

# THE MADRAS CLUB.

1832 to 1934.

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A Sketch of Its History

by

Percy Macqueen.

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Madras

1934.

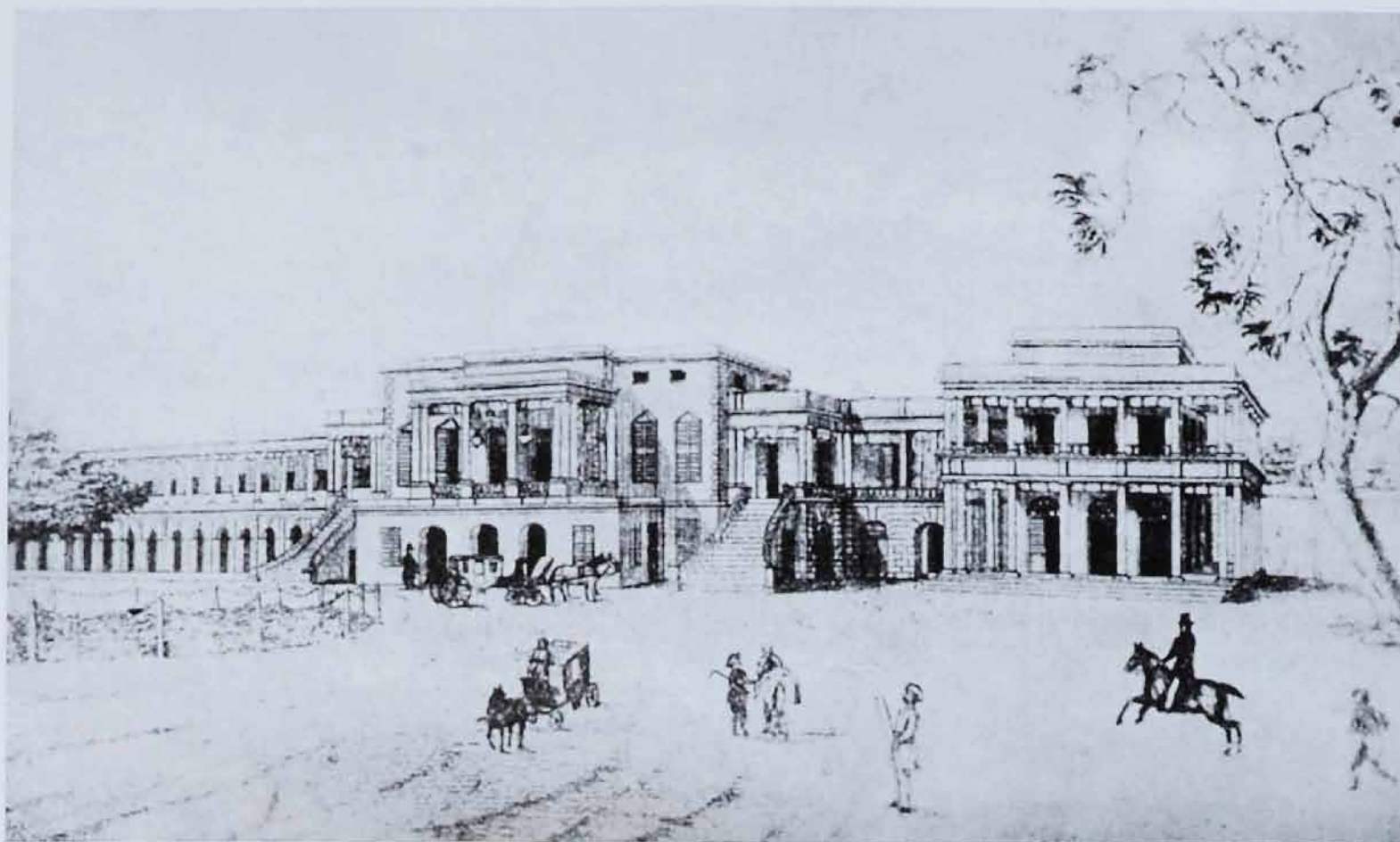
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The Madras Club — 1842.

## PREFACE

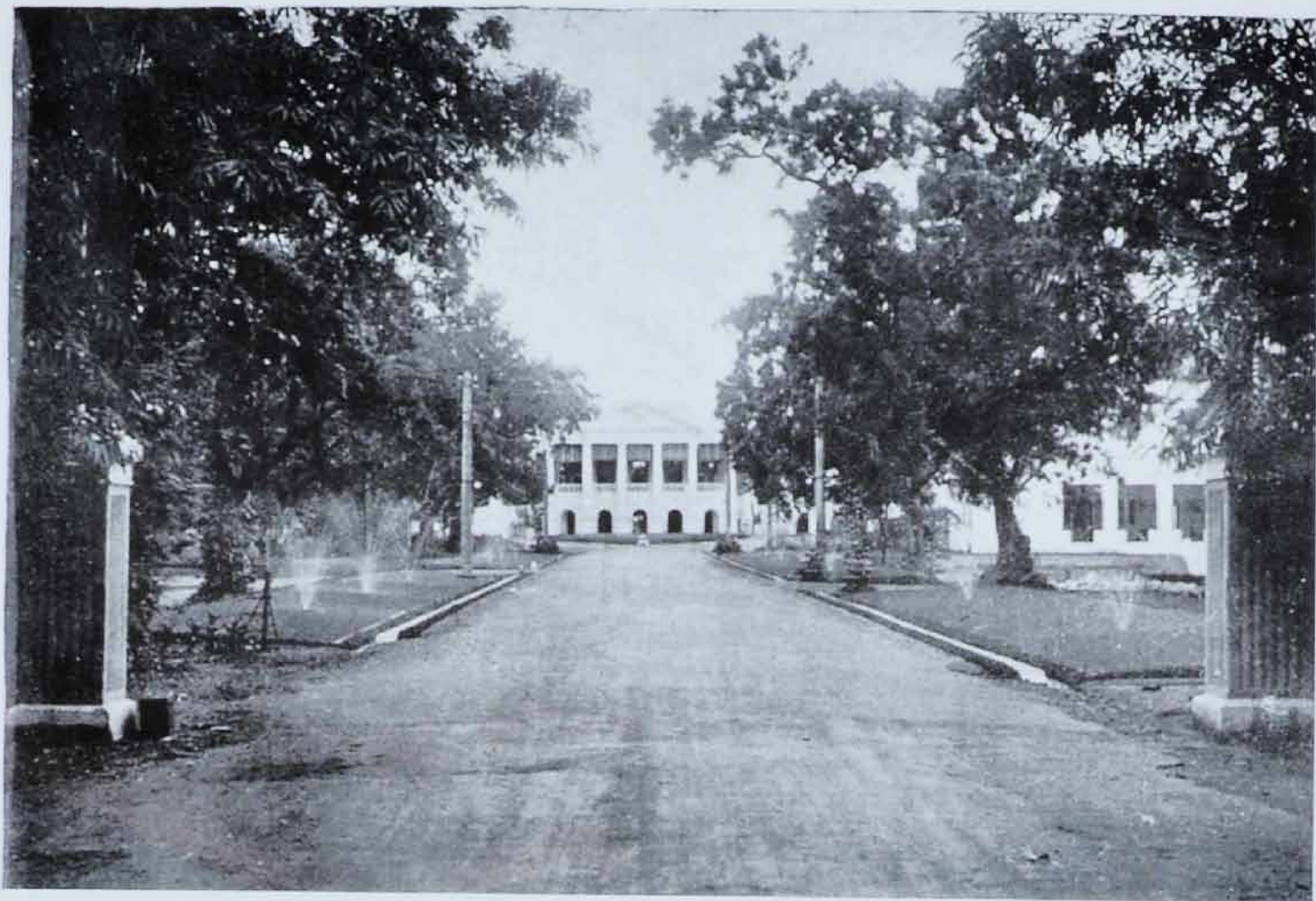
In 1902 the Committee of the Madras Club printed for private circulation a 'Short Historical Notice of the Madras Club', the work of the late Col. H. D. Love. Twenty years later they decided to bring his account up to date; but though a succession of members agreed to undertake the task, another decade was to elapse before the present writer, at the request of the Committee, finally grasped the nettle and brought the work to completion.

Love's book consists of a narrative account with three appendices. The first appendix is a list of former Presidents and Secretaries of the Club, the second a financial chart and the third several pages of extracts from the complaint book. I have brought the first up to date, and omitted the second and third. I have also added three new appendices, one showing the strength of membership from 1901 up to date, one in the form of annals, giving the chief events in the Club's history, and one a reprint of the original rules of the Club taken from Dr. R. Baikie's "Observations on the Neilgheries."

I have found it difficult to write a continuation to Love's narrative and have therefore attempted a consecutive account from the beginning to the present day. I naturally owe much to his *brochure* for the period up to 1900, but have found it convenient to omit some of his details.

It is no light responsibility to follow a distinguished local historian like Love and to essay a task which was once undertaken by the late J. J. Cotton to whose genius it was so particularly suited. However, I have done my best and hope that this little work may be of some interest and profit to my fellow members.

P. MACQUEEN.



The Madras Club — 1934.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Madras Club like an outpost of the residential area opposes its substantial bulk to the tide of commercial construction which is gradually advancing from the east and north. Yet with a difference, for while an outpost should face the enemy, this one turns its back upon him. Examined from Westcott Road the Club presents a towering, picturesque and rather untidy mass of buildings topped with sloping brown roofs which in no way suggest the classic serenity of the front. The main entrance is from the Mount Road at the point where the gallant Colonel Neill indicates the direction for all time with extended right arm.

No urban setting could be more beautiful than this approach to the Madras Club. The compound lies a little withdrawn from the main stream of traffic and from the Mount Road we can catch only a glimpse of a white pillared building at the end of a quiet avenue. As we approach, the principal feature of the building discloses itself. A tall block stands forward with a facade consisting of six Doric columns. Each rises from a base raised several feet from the ground and runs the height of a part of the ground floor and the whole of the

lofty Reading Room above. The Pillars support a pediment on which to the prevailing whiteness, the figure of St. George slaying the dragon adds a touch of colour. Between the bases of the columns, openings with semicircular arches lead into the bar. The whole mass has something of the dignity and even of the appearance of the Mansion House. A wide straight drive leads up to it between green lawns and beds of flowers, behind which the subsidiary buildings show here and there amongst the trees.

The central block already described is flanked by the long line of the Chambers on the right and, on the left, by an irregular group of buildings including the library, kitchens and power house. These preserve an admirable balance though from no point can we take in the whole at a view, owing to the position of the fine old trees which beautify the compound and temper the glare of the sun. This range of buildings did not spring from a single design to serve the full purpose which it serves to-day. It grew by gradual accretion from a private bungalow to its present imposing dimensions and, because its builders were guided generally by good taste, it possesses the indefinable charm of adaptation.

The frontispiece represents the main building of the Club as it was in 1842. Its architectural features still remain, though modified in detail. The picture is taken from a photograph of an etching the original of which is, unfortunately, no longer extant. The second illustration shows the Club as it is to-day.

The Club has seen many changes both within and without during its century of life. It came into existence at the beginning of a new era, the end of which is not yet in sight. From 1830, with the journey of the first locomotive from Liverpool to Manchester, dates the modern development of travel and commerce. 1832, the year of the Club's birth, saw the passing of the Reform Bill which ushered in the great experiment of democratic Government. It was the time also of the flowering of the modern public school system which possibly encouraged amongst the men the sentiment of gregariousness.

The Madras Club has the largest membership of any club in Asia. Its property has grown in value from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 5,60,000. It has been compelled to adapt itself to the luxury imposed upon society by the discoveries of an increasingly mechanical age. It has seen gradual but profound changes in the social position of women, specially apparent since the Great War. But it has preserved throughout the spirit of its founders. Other and younger clubs in Madras may have been founded with a different social ideal, but the Madras Club has retained to the present day its special character of a men's club though always ready to extend to ladies of the families of its members a genuine and graceful hospitality.





Aerial view of the Madras Club 1934.

## CHAPTER II

### THE BUILDINGS

The founders of the Club started their enterprise by purchasing the house and grounds of Mr. Webster for Rs. 30,000. It is difficult now to realise that the nucleus of the main building was once a private bungalow. We can still trace the walls of it, but with some difficulty, so cunningly have they become adapted to and absorbed in the larger unity. The chief rooms were on the first floor and are now represented by the 'long room' and the dining room, both, however, somewhat enlarged. The house faced nearly north and the compound extended on the north just beyond the boundary of the present racquet court and on the west to the limit of the tennis courts.

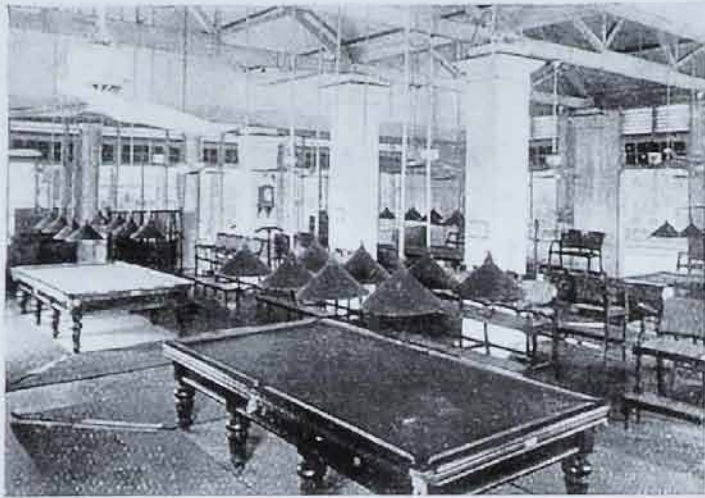
Before the end of its first year, the Club Committee were possessed of Rs. 70,000 which they proceeded to lay out on the construction of sleeping rooms, smoking and billiard rooms, etc. They extended their boundaries by purchasing Waller's compound with two bungalows (Nos. 1 and 3) in 1852 for Rs. 12,000 and Devenish's compound and bungalow (No. 2) for a like sum in the following year. They completed the swimming-bath in 1855, the reading room in 1867, the first

lawn tennis court in 1876 and an extra billiard room and card room in 1882. In 1898 the curtilage was expanded to its present dimensions by the purchase of Col. Patullo's house and ground (Hick's Chambers) for Rs. 35,000, which the Committee had leased for more than 30 years previously.

Thus by the end of last century the Club had grown to its full maturity. In the present century the policy of expansion gives place to one of liberal expenditure on improving the property. We may mention here that the Committee laid out Rs. 28,000 in 1913 on improvements to the kitchen and offices, built the squash racquet court and eight new Chambers in the following year, renovated Hick's bungalow in 1927 at a cost of Rs. 35,000 and two years later added modern bath rooms and sanitary fittings to the chambers. In 1930 they built an upper story over the Ladies Pavilion and spent Rs. 3,500 in increasing the attractions of the Bar.

The Club possesses a good collection of prints and engravings depicting scenery and historic events in India, by such artists as Thomas and William Daniell, James Daniell, Edward Orme, J. B. East and F. C. Lewis. A memorial to 38 members of the Madras Club who fell in the Great War is fixed to the wall of the reading room. It is executed by William Ball & Co., to the design of Sir Edwin Lutyens. The elaborately carved side board in the dining room of the ladies annexe was presented to the 10th Battalion 3rd Madras Regiment by its Honorary Colonel, H. H. the late Maharajah of Travancore.

core. The officers in turn presented it to the Club on the disbandment of the regiment—raised in 1766—in 1928. The officers of another disbanded regiment, the 1st Battalion 3rd Madras Regiment, presented a trophy commemorating the capture of Seringapatam. It is a group in silver symbolising the British Lion killing the Mysore Tiger.



## CHAPTER III

### MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The founders of the Club first delegated their control to a President and Committee of the leading subscribers. Two years later they found it necessary to effect a further delegation to a Sub-Committee working under the Vice-President, an arrangement which has continued substantially unchanged until the present day. The General Committee consists of a President, Vice-President and 24 members and meets, ordinarily, once a quarter. It elects six of its members to form, with the President and Vice-President, a Sub-Committee for the general superintendence of the business of the Club, in particular the scrutiny of the accounts and appointment and pay of the Club servants. Its proceedings are subject to confirmation by the General Committee. In times of financial difficulty, Special Committees have been appointed. This was found necessary in 1864, 1885, 1894, and 1908.

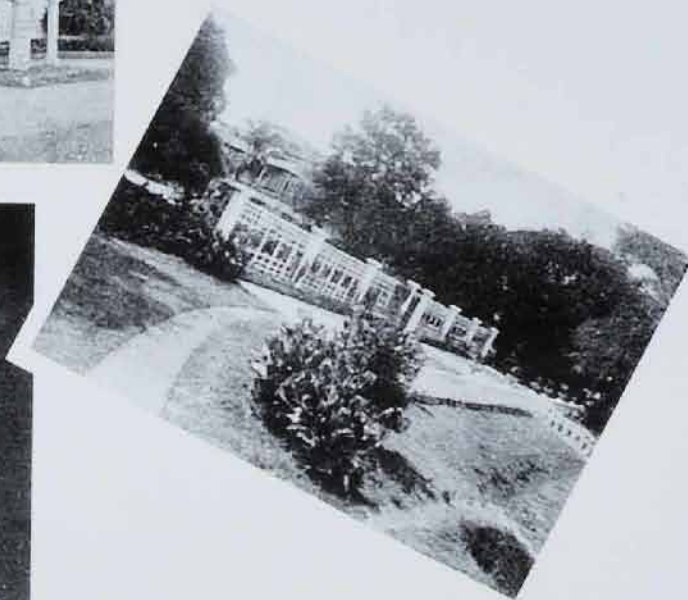
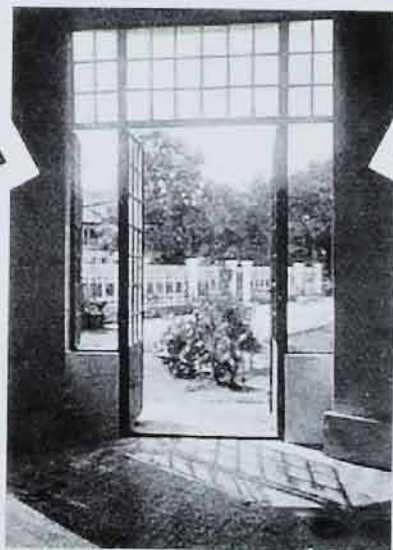
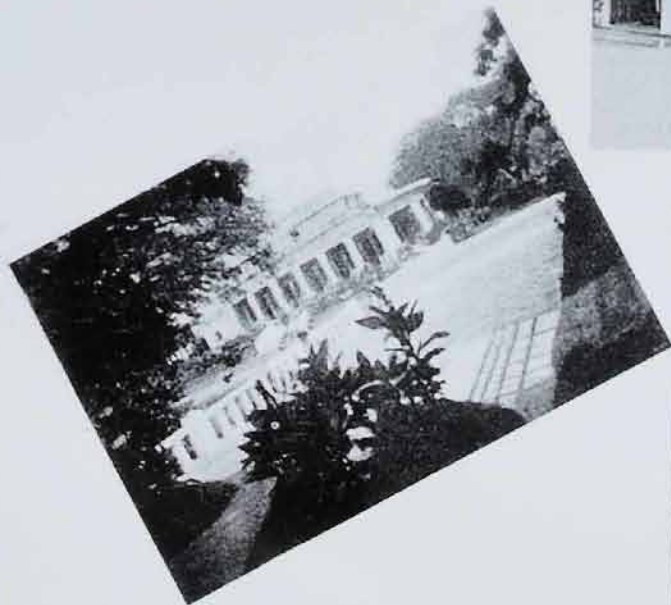
Apart from its General Committee the members of the Club make their opinion felt, and often in a more direct way, through the medium of the complaint book, just as the public press is expected to voice popular criticism in the wider world of politics. Col. Love gives some amusing extracts from the

complaint books of the last century, which suggest that the book was regarded as much as a medium for wit as a method of control. The entries since 1900 provide little that is actually humorous and the book has settled down to fulfil its proper purpose of practical criticism and of providing a valuable auxiliary to the management in keeping the work all around up to a high standard.

The chief executive officer of the Club is the Secretary. For the first forty years of its existence, the office was an honorary one held by one of the members. It is true that paid Secretaries were employed at irregular intervals and for short periods, for example, Mr. A. W. Pruen (1837-38), Mr. C. J. Gray (1851-53), Mr. F. E. Green (1854-55), Mr. A. W. Simpson (1856) and Mr. Isaac W. Culling (1862). But the normal policy until 1870 was to employ an Honorary Secretary. He was invariably a military officer and as time went on and the difficulties of management grew with the growing assets of the Club, the Secretary's prestige of rank grew also. While the Honorary Secretary of 1832 was a Captain, he of 1867 was a Lieutenant Colonel. But the system of management by an Honorary Secretary suffered from the inherent weakness of entrusting a whole time job to a man, who, however willing, had only part of his time to give to it. In 1872 the system was definitely abandoned and from that time to the present day the policy of the Club has been to employ as Secretary a gentleman who is not an elected member of the Club and who receives a salary and works as a whole time servant of the Committee.

At the head of the paid staff there was, in 1839, a European Manager on 40 pagodas a month. In 1842 a steward on Rs. 140 to Rs. 175 and an Accountant on Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 were appointed. In 1849 a comprador was substituted for the Head Butler, the Steward being responsible for the Comprador's accounts. For many years past a European Steward has been a permanent feature of the establishment. In 1911 the Committee established a provident fund for their subordinate servants. The systems of incremental pay and of granting famine allowance have been tried at various times but have now been abandoned.





LADIES' PAVILION AND SURROUNDINGS.

## CHAPTER IV

### SERVICES

One of the most important problems in a club is that of catering. There is a natural tendency in any large institution to attempt, so far as possible, to be self-sufficing in this department. In the early years the Committee toyed with the idea of raising their own live-stock. They began with the domestic teal, one of the first additions to the Club buildings being a large tealery. All traces of this have since disappeared. Thirty years later, a special general meeting met to consider "the best means of supplying the Club with good and wholesome food." The result was an attempt in 1864 to establish a farm in Perambur. It failed in the following year, the farm was closed and the sheep fattening sheds were erected in the Club compound. But the bleating of the sheep has long given place to the blatancy of the motor horn and the Committee have ceased to occupy their attention with the raising of live-stock.

In the culinary department the Committee made numerous experiments and would be satisfied with nothing short of the very best. They found that the bungalow kitchen which had

been enlarged in 1832 was still inadequate and therefore built a new kitchen in 1835. Two years later they appointed an English chef to preside over it. As he did not prove "a first rate performer in the culinary art" they resorted to French artists from Hyderabad and Pondicherry. In 1845 they engaged another Englishman, who after holding office for 5 years, parted company owing to an ineradicable weakness for extravagance in catering which would have scandalised even Mrs. Beaton. The Committee then turned to Europe and in 1852 obtained the services of Mr. Maltby of the Reform Club. He served the Madras Club for 18 years being assisted during part of that time by M. Voguet a Frenchman. M. Clareton who succeeded him in 1870 brings to an end the dynasty of European chefs. From 1871 native cooks alone have been employed.

In 1885 the Committee decided that the kitchen was too far from the dining room and built the present kitchen, a detached building to the west of the dining room and connected with it by a high level tramway.

Drinks, in the early days, were cooled with the aid of salt-petre. The Club bought its soda under contract. About 1840, it took shares in the Tudor Ice Company which was formed in Madras to import natural ice. In 1892 the Committee installed new aerated water machinery and in 1893 a cold store worked by a carbonic anhydride machine. But they abandoned this after four years' trial. In 1927 they installed a modern cold storage room.

Up to 1877 the Club was lighted only by lamps fed with cocoanut oil. Petroleum was introduced in that year and rapidly displaced cocoanut oil throughout the Club. In 1885 the Committee installed electric light experimentally for three years, converting the old kitchen into a private station. The experiment proved a success. The plant was added to and improved and finally taken over by the Club in 1889. It was added to again in 1900 when it was brought to its present condition.

Water from the Red Hills was laid on in 1879. The Club's consumption of water for baths, sanitation, garden, kitchen, cold storage and swimming bath is now about 3,00,000 gallons a month while the free allowance from the Red Hills is 2,00,000. In 1927 the Committee fitted electric pumps to their three wells which now deliver a monthly supply of 2,26,000 gallons and thus enable the Club to avoid an over-charge. Modern sanitary fittings were installed between 1929 and 1931.

The history of the accommodation provided for vehicles illustrates the profound changes which the Club has seen in the method and speed of travel during the century of its existence. In 1835 we find the Committee constructing a palanquin shed. No one in the generation can remember the palanquin as a vehicle for Europeans in Madras City. It went long ago to share that limbo to which we have consigned the hookah, the smoking of which was once permitted in parts of the Madras Club. Some of us can, however, remember the horse. It was an irony of fate that the Committee should have incurred the

expense of providing stalls for 24 horses so recently as 1892. When early in the present century the motor car made its first appearance in the Madras Club, many members appear to have regarded it with distrust if not with dislike. They thought it to be a constant source of danger to the horse drawn vehicle and sought to restrict its movements by elaborate rules. The first traffic ordinance to deal with the new portent was passed in 1905 and in 1909 Mr. W. O. Horne wrote in the complaint book in reference to the parking arrangements, "I do not think that motors should continue longer to be treated as outcasts and Pariahs." He returns to the charge in 1912, "Is it not time that the quaint and antique regulations regarding entrance and exit of motor cars from the Club compound were re-considered? Most of the horses which are to be seen in the evening do not look as if they were likely to be very excited if asked to pass a car." The 'no change' party had, of course, to give in, but they evidently went down full of fight for we find them in the following year decreeing the provision of minimax extinguishers against fires in the car park.

## CHAPTER V

### FINANCE

The financial history of the Club divides into five periods during which the assets alternated between expansion and equilibrium. The first and longest period covers thirty-five years and saw the original development of the Club to the point where, in 1867, the estimated value of the members' property stood at Rs. 2,30,000 against a debenture debt of Rs. 1,00,000\*. The second, third and fourth are periods of twenty years each. During the second, the Club property remained practically constant, while the debt diminished. The third period, from 1887 to 1907, saw an extensive mechanisation of the Club services and a general improvement in the amenities of the Club. There was a growing demand for more luxurious living. Oil lamps had given place to petroleum and petroleum was now discarded for electric light. A piped water supply had ousted the draw-well and modern sanitary appliances began to replace more primitive methods.. The fourth period, which extends from 1908 to 1928, exhibits the financial difficulties which arose during the Great War and during this period the value of the assets was stationary. In 1929 began another period of expansion which still continues.

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\*NOTE.—The figures of a date earlier than 1901 are approximate only.

It is perhaps a truism to say that the financial development of the Club depends upon the number of members and the standard of service for which they are prepared to pay, whether out of their own pockets or from those of posterity. Two prominent features of the Club's financial policy are, therefore, the issue of debentures and the manipulation of the rates of entrance donation and monthly subscription. The second is a factor of great importance as the membership has fluctuated considerably at different times, partly owing to variations in the private circumstances of members and partly to the counter attractions of other clubs of more recent origin.

As the commitments of the Club extended there was a constant demand for greater efficiency and economy in management. A glance at the list of Secretaries will show that from 1832 to 1870 the paid Secretary was the exception and not the rule. But experience showed that, to get the best results, the Club must employ a whole time salaried Secretary and pay him well. Since 1872 paid Secretaries have been constantly employed and on a gradually increasing salary.

The early members must have been indeed enthusiastic to find from their own pockets so large a sum as Rs. 70,000. The Committee were at first fully occupied in laying it out on the purchase and alteration of the property. When, in 1839, they first experienced financial pressure, they met it, not by borrowing, but by increasing prices and effecting economies. In 1845, however, they embarked on their first experiment in what Disraeli would have called 'Dutch finance'. The value of the

property then stood at Rs. 1,00,000 and they wished to build additional chambers. They therefore raised Rs. 35,000 in debentures at 9 per cent. and with money in hand were able to reduce prices again.

From now onwards borrowing became an established part of the financial policy of the Club though it was for many years very cautiously pursued. For example, the liabilities in 1864 stood at Rs. 52,000 against assets of Rs. 1,85,000 and in 1880 at Rs. 70,000 against Rs. 2,30,000. But between 1887 and 1908 the debenture liabilities soar from nearly Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 2,23,000 and the assets from Rs. 2,15,000 to Rs. 4,00,000.

On the foundation of the Club the donation had been fixed at Rs. 70 for those who joined within six months of their arrival in India or Rs. 175 for those who did so later. The minimum donation was raised in 1837 to Rs. 100. In 1864 Europe trade accounts were creditors for over Rs. 25,000, and in that year the Committee raised a second loan of Rs. 30,000 this time to ease financial pressure. They also increased the rates of entrance donation from Rs. 100 to 150 and from Rs. 175 to Rs. 250.

The second period begins in 1868 with another Committee to examine the financial position. To check the fall in membership, the Committee lowered the entrance donation to a single payment of Rs. 150 and adopted more economical methods of working. They established a sinking fund which during the next twelve years gradually reduced the debt. In fact for twenty years to come the assets of the Club showed



no increase. In 1881 the value of the Club property which had remained constant at Rs. 2,35,000 was written down to Rs. 2,00,000.

From 1887 begins the third period, one of development. In 1894 financial stringency again led to the appointment of a Special Committee. They found that the Club's difficulties were mainly due to paying for recent constructions out of current revenue. They advised a revision of the system of accounts and the raising of a further loan. In the following year the debenture debt stood at Rs. 1,46,000. In 1883 the entrance donation had been raised again to Rs. 200. In 1897, to increase the effective membership which had sunk to 934, the Committee allowed members the alternative of paying it in one sum of Rs. 200 or in five annual instalments of Rs. 50 each. From 1893 onwards to 1907 the debenture debt grew steadily. A member criticised it in the annual general meeting of 1906 on the ground that "a debenture debt of 2 lakhs of Rupees is perilously near the safety margin." In 1903 the main buildings were insured for a sum of Rs. 2,00,000.

From 1908 onwards began a stationary period. In that year a reserve fund was instituted, to consist of a sinking fund against the debenture debt and of a depreciation reserve. At the same time the rates of entrance donation were again raised, this time from Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 in instalments to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 in instalments respectively. In 1916 serious financial difficulties arose out of the conditions produced by the Great War. The Committee met the difficulty by reducing their depreciation reserve. In 1918 an attempt was made to

lay down the principles on which the Club should fix its charges. It was decided that "the general working expenses of the Club shall in future be met to the utmost possible extent from subscriptions and the charges for refreshments and games should accordingly be reduced as nearly as possible to cost, profits thereon being designed merely to cover waste and depreciation of provisions, liquors and, in the case of games, apparatus." In 1922 the monthly subscription for Honorary members was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. In 1931 the monthly subscription for resident members was again raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, and for Honorary members from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 and the entrance donation was fixed at Rs. 250 or Rs. 100 and four annual instalments of Rs. 50 each.

In 1929 building and borrowing activity started again. In 1930 the debenture debt attained the highest figure in the whole history of the Club, namely Rs. 2,74,560. Last year it stood at Rs. 2,73,120 and the assets at Rs. 5,61,884. The property of the Club is now insured for Rs. 3,67,050. The reserve fund is invested in Karachi and Rangoon Port Trust Debentures and Rangoon and Madras Municipal Debentures of the face value of Rs. 55,200, written down to Rs. 41,400.

## CHAPTER VI

### SOCIAL

Col. Love describes how, in the early part of the nineteenth century, Madras had no place of general reunion. "Society, it is true drove far up the Mount Road every evening to the Marquis Cornwallis cenotaph, ladies in furs, officers in uniform, and civilians in thick broadcloth and endlessly convoluted cravats. There were no facilities at this meeting place for anything but conversation. The younger officers of the King's and Company's Services resorted to the tavern of the Exchange in Fort St. George." I think it would hardly be correct to say that the Madras Club was started to provide a place of general reunion. It was from its foundation essentially a men's club and has retained that characteristic substantially unaltered until the present day. Board, lodging and out-door games have always been provided exclusively for men, with the few exceptions referred to below.

As long ago as 1835 a motion was carried that accommodation should be provided for married subscribers and their families. But the project was discarded two years later as being impracticable. A General Committee considered a similar possibility in 1932 but the proposal was still-born.

The ladies pavilion was completed in 1898 and a dining room added to it in 1905. It was then a single storey building facing the main block and built in a similar style. In 1930 debentures were issued for Rs. 40,000 to finance the addition of a fine dining room on the ground floor and an upper storey to provide a card room. Though the additions strike a modern note they are not out of harmony with the prevailing style of a somewhat severe classicism. In 1914 ladies were permitted for the first time to use the swimming-bath. The era of mixed bathing dates from 1927, one day a week being allotted for this pastime.

In the early days the committee were put to much trouble to keep the habit of smoking within bounds. Many people regarded it with disfavour and the committee were probably apprehensive of the risk of fire. At first they segregated the smokers in a special structure known as the 'Divan' an octagonal building (now a dressing room) erected "for the accommodation of those gentlemen who enjoy the luxury of a cigar." But the smokers evidently proved recalcitrant. The committee complain in 1848 that, "The present smoking Divan is altogether unsuited for its object; it is scarcely ever resorted to, and your committee cannot but feel that if there were an appropriate place for smoking it would probably obviate much of the very great difficulty which they at present experience in their endeavours to preserve the observation of the Club rules with respect to this habit." Next year, therefore, one of the two new billiard rooms was allotted for smokers and the other for non-smokers and a covered colonnade was built leading

from the Club house to the Divan. By 1856 we find that smoking was permitted also in the ice bar and the bed rooms, though not in the verandahs of the latter. The building of the present reading room in 1867 was the outcome of repeated demands for a comfortable smoking room. At the present time there is probably no part of the Club premises where smoking is prohibited.

The qualification for membership of the Club has changed from time to time. The earliest definition of a member included, "Civil Servants on quitting the college; Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Military Service of two years' standing, or of the rank of Captain; Officers of the Medical department, Members of the Bench and Bar; the Clergy, and all who form part of society at Madras." At the end of the first year the Committee, preferring broad simplicity to what might be regarded as meticulous detail, altered the definition to those on the 'Government House List.' Again in 1836 it was altered by a delicate distinction to "Gentlemen received in general society." And thus it stood for many years.

During the present century, however, the question of the nationality of members demanded consideration in various aspects. In 1909 certain members of the General Committee pointed out that Eurasians had been elected as members of the Club although previously they would have stood no chance of election, to whatever service they might have belonged, and that nothing in the rules as they then stood would exclude an Indian or Eurasian from membership. Accordingly in 1910

the members at the annual general meeting altered the definition of membership as follows, "All gentlemen of not less than 21 years of age approved by the sub-committee shall be eligible to become members." In 1912, a member proposed that Indians be permitted as guests at service dinners or certain other occasions. The proposal was referred to a meeting of the General Committee but I can find no record that it was further discussed. The test of nationality was again applied during the Great War. Eight foreign members were expelled in 1915 and the definition again amended to read, "all gentlemen of British nationality who are not less than 21 years of age and are approved by the Sub-Committee, shall be eligible to become members." It will be noted that gentlemen of foreign nationality are now eligible to become honorary members only. In 1921 another attempt was made, with influential backing, to frame a rule making it permissible to invite Indians to the Club as guests. The proposal was, however, rejected. The question was raised again in 1930 but was not pressed.

Under rule VIII, which determines the conditions of honorary membership, will be found the Club's affiliations. We affiliated with the Bengal and Byculla Clubs in the earliest years of our history and with the Colombo Club in 1914. We also affiliate with Phyllis Court. A suggestion by the Junior Constitutional in 1927 for a certain form of affiliation elicited from the Committee of the Madras Club a reply which provided one of the minor sensations in London Clubland.

The Madras Club has had the honour at various times of entertaining distinguished guests, among whom may be men-

tioned, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII) in 1875; H. M. the King, when Prince of Wales, in 1905; H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in 1921; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1922; and in 1928 the members of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms.

## APPENDIX A.

### RULES OF THE MADRAS CLUB, 1832.

#### RULE I.

The Madras Club shall consist of an unlimited number of members.

#### RULE II.

The following members shall be admitted without ballot.

1. All gentlemen who shall have become members prior to the 30th September, 1832.

2. Members of the Government and the judges of the Supreme Court, on intimating their wish for admission to the Secretary within two months after their arrival in this presidency.

3. All officers and gentlemen belonging to this presidency, but absent from it prior to the 1st of May, 1832, provided their desire to be admitted be signified to the Secretary within two months after their return.

4. All Members of the Bengal Club shall be considered Members of the Madras Club, as *vice versa* all Members of the Madras Club are of the Bengal Club, subject only to the usual charges attending a residence in either Club House.



## RULE III.

The following classes of gentlemen shall be eligible by ballot.

- |   |   |                      |
|---|---|----------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civil Servants on quitting College,</li> <li>2. Members of the Bar and Clergy,</li> <li>3. Assistant Surgeons of the H. C.<br/>Service,</li> <li>4. Gentlemen on the Government-<br/>house list,</li> </ol> | } | on arrival in India. |
|---|---|----------------------|
5. All Officers of the King's and Company's Services of two years standing.

## RULE IV.

The following classes shall be admitted as Honorary Members.

1. The personal staff of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, and of the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of the other presidencies.

2. All commissioned officers, including all those of the Ward Room of His Majesty's Navy belonging to the India station.

3. All commissioned officers of the Indian Navy and commanders of Indiamen.

The above classes are not eligible as permanent members.

4. All Members of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Services belonging to the other presidencies or Honorable Company's settlements, not permanently residing within

the limits of the Madras territories, and *all gentlemen on the Government-house list of those presidencies* and not so permanently residing, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the Club, may be admitted as honorary and occasional members, at the signed recommendation of any two members of the committee, to be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

5. Honorary members to have all the privileges of the other members, except that of balloting.

#### RULE V.

No person dismissed from His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Services can be elected, or remain a member of the Club unless re-instated.

#### RULE VI.

1. The candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by two other members. His name, accompanied by a statement mentioning in what capacity he is eligible together with that of the proposer and two seconders, shall then be exposed in a conspicuous part of the Club House for a period of at least 15 days.

2. The Ballot shall take place between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., on the first Monday and Tuesday in every month, and shall be open till 1 p.m., on the ensuing Wednesday. Members balloting are to sign the book kept for that purpose.

3. One black ball in ten shall exclude, and unless there are 20 voters the ballot shall not be valid.

### RULE VII.

1. The Entrance Donation shall be Rupees 175. But in cases where application as a candidate is preferred within two months after becoming eligible, the Donation shall be only Rupees 70.

2. Subscriptions for all Non-Resident members shall be one Rupee per month: for members at St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram, Poonamallee, and also Regimental Officers attached to the Garrison of Fort St. George, two Rupees; and for Resident Members, four Rupees. Subscriptions shall be paid quarterly, and in advance, *viz.*, on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October.

3. Subscriptions shall cease during the period of absence in Europe.

4. Honorary Members shall not be required to pay the Entrance Donation.

5. Non-Resident Members arriving at the Presidency, and availing themselves of the advantages of the Club, shall pay their subscriptions as Resident Members during their stay at Madras.

### RULE VIII.

1. All the concerns of the Club and its internal arrangements shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of an unlimited number of the Members; the President of whom shall be elected annually by the Committee.

2. The Senior Officer of each Regiment stationed at the Mount, Poonamallee, Pallavaram, and the Presidency, who may

be a Member of the Club, shall be *ex-officio* a Member of the Committee.

3. The Committee shall have the power of adding to their number from time to time, as occasion may require.

4. The Committee shall hold an ordinary Meeting on the first and third Wednesday of every month, to transact current business, and to audit the accounts.

5. Any three of the Committee, with the Secretary, shall form a quorum on the ordinary days of Meeting.

6. General Meetings of the Committee will be held as occasion may require in the manner, and for the purposes, hereinafter mentioned.

7. A General Meeting shall consist of not less than nine Members.

8. The President, when it shall appear to him necessary, or on the requisition of any two of the Committee, shall call a General Meeting of the Committee.

9. Any wilful infraction of the rules of the Club, or of the ordinances of Committee, shall be taken immediate cognizance of by a General Meeting of Committee, whose duty it is, in the event of any circumstance occurring likely to disturb the order and harmony of the Club, to convene a General Meeting of Subscribers, giving fourteen days' notice; and in the event of its being voted at that meeting by two-thirds of the persons present, such votes being obtained by Ballot, that the name of any member be removed from the Club, he shall thereon cease to belong to it, and notification thereof shall be

made to him by the Secretary—his subscription for the current quarter being returned to him.

10. The pecuniary concerns of the Club shall be conducted by the Committee, in whom shall be vested the power of adopting any measures relative to its Funds, that may appear most conducive to the benefit of the Club; but no outlay on a large scale shall take place without the sanction of a General Meeting of the Committee.

11. The appointment of all Retainers and Servants, and of their salaries, shall rest with the Committee.

#### RULE IX.

1. A General Meeting of Subscribers shall be held annually on the first Wednesday in May, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving from the Committee a Report and Abstract of the accounts and concerns of the Club for the preceding year, together with an estimate of the receipts and disbursements for the current year, which Report and Estimate shall be printed and circulated for the general information of Members.

2. Extraordinary General Meetings of Subscribers shall be convened by the President of the Committee, at the written requisition of any nine Members of the Club, giving 14 days' notice. The requisition must state the subject to be laid before such General Meeting of Subscribers and must be hung up in the Club House signed by the appellant members for the above-mentioned 14 days, and no subject shall be discussed at such Meeting save that specified in the written requisition.

3. No new Rule, or alteration of a Rule, shall be made without the sanction of a majority of two-thirds of an extraordinary General Meeting of Subscribers, composed of not less than 20 Members.

#### RULE X.

1. The Club House shall be opened for the reception of Members at 6 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 12 o'clock at night, after which hour the lights in the public rooms shall be extinguished, no refreshment shall be furnished and no game commenced.

2. Accommodation shall be provided in the Club House for Members requiring it, subject to the following restrictions:

3. No Member shall be allowed to occupy bed-rooms for a longer time than one month. No Resident Members shall be allowed to occupy bed-rooms to the exclusion of Non-Resident Members.

4. Members occupying rooms at the Club House shall be subject to a separate charge on that account, to be regulated by the Committee.

5. Besides sleeping apartments, the Club House shall comprise—

Reading and dining rooms,  
Billiard and card rooms,  
A Racket Court.

6. Any defect or fault that may be found with a dinner is to be written on the back of the bill, and signed by the

Member complaining, which bill and fault will be considered on settling the accounts; and any inattention or improper conduct on the part of the servants, is to be stated in writing, to be laid before the Committee.

7. The prices of the wines and all other charges shall be regulated from time to time by the Committee, and written up in the dining rooms.

8. At the close of the day every expense incurred shall either be paid, or acknowledged to be due, by the initials of the party concerned, on the bill being presented to him; and all accounts shall be settled at the end of each week, or before leaving the house.

#### RULE XI.

Any Member of the Club who, after being duly warned, shall suffer the payments of his monthly subscriptions or instalments of donation to be a longer time in arrears than six months, shall pay "double" as a forfeit to the Club, or cease to be a Member.

#### RULE XII.

No Member shall take away from the Club on any pretence whatever any Newspaper, Pamphlet, Book, or other article, the property of the Institution, under the penalty of expulsion.

#### RULE XIII.

No Member shall on any account bring a Dog within the precincts of the Club.

## RULE XIV.

No Gambling shall be allowed at the Club.

## RULE XV.

No play of any kind shall be allowed on Sundays under penalty of expulsion.

## RULE XVI.

Any Member quitting the Presidency without settling his accounts with the Steward prior to his departure, shall render himself liable to expulsion.

T. J. TAYLOR,

*Madras Club House; October 3rd, 1832.*

*Secretary.*

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Ordinary rates of charges.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Dinner	..	..	..	2	0	0
Bottle of Sherry	..	..	..	2	12	0
Claret, No. 1	..	..	..	3	0	0
Claret, No. 2	..	..	..	2	6	0
Lights	..	..	..	0	5	0
Cup of Coffee	..	..	..	0	3	0
Bottle of Soda-water	..	..	..	0	6	0
A Loaf of Bread	..	..	..	0	1	6
Lodging	..	..	..	1	0	0
Coffee, Tea, Toast	..	..	..	0	12	0
Sandwiches	..	..	..	0	4	0

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## ORDINANCES OF COMMITTEE

*Passed under Provision of Regulations VIII and X for the  
internal management of the Club.*

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I. No smoking shall be allowed in the Club House or in any of the sleeping apartments adjoining.

II. No horses or conveyances shall be allowed to be picketed or kept within the compound.

III. As Public servants of all descriptions are attached to the Club, the number of private servants belonging to Members occupying apartments in the Club shall be restricted to two.

IV. No servant of the Club shall be struck, *abused*, or in any way punished by the Members; but in the event of any fault being found it is to be stated in writing to the Secretary, who will take measures for correcting it, and report the same for the satisfaction of the Members complaining.

V. No Member shall give to any servant of the establishment any sum of money or gratuity upon any pretence whatever, and any servant convicted of having received such money or gratuity shall be forthwith discharged.

VI. No stranger shall be admitted into the Public Rooms of the Club House.

VII. No tent shall be pitched or kept within the Club compound.

VIII. The charges for Members occupying rooms in the Club House have been established as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
For a single night	..	..	0	8	0
For one week	..	..	2	0	0
For two weeks	..	..	4	0	0
For three weeks	..	..	6	0	0
For all in excess of 3 weeks or 1 month			8	0	0

IX. All breakage of plates or glass-ware, or injury to any of the Club property, to be paid for at prime cost by the person committing it.

X. The following schedule of charges for dinners, tiffin, and breakfast, have been established, and are directed to be hung up in each of the rooms of the house for general information.

Ordinary Charges for

				Rs.	A.	P.
Breakfast	..	..	..	0	12	0
Tiffin	..	..	..	0	12	0
Tiffin with Fruit	..	..		1	0	0
Dinner with Fruit	..	..		2	0	0
Dinner Plain	..	..	..	1	8	0

Charges for Dinner when not ordered before 10 o'clock in the morning.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Dinner with Fruit	..	..		2	8	0
Dinner Plain	..	..	..	2	0	0

XI. In the event of large private parties at the Club House, Members will receive from the Steward the Bill of charges, and in the event of its being deemed exorbitant will bring the charge to the consideration of the Committee through the Secretary.

XII. A House Dinner shall be prepared every Wednesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, and it is expected that Members desirous of attending these parties will send their names to the Steward on or before the evening of the preceding Tuesday.

XIII. The charge for a Rubber at Billiards, shall be 1 anna, and when the Rooms are lighted, 2 annas; 8 annas shall be the fine for a Love Game, 10 pagodas for the first cut of the cloth, 5 pagodas for the second, and 3 pagodas for every succeeding cut of the cloth.

XIV. As the lights are only furnished for the public rooms, Members dining in the private rooms will be charged on that account, 5 annas for the larger dining room, and 4 annas for each of the other rooms.

XV. In order to prevent the bill collectors at the Presidency from being subjected to unnecessary labour or detention, it has been resolved that whenever any bill of the Club is presented for payment and not immediately paid, a fine of eight annas shall be added to the bill, such fine being continually added every successive time the bill is presented for payment.

XVI. Great inconvenience having resulted from the non-observance of Rule X which directs the settlement of the accounts at the end of each week or before leaving the house, the Steward is therefore peremptorily prohibited from furnishing supplies to any Member who may not have settled his account up to the preceding Monday.

T. J. TAYLOR,  
*Secretary.*

*Madras Club House;*  
*October 2nd, 1832.*

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## APPENDIX B.

### ANNALS OF THE MADRAS CLUB

1831. Project of a Club first discussed.
1832. Committee of management appointed with the Hon'ble Mr. H. Chamier as first President. Mr. Webster's property purchased and the Club opened.
1834. Vice-President and Sub-Committee appointed.
1835. Decided to provide accommodation for married subscribers and their families. New kitchen and palanquin shed built.
1836. Eligibility for membership, 'gentlemen received in general society.'
1837. Decided not to have married quarters. Paid Secretary appointed on Rs. 350. European chef appointed. Minimum entrance donation raised from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100.
1839. Honorary Secretary appointed. Manager appointed. Increase of prices and policy of economy.
1840. Ice first issued. European Manager appointed on 40 pagodas a month.

1842. Steward and Accountant appointed in place of a Manager. Five sleeping rooms added.
1845. First loan, of Rs. 35,000 at 9%, raised for additional buildings. Prices reduced.
1848. Formation of a library authorised. Six new chambers built.
1849. Comprador appointed to keep accounts. Two new Billiard rooms built and Divan raised. Debenture debt increased to Rs. 45,000 at 7%.
1850. Library room (now strangers' room) built.
1851. Paid Secretary again appointed.
1852. Chef procured from England. Card room built at the top of the Divan. Swimming-bath built. Waller's compound (No. 1 and No. 3 Bungalows) purchased for Rs. 12,000.
1853. Devenish's bungalow (No. 2) purchased with a loan of Rs. 12,000.
1855. Bath completed.
1856. Gas lighting considered. (It was never actually adopted). Mr. Dawes resigns his stewardship after 14 years service and is presented with a piece of plate.
1857. Honorary Secretary appointed.
1864. Perambur farm opened. Complaint book introduced. A time of financial stress. Special finance committee appointed. Loan of Rs. 30,000 raised. Rates of donation increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and from Rs. 175 to Rs. 250.

1865. Perambur farm closed. Debentures issued for Rs. 38,000 to pay off debt and to go towards the cost of the Reading room.
1867. Reading room completed at the cost of about Rs. 30,000. Estimated value of the Club property reaches a constant figure. Special finance committee appointed.
1868. Reforms in the working of the Club. Sinking fund established. Entrance fee fixed at a uniform Rs. 150.
1870. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh entertained at a ball.
1871. Only native cooks employed from this date.
1872. A paid Secretary appointed (an appointment that has continued ever since).
1875. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales entertained to dinner.
1876. First lawn tennis court.
1877. Petroleum lighting introduced.
1879. Coconut oil finally displaced. Red Hills water laid on. Four new dressing rooms with a smoking pavilion above constructed.
1881. Permanent freehold of the Club premises acquired at a cost of about Rs. 2,000.
1882. Eastern billiard room extended. An upper storey added to the pool room for card players.
1883. Entrance donation raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.
1884. Loss in the Oriental Bank failure.

1885. Special Committee on finance appointed. New kitchen completed at a cost of Rs. 4,700. Experimental installation of electric light by a Bombay firm.
1889. Electric light plant improved and taken over by the Club.
1892. Stalls constructed for 24 horses. New aerated water machinery installed.
1893. Carbonic anhydride machine installed for cold storage.
1894. Financial stress. Special finance committee appointed. Eastern billiard room extended at a cost of Rs. 10,000.
1897. Entrance donation to be paid in a lumpsum of Rs. 200 or five annual instalments of Rs. 50 each. Ladies' pavilion begun. Cold storage machine abandoned.
1898. Hick's chambers (leased to the Club for over 30 years) purchased for Rs. 35,000. Ladies' pavilion completed at a cost of Rs. 10,000. New electric light machinery installed at a cost of Rs. 35,000.
1899. Secretary's pay raised to Rs. 400 and No. 2 bungalow allotted to him as a residence.
1900. Additional engine and boiler installed in electric light machinery shed. Secretary's pay raised to Rs. 500.
1901. Honorary membership permitted to officers of British regiments and the R. A. M. C.
1902. Decided to raise a loan of Rs. 50,000.



1903. Temporary electric fans installed in the reading room. Main buildings insured for Rs. 2,00,000.
1905. Dining room constructed in ladies' pavilion. Ordinance for regulating motor traffic in the Club compound. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales entertained at dinner.
1906. Debenture loan for Rs. 20,000 to supplement the electric light plant.
1908. Reserve fund established for sinking fund and depreciation reserve. Entrance donation raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 in five annual instalments of Rs. 60 each. Secretary's pay raised to Rs. 500.
1910. Madras Club provident fund established for members of the subordinate staff.
1911. Incremental pay introduced for members of the subordinate staff.
1913. Rs. 28,050 spent on kitchen and offices.
1914. Affiliation with the Colombo Club.
1914. Squash racquet court and eight new chambers constructed. Ladies permitted to use the swimming-bath.
1915. Expulsion of foreign enemy members and alteration of the rules to debar such persons from future election.
1916. Financial stress. Reduction of depreciation reserve. Special concessions as to terms of membership extended to invalid officers.
1918. Financial policy defined, *viz.*, as far as possible to meet current expenses out of subscriptions and to charge refreshments and games at cost price.

1919. Motor ordinances abolished.
1921. Increase of famine allowance to Club servants.  
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught entertained to lunch. Loan of Rs. 37,000 raised.
1922. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales entertained to dinner.  
Entrance from Wood's Road closed.  
Monthly subscription raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 for members and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for honorary members.
1924. H. E. the Viceroy entertained to lunch.
1927. Cold storage room installed at a cost of Rs. 15,000.  
Hick's bungalow renovated at a cost of Rs. 35,000  
Mixed bathing allowed at the baths one evening a week.
1928. Members of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms entertained to dinner.
1929. Bedrooms improved with debenture loan of Rs. 28,000 raised for that purpose.
1930. Debenture loan of Rs. 40,000 to improve the ladies pavilion. Improvements carried out to the bar at a cost of Rs. 3,500.
1931. Resident subscription raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month for members and for honorary members from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17. Entrance donation fixed at Rs. 250 or Rs. 100 and four annual instalments of Rs. 50 each.
1933. H. E. the Viceroy entertained to lunch.

## APPENDIX C.

### PRESIDENTS

- 1832. Hon'ble Mr. H. Chamier.
- 1833. Mr. C. Roberts.
- 1833. Mr. J. G. Turnbull.
- 1834-35. Brigadier-General J. Doveton.
- 1836. Mr. A. D. Campbell.
- 1837. Colonel G. Waugh.
- 1838. Major-General J. Doveton, C.B.
- 1839. Major-General W. H. Sewell, C.B.
- 1840. Mr. J. Dent.
- 1841. Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B.
- 1842. Mr. A. F. Arbuthnot.
- 1843. Mr. J. Dent.
- 1844. Major-General Sir E. K. Williams.
- 1845. Mr. J. C. Morris.
- 1846. Colonel O. Felix.
- 1847. Dr. J. Wylie.
- 1848. Mr. W. A. Morehead.
- 1849. Colonel T. S. Pratt, C.B.
- 1849. Mr. W. Elliot.
- 1849. Sir H. Montgomery, Bart.

1850. Mr. T. Key.
1851. Major W. P. Macdonald.
1852. Mr. T. Pycroft.
1853. Major-General R. Macneil.
1854. Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot.
1855. Colonel F. A. Reid, C.B.
1856. Major-General P. E. Craige, C.B.
1857. Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot.
1858. Colonel G. Talbot.
1859. Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Morehead.
1860. Colonel G. Talbot.
- 1861-62. Hon'ble Mr. W. Morehead.
- 1862-63. Major-General W. A. McCleverty.
- 1863-64. Hon'ble Mr. E. Maltby.
- 1864-65. Major-General W. A. McCleverty.
- 1864-65. Mr. W. H. Crake.
- 1864-65. Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Norton.
- 1865-66. Mr. E. G. Fane.
- 1866-67. Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot.
- 1867-68. Mr. J. D. Mayne.
- 1867-68. Colonel C. H. Drury.
- 1868-69. Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Norton.
- 1869-70. Hon'ble Mr. R. S. Ellis.
- 1870-71. Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot.
- 1871-72. Hon'ble Mr. P. MacFadyen.
- 1871-72. Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot.
- 1872-73. Lieut-Col. C. Scott-Elliot.
- 1873-74. Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Brown.

- 1875-76. Hon'ble Mr. P. MacFadyen.  
 1876-77. Colonel C. Scott-Elliot.  
 1877-78. Mr. R. B. Elwin.  
 1878-79. Lieut.-Colonel T. Weldon.  
 1879-80. Surgeon-Major C. Cooper.  
 1880-81. Major J. M. C. Galloway.  
 1881-82. Hon'ble Mr. P. MacFadyen.  
 1882-83. Surgeon-Major R. E. Pearce.  
 1883-84. Colonel S. H. E. Chamier.  
 1884-85. Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I.  
 1885-86. Colonel H. McLeod.  
 1886-87. Mr. J. A. Boyson.  
 1887-88. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brandt.  
 1887-88. Colonel T. Weldon.  
 1888-89. Colonel T. Weldon.  
 1888-89. Major-General H. McLeod.  
 1889-90. Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. Moore.  
 1890-91. Colonel T. Weldon.  
 1891-92. Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Boyson.  
 1891-92. Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. Moore.  
 1892-94. Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. Moore.  
 1894-97. Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. Moore, C.I.E.  
 1897-98. Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. M. J. Moore, *Kt.*  
C.I.E.
- 1898-99. Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.  
 1898-99. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard.  
 1899-01. Mr. Louis S. Moss.  
 1901-02. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson.  
 1902-03. Sir George G. Arbuthnot.

- 1903-04. Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Love.
- 1904-05. Hon'ble Sir George G. Arbuthnot.
- 1904-05. Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley, I.C.S.
- 1905-06. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Moore, I.C.S.
- 1905-06. Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Yorke.
- 1906-07. Sir George G. Arbuthnot.
- 1907-08. Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, C.I.E., I.M.S.
- 1907-08. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Boddam.
- 1908-09. Hon'ble Sir C. Arnold White.
- 1908-09. Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn.
- 1909-10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller, I.C.S.
- 1910-11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller, I.C.S.
- 1910-11. Hon'ble Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I.M.S.
- 1911-12. Hon'ble Mr. J. Twigg, I.C.S.
- 1912-13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller, I.C.S.
- 1912-13. Mr. W. B. Hunter.
- 1913-14. Mr. W. B. Hunter.
- 1913-14. Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.
- 1914-15. Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S.
- 1914-15. Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling, I.C.S.
- 1915-16. Mr. A. B. Strange.
- 1916-19. Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S.
- 1919-20. Sir Bernard Hunter.
- 1919-20. Sir Gordon Fraser.
- 1920-21. Hon'ble Justice Sir William Ayling, I.C.S.
- 1921-22. Sir William Ayling, I.C.S.
- 1921-22. Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
- 1922-23. Mr. H. P. M. Rae.

- 1923-24. Brigadier-General C. L. Magniac, C.B.E., C.M.G.,  
R.E.
- 1924-25. Mr. G. F. Paddison, C.S.I., I.C.S.
- 1924-25. Mr. L. H. Bewes.
- 1925-26. Mr. T. M. Ross.
- 1926-27. Hon'ble Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
- 1926-27. Mr. A. A. Biggs.
- 1927-28. Mr. A. A. Biggs.
- 1928-29. Sir James Simpson.
- 1929-31. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. G. Waller, I.C.S.
- 1931-32. Mr. F. B. Wathen, M.B.E.
- 1932-33. Mr. L. H. Bewes.
- 1933-34. Mr. W. O. Wright, O.B.E.
1934. Mr. R. D. Richmond, C.I.E.
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## APPENDIX D.

### HONORARY SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES

- 1832. (Hon.) Captain A. Douglas.
- 1832. ( „ ) Lieutenant T. J. Taylor.
- 1835. ( „ ) Captain T. Sewell.
- 1836. ( „ ) Captain Philpot.
- 1836. ( „ ) Captain Freshfield.
- 1837. Mr. A. W. Pruen.
- 1839. (Hon.) Captain G. Nott.
- 1840. ( „ ) Major G. W. Whistler.
- 1840. ( „ ) Captain T. K. Whistler.
- 1841. ( „ ) Captain D. H. Considine.
- 1845. ( „ ) Captain J. Kitson.
- 1846. ( „ ) Mr. J. B. Norton.
- 1851. ( „ ) Captain J. Gillilan.
- 1851. Mr. C. J. Gray.
- 1854. (Hon.) Mr. C. A. Roberts.
- 1854. Mr. F. E. Green.
- 1856. (Hon.) Major H. W. Wood.
- 1856. ( „ ) Lieut.-Colonel G. Talbot.
- 1856. Mr. A. W. Simpson.
- 1857. (Hon.) Lieut.-Colonel G. Talbot.
- 1858. ( „ ) Captain A. H. Hope.



1859. (Hon.) Lieut. R. S. J. Prendergast.  
 1859. ( „ ) Colonel G. Talbot.  
 1860. ( „ ) Captain J. Obbard.  
 1860. ( „ ) Colonel G. Talbot.  
 1861. ( „ ) Captain A. Drury.  
 1862. Mr. Isaac W. Culling.  
 1862. (Hon.) Captain H. C. Roberts.  
 1865. ( „ ) Lieut.-Colonel J. Temple.  
 1867. ( „ ) Lieut-Colonel A. Stewart.  
 1867. ( „ ) Lieut. Hudlock Pritchard.  
 1868. ( „ ) Major J. W. Rideout.  
 1869. ( „ ) Captain C. Moberly.  
 1870. ( „ ) Captain Hurlock Pritchard.  
 1872-95. Mr. W. T. Hamilton Holmes.  
 1895. Mr. J. O. Hood.  
 1897. Mr. L. J. Creed.  
 1898. Captain W. E. Norris.  
 1901. Mr. H. A. Nelson.  
 1901. Captain W. E. Norris.  
 1901. Mr. H. A. Nelson.  
 1902-10. Mr. H. A. Nelson.  
 1911-25. Captain W. B. F. Davidson.  
 1926. Captain W. B. F. Davidson.  
 1926. Mr. J. A. Thomson.  
 1927-34. Mr. J. A. Thomson.
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## APPENDIX E.

### MEMBERSHIP

(1) Before 1901.

{Figures given in Love's Book.}

1832	..	..	1,257
1837	..	..	1,501
1849	..	..	2,267
1897	..	..	934

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(2) From 1901.

	ACTIVE.	ABSENTEE.	TOTAL.
1901	981	820	1,801
1902	1,032	810	1,842
1903	1,064	802	1,866
1904	1,102	805	1,907
1905	1,137	792	1,929
1906	1,183	701	1,884
1907	1,227	696	1,923
1908	1,101	812	1,913
1909	1,153	803	1,956
1910	1,194	793	1,987

	ACTIVE.	ABSENTEE.	TOTAL.
1911	1,236	787	2,023
1912	1,275	780	2,055
1913	1,226	857	2,083
1914	1,267	853	2,120
1915	1,261	842	2,103
1916	1,287	840	2,127
1917	1,281	663	1,944
1918	1,192	639	1,831
1919	1,227	634	1,861
1920	1,290	633	1,923
1921	1,361	632	1,993
1922	1,390	629	2,019
1923	1,100	934	2,034
1924	1,132	930	2,062
1925	1,155	926	2,081
1926	1,202	924	2,126
1927	980	1,172	2,152
1928	1,027	1,173	2,200
1929	1,067	1,166	2,233
1930	815	1,458	2,273
1931	838	1,449	2,287
1932	832	1,442	2,274
1933	835	1,438	2,273