College, these two gentlemen, Dr. F. J. Mouat and Rasamoy Datta, have a place of their own in the history of education in modern India.

"Looking down the vista of a century, one watches the long and glorious history of Presidency College pass in a panorama before one's eyes—the Senior Department of the Hindu College closing down on the 15th April, 1854, and re-opening informally as the Presidency College on the 15th June, 1854 ; the change formalised, on receipt of sanction from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the 15th June, 1855 ; the first two graduates passing out in 1858, one of them being no less a figure than Bankim Chandra Chatterji ; the construction of the present Main Building of the College between 1872 and 1874 ; the gift of the turret clock by Nafarchandra Pal Chowdhuri shortly after ; the Eden Hindu Hostel, built earlier out of public subscription, taken over by the Government in 1895 ; the beginnings of modern scientific research in India in the laboratories of the College under the aegis of Sir Alexander Pedler, Acharya Jagadishchandra Bose and Acharya Praphullachandra Ray ; the long line of great Presidency College teachers, beginning with James Sutcliffe, the first Principal, down to Praphullachandra Ghosh ; the founding of the first Seminar in 1896 and of the first College Union[1] and the first College Magazine round about 1905 ; the construction of the Baker Laboratories between 1910 and 1913 ; the construction of the new Astronomical Observatory and the extension of the College campus between 1927 and 1930, till the College area spread, as Principal James had envisaged it, from College Street on one side to the neighbourhood of Halliday Park on the other. In the thirties and early forties of the present century the College was threatened with serious deterioration of standards due to the unsound policy of the Government of the time. Then came Independence, to the struggle for which Presidency College had contributed so many of her alumni and teachers—the seer of *Bande Mataram* ; Anandamohan Basu ; Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das ; Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad ; Netaji Subhaschandra Basu ; Saratchandra Basu ; Acharya Praphullachandra Ray ; Sir Asutosh Mookerjee ; Satishchandra Das Gupta ; Dr. Praphullachandra Ghosh ; Nripendrachandra Banerji ; Ullaskar Datta ; the martyrs Sushilchandra Sen and Santoshkumar Mitra ; and many others. After August 15, 1947, the College was free to work in a healthier atmosphere. The years since 1947 have been marked by structural additions to the Baker Laboratories and the opening of new departments of study. The number of students on the rolls on the 15th June, 1854, was 101 ; in this centenary year, it is 1,219.

"But I have not touched yet on the most remarkable feature of this long and glorious history of the College. Every year of this century of her existence Presidency College, like its predecessor, the Hindu College, has sent out men of sterling worth and distinction to the various walks of Indian life—the arts and the sciences, law, politics and administration, education and social service. They are so many, these distinguished alumni of Presidency College, that their names alone would fill a large volume. That fact alone is a measure of the significance of the College in the intellectual history of modern India. Not many colleges in the world can boast of having contributed so many names to a country's scroll of honour.

"One particular feature of the history of Presidency College has gone on repeating itself throughout the century under review. The growth of the College has always outrun the available accommodation. This was so at the beginning ; this is so at the present moment. Starting where the Hindu College had been, in the two wings of the Sanskrit College building, Presidency College presently outgrew that accommodation, and the problem of space was a real headache for the authorities of the day till the present Main Building of the College was put up in 1874. By the end of the century the College had outgrown even its new edifice, thanks to the rapid expansion of its science departments. By 1907, while H. R. James was Principal of the College, it was felt that the problem of accommodation could no longer be ignored, and a comprehensive plan for all-round expansion of the College was drawn up

[1]Incidentally, our distinguished President of to-day was elected Secretary to the first College Union.

and formally approved in a conference presided over by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. As a result the Baker Laboratories were put up in 1913. Then came the first World War and the remainder of the 1907 plan went by the board. Thanks to a further push given by Principal H. E. Stapleton, the new Astronomical Observatory was built and the boundaries of the College campus were extended during 1927-30. Yet to this day many parts of the 1907 plan remain unrealised—for example, an Assembly Hall, the lack of which is poignantly felt every time some meeting or function is held at the College (the centenary functions, for instance, have to be held in a specially erected *pandal*).

"Since 1913 the College has been expanding in many directions, especially in its science departments, with no corresponding increase in available accommodation. New subjects have been taken on (e.g., Statistics, Geography, Zoology) ; departments have multiplied ; the College library has grown steadily till it has reached a total of more than 85,000 volumes of books and periodicals ; teaching and administrative staff has increased ; so has the number of students on the rolls (and for the last ten years the College has been admitting women students to its degree classes). Moreover, for the last five years, while Presidency College students have been attending their Sanskrit and Pali classes at Sanskrit College, Sanskrit College students have been attending their classes in all other Arts subjects at Presidency College. All these have made heavy demands on the existing accommodation with the result that all departments of the College are badly cramped for space, the position being the worst in the science departments which have to take up, in addition to normal teaching and research work, various research schemes sponsored by the State Government and different bodies under the Central Government. Even the recent structural additions to the Baker Laboratories and the removal of the Indian Statistical Institute to its own building elsewhere have hardly improved matters. History has repeated itself ; "more space" is once again the cry of the hour.

"In the last few years we felt that unless this pressing problem of accommodation was tackled in right earnest, the activities of the College in its various departments might come to a dead end. The 1907 example was before us, and it was time, we felt, that another comprehensive plan for all-round expansion of the College was drawn up and put into effect. We did draw up such a plan and submit it to the Government in 1953. Nothing yet has been heard in the matter from the authorities.

"I should be failing in my duty to my College if I did not mention one other matter. A very high destiny was envisaged for this institution in the original Government plan for the transformation of the Senior Department of the Hindu College into the Presidency College. The Government Note on the subject, dated 21st October, 1853, very clearly envisaged the future of Presidency College as the nucleus of a university. Most unfortunately, the College was prevented from fulfilling that high destiny appointed for her by being successively shorn of her Law, Engineering and Commerce Departments and finally of her Post-Graduate classes. The new University Act passed in 1951 contains a provision for constituent colleges, i.e., colleges capable of teaching up to the post-graduate stage, and Presidency College has been declared one such. But nothing, unfortunately, has yet been done to implement the declaration. On this solemn centenary day, which necessarily reminds us of all that the country owes to Presidency College and of what she expects of us in return, here are two demands we make on our national government : first, that the plan we submitted in 1953 for all-round expansion of the College be accepted and put into effect with the least possible delay ; second, that immediate steps be taken towards resumption of post-graduate teaching at Presidency College. Our College must in future, as I visualise it, develop into a research institution in Arts and Science subjects ; the revival of post-graduate teaching is a necessary stage in that development.

"Turning to the centenary celebrations which start today, I must offer may heartfelt thanks to all those members of the College, past and present, whose unwearied

labours and enthusiastic co-operation have made the celebrations possible. The Presidency College Alumni Association, now in the fifth year of an extremely useful existence, have rendered yeoman's service in the matter. Members of the various committees that have been set up in connexion with the centenary celebrations have all worked hard in the cause. In planning for the celebrations we have stuck to the original date, the 15th of June, when the Senior Department of Hindu College re-opened as Presidency College ; though some were in favour of holding the celebrations in winter because of the more favourable weather. All those who have worked hard for the success of the celebrations have done so cheerfully in extremely trying weather.

"Grateful thanks are also due to those who have helped us with loans of pictures, portraits, blocks and documents in connexion with the centenary or by permitting photographs to be taken of portraits, etc., in their charge or possession. A special word of thanks is due to the Press for the excellent co-operation we have been receiving from them all along. Our thanks are also due to the officers of the West Bengal Government Press for the interest they have been taking in all printing work in connexion with the centenary. Of the two volumes planned for as part of the centenary programme, viz., the Centenary Volume and the second volume of the Register of Ex-students, the first is in the press. This is being edited by Dr. S. C. Sen Gupta, Professor S. C. Sarkar and Professor T. N. Sen, and will contain the history of the College, an account of its activities in the last hundred years, and a large number of plates relating to the past history of the College ; we hope to be able to publish it shortly. As for the second volume of the Register of Ex-students, which will contain the records of ex-students after 1925 (at which year the first volume, published in 1927, left off), it will take some more time to bring it out, for not all ex-students have yet responded to our appeal for information. As already arranged, copies of the two volumes, when published, will be sent free to those who have contributed Rs. 25 or more to the centenary funds.

"It is certainly a most noteworthy fact that all the funds needed for the centenary celebrations have been subscribed by members of the College, past and present. The celebrations will cost us Rs. 20,000 approximately. The bulk of this amount has been contributed by old students, who have thus shown how dearly they still love their *alma mater*. Our most grateful thanks are due to all donors. We hope to be left with a surplus after meeting all the expenses of the celebrations, with which we have planned to endow a number of Centenary Scholarships and Prizes for students and research workers at this College.

"Finally, I must thank all those who have attended this commemoration meeting. On behalf of the College I extend to them a most cordial welcome and invitation to participate in each item on the published programme of the celebrations—the Arts and Science Exhibitions ; the debates ; the sports ; the musical and dramatic performances by students of the College, past and present ; and the Re-Union on the 19th of June. On behalf of the College I offer our most respectful thanks to our most distinguished old boy, Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad, whom we have the honour to welcome a second time to his old College (the first was in December, 1952), and who has been gracious enough to have come all the way from Panchmarhi to preside over the centenary of his beloved College ; to our Visitor, Rajyapal Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, yet another distinguished old boy, who has graced the occasion with his presence ; and to Acharya Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, one of the oldest and most distinguished of our ex-students and ex-professors living, who has kindly inaugurated this evening's proceedings. I am sure you would all join with me when, on this gerat centenary day, I wish to our dear old College, on behalf of you all, a future even more glorious than her past. As I look at this queen of colleges in the hundredth year of her existence, I, as a member of the institution, feel like echoing those words of Shakespeare :

'Thy eternal summer shall not fade.' "

Next, the Visitor of the College, Rajyapal Harendrakumar Mukhopadhyay (in the College from 1897 to 1898) addressed the gathering :—

"Today we celebrate the hundredth anniversary of one of the most important of dates in the history of education in Bengal, I may also say, of India, —the conversion of the Hindu College into the Presidency College, Calcutta, on the 15th of June 1855.

"The Hindu College was founded in 1817 by a body of enterprising Indians and Europeans interested in the spread of Western education, headed by Raja Ram Mohun Roy, David Hare, Gopee Mohun Deb and Maharaja Tejchand Bahadur of Burdwan. Its avowed object was to disseminate knowledge of English literature, modern European philosophy and Western science. Although the Hindu College gradually evolved into a prosperous educational institution, its outlook was certainly narrow, for as its name implied, it was open only to young people of the Hindu community. This denominationalism ran counter to its professed ideal, for if modern science, philosophy and literature have any single prominent characteristic it is their non-sectarian secularism.

"It was, therefore, quite in the fitness of things that when on the 15th June, 1855, Government formally took over the management, the name of the institution was changed and it was thrown open to students of all classes and communities. Since then, it has been imparting instruction to Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Parsees, Jains and others and has come to play an important part in the socio-cultural life of Bengal and according to some, of India also to a certain extent.

"Looking at the history of the College from yet another point of view, we find that it had for many years a Law Department attached to it. The Engineering College once formed part of it. It had for several years commercial classes and also for some time a class in music. All this shows that the Presidency College, Calcutta, has not only been the home of learning in arts and science but has also been something like a fountain from which has flowed many educational, professional and cultural streams.

"The institution has all along maintained a high level of scholarship as our premier College. In 1917 it suffered a temporary loss of prestige when, as a result of the starting of the centralised Post-Graduate Department of the University of Calcutta, it was reduced practically to the status of an undergraduate college, but many of its members went on working as part-time teachers of the University. Today, under the Calcutta University Act of 1951 it has regained its old status by getting recognition as a Constituent College of our University.

"Many of its teachers—Sir J. C. Bose, Acharya Sir P. C. Ray, Sir J. C. Coyajee, Dr. P. K. Ray, Dr. C. E. Cullis, Professors Holland, Percival, Mann, M. Ghosh, Bipin Bihari Gupta and Benoyendra Nath Sen to name only a few—attained fame in India and in the wider field lying beyond her shores. It had, too, some very distinguished Principals like Messrs. Sutcliffe, Tawney, Rowe and James.

"So far as its students are concerned, it has been claimed with pardonable exaggeration that anybody who is somebody in Bengal has been connected with the Presidency College. The great Bankim Chandra Chatterji was one of its first two graduates, Indian leaders of the Bench and the Bar were most of them its alumni, and so were Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee and other great Indian educationists. The College claims, too, among its old boys Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as also the first President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, whom we are privileged to have in our midst today to preside over the meeting, no less than many of India's leading men in science and arts and her foremost historian, my revered teacher, who, happily, is present here to take part in today's function.

"In our days it was our good fortune to sit at the feet of some of the eminent teachers, whose names have been just mentioned, to not only lay up a store of useful knowledge but also to derive inspiration from and through them. More than that, they let us loose in the library and encouraged us to browse in this rich treasure-house. It was thus that we were insensibly trained to grope, to analyse and to think for ourselves and to arrive at our own conclusions which, let me add, were not always correct.

"There was still another factor which had the effect of making us refuse to accept generally held orthodox views simply because they emanated from highly respectable quarters. For hours together, some of us would congregate in a corner of the library or, more frequently, in the room of a classmate in the Hindu Hostel and, huddled in uncomfortable groups, would drink cup after cup of tea, some smoking all the time, and either attack or defend almost every conceivable orthodox opinion. The excellent training thus acquired prevented us from accepting blindly what other people, however highly placed and eminent, said and enabled us to keep all the windows, so to say, of our mind open. It also taught us intellectual honesty and the courage to radically alter or to modify our views when we considered them incorrect. Looking back at what I learnt from participating in these discussions nearly 60 years ago, I feel that the time spent in thinking, arguing and questioning stands out decidedly as time very well and profitably spent.

"Though for years past I have ceased to have direct contact with my old College, I sincerely trust that the tradition established in our days continues to play a vital role in shaping the minds of its students today.

"This is an occasion which makes one think not only of past achievements but also of future possibilities. I hope that students of this College will continue to win laurels in the University examinations as well as in the spheres of athletics, sports and games in which I notice to my regret a noticeable falling off in recent years; that, not content with securing academic distinctions and shields, cups and other trophies, they will develop into worthy citizens of a free country and that Presidency College will continue to be a centre of learning, a nursery of scholars and, more than that, a creator of national leaders.

"I may be excused if I close on a personal note. More than half a century ago I entered this College as an obscure and very shy youth who always deliberately refrained from availing himself of such facilities as existed in those days of coming in contact with his teachers. Nonetheless, I remember with gratitude that I was compelled to come out of my shell and to participate in the academic, athletic and other extra-mural activities of my College. That is why I still cherish with a deep sense of thankfulness my association with this great seat of learning and the centre of (what was in those days) wholesome and absolutely clean sport. I also take this opportunity of acknowledging my gratitude for the inspiration I received from and through my teachers and the influence exercised by them on my life and character all through the long years after I left this College in 1898.

"I hope that the teachers of today will remember the tradition sought to be established by their illustrious predecessors and that all its future alumni will have cause to remember their connection with this institution with the same affection and gratitude with which I look back to the happy time spent within its walls."

The concluding address was delivered in Bengali by Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad (in the College from 1902 to 1907) :--

রাজ্যপাল মহাশয়, ডক্টর যদুনাথ সরকার, শ্রীমান্ প্রিন্‌সিপ্যাল, বন্ধু ও ভগিনীগণ,

আজ আমার হৃদয়ে অতুল উল্লাস হচ্ছে। কারণ, যে কলেজে আমি শিক্ষা পেয়েছি তার আজ শতাব্দী মহোৎসব আপনারা এখানে সম্পাদিত করতে একত্রিত হয়েছেন। যেরকম প্রেসিডেন্‌সি কলেজ একটা সাধারণ কলেজ নয়, সেইরকম এই মহোৎসবও সাধারণ মহোৎসব নয়।

প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ গত ১০০ বছর-এর মধ্যে যত লোককে এখান থেকে শিক্ষা দিয়ে সংসারে পাঠিয়েছে, যত লোক দেশের সেবার জন্য এখান থেকে গিয়েছেন, যত লোক ভিন্ন ভিন্ন প্রকারের বিদ্যা এখান থেকে শিখে নিজে নিজে বিদ্যা আরও লাভ করেছেন, সেসব আজ বলবার নয়, সে সকলেই জানেন। বিশেষতঃ, আপনাদের মধ্যে এসব কথা বলবার বেশী দরকার নেই।

আমি মনে করি যে, গত ১০০ বছরের বাংলার ইতিহাস যদি লেখা যায়, আর যত জন লোক বাংলার ইতিহাস নির্মাণ করতে কাজ করেছেন তাঁদের সকলের জীবনের কথা, কাহিনী যদি লেখা যায়, সে প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজের বার্তা হবে, তার বেশী আর কিছু হবে না। কেননা, যত লোক এখান থেকে বেরিয়েছেন তাঁরাই বিভিন্ন বিভিন্ন কার্য্যে লেগেছেন, নিজে খ্যাতি পেয়েছেন, দেশের উদ্ধারের কাজে হোক, কি বিদ্যাপ্রচারের কাজে হোক, কি সায়েন্টিফিক্, কি অন্য জ্ঞান প্রবর্তনের জন্য হোক, সকলেই সব জায়গায় খ্যাতি পেয়েছেন। আর এদেশের খ্যাতি শুধু এদেশের মধ্যে নয়, বিদেশেও গিয়ে তাঁরা বাড়িয়েছেন। তার জন্য আজ আমি অত্যন্ত খুসী যে আপনারা আমাকে নিমন্ত্রণ দিয়ে এখানে এনেছেন।

আমি মনে করি যে এখন পর্যন্ত যা কাজ প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ করেছে তার থেকে আরও বড় মস্ত কাজ তাকে তার সামনে হাজির করতে হবে। আজ পর্যন্ত প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজের অনেক রকমের বিঘ্ন-বাধা ছিল। এখন আমরা নিজের হাতে স্বত্ব পেয়েছি, নিজের দেশের কল্যাণের জন্য যা কিছু আমরা ভাল মনে করি তা আমরা করতে পারি। আমাদের ভাগ্যনির্ণয় নিজের হাতে। এ যদি সত্য কথা তাহলে যত ভাল লোক প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ তৈয়ারী করবে, যত বিদ্বান্ লোক, যত চরিত্রবান্ লোক এখান থেকে বেরুবেন, ততই তাঁরা আমাদের ভবিষ্যৎ নির্মাণ করতে সাধক হবেন আর সফল হবেন। তার জন্যে যা কিছু আজ পর্যন্ত হয়েছে তার চেয়ে আরও বেশী কাজ এখন করবার রয়েছে।

ডক্টর যদুনাথ সরকার সত্যই বলেছেন যে, এখন আমরা যদি আলস্যের জন্য হোক, কি আর কোন কারণে হোক, কোন রকমে যদি শিক্ষার অবনতি করি, কোন রকমে যদি সে হাই স্ট্যান্ডার্ড্স্ আমাদের চাই তা না রাখতে পারি তাহলে আমরা সংসারে কিছু এগুতে পারব না।

আমাদের সামনে দুই প্রশ্নঃ একটা শিক্ষা প্রসারের প্রশ্ন, আর একটা শিক্ষা কি রকম উচ্চাতিউচ্চ হ'তে পারে সে প্রশ্ন। প্রসার দরকার, প্রচার দরকার। কিন্তু যদি কোন নদী থাকে যেখানে দুই মাস জল থাকে. খুব দূর দূর পর্যন্ত জল ফেলে দেয় কিন্তু তার নিজের কোন রকম ডেপ্থ্ না থাকে, দুই মাসের পরে শুকিয়ে যায়, সে নদী কোন কাজের নদী নয়। নদী গঙ্গার মতন চাই—সমস্ত সময়, প্রত্যেক মাসেই যেখানে জল থাকে, খুব ভাল জল থাকে, আর তা ছাড়া তার সঙ্গে তার প্রসারও খুব। দুইই আমাদের চাই। তার জন্যে এখন যাঁরা আমাদের গভর্ণমেণ্ট্ তাঁদেরই কাজ হচ্ছে যে, যেমন একদিকে প্রসারের কাজ করবেন, সেই রকম আর একদিকে খুব উচ্চ প্রকার বিদ্যা হয়, খুব উচ্চ জ্ঞান লোকে পেতে পারে, তার জন্যও যা কিছু করা দরকার তা করবেন।

আমি আশা করি যে, আমাদের গভর্ণমেণ্ট্-এর এই নীতি। এখন যে শিক্ষাপদ্ধতি আছে তার পরিবর্তন করতে হবে। আমার মনে হচ্ছে যে আমি একবার যখন কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের কনভোকেশন্ এ্যাড্রেস্ দিতে এসেছিলাম তখন আমি বলেছিলাম যে আমাদের যে এখনকার শিক্ষাপদ্ধতি তার মধ্যে আমূল পরিবর্তন করা দরকার। আমার সেই মত এখনও। তার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রসারও দরকার। আর আমি আশা করি যে আগে যেমন প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ সবটাতে প্রথম থাকত, সেরকম এ কাজেও প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজ সব প্রথম থাকবে।

আমি এ কলেজের ছাত্রবৃন্দ মধ্যে একজন। অনেকে এখান থেকে লেখাপড়া শিখে অনেক কাজ করেছেন। আর আজ ১০০ বছর পরে যখন আমরা এর শতাব্দী-সমারোহ করছি, আমার মনে আমার সময়কার অনেক কথা এখনও উঠছে। অনেক কথা সে সময়ে বলেছিলাম, সেসব যদি এখন আপনাদের কাছে বলতে চাই আপনাদের মধ্যে অনেকে আমার কথা বিশ্বাস করবেন না, অনেক কথা এরকম হবে যে শুনে হাসবেন। কিন্তু সেসব এখন বলবার সময় নেই। যা

কিছু আমি অল্পস্বল্প দেশের সেবা করতে পেরেছিলাম তার কারণ আমি যা কিছু এখানে পেয়েছিলাম, এই কলেজে পেয়েছিলাম তাই। আমি যা কিছু পেয়েছিলাম—এখানে যাঁরা আচার্য্য ছিলেন, টিচারস্, প্রফেসরস্ ছিলেন তাঁদের কাছে আমি যথেষ্ট পেয়েছি—আমি তার জন্য অনুগৃহীত। কিন্তু তা ছাড়াও যাঁরা আমার সঙ্গী, সহকারীগণ, আমার সঙ্গে যাঁরা পড়তেন, কন্‌টেম্‌পোরারিজ্, তাঁদের কাছে যা কিছু পেয়েছি তা কম নয়। আমার হৃদয়ের উপর যেরকম ছাপ পড়েছিল তা কখনও মিটবে না। এখনও তা একেবারে ফ্রেশ্, তাজা হয়ে রয়েছে। আজ সেসব মনে আসছে। আমি এই কথা ব'লে শেষ করতে চাই—আমার কৃতজ্ঞতা যেরকম ক'রে হোক আপনাদের কাছে জ্ঞাপন করতে চাই।

আমি মনে করেছিলাম যখন আমি এখানে এসেছি তখন কলেজের পক্ষে কি আমি করতে পারি, কলেজের কি সেবা আমি দিতে পারি! আমি আপনাদের বলতে চাই এবার থেকে আপনাদের কলেজে স্কলারসিপের জন্য তিন হাজার টাকা ইয়ারলি গভর্ণমেণ্ট্ অব ইণ্ডিয়া থেকে আপনারা পাবেন। আপনাদের কলেজের অধিকারিগণ যেরকম মনে করেন, যতটা স্কলারসিপ্‌স্ উচিত মনে করেন, যাকে দিতে চান, তাকে তাঁরা বিতরণ করবেন। আমি এটুকু বলতে চাই যে যেখানে যদি কেউ এরকম থাকে যে তার বুদ্ধি তীব্র, তার পড়বার রুচি আছে, সে যদি টাকার অভাবে বিদ্যাগ্রহণ করতে পারে না, উপার্জন করতে পারে না, তাকে আপনারা মনে রাখবেন। এ ছাড়া আমি এও বলি, মেরিট্-এর জন্য দুইটি স্বর্ণপদক প্রত্যেক বছর গভর্ণমেণ্ট্ অব ইণ্ডিয়া থেকে দেওয়া হবে। আপনারা একথা মনে রাখবেন।

আমি আশা করি কলেজ যেরকম আগে কাজ করেছে, যেরকম খ্যাতি পেয়েছে, তার চেয়ে আরও বেশী কাজ এই নূতন যে ভারতের ইতিহাস নির্মাণ হচ্ছে তার মধ্যে করবে। আর যেরকম এখন পর্যন্ত আপনারা আমার মতন একজন লোককে মনে রেখেছেন, আপনারা পরেও তেমন মনে রাখবেন।*

Solemn songs by Rabindranath Tagore, appropriate to the occasion, were sung between the addresses : সবারে করি আহ্বান ; শুভ কর্মপথে ধরো নির্ভয় গান ; মাতৃমন্দির পুণ্যঅঙ্গন ; and একসূত্রে বাঁধিয়াছি। The meeting terminated with the National Anthem.

"Shots" were taken of the proceedings by the Government Film Division for incorporation into the official news-reels. A summary report of the ceremony was broadcast by the All-India Radio, Calcutta Station, late on the evening of June 15.

At night the College Buildings were illuminated with floodlights in honour of the occasion. This was repeated every night during the Celebrations. At the foot of the grand staircase in the Main Building, a lamp was kept burning, day and night, throughout the Celebrations, representing the symbolic Lamp of Learning.

June 16.

On Thursday, June 16, Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad came again to the College at 4 p.m. and formally opened the Centenary Exhibition. The Arts exhibition in the Main Library Hall depicted the past of the College and the heritage of the Humanities taught in the College, in pictures, charts and posters. There were exhibitions in nine Science departments—Chemistry, Astronomy, and Geography in the Main Building ; and Physics, Geology, Botany, Statistics, Physiology, Zoology in the Baker Laboratories.

The Centenary Exhibition remained open also on the next four days from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and attracted very big crowds. Teachers and students had worked hard in organising it and the display was something of a triumph. There was splendid work done by the volunteers, it is regretted that their names cannot be listed here for lack of space. The catalogue of the Exhibits will be found in later pages.

*By courtesy of the All-India Radio, Calcutta.

After the opening of the Exhibition, a Group Photo of Dr. Rajendra Prasad along with his contemporaries and the present College Union was taken on the lawns and then the Rashtrapati proceeded to a hall in the Baker Laboratories where his contemporaries in the College met him at tea.

At 5-30 p.m. a very large gathering packed the Pandal again to hear the Debate in Bengali on হিন্দু কলেজের প্রতিষ্ঠাতৃগণ ইংরাজি শিক্ষার প্রবর্তন করিয়া দেশের অকল্যাণ করিয়াছেন। The chair was taken by Sri Atulchandra Gupta (in the College from 1901 to 1906). President Rajendra Prasad was present at the Debate during the first few speeches before he had to leave in view of his scheduled departure from the city in the evening.

The All-India Radio broadcast a summary of the Debate from the Calcutta Station in the late evening.

The motion was supported by Sri Sailakumar Mukhopadhyay (1915-20), Sri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya (1917-21), Sri Arjun Sengupta (Third Year Arts), Srimati Arati Bhattacharya (Third Year Arts), Sri Arunabha Dasgupta (Third Year Arts), Sri Suchitra Chakrabarti (Fifth Year Arts), and Sri Binayendranath Bandopadhyay (1925-30).

It was opposed by Sri Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (1914-20), Sri Sureschandra Ray (1919-25), Sri Hemendraprasad Ghosh (1893-99), Sri Bimalchandra Sinha (1933-39), Sri Sadhanchandra Gupta (1934-40), Sri Sisir Das (Fourth Year Arts), and Sri Prasantabihari Mukhopadhyay (1925-29).

At 7-30 p.m. the Past Students of the College presented a musical programme in the Pandal before a large and appreciative audience.

The items on the Programme were as follows :—

Vocal Drill and Rhythm Parade ..	Sri Jnanprakas Ghosh (1925-29).
Bengali Recitations	Sri Radhamohan Bhattacharyya (1925-26, 1927-28). Sri Bikas Ray (1932-36).
Surbahar	Sri Jitendra Sen (1927-29).
Sanskrit Recitation and English Song	Sri Sachindranth Bandopadhyay (1920-22).
Guitar and 'tarsanai'	Sri Mukul Das (B.Sc. 1947). Sri Amal Deb (B. Sc. 1948).
Songs	Sri Binay Ghosh (1926-28). Sri Sadhan Gupta (1934-40). Sri Arun Ray (B. A. 1952).
Sarod	Sri Bhupendra Mukhopadhyay (1930-32).

June 17.

On Friday, June 17, a Past and Present football match was played in the College grounds at 5 p.m.

This festival match was attended, amongst others, by Sri Purnachandra Ray and Sri Kanu Ray, veteran members of the champion College XI in 1905-08, the latter taking the kick-off at the commencement of play. The match was refereed by Sri Bhupendra Datta (1928-34) while Dr. Bidhubhushan Ray (1927) was the linesman.

The Past Team consisted of the following :—

Sri Ram Bhattacharya (1935-40) ; Sri Dilip Datta.

Sri Kajal Dattagupta (1951-53).
Sri Asishkumar Chakrabarti (1945-49).
Sri Asim Sarkar (1949-54).
Sri Gobinda Roy (1945-49).
Sri Debabrata Ghosh (1950-54).
Sri Nirmal Chattopadhyay (B. A., 1941).
Sri Prabir Sen.
Sri Saibalkumar Gupta (1918-23)
Sri Dhruba Das.
Janab Syed Mansur Gilani.
Prof. Amar Mukhopadhyay (1926-28).

The Present Students were represented by :—

Sri Asim Bhattacharyya (Third Year Science).

Sri Sunay Sanatani (Fourth Year Arts).
Sri Somes Chakrabarti (Second Year Science).
Sri Pritiranjan De (Second Year Science).
Sri Asim Gangopadhyay (Fourth Year Science).
Sri Pradip Gangopadhyay (Fourth Year Science).
Sri Mihir Ray (First Year Science).
Sri Sisir Ray (Second Year Science).
Sri Prabir Basu (Second Year Arts).
Sri Asok Barua (Fifth Year Science).
Sri Aniruddha Ray (Third Year Arts).
Sri Dhirendra Niyogi (Fifth Year Science).
Sri Dipak Basu (Third Year Science).

The Past Team was skippered by Sri Kanu Ray and the Present Team had as its captain Sri Sunay Sanatani. The Past won by three goals (Gilani 2, Dhruba Das 1) to one (Dipak Basu).

The festive atmosphere was marred to some extent by the unfortunate injuries sustained by two of the Past players, Sri Saibalkumar Gupta and Sri Ram Bhattacharya.

At 6-30 p.m. a big audience in the Pandal listened to a Debate in English on "The world owes more to Youth than to Age". The chair was taken by Dr. Rameschandra Majumdar (in the College from 1907 to 1911).

The motion was supported by Sri Satinath Ray (1893-98), Sri Haritkrishna Deb (1913-15), Sri Binayendranath Bandopadhyay (1925-30), Dr. Sibatosh Mukhopadhyay (1942-44), Sri Sudhansu Dasgupta ( ), Sri Abhijit Basu (1947-49), and Sri Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (1914-20).

It was opposed by Janab Abdur Rahim (on the Staff from 1916 to 1919), Sri Brindabanchandra Sinha (1937-43), Sri Asok Chattopadhyay (Third Year Arts), Sri Biswapriya Basu (Sixth Year Arts), Sri Ahindra Chaudhuri (Second Year Arts), Sri Parimal Mukhopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts), and Sri Sadhanchandra Gupta (1934-40).

At 8 p.m. the College Students presented at the Pandal before a big gathering a musical programme with the following items :—

Vedic Hymn	Sri Amiyakumar Bandopadhyay (Fourth Year Science).
Song (Atulprasad)	Srimati Jasodhara Sengupta (Third Year Arts).
Sitar	Sri Asok Ghosh (First Year Arts).
Song (Rabindranath)	Srimati Amita Majumdar (Third Year Arts).
Bengali Recitation	Srimati Mahasweta Bandopadhyay (Third Year Arts).
Flute	Sri Prasanta Raychaudhuri (Second Year Science).
Song (classical, etc.)	Srimati Manjula Mukhopadhyay (Third Year Arts).
Syamasangit	Sri Hemendra Bandopadhyay (Fourth Year Arts).
Song (Baul)	Sri Pradip Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts).
African Song	Sri W. Nginanamashalla (First Year Arts) with others.
Playlet	Sri Gautam Kumar Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts).
	Sri Suniti Kumar Bhose (1949-53).
	Sri Durgadas Ray (Fifth Year Arts).
	Sri Susanta Basu (Fifth Year Arts).
	Sri Sambitkumar Chattopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts).
	Sri Pradip Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts).
	Sri Prasanta Raychaudhuri (Second Year Science).
	Sri Dhirendra Niyogi (Fifth Year Science).

June 18.

On Saturday, June 18, a Sports Festival was held on the College lawns at 4 There were five events with prizes—

100 yards Run (for present students) :

1st—Sri Omar M. Omar (First Year Science).

100 yards Run (for past students) :

1st—Sri Ramdas Chattopadhyay (1941-43).

2nd—Sri Ranendra Deb (1931-35).

100 yards Run (for teachers) :

1st—Professor Abdul Wahab Mahmood (History).

100 yards Walk (for past students) :

1st—Sri Amarprasad Mukhopadhyay (1926-28).

2nd—Sri Manis Ghatak (1919-23).

Tug-of-War :

Winners—Past Students, represented by—

Sri Gobinda Ray (1945-49).
Sri Nirmalya Mukhopadhyay (1948-50).
Sri Debendranath Gupta (1935-39),
Sri Sailendrachandra Sen (1935-39),
Sri Bireswar Sen (1933-37),
Sri Santosh Karmakar (1947-51).
Sri Sunitikumar Bhose (1949-53),
Sri Sunil Mitra (1939-42).

In the evening at 7 p.m. began a function in the Pandal in which the Past Students presented two plays—the *Malini* by Rabindranath Tagore and the *Chalachittachanchari* by Sukumar Ray (B. Sc. in 1907), the former a drama in verse, the latter a roaring farce.

The cast for the *Malini* is given below :—

Direction—Sri Mani Ghosh (1930-31) and Sri Bhuban Raychaudhuri (1940-47).
Production—Sri Aparanath Gangopadhyay (1932-38).
Management—Sri Bhupendra Datta (1928-34), Sri Rabindra Maitra (1926-33), and Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay (1929-36).
The King—Sri Upendra Mallik (1926-28).
The Queen—Sri Pramod Raychaudhuri.
Malini—Sri Achalanath Gangopadhyay (1929-33).
The Prince—Sri Sachindra Sen (1939-44).
Kasyapa—Sri Sachindra Sen.
Somacharya—Sri Rabindra Maitra (1926-33).
Charudatta—Sri Sailendra Sen (1935-39).
Debdatta—Sri Nabin Pyne (1934-37).
Kshemankar—Sri Aparanath Gangopadhyay (1932-38).
Supriya—Sri Bhuban Raychaudhuri (1940-47).
Ugrasen—Sri Bhupendra Datta (1928-34).
Commander—Sri Durgaprasad Chakrabarti.
Gatekeeper—Sri Bijan Mitra (1921-23).
The Brahmins—Sri Bireswar Sen (1933-38), Sri Nareschandra Mitra (1917-19), and Sri Sunil Mitra (1939-42).

The Prompters were Sri Panchugopal Basu (B. Sc. 1944) and Sri Kamalasankar Mukhopadhyay.

The following took part in the production of *Chalachittachanchari* :—

Direction—Sri Mani Ghosh.
Production—Sri Rabindra Maitra.
Management—Sri Bhupendra Datta and Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay.
Prompters—Sri Panchugopal Basu and Sri Kamalasankar Mukhopadhyay.
Satyabahan Samaddar—Sri Rabindra Maitra.
Isan Bachaspati—Sri Bhuban Raychaudhuri.
Somprakas—Sri Kartik Mukhopadhyay (1932-33).
Janardan—Sri Bireswar Sen.
Nikunja—Sri Subhas Mitra (1930-34).
Srikhanda Deb—Sri Upendra Mallik.
Nabin—Sri Bhupendra Datta.
Rampada—Sri Bikas Ray (1932-36).
Binaysadhan—Sri Nirmaldeb Ray (1932-37).
Students—Sri Sachindra Sen, Sri Durgaprasad Chakrabarti, Sri Bijan Mitra, and Sri Sunil Mitra.
Bhabadulal—Sri Mani Ghosh.

June 19.

On Sunday, June 19, was held the Centenary Reunion of past and present students in the Pandal at 5 p.m. Light refreshments were served and reminiscences were recounted by several ex-students. The chair was taken by Sri Surendranath Mukhopadhyay (B.A. 1894). He distributed the prizes won at the Sports Festival on the previous day, at the end of the Reunion.

The speakers at the Reunion were the following :—

Sri Hemendraprasad Ghosh (1893-99).
Sri Satinath Ray (1893-98).
Sri Pannalal Basu (1898-1901).
Sri Charuchandra Bhattacharya (1901-04 ; on the Staff, 1906-41).
Sri Purnachandra Ray (1905-08).
Sri Haritkrishna Deb (1913-15).
Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal (1917-21).
Sri Hirankumar Sanyal (1916-23).
Sri Pratapchandra Chandra (1936-42).

The Past Students staged the drama *Sri Madhusudan*—dealing with the life of one of the most eminent students of the College—written by Banaphul—that evening at 8 p.m. in the Pandal. The performance recalled the historic days of the Hindu College in an appropriate setting.

The direction was in the hands of Sri Rabindra Maitra and Sri Bhuban Raychaudhuri. Sri Bireswar Sen was the producer, and Dr. Gaurinath Sastri, Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay, and Sri Bhupendra Datta were responsible for the management. Sri Panchugopal Basu and Sri Kamalasankar Mukhopadhyay once again acted as prompters.

The cast was distributed as follows :—

Madhusudan—Sri Bhuban Raychaudhuri.
Rajnarayan Datta—Sri Bireswar Sen.
Gaurdas Basak—Sri Aparanath Gangopadhyay.
Bholanath Chandra—Sri Durgaprasad Chakrabarti.
Bankubihari—Sri Bikas Ray.
Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay—Sri Rabindra Maitra.
Pyaricharan—Sri Sachindra Sen.
Jnanendramohan Tagore—Sri Kartik Mukhopadhyay.
Krishnamohan Bandopadhyay—Sri Samir Chaudhuri (1925-29).
Vidyasagar—Sri Upendra Mallik.
Jatindramohan Tagore—Sri Nabin Pyne.
Manmohan Ghosh—Sri Ambar Mukhopadhyay (1940-44).
Bankimchandra—Sri Durgaprosad Chakrabarti.
Raghu—Sri Bhupendra Datta.
Natabar Ghosh—Sri Sailendra Sen.
Three Pandits—Sri Jatindramohan Majumdar (1915-21), Sri Sachindranath Bandopadhyay (1920-22), Dr. Gaurinath Sastri (1925-31 ; on the Staff between 1936 and 1950).
Premchand Tarkabagis—Sri Nareschandra Mitra.
Boy—Sri Bijanbihari Mitra.
Friends of Madhusudan—Sri Pratapchandra Chandra (1936-42), Sri Salil Datta and Sri Sunil Mitra.
The Crowd—Sri Charuchandra Bhattacharya (1901-04 ; on the Staff from 1906 to 1941), Sri Sailakumar Mukhopadhyay (1915-20), Sri Nirmalchandra Bhattacharya (1914-20), Principal J. C. Sengupta, and Sri Nareschandra Mitra.
Jahnabi—Sri Achalanath Gangopadhyay.
Henrietta—Sri Pramod Raychaudhuri.

June 20.

On Monday, June 20, the Exhibitions came to an end at 5 p.m. after a very successful run of five days. In the evening the Present Students staged the *Muktadhara* by Rabindranath Tagore and the humorous sketch *Birinchibaba* by Rajsekhar Basu (in the College from 1897 to 1900).

The cast for *Muktadhara* was as follows :—

Dhananjay—Sri Amiyakumar Bandopadhyay (Fourth Year Science).
Abhijit—Sri Sambitkumar Chattopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts).
Bibhuti—Sri Sujit Ghosh (1951-53).
Ranjit—Sri Sunitikumar Bhose (1949-53).
Minister—Sri Ranajit Chattopadhyay.
Batu—Sri Durgadas Ray (Fifth Year Arts).
Sanjay—Sri Pradip Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts).
Biswajit—Sri Taraknath Gangopadhyay (1948-53).
Ganes Sardar—Sri Prasanta Raychaudhuri (Second Year Science).
Citizens of Uttarkut—Sri Advaita Ray (Second Year Arts), Sri Nripendra Chattopadhyay (Second Year Arts) and Sri Alok Datta (Second Year Arts).
Uddhab—Sri Dwipendra Mukhopadhyay (Second Year Arts).
Messenger—Sri Suhas Bhattacharya (Second Year Arts).
Bijay Pal—Sri Advaita Ray (Second Year Arts).
Passer-by—Sri Anil Phani (Second Year Science).
Citizens of Sibatarai—Sri Anil Phani (Second Year Science), Sri Nripendra Chattopadhyay (Second Year Arts) and Sri Jagannath Ray.
Bishan—Sri Prabhat Chakrabarti (Second Year Science).
Kundan—Sri Sisir Ray (Second Year Science).
Kankar—Sri Sekhar Datta (Fifth Year Arts).
Hubba—Sri Rathiraj Bandopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts).
Narsing—Sri Dwipendra Mukhopadhyay (Second Year Arts).
Banowari—Sri Sakti Chattopadhyay.
Nimku—Sri Prabhat Chakrabarti (Second Year Science).
Teacher—Sri Prasanta Raychaudhuri (Second Year Science).
Students—Sri Abhijit Chattopadhyay (Hare School), Sri Syamal Ghosh (Hindu School) and Sri Kisor Ghosh (Hindu School).
Royal Messengers—Sri Dilip Sengupta (Second Year Arts) and Sri Manoranjan Thakur (Second Year Arts).
Amba—Sri Sankar Ghosh (Second Year Science).
Flower Girl—Sri Kalyan Sengupta (Sixth Year Arts).
Sanyasis—Sri Sudhir Majumdar and Sri Syamal Sarkar (Second Year Arts).

The cast for *Birinchibaba* is given below :—

Birinchibaba—Sri Rathiraj Bandopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts).
Satya—Sri Durgadas Ray (Fifth Year Arts).
Nibaran—Sri Sunitikumar Bhose (1949-53).
Nitai—Sri Ranajit Chattopadhyay.
Paramartha—Sri Pradip Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts).
Professor Nani—Sri Taraknath Gangopadhyay (1948-53).
Feku Pande—Sri Sukumar Sinha (Third Year Arts).
Maulvi—Sri Susanta Bandopadhyay (Second Year Arts).
Uncle Ganes—Sri Sambitkumar Chattopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts).
Barrister Sen—Sri Sujit Ghosh (1951-53).
Gurupada Babu—Sekhar Datta (Fifth Year Arts).
Kebalananda—Sri Alok Bandopadhyay (Fifth Year Arts).
Gobardhan Babu—Sri Advaita Bandopadhyay (Second Year Arts).
Boochoo—Sri Amiyakumar Bandopadhyay (Fourth Year Science).
Professor's Wife—Sri Sankar Ghosh (Second Year Science).

The background music in both the plays was by Sri Bhaskar Mitra (Sixth Year Arts), the orchestra was conducted by Sri Gautamkumar Sarkar (Fifth Year Arts), and Professor Kalipada Dasgupta was the Advisor. Sri Sambitkumar Chattopadhyay of the Fifth Year Arts class was the Secretary in charge.

June 21.

The Centenary Celebrations terminated on Tuesday, June 21, with a Subscription Dinner at 8 p.m. held on the first floor terrace of the Baker Laboratories. Two hundred and thirty-three members of the College, past and present, purchased Dinner Tickets and the function turned out to be an enjoyable reunion.

Although the Centenary fell in the middle of June, the traditional time for the onset of the Monsoon, it was a matter for real gratification that not a single item in the week-long programme was marred by rain.

The Celebrations were remarkable not merely for the smooth working out of all the items on the programme and the enthusiastic response of big audiences, day after day, throughout the week. They are memorable also for the demonstration of the ties which bind so many past students to the College, the expression of a fellowship that is dear to us all and the heritage which is the best thing in collegiate education.

C. List of Exhibits

A. CHEMISTRY

I. Chemistry of the ancient Hindus. Work of Acharya Praphullachandra Ray.

II. Organic Chemistry :

(*a*) Plant Products—Quinine from cinchona ; Caffeine from tea leaves ; Catechin from catechu ; Rose oil ; Podophyllin ; Oil of acorus calamus.
(*b*) Synthesis—D.D.T. ; Gammexane ; Enterovioform ; Sulfaguanidine ; Pamaquin ; Saccharin ; Mercurochrome.
(*c*) Dyestuffs—Dyeing and printing ; Mordant dyeing from madder roots ; Dyes ; Pigments ; Anthocyanins.
(*d*) Oils and Fats—Tobacco ; Tea ; Tung oils and their products ; Hydrogenated fat.
(*e*) Paints, Varnishes, Shellac.

III. Physical and Analytical Chemistry :

(*a*) Weight measures ; Polarimetry ; Colorimetry ; Conductometry ; Refractometry ; pH values ; Chromatography ; Deionisation.
(*b*) Migration of ions ; Liesegang rings ; Osmosis ; Endosmosis ; Brownian motion ; Acid strengths ; Emulsions and gels ; Cataphoresis.
(*c*) Warburg : Air sustains life.

IV. Inorganic Chemistry :

(*a*) H-atom, the minutest atom.
(*b*) The modern detective—Geiger counter.
(*c*) Detection of elements in traces.
(*d*) Metals of tomorrow.
(*e*) Atomic energy Minerals.
(*f*) Metallic corrosion.
(*g*) Fertilisers.

V. General Chemistry : Products from Natural Sources :
(*a*) Jute. (*b*) Coal. (*c*) Minerals. (*d*) Petroleum.

VI. Food, Vitamins, Hormones :
Some tests and assay—balanced diet.

VII. Anti-biotics—Penicillin.

VIII. Chemistry in Forensic Science.

IX. Models of Chemical Industries.

B. ASTRONOMY

1. Celestial Globe.
2. Charts of Constellations of Stars.
3. Solar Photographs and Photo-prints.
4. Model of Solar System.
5. Tellurians.
6. Foucault's Pendulum.
7. Transit Instrument, Chronograph, Sidereal Clock.
8. Altazimuth.
9. Slides of Nebulae, Constellations, Eclipses, Surface of the Moon, Satellites of Planets, Tides, etc.
10. Equatorial Telescope.

C. GEOGRAPHY

I. Historical Geography :

A specially prepared series of Maps on "The Presidency College through the Century"—

1. The College Area one hundred years ago.
2. The College Area fifty years ago.
3. The College Area today.
4. Presidency College Area from the Air (stereoscopic view by air photographs).

II. Geopolitics :

A specially prepared series of Maps on "The World Power Blocs"—

1. NATO countries.
2. SEATO countries.
3. COMMUNIST countries.
4. AFRO-ASIAN countries (Bandung Conference).

III. Commercial Geography :

A specially prepared series of Maps on Travel—

1. Time Map—time taken by fast trains from Calcutta to any area in India.
2. Fare Map—fare required for journey by fast trains from Calcutta to any area in India.
3. Air Line Map—correct air distances and directions of any part of the world from New Delhi.

IV. Climatology :

1. Model of Upper Air Movement—specially prepared three-dimensional diagram showing direction of winds at different levels during the Indian monsoon.
2. Radiosonde—automatic radio-transmitting apparatus in a hydrogen balloon signalling atmospheric condition.
3. Automatic Temperature and Pressure Recording Instruments.

V. Physical Geography :

Active models of (*a*) Geyser in action ; (*b*) Volcano in action ; (*c*) Flaming Hot Spring ; (*d*) Erosional Features—20 models.

VI. Human Geography :

1. House Types in India.
2. Density of Population in Calcutta.
3. Socio-geographical Map of India.

VII. Cartography :

A series of charts illustrating Map-making.

D. PHYSICS

1. Electronic counter—automatic recording device for attendance.
2. Generation of electricity production and use.
3. Wireless Telephony.
4. Electricity guiding the movement of fish.
5. Concentration of heat rays by reflection.
6. Electromagnetic repulsion.
7. Electric Train.
8. Sir J. C. Bose's short wave Generator and Detector.
9. Magnetic recorder and reproducer of sound.
10. Disc recorder and reproducer of sound.
11. Electronic Calculator—a modern electronic device for mathematical calculation.
12. Mechanical Calculator—a modern mechanical device for mathematical calculation.
13. Burglar's Alarm.
14. Detection of radio-activity and Cosmic Rays by Geiger Muller counter.
15. Cloud Chamber for the detection of nuclear particles.
16. Cathode Ray Oscillograph—electric transformation of vocal sound.
17. Ultrasonic-defraction of light by ultrasonic waves in liquids.
18. X'rays.
19. Newton's Ring-interference of light.
20. Zeeman Effect—the effect of magnetic field on light.

E. GEOLOGY

1. Photographs of Past Teachers of the Department.
2. Progress of Geology teaching in India—charts.
3. Past to Present : graphical representation of the Department's progress.
4. Research activity of the Department on the geological map of India.

5. Formation of Rocks and Minerals—
   (*a*) Models of igneous intrusion with associated mineral veins and lodes ; specimens of plutonic rocks and associated minerals.
   (*b*) Model of an active volcano—specimens of volcanic rocks and associated minerals.
   (*c*) Models illustrating folding, faulting, and thrusting of strata—specimens of metamorphic rocks and associated minerals.
6. Relief Maps of the geologic past of India—specimens of fossils of different periods.
7. Evolution of Man—models and charts.
8. Active model of an Artesian Well at Neyveli, Madras.
9. Laboratory Techniques—
   (*a*) Preparation of a thin section of a rock.
   (*b*) Observation of common optical properties of minerals with the help of Polarising Microscope.
   (*c*) Airy's spiral under Conoscope.
   (*d*) The Universal Stage—a device for orienting minerals and in thin sections and grains.
   (*e*) Observation of opaque minerals under Ore-microscope.
   (*f*) Contact-print method of study of ore-minerals.
   (*g*) Use of micro-fossils in the exploration of coal and oil.
   (*h*) Interference figures projected on a screen.
10. Model of a modern Coal Mine illustrating mining operations.
11. Model of a Mica Mine.
12. Photographs of geological interest taken by the Department.

F. BOTANY

1. Evolution of plants.
2. Towards bigger and better plants.
3. The greatest mystery—Chromosomes and Genes.
4. Chromosomes of important plants.
5. Monohybrid inheritance—red and white sweet pea.
6. How the chromosomes divide—Mitosis and Meiosis.
7. Sex chromosomes—the difference between 'he' and 'she'.
8. How to look into the inside of a plant.
9. Plants of the remote past.
10. Marine Algae.
11. Plant abnormalities.
12. Timber.
13. Timber decay and organisms responsible for it.
14. Penicillium—the miracle drug.
15. Legume cultivation and nitrogen fixation.
16. The most perfect laboratory—the yeast cell.
17. Carbon utilisation.
18. Plants more dangerous and clever than a tiger.
19. Peaceful co-existence.
20. CRESCOGRAPH of Sir J. C. Bose.
21. Camphor and essential oils.
22. Storage of fruits.
23. Medicinal plants ; forest products.
24. Physiology of some economic plants.
25. Presidency College, Botany Department—its work and achievement.

G. ZOOLOGY

I. Amoeba to Atomic Age—progress of Life through 2 million years. Demonstrations of (*a*) Bacteria—humble beginning of life—the fraction of a living dot ; (*b*) Amoeba—life in one cell with all functions ; (*c*) Sponge—many cells constituting the life ; (*d*) Worms—division of labour coming in ; (*e*) Balanoglossus—forerunner of the internal skeleton ; (*f*) Types of Vertebrates —evolutionary specialisations ; (*g*) Anthropoid Apes—prophecy of man ; (*h*) Pre-human types—changing towards our type ; (*i*) Pre-historic implements—early man's artistry ; (*j*) 'Devil's Workshop'—the brain. ; (*k*) Breaking the Atom—for Peace or War ?—the Challenge before us.

II. Panorama of the Past—demonstration of a landscape when giant reptiles ruled the earth, when the earth was unstable and the mountains were emerging —before the birth of Man.

III. The World's oldest industry of Cells—demonstration of the miracle of a cell ; demonstration of the 'thread of life' ; demonstration of cell division ; demonstration of fertilization ; demonstration of organised growth in an embryo ; demonstration of uncontrolled growth in cancer ; demonstration of atomic-radiation on cell division.

IV. Pregnancy Tests—how pregnancy can be detected by injection of human urine into frogs and toads.

V. Biological Warfare—demonstrations of Malaria, Kala-azar, Amoebic Dysentry, V.D., T.B., Leprosy.

H. PHYSIOLOGY

I. Nutrition :

(*a*) Food—its nature and requirement—what should you eat ?
(*b*) Vitamins—their role in the human body and their distribution in different foodstuffs. Estimation of vitamins by different methods.
(*c*) Diabetes and its causes—ideal diet for diabetic patients.
(*d*) Hormones and their role in Nutrition.
(*e*) Recording and measurement of metabolic rate in basal and working condition.

II. General Physiology :

Contrasts and similarities of living and non-living systems—(*a*) Growth ; (*b*) Movement ; (*c*) Reproduction and multiplication ; (*d*) Response ; (*e*) Circulation and Respiration.

Field of Vision measurement—tests for colour blindness and colour perception.

III. Histology :

(*a*) Demonstration of blood circulation under the microscope.
(*b*) Phase contrast microscope.
(*c*) Photo micrography.
(*d*) Preparation of Paraffin and frozen sections from animal tissues.
(*e*) Demonstration of operation of carbon dioxide freezing microtome.

IV. Instruments :

1. Densitometer.
2. Klett-summerson Colorimeter.
3. Electrophoresis apparatus.
4. Paper Chromatography.
5. Photoelectric Colorimeter and Fluorometer.
6. Determination of pH by pH Meter.
7. Warburg's apparatus.
8. Vanslyke and Haldane's apparatus.
9. Flame Photometer.
10. Electro-cardiography.

V. Experimental Physiology :

Recording of blood pressure in a living cat.
Recording of the heart beat of tortoise.
Isolated head experiment.
Assay of hormones and recording of intestinal muscle movement.
Recording of amphibian heart rate and the role of drugs thereon.
Measurement of human blood pressure.
Recording of respiration in human beings.
Recording of human pulse.
Assessment of individual reaction time.

I. STATISTICS

1. Calculating Machines :
   (*a*) Hand operated
   (*b*) Electrically operated.
2. Adding Machines.
3. Slide Rules.
4. Charts and Graphs :
   (*a*) Education in India and in West Bengal.
   (*b*) Industrial Production in West Bengal.
   (*c*) Birth and Death rates in West Bengal.
   (*d*) Cost of Living in West Bengal, etc., etc.

J. ARTS AND GENERAL

I. Out of the Past of the College :
   1. Some eminent Ex-students of the 19th century.
   2. A Chronicle of the Life of the College.
   3. Old Records of the College (including the resolution dismissing Derozio and the attendance record of Bankimchandra).
   4. Records and materials relating to some eminent Teachers.
   5. Some rare books in the Library.

II. The Heritage of the Humanities :

   A. Philosophy—eminent Philosophers, a series of sketches with their messages.

   B. History :
      1. Sketches of eminent Historians.
      2. India through the Ages.
      3. Places of historic interest in pictures.

   C. English—great periods of English Drama through sketches and posters.

   D. Bengali :
      1. Charts and Sketches :
         (*a*) প্রাচীন বাংলার জনপদ ;
         (*b*) বাংলা লিপির ক্রমবিকাশ ;
         (*c*) ধর্ম ও বাংলা সাহিত্য ;
         (*d*) লোকসাহিত্য রূপকথা, ছড়া, কবিগান ;
         (*e*) বাংলা গদ্যে ক্রমবিকাশ ;
         (*f*) বাংলা নাটক ;
         (*g*) বাঙ্গালীর ইংরাজী কাব্য সাধনা ;
         (*h*) ইংরাজী ও বাংলা কাব্যের ঐতিহাসিক বিকাশধারার তুলনা।

2. Sketches representing life in old Bengal depicted in literature.
3. Manuscripts of old Bengali books—the Ramayan by Krittibas, the Padabali by Gobindadas.
4. Specimens of handwriting and manuscripts of eminent authors like Bankimchandra, Rabindranath, Saratchandra, etc.
5. Important first editions of Bengali books.
6. The role of Presidency College in the field of Bengali Literature.

D. List of Donors

A list of the contributors to the Presidency College Centenary Fund is given below. In the Calcutta addresses, only the streets are indicated with zonal numbers in many cases. The place-name is mentioned only in the case of subscribers outside Calcutta.

This is a pre-audit statement, and small mistakes in the list are not ruled out :—

I.—Donations above Rs. 25

	Rs.
Lakshmi Charity Trust, 8 Royal Exchange Place—1*	2,500
Sri K. P. Goenka, 9 Brabourne Road—1	1,000
Maharaja of Burdwan, 2 Judge's Court Road—27	500
Sri Atulchandra Gupta, 125 Rasbihari Avenue—29	500
Sri Somendrachandra Nandi, 302 Upper Circular Road—9	500
Sri Asokkumar Sen, 18/4 Ballygunj Circular Road—19	500
Sri D. N. Bhattacharya, 84 Barrackpore Trunk Road	300
Students' Day Collections, Presidency College	257-11-3
Messrs. Adair, Dutt & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square—1	250
Sri Sudhindranath Basu, c/o Andrew Yule & Co.—1	200
Sri Rathindrachandra Deb, 1 Rajendra Deb Road—7	200
Messrs. Bien Artium Natural Science	200
Sri Siddhartha Ray, 2 Beltala Road	170
Sri A. C. Sen, 13 Sevak Baidya Street—29	150
Professor Satyendranath Basu, Science College—9	100
Sri B. De, I.C.S., Habibpur, P. O. Midnapore	100
Sri Hirendranath Gangopadhyay, 18/28 Dover Lane—29	100
Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Planning Commission, New Delhi	100
Sri Satischandra Ghosh, Treasurer, University—12	100
Sri S. K. Gupta, I.C.S., 9/1 Hungerford Street—16	100
Sri B. P. Khaitan, 1 Old Post Office Street—1	100
Sri K. P. Khaitan, 6 South End Park—19	100
Professor Sisirkumar Mitra, Science College—9	100
Messrs. A. Mukherji & Co., 2 College Square—12	100
Sri Badriprasad Poddar, 36 Chowringhee Road—16	100
Sri K. D. Ray, 101 Sobhabazar Street—5	100
Sri Manmatha Ray, Achipur, Budge Budge	100
Sri Satyendra Bandopadhyay, 'Rose Villa', Hooghly	75
Sri Satyendranath Ray, I.C.S., Writers' Buildings—1	75
Sri S. K. Haldar, I.C.S., Writers' Buildings—1	60
Sri Karunaketan Sen, I.C.S., Writers' Buildings—1	60
Sri Jatindranath Talukdar, I.C.S., 3 Albert Road—16	60
Sri Niharranjan Ghosh, 18/12 Fern Road—19	51

* Through the courtesy of Sri M. P. Birla.

	Rs.
Principal J. C. Sengupta, Presidency College—12	51
Sri Nilratan Bandopadhyay, 27A Chorebagan Lane—7	50
Sri Amarendranath Basu, 84 Haris Mukherji Road—25	50
Sri H. C. Basu, 8B Joges Mitra Road	50
Hon'ble Justice H. K. Basu, 84 Haris Mukherji Road—25 ..	50
Sri Pannalal Basu, Writers' Buildings—1	50
Sri S. M. Basu, 2 Lansdowne Road—20	50
Messrs. S. K. Biswas & Co.	50
Sri Bishnuprasad Chandra, 11 Old Post Office Street—1	50
Sri A. N. Chaudhuri, 1 Short Street—16	50
Messrs. Dasgupta & Co., College Street—12	50
Dr. Bhabatosh Datta	50
Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Goological Survey of India, Chowringhee ..	50
Messrs. Hindustan Scientific Chemicals	50
Hon'ble Justice J. N. Majumdar, 63/1/2 Lansdowne Road ..	50
Hon'ble Justice Rupendra Mitra, 5 Old Mayor's Court	50
Sri H. S. Mukhopadhyay, 18 Heysham Road—20	50
Sri Santosh Mukhopadhyay, 117 Muktaram Babu Street	50
Dr. Sibatosh Mukhopadhyay, 77 Asutosh Mukherji Road—25 ..	50
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Dr. Radhabinod Pal, P. 101 Naliniranjan Avenue—33	50
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Sri Binodchandra Sen, 13 Mahendra Road	50
Sri Prabhatkumar Sen, 7 Rawdon Street—16	50
Srimati Ratna Sen, 12 Ballygunj Circular Road—19	50
Sri Sanjay Sen, 12 Ballygunj Circular Road—19	50
Dr. N. C. Sengupta, P.93 Manoharpukur Road—29	50
Sri Nikhil Talukdar, 32A Sankharipara Road—25	50
Messrs. World Press Limited, College Street	50
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Sri Narendrakumar Basu, 12 Asu Biswas Road	45
Sri M. Das, Ordnance Factory, Khamua, Jubbulpur	40
Hon'ble Justice B. K. Guha, I.C.S., 121 Rasbihari Avenue—29 ..	40
Hon'ble Justice P. C. Mallik, 24B Mohinimohan Road—20 ..	35
Sri Anilchandra Gangopadhyay, 47/2 Gariahat Road—19 ..	34
Sri K. R. Datta, 209 Lower Circular Road	31
Sri Aghornath Bandopadhyay, Advocate, Monghyr	30
Sri Prabodhkumar Basu, 7/2 Mohanbagan Lane	30
Sri Sisir Datta, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Assam	30
Sri Bikaschandra Ghosh, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bankshall Street—1	30
Sri M. C. Ghosh, 'Spring View', Landour, Mussouri	30
Sri N. N. Majumdar, Finance Department, West Bengal Government..	30
Sri Balailal Pal, P29 Gariahat Road—29	30
Sri K. C. Pal, 60/13A Gauribari Lane—4	30
Sri Nitischandra Ray, 22 Lansdowne Road—20	30
Sri Satyeschandra Bandopadhyay, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona	27
Professor P. Parija, 10 Cantonment Road, Cuttack—1	25-8
Total for Group I	11,104-3-3

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Sri A. C., Joint Magistrate, Ranchi.
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Sri Niranjan, 4 Dharmadas Road—26.
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Sri S., 5B Motilal Nehru Road—26.
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Sri Sitaram, 6 Gobinda Ghoshal Lane—25.
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Sri Sunilkumar, 18/40 Dover Lane—29.

Basumallik, Sri Hamirchandra, 12 Wellington Square.

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Sri Charuchandra, 3 Bipradas Street—9.
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Sri Herambachandra, 11 Simla Street.
Sri Indusekhar, c/o. Sri S. K. Bhattacharyya, Dishergarh.
Sri Nikhil, Geologists' Syndicate, 137 Canning Street.
Prof. Nirmalchandra, 18 Aswini Dutt Road—29.
Sri Punyabrata, Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
Sri Radhakanta, 29A Raja Dinendra Street—9.
Sri Radhamohan, 8/5A Russa Road—26.
Sri Satipati, 12 Haralal Mitra Street—3.
Sri Satyabrata, 7 Chowringhee Road.
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Sri Khagendranath
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Sri Sasimohan, 37 Jubilee Park—33.
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Sri Sambhunath, 11 Old Post Office Street—1.

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Sri Banbihari, 82 Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road—13.
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Sri G. P., Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
Dr. Manmohan, Presidency College—12.
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Sri Purushottam, 14 Townshend Road—25.
Sri Satischandra, 5 Sardar Sankar Road—26.
Sri S. C., Geology Department, University, Patna.
Sri Sibanitosh, 35A Jogendra Basak Road—36.
Sri S. K., I.C.S., Roy Mansions, Elgin Road—20.

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Sri Phanilal, Burma Shell & Co.
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Sri Samarendrakumar, 2 Bankim Chatterji Street—12.
Dr. Sasibhushan, Presidency College—12.

Daga, Sri Surajmal, 203/1 Harrison Road.

Dalal, Sri Narendranath, 2 Nakuleswar Bhattacharya Lane—26.

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Datta :

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Sri P. C., Presidency College—12.
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Sri Sanatkumar, 5 Madan Datta Street.
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Sri Ajitkumar, 52 Brajanath Datta Lane—12.

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Sri Amitanath, 12 Ratan Sarkar Garden Street—7.
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Sri Panchugopal, 139A Rasbihari Avenue—29.
Sri Paresnath, 36/1B Garcha Road—19.
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14A Heysham Road—20.

Daga, Surajmal, 203/1 Harrison Rd.

Dalal, Sri Narendranath, 2 Nakuleswar Bhat[illegible]

Goenka :

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Sri Shewbhagwan, 135 Canning Street.

Gooptu, Dr. D., 26B Kali Datta Street—5.

Guha :

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Sri Arunkumar, 47 Theatre Road—16.
Sri Debendranath, 254 Panchanantala Road, Howrah.
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Sri Rabindranath, 1/1/1 Hazra Road—26.
Sri Rajendranath, 203/1 Cornwallis Street—6.
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Srimati Gitanjali, c/o Sri, S. Mallik, Burrabazar, Chandanagar.
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Sri N. K., 155D Harrison Road.
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Sri Nareschandra, 22 Jugalkisor Das Lane—6.
Sri Nirmalchandra, 57 Shampukur Street—4.
Sri Prabodhchandra, 3/1C Chidam Mudi Lane—6.
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Sri Rasbihari, 2/1 Townshend Road—25.
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Sri Saratkumar, 85 Grey Street—5.
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Sri Sukumar, 85 Grey Street—5.
Sri Sunilkumar, 226 Upper Circular Road—4.
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Modi, Sri D. F.—Central Court, 2 Central Avenue—13.

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Sri Abani, 22A, Nalin Sarkar Street—4.
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Sri Anjali, 166 Bowbazar Street—12.
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Sri Bimalaprasad, 274 Rasbihari Avenue—19.
Sri Chittatosh, 77 Asutosh Mukherji Road—25.
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Sri Durgamohan, Executive Engineer, Cooch Behar.
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Sri Kedarnath, 'Bakulia House'—23.
Sri Madanmohan, 293 Diamond Harbour Road—34.
Sri Manotosh, 77 Asutosh Mukherji Road—25.
Sri Mihirmohan, 1A Motilal Nehru Road—29.
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Sri Narendranath, 85 Cossipur Road—2.
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Sri Sabyasachi, 4 Gokhale Road—20.
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Sri S. N., 39A Manoharpukur Road.
Sri Sunilkumar, c/o Prof. S. Ray, Presidency College—12.
Sri Susilkumar, 15B Chunapukur Lane—12.

Sri Syamalkumar, 15B Chunapukur Lane—12.
Sri T., Burn & Co. Ltd., Raniganj.
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Nandi, Sri Hirendrakumar, 50A Theatre Road—16.

Narayan, Dr. B., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University.

Nautiyal, Sri S. P., Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee.

Niyogi, Sri H. N., Commerce-Industry Department, Writers' Buildings—1.

Pal, Lt. Subir, I. N., I. N. S. 'Ranjit', c/o F. M. O., Bombay.

Palit, Sri M. K., 1B Old Post Office Street—1.

Prasad, Dr. Rajendra, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Pyne :

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Sri Satyacharan, 4 Krishna Mitra Lane, Salkia, Howrah.

Rakshit :

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Sri Susil, Phillips Electrical Company.

Rana, Sri S. N., Dille Colliery, Borhat, Sibsagar.

Ray :

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Sri Ajitnath, 15 Panditia Place—29.
Sri Amarendranath, Behala.
Sri A. N., 16 Banamali Sarkar Street—5.
Sri Arabinda, 34 Allenby Road—20.
Sri Arunkumar, 302 Upper Circular Road—9.
Sir Asok, 3 Upper Wood Street—16.
Prof. B. C., University, Dacca.
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Dr. Bidhubhushan, R. G. Kar Medical College.
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Sri Binodbihari, 35 Janak Road—29.
Sri Biren, Behala—34.
Sri Dhirendranath, 83 Cossipur Road—2.
Sri Dwijendranath, 41/32 Russa Road—33.
Sri Dyutischandra, 22 Lansdowne Road.
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Sri Mallinath, 23 Aswini Dutt Road—29.
Sri Nirmalkumar, Brittania Biscuits, 15 Taratala Road—27.
Dr. Nirmalendu, Presidency College—12.
Sri Pasupatinath, 24/1 Maharshi Debendranath Road—7.
Sri Ramaprasanna, Chairman, District Board, Malda.
Sri Rathindranath, 83 Cossipur Road—2.
Sri R. K., I.C.S., 1 Lansdowne Road—20.
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Sri Satinath, 15 Panditia Place—29.
Sri Subhaschandra, 149/1D Rasbihari Avenue—29.
Sri Sudhindra, 3 Tilak Road—29.
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Sri Dwijendralal, 14 Lake Temple Road.
Dr. Golapchandra, 6 Mysore Road—26.
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Sri Pramode, 40C Hazra Road.
Sri Sudhirkumar, 55A Turf Road—25.
Sri Sunil, State Bank of India, Barabazar.
Sri Susil, P. 378 Keyatola Road—29.
Sri T. K., 160 Bakulbagan Road—25.

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Sri Nirmalkumar, 35 Bhuban Banerji Lane—7.

Saha :

Sri Ajitkumar, Presidency College—12.
Dr. C. C., 9 Taltola Avenue—13.
Sri Hemlal, 10C Patwarbagan Lane—9.

Sanyal :

Sri Hirankumar, 8 Ekdalia Road—19.
Dr. Nalinaksha, 35 Hindustan Road—29.
Dr. Sarojbandhu, Presidency College—12.

Sarbadhikari, Sri Kanakchandra, 79/1 Amherst Street—9.

Sarkar :

Sri Anil, 95 Brahmo Samaj Road—34.
Sri Asokkumar, 6 Sunny Park—19.
Sri Chanchal, Assistant Editor, the 'Statesman', Chowringhee Square.
Sri Indubhushan, 33E Raja Nabakishan Street—5.
Sri Nirmalchandra, P66 Lake View Road—29.
Sri Nirmalkumar, 17 Lansdowne Terrace.
Sri Prabhatchandra, P66 Lake View Road—29.
Sri Satyaban, Customs House.
Srimati Sipra, 27A Elgin Road—20.
Sri Tarunchandra, P581 Block N, New Alipore—33.

Sen :

Dr. Amiya, 55 Lake Place—29.
Sri A. N., Assistant Controller of Purchase, D. V. C.—27.
Sri Asok, 63C Mahanirvan Road—29.
Sri Asokchandra, 26 Lake Avenue—26.
Sri Bhupatimohan, 12 Ballyganj Circular Road—19.
Sri Bibudhnarayan, Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Road.
Dr. Binaychandra, 40 Dr. Sarat Banerji Road—29.
Sri B. K., 16/1A Keyatola Lane—29.
Sri D. M., P237 Lake Road—29.
Sri G. C., 21 Lake Avenue—26.
Sri Hemendrachandra, 59/3 Harrison Road—9.
Sri Hirendrachandra, P91 Sardar Sankar Road—29.
Sri Hirendranath, 28 Ramkamal Sen Lane—7.
Sri Jyotiprakas, 34 Ramkamal Sen Lane—7.
Sri Kamaleschandra, 1 Lansdowne Terrace—26.
Sri Khagendranath, Principal, Asutosh College—25.
Sri K. N., Port Commissioners' Office, 16 Strand Road—1.

Sri Manimay, 40/2H Lake Road—29.
Sri Manishimohan, I. C. S., 6 Hungerford Street—16.
Sri Mrigendra, 23 Jatin Das Road—29.
Srimati Nandita, 7/1 Loudon Street—16.
Sri Narayan, c/o Prof., S. Ray, Presidency College—12.
Srimati Neera, 12 Allenby Road—20.
Dr. N. K., 7/5 Binode Saha Lane—6.
Sri Nirmalkumar, 98/8 Russa Road—26.
Sri Nirmalchandra, 75/1 Asutosh Mukherji Road—25.
Sri N. N., 16/3B Garcha Second Lane—19.
Sri Nripendraprasanna, Imperial Tobacco Co., Bombay.
Sri Pratapchandra, Burma Shell Co., Bombay.
Sri P. K., 2 Loudon Street—16.
Prof. P. K., Agriculture Department, Science College.
Sri Priyaranjan, 1 Dover Lane—29.
Sri R. N., 121A Tarak Pramanik Road—6.
Sri Sachin, 30 Nandan Road—25.
Sri Sailendrachandra, 6 Old Post Office Street—1.
Sri Sailendrakumar, Presidency College—12.
Sri Sailendranath, P. 11 Indra Biswas Road—37.
Sri Sambhunath, 57A Townshend Road—25.
Sri Satyendranath, P. 20 Golf Club Road—33.
Sri S. N., Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Road.
Sri Sureschandra, 10A Ekdalia Place—19.
Prof. Taraknath, Presidency College—12.

Sengupta :

Srimati Gauri, 20 Park Street—16.
Sri Hemendranath, 9 Russa Road South, Third Lane—33
Sri Jitendranath, 9 Russa Road South, Third Lane—33.
Sri J. S., P. 27 Gariahat Road—29.
Sri Nirmalchandra, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Finance, New Delhi.
Sri N. N., 110 Surendranath Banerji Road.
Sri P. B., Dunlop House, Post Box 291—1.
Dr. Rajendralal, Presidency College—12.
Dr. Subodhchandra, Presidency College—12.
Sri Sureschandra, 130 Lansdowne Terrace—29.

Sil, Dr. H. L., 44 Sikdarpara Street—7.

Singh, Sri M. P., Santipara, P. O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.

Singhi :

Sri Narendrasingh, 48 Gariahat Road—19.
Sri Pratap, 3A Duff Street.
Sri R., 1B Old Post Office Street—1.

Sinha :

Sri Brindabanchandra, 59 Barrackpore Trunk Road.
Sri Bimalchandra, 227/2 Lower Circular Road—20.
Sri Debaprasad, 18/84 Dover Lane—29.
Sri Jagadischandra, 64 Belgachia Road—37.
Dr. Narendrakrishna, 47A Ekdalia Road—19.
Sri Ranjitkumar, North British Co.—1.
Sri S. K., 11/1 Siddheswarchandra Lane—12.

Som, Prof. S. C., Presidency College—12.
Sonatta, Sri M. D., 113 Central Avenue—12.
Sur, Sri Tarakumar, 71 Rasbihari Avenue—20.
Tagore, Sri P. N., 'Tagore' Villa, Alambazar.
Talukdar, Sri Sunilchandra, 189 Lansdowne Road—29.
Tripathi, Dr. Amales, 83/8 Russa Road—33.
Yusuf, Janab Muhammad, c/o M. Elias Ltd., 18 Netaji Subhas Road—1.
Zaman, Janab Akhtaruz, I.C.S., 'Jaisalmir House', New Delhi.

Total for group II—Rs. 12,750.

III—Donations under Rs. 25

Donations ranging from Rs. 24 to Re. 1 are grouped here The total sum under this head amounted to Rs. 1,526-8 as.

Acharya, Sri Durgaprasanna, Government College, Krishnagar.
Aditya, Sri Sudhansu, 33A Lake Place—29.
Agarwala, Sri T. N., 80 Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road—14.
Alam, Janab Muhammad Dalial, 42A Beniapukur Road.
Ali, Janab S. A., 96B Chittaranjan Avenue—12.

Bagchi :

Sri Dhrubaprasad, Macdonald Hall, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sri Sasankasekhar, 29/6 Golf Club Road—33.

Baksi, Sri Subhendu, c/o Prof. S. Ray, Presidency College—12.

Bandopadhyay :

Sri Ajitkumar, Bose Institute—9.
Sri Arabinda, Japanese Consulate, 19 Old Court House Street—1.
Sri Arun, 9A Gangulipara Lane, Bally.
Sri Bijaykrishna, 27 Nanda Mallik Lane—6.
Sri Dilip, 11 Bipin Pal Road—26.
Sri Indranil, c/o Prof. S. Ray, Presidency College—12
Sri Kaliprasad, 32 Badurbagan Lane.
Sri P. K., 39 Raja Basanta Ray Road—29.
Sri Pranabkumar, 18 Nilkamal Kundu Lane, Baje Sibpur, Howrah.
Sri Sachchidananda, Land Acquisition Department, Alipore—27.
Sri Sambhunath, District Magistrate, Murshidabad.
Sri Samirkumar, 24 Madan Mitra Lane—6.
Sri Samirkumar, 2B Lansdowne Road—26.
Sri Satindranath, 4 Thakur Radhakanta Lane—3.
Sri Satyaprabhat, Chandanagore
Sri Satyendranath, 74 Bagbazar Street—3.
Dr. S. N., Botany Department, University.
Sri Susil, 26 Radhakanta Jiu Street.
Sri Tarak, 18 Sibtala Street, Uttarpara.

Banik, Sri Prabodhchandra, 34 Dixon Lane—16.

Basu :

Srimati Amita, Research Student in Physics, Presidency College—12.
Srimati Ansumitra, P25 Lake Road—29.
Sri Birendrakumar, Presidency College—12.
Sri Bisweswar, 16A Beadon Street—6.
Sri Debiprasad,
Sri Dipendra, 11 Kalikumar Banerji Lane.
Sri P. K., Statistics Department, University—12.
Sri Rabindranath, 33 Abinas Sasmal Lane—10.
Srimati Reba, 13 Gangulipara Lane—2.
Srimati Sakuntala, Botany Department, Presidency College—12.
Dr. Sanatkumar, Mohsin College, Hooghly.
Sri Sarojendranath, 72 Cornwallis Street—6.
Sri S. R., 5B Jagannath Das Lane—6.
Sri Subodhkumar, 7 Iswar Chakrabarti Lane—6.
Sri Tapaskumar, 18 Jeliatola Street—6.

Basuraychaudhuri, Sri Rathindra, Presidency College—12.

Bera, Sri Sudhirchandra, 107C Vivekananda Road.

Bhattacharya :

Sri Asit, 2 Bhowani Datta Lane—7.
Sri Baidyanath, Assistant Librarian, Presidency College—12.
Sri Bimalendu, 7A Kalachand Patitundi Lane.
Sri Bratindra, 2 Ramanath Majumdar Street.
Sri Debipada, Presidency College—12.
Sri Dipak, 4 Bholananda Road—26.
Sri R. K.,
Sri S. S., Botany Department, Presidency College—12.

Bhose, Sri Sudhirkumar, 24A Roybagan Street.

Biswas :

Sri Birendra, Bose Institute—9.
Sri Buddhadeb, 16/14 Beliaghata Main Road—10.
Sri M., 3/8 Gorachand Road.
Sri Murali,
Sri Pramathanath, 45 Amherst Street—9.

Brahmachari, Sri Santoshkumar, 7A Lake Place—29.

Chakrabarti :

Sri Biman, R. G. Kar Hospital.
Sri Biswanath, L. B. P., 5 First Avenue, Foreman Colony, Kanchrapara.
Sri Jayanti,
Sri Pranes, Barrackpore Trunk Road—35.
Sri Rasbihari, 82 Golf Club Road—33.
Sri Satyaprasanna, Umakanta Academy, Agartala.
Sri Subodhchandra, Chemistry Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri Sunil, 67/1 Badridas Temple Road.
Sri Syamalkumar, 4 Priyanath Mallik Road—25.
Sri Urukramdas, 4 Priyanath Mallik Road—25.

Chattopadhyay :

Sri Ahibhushan, 5 Sardar Sankar Road—26.
Sri Girijasankar, 19 Kailas Bose Street.
Sri Jitendranath, 10 Bhabanath Sen Street—4.
Sri Jnantosh, 16B Dover Lane—29.
Sri Kamakshyiprasad, 3 Sambhunath Pandit Street—20.
Sri K. C., c/o Sri H. C. Gangopadhyay, Bikanir Gypsums.
Sri Kshitisprasad, 2 Palm Place—19.
Srimati Manju, 19 Sarkar Lane—7.
Sri N. N., 73A Haris Mukherji Road—25.
Sri Rakhahari, Asiatic Society, 1 Park Street—16.
Sri Susilchandra, 4A Haris Mukherji Road—25.

Chaudhuri :

Sri Abaninath, Geology Department, University—12.
Sri Ajaykumar, 8 Ananda Lane.
Sri Bhudeb, Presidency College—12.
Sri Binayendranath, 1A Abhay Haldar Lane—12.
Dr. Jatindrabimal, 3 Federation Street—9.
Sri J. K., Presidency College—12.
Sri Madhusudan, 27/4 Kankulia Road—19.
Sri Nepalkrishna, 12 Bahir Sura Road—10.
Sri Ranjitkumar, 6 Valmiki Street.
Sri S., P. 286 Darga Road—19.
Sri Sudhindranath, 36A Russa Road—26.

Danda, Sri Gurupada, Cadets' Hostel, Marine Engineering College.

Das :

Sri D. K., 13 Kyd Street—16.
Sri Haridas, 5A Chaitan Sen Lane—12.
Sri J. R., 14 Gariahat Road.
Sri Kalicharan, Satyen Ray Branch Road, Behala.
Sri Kshudiram, Presidency College—12.
Sri N., Presidency College—12.
Sri Pulin,

Dasgupta :

Sri Asok, Bose Institute—9.
Sri Bimalchandra, Munsiff, Asansol.
Sri D., 9/13 Fern Road—19.
Sri P., 4 Amrita Ghosh Road.
Sri Pareschandra, 2B Parasar Road—29.
Sri P. M., Writers' Buildings—1.
Sri Pramodranjan, Presidency College—12.
Sri S. P., Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Road.
Sri T., 9/13 Fern Road—19.

Datta :

Sri Amulyakumar,
Sri Brajendranarayan, Presidency College—12.
Srimati Chinmayi, Physics Research Student, Presidency College—12.
Sri Debaprasad, 200 Southern Avenue—29.

Srimati Gita, 31/4 Dwijendra Mitra Road—6.
Sri P. C., 16 Camac Street—16.
Sri Praphulla, Presidency College—12.
Sri Siddheswar, 17 Hemendra Sen Street.
Sri Sudhansu, Central Calcutta Boarding.
Sri Sudhindranath, 37 Harrison Road—9.
Sri Surendrakumar, P304 Lake Terrace—29.
Sri Susantakumar, 50/51 Rajballabh Shah Lane, Howrah.

Dattagupta, Sri Rabindrakumar, 135 Lower Circular Road.

De:

Sri Ajitkumar, 75 P. K. Saha Lane—36.
Sri Amarendranath, 37/1C Nepal Bhattacharya 1st Lane—26.
Sri Aniruddha, Presidency College—12.
Sri Arunsankar, 138 Kesab Sen Street—9.
Sri Kaminikumar, Presidency College—12.
Sri Radharaman, 11/3A Thakurdas Palit Lane.
Sri Sankarchandra, 44 Hidaram Banerji Lane—12.
Sri Upendranath, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

Deb, Sri Susanta, 18 Raja Nabakishan Street.

Dhar, Sri Parames, 38/2A Gariahat Road.

Dugar, Sri Badindrapat Singh, 34/1B Ballyganj Circular Road—19.

Gangopadhyay .

Sri Bhupendranath, 3A Clarke Street—26.
Dr. Hirendrachandra, Presidency College—12.
Sri Mahadeb, 23 Jugalkisor Das Lane—6.
Sri Manindranath, 50/3 Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
Srimati Manju, 809 Block P, New Alipore—33
Sri Susanta,

Ghosh:

Sri A. K., 93/1 Upper Circular Road—9.
Sri Amalkumar, 124 Ballyganj Gardens—19
Sri Amalkumar, 59 Karbala Road—28.
Sri Amiyakanti, Chemistry Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri Arunabha, 67/1B Badridas Temple Street.
Sri Atanumohan, 22/1 Dum Dum Road—2.
Sri B. N., University—12.
Sri Chinmay, c/o Sri Ajitkumar Saha, Presidency College—12
Srimati Kalpana, 11 Amherst Street—9.
Sri Kshitischandra, 21 Gangulipara Lane—2.
Srimati Manju, 27/4A Chakrabere Lane.
Sri Pasupati, 3/2 Nandaram Sen Street—5.
Sri Prabhaschandra, 14 Sibnarayan Das Lane—6.
Sri Prabhatkumar, 3A Sukea Street—9.
Sri Rabindranath, 15A Beltala Road—26.
Sri Ranendranath, 15A Beltala Road—26.
Sri Subirkumar, c/o Prof. S. Ray, Presidency College—12.
Srimati Tuhina, 26 Southern Avenue—29.
Sri Tusharkumar, 25 Haris Mukherji Road—25.

Ghoshal, Srimati Kalyani, 4 Priyanath Mallik Road—25.

Goswami :

Sri A., 44 C. C. Banerji Street, Bally.
Sri Mihirkumar, 49/3 Ballyganj Place—19.

Guha :

Sri Amalendu, Darang College, Tejpur.
Srimati Sephali, 27 Dilkusha Street—17.
Sri Sunil, 82A Rashbihari Avenue.

Gupta :

Sri Nabakumar, 197 Bowbazar Street—12.
Sri Nirmalchandra, 101B Masjidbari Street—6.
Sri Pranabkumar, 9/1 Hungerford Street—16.
Sri Sankarnarayan, P. 530 C. I. T. Scheme No. 47—29.

Hor, Sri Mrinalkanti, 23/9 Kasipur Road—18.

Husain :

Janab Kazi Motahar, University, Dacca.
Janab Moazzam, 79B Central Avenue.

Kader, Janab Lutful, Assistant Accountant, Imperial Bank, Dacca.

Kar, Sri Asoke, Presidency College—12.

Lahiri :

Sri Bhubanmohan, 23 Mitra Lane—7.
Sri Dinabandhu, c/o Prof. S. Ray, Presidency College —12.
Sri Malay, 19 Narkeldanga Main Road.

Maitra :

Sri Somnath, 16A Sarat Chatterji Avenue—29.
Sri Susilranjan, Physiology Department, Science College.

Majumdar :

Sri Abinaschandra, 70 Pratapaditya Road—26.
Sri Ajitchandra, 70 Pratapaditya Road—26.
Srimati Arati, 6A Abhay Guha Road—6.
Sri Arupratan, P 785 Block P, New Alipore—33.
Sri Balaram, P.O. Garalgacha, district Hooghly.
Sri Dilip, Chemistry Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri M., 60/2 Dharamtala Street.
Sri J. C., 699H Block P, New Alipore—33.
Sri S. C., 19 Sarat Chatterji Avenue—29.
Sri Saurindranath, Mohsin College, Hooghly.

Mallik :

Sri Kartikchandra, 17/1 Mirzapur Street.
Sri Phanilal, 6 Old Post Office Street—1.
Sri Pulinbihari, 59 Badridas Temple Road.
Sri Raichand, 4 Rupchand Ray Street—7.

Mitra :

Sri Achyutananda, 15 Kalikumar Banerji Lane—2.
Sri Amiyamay, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sri Aryakumar, 14 Burdwan Road—27.
Sri Asokkumar, 167/1 Cornwallis Street—6.
Srimati Bharati, 14 Burdwan Road—27.
Sri Dhirendranath, 220D Rasbihari Avenue.
Sri J. N., Presidency College—12.
Sri Kanailal, 10 D. L. Ray Street—6.
Sri Parthasarathi, 1/1 Kantapukur Lane—3.
Sri Rabindranath, 15 Kalikumar Banerji Lane—2.
Sri Sankar, 161 Park Street.
Sri Sudhansusekhar, Bachelor Block 1/10, P. O. Technology, Kharagpur.
Sri Sunil, 1A Abinas Mitra Lane—6.
Sri Taraknath, 19A Garpar Lane—9.

Modak, Sri Gaurikanta, c/o Presidency College—12.

Mukhopadhyay :

Sri Asok, Geology Department, University—12.
Sri Bimanchandra, 2 Nyayaratna Lane—4.
Sri Debadatta, 10B Mohanlal Street—4.
Sri Debiprasad, 2 Jhamapukur Lane—5.
Sri Himansu, Presidency College—12.
Sri Kasinath, 30 Kalidas Patitundi Lane—26.
Sri Manasmohan, 3/1 Dover Lane—29.
Sri Nirmalya, Caledonian Jute Mills, Budge Budge.
Sri Pratipkumar, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sri Sailendramohan, Presidency College—12.
Sri Santikumar, 50 Thakurdas Chatterji Road, Kamarhati.

Nag :

Sri Kiranchandra, Gaggendu Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri.
Sri Panchanan, 52/3 Giris Park North.
Sri W., 11 Rowland Road—20.

Nagchaudhuri, Sri Jayanta, 12 Mohanlal Mitra Lane—4.

Naha :

Sri K. M., Geology Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri P. M., Geology Department, Presidency College—12.

Nandi, Sri Tarachand, P.45 Scheme 49, C. I. T. Road—14.

Pal :

Sri Asutosh, Nangi, Batanagar.
Sri Manojkumar, P.101 Nalini Sarkar Avenue—33.
Sri Phanibhushan, Assistant Librarian, Presidency College—12.
Sri T. P., Ghoshbagan Lane.

Pathak, Sri P. C., 9 Iswar Ganguli Lane—26.

Poddar :

Sri Bhupendranath, Deputy Magistrate.
Sri Kalipada, 16 Chaulpati Road.
Sri Nilkrishna, 16 Chaulpati Road.
Sri Radhakrishna, 16 Chaulpati Road.

Purkayastha, Srimati Mira, 93 Upper Circular Road—9.
Pyne, Sri Santoshkumar, 16A Brajanath Datta Lane—12.
Quddus, Janab Golam, c/o Prof. A. W. Mahmood, Presidency College—12.

Rakshit :

Sri Rajendrabhushan, 22 Balaram Bose Ghat Road.
Sri Sachindramohan, 3 Hemendra Sen Street—6.
Sri Sisirchandra, Chemistry Department, Presidency College—12.
Srimati Usharani, 3 Hemendra Sen Street—6.

Ray :

Sri A., Veterinary College, Mathura.
Sri Arunkumar, Presidency College—12.
Sri Asim, Midland Hotel—9.
Sri Asimbikas, Chemistry Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri Asokmohan, 279/3 Upper Circular Road—9.
Sri Bimalbhushan, 9 Amherst Row—9.
Srimati Bithika, 39/6A Gopalnagar Road—26.
Sri Dipakkumar, P.34 Lake Road—29.
Sri Durga, Research Student, Presidency College—12.
Sri Dwijendralal, 174 B. L. Saha Road.
Sri Jagadischandra, Presidency College—12.
Sri Jagatbandhu, Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan.
Sri K., 14 Palm Avenue—19.
Sri K. K., 18/45 Dover Lane—29.
Srimati Malati, 33 Ramhari Ray's Lane, Uttarpara.
Sri Manindranath, Presidency College—12.
Sri Mihir, 31A Chakrabere Road—25.
Sri Payodhinath, 55/4 Turf Road, Block 5—25.
Sri Sankarshan, 2 Hartakibagan Lane— 6.
Sri Sudhansukumar, Research Fellow, Science College—9.
Sri Sujitkumar, 11 Garden Reach Road—23.

Raybarman, Sri Amalendu, 36C Mahanirvan Road—29.

Raychaudhuri :

Sri Murarimohan, Presidency College—12.
Sri Sambhunath, Presidency College—12.
Sri Saratchandra, Geology Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri Sunilkumar, Geology Department, Presidency College—12.

Rudra, Sri J. N., Presidency College—12.

Saha :

Sri Achintya, Botany Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri Nripendramohan, Presidency College—12.
Sri Prasenjit, Geology Department, Presidency College—12.
Sri Subhaschandra, 26B W. C. Banerji Street—6.
Sri Sunilkumar, 58 Raja Nabakrishna Street.

Saleheen, Janab Mushfaq-us, 33 Abdul Hadi Lane, Ramna, Dacca.

Samanta, Sri Rabindranath, 36 Balaram Majumdar Street.

Sanatani, Sri Sunay.

Sanyal, Sri H. K., 8 Ekdalia Road—19.

Saraff, Sri M. P., 28 Cross Street—7.

Sarbadhikari, Sri Mrinalchandra, 3/1 Vidyasagar Street—9.

Sarkar :

Sri Madhusudan, 35/3A Panditia Road.
Sri Mihirkumar, 69 Beliaghata Main Road.
Sri Nirmalkumar, 20 Mullen Street.
Sri P. K., 69 Beliaghata Main Road—10.
Sri Samirkumar, Bose Institute—9.

Sri Santinath, 69 Beliaghata Main Road—10.
Sri S. M., 35 Ballyganj Circular Road—19.
Sri S. N., 95A Ballyganj Gardens—19.
Sri Sujitkumar, 371/14, Grand Trunk Road.
Sri Sunilkumar, 12 New Road—27.

Statistics Department, Presidency College—12.

Sen :

Dr. Amitabha, Flat C19 Harinath De Road—9.
Sri Arunprasad, 15 Nrityagopal Chatterji Lane, Cossipore.
Sri B. K., 11/1 Omkarmal Jetia Road, P.O. Botanic Gardens, Howrah.
Srimati Bithika, 70B Jatin Das Road—29.
Sri Dipendranath, P.25 Gariahat Road—29.
Sri D. K., 18/4 Ballyganj Circular Road—19.
Sri D. P., 43B Srigopal Mallik Lane—12.
Srimati Gita, 30 Mohanbagan Lane.
Sri J. C., Brahmo Boys School.
Sri M. K., 50 Lake Place.
Sri S.,
Sri Sachindramohan, 17 Ballyganj Place—19.
Sri Saileschandra, 1C Dover Lane—29.
Sri S. M., 12 Chakrabere Road South—25.
Srimati Sujata,
Sri Supriya, 47/4 South Sinthi Road—2.
Sri Syamapada, Bose Institute—9.
Sri T. P., 36 Balaram Majumdar Street.

Senchaudhuri, Dr. P. K., 20/1B Padmapukur Road—20.

Sengupta :

Sri B. K., Geology Department, Presidency College—12.
Dr. P. N., Anthropology Department, Indian Museum.
Sri S. C., Presidency College—12.
Sri S. C., 70 Bank Plot, Dhakuria—31.
Sri Sudhendukumar, 17 Talpukur Road—10.
Sri Supriya, P89, Lake Road—29.
Sri Tarapada, Village Natagar, Sodepur.

Seth, Sri Prabhatkumar, Bansbati.

Sil, Sri Susilchandra, 66/1 Sambhunath Pandit Street.

Sinha :

Sri Amarendra, 18/84 Dover Lane—29.
Sri Arunansukumar, Assistant Librarian, Presidency College—12.
Sri N. N., P.765 New Alipore—33
Sri Subrata, Geological Survey of India.

Sinharay, Sri Amalkumar, P.40A Raja Basanta Ray Road—29.

Tandon :

Sri Sibnath, 3 Sukhlal Johori Lane—7.
Sri Syamnath, 3 Sukhlal Johori Lane—7.

Vieyra, Mr. R. T., St. Joseph's College, 69 Bowbazar Street—12.

Ukil, Sri Gautam, 57 McLeod Street—16.

Total for Group III—Rs. 1,526-8 as. only.

Grand Total—Rs. 25,380-11 as. 3 pies only.

IV. Subscribers to the Centenary Dinner

The past and present members of the College who participated in the Centenary Dinner on June 21, by purchasing Dinner Tickets priced at Rs. 2-8 as. each, are listed below. In a majority of cases, unfortunately, the address was not recorded :—

Adhikari, Sri Arindam.

Bandopadhyay :

Sri Alok.
Sri Anadinath.
Sri Bhudhar, 4 Nebubagan Lane—3.
Sri Binayendranath, 8/4B Dover Lane—29.
Sri Eric A. R., 34 Ahiripukur Road—19.
Sri Kalyan.
Sri Lokeschandra.
Sri Nilratan, 27A Chorebagan Lane—7.
Sri Nootbihari, 9C Nabin Kundu Lane—9.
Sri Prasunkumar.
Sri Ramgati, Naihati.
Sri Sambhunath, 33/2 Beadon Street.

Banik, Sri Prabodhchandra, 34 Dixon Lane—16.

Basak, Sri Salilkumar.

Basu :

Sri Ajitkumar, 25 Deshapriya Park Road—26.
Sri Arabinda.
Sri Bhupendrakrishna, 77/1 Upper Circular Road—9
Sri Biswapriya.
Sri Byomkes.
Sri Dilipkumar.
Sri Dineschandra, 1/1B Kristoram Basu Street—4.
Sri Birendrachandra.
Sri Jatindranath, 7 Chowringhee Road.
Sri Jogeschandra, 26A Nilmani Mitra Road—2.
Sri Labkumar.
Srimati Manjusri, 39 Narkeldanga Main Road.
Sri Prabirkumar
Sri Rabindranath.
Sri Rabindra.
Sri Samarkumar.
Sri Satyendranath, 50/1 Jatin Das Road—29.
Dr. S. K., 39 Narkeldanga Main Road.

Bhaduri, Sri Sanatkumar.

Bhagat, Sri P.

Bhattacharyya :

Sri A. K.
Sri Dwarkanath
Sri Gaurisankar.
Sri Kalyankumar.
Sri Nirmalchandra, 18 Aswini Datta Road—2
Sri Radhamohan, 8/5A Russa Road—26.
Sri Sanatkumar.

Bhose :

Sri Sarojendranath, 72 Cornwallis Street—6.
Sri Sudhirkumar

Biswas, Sri H. I.

Chakrabarti :

Sri A. K.
Sri Amiya.
Sri Amiyakumar.
Sri Asiskumar, R. G. Kar Medical College.
Sri Durgaprasad.
Sri I. M.
Sri Nanigopal, Presidency College—12.
Sri Narendranath, Air Survey, 31 Chittaranjan Avenue.
Sri. R. N.
Sri S. K.

Chandra :

Sri Debkumar.
Sri Pratapchandra, 23 Wellington Street—12.
Sri Ranjit, 23 Wellington Street—12.

Chattopadhyay :

Sri Abhijit.
Sri Amitabha, 28 Indra Ray Road—25.
Sri Gopalchandra.
Dr. Manmohan, Presidency College—12.
Sri P. C., 6 Old Post Office Street—1.
Sri Prabir.
Sri Pranabkanti.
Sri Sambit, Fifth Year Arts, Presidency College—12.
Sri S. N.
Sri Suryakumar, 5A Abani Datta Lane.

Chaudhuri, Sri Samir.

Das :

Sri Asitbaran.
Sri Kanailal.
Sri N.
Sri Siddheswar, 17 Siddheswarchandra Lane—12.

Dasgupta :

Sri Barun.
Sri M.
Sri Pramodranjan, Presidency College—12.

Datta :

Sri Asokkumar.
Sri B.
Sri S., 17 Hemendra Sen Street—6.
Sri Sailendramohan.
Sri Saileswar.
Sri Sekhar, Fifth Year Arts, Presidency College—12.
Sri S. N.
Sri Sudhindra, 37 Harrison Road.
Sri Tapan.

De :

Sri Ajitkumar.
Sri Anathnath.
Sri Pritiranjan.
Sri Sankar.
Sri Satischandra.
Sri S. N.

Dhar, Sri Nirmal.

Gangopadhyay ·

Sri Achalanath, 12 Ratan Sarkar Garden Street—7.
Sri Aparanath, 12 Ratan Sarkar Garden Street—7.
Sri Asim.
Sri Asok.
Sri Jimutprakas.
Sri P. C.

Ghosh ·

Sri Arun.
Sri Aswini.
Sri Benukar, 6 Iswar Chakrabarti Lane—6.
Sri Bikaschandra, 56 McLeod Street—16.
Sri D. N.
Sri M. N.
Sri Moni, 3B Lansdowne Place—29.
Sri Mukul, 68 Asutosh Mukherji Road.
Sri Pratulchandra, 163 Rasbihari Avenue—29.
Sri Rabindrachandra, 10 Debendra Ghosh Road—25.
Sri Rabindranath.
Sri Ranendranath.
Sri Sukumar.
Sri Sunilchandra.

Ghoshchaudhuri, Sri Soumendra, Third Year Arts, Presidency College—12.

Gupta :

Sri Alak, 125 Rasbihari Avenue—29.
Sri Amitabha.
Sri Debendranath.
Sri Nirmalchandra, 101B Masjidbari Street—6.
Dr. Pratulchandra, 125 Rasbihari Avenue—29.
Sri Sudhindra.

Guhakhasnobis, Sri Susilchandra.

Haldar, Sri Gopalkumar.

Haque, Janab Asadul, 6 Esplanade East—1.

Indra, Sri Sunitkumar, Presidency College—12.

Kar, Sri Amalendu.

Laha, Sri Panchugopal.

Mahalanobis, Sri Sumantra, 90 Park Street—17.

Mahmood, Janab Abdul Wohab, 14 Kimber Street—17.

Maitra

Dr. Jogendranath, Corries Church Lane—9.
Sri Prasanta.
Sri Rabindra, 271 Chittaranjan Avenue—6.
Sri Sitansusekhar.
Sri Subodhranjan.

Majumdar :

Sri Amiyakumar, Presidency College—12.
Dr. Binay.
Sri Dilipkumar.
Sri Jatindramohan, 1 Chowringhee Terrace—20.
Sri Hirendramohan, 29 School Row—25.
Sri Sasanka, 90 Raja Dinendra Street—6.

Mallik :

Sri Bijan.
Sri Kartikchandra.

Mitra

Sri Amiya, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sri Asokkumar, 167/1 Cornwallis Street—6.
Sri B., 25 Nandaram Sen Street—5.
Sri Bijanbihari, 51/2 Ramkanta Bose Street—3.
Sri Dhirendranath.
Sri Nareschandra, 22 Jugalkisore Das Lane—6.
Sri Subhas, 9 Old Post Office Street—1.
Sri Sunilkumar, 226 Upper Circular Road—4.
Sri Susilranjan.
Sri Taraknath.

Motilal

Sri B. M., 19/1A Durga Pithuri Lane—12
Sri R. N.

Mukhopadhyay

Sri Amiyakumar.
Sri Amiyanath, 14 Indian Mirror Street—.
Sri Arun.
Sri Binaykrishna.
Sri Chittatosh, 77 Asutosh Mukherji Road—25.
Sri D. J.
Sri Kamalkrishna.
Sri Kartikchandra, 50/6B Harish Mukherji Road—25.
Sri Purnachandra.
Sri Syamaprasad.
Sri Umaprasad, 77 Asutosh Mukherji Road—25.

Nag, Sri Prasenjit.

Naskar, Sri Manaskumar, 47A Beliaghata Main Road

Niyogi

Sri Dhirendranath.
Sri Sailendramohan, 4B Bondel Road—19.

Pal :

Sri Balailal, P29 Gariahat Road—29.
Sri Narendrakumar.

Palchaudhuri, Sri Birendra, Fifth Year Arts, Presidency College—12.

Rakshit, Dr. Pratulchandra, Presidency College—12.

Ray :

Sri A.
Sri Adityanarayan, 79 Upper Chitpur Road—7.
Sri A. K., G. S. I., 27 Chowringhee Road.
Sri Arunkumar, 38H New Alipur—33.
Sri Arunkumar, Presidency College--12.
Sri Dipankar.
Sri Durgadas, 3 Asu Biswas Road—25.
Sri J.
Sri Niten.
Sri P. N.
Sri R. C.
Sri Santoshkumar, c/o Sri Alak Gupta, 125 Rasbihari Avenue—29.
Prof. Santoshkumar, Presidency College—12.
Sri Sailendranath.

Raychaudhuri :

Sri Bhubanmohan, 96 Masjidbari Street—6.
Sri Pramodkumar.
Sri Prasanta.
Sri Sudhiskumar.
Sri Susil, P378 Keyatala Road—29.

Rahim, Janab Abdur.

Sadhu, Sri Nirmalkumar, 35 Bhuban Banerji Lane--7.

Saha :

Sri Achintyakumar.
Sri Nripendranath.

Sanyal :

Sri Girija.
Sri Hirankumar, 8 Ekdalia Road—19.
Dr. Sarojbandhu, Presidency College—12.

Sarmasarkar, Sri J.

Sarkar :

Sri Ajit.
Sri Anilkumar, 95 Brahmo Samaj Road, Behala—34.
Hon'ble Justice Panchkari, 16A Nandan Road -25.
Sri Pradipkumar, 69 Beliaghata Main Road.
Sri Nirmalkumar, 17 Lansdowne Road.
Srimati Sipra, 27A Elgin Road—20.
Sri Sudhansu, 17 Lansdowne Road.
Dr. Saurindranath.
Sri Susobhan, 27A Elgin Road—20
Sri Syamalkumar.

Sen :

Sri Arunbikas, 9/8 Moore Avenue—40.
Sri Asoknath, Air Lines Corporation, Hindustan Buildings.
Sri Bibudhnarayan, G.S.I., 27 Chowringhee Road.
Sri Bireswar, 3 Mohanbagan Row.
Sri D. N., P25 Gariahat Road—29.
Sri H. C.
Sri H. N., 28 Ramkamal Sen Lane.
Sri K. N.
Sri Prabhatkumar.
Sri Pranayballabh.
Sri Premballabh.
Sri Rathindra.
Srimati Ratna.
Sri Sambhunath.
Sri Satyendranath.

Sengupta :

Sri Amaljyoti.
Srimati Jasodhara, Third Year Arts, Presidency College—12.
Principal Jatischandra, Presidency College—12.
Sri K. C.

Sinha :

Sri Brindabanchandra.
Sri Sukumar, Third Year Arts, Presidency College—12.

Talukdar, Sri Jatindranath, I.C.S., 3 Albert Road—16.

Tripathi Dr. Amales, Presidency College—12.

Tagore, Sri Swarindranath.

Wadhera, Srimati Darsan.

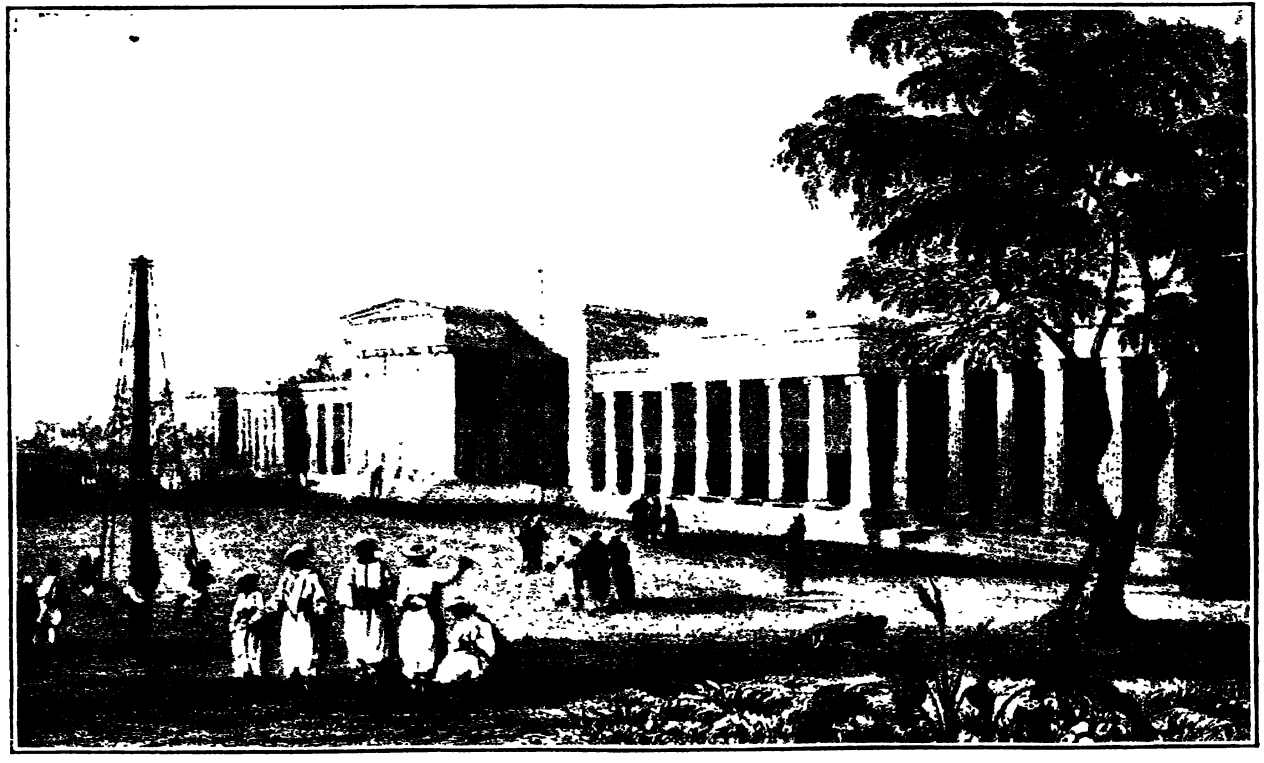
Presidency College Centenary Volume

Part Four: Plates

Edited by

Taraknath Sen, M.A.

Professor of English, Presidency College



THE HINDU COLLEGE.

The Hindu College, founded on January 20, 1817, shifted to this building in 1827. The central block accommodated the Sanskrit College and the two wings, the Hindu College; contact between the scholars of the two institutions, the orthodox and the heterodox, being prevented by a wall with iron rails on top separating each wing from the central block.

SOME FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF HINDU COLLEGE.



DAVID HARE.

[*See note on reverse.*

Not many of us in India to-day realise what we owe to this great-hearted Scotch watch-maker who made Calcutta his home and came to love the country and its people as his own. He had run a few vernacular schools and one small English school in the city when the idea struck him of founding an advanced English school on a large scale. The scheme he drew up led, with the enthusiastic co-operation of several leading citizens, to the foundation of the Hindu College on the 20th January, 1817. All that we owe to western education we owe in a way to David Hare.

SOME FOUNDERS & BENEFACTORS OF HINDU COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



MAHARAJA TEJCHANDRA BAHADUR.

Maharaja Tejchandra Bahadur of Burdwan was one of those whose munificence made possible the realisation of David Hare's dreams. He was one of the "Hereditable Governors" of the Hindu College. His donations to the Hindu College Fund are commemorated in the Burdwan Scholarship still awarded at Presidency College.

SOME FOUNDERS & BENEFACTORS OF HINDU COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



GOPEEMOHAN TAGORE.

Grandfather of Maharaja Sir Jatindramohan Tagore. One of the principal donors to the Hindu College Fund and one of the "Hereditable Governors" of the institution

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SOME FOUNDERS & BENEFACTORS OF HINDU COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY.

Raja Rammohan Roy, though in full sympathy with the Hindu College scheme, refrained from appearing publicly in its support for fear of "alarming the prejudices of his orthodox countrymen and thus marring the whole cause." He did alarm, nonetheless. A Bengali lampoon of the time runs thus :—

"খানাকুলের বামুন একটা করেছে স্কুল,
জাতের দফা হলো রফা থাকবে নাকো কুল।"

The unknown writer was wiser than he knew. The Brahmin of Khanakul was Raja Rammohan Roy, who was born at Radhanagar near Krishnagar-Khanakul (District Hooghly).

SOME FOUNDERS & BENEFACTORS OF HINDU COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



RAJA BUDDYNATH ROY.

Raja Buddynath Roy saved the Hindu College at a time of grave financial crisis with a munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 (c. 1825).



DR. HORACE H. WILSON.

The famous orientalist was intimately associated with the Hindu College in its earlier days. Coming out to India as an officer in the Medical Department, he became Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction formed in July 1823, and was appointed by the General Committee Visitor to the Hindu College in 1824. Since then, he was very closely connected with the College for several years, taking a leading part in its administration and introducing many important reforms. On retirement from India Dr. Wilson became Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford.

TWO FAMOUS TEACHERS OF HINDU COLLEGE.—I



HENRY LOUIS VIVIAN DEROZIO.

In March, 1828, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, a young Anglo-Indian poet and critic, was appointed Master of English Literature and History in the Senior Department of the Hindu College. Presently he proved himself a teacher of genius. He was the first of the great teachers who have brought English literature "home to the business and bosom" of the educated Bengali. Few teachers have exercised so profound an influence on their pupils as did Derozio; during the three years he was in Hindu College he was in a way the mentor of "Young Bengal". Guardians, however, did not think well of his influence on their wards. Presently there was an outcry against him, and he had to resign in 1831. The same year he died of cholera at the age of 24.

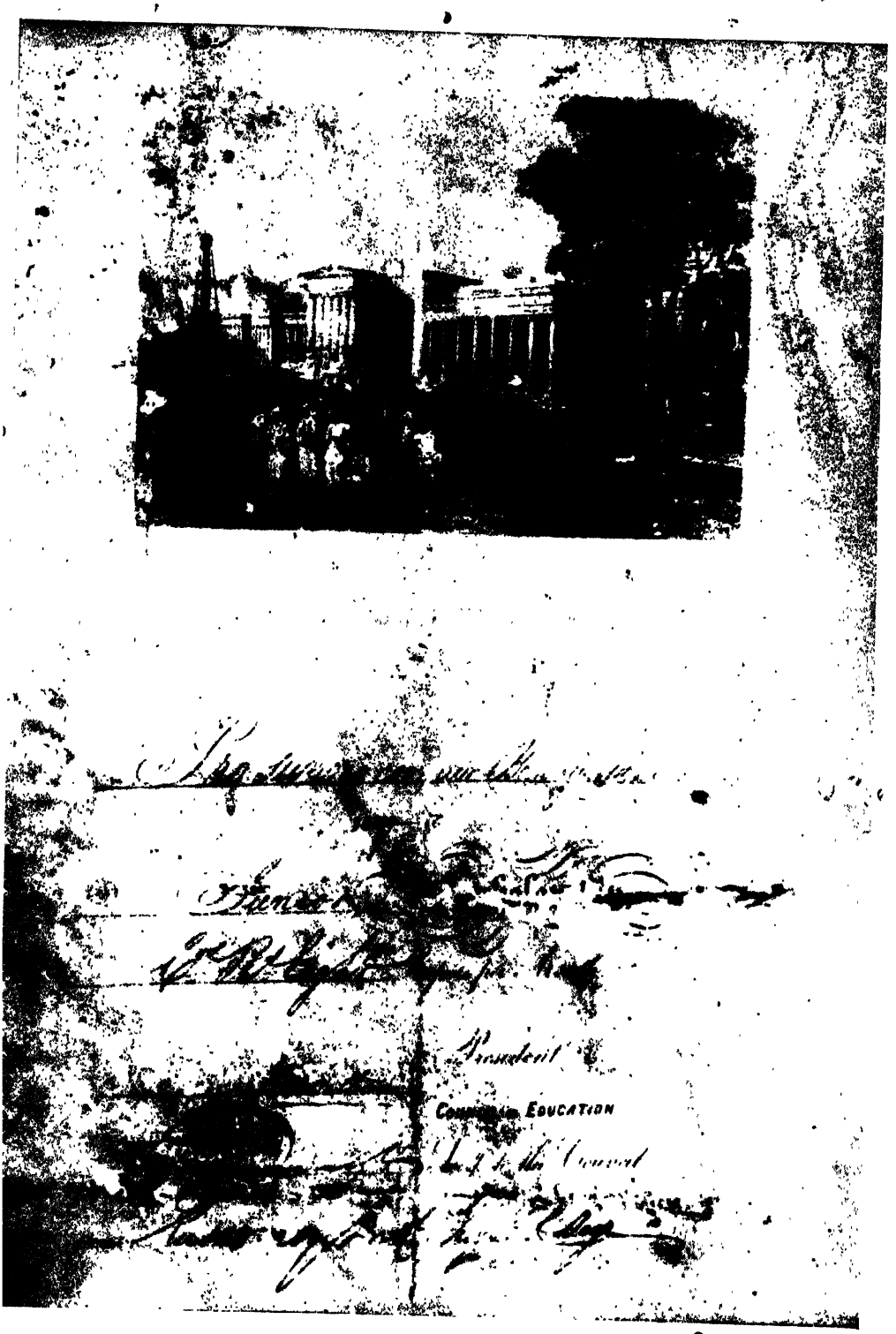
9

TWO FAMOUS TEACHERS OF HINDU COLLEGE.—II



CAPTAIN DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON.

Six years after Derozio's resignation there came to the Hindu College another outstanding teacher, who, like Derozio, was also a poet and critic. Education in Bengal gained when in 1829 one Captain David Lester Richardson was invalided out of the army. The invalided captain was given a Professorship of Literature at the Hindu College in 1837 and soon proved himself a born teacher. Lord Macaulay, who had once listened entranced to Capt. Richardson reading a play of Shakespeare's with his pupils at the Hindu College, wrote to him: "I may forget everything about India, but your reading of Shakespeare, *never*." Richardson, incidentally, was also a Professor of English at Presidency College, 1860-61. Among Richardson's favourite pupils at the Hindu College was Michael Madhusudan Datta.



A MEMENTO OF THE OLD DAYS.

[*See note on reverse.*

The rather faded document reproduced on the reverse (dated 1849-50) carries three notable signatures: J. D. Bethune, F. J. Mount, Russomoy Dutt. Of the three signatories, John Drinkwater Bethune needs no introduction to the educated Bengali; he was President at the time of the Council of Education (forerunner of the Directorate of Public Instruction of to-day), of which the Secretary was Dr. F. J. Mouat, whose name, incidentally, is commemorated in the Mouat Medal awarded by the Calcutta University to Premchand Roychand Students. It was Dr. Mouat who first proposed, in a report he made on certain incidents at the Calcutta Madrassah in 1852, the conversion of the Hindu College into a full-fledged Government institution open to all. His proposal, accepted by the Government, led to the birth of Presidency College.

For Russomoy Dutt, *see* the note on the next plate.

The document reproduced records the award of a Junior Scholarship at the Hindu College (an engraving of which appears at the top of the award) to Prosunnocoomar Banerji, who later made a name as a horticulturist. The connexion of his family with the Hindu and the Presidency College has been unbroken ever since.



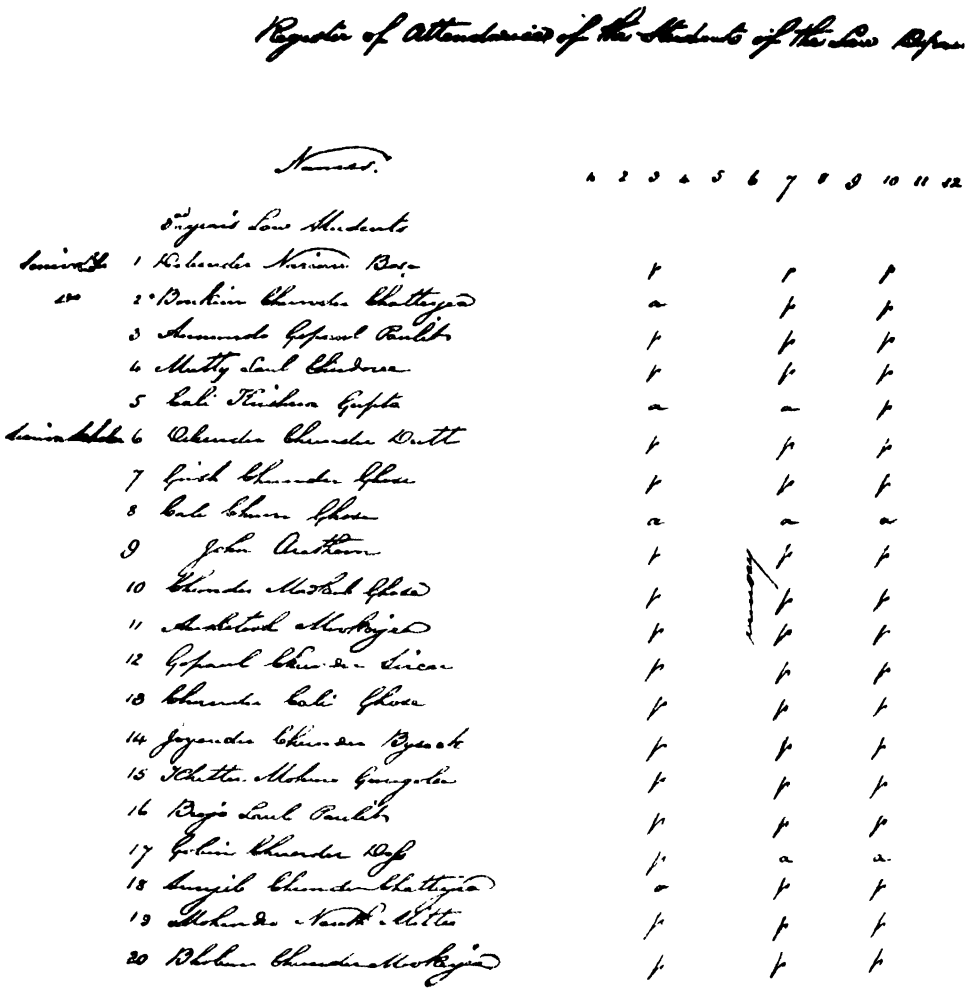
RUSSOMOY DUTT

Russomoy Dutt was Honorary Secretary to the Hindu College, 1841-54: the last Secretary of that institution. His connexion with the Hindu College had started much earlier, in 1822. While the initial move in the transformation of the Hindu into the Presidency College came from Dr. F. J. Mouat (*see* the note on the foregoing plate), the actual change-over owed not a little to this 'able and enlightened gentleman', as Dr. Mouat describes him. The management of the Hindu College were initially reluctant to hand over the institution to the Government; that they were ultimately persuaded to do so was due in no small measure to Russomoy Dutt's enthusiastic advocacy of the proposed change. Together, Dr. F. J. Mouat and Russomoy Dutt may almost be described as the twin founders of Presidency College. Later Russomoy Dutt became a member of the Council of Education and (the first Hindu) Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.



FIRST GRADUATE: BANKIMCHANDRA CHATTERJI.

One of the first graduates of Presidency College and the Calcutta University was the great Bengali novelist and author of *Bande Mataram*, Bankimchandra Chatterji. The University of Calcutta, founded on January 24, 1857, held its first B.A. Examination in April, 1858. Presidency College, which had formally come into existence on June 15, 1855, sent up six candidates for that examination—four "from the 4th or Final year of the General Department", and two "from the Final or 3rd year of the Law Department" (abolished in 1884). "Notwithstanding the difficulty of the questions set by the University Examiners", two of them passed, both in the second division—Bankimchandra Chatterji of the Law Department and Jadunath Basu of the General Department (later, like Bankimchandra, a Deputy Magistrate and Collector). Together, these two alumni of Presidency College head the long roll of graduates of the Calcutta University.



Register of attendance of the Students of the Law Class

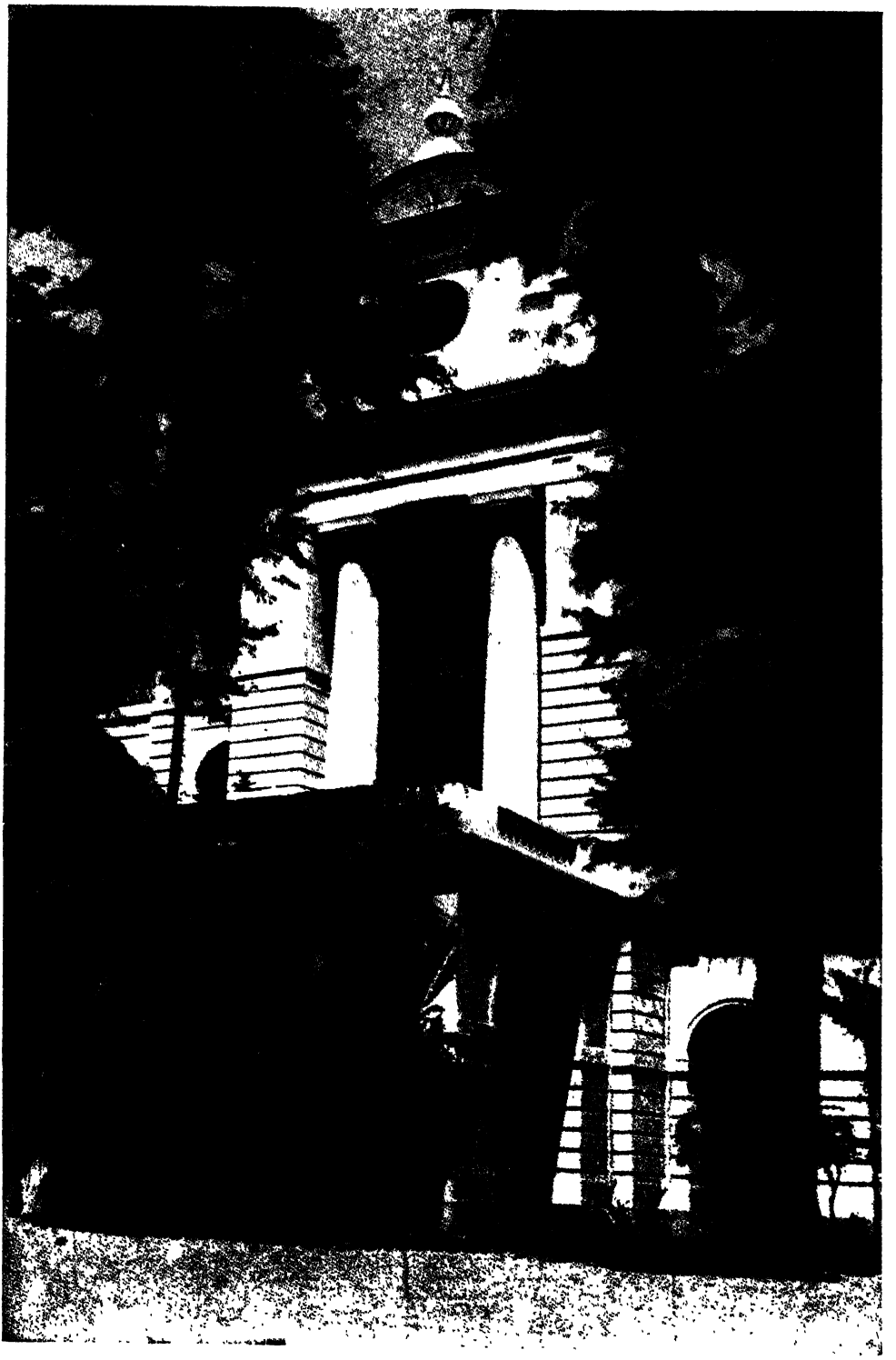
Names.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3rd year's Law Students												
Senior Scholar 1 Rabindra Narain Bose	P						P			P		
2 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	a						P			P		
3 Annanda Gopaul Paulit	P						P			P		
4 Matty Lal Chadra	P						P			P		
5 Kali Krishna Gupta	a						a			P		
Senior Scholar 6 Chandra Chandra Dutt	P						P			P		
7 Girish Chandra Ghose	P						P			P		
8 Kali Charn Ghose	a						a			a		
9 John Anthem	P						P			P		
10 Chandra Madhab Ghose	P						P			P		
11 Ambikal Mookerjee	P						P			P		
12 Gopaul Chandra Sircar	P						P			P		
13 Chandra Kali Ghose	P						P			P		
14 Jogendra Chandra Bysack	P						P			P		
15 Khetter Mohun Gangoolee	P						P			P		
16 Raja Lal Paulit	P						P			P		
17 Golin Chandra Dey	P						a			a		
18 Sanjib Chandra Chatterjee	a						P			P		
19 Mahendra Nath Dutt	P						P			P		
20 Bhuban Chandra Mookerjee	P						P			P		

2nd Students

Hidden Nath Dutt

A PAGE FROM THE PAST.

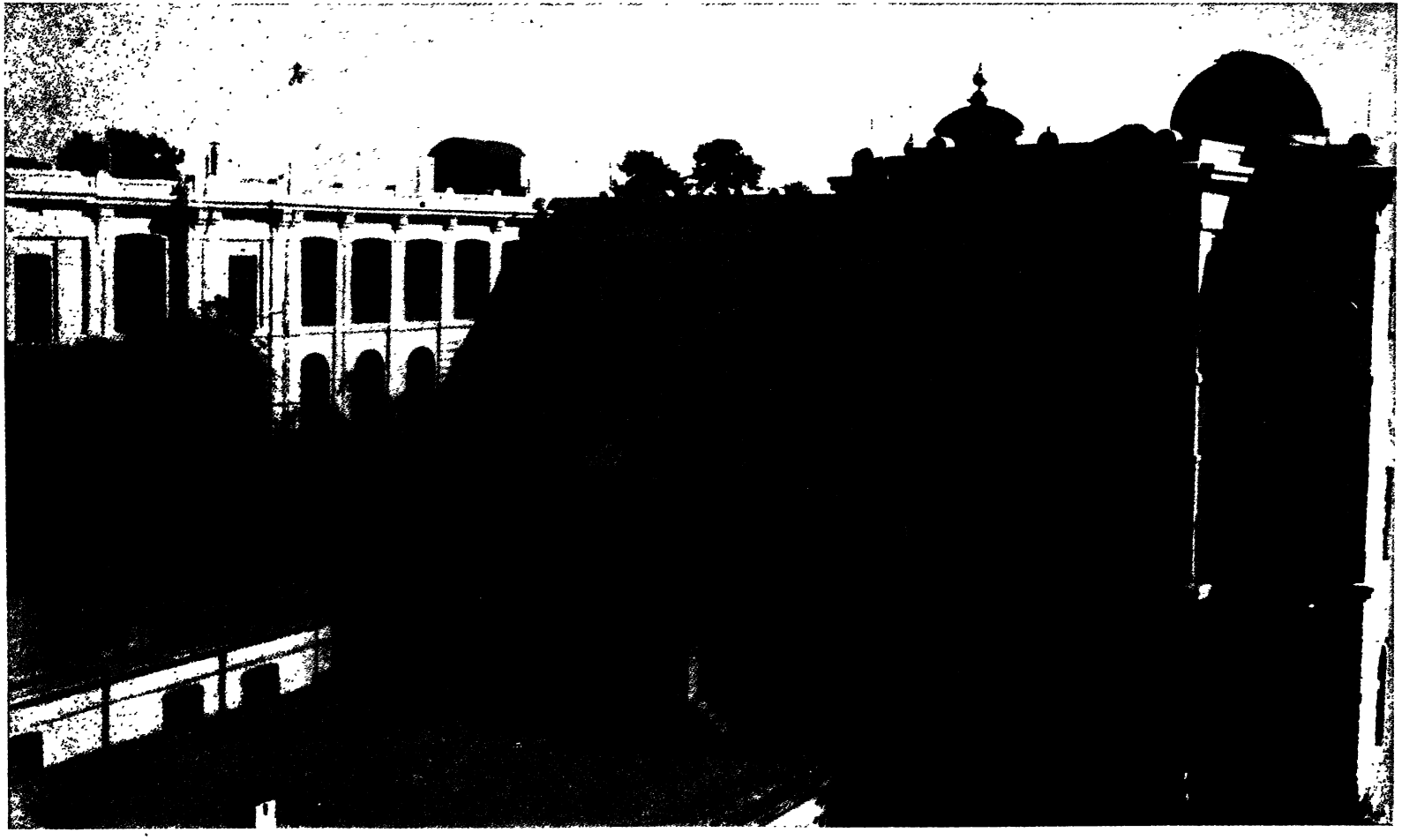
This is a photograph on a reduced scale of the first page of the oldest surviving Attendance Register of Presidency College, dated 1858-59, and now exhibited in a glass-case in the Arts Library. Incidentally, there was only one Attendance Register for all classes in those days. This Register is a document of great interest, containing as it does the names of several eminent Bengalis of the last century: e.g., Bankimchandra Chatterji, Sanjeebchandra Chatterji, Hemchandra Banerji, Chandramadhab Ghose, Rameshchandra Mitra, Dwijendranath Tagore, Satyendranath Tagore, etc. The first page of the Register, reproduced above, contains among others the names of Bankimchandra Chatterji (No. 2), Chandramadhab Ghose (No. 10), and Sanjeebchandra Chatterji (No. 18), as students of the 3rd Year Law Class. Bankimchandra Chatterji is dubbed Senior Scholar against his name.



THE MAIN BUILDING, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE: FRONT VIEW.

[*See note on reverse.*

A photograph taken in the Centenary Year. The plan of the building was submitted by Principal James Sutcliffe in 1870. The foundation stone was laid in 1872 by Lord Northbrook, then Governor-General of India, and the building was formally opened on the 31st March, 1874, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, in the presence of the Governor-General. The turret clock, added shortly after, was a gift from Nafarchandra Pal Chaudhuri.



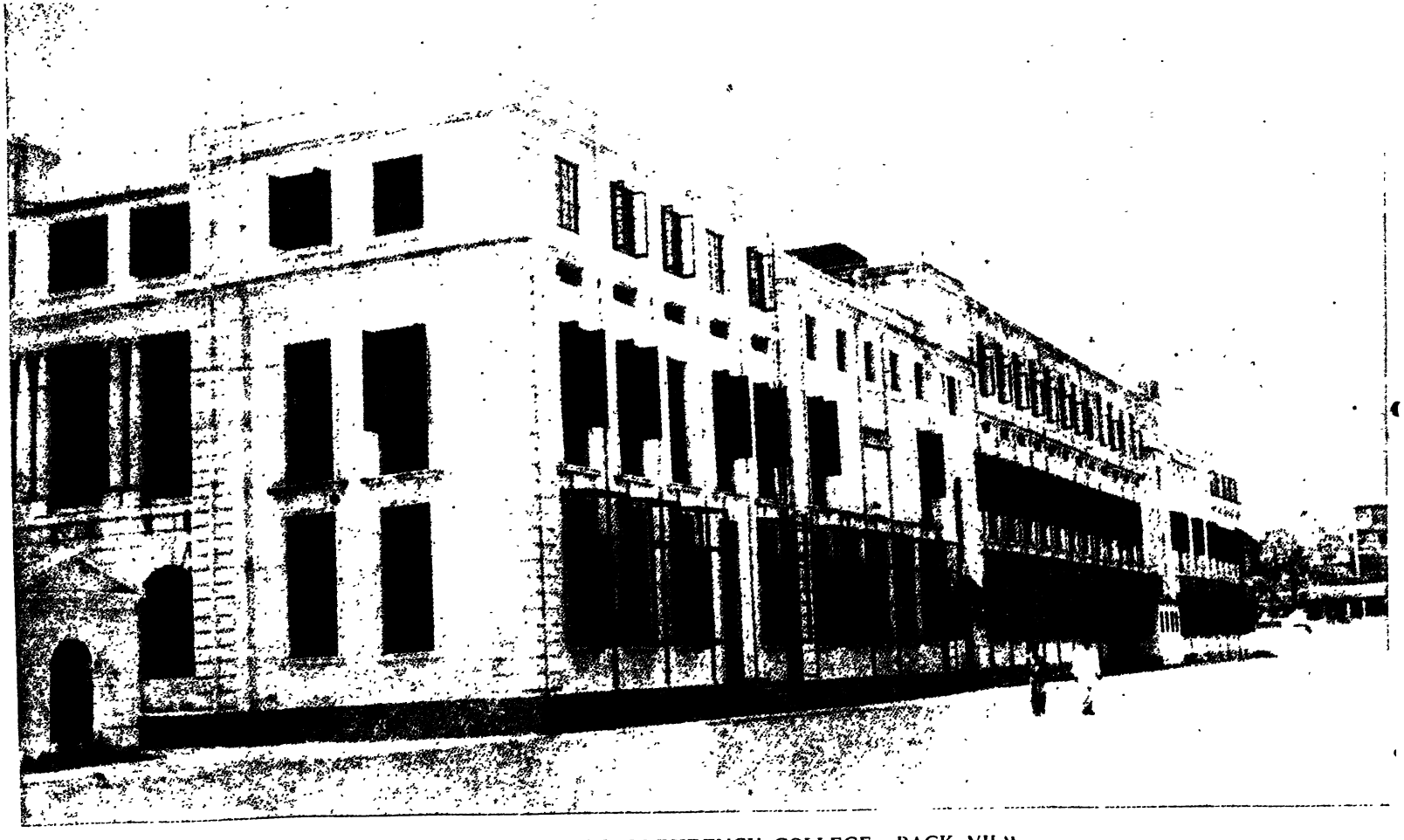
MAIN BUILDING, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE : BACK VIEW.



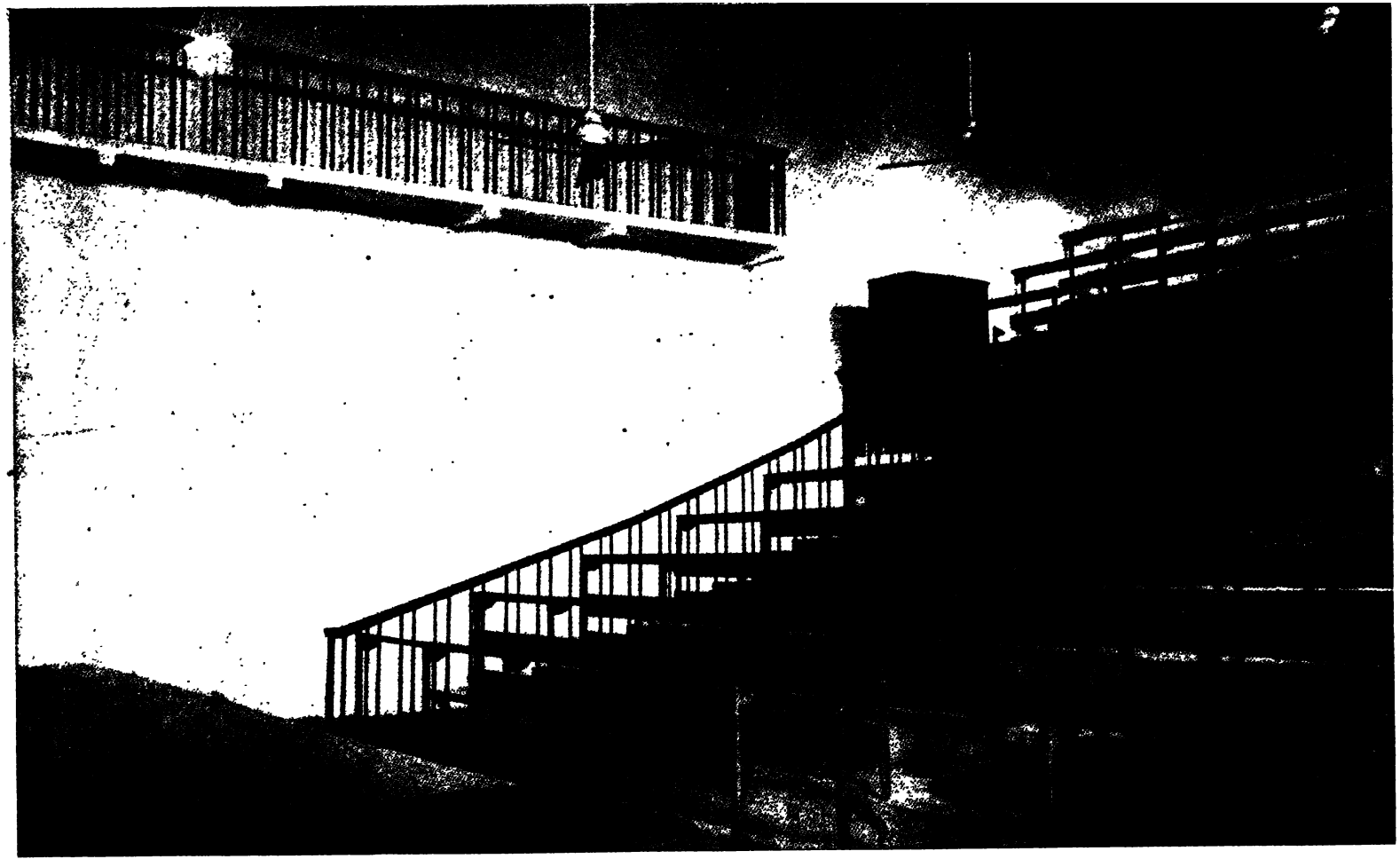
BAKER LABORATORIES, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE: FRONT VIEW.

[*See note on reverse.*

A photograph taken in the Centenary Year. The Baker Laboratories (so called after Sir Edward Norman Baker, last Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) were the product of a general scheme of expansion of Presidency College formally approved in July, 1907, at a conference presided over by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. They are the only completed part, so far, of that scheme of expansion. The construction of the Laboratories started in August, 1910, with a special grant of Rs.8 lakhs from the Government of India. The completed buildings were publicly opened by Lord Carmichael, first Governor of Bengal, on the 20th January, 1913. Structural additions on the second floor of the buildings (seen to the left in the photograph reproduced) were made during 1951-52 to house the newly opened Department of Zoology.



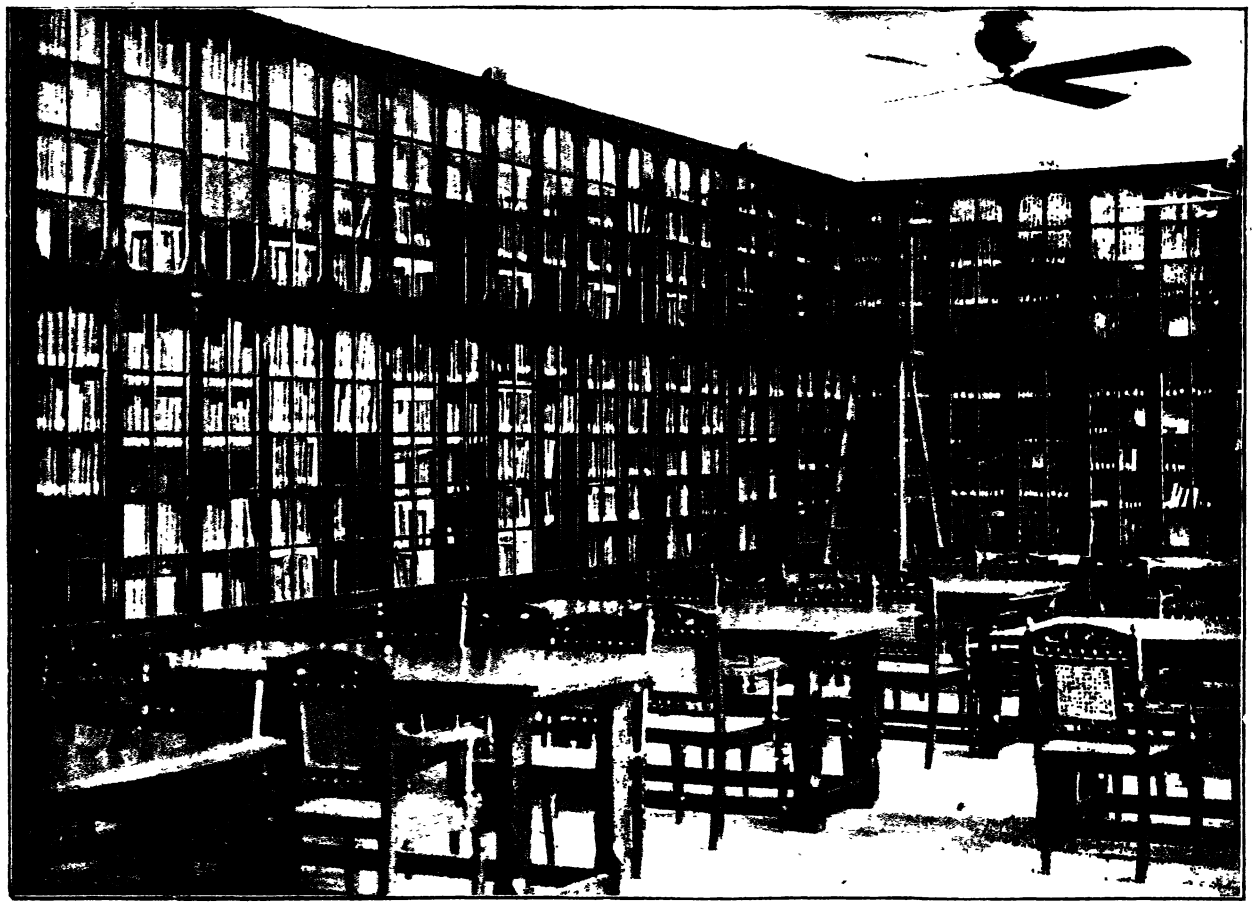
BAKER LABORATORIES, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE: BACK VIEW.



THE PHYSICS THEATRE: BAKER LABORATORIES.



THE ARTS LIBRARY, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.



PEAKE SCIENCE LIBRARY, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

[*See note on reverse.*

Originally the College had a single library, housed in the present Arts Library Hall. The bifurcation into an Arts and a Science Library came in 1912-13 with the construction of the Baker Laboratories. The Peake Science Library, housed in the Baker building, is so named after C. W. Peake, who was Professor of Physics and Mathematics at this College for many years (1895-97, 1899-1900, 1906-18). In the words of Principal James, 'the whole idea and scheme of the Science Library was Professor Peake's'.



THE EDEN HINDU HOSTEL.

The Eden Hindu Hostel, so named after a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and originally founded by public subscription (the Raja of Mahisadal being the principal donor), was taken over by the Government in 1895. Later there was talk of building another hostel for the College, but nothing came of it.



THE QUADRANGLE OF THE EDEN HINDU HOSTEL.

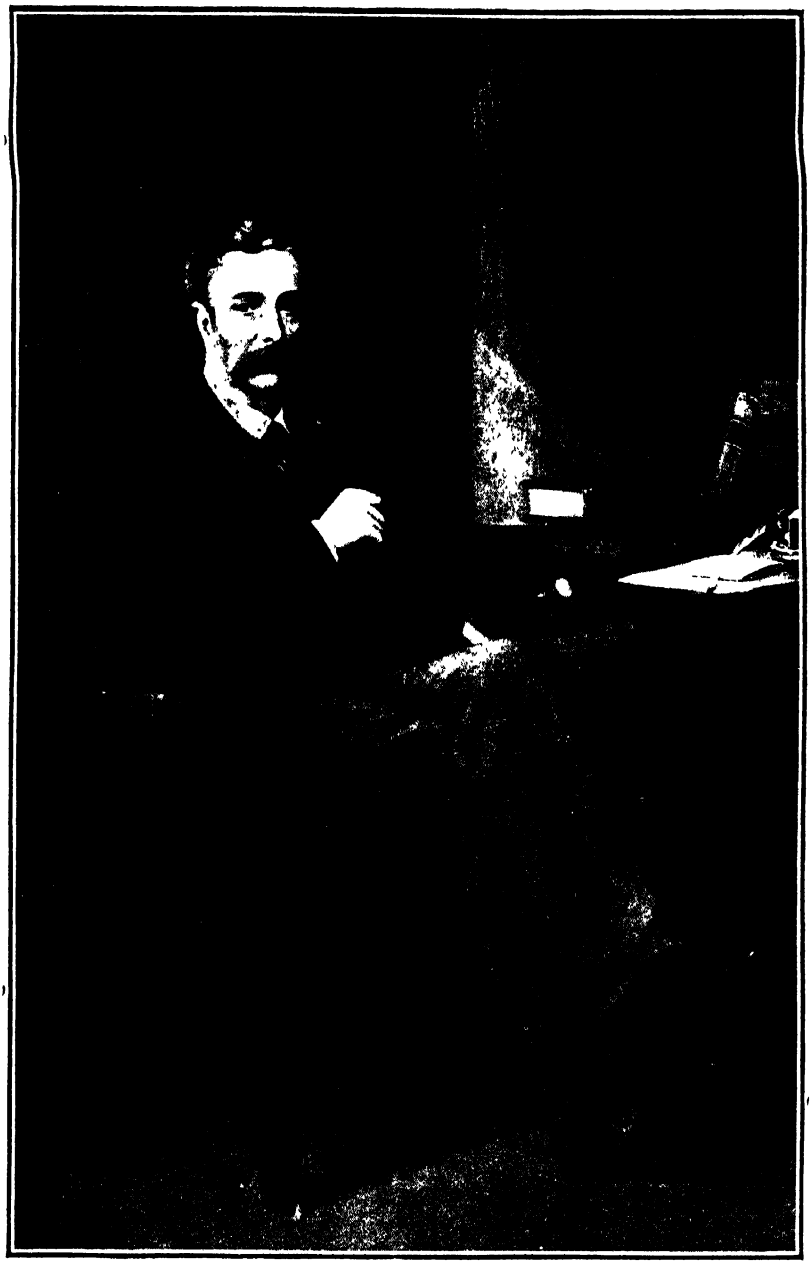


RASTRAPATI DR. RAJENDRAPRASAD IN HIS OLD ROOM IN THE EDEN HINDU HOSTEL.

[*See note on reverse.*

One of the most distinguished alumni of Presidency College is Rastrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who had a brilliant academic career at this College: 1902-1907. He visited his old College on December 24, 1952, when he was accorded a memorable reception. On the occasion he was taken to a room he had occupied for some time in the Eden Hindu Hostel, where he was in residence from 1902 to 1907. In the photograph reproduced on the reverse, the Rastrapati is seen in his old room with some of his fellow-boarders.

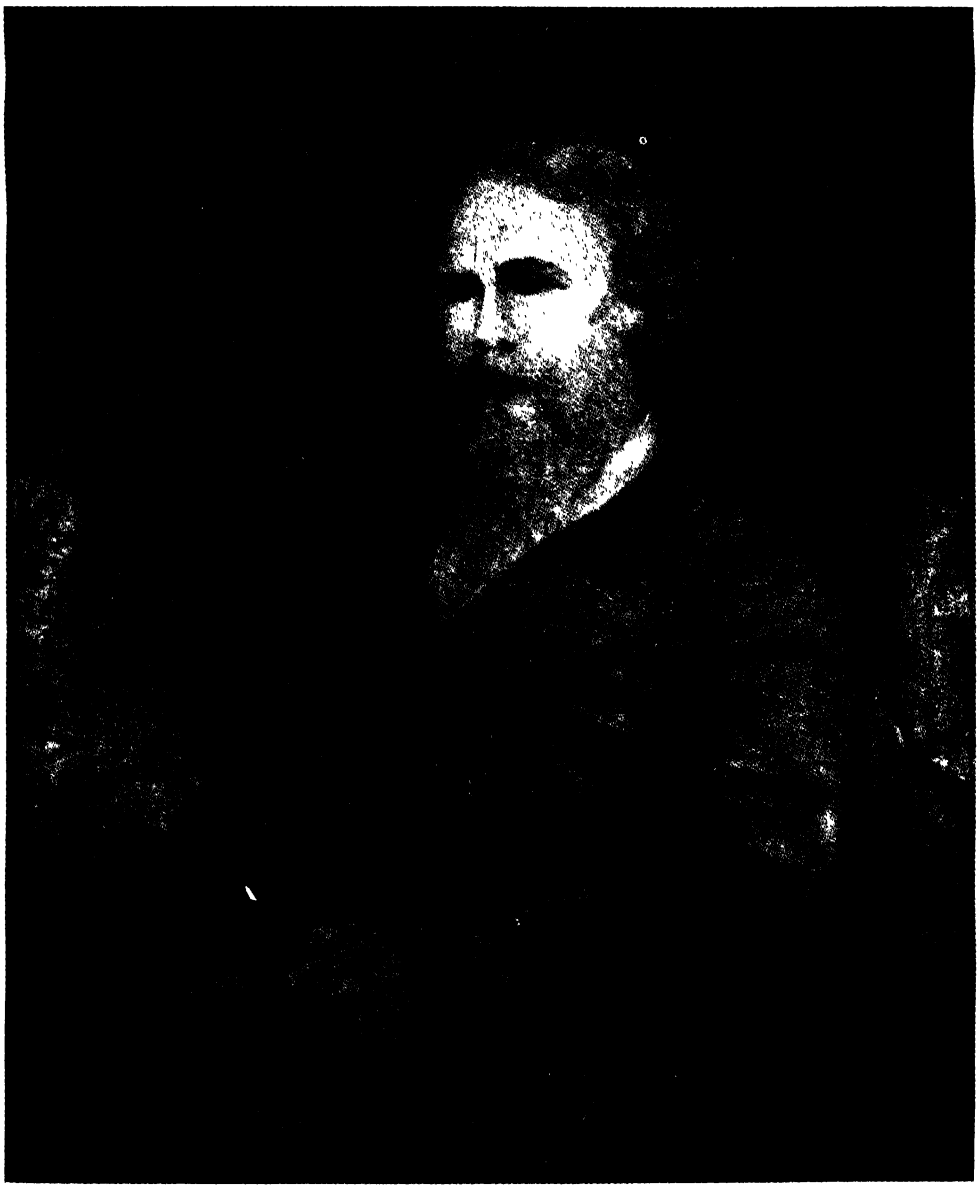
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.



JAMES C. SUTCLIFFE.

Last Principal of Hindu College and the first of Presidency College. He came out to Hindu College in 1847 as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Civil Engineering, became its Principal in 1852, was Principal and Professor of Mathematics of Presidency College from 1855 to 1875, and was Director of Public Instruction in 1876. One of the 'makers' of Presidency College.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



DR. E. B. COWELL.

The famous orientalist was Professor of History, Political Economy and English Literature at Presidency College from 1858 to 1864. At the same time he was Principal, Sanskrit College (Presidency College in those days was still housed in the two wings of the Sanskrit College building). On return to England, he became (the first) Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge (1867). A graduate and doctor of Oxford, he was a man of varied learning. It was Cowell, incidentally, who inspired Edward Fitzgerald's famous *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* (which in its turn provoked Browning's *Rabbi Ben Ezra*). They were great friends, Cowell and Fitzgerald, and the latter based his *Rubaiyat* on oral translations he had heard from Cowell.

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SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



PEARYCHARAN SARKAR.

A brilliant student of the Hindu College (where he topped the list of the first batch of Senior Scholars in 1841), and one of the most distinguished educationists of the last century, Pearycharan Sarkar started as Head Master, the Barasat and then the Colootolah Branch (now the Hare) School, joined Presidency College as Assistant Professor of History in 1864, and became Assistant Professor of English in 1874. He died in harness on the 30th September, 1875. He was the first Indian teacher of History in Presidency College, and had a great reputation as a teacher, of both History and English.

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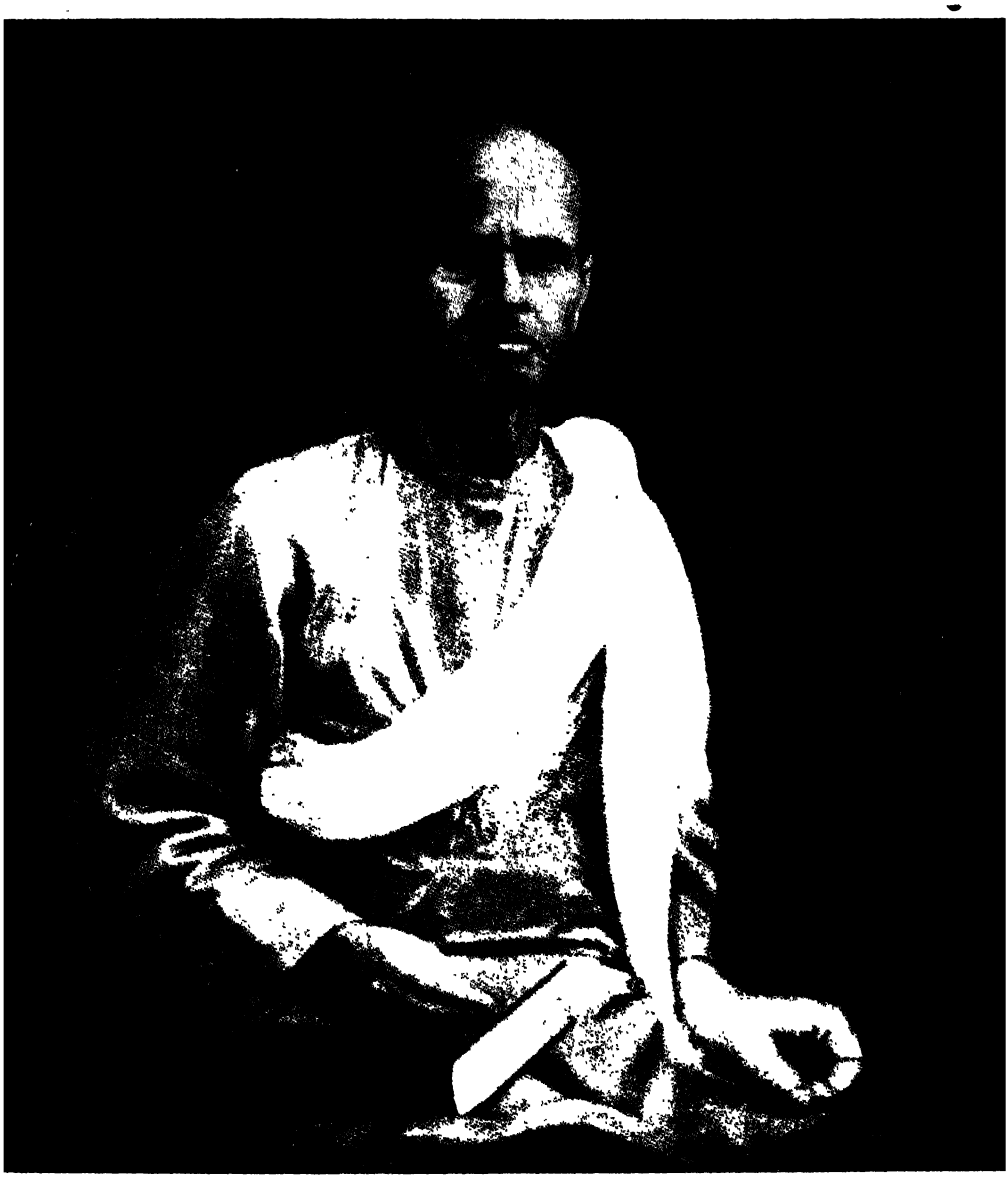
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SIR GOOROODAS BANERJI.

After a brilliant academic career at Presidency College, Sir Gooroodas Banerji became Lecturer in Mathematics here in 1865. Later he joined the bar and became a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1888 and (the first Indian) Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in 1890.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARYA.

One of the earliest graduates of the Calcutta University (B.A. 1860) and a noted scholar of his time, Krishnakamal Bhattacharya was Professor of Vernacular Literature at Presidency College, 1863-73. Later he joined the bar, and retired as Principal, Ripon College.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



PRASANNAKUMAR SARBADHIKARY.

A brilliant student of the Hindu College (where, besides several scholarships, he won in 1848 the Library Gold Medal, considered in those days the blue ribbon of academic distinction), Prasannakumar Sarbadhikary started as Assistant Master of his old College in 1852, became Principal, Sanskrit College, in 1866, and was Professor of Sanskrit at Presidency College from 1880 to 1885. He was a well-known scholar of his time, and was the first to write books in Bengali on Arithmetic and Algebra. Dr. W. W. Hunter, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, described him as "the ingenious mathematician who transplanted the Arithmetic and Algebra of Europe into the vernacular of Bengal".

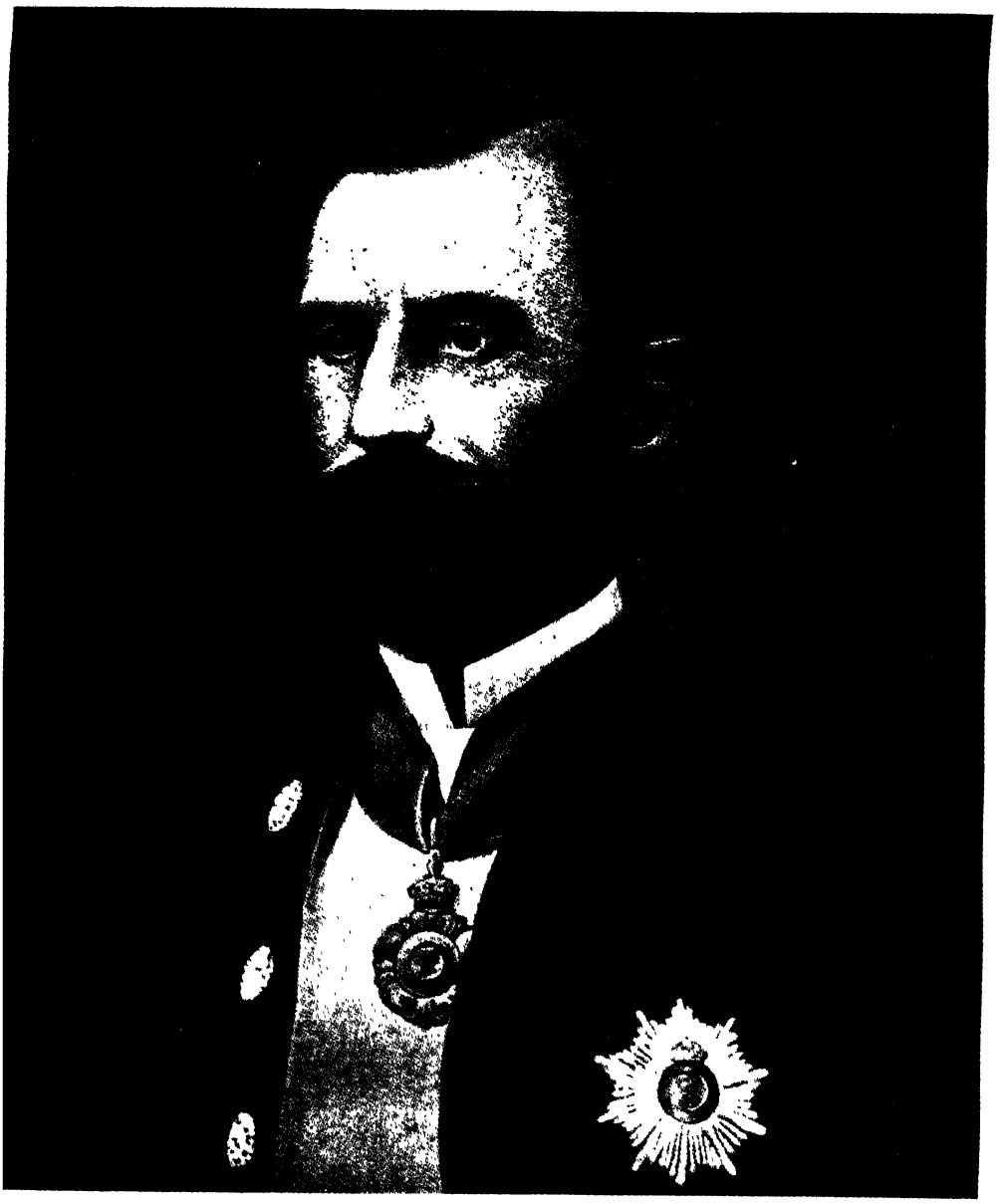
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



CHARLES H. TAWNEY.

A Senior Classic of Cambridge, Charles Tawney was one of the most scholarly of Englishmen who came out to Presidency College in the Indian Educational Service. Normally, one of the universities in his own country would have claimed him; but the fact that he had weak lungs sent him out to a warm climate on medical advice, and he spent all his service years at Calcutta and the Presidency College. He taught English, History and Philosophy at this College from 1864 to 1892, was Principal from 1876 to 1892, and officiated as Director of Public Instruction on several occasions. He was one of those who built up the great reputation of the English Department of Presidency College, and one of the most distinguished Principals the College has known. On his retirement from India, Oxford showed recognition of his scholarship (which, incidentally, included Sanskrit in its wide range) by appointing him Librarian of the Bodleian.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SIR ALFRED W. CROFT.

A distinguished scholar and teacher of Philosophy. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, 1866-78; Officiating Principal, 1876-77; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1878-97; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1878-81, 1882-85, 1886-92, and Vice-Chancellor, 1893-96.

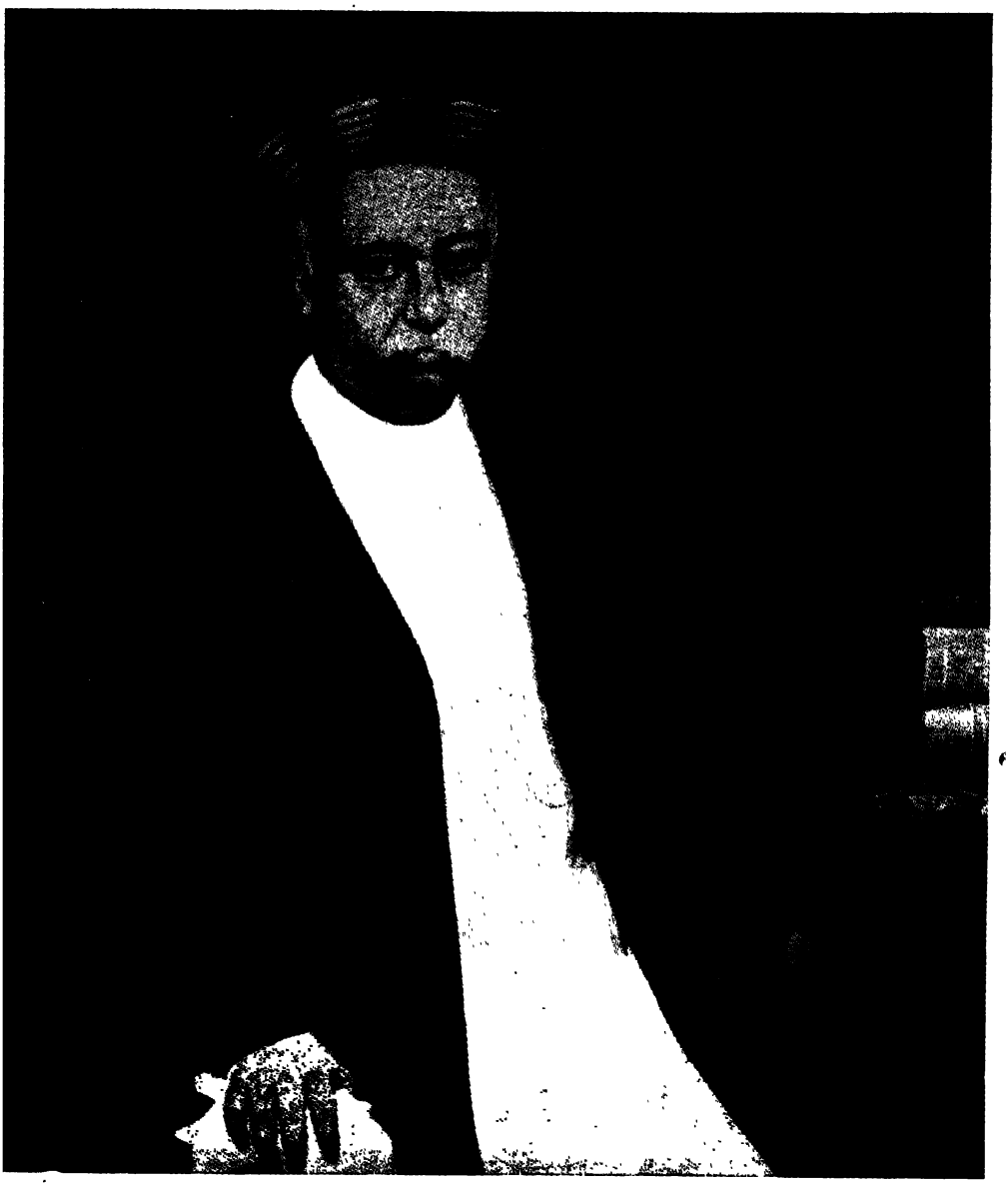
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SIR ALEXANDER PEDLER.

A pioneer of modern scientific research in India, Sir Alexander was the first of those great teachers to whom the pre-eminence of the Science Department of Presidency College is due. He was Professor of Chemistry, 1873-96; Principal, 1896-99 (having officiated on three previous occasions); Director of Public Instruction, 1899-1906; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1904-1906. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society: the first of the four Presidency College men who have won that coveted distinction (the other three being Sir J. C. Bose, Dr. M. N. Saha, and Professor P. C. Mahalanobis).

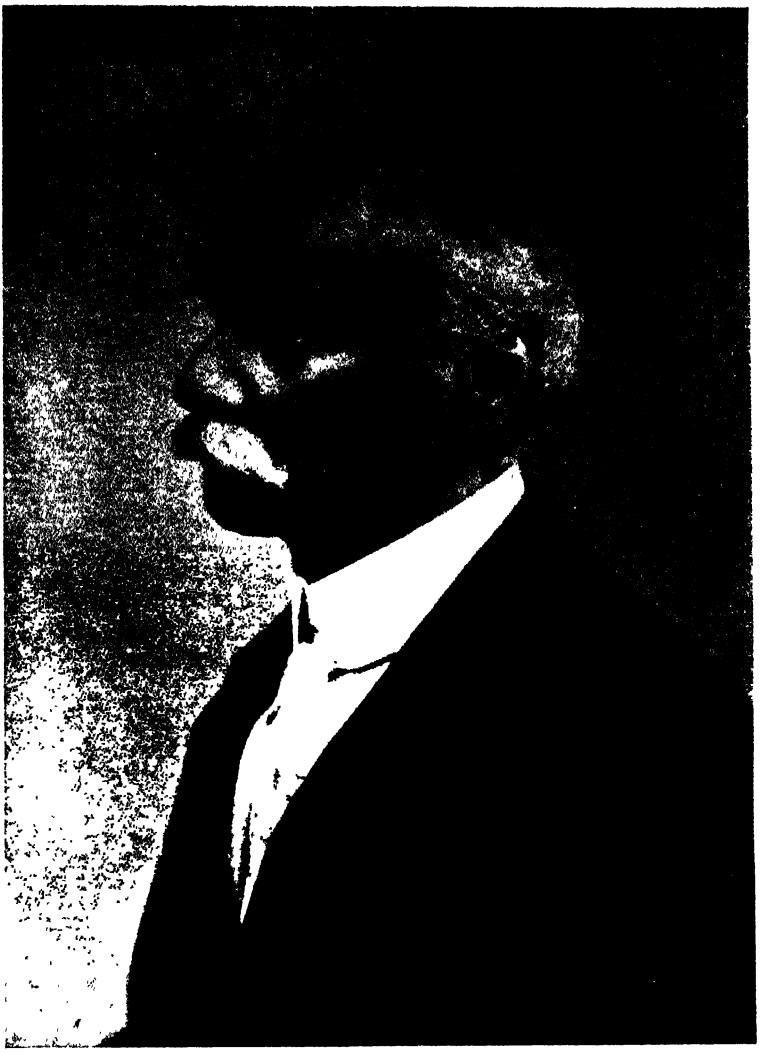
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



MAHAMAHOPADHYAY NILMANI NYAYALANKAR.

Professor of Sanskrit, 1873-95; afterwards Principal, Sanskrit College; a distinguished Sanskrit scholar.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



Clarum et venerabile nomen, Harrington Hugh Melville Percival taught English, History, Economics, and Political Philosophy at this College from 1880 to 1911, and officiated as Principal in 1909. He was, incidentally, an Indian Christian, a native of the soil, and an alumnus of Presidency College. The very fact that his name is almost a household word with educated Bengalis shows what a spell he cast as a teacher on generations of students who sat at his feet. A man of encyclopaedic learning, he was also gifted with a penetrating critical insight and a command of precise and pointed phrase; his interests included painting, music, and science, besides literature and philology and

[*Continued on the reverse.*

the subjects he taught. In what high regard he was held by his pupils is shown by the fact that on the day he retired from this College (April 12, 1911), they unyoked the horses of his carriage and drew it themselves from the College to his residence in Park Street. He tried to dissuade them; but, just for once, they disobeyed their great teacher.

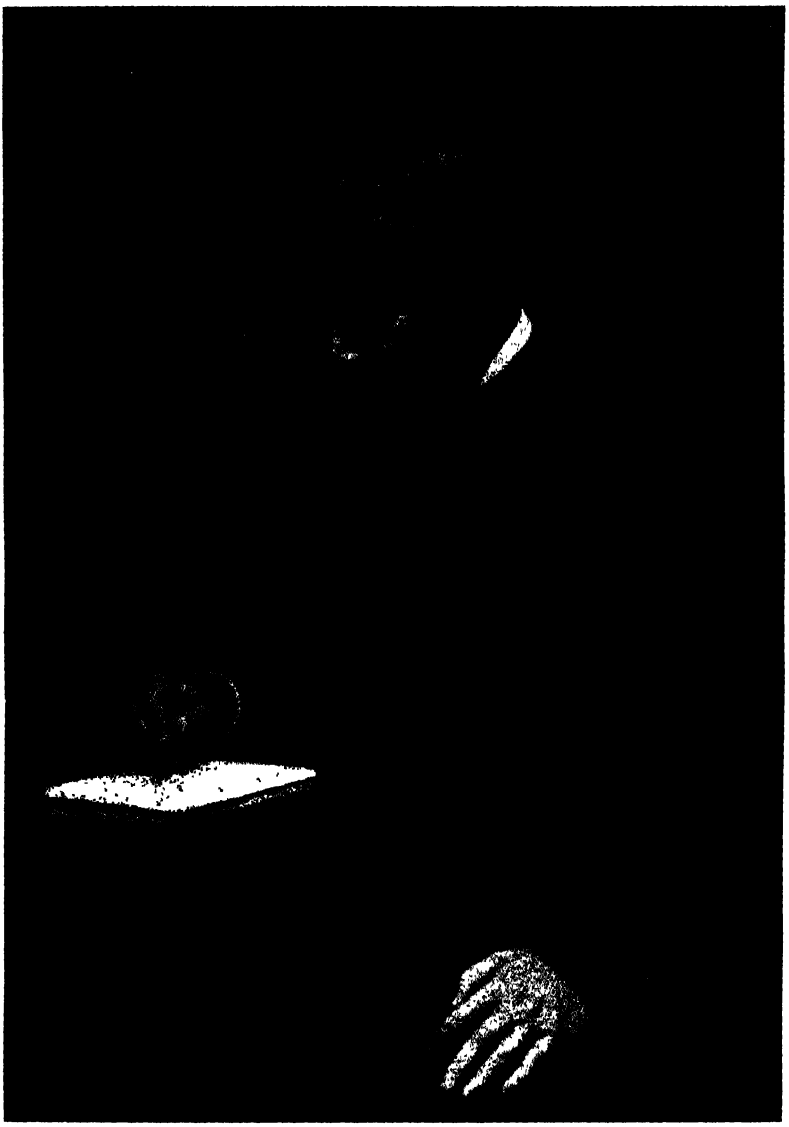
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



BIPINVIHARI GUPTA.

The eminent mathematician (more familiarly known as "B. V. Gupta") was Professor of Mathematics at Presidency College from 1883 to 1901, when he became Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. One of the most respected teachers of his time.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



ACHARYA SIR JAGADISHCHANDRA BASU.

The eminent scientist was Professor of Physics at this College, 1885-1915, and Emeritus Professor, 1915-37. Here, in its laboratories, he carried out some of his world-famous researches. The room where he worked is now marked with a memorial plaque. Apart from his great contributions to Physics and Biology, Acharya Basu, who combined the soul of a poet with the acumen of a scientist, has enriched Bengali literature with some fine bits of prose.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



DR. PRASANNAKUMAR RAY.

Professor of Philosophy, 1886-1903; Officiating Principal, 1902, 1903; Principal, 1905: the first Indian Principal of Presidency College. A D.Sc. of London and Edinburgh, Dr. Ray was a highly distinguished student and teacher of Philosophy. It was he who founded the first Seminar at Presidency College in 1896 and gave it the prototype of a College Union in 1905.

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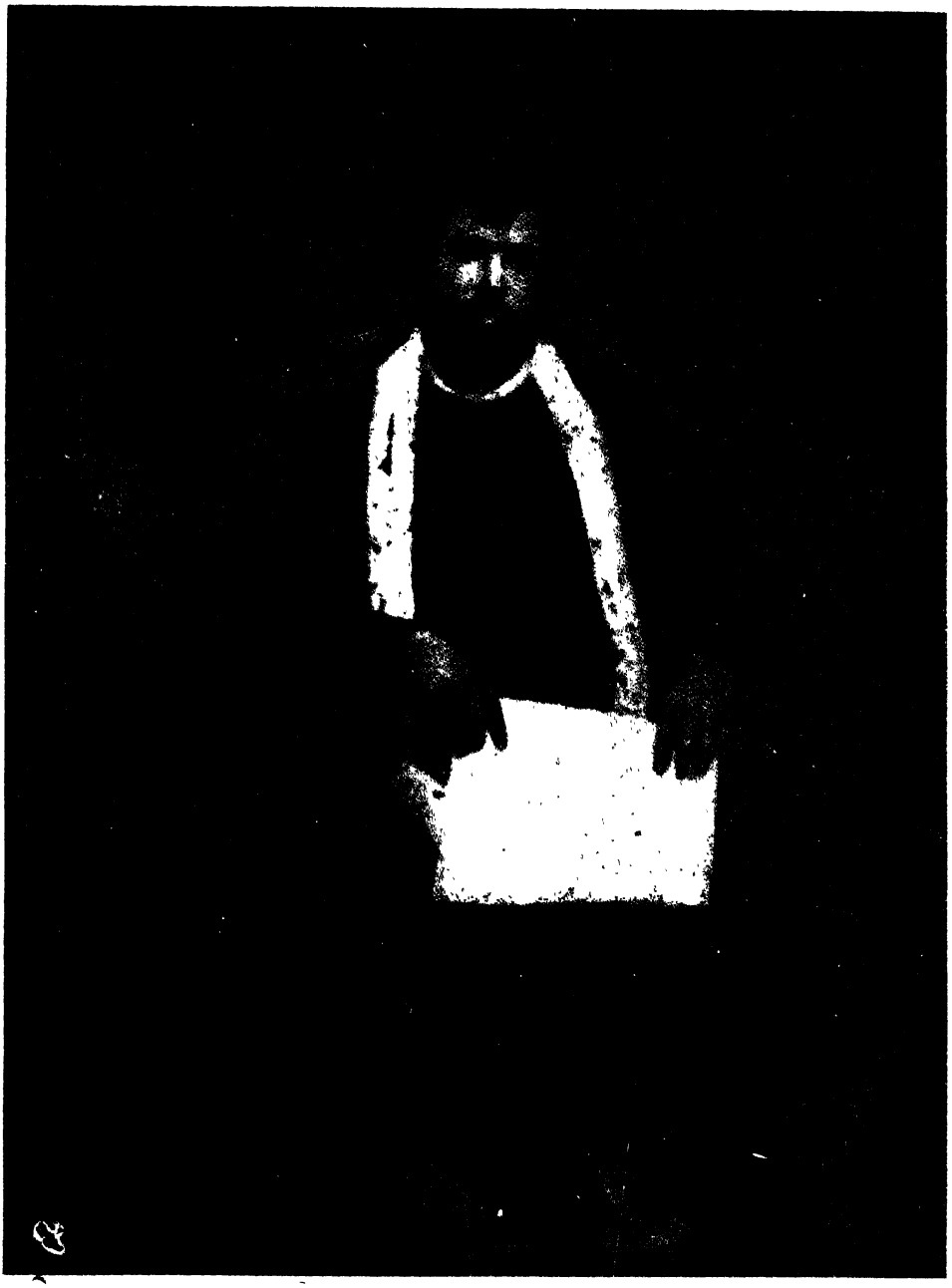
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



ACHARYA SIR PRAPHULLACHANDRA RAY.

It is a matter of pride for Presidency College that it should have had first as alumnus and then as Professor of Chemistry (1889-1916) this great savant who has left such an abiding impress on the recent history of the country by virtue of his personality, his dedicated life, his services to scientific research, and his selfless devotion to the country's cause. It was in the laboratories of this College that there grew up, under the aegis of Acharya Ray, the first school of scientific research in modern India. He had a unique gift for inspiring others with a cause, whether it was science or *khadi* or relief of distress. A savant in a very real sense of the term, his studies were by no means confined to science; it may be of interest to note that towards the end of his life he contributed a series of erudite articles on Shakespeare to the *Calcutta Review*.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE *(Contd.)*



BINOYENDRANATH SEN.

Professor of History and Economics 1893-1911, 1912-13, Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta University, 1911-12; died in harness, 12th April, 1913. A famous teacher of History. Deeply respected for his scholarship, character and personality, he exercised a distinct moral influence on the student community of his time.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



MAHAMAHOPADHYAY HARAPRASAD SHASTRI.

The famous Sanskritist and antiquarian, one of the greatest Bengal has produced within the last one hundred years, was Professor of Sanskrit at this College from 1895 to 1900, when Sanskrit College claimed him as its Principal. His discovery and interpretation of Buddhist manuscripts in Nepal are a landmark in the history of modern Bengali scholarship; he has also made important contributions to Bengali prose.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



MANMOHAN GHOSH.

Among famous teachers of Presidency College, there have been but few of such literary eminence as Manmohan Ghosh. Friend and literary associate of several English writers of his time, he has an assured place of his own in English poetry of the early twentieth century. Educated in England from his boyhood, he did the Greats at Oxford, and, appointed to the Indian Educational Service, came out to Presidency College as Professor of English in 1896, left on transfer the next year, came back in 1903, and retired in 1921. A poet himself, his very presence in his classes breathed poetry, and generations of students listened entranced to his readings and interpretations of the English poets.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



HENRY ROSHER JAMES.

Professor of English, 1900-1901; Principal, 1907-16: the greatest Principal in the annals of Presidency College. Much of Presidency College as we know it to-day is of James's making. Apart from the extensions and improvements executed during his Principalship (*e.g.*, the construction of the Baker Laboratories), there is practically no major scheme of improvement or extension carried out at this College since his retirement that does not owe its inception in one way or another to him; many of his ideas about the College still remain unfulfilled. A fine classical scholar, renowned translator of Boethius and author of that excellent book *Our Hellenic Heritage*, he had also a great reputation as a teacher of English. He is said to have had a splendid gift for dramatic reading.

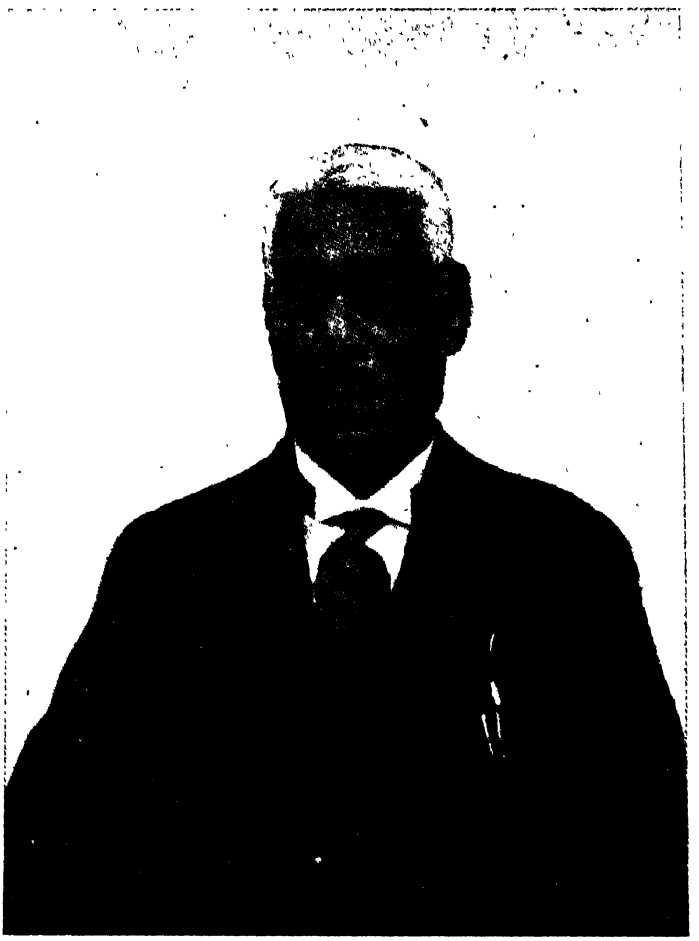
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SUBODHCHANDRA MAHALANOBIS.

A graduate of Edinburgh and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Subodhchandra Mahalanobis was Professor of Biology at this College, 1900-1914, and (on the separation of the Physiology and Botany Departments) Professor of Physiology, 1914-27. The Physiology Department of Presidency College owes its inception to him. He was also University Professor of Physiology for many years. In his day he was one of the leading authorities in India on his subject.

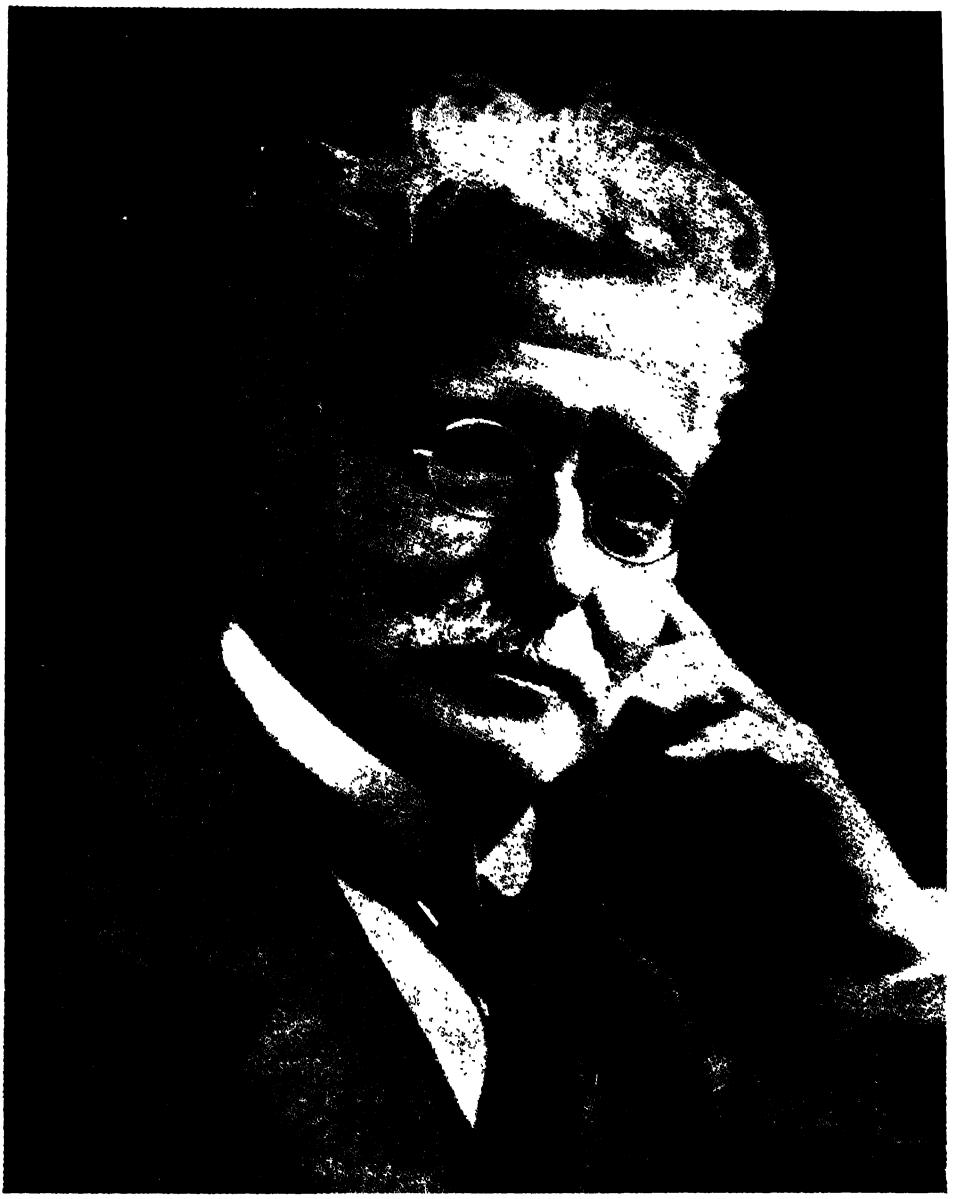
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SIR KEDARNATH DAS.

The eminent physician was Lecturer in Sanitary Science at this College, 1901-1903.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



DR. P. J. BRUHL.

The eminent botanist, who was also a noted geologist, was Lecturer in Geology at Presidency College, 1902-1903. Later he was Registrar, Calcutta University, and University Professor of Botany.

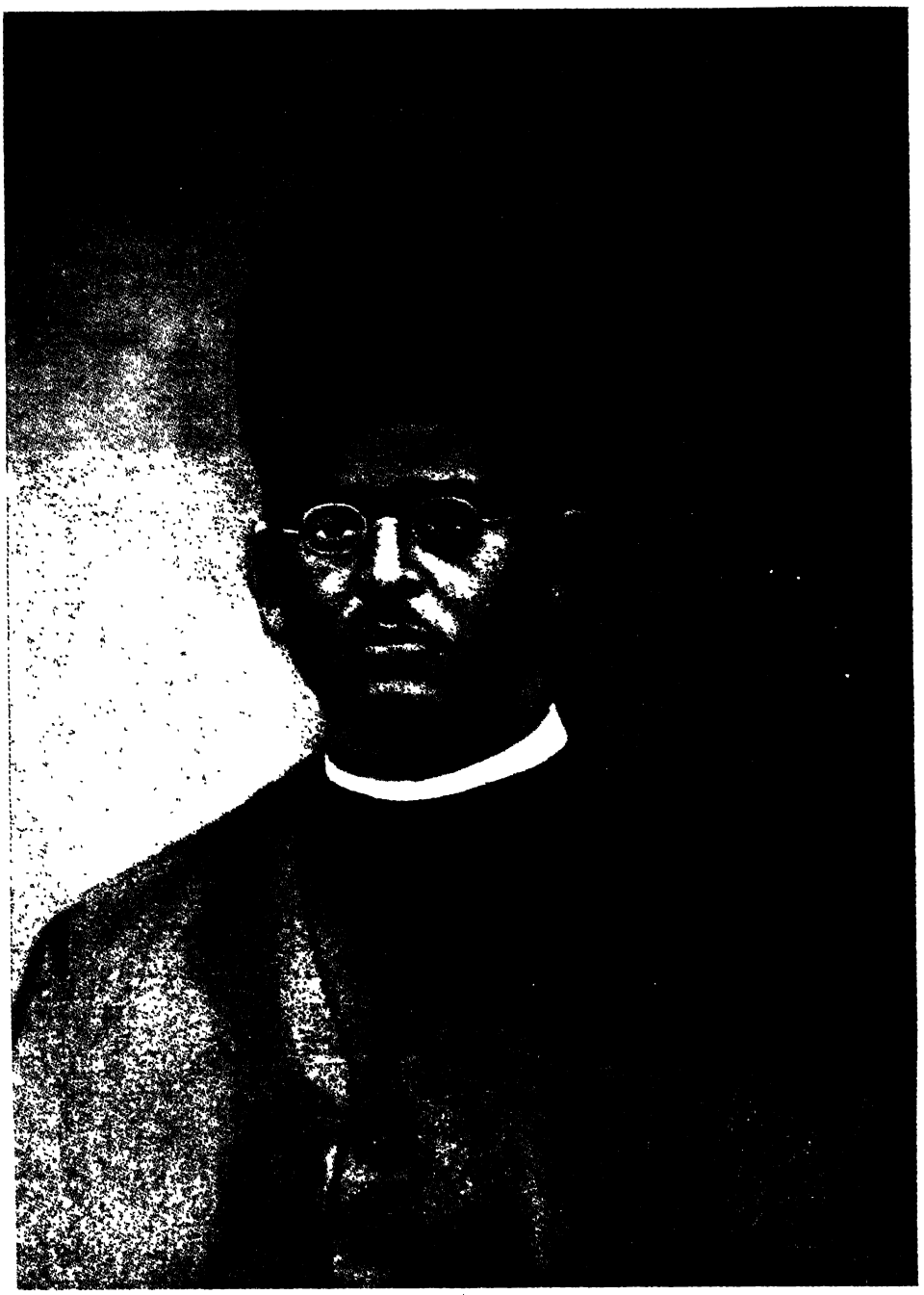
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SIR EDWARD DENISON ROSS.

The eminent orientalist, first Director of the London School of Oriental Studies, was Professor of English at this College in 1902. Lord Curzon having heard of his reputation as an orientalist, put him in charge of the records of the Government of India. For several years he was Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah. The portrait above, reproduced from his autobiography *Both Ends of the Candle*, shows him at the age of 31 : the age he was when he was Professor of English at this College.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



MAHAMAHOPADHYAY DR. SATISHCHANDRA VIDYABHUSAN.

Professor of Sanskrit and Pali, 1902-10; afterwards Principal, Sanskrit College; died in harness, 1920. A renowned Sanskrit scholar; eminent authority on Indian Logic.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



HARINATH DE.

In the same year (1896) that he graduated from Presidency College with double first-class Honours in English and Latin, Harinath De took the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University in Latin, coming out first in the first class. Next year he repeated that performance in Greek. The following year he went to Cambridge with a State Scholarship and very easily got a first in Classical Tripos (1900), followed next year by Honours in Modern Languages. At Cambridge he was Senior Classical Scholar of Christ's College, and won prizes for original Greek and Latin verse (1898) and the Skeat Prize in English Literature. Appointed to the Indian Educational Service (the first Indian to be appointed to that Service by the Secretary of State for India), he was Professor of English at Presidency College from 1904 to 1906, when he became Principal, Hooghly College. Next year he was appointed Librarian, Imperial (now the National) Library, in pursuance of the practice started by Lord Curzon of having eminent scholars as heads of the library he had founded. Meanwhile Harinath De had taken the M.A. Examination of the

[*Continued on the reverse.*

Calcutta University in Pali and in Sanskrit, appearing in two groups of Sanskrit in the same year, and coming out at the top in the first class in each. Besides the languages and literatures named, he mastered a great many others, eastern and western; and with Harinath De knowing a language meant being able to use it in speech and writing as to the manner born. Apart from valuable contributions to the Bibliotheca Indica of the Asiatic Society and the Pali Text Society's Journal, he did a number of verse-translations from one language into another (including a rendering of *Bande Mataram* in Latin verse). Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad has lately informed our Principal that Harinath De, then Professor of English at Presidency College, contributed a series of English verse-translations of Kalidas's *Abhijnanasakuntala* to the short-lived College Magazine founded round about 1905. This extraordinary genius died in 1911 at the age of 33.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



DR. C. E. CULLIS.

Of British Professors who taught Mathematics at Presidency College, the two most eminent were Dr. William Booth (whose portrait, unfortunately, could not be found) and Dr. C. E. Cullis. Dr. Cullis was Professor of Mathematics at this College, 1902-17 (barring a short period spent at the Engineering College, Sibpur) and 1922-23. The University of Calcutta honoured this distinguished mathematician by appointing him Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics (1917-22) and Emeritus Professor of Mathematics after his retirement.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



HEMCHANDRA DASGUPTA.

One of the leading Indian geologists of his time and an inspiring teacher and research guide, Hemchandra Dasgupta was Professor of Geology at this College from 1903 to 1932; he died in harness on the 1st January, 1933. His devotion to his subject, to which he made notable contributions, was remarkable. The Geology Department of Presidency College, as we know it now, may almost be described as his handiwork.

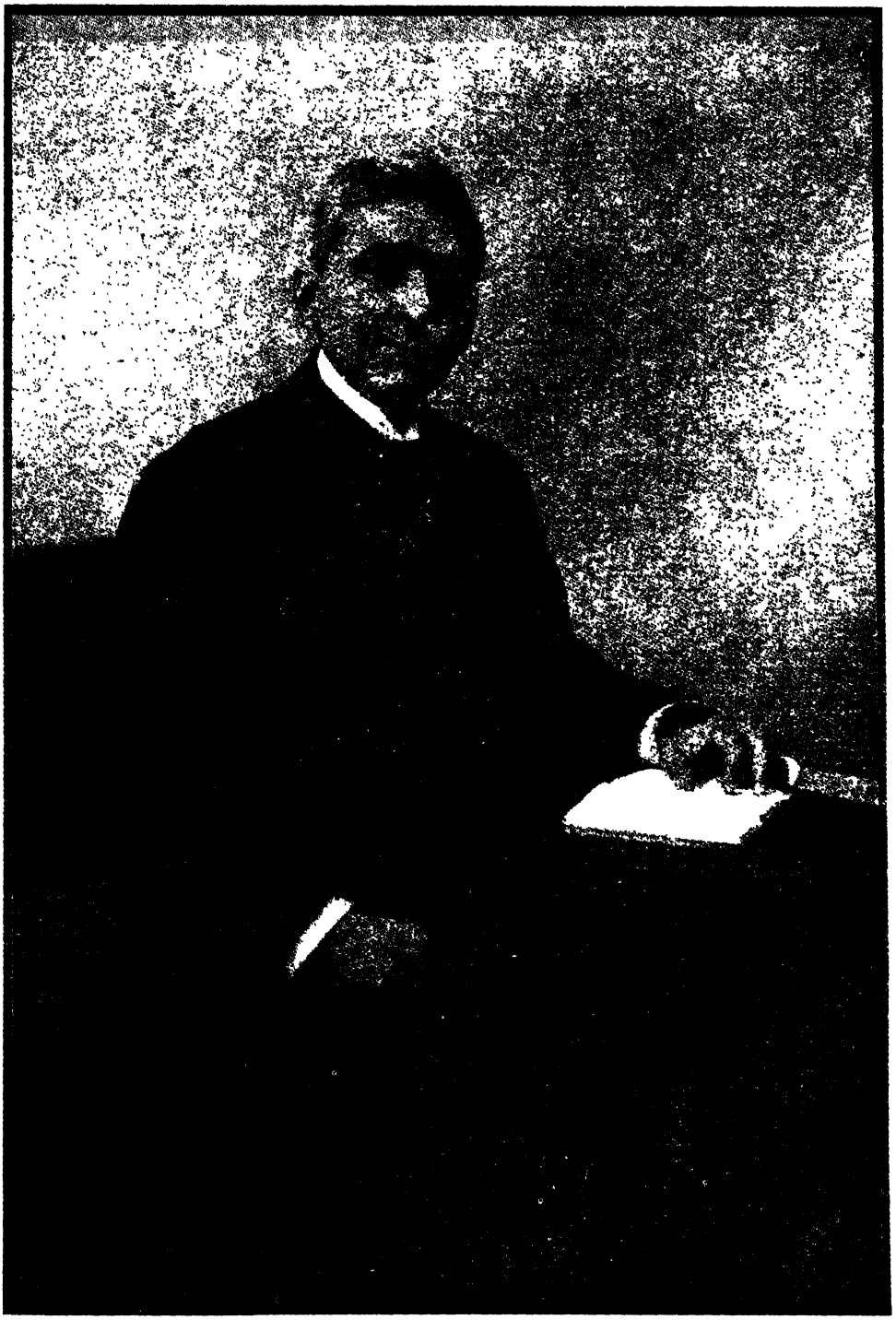
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



PRAPHULLACHANDRA GHOSH.

Professor of English, 1904, 1906-7, 1908-39; Emeritus Professor, 1939-48; the greatest teacher of English in the annals of Presidency College. While his far-ranging scholarship, amazing mastery of English, and incomparable teaching abilities (which included a rare gift for reading) breathed life into any topic or author he was asked to teach, whether it was Poetry or Philology, Chaucer or Milton, the Bible or Lytton Strachey, it was on Shakespeare that he reached the peak of his form and gave to generations of students an experience that can only be described as wonderful. The farewell address presented to him by his pupils on his retirement from this College spoke, echoing the words of Wordsworth, of 'a Power passing from Presidency College'.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)

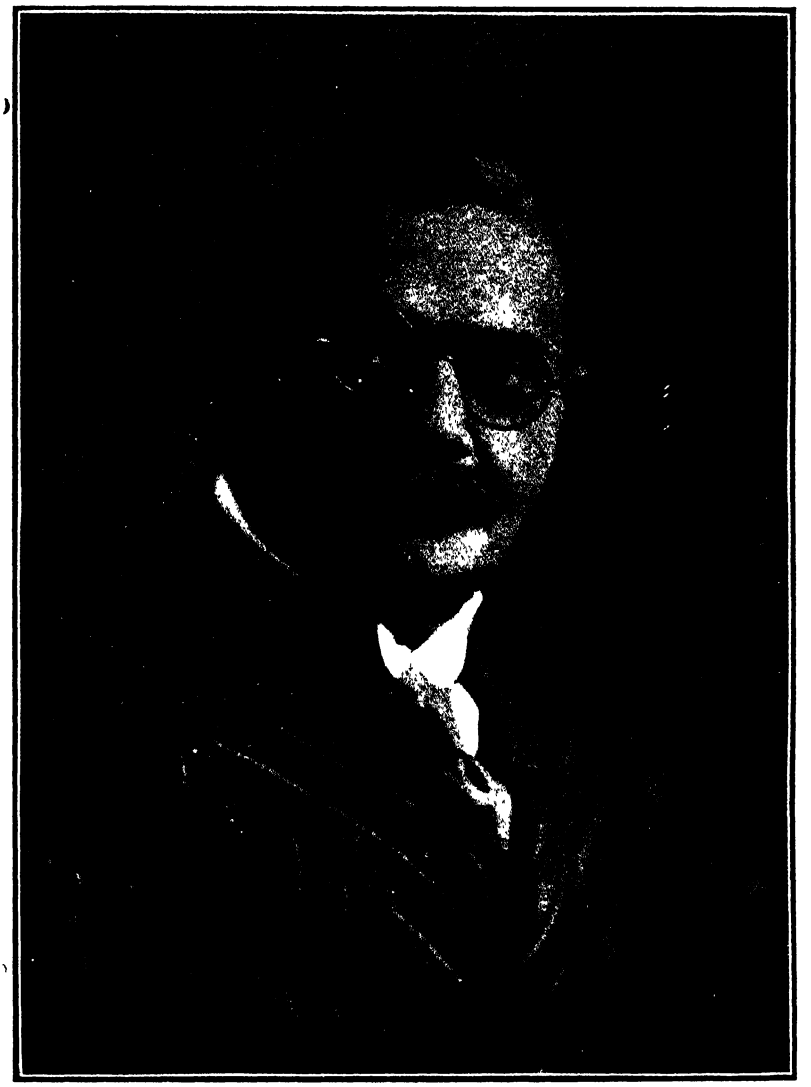


DR. DEBENDRANATH MALLIK.

[*See note on reverse.*

A graduate of Cambridge, a Doctor of Science of Dublin and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Dr. Debendranath Mallik was a distinguished mathematician and teacher of mathematics. He was Professor of Mathematics at this College from 1908 to 1921.

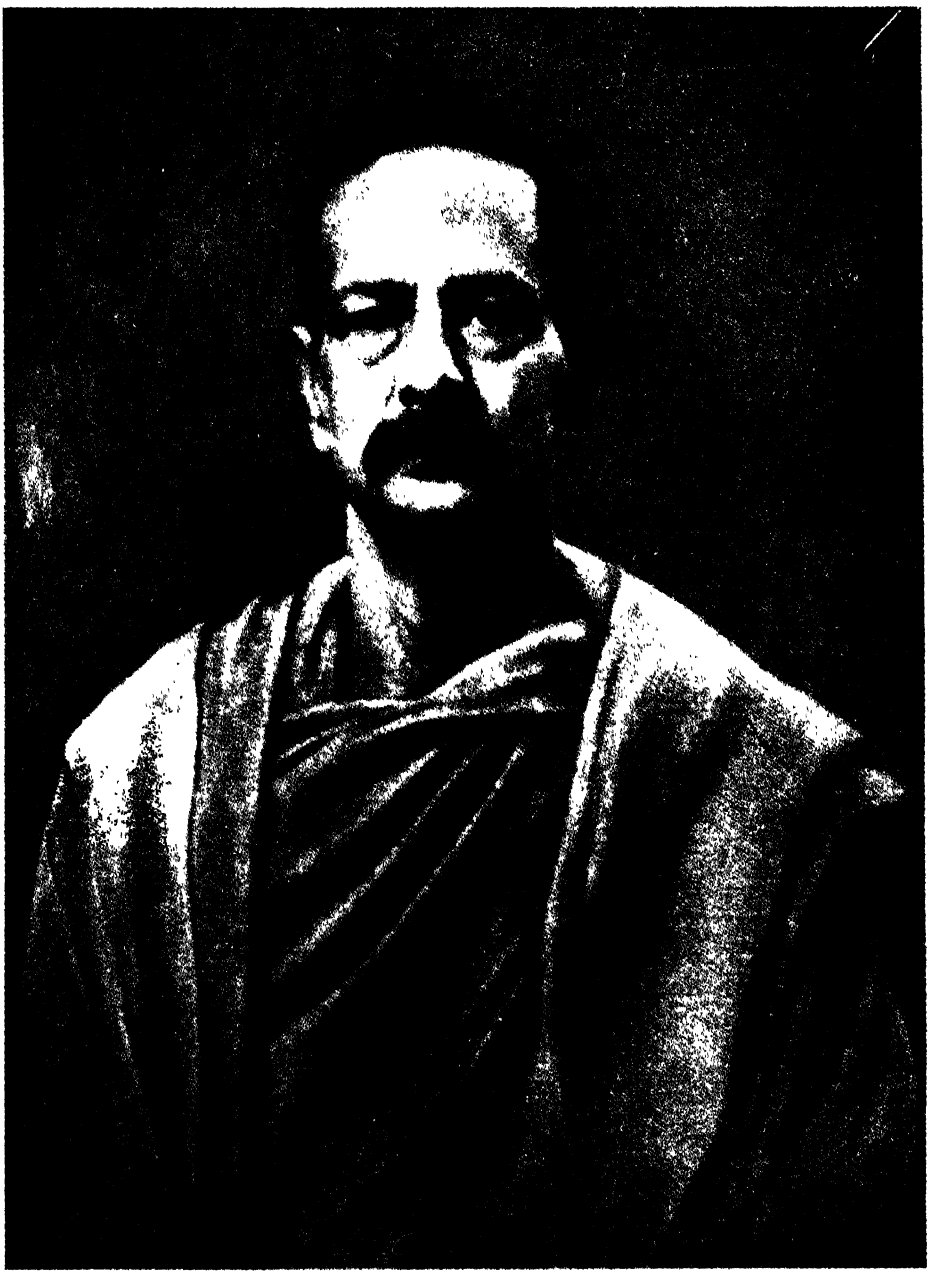
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



SIR JEHANGIR C. COYAJEE.

Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took a first in the Economics Tripos, Sir Jehangir came out to Presidency College as Professor of Economics in 1911 and became Principal in 1930. One of the top-ranking Indian economists of his time, he was a member of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, and of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26. Sir Jehangir was a man of wide learning; he had lectured on History and Persian in Bombay before he left for Cambridge to specialise in Economics, and had a good knowledge of European Literature.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



RABINDRANARAYAN GHOSH.

One of the finest teachers of English Bengal has produced in the present century, one gifted with a rare literary sense, Rabindranarayan Ghosh was Professor of English at this College 1915-16. Later he joined the Ripon College and became its Principal.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



KURUVILA ZACHARIAH.

The finest teacher of History in the annals of Presidency College, Kuruvila Zachariah had an enviable scholastic record. A brilliant academic career at Madras (first in the Matriculation, second in the F.A., first in the first class in History and English Honours) was capped in 1915 with a first in Modern History at Oxford, where he created a very favourable impression and was described by his tutor, the distinguished Oxford historian Arthur Johnson, as one of the best students he had had under him during his career as a tutor for forty-five years. Appointed to the Indian Educational Service, he came out to Presidency College as Professor of History in 1916 and was here till 1930 when he became Principal, Hooghly College. Twice during this period he was deputed to act as Additional Secretary to the Calcutta University Commission and as Secretary to the Hartog Committee on Indian Education. After serving as Principal of two Government Colleges and as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, he became, on retirement, a member of the Federal Public Service Commission and, then, Head of the Historical Research Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. In 1954 he was appointed Historical Adviser to the Indian High Commission, London, a post he held till his death on the 30th June, 1955. When the UNESCO planned its publications on World History some time ago, Zachariah was selected editor of the part dealing with the twentieth century. His mastery of his subject, the sweet modesty of his manners, and the beautiful English he spoke and wrote are still a precious memory with his many pupils.

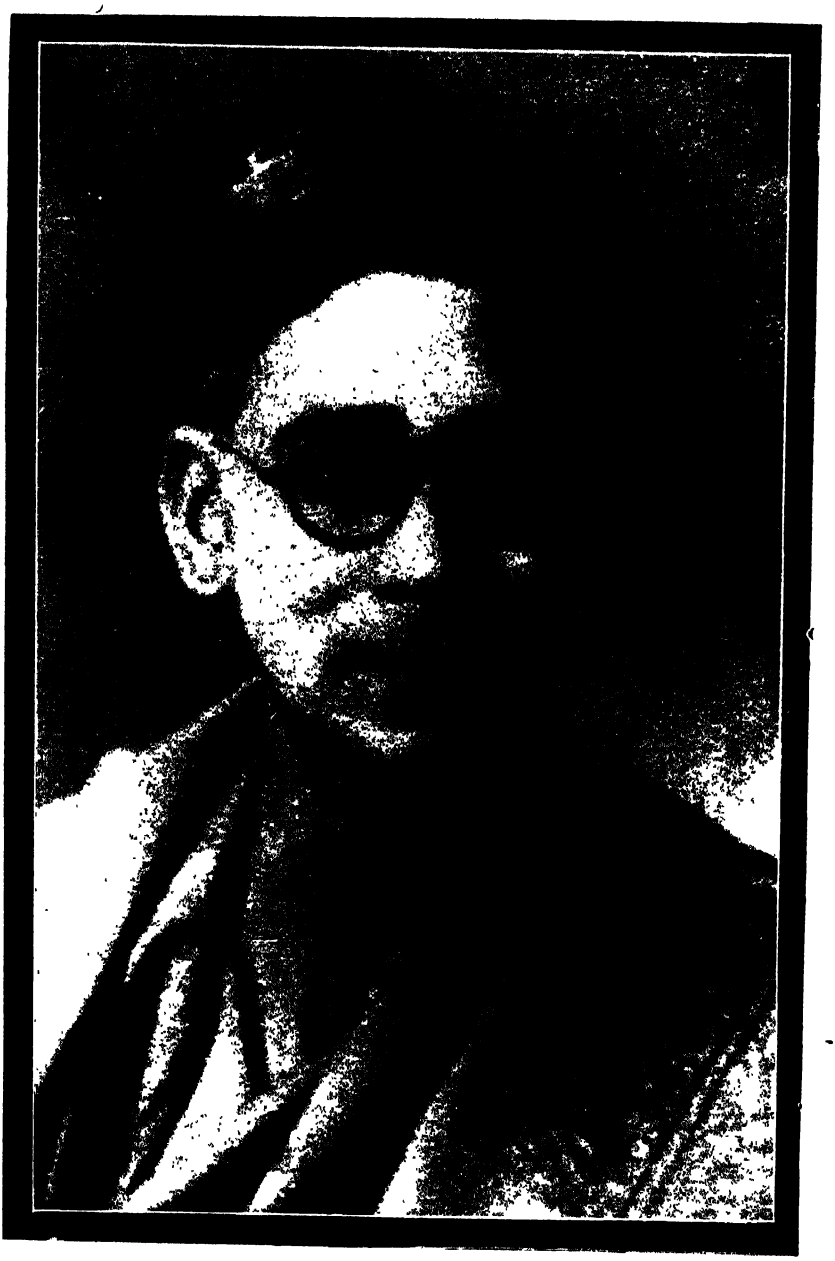
SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



DR. SURENDRANATH DASGUPTA.

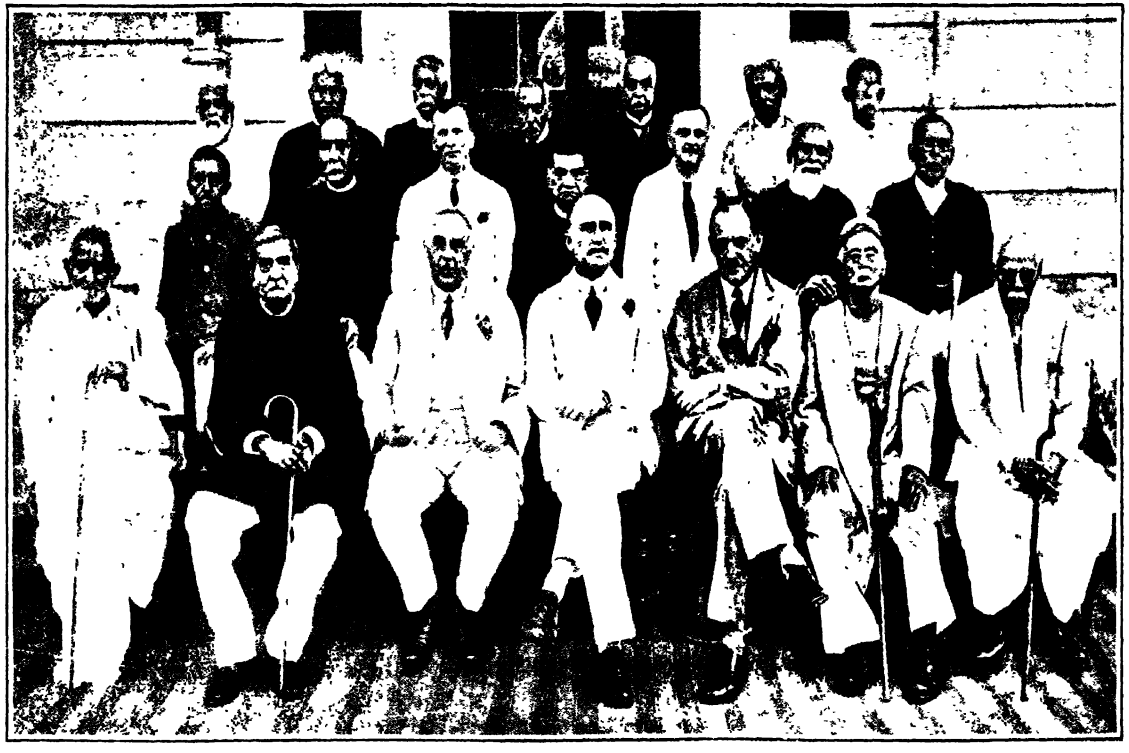
A philosopher of international reputation and one of the foremost authorities on Indian Philosophy, Dr. Dasgupta was Professor of Philosophy here from 1924 to 1931: one of the most distinguished teachers of Philosophy the College has known. He also gave a valuable lead in cultural activities at this College by founding the Rabindra Parishad. A Doctor of Calcutta and Cambridge, he lectured at several European and American universities and at more than one International Congress of Philosophy. He became Principal, Sanskrit College, in 1931, and was later George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at the Calcutta University.

SOME FAMOUS TEACHERS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (*Contd.*)



DR. JOGISHCHANDRA SINHA.

One of the leading Indian economists of his time and a teacher of high repute Dr. Sinha worthily filled for many years the gap left by the retirement of his eminent teacher, the late Sir Jehangir Coyajee. He was Professor of Economics here from 1932 to 1950, and officiated as Principal during 1947-48. His tragic death in a road accident in 1954, four years after retirement, was widely mourned.



VETERANS OF THE OLD DAYS.

The photograph reproduced above was taken in 1926 and shows a group of ex-students who had graduated from the College no less than fifty years earlier.

[*Continued on the reverse.*

FRONT ROW, l. to r.—Biharilal Banerji (1872 : Retd. Sub-Judge); Omarnath Basu (1863 : Vakil); Justice Sir Ewart Greaves (then Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University); H. E. Stapleton (then Principal of the College); J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (then Member of the Executive Council in charge of Education); Rai Girischandra Chaudhuri Bahadur (1863 : Retd. Sub-Judge); Trailokyanath Basu (1869 : Vakil).

MIDDLE ROW, l. to r.—Jnanendranath Das (1875 : Vakil and Journalist); Sasibhusan Datta (1872 : Retd. Principal, Krishnagar College); J. H. Lindsay, I.C.S., (then Secy., Educn. Dept.); Srishchandra Chaudhuri (1870 : Vakil); E. F. Oaten (then D.P.I. : formerly Professor of History of the College); Rai Ramtaran Banerji Bahadur (1873 : Vakil), Rai Jogendranath Ghose Bahadur (1871 : Retd. Dist. Judge).

BACK ROW, l. to r.—Rai Nistaran Banerji Bahadur (1874 : Retd. Judge, Small Cause Court); Rai Sahib Durgacharan Chakravarti (1876 : Retd. Engineer); Basantakumar Basu (1871 : Vakil); Jogeschandra Ray (1874 : Vakil); Rai Jogendranath Mitra Bahadur (1873 : Retd. Dist. Judge); Mm. Haraprasad Shastri, C.I.E. (1876 : Retd. Principal, Sanskrit College); Rai Bipinbihari Mukherji Bahadur (1871 : Retd. Judge, Small Cause Court).



CHAMPION FOOTBALL TEAM: 1907.

[*See note on reverse.*

Presidency College won the Elliot Shield in five successive years, 1904-1908. On the reverse is a group photograph of the victorious team of 1907.

ON THE GROUND, l. to r.—Kushal Mukherji (back); Kshetrapada Basu (Back).

SITTING, l. to r.—Prof. William Griffith (Professor of English); Gurudas Sinha (Half-back); Principal Charles Little; Sudhir Roy (Half-back); Prof. H. Armitstead (Professor of Physics).

STANDING, l. to r.—Jiten Mukherji (Alternate Goal-keeper); Ananda Sen (Forward); Pulin Basu (Centre-forward); Sudhir Bhattacharya (Forward); Prafulla Banerji (Goal-keeper); Amaresh Chakravarti (Football Secretary); Prafulla Basu (Forward); Purna Roy (Half-back).



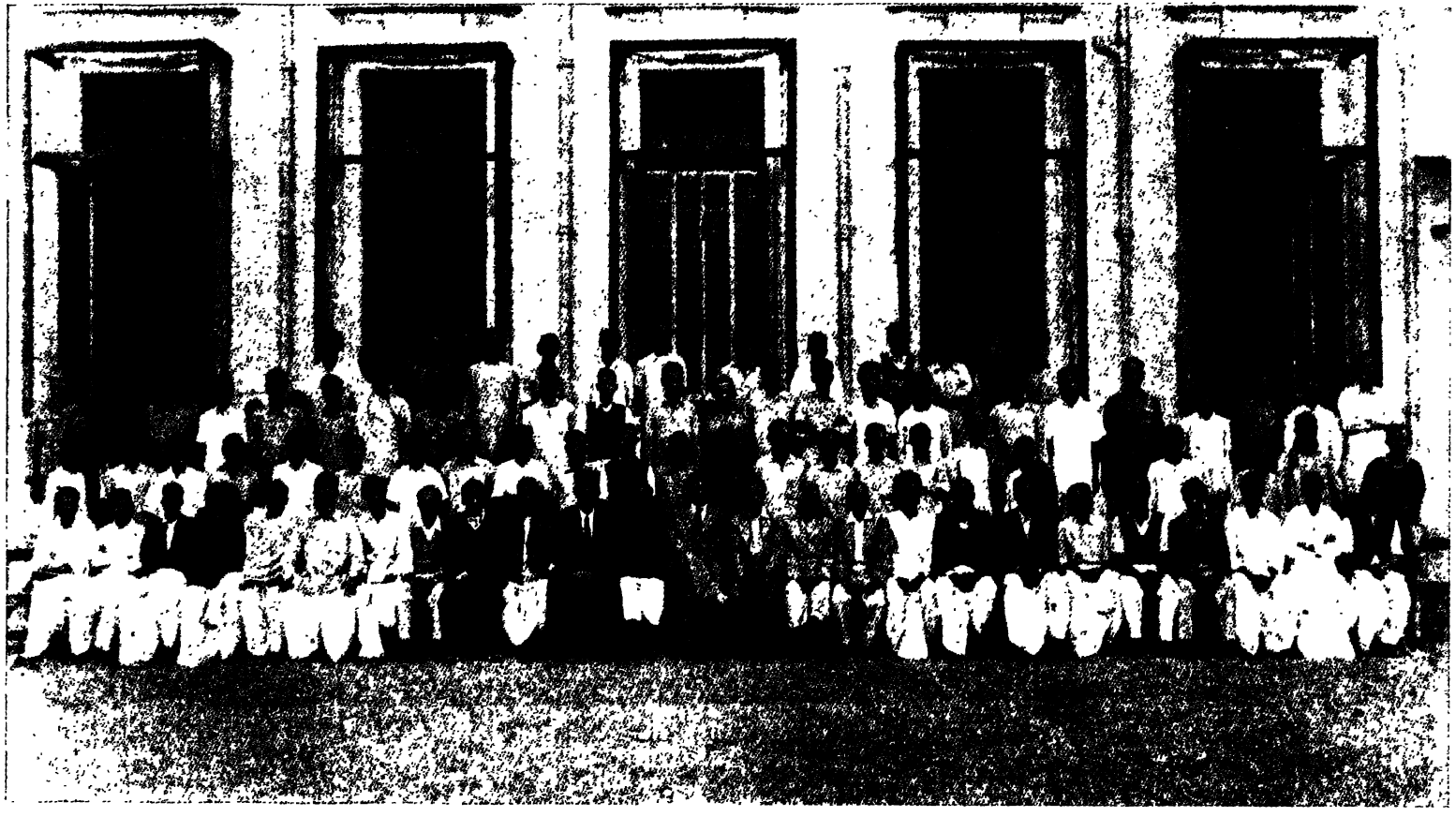
GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1951.

[See note on reverse.

An Association of Old Boys of Presidency College was long talked about, but it was not till 1950 that one came into existence. In five years it has more than justified its existence by its many-sided activities. The Association played a leading part in organizing the centenary celebrations.

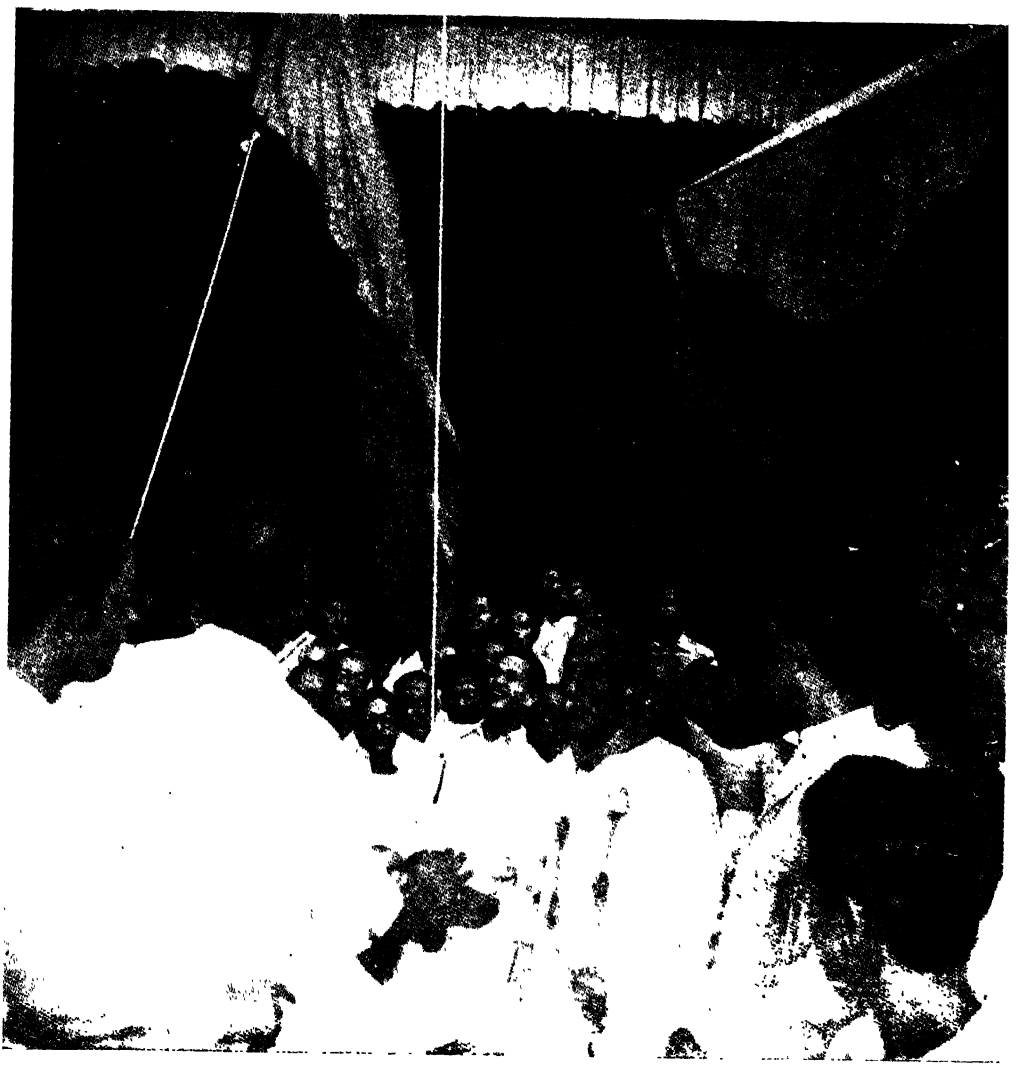


THE PRINCIPAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING STAFF, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE: 1954-55.



THE PRINCIPAL, MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, AND MENIALS, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE: 1954-55.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS : JUNE 1955



THE COLLEGE FLAG BEING HOISTED ON THE MORNING OF THE CENTENARY DAY (JUNE 15, 1955) BY 92-YEAR OLD EX-STUDENT SHREE SURESHCHANDRA SINHA ROY.

(Shree Sureshchandra Sinha Roy, M.A., *Vidyanab*, late of the Bengal Civil Service, was alumnus 1883-88.)

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS : JUNE 1955



A VIEW OF THE PANDAL FROM OUTSIDE, WITH COLLEGE FLAG FLYING ON TOP

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS : JUNE 1955



COMMEMORATION MEETING (JUNE 15, 1955) : RASHTRAPATI DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, WHO PRESIDED, SPEAKING

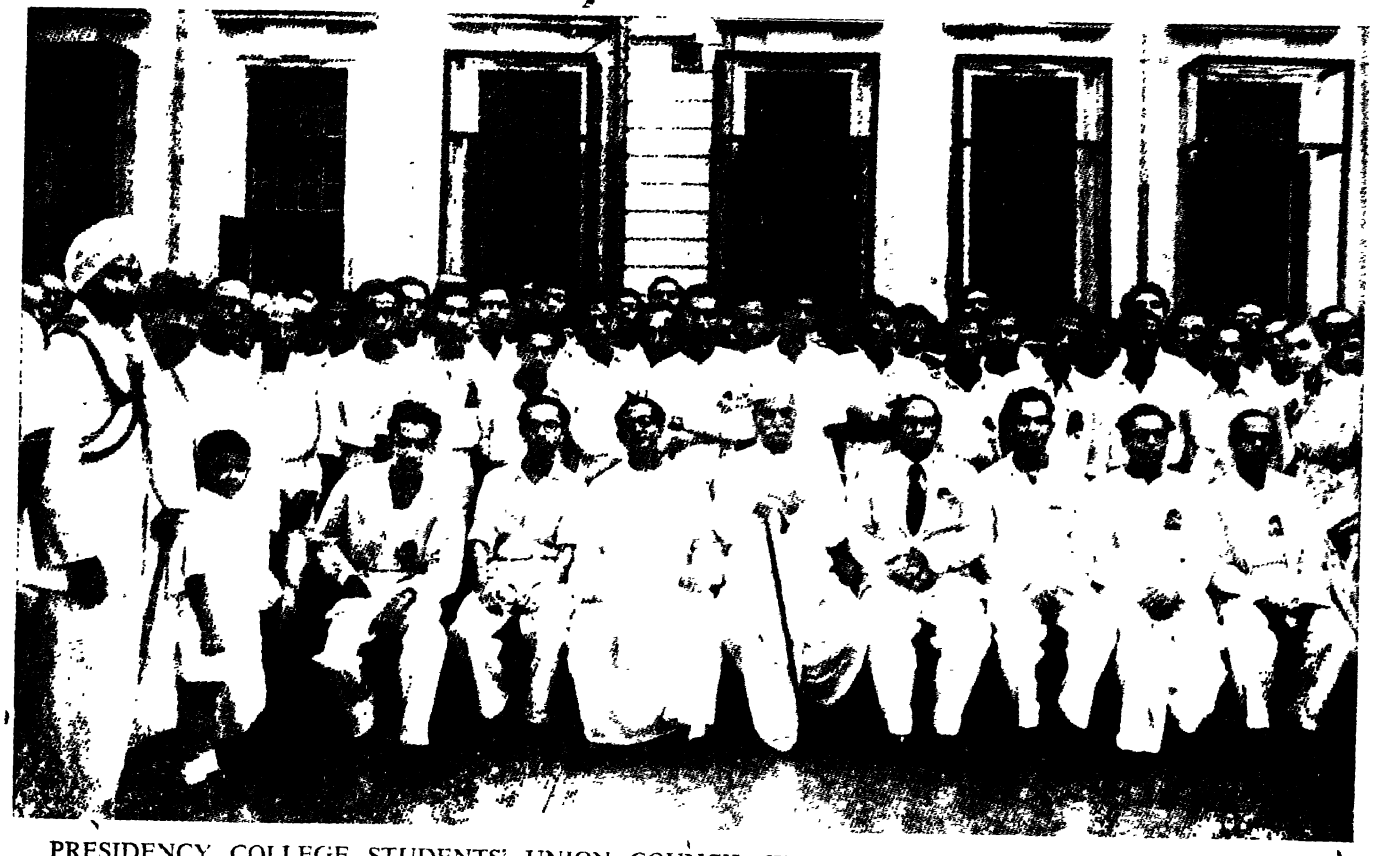
In the background is an illuminated representation of a banyan tree, rooted in the foundation of the Hindu College, crested with the Presidency College emblem, and fruited with various landmarks in the growth of the two institutions. This has reference to a significant remark made by Buddinath Mukherjee, first "Native Secretary" (as he was called) to the Hindu College, who, at a meeting on the day following the establishment of the College on the 20th January, 1817, expressed the hope that "the school, which yet was but a seedling, would many years hence resemble the banyan tree, which when fully grown was the largest of trees in India, cooling and refreshing all those who came under its shade". That prophecy has fulfilled itself to the letter in the last 138 years.



COMMEMORATION MEETING (JUNE 15, 1955): A GENERAL VIEW OF THE DAIS



COMMEMORATION MEETING (JUNE 15, 1955) : A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GATHERING



PRESIDENCY COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION COUNCIL WITH RASHTRAPATI DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

[See note on reverse.

During the centenary celebrations Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad was, appropriately enough, photographed with members of the Students' Union Council, for he was the first Secretary of the Presidency College Union. Though the continuous history of the College Union does not start till after 1917, the first attempt to set up a Union was made round about 1905 on the initiative of the then Principal, Dr. P. K. Ray. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, then a student at this College, was elected Secretary of this first, though short-lived, College Union at a meeting presided over by Professor Percival.

SEATED (l. to r.)—G. Sarkar (Vice-President); S. Ghose Chaudhuri (General Secretary); Prof. D. P. Bhattacharya (Professor-in-charge, *Rabindra Parisat*), Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Principal Dr. J. C. Sengupta (President); Prof. A. W. Mahmood (Professor-in-charge, Junior Common Room); Prof. A. K. Mazumdar (Professor-in-charge, Debate Section), Prof. S. K. Ray (Bursar).

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS : JUNE 1955



FESTIVAL FOOTBALL : PAST *Vs.* PRESENT (JUNE 17, 1955)

See note on reverse.

FRONT ROW (l. to r.)—Sjs. P. R. De, P. Ganguli, M. Roy, S. Chakrabarti, D. Ghosh, A. Bhattacharya (Gen. Secy., Athletic Club), A. Roy (Football Secy.), A. Barua.

MIDDLE ROW (l. to r.)—Sj. B. B. Mitter, Dr. J. K. Chaudhuri (President, Football Club), Sjs. D. Das, P. C. Roy, P. C. Ghosh, Principal Dr. I. C. Sengupta (President, Athletic Club), Sjs. J. N. (Kanu) Roy, S. K. Gupta, A. Mukherji, R. Bhattacharya, B. Datta (Referee), N. Chatterji (Capt., Past), N. N. Chatterji (Physical Instructor).

BACK ROW (l. to r.)—Sjs. P. Bose, D. Neogi, D. Bose, M. Gilani, P. Sen, G. Roy, S. Roy, S. Sanatani (Capt., Present), B. B. Roy, A. Chakrabarti, K. Dattagupta, A. Sarkar.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS : JUNE 1955



RASHTRAPATI DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD PHOTOGRAPHED WITH SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES AT PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (1902-1907) DURING THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS (JUNE 16, 1955)

[See note on reverse.

FIRST ROW (l. to r.)—Sjs. Bangendu B. Mukherji, Suresh Ch. Sengupta, Kaliprasad Khaitan, Hemendra Ch. Sen, Shoilesh Ch. Banerji, Charu Ch. Biswas, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sjs. Bankim Ch. Mukherji, Bimala Ch. Deb, Nitish Ch. Ghosh, Sailendra M. Datta, Abinash Ch. Majumdar, Radha K. Mukherji.

SECOND ROW (l. to r.)--Sjs. Kumar N. Bagchi, Gunesh Ch. Sen, Akhil Ch. Bose, Mallinath Roy, Ajendra N. Datta,..... .....Nirmal Ch. Sarkar, Anil K. Sarkar, Gopendra N. Das, Jatinath Ghosh, Ramesh Ch. Majumdar, Girish Ch. Sen, Charu Ch. Bhattacharya, Sarojendra N. Bhose, Saradindu N. Mukherji, Sudhir K. Sen, Satya Ch. Mukherji, Benoyendra P. Bagchi, Girin Sen, Purna Ch. Roy, Nalini S. Guha.

THIRD ROW (l. to r.)—Ramesh Ch Pal, ...Pabitra K. Datta, Jnanendra N. Banerji, Jyoti, P. Sen, Dhirendra N. Ganguli, Jogesh Ch. Mukherji, Jyotish Ch. Roy.

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