

HISTORY OF PRINTING IN BENGALI CHARACTERS UP TO 1866

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HISTORY OF PRINTING IN BENGALI CHARACTERS UP TO 1866

An Abstract

The work attempts to trace the invention, growth and development of printing in Bengali characters both outside and inside India from the earliest date up to 1866. Chapter 1 deals with the history of printing outside India. It traces the early attempts by the Europeans at Bengali printing. The earliest specimen of Bengali was printed in a book in 1692 in Paris. In 1773 Joseph Jackson attempted to cut a fount of Bengali types. In 1811 Charles Wilkins who was the first to cut a fount of Bengali types in Bengal in 1777, was the first to print a Bengali book in London. Between 1811 and 1834 Cox and Baylis with the assistance of Wilkins printed 12 Bengali and English-Bengali works. In 1833 Vincent Figgins cut a new fount of Bengali types. Stephen Austin, still a leading printer in oriental characters, used this type in 1861 and 1862 to print 3 books.

Chapter 2 attempts to trace the earliest attempt at Bengali printing by Indians themselves including Block printing.

Chapter 3 discusses the introduction of printing in Bengali characters and first Bengali printing from movable metal types by Charles Wilkins in 1777-78.

Chapter 4 traces the early history of government printing in India and the contribution of the government towards the growth and development of Bengali printing.

Chapter 5 traces the establishment, growth and development of printing by missionaries and their role and contribution towards growth and development

of Bengali printing.

Chapter 6 traces the growth and development of printing as a commercial enterprise. After giving a brief history of commercial printing in Bengal and the consequent growth and development of Bengali printing it lists 153 Bengali and 56 European presses with the period of their activity and the number of books printed by them.

Chapter 7 deals the Bengali printing types and their problems, history, forms and use.

Chapter 8 is a survey of Bengali printing between 1777 and 1866.

Chapter 9 discusses the subject matter of the books printed between 1777 and 1866.

Chapter 10 as an epilogue examines the problem of bibliographic control and its solution.

Finally an appendix lists 2007 books printed both inside and outside India between 1777 and 1866 chronologically under the printers followed by an author index.

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SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION

a	অ	dh	ঢ়
ā	আ	n	ন
i	ই	th	ত
ī	ঈ	th	থ
u	উ	d	দ
ū	ঊ	dh	ধ
r	র	n	ণ
e	এ	p	প
ai	ঐ	ph	ফ
o	ও	b	ব
au	ঔ	bh	ভ
k	ক	m	ম
kh	খ	y	য, য়
g	গ	r	র
gh	ঘ	l	ল
ñ	ঞ	v	ব
c	চ	ś	শ
ch	ছ	s	স
j	জ	h	হ
jh	ঝ	m	ম
n̄	ন̄	n̄	ন̄
t	ত	h	হ
th	থ	.	.
d	দ	.	.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Bengali is one of the languages of the eastern group of the Indo-Aryan family. It is spoken by more than one hundred million people in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India which together formerly constituted the province of Bengal in British India. Bengali is also spoken in Teppera State and in some places in Assam, Orissa and Bihar in India.

'Bengali'¹ is an English word derived from 'Bengal'. In Bengali the language is known as Bāṅglā-Bhāṣā or Baṅga-Bhāṣā, i.e. the language of Bāṅglā or Baṅga.

Bengali is said to have been in existence as an independent language, or, rather, as a distinct dialect group for nearly ten centuries.² Early Bengali literary compositions all in verse, were circulated in manuscript form. The first Bengali prose work was written by Rāma Rāma Vasu under the inspiration, guidance and supervision of that great missionary and orientalist, Rev. William Carey and came out in 1801.³

¹The New Oxford English Dictionary defines Bengali as : 'Bengalee... the language of Bengal, one of the Aryan vernaculars of India'.

²Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language (London : 1970), p.1.

³Rāma Rāma Vasu. Rājā Pratāpāditya Carita. The History of Rājā Pritāpādityu. (Serampore: Printed at the Mission Press 1801) 156p. Pratāpāditya was a valiant Zamindar in Jessore in Bengal (now Bangladesh), refused to pay tribute to Akbar (1556-1605), defeated a Mughal army but was ultimately defeated, made captive and sent to Delhi but died on the way.

Very little is known about early literary activity in Bengal. 'The detailed chronology of Bengali books and authors has not yet been made with precision and accuracy'.¹ Therefore it is difficult to trace the history of Bengali literature. 'The task would have been easy if different threads that make up literature could be unravelled without much difficulty; it is a matter of experience that the threads are not so easy to untwist'.² Although adverse climate, which made preservation of such threads difficult, is mainly responsible, the lack of interest of Bengali people is in no way less responsible for this. Sajani Kanta Das puts the reason in the following terms:

In fact history is not for us. Of those whose national history is only traditional, it is natural that they may not have history of their literature. Bengali language and literature got only belated recognition. It was foreign civil servants and missionaries who laid the foundation of the study of Bengali language and literature. (Translation) 3

Bengali was neither the official nor the religious language of Bengal. While Persian was the court language throughout Muslim rule;⁴ Arabic and Sanskrit

¹Priyaranjan Sen, Western Influence in Bengali Literature (Calcutta: 1932), p. 7.

²Ibid., p. 4.

³Sajani Kanta Das, Bāṅglā Gadya Sāhityera Itihāsa [History of Bengali Prose Literature] (Calcutta: 1962), p. 2.

⁴The Muslim conquered Bengal at the beginning of the 13th century and ruled it for nearly six hundred years. Under Muslim rule Persian was the language of culture, administration and inter-state communication. As a result, as many as 2,500 Persian words are said to have penetrated in Bengali vocabulary. For details see:
(Contd.)

were the religious¹ languages of Bengal. Bengali, a language of the common people was cultivated more as a spoken language than in writing.

Education was a luxury and attainable only by a limited minority. As a result, there was no demand for texts to be studied in educational institutions. The state of Bengali education was in a miserable condition. Very few people could read and write. So there was no demand for reading materials. As a result, there had been no attempt on the part of the people of Bengal to invent a method through which there could be a large scale production of literature.

The mass of Bengali manuscripts in existence have only recently been unearthed by patient investigations of modern scholars. Manuscripts, in earlier times, were kept for the purpose of worship rather than for reading. Tied with strong twine these manuscripts used to lie under the heaps of flowers and Bela² leaves for centuries and were not at all accessible.³ The literature at that time consisted only of a handful of works, such as Manasā-maṅgala, Dharmamaṅgala, the Mahābhārata of Kāsīdāsa, the Rāmāyana of Kṛttivāsa, Caṇḍī of Kavikaṅkana, Annadāmaṅgala. of

(contd.) M. Abdul Hai. "Bengali", The Encyclopaedia of Islam. New Edition (Leiden, London : 1960), I, p. 1167: cols.1-2.

¹The religious Scriptures of the Vaisnava sect were written in Bengali.

²A Bengal fruit.

³Dinesh Chandra Sen, "Introduction", in Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Manuscripts, comp. by Basanta Ranjan Roy (Calcutta: 1926-30), Vol.II.

Bhāratcandra and probably the songs of Rāma Prasāda.¹ From quotations in Halhed's Grammar, it appears that he could not trace more than these six extant Bengali works. Later, when Rev. William Carey visited Nadea, the cultural and religious centre of Bengal, he could not discover more than forty separate works in manuscript, representing whole literature of 30,000,000 people living at that time.²

When literary activities were in such a miserable condition Bengal fell in the hands of the East India Company in 1757. The Company, originally formed to trade with India and East Indies, received its charter in 1600, and established its first trading stations at Surat, Fort St. George, Madras and Hoogly. Three presidencies, viz. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras grew out of these. Madras was founded by the Company in 1640, Bombay occupied by the British in 1665 while Fort William, as Calcutta was originally called, was founded in 1690, though Hoogly, a suburb of Calcutta had been founded much earlier, in 1537, by the Portuguese. After the battle of Plassey, 1757, Calcutta became the capital of British India and Warren Hastings (1732-1818) was appointed the first Governor-General (in 1773) of the British possessions in India, a post he held up to 1785.

Political change sometimes does and sometimes does not have an effect on the growth and development of literature. But in this case it had a

¹Sushil Kumar De, Bengali Literature in the Nineteenth Century, 1757-1857. (Calcutta: 1962), p. 45.

²George Smith, Life of William Carey: Shoe-maker and Missionary, (London: 1885), p. 274.

far reaching effect on both the language and literature of Bengal. At the instigation of the Governor-General and his government, a set of Bengali type was cut so as to enable them to print the Bengali grammar compiled by Halhed. Had there been no East India Company in Bengal it is probable that Bengali printing would have been delayed by at least another century.

Europe has long been interested in Bengal : its language and people. The earliest mention of Bengali meaning a people in European literature is in 1552. Although the first attempt to print the Lord's prayer in Bengali characters was made as early as in 1680, the earliest specimen of Bengali in a printed book appeared in 1692 in Paris. Texts from eleven copper plates containing Bengali characters were printed in Paris, Leipzig and London between 1692 and 1777. In 1773, Joseph Jackson, a famous type founder attempted to cut a Bengali movable metal type for William Bolts, but was unsuccessful. But Charles Wilkins who for the first time in the history of printing cut a set of Bengali types and printed the first Bengali book was also to introduce Bengali printing from movable metal types in London in 1811. With his active assistance Cox, Baylis and Sons continued Bengali printing up to 1834. Meanwhile Vincent Figgins cut a smaller and improved fount of Bengali types in 1833. Stephen Austin, still today a leading printer in oriental characters, used this type to print Bengali books.

In Bengal, government was not content merely to encourage the invention of types and printing of the Bengali grammar. Immediately after printing it, the government of the East India Company established a printing office styled as the Honorable Company's

Press under the superintendence of Wilkins, the inventor of the art so as to preserve the new invention from being lost and to facilitate, as Halhed pointed out, the introduction to Bengal of European science and literature, "to promote the circulation of wealth by giving vigour and dispatch to business, and to forward the progress of civil society by facilitating the means of intercourse".¹

When the government thus felt the necessity of encouraging the study of the language and literature of Bengal by encouraging the invention of printing, the establishment of printing press and its preservation from being lost, there came some young missionaries in Bengal, who impelled by their great love for their fellow men exerted their utmost power in the cause of language and literature of Bengal and to this end developed its printing. Political necessities supported by the public purse no doubt produced significant results but this was nothing compared with the genuine enthusiasm of the missionaries, which had had a far reaching effect in the field of Bengali printing. As a result of the establishment of the Serampore Mission and other mission presses Bengali printing in fact gained ground in which to flourish and develop. These missionaries, between 1800 and 1866 were responsible not only for the production of a large number of Bengali books but also for the development of Bengali typography.

¹Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, A Grammar of the Bengal Language (Hoogly: 1778), pp. XXIV -XXV

When the Bengali "language had decayed and literature had been forgotten... there was hardly any printed book; manuscripts were rare; and all artistic impulse or literary tradition was almost extinct"¹ these missionaries came to Bengal. The Rev. William Carey was the forerunner among them. "To Carey belongs the credit of having raised the language from its debased condition of an unsettled dialect to the character of a regular and permanent form of speech, capable, as in the past, of becoming the refined and comprehensive vehicle of a great literature of the future".²

Between 1778 and 1806 printing presses in Bengal were in the hands of Europeans only : government, missionaries and persons engaged in commerce. It was in 1807 when an Indian and in 1816 when a Bengali established their presses for the first time in Bengal. Since then both Europeans and Bengalis have worked hand in hand to develop Bengali printing into a powerful weapon to bring a real revolution in literary production which has increased enormously.

In the days when the printing^{was} unknown, even works of great merit could have only a very narrow circulation confined to particular localities. Many poets would try their hands at the same subjects, and therefore, there would be numerous versions of the Dharmamañgala or the Manasamañgala. But as a direct

¹Sushil Kumar De, Bengali Literature in the Nineteenth Century, 1757-1857, p. 140.

²Ibid., p. 141.

result of the introduction of printing works constituting a revival of Indian arts, sciences and literature as well as treatises in advanced western sciences, arts and literature began to be introduced in Bengal. Hence when we close our study in 1866 we find available works on all subjects or disciplines known at that time.

A large number of books, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., good, bad and indifferent estimated in 1860 to be half a million copies a year were issued from the presses.¹ For the control and regulation of these and in order to encourage learning government enacted press control and copyright acts. But this large number of books produced every year posed a serious problem as regards bibliographic control. Therefore, government enacted the Printing Press and Newspapers Act under which three copies each of all books printed were required to be deposited with the Registrar of Publications who in turn began to issue the Bengal Library Catalogue from September 1867, the first of its kind in India.²

¹J. Long, "Address... at the Anniversary meeting of the Family Literary Club, May 25, 1860", in The Third Anniversary Report of the Family Literary Club (Calcutta : 1860), p. 15.

²For the details about the book production from and after 1867 see: Theodore Besterman, World bibliography of oriental bibliography; revised and brought up to date by J.D. Pearson, (Oxford : 1975), Cols. 324-325.

HISTORY OF BENGALI PRINTING IN EUROPE

CHAPTER I

Attempts at Bengali Printing in Europe

The New Oxford English Dictionary gives the earliest mention of 'Bengali' as of 1613 quoting: "Purchas Pilgr. I v.v. 404. The Bengalan have tradition or fable among them". The word was in use, however, some sixty years earlier.

The earliest known instance of Bengali (Bengala), meaning a man of Bengal, in Europe occurs in the Decades of João de Barros (1490-1570). The first Decade of de Barros was published in 1552, the second in 1555, the third in 1563 in Lisbon, and the fourth, arranged and completed by Iavanha and containing a chapter especially devoted to the history of Bengal with an invaluable map of Bengal based on the author's rough drawing of 1550 was published posthumously in 1613. The passage as quoted in Yule's Hobson-Jobson runs as follows:¹

1552. In the defence of the bridge died three of the King's captains and Tuam Bandam, to whose charge it was committed, a Bengali (Bengala) by nation, and a man sagacious and crafty in stratagems rather than a soldier (Cavalheiro).

The earliest mention of Bengali (Bengalica) as a language was made in 1680 by Andreas Müller² one

¹Barros, II., vi., III. Quoted in Henry Yule and Arthur Coke Burnell, Hobson-Jobson: being a glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases, and of kindred terms; etymological, historical, geographical, and discursive, (London: 1886), p. 65, col.1.

²Johann Christoph Adelung, Mithridates... (Berlin: 1806), pp. 654-659. Also: G. Naphegyi, The Album of languages... (Philadelphia: 1869), pp. 26-27.

of the eminent linguists of the seventeenth century. He tried to collect the written characters of various languages of the world and publish translations of the Lord's Prayer in these characters. In 1680 under the pseudonym of Thomas Ludeken he published:

Oratio Orationum. Ss. Orationis Dominicae
versiones praeter authenticam ferè centum,
eaque longè emendatiùs quàm antehàc, et è
probatissimis autoribus potius quàm priori-
bus collectionibus, jamque singulae genuinis
linguae suae characteribus adeoque magnam
partem ex aere ad editionem à Barniômô
Hagiô traditae, editaeque à Thoma Ludekenio,
 Solqu, March. Berolini, Ex officina Rungiana,
 Anno 1680. 64p. 4^o.

The name of Hagiùs appearing on the title page was yet another pseudonym of Müller, who collected the names of 119 languages of the world, which were indexed alphabetically. Although the title claims for the work about a hundred translations of the Lord's Prayer, it contains but eightythree. Muller could not collect translations in some 36^{*} languages including Bengali (Bengalica) which were, however listed between pages 2 and 3 and indexed between pages 4 and 5 of this work.

Similar attempts were made in 1700¹, 1705² and 1713³ editions of this work but the editors failed to furnish a translation of the Lord's Prayer in Bengali. But, in all of these editions the editors did include 'Bengalica' in their list of known languages of the world. At last, as a result of the efforts

1 - ³ Orationis Dominicae... nimirum, plus centum linguis
 ... expressa ... Edition Novissima. (London: 1700,
 Augspurg: 1705?, London: 1713)

of David Wilkins, who also could not obtain a Bengali translation, a Malay version of the Lord's Prayer in a character only barely recognisable as Bengali was printed (Plate II). We will discuss the efforts of Wilkins and Chamberlayne later in detail.

The earliest specimen of Bengali in a printed book is available in Observations Physiques et Mathématiques, Pour Servir à l'histoire Naturelle, et a la perfection de l'Astronomie et de la Géographie: Envoyées des Indes et de la Chine à l'Academie Royale des Sciences à Paris, par les Pères Jésuits. Avec les reflexions de Mrs de l'Academie, et les Notes du P. Goûye, de la Compagnie de Jésus. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie royale, M.DC.XCII. 4^o, 113p. 2 charts. The book compiled and edited with annotations by Thomas Goûye includes physical and mathematical observations of the Jesuit Fathers Jean Richaud, Francois Noel, Claude de Beze (or de Baize), Jean de Fontaney¹ and M Cassini.² The work includes

¹The book gives the spelling as: Fontanay which according to Sommervogel is a misspelling. (Carlos Sommervogel, Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus. Paris: 1892, Vol. 3, col. 853). Biographical sources also give the same spelling as Sommervogel.

²Father Hosten includes Guy Tachard who has no contribution whereas he excludes Jean Richaud and M. Cassini who have several contributions in this work. Father Hosten could not examine the work but took the remark 'about the alphabet from a bookseller's catalogue'. (H. Hosten, "Three first type-printed Bengali books", Bengal Past and Present, 9 (July- December 1914), p.40.) Probably he made this mistake because Père Tachard was one of the six members of a scientific mission sent by King Louis XIV of France to Siam. (Guy Tachard, Voyage de Siam, Paris: 1686, p. 6.)

a plate facing page 74 containing the Bengali alphabet, Bengali numerals 1-10, Burmese numerals, and the Burmese alphabet. Columns one to three of the plate print 'Caracteres des lettres des peuples de Bengale; Chiffres de Bengale; Chiffres de Barmas; and Caracteres des lettres des peuples de Barmas' respectively. (Plate I.)

The plate described above together with the book has also been included at the end of the sixth volume of the Mémoires de l'académie Royale des Sciences, contenant des ouvrages adoptez par cette Academie Avant son Renouvellement en 1699, published by Pierre Mortier from Amsterdam in 1736.

The plate in the first-mentioned title has been placed between page 74 and 75 and in the second mentioned title at the end but with a note at the top of the plate as 'Pag 202'. There is a work captioned : Observations faites à Poudichuri per le Père Richaud, sur une comète qui a paru en 1689" at page 75 of the former and 202 of the latter volume. Hence it seems that the plate may have been designed by Père Richaud.

The mention of Bengali as a language was again made in a letter from David Wilkins to la Croze¹ of

¹Mathurin Veyssiere de La Croze, a French Orientalist, born at Nantes in 1661, became Librarian to the King of Prussia in 1697, and professor of philosophy in Berlin ; he compiled an "Egyptian dictionary" and wrote several historical treatises. He died in 1739. (J. Thomas, A pronouncing dictionary of biography and mythology, 5th ed. (Philadelphia, 1930), p.1467 : Col.I.

Berlin in November, 1714 asking him for assistance in compilation of a collection of translations of the Lord's Prayer in different languages. He states that in publishing the sylloge which he was preparing with the aid of John Chamberlayne, he intends to give, for the first time specimens of Singhalese, Javan and Bengali languages.¹ Chamberlayne's sylloge duly appeared in 1715² containing a plate at page 23 purporting to represent a translation of the Lord's Prayer in Bengali which is headed 'Bengalice'. (Plate II.)

The plate is, however, quite unintelligible, and Wilkins himself says in the preface to that work that as he had not been able to obtain a copy of the Lord's Prayer in Bengali he had taken a Malay version, and written it in Bengali characters. Wilkins was under the impression that, at the time when he wrote, Bengali was disappearing as a language and was being superseded by Malay(!).

¹G.A. Grierson, "On the Early Study of Indian Vernaculars in Europe," Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, LXII: Pt. I (1893), pp. 42-43. Also in : Linguistic Survey of India, Vol.V : Eastern Group: Pt. I; Specimens of the Bengali and Asamese Languages (Calcutta: 1930), p. 23. According to Sir G.A. Grierson this is the earliest mention of Bengali as a language.

²John Chamberlayne, „Oratio Dominica in diversas Omnium fere Gentium Linguas Versa... (Amsterdam: 1715). [46] 94[5, 1 blank]p.

A Malay translation of the Lord's Prayer headed 'Malaice' printed in Arabic characters followed by transliteration in Roman characters also appears at page 18 of Chamberlayne's work. (Plate III). The same transliteration in Roman characters has been appended after the 'Bengalice' Lord's Prayer. (Our plate IV shows both the Malay and Bengali plates side by side.) The 'Bengalice' version is also clearly in the Malay language printed in a so-called Bengali character.

We have tried to read the transliteration given in the book in comparison with the so-called 'Bengalice'. Apart from a few, the characters are hardly Bengali. When we first made a transliteration of our own, we thought there were no vowel combinations. When we compare the text with the transliteration given in the book we find that, for example, the syllable de is written দে instead of দে ; Mi in the word 'Amin' is written as মি instead of মি and again ন is only an approximation to ন . Similarly with other characters. Sir G.A. Grierson has the following comment as regards these characters. "It is either an absolute invention of Wilkins, which is not possible, or it is some hybrid character used by Malay sailors in their intercourse with Bengal".¹ This is, however, the earliest extant attempt at Bengali composition by a European writer and the second attempt to print Bengali.

The third specimen of Bengali printing is available in a book written in Latin by M. Georgio Jacobo Kehr entitled : Aurenk Szeb, a Latin work on

¹G. A. Grierson, "Bengali version of the Lord's Prayer", Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, May 1895, p. 89.

oriental numismatics, based on the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb's mints for silver and other coins at Delhi or Jehanabad, printed and published in 1725 by Heinrich Christop Takke in Leipzig. On page 48 of this book Bengali numerals 1 -11 are printed¹ (Plate V) and on a plate facing page 51 Bengali consonants and apparently the name of the designer Sergeant Wolfgang Meyer in Bengali characters are printed (Plate VI). It is interesting to note that although the designer could not append vowels and connected vowels necessary for writing he got his name written (obviously with vowels and connected vowels) in Bengali characters. The name, however, in Bengali has become somewhat different: "Śrī Sarajānta Vālapakām Māera".

The above-mentioned plate containing the Bengali consonants but excluding the name of 'Māera' has again been printed on page 84 and 85 (Plate VII) of a book entitled: Orientalish und Occidentalisher Sprachmeister ... by Johann Friedrich Fritz published at Leipzig in 1748. The work contains about two hundred translations of the Lord's Prayer. Bengali numerals 1 - 13, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 and 1000 are also printed on page 209 of this book (Plate VIII). The second part (having separate pagination) of this book is: Orationnis Dominicae Versiones Plurium Linguarum, Europaearum, Asiaticarum, Africanarum, et Americanarum. Chamberlayne's Malay version of the Lord's Prayer in Roman transliteration (Plate IX) captioned

¹A note under the Bengali and Arabic numerals says that the same Bengali characters were used, with slight variations, between pages 18 and 19, in part 2 of Traver-nier's Itinera orientalia, 8^o ed. Paris. But, we have found that the referred plate is in Arabic characters.

'Bengalica' is printed on page 84 of this work. His text in so-called Bengali character is also printed in a plate 'ad p. 84' (Plate X).

In 1743 David Mill published a work entitled: Dissertationes Selectae, Varias Litterarum et Antiquitatis Orientalis capita exponentes et illustrantes in Leiden. In these Mill included a chapter: 'Miscellaneous Orientalia' and under this heading there is a grammar of the Hindustani language entitled: De Lingua Hindustanica between pages 455 and 488. The grammar, originally written in the Dutch language by Joannes Jesus Ketelaer, sometime Ambassador of the Dutch East India Company to the Mughal Court at Agra, was never printed for publication. Mill translated it into Latin and included it among his dissertations. He also added two separate plates of Devanāgarī and Bengali alphabets in it. In his introduction Mill says that he obtained two other alphabets from Bengal which he arranged to be engraved in copper. The Bengali alphabet exhibited in table III-B under the caption "Alphabetum Brahmanicum" (Plate XI) was, according to him, in use in the whole of India, specially Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This is the fourth attempt at Bengali printing in Europe.

Warren Hastings, making the memorable decision that India should be ruled according to its own laws, called upon a commission of learned pandits to compile a code of ordinances, "and the original text, delivered in Hindoo language, was faithfully translated by the interpreters into the Persian idioms";

and from "Persian idioms" it was translated into English by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed. In the preface of the book entitled: A Code of Gentoo¹ Laws first published in 1776² and reprinted in 1777 and 1781, the translator gave a detailed discussion about the Sanskrit and Bengali languages and their alphabets. For the sake of comparison between the two and to show that the Bengali alphabet was derived from the Sanskrit he included plates of both the Sanskrit and Bengali alphabets including their "connected vowels". (Plate XII and XIII).

Some authors think that the plates were printed from letters cast separately.³ This impression, probably, was created because they did not have the opportunity of examining the original works. We have examined all of them and it is obvious that these plates were printed from copper plate engravings. As regards calligraphy, they, except Mill's one (Plate XI) were made from a none-too-good model. The Specimen alphabet given by Mill is cleaner, more graceful, more legible, and it surpasses all other attempts. His plate is a better reproduction than that of Halhed printed in 1776 and 1777 (Plate XII & XIII).

¹A Portuguese transliteration of Hindoo.

²Nathaniel Brassey Halhed. A Code of Gentoo laws, or, ordinations of the Pundits from a Persian translation, made from the original, written in the Shanscrit language. (London: 1776). lxxiv, 322 p. plates.

³M.S. Khan, "Early History of Bengali Printing", The Library Quarterly, XXXII: 1 (January, 1962); p. 55. Also Das. Bāṅglā Gadya Sāhityera Itihāsa, p. 25.

The defects we find in these alphabets or the bad calligraphy are not due to the inability of the artists, designers or engravers. Actually, there was no standard Bengali writing at that time. The calligraphy was in very bad shape. Handwriting of a Bengalee was so irregular and indistinct that comparatively few of them could read what was written by others; and some of them could scarcely understand what had been written by themselves, after any lapse of time!¹ Therefore, we can not criticise these enthusiastic and ingenious foreigners who made sincere attempts to fabricate Bengali characters and thus made them known outside India.

¹Halhed. A grammar of the Bengal Language, p. 3.

William Bolts and Joseph Jackson: their attempts at cutting Bengali movable metal types.

The attempts to print Bengali characters, as we have discussed, between 1680 and 1776 were all from the impression of copper plates since there was no Bengali movable metal type to print them in Europe. Bengal too was utterly devoid of printing facilities. William Bolts, a former civil servant of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment and Alderman, Mayor's Court, Calcutta, whose deportation was imminent affixed the following advertisement to the door of the Council House and other public places in Calcutta, in September 1768:¹

TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. Bolts takes this method of informing the public, that the want of a printing press in this city being of great disadvantage in business, and making it extremely difficult to communicate such intelligence to the community as is of utmost importance to every British subject, he is ready to give the best encouragement to any person or persons who are versed in business of printing, and will undertake to manage a press, the types and utensils of which, he can produce. In the meantime he begs leave to inform the public, that having in manuscript many things to communicate, which most intimately concern every individual, any person who may be induced by curiosity or other more laudable motives, will be permitted at Mr. Bolt's house to read or to take copies of the same. A person will give due attendance at the hours from ten to twelve any morning.

¹H.E. Busteed, Echoes from old Calcutta, being chiefly reminiscences of the days of Warren Hastings, Francis and Impey, 4th ed. (London : 1908), p. 182.

Before his appeal 'to the public' could produce any positive result; and, someone 'versed in business of printing' and types and utensils could come forward to establish a press, Bolts was arrested and forcibly deported from Bengal on 23 September 1768. Therefore, his dream of establishment of a press in Bengal could not materialise.

William Bolts¹ was one of the most remarkable civil servants of the eighteenth century in the territories of the East India Company, who by private trade accumulated a fortune of £90,000 in six years, defied single-handed the authorities of the administration of the Company in Bengal, ruined Verelst,² the ex-Governor of Bengal, by litigation, and revenged himself on the Company for his forcible deportation, first by publishing a bitter attack on its administration in Bengal, and afterwards by establishing rival factories in the East Indies under the protection of the Imperial Austrian Government. Born in Holland in 1735, Bolts came to England about the year 1749. In 1759 he was appointed a factor on the Bengal establishment by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. He arrived in Bengal "in the summer of 1760" and immediately "applied himself wholly to the acquisition of the Bengal dialect".³ In 1764 he had been appointed second in council at the factory at Benares. By that time he had become head of a large private business, and had accumulated a very considerable fortune.

¹For details see: N.L. Hallward, William Bolts: A Dutch Adventurer under John Company, (Cambridge: 1920).

²Harry Verelst (d. 1785) was the Governor of Bengal for a period of 3 years between 1767 and 1769. He returned to England in 1770 and became a Director of the East India Company in 1771 .

³William Bolts, Considerations on India Affairs, Part II:

On account of his trade abuses and unscrupulousness Bolts was recalled from Benares in the Autumn of 1765. But in February 1766 he was permitted to go back to Benares in his private capacity to settle his personal affairs but he was asked to return to Calcutta by June that year. But as a result of his overstaying his leave in spite of repeated reminders he was suspended from the service on 25 August 1766. But curiously enough, he was, on 11 August 1766 appointed to the office of Alderman or Judge, of the Mayor's Court in Calcutta. In the same year the Bengal administration of the Company took a strong measures against their employees making fortunes by private trade. Consequently, on 1 November 1766 Bolts resigned from the civil service of the Company but retained his position of Alderman in order to carry out his speculations unhindered, and from that time his quarrel with the Company, and specially with Vereist who was determined to put down private trading rose to the extreme.

Though Bolts resigned on the plea of his intention of returning to Europe as soon as he could settle his private concerns he continued to embark upon fresh commercial ventures in addition to the extensive concerns in which he was already engaged. His continued residence and commercial activity were regarded with extreme disfavour by the Governor-in-Council and in January 1767 he was asked to embark for England in one of the Company's returning ships of that season. But in defiance of this and several other repeated orders to leave for England he continued to stay in Bengal. Consequently he was dismissed from the post of

(contd.) Containing a Complete Vindication of the Author, from Malicious Groundless Charges of Mr. Vereist, (London: 1775): p. 9.

Alderman and on 23 September was arrested by the Council and forcibly deported. Thus he arrived England on 30 April 1769.

"After his return to England Mr. Bolts devoted all the energies of his vigorous, if uncultivated, intelligence to the task of revenging himself upon his enemies of the Bengal administration and of injuring the reputation and prosperity of the East India Company".¹ This revenge include both literary and legal actions. In 1772, in his voluminous work² he bitterly attacked the Bengal Government. Verelst replied³ and Bolts published a rejoinder⁴ wherein he threatened to publish another volume, exhibiting documents still more damaging to the Company. In his legal actions he won the Privy Council appeal and got back his post of Alderman. As a result, in March 1771 the Court of Directors permitted him to go to Bengal and resume his duties as Alderman in the Mayor's Court, Calcutta.

The invitation of the Court of Directors to resume his duties as Alderman in the Mayor's Court, Calcutta might have induced Bolts further to establish a press in Calcutta on his expected return. But

¹Hallward. William Bolts, p. 115.

²Considerations on India affairs; particularly respecting the present state of Bengal and its dependencies, (London: 1772), xxxi, 228, 165p.

³Harry Verelst, A view of the rise, progress and present state of the English government in Bengal including a reply to the misrepresentations of Mr. Bolts and other writers, (London: 1772), 253p.

⁴See foot note No.3 page 31

printing in Bengal, he must have felt, needed a fount of Bengali types. Since it was not possible in Bengal and he himself was not versed with type founding he wanted to take the opportunity of his sojourn in England. Therefore, he entrusted the task of cutting a fount of Bengali types to Joseph Jackson, one of the ablest letter cutters of England.

Joseph Jackson (1733-1792)¹ was apprenticed to Caslon (1692-1766) to learn 'the whole art'² and being exceedingly tractable in the common branches of the business, he had a great desire to learn the method of cutting the punches, which in general kept profoundly secret.³ But, Jackson discovered the process by watching through a hole in the wainscot. He worked for Caslon a short time after expiration of his articleship and he and Thomas Cottrell were discharged as the ring leaders of a quarrel among the workers.

Hiring a small house in Cock Lane, London, Jackson began his business and about 1765 produced his first specimen-sheet of types. Later he moved to Dorset Street, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London . In 1773 he issued another specimen: 'Orientals' including Hebrew, Persian, and Bengali letters.

¹Gentleman's Magazine, LXII (January 1792), pp. 92-93 and (February 1792), p. 166.

²Edward Rowe Mores, Dissertation upon English Typographical Founders and Foundaries, (London : 1778), p. 83.

³John Nichols, Literary Anecdotes... (London:1812): II, p. 359.

Describing as 'obliging and communicative',
Mores presents Jackson's foundery as follows:¹

Mr. Jackson's Foundery, 1773

ORIENTALS.

HEBR. Doub. pic.

PERSIC Eng.

BENGAL or modern SHANSCRIT. A corruption of the older characters of the Hindoos, the ancient inhabitants of Bengal: cut for Mr. Will. Bolts, Judge of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, for a work in which he was engaged at the time of his sudden departure from England about the Y. 1774.

'A work' mentioned here was possibly one of the many things in manuscript Mr. Bolts mentioned in his advertisement 'to public' for a printing press. Halhed has given a very informative account about the effort of cutting a fount of Bengali types by Jackson and Bolts. According to him: "Mr. Bolts (who is supposed to be well versed in this language) attempted to fabricate a set of types for it, with the assistance of the ablest artists in London. But as he has egregiously failed in executing even the easiest part, or a primary alphabet, of which he has published a specimen,² there is no reason to suppose that his project when completed, would have advanced beyond the usual state of imperfection to which new inventions are constantly exposed."³

¹Mores. Dissertation...., p. 83.

²No such specimen is extant now.

³Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, A Grammar of the Bengal language, (Hoogly: 1778), p. xiii.

William Bolts, according to Reed, tried to cut a fount of Bengali type for "the Grammar of the Bengal Language", projected by the East India Company as part of the scheme for the dissemination of a knowledge of the Indian languages in Europe".¹ M.S. Khan also criticised Bolts, who, according to him, "had ^{been} represented as great Orientalist".²

In fact, Bolts did not have any assignment at all from the East India Company. Nor did the East India Company have any such 'scheme for the dissemination of knowledge of the Indian languages in Europe' between 1772 and 1774. But, we will have occasion to come across such a project for a Bengali Grammar which was initiated mainly for the Company's civil servants in Bengal and was not meant primarily for Europe. Again, it appears, Bolts did not claim at all to be an orientalist but claimed to have acquired 'Bengal dialect'. In his own words: "In consequence of his appointment... the writer proceeded to Bengal, where, on his arrival, he first applied himself wholly to the acquisition of the Bengal dialect; which, though the most useful of any, either in matters of revenue or commerce in Bengal, yet being the speech of the inferior orders of people in that country he found had been universally neglected by the servants

¹Talbot Baines Reed. A History of the old British letter foundries with notes historical and bibliographical on the rise and progress of English typography, A New ed. revised and enlarged by A.F. Johnson, (London: 1952) p. 313.

²Khan: "Early History of Bengali Printing", The Library Quarterly, XXXII : I (January, 1962), p. 56.

of the Company, for the Hindustan: a dialect introduced with Mohammedanism, and which the superior natives, in their intercourses with the Moguls, their former, and the Europeans, their present masters, now mostly affect to speak. Being successful in his endeavours, he was enabled, by his acquisition, to reap many benefits in his intercourse and dealings with the natives".¹ This seems to be a very honest confession.

We have already seen the kind of relations Bolts had with the East India Company while in Bengal. While in England he instituted several suits against the Court of Directors of the Company and tried to discredit the Company by means of his publications. When such was the relation between him and the Company, the latter was unlikely to assign any task to the former. On the contrary the Company's authority in Bengal utilized Bolt's advertisement for establishment of a printing press as a proof of his 'attempts to sow the seeds of discontent in the settlement'. In a postscript (written on 21 September 1768) of their letter dated 13 September 1768 the President and Council sent a copy of the advertisement to the Court of Directors with their following remark:

As a corroborative proof of what we have alleged concerning the turbulent character of Mr. Bolts

¹William Bolts, Considerations on India affairs, Part II : containing a complete vindication of the author, from malicious groundless charges of Mr. Verelst. (London: 1775), p. 9.

and his factious attempts to sow the seeds of discontent in the settlement, we have sent you a copy of a paper which was affixed upon the doors of the Council House and at several other public places. This was seen by many persons in the settlement, amongst others some of your servants, whose declaration upon oath before the Mayor of their having seen such a paper makes a number in the packet. 1

Therefore, undoubtedly, it was his own project and not the Company's for which Bolts attempted to fabricate a Bengali type. But, he had spent so much money in his litigations with the Company and its servants, and on the publication of his two volumes of "considerations" that in October 1773² he became bankrupt. As a result, early in 1774 he left England for Vienna in search of an opportunity to rebuild his fortune leaving behind his Bengali fount of types incomplete.

"Bolts's failure", in the words of Reed, "in this particular [project] reflects no discredit on Jackson, who faithfully reproduced the model given him, and who displayed his talent in the direction shortly after by the production of a fount of Deva Nagari, cut under the direction of Captain William Kirkpatrick, of the East India Service, and Persian Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief for India, for the purpose of printing a Grammar and Dictionary in that language... Captain

¹(IOR : E/4/28): Bengal letters received, 26 August 1767 to April 1769. Unpaged. The copy of the notice could not be found in the file. But we have quoted it ~~in~~ in the beginning of this section from a published work.

²The Gentleman's Magazine: XLIII (October 1773), p.527.

Kirkpatrick's dictionary was never completed. One part only appeared in 1785¹ containing the Glossary of the Arabic and Persian words incorporated with the Hindu (i.e. Hindi) and in this no Nāgari is used. All the remaining parts of the work, as first projected, depended on the new type; but as they never appeared, the object for which the fount was cut was lost."²

No specimen of the Bengali fount cut by Jackson is extant now. Fortunately, 2 copies of the specimen of Devanāgari types cut by Jackson have survived the ravages of time. One is at the St. Bride's Printing Library and the other at Bodleian in Oxford. We know from Halhed that the Bengali fount cut by Jackson was quite unsatisfactory for printing his

¹A vocabulary, Persian, Arabic and English; containing such words as have been adopted from the two former of those languages, and incorporated into the Hindvi... being the seventh part of the new Hindvi grammar and dictionary. (London: 1785) 2, viii, 196 p. As regards other parts of the work, the author in the "Introduction" (1785) says: "though ready for the press, depend necessarily for publication on the preparation of the Nagri Type".

²Reed, A History of the Old British Letter Foundries..., p. 314.

grammar.¹ M.S. Khan thinks that the alphabet printed in Halhed's *Gentoo Law* is the specimen of Jackson's fount.² But our examination shows that in all of the three printings of that work the plates were made from engravings on copper.

We have examined his specimen of Devanāgari fount (Plate XIV). The characters are ill formed and inelegant; therefore, they are also not satisfactory for printing, so that when Charles Wilkins published his translation of *Heetopadesha*³ in 1787 in England, he could not use this type to include the original text with the translation. He writes:

I regret that the want of Sanskreet types, to design and superintend the execution of which I have not yet found leisure, precludes the possibility of accompanying the translation with any part of the original. 4

Again, Wilkins published his *Sanskrit Grammar* in 1808. He himself cut a fount of Devanāgari type (plate XIV) for his book. In his own words :

At the commencement of the year 1795, residing in the country, and having much leisure, I began to arrange my materials, and prepare them for publication. I cut letters in steel, made matrices and moulds, and cast from them a fount of types of the Devanāgari character, all with my own hands : and with the assistance of such mechanics as

¹Halhed, A Grammar of the Bengal Language, p. XII.

²M.S. Khan, Bāmlā Mudrana O Prokāśanera Godāra Kothā, (Dacca : 1371 B.S.), p. 32.

³Charles Wilkins. The Heetopadesha of Veeshnoo-Sarmā. (Bath: 1787).

⁴Ibid, p. xvii.

a country village could afford, I very speedily prepared all the other implements of printing in my dwelling-house...¹

Since no specimen of the Bengali types cut by Jackson is extant now for examination we cannot accept Halhed's evaluation of the type and thus blame Bolts entirely for the failure without some reservation. Halhed was a civil servant of the Company and was in the good books of the Governor-General. On the other hand, Bolts, as we have seen, was an enemy of the Company. When in 1777 Halhed was writing the preface of his grammar Bolts was once again in India to establish rival factories under the protection of the Imperial Austrian Government. In that circumstance all ports, stations and substations of the East India Company in India were under alert and the Court of Directors of the Company instructed the authorities in India to take all possible measures to make Bolts's mission unsuccessful. Over and above all this, Bolts was a personal enemy of Harry Verelst under whose nomination² Halhed entered the service of the Company. In several of the suits instituted by Bolts, in which Verelst was defendant, or one of the defendants, Verelst's fortune was so much impaired that he was obliged to retire to the continent, where he died, broken in health and spirits, in 1785. Under these circumstances Halhed was likely to be biased when writing about Bolts and naturally we can not expect soft words for Bolts from Halhed.

¹Charles Wilkins, A Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, (London: 1808), "Preface", p. XII.

²(IOR: J/1/8) Writers' Petitions, 1770-1774. Part 2, fol. 375, 377.

If we compare both Jackson's and Wilkins's Devanāgarī type (Plate XIV) it becomes clear why Wilkins had to take the trouble to cut a Devanāgarī fount of types instead of using Jackson's.

Therefore, we can infer that both the Bengali and Devanāgarī types prepared by Jackson were unsatisfactory. But, at the same time we can not blame or discredit either Bolts or Jackson for their failure. Both of them will be remembered for their pioneer effort of introducing the art of printing in Bengal.

As already stated, in 1776 Halhed published his ^atranslation of Hindoo law. He included both the Bengali and Devanāgarī alphabets as specimens. As there were no types worth printing from he made resort to copper plate impressions. Later, when he was about to publish his grammar he requested help from Charles Wilkins.

Wilkins's Bengali Printing in London

The East India College opened on Monday, 3 February 1806, at Hertford Castle and was transferred to Haileybury in 1809. The object of the establishment of the College was 'to provide a supply of persons duly qualified to discharge the various important duties required from the civil servants of the Company in administering the government of India'.¹

In order to have a more particular acquaintance with the language, history, and manners of those nations for whom the civil servants trained at Haileybury were to exercise their respective functions a practical instruction in the rudiments of oriental languages was essential.² Therefore, the teaching of these languages at Haileybury College, involved the necessity of procuring an immediate supply of books, for use in class. The expense of acquiring books in Bengal, with the delay and uncertainty of obtaining them thence, rendered it expedient to attempt the impression of such works in England.³

Hence, Wilkins was asked by the Committee of the College to report about the possibility of printing these books immediately in London. In his

¹A Preliminary View of the establishment of the Honourable East-India Company in Hertfordshire for the education of young persons appointed to the civil service in India, East India College, Stereotyped by Richard Watts, 1806, p. 1.

²Ibid, pp. 8 and 14.

³The Hitopadesa (London : 1810) p. v.

report dated 1 January 1809 to the Chairman of the Committee of College (Edward Pary, Esq.) Wilkins submitted an estimate of the cost of implements, and the expense of printing 500 copies each of the three oriental books immediately wanted for Professor Alexander Hamilton's class. Wilkins also offered assistance in the following words:

I respectfully offer my services in superintending the execution of the whole, provided they approve of its being in part done immediately under my eye, in one of the apartments belonging to this library, as otherwise it will not be compatible with my other avocations. 1

The titles of the three projected books were not mentioned in Wilkins's report, but, ultimately the following three books were printed and published apparently under the immediate supervision of Wilkins.

1. THE / HITŌPADĒSA / IN THE / SANSKRITA / LANGUAGE / [Rule] / Library, East-India House; COX, Son, and Baylis, Printers, / London, / 1810.

vi[i] 119[1 blank] 4p. 10.2"x8.2".

2.

শ্রী/মহাভারত কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র ব্যাস | চরিত্র | শ্রীযুত রামসি
 লালন সুখোপাধ্যায় | রচিত | [Rule] / কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র মহাভারত
 ধর্মোত্তর নামে | ১৮১০ খ্রিঃ অব্দে নবদ্বীপে প্রকাশিত | পৃষ্ঠা ৫৩০
 ২০ কপি প্রচারিত | কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র চরিত্র নামে লিখিত বিস্তারিত |
 [Rule] / লালন মহাভারতের চরিত্র | ১৮১০
 ৩-৮০ পৃষ্ঠা | ৮.৩"x ৫.১"

¹(IOR: J/1/24) Committee of College References, 1809: fol.333.

SRĪ / MAHĀRĀJA KRṢṢNACANDRA RĀYASYA /
 CARITRAM / ŚRĪYUTA RAJĪVALOCANA MUKO-
 PĀDHYĀYENA / RACITAM / [RULE] / KRṢṢNA-
 CANDRA MAHĀRĀJA DHARNĪRA MAJA / YAHĀRA
 ADHIKĀRE NAVADVĪPA SAMAJA / PŪRVA VRTTĀNTA
 YATA KARIYĀ / PRACĀRA / KRṢṢNACANDRA CARITRA
 PARE KAHIVA VISTĀRA. / [RULE] / LANḌANA
 MAHĀNAGARE CĀPĀ HAILA / 1811. 3-80p.
 8.2"x 4.9".

3. श्री / " उवा इतिहास " / [rule] / " श्री कृष्ण राजा " /
 " श्री कृष्ण राजा " / [rule] / " श्री कृष्ण राजा " /
 " श्री कृष्ण राजा " / [rule] / " श्री कृष्ण राजा " /
 [] , 8 - 100 पृष्ठ | 8.2" x 4.9"

(Plate XV specimen of printing)

SRĪ / TOTĀ ITIHĀSA / BĀNGĀLĀ BHĀṢĀTE /
 SRĪ CANDĪCARANA MUNSĪTE RACITA / LANḌANA
 MAHĀNAGARE CĀPĀ HAILA / 1811.
 [1] 4-138p. 8.2"x5".

Wilkins's name does not appear in these books as printer. But the imprint of the first listed book, the Hitopadesa, reads : 'Library, East India House'. Even such information is not available from the Bengali works listed above. But a manuscript note on the fly leaf of the India Office copy of the second book, i.e. Mahārāja Kṛṣṇacandra Rāyasya Caritram says: 'Printed in the Library'. From all of this indirect evidence we may infer that the aforementioned books were printed by Wilkins.

Apparently nineteen books in oriental languages were published in London under the patronage of the East India College between 1810 and 1834. Records show that Wilkins's recommendation was the first step towards publication of oriental works. Printed by Cox,

Son and Baylis, all of these books appear to have been printed under the supervision of Wilkins. Out of these 19 works 12 are Bengali and English-Bengali¹ publications.

For printing these Bengali works Wilkins made a fount of Bengali types again in London out of the punches he brought with him from Bengal after modifying a few characters. The copy of Mahārājā Kṛṣṇa Candra Rāyasya Caritram held by the Library of the Indian Institute in Oxford has a note on the flyleaf, signed F[rancis] J[ohnson], professor at Haileybury College, in which it is stated, "The types were cut by the late Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Wilkins. Several of them, being large and uncouth, were thrown away, and others smaller and neater substituted in their place". The fount, thus improved, was in use for Bengali printing in London till it was superseded by a new fount cut by Figgins.

The Printing firm of the Cox family²

The printing press of the Cox family was established in 1785. The press was housed at 75 Great Queen Street, London between 1790 and 1824. In 1799 John Lewis Cox was the proprietor of this press. In 1801 Thomas Baylis was taken in as one of the partners.

¹Bib. Nos. 1993-2004.

²The entire information about this firm has been drawn from: William B. Todd. A directory of printers and others in allied trades: London and vicinity. (London : 1972) pp. 48-49.

In 1803 the press was named as Cox, Son & Baylis. In 1809 the firm was appointed printers to the East India Company. The address of the press in that year was shown as East India House, Leadenhall Street as well as 75 Great Queen Street. In 1832 the firm took the name of J.L. Cox and Son while in 1838 it became J.L. Cox and Sons. Between 1844 and 1852 the firm was in the hands of John A.D. & Henry M. Cox, between 1853 and 1857 it was named as Cox Brothers and [Charles William Henry] Wyman while between 1857 and 1866 it was Cox & Wyman.

Cox Son and Baylis (later in changed names) was one of the two oriental printers in England who contributed much to the printing of oriental books and thus facilitated oriental studies in England.¹ The press in addition to useful English and other oriental printing printed, as already mentioned, between 1811 and 1834, with the assistance of Charles Wilkins, 12 Bengali and Anglo-Bengali books. In all of these books Wilkins No.3 type² was used.

¹The other printer was Richard Watts. For details about this printer see: James Moran, Stephen Austin's of Hertford: a bi-centenary history, (Hertford: 1968), p. 25.

²See chapter vii page 376.

The Bengali Fount of Vincent Figgins

After the failure of Joseph Jackson it was Charles Wilkins who for the first time successfully cut a fount of Bengali types in Bengal to print Halhed's grammar. The types cut by Wilkins were in use in Bengal until the Serampore Mission Type Foundry came into being and replaced them by new founts.

While in England in 1810 Wilkins, again made a set of Bengali types out of the punches he brought with him from Bengal, after modifying certain characters to print some Bengali books for the use of the students of the Haileybury College. Wilkins's Bengali types were in use in England up to 1841. But, Wilkins did not manufacture types on a commercial basis.

Vincent Figgins, a commercial type founder for the first time undertook a fount of Bengali type on a commercial basis apparently some time after 1830 and successfully appended a specimen in his 1833 Specimen book.

"Specimen of Printing types, by Vincent Figgins Letter Founder, West Street, West Smithfield, London, 1833" includes a specimen of "PICA Bengali" types. (Plate XVI)

Born in 1766, Vincent Figgins indentured as an apprentice in 1782 to the Joseph Jackson who had learned surreptitiously the technique of type founding from Caslon I. Both Caslon and Jackson specialized in Oriental type founding among others but the former never had the opportunity to cut a fount of Bengali type while the latter, as already stated, made an unsuccessful attempt to do so. However, Figgins worked

in the foundry of Jackson in the capacity of manager for three years and thus acquired valuable experience in different departments of the letter foundry including oriental typography. He was thus spoken of by Nichols:

With an ample portion of his kind instructor's reputation, he inherits a considerable share of his talents and industry; and has distinguished himself by the many beautiful specimens he has produced, and particularly Oriental types. 1

When Jackson died in 1792 Figgins was not able - through lack of means -² to acquire his master's foundry and therefore he decided to start one of his own, in Swan Yard, Holborn Bridge, London.

Figgins's first specimen book issued in 1793³ - was printed for him by Thomas Bensley. He issued another specimen in 1815 but without Bengali.

"Figgins' Greek types cut for the University Press, Oxford, a Persian type for Ouseley the Orientalist, an English Telegu font for the East India Company, and various fonts of Domesday characters attest his talents and reputation."⁴ Vincent Figgins died in 1844.

¹John Nichols, Literary Anecdotes..., vol.II. (London: 1812), p. 361,

²Thomas Curson Hansard. Typograpia (London:1825): p. 359.

³Vincent Figgins, Specimen of Printing Types... (London: 1793. Printed by T. Bansley.) 16p.

⁴Daniel Berkeley Updike. Printing types... (Cambridge: 1922), Vol. II, p. 122.

After the death of Vincent his son James carried out the business under the style "V. & J. Figgins". James Figgins published the following specimens which include specimen of Bengali types. Epitome of Specimens by V. & J. Figgins.

17 and 18 West Street, Smithfield, London 1847.

Reproduction of 1833 Bengali Specimen. (Plate XVII)

Specimen of plain and ornamental types from the

Foundry of V. & J. Figgins. 17 West Street, Smith-

field, London. Reproduction of 1833 Bengali specimen.

New Specimen [of] oriental types[by] V.& J. FIGGINS.

Ray Street, Farringdon Road, London [1884].

This gives a specimen of "Bengali on pica body" (Plate XVIII) among other oriental characters. The specimen is a passage of the Holy Bible. It is a much improved from the earlier fount. This specimen book held by the St. Bridge Printing Library was sent to Messrs Reed & Sons by James Figgins on 5 December 1884 together with a forwarding letter (signed by James Figgins) which has been preserved with the book. Specimen book of type by V. & J. Figgins, Type founders, and manufacturers of printing presses and materials, Ray Street, Farringdon Road, London [1895] Centenary edition. The Bengali specimen is the reproduction of specimen given in "New Specimen [of] oriental types".

Figgins also gives a separate sheet containing some 370 Bengali characters including connected vowels, vowel signs, combinations, numerals, etc. (Plate XIX).

In this specimen the whole set of types produced by Figgins is numbered consecutively, in order that authors, compositors and readers may save times

and avoid errors by referring to the numbers instead of the characters themselves, which are often so difficult of identification.

The types cut by Figgins are smaller (a 14-point type as against 18-point of Wilkins No.3) and neater than those of Wilkins. But they were not used for the purpose of printing any book upto 1860 as Duncan Forbes writes in 1861: "For the last quarter of a century, seldom if ever, has a single Bengali book been written, printed or read in any part of Europe".¹ These types, however, were used to print Forbes's grammar² for the first time in 1861 by Stephen Austin. Reduced to 12-point in 1884 this type was in use for a long time in England.

Stephen Austin

As already mentioned, between 1835 and 1860 no Bengali books were printed in England. When, in 1835 Professor H.H. Wilson was appointed College Examiner of the Haileybury College, he substituted Sanskrit for Bengali. "It naturally followed, then, that for more than the last quarter of a century the Bengali in this country, became an unknown tongue until the study of it was very properly revived a year or ^{two} to back".³ But this time a new printer appeared with new Bengali types to meet the requirement of the revived study of Bengali.

¹Duncan Forbes, A grammar of the Bengali language, (London : 1861), p. vi.

²Ibid.

³Duncan Forbes. The Bengali reader... (London: 1862): Preface.

It was Stephen Austin of Hertford who in 1861 printed the grammar of Bengali language by Duncan Forbes. The second Bengali book printed by this press is the Bengali reader by the same author. The press continued its printing beyond 1866 and still today is one of the leading printers in oriental characters in Europe.

The firm of Stephen Austin¹ was founded by Stephen Austin I in 1768 at Hertford. In 1772 Austin brought out the Hertford Mercury. In 1818 the establishment came into the hands of Stephen Austin II. In 1825 Stephen Austin III (born 1804) took over the responsibilities and liabilities of the firm and carried on the business. It was through Austin III's untiring energy and perseverance that the business was thenceforth greatly extended. In the meantime Austin was appointed bookseller to the Haileybury College. But Austin was not interested in oriental printing though he was a good printer.

We have already said that Richard Watts was, apart from Cox, Son and Baylis, the only printer who specialized in oriental printing. Watts was the printer of the Haileybury College after Cox, Son and Baylis, but he died at Edmonton in 1844.

Apparently after the death of Watts the Haileybury College induced Austin who was already responsible for the printing of the Haileybury Observer, a student miscellany from its inception in 1839, to undertake

¹For details about this printer see: James Moran, Stephen Austin's of Hertford: a bicentenary history. (Hertford: 1968).

printing in various oriental languages.¹ Hence the first product of Austin, the Hitopedesa: the Sanskrit text with grammatical analysis alphabetically arranged by Francis Johnson and published by Allen & Company, London, came out in 1847. In printing this book Austin used Sanskrit types cut by Figgins. In 1853 he printed in red and black the Sakoontola edited by Monier-Williams who in the preface says: "every credit is due to Mr. Austin, of Hertford, for the spirited way in which he has undertaken the printing and publication of this and other oriental works, and spared neither trouble nor expence in carrying them through the press".

Prior to the undertaking of Austin "great difficulty had been experienced in procuring the different oriental books required by the students in their studies; those that were obtainable were only to be had at great cost, while the type used was so bad, and the paper of such indifferent quality, that the books were often times almost illegible. It was something of a revolution, therefore, when "the Hitopedesa" was printed with small new Sanskrit types at Hertford in 1847, as that date there were not more than one or two oriental printers in England, and thenceforward during successive years a great number of books printed in Sanskrit, Bengali, Arabic, Pushtoo,

¹Frederick Charles Danvers and others, Memorials of old Haileybury College. (London : 1894), p. 225.

Hindoostani, Hindi, Hebrew, and other Eastern languages were issued from the press of Stephen Austin."¹ The fame of Stephen Austin rose high and he was printing not only for London publishers but also for the British Museum, the Royal Asiatic Society, The British and Foreign Bible Society, The Sanskrit Text Society, The Pali Text Society, and other learned bodies. His type specimen book²(1885) shows that he had types in thirty oriental languages as well as Greek, Russian, German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

Bengali had a very limited appeal in England. As a modern language it was studied at first at the Haileybury College meant for trainee civil servants of the East India Company. Later a Bengali language course was introduced at the King's College, London. Therefore, very few Bengali books were printed in England between 1811 and 1866. We have found only 15 works printed in London. Out of these, 8 books are class-book readers and 7 are linguistics.

¹Monier Monier-Williams, Frederick Charles Danvers and others, Memorials of old Haileybury College. (London: 1894), p. 226.

²Stephen Austin and Sons, [Specimens of various types in Oriental and other foreign languages] (Hertford: [1885])

CHAPTER II

EARLY EFFORTS AT PRINTING BY INDIANS

Early efforts at Printing by Indians.

The seals discovered from the most ancient Indus Valley Civilisation containing the earliest scripts in human history, are testimony to the fact that the art of printing, in the widest sense of "making impression" was known to India as far back as more than three thousand years ago.

But, we are yet to trace any proof of printing on paper or ^{or} other materials in India before it was introduced by the Europeans: yet, a surprising report captioned "PRINTING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO" was published in the Printer (New York). We reproduce below the report verbatim:

PRINTING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

An extraordinary discovery has been made of a press in India. When Warren Hastings was Governor-General of India, he observed that in the district of Benares, a little below the surface of the earth, is to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous woolly substance of various thickness, in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to the spot where an excavation had been made, displaying this singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper, for the purpose of further research, they laid open a vault, which, on examination, proved to be of some size, and, to their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press, set up in a vault, and on it movable types, placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such instrument could have been placed there; for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the press had remained

there in the state which it was found for at least one thousand years. We believe the worthy Major, on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. 1

The above report was reprinted in the March 1870 issue of the Gentleman's Journal without any reference to the original source. Quoting the report as a proof Yogendranātha Ghosa, a Printer by profession, at the Fourth meeting of the Jātiya-Melā held on Sunday 4 July 1874 claimed that printing with movable types was introduced in India long before Europeans brought it.²

The story again was published in a Bengali periodical entitled Navavārṣikī - 1877 (1284 B.S.). But, the Vaṅgadarśana, another Bengali periodical (Aśvina, 1284 B.E. i.e. Sept.-Oct. 1877) criticised this report being absurd.³

The information published in The Printer (1860) and the subsequent reprint in the Gentleman's Journal is a simple unsigned report having no reference to source of information. The report ends with the following concluding remark:

Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it, and we have many reasons to

¹The Printer (New York), 3:6(November, 1860), p. 139, col.2, reprinted in The Gentleman's Journal,1 (March,1870), p. 296, col.1.

²Yogendranātha Ghosa Bāṅglā Mudrāṅkanera Itivṛtta (story of Bengali Printing), (Calcutta: 1874), pp. 21-22.

³Das, Bāṅglā Gadya Sāhityera Itihāsa, p. 26.

think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ many centuries before Faust and Guttenburg [sic] invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans to know that, while they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age on gems and stones and, of course, the taking of impressions from them, they should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

Assuming that this report must have some foundation, we have examined all possible sources to find out the basis of it. We failed to find out any 'Major' Roebuck in the East India Company's service while Warren Hastings was the Governor-General of India. We know, however, of Benjamin Roebuck (d. 1809) who served in the civil service of Madras. He procured an appointment for his nephew Thomas Roebuck with the East India Company and early in 1801, Thomas left England to enter the 17th regiment of native infantry as a cadet. He became lieutenant-Captain on 17 September 1812 and Captain on 15 June 1815. He died prematurely of fever in Calcutta on 8 December 1819.¹

Thomas Roebuck was Public Examiner in the Hindustanee, Braj Bhākhā, Persian and Arabic languages of the College of Fort William and Assistant Secretary to the Council of that College. He was one of the proprietors of the Hindustanee Press. He compiled The Annals of the College of Fort William.² We failed

¹The dictionary of national biography, (London: 1949-50), 17, pp. 97-98.

²Calcutta : 1819.

to find out from his life and works if he made any such discovery.

Hence, it appears that the story of 'printing a thousand years ago' published in the Printer and reproduced subsequently in the Gentleman's Journal is quite an absurd one.¹

¹W.H. Carey in his The good old days of Honourable John Company (Simla: 1882): I: 258 introduced another such absurd story saying that the emperor Shah Alam II (1759-1793) had a printing press where he was engaged in printing the Qur'an. But when the fort of Agra was occupied by the British Army the soldiers pulled the whole machine to pieces and destroyed the types. Carey gathered this information from the Asiatic Journal for 1861; but, we have found that the journal in fact under various names did not go beyond 1851. No such information in this or similar journals could be found.

Block printing known in Bengal?

Before Charles Wilkins appeared in the field with movable types there is some evidence of early native attempts at printing in Chinese xylographic style. Dinesh Chandra Sen, a famous scholar of Bengali language and literature, in his Readership lectures in Calcutta University says that 'the art of printing in crude form' was known in Bengal before Charles Wilkins came to the field. He says that he has 'come across a Ms., nearly 200 years old, which was printed from engraved wooden blocks.' But as 'the art was not in general use' and as 'a stray endeavour for decorative purposes does not prognosticate a system or regular cultivation of the art' he has passed over it.¹

The Professor furnished us with similar information in his Bengali work in the following words:

We have seen a wooden block printed Puthi² of about 200 years old. Thus it appears, although the art was not in general use, such printing work used to be done for self amusement of lazy scribes. (Translation)³

¹History of Bengali Language and Literature, (Calcutta: 1911), p. 849. Dr. Sen delivered the lectures to Calcutta University during the months of January to April 1909.

²'Puthi' means both handwritten and printed book. It is, probably, in this sense he has used the word 'Manuscript' - translation of Puthi, in his English work.

³Baṅga Bhāṣa O Sāhitya, (Calcutta: 1927), p. 568.

Dr. Sen did not mention in either of these two works the title of the manuscript or the puthi, nor where he discovered this particular block-printed book.

Dr. Dinesh Chandra Sen was an authority in the history of the Bengali language and literature. He was the first to compile a history of Bengali language and literature on the basis of ancient manuscripts. This is his Baṅga Bhāsa O Sāhitya (first edition, 1896). For compilation of this work he himself collected manuscripts from the remotest places of Bengal visiting door-to-door aspiring to see and examine manuscripts. In addition to the above mentioned work he also compiled an anthology of Bengali literature in two volumes.¹ He had to study about 2,000 manuscripts for the purpose of making the compilation.

In the introduction to the second volume of the Bengali manuscript catalogue² of the University of Calcutta he tells us the story of the manuscript collection in detail. He relates the story of his own efforts at manuscript collecting as well as those of Nagendra Nath Basu, compiler of the Bengali Encyclopaedia, and C.R. Das, a politician of note. Manuscripts collected by Dr. Sen, Nagendra Nath Basu and C.R. Das form the collections of the Calcutta University and Baṅgiya Sāhitya Parishad, Calcutta. Dr. Sen had the

¹Baṅga Sāhitya Paricaya or Selections from the earliest times to the middle of 19th Century, (Calcutta: 1914), 2 pts: 1974p.

²Basanta Ranjan Roy, Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Manuscripts, Vol.II.

opportunity of examining these manuscripts; but, he made no mention anywhere of the 'block book'.

We have gone through all of the manuscript catalogues¹ of these two institutions. In addition, we have also gone through the catalogue of the manuscript collection of Munśī Abdul Karim Sāhitya Viśārada, another manuscript collector. His manuscripts have gone over to the University of Dacca. But, we failed to discover, in spite of checking each and every entry of these catalogues, any block printed piece.

Dr. Sen came across hundreds of manuscripts he could not collect. As already mentioned, manuscripts used to be tied with strong twine by the owner and often he came across manuscripts from two to three hundred years old, with no sign of having been opened for a century and a half, under heaps of flowers and bela (a Bengal fruit) leaves; for they were worshipped daily in the houses. He had to show his Brahmin's sacred thread to gain permission to touch such manuscripts! He also tells us a story how a manuscript owned by a washerman who declined to part with it, was burnt by fire in an accident.

We cannot doubt the professor's word that such a rare (if not unique) item was seen by him, but it is unfortunate that he left no clue as to its whereabouts.

Block-printing, we know, was introduced in China, a neighbouring country of India. From China it came to Tibet and from Tibet a good number of these printed works were circulated in Nepal. B.H. Hodgson, British representative in Nepal collected a large

¹For the list of manuscripts consulted and checked see References.

amount of printed literature from there and deposited it with the College of Fort William and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta. He writes:¹

The printing... is performed by wooden blocks, which however are often beautifully graved ...

Bengal had an intimate relation with Nepal, so far as literature was concerned. The earliest known work of Bengali literature Caryyācaryya Viniccaya was discovered and collected in Nepal. But, according to Dr. Suniti Chatterjee, "this unprecedented invention (block printing) for the diffusion of knowledge was not introduced and accepted in India. Indians had intimate connections with Tibetans during the middle ages; but, the idea of printing books following the model of Tibet did not occur to Indian scholars. On the other hand the decorative printing of clothes was in vogue in India from the ancient period. These coloured decorative and pictured clothes used to be exported to different countries of the world." (Translation)²

From our selections both from Dr. Sen and Dr. Chatterjee we have found that 'printing' was in use for decorative purposes. From Mr. Hodgson we know that it came up to Nepal. 'But' in Bengal, in the words of Dr. Sen 'it was not in general use'. So, we conclude this aspect in the words of Dr. Sen:³

A stray endeavour for decorative purpose does not prognosticate a system or regular cultivation of the art, so we may rightly pass over it.

¹B.H. Hodgson, "Notices of the languages, literature, and religions of Bauddhas of Nepal and Bhot", Asiatic researches, XVI (1828), p. 421.

²Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Manoel da Assumpcam's Bengali Grammar, (Calcutta: 1931), Praveśaka [Introduction], p. ii.

³Sen, History of Bengali Language and Literature, p. 849.

CHAPTER III
INVENTION OF BENGALI MOVABLE METAL TYPES
AND
PRINTING OF THE FIRST BOOK

A Basis work for Printing in Bengal

When all of the efforts at Bengali printing were going on in Europe a basis for printing activities was being created in Bengal. The British East India Company which had received its charter in 1600 to trade with India and the East Indies consolidated its position in Bengal. Fort William, as Calcutta was originally called, was founded in 1690 and the Company obtained concessions for trading in Bengal which was under the strict control of the Nawab of Murshidabad.

Unlike the elites and courtiers of Bengal the Company's civil servants had to deal with the common people and so required to understand the native tongue. John Marshall¹ in the employ of the East India Company's factory at Qasimbazar² in the district of Murshidabad began to learn the Sanskrit language and became so proficient in it that ultimately he made an English translation of the 'Srebaugabat Poran' in 1677. This book was transmitted to England and was deposited in the British Museum.³

¹For details see: Robert Sencourt, India in English Literature (London: 1923), p. 166.

Shafaat Ahmad Khan. John Marshall in India : notes and observations in Bengal, 1668-1672. (London:1927)

²A town no longer existing, which closely adjoined the city of Murshidabad, but preceded the latter. It was the site of the most important factories of the East India Company in their mercantile days and was indeed a chief centre of all foreign trade in Bengal during the 17th century.

³B.M. Harleian M.S. 4253-55. "An Account of the Hindoos Book called Srebaugabat Poran, translated by John Marshall". The title precedes "An account of Muddoosaodan Rure Bramine".

On 31 January 1755 the Court of Directors of the East India Company, London in a letter to 'the Presidents and Council at Fort William in Bengal' issued the following instruction:¹

And here we must recommend it to you to fix up in all the Buzaars and other the most [sic] public places in the Town in the different languages exact accounts of all dutys, fees of office and all other allowed, collections upon all sorts of goods, provisions necessarys and other particulars which contribute to our revenues for the information of the people in general, and you must take effectual care that the Farmers, collectors and others do not exact a piece more than allowed and you are hereby directed to transmit to us for our information copies of such publications.

This directive of the Court of Directors of the Company was, presumably, carried out and the Bengal authority of the Company must have started posting proclamations, posters, etc. in the bazars and town centres of Bengal by the end of 1755², or early in 1756.

Lord Clive in a letter dated 23 December 1757 addressed to the Secret Committee of the East India Company bears testimony to the great services of Mr. Watts by his thorough knowledge of the language and

¹(IOR:) Despatches to Bengal (Original Drafts): 28 November 1753 to 7 December 1759, pp. 230-231, para.79. We have examined all possible EIC records to see if any such publications are still extant; but without success.

²Sajani Kanta Das (Bāṅglā Gadya Sāhityera Itihāsa, p. 28) says that the Company started posting notices, etc. in January 1755. This is not possible. Because the letter was despatched from London on 31st January 1755, and took at least several months to arrive in Bengal. The directive of the Court of Directors could not have been implemented before late 1755 or early 1756.

and people of Bengal.¹ In July 1758 John Bristow was recalled from Cuttack in consequence of his ignorance of the native language and George Gray, Junior, 'who understands country language' was appointed in his place as President.²

A post of translator was created and in 1762, Charles Rogers, a writer³ was appointed as (probably the first) translator of the Company.⁴

¹Para 11 of this letter reads: "Mr. Watts still accompanies me in this campaign and I can not omit the opportunity of remarking of what great service he is to your affairs by his thorough knowledge of the language and people of this country" (IOR:R/4/23 Bengal Letter Received, p. 596). Sajani Kanta Das quotes this letter as if Mr. Watts accompanies Clive in the campaign of posting notices in native languages. (Op. cit., p.28) Das probably got the wrong impression seeing the quotation in James Long's Selections from the unpublished records.. p. 115. Long's selection does not give any reference to the context. Actually this is not in connection with circulation of notices but, in connection with relationships with the then Nawab and his Ministers of Bengal.

²James Long. Selections from the unpublished records of the Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. (Calcutta: 1869): I:p.146.

³The rank and style of the junior grade of covenanted civil servants of the East India Company... The terms no doubt originally described the duty of these young men; they were the clerks of the factories. (Yule and Burnwell. op. cit., p.742).

⁴The Court of Directors of the East India Company approved the appointment in a letter dated 17th February 1762 but the salary of Rs.300/- a month was considered to be too large. (IOR: R/4) Despatches to Bengal: Original Drafts, Vol.II: 16 Jan. 1760 - 15 Feb. 1765, p. 417: para 46.

In the 1770s many persons like Francis Gladwin, Nathaniel Halhed, Charles Wilkins, William Jones started their scholarly endeavours towards the cultivation of the Indian languages.

Halhed and the first Bengali Printing
with movable metal type.

The year 1778 is a memorable year in the history of Bengali printing as well as for Bengali language and literature, for in that year occurred the publication of the first book in Bengali and in the Bengali language, printed with Bengali characters. The work is:

A Grammar of the Bengal Language¹ by Nathaniel Brassey

¹The title page of the work reads:
(যাৰ্বপ্ৰকাশ° শঙ্কশাস্ত্ৰ°/ কিৰিষ্ণিবাসুকাভাৰ্ণ°/ ক্ৰিয়তে শব্দানুশ্ৰেণী°/

¹The title page of the work reads:
(যাৰ্বপ্ৰকাশ° শঙ্কশাস্ত্ৰ°/ কিৰিষ্ণিবাসুকাভাৰ্ণ°/ ক্ৰিয়তে শব্দানুশ্ৰেণী°/

rārthām / Kriyate Hāledaṅgrejī /) [i]

A / GRAMMAR / OF THE / BENGAL LANGUAGE / BY /
NATHANIEL BRASSEY HALHED./ ইন্দ্রাদয়োপি যস্যন্তম্ নয়ায়ুঃ
শঙ্কযাবিধিঃ।/ প্ৰক্ৰিয়ান্তস্য ক্ৰিয়ন্তম্ শব্দানুবন্ধং নরঃ কৰ্ম°॥

(Indrādayopi Yasyāntam Nayayuh Śavdavāridheh /
Prakriyāntasya Krtsnasya Ksamōvaktum Narah Katham)[ii]
[Rule] / PRINTED / AT / HOGLY IN BĒNGAL / MDCCLXXVIII
[Plate XX : Title Page with author's autograph.]

[i] Bengali title of the work in Bengali characters. When translated, it runs as follows: [Bengali] Philology made easy for the benefit of the Europeans by Halhed, an Englishman.

[ii] A Sanskrit couplet in Bengali characters meaning: When it is beyond the power of [Hindu God] Indra to keep track of fathomless ocean of words how is it possible for a human being!

Halhed. The book was published in 1778 when the author was only 27. With the publication of the book a new era had started in the history of Bengali printing and the Bengali language and literature. As far as we know only three earlier works printed in, or containing Bengali¹ were printed in Roman characters by the Portuguese Missionaries in Lisbon. These publications were intended to expedite the propagation of Christianity among the natives. But Halhed's motives were not these.

¹(i) Manoel da Assumpcam, Creper Xaxtrer Orth Bhed. Lisbon, Francisco da Sylvar, 1743.

(ii) _____ . Vocabulario em idioma Bengalla e Portuquez, dividde em em duas partes, dedicado ao Excellent e Rever. Lisbon, Francisco da Sylvar, 1743.

A facsimile reprint of this grammar has been published with a Bengali rendering by the Calcutta University Professors, Sunity Kumar Chatterjee and Priyaranjan Sen. Manoel da Assampcam's Bengali Grammer. Calcutta: University of Calcutta, 1931.

(iii) _____ . Catechismo da Doutrina Christina. Lisbon, Franciso da Sylvar, 1743.

For a detailed account of these books: S.J. Hosten, "Three First Type-printed Bengali books", Bengal Past and Present: IX: 1 (July-September, 1914), pp. 40-63.

The interest was a different one. The very title page of the work says why the book has been written: Firinginā¹mupakārārtham, i.e. for the benefit of the English or Europeans. The grammar being one of the earliest efforts to study the Bengali language in a scientific manner was obviously intended for the Company's civilians so as to facilitate their easy learning of the language. Because, 'one of its most important desiderata is the cultivation of the right understanding and of a general medium of intercourse between the Government and its subjects; between the Natives of Europe who are to rule, and the Inhabitants of India who are to obey.'²

Halhed's grammar was preceded only by the one included in Assumpcam's vocabulary,³ and followed by Carey⁴ who owed a great deal to Halhed's pioneer effort. The book is written in English with copious extracts from the Bengali version of the Rāmāyana by Kṛttivāsa, the metrical version in Bengali of the Mahābhārata of

¹The word Firingi "evidently a corruption of Franki, Frank, that is French, the la grande nation having once been the predominant European power in India, - though it means any European in general..." (Lal Behari Day, Bengal Peasant Life ... Recollection of my school days: ed. by M. Saha. Calcutta: 1969, p. 475.)

²Halhed: Preface : p. ii.

³See page 70 f.note 1 (ii).

⁴William Carey, A Grammar of the Bengalee Language, Serampore: Printed at the Mission Press, 1801, p. 100.

Kāśīrāma and Vidyāsundara: a poetical work of Bhāratacandra Rāya. The Bengali and Sanskrit words in Halhed's grammar appear in Bengali characters with a few Persian words and phrases in Persian characters from the types (both Bengali and Persian) designed, engraved and cast by Charles Wilkins who also printed the work. This is not only the first Bengali printing but also the first English printing in Bengal.

Halhed's grammar contains 216 pages. The grammar has been divided into eight chapters in addition to the introduction, appendix and errata. His chapter divisions are as follows: I. Of the Elements. II. Of Nouns. III. Of Pronouns. IV. Of Verbs. V. Of attributes and Relations. VI. Of Numbers. VII. Of Syntax. VIII. Of Orthoepy and Versification. Although Halhed followed the method used in English grammar of the period in composing it, but he was fully aware of the fact that Bengali is 'intimately related to Sanscrit, both in expression, construction and character'.

So far we know at least 30 copies of this famous book, 15 in Europe, 13 in the U.S.A. and 2 in India are still extant. I have examined the four copies in the British Museum, one in the India Office and three in the SOAS Library. Two of the British Museum and one of the SOAS Library copies have an additional page of errata captioned: "Errata discovered since the Bengal Grammar came to England". This page, printed after the publication of the book, is a copper plate impression. One of the British Museum copies (Shelf Mark 12908. CC. 16) was autographed by the author on the title page. (Plate XX) There is no printer's name in the imprint of this book but we know from the preface

that Charles Wilkins was the printer. There is the following printed instruction to the binder: "It is recommended not to bind this book till the setting in of the dry season, as the greatest part has been printed during the rains. The Bookbinder is desired to place the plate facing page 209".

According to an advertisement headed 'A card' which appeared in the Calcutta Gazette on 23 April 1789 it appears that the grammar may have gone out of print within 10 years of publication.¹ The advertisement reads as follows:

The humble request of several Natives of Bengal.

We humbly beseech any gentleman will be so good to us as to take trouble of making a Bengal Grammar and Dictionary in which we hope to find all the common Bengal words made into English. By this means we shall be enabled to recommend ourselves to the English Government and understand their orders; this favor will be gratefully remembered by us and our posterity for ever.

The book remained out of print until 1969 when it was reprinted in the original size by the Scolar Press Limited, 20, Main Street, Menston, Yorkshire, England. The reprint is a facsimile reproduction of the British Museum copy which bears shelf-mark: 68.c.14. It has again (1973) gone out of print.

¹The Rev. William Carey, however, in a letter dated Serampore 18 April 1801 to Sutcliffe of the Baptist Missionary Society, England wrote that "Halhed's grammar is nearly out of print". (BMS Records: 1N/13: Letter of William Carey to Sutcliffe.)

A short Biography of Halhed

Halhed's appearance in the field of Bengali is purely accidental. Having been jilted by Miss Linley in favour of Richard Brinsley Sheridan he left England, having obtained a writership in the East India Company's service.¹ On the recommendation of Verelst, one of the Directors of the Company, and a former Governor of Bengal Halhed was selected for appointment as a writer to be sent to Bengal in 1771² and was duly appointed in January 1772³. On arrival in Bengal he was 'stationed' in the Persian Translator's Office.⁴

When Halhed set foot on the soil of Bengal, the British stronghold in India was in the making. Their first exercise of Kingly power was in 1757, when they set up a Nawab of their own choice in Bengal; and the authority was formally conceded to them by the emperor of Delhi in 1765, when the entire revenue administration of the province, together with the administration of civil justice, was made over to them, the criminal and police administration only being left in the hands of the Nawab, who became a pensioner of the Company. Therefore, the employees of the Company

¹The Dictionary of national biography, (London:1949-50): 8: pp. 925-926.

²(IOR:J/1/8): Writers' Petitions, 1770-1774. Part II. fol.375,377,381.

³"Public letter dated 15 January 1772", India. National Archives. Fort William - India House Correspondence, (Delhi: 1960), VI, p. 137.

⁴"Public letter dated 10 November 1772", India. National Archives, Fort William -India House Correspondence, (Delhi: 1960): VI, p. 439.

had difficulty in collecting the revenues and administering justice in civil matters because of the lack of knowledge of the Bengali language. On the otherhand, the natives also had difficulty with the English language. Therefore, they, in 1765 presented a petition to the East India Company to have the English laws translated into Bengali.¹ Fortunately, Halhed joined at that time. Owing to his perseverance and diligent efforts he acquired proficiency in this language in a very short time, to the extent that when disguised in native dress he could pass as a Bengali in assemblies of Hindoos.² He is also said to have participated in a 'Yātrā' party (open stage drama) at Burdwan without his real identity being disclosed.³

Shortly after arriving in Bengal Halhed had attracted the attention of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, under whose advice and instructions he translated the Hindoo Law: A Code of Gentoo Law.⁴ This work

¹J. Long. Peeps into social life in Calcutta: a century ago (Calcutta:1868), p. 18.

²W.H. Carey. The good old days of Honorable John Company, I, p. 233. Also: James Long, Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Books, (Calcutta:1855), p. 20.

³Nikhil Sen, Purāno vai [Old Books] (Calcutta: 1364 B.S.), p. 3. This story of Halhed's proficiency in Bengali seems doubtful. It is attributed to his nephew Nathaniel John Halhed (1787-1838) a Judge of the Dewani Adalat. (Friend of India: August, 1838). But, there is no doubt that Halhed possessed a high degree of proficiency in the language and pioneered the systematic study of the Bengali language. (See also Colebrooke's Eulogy in Asiatic Researches: VII (1799): 224.

⁴See chapter I

was first published in 1776. It merited a second edition in 1777 and a third edition in 1781. The work was translated into French by J.B.R. Robinet and it was published in Paris under the title : Code des Lois des Gentoax in 1778. A German translation entitled: Gesetzbuch der Gentoos, by Rudolph Erich Raspe also appeared in the same year. Inspired with the success of this work he started working on his grammar.

Immediately after publication of the Grammar, Halhed submitted a petition to resign from the service of the East India Company on account of ill health.¹ But, apparently, his resignation was not accepted and he was granted leave of absence instead to regain his health. His name appears in the 1784 civil list as Senior merchant in absentia.²

After recovery of his health, the Court of Directors allowed him to return to Bengal and directed the Governor-General in Council to appoint him 'to the first seat in the Council of Revenue at Calcutta which shall become vacant after his arrival; unless before such vacancy happens it should be found necessary, for the benefit of the service, to employ his talents in some other way.'³ While writing this letter the Court commended his 'extra ordinary abilities' and past service.⁴

¹Press List of Ancient Documents Preserved in the Imperial Record Room of the Government of India, Vol.IX (1775-1779), p. 428.

²A correct of the Honourable East India Company's civil and military servants on the Bengal Establishment, corrected to the 30th of Nov.1784, (Calcutta: 1784): p. 5.

³"Letter from Court dated 28 January 1784", India National Archives, Fort William - India House correspondence, Vol .IX, Public series, 1782-5, (Delhi:1959),pp. 146-147.

⁴Ibid. p. 146.

Unfortunately, Halhed was not able to avail himself of this, either because no such seat fell vacant, or for the reason unknown.

But, on 21 January 1785, within one year of his arrival his health deteriorated, and he requested permission to resign the Company's service.¹ After giving up the East India service Halhed returned to England and the subsequent history of his life is of little interest to us. He became a member of Parliament in 1791 for Lymington, Hampshire which he represented until 1795. In January of the latter year he became a believer of the teachings of the fanatic prophet Richard Brothers, attracted possibly by their resemblance to oriental mysticism with which he was familiar. On 31 March he, in a speech in the Parliament moved that Brothers's 'Revealed Knowledge' be laid before the House. He defended Brothers from a charge of Treason and on 21 April he moved for a copy of the warrant on which Brothers was apprehended. Finding no seconder to either of his motions Halhed resigned his seat. Although his belief in Brothers did not last long it terminated his literary as well as public career. He died in London on 18 February 1830 and was buried at Petersham, Surrey, England.

¹"Letter to Court dated 28 January 1785", India National Archives, Fort William - India House Correspondence, Vol.IX, Public Series, 1782-1785, (Delhi: 1959), p. 529.

Charles Wilkins : the Caxton of Bengal

When the writing of the grammar was complete and the manuscript ready for printing, Halhed could not find a fount of Bengali types that could satisfactorily print his book. Jackson's Bengali fount, as we have already discussed, was quite unsatisfactory and incomplete.

Fortunately, at that time Wilkins was also in the civil service of the East India Company in Bengal. By way of amusement he made a very successful experiment in cutting Bengali types.¹ This fact was known both to Halhed and the Governor-General, Hastings. With the idea of getting help from Wilkins, Halhed suggested Wilkins's name to the Governor-General. As a result, "the advice and even the solicitation of the Governor-General prevailed upon Mr. Wilkins... to undertake a set of Bengal types. He did, and his success has exceeded every expectation. In a country so remote from all connection with European artists, he has been obliged to charge himself with all the various occupations of the Metallurgist, the Engraver, the Founder and the Printer. To the merit of invention he was compelled to add the application of personal labour. With a rapidity unknown in Europe, he surmounted all the obstacles which necessarily clog the first rudiments of a difficult art, as well as the disadvantages of a solitary experiment; and has

¹"Sir Charles Wilkins", Asiatic Journal:
New Series: XX (1836), p. 167.

thus singly, on the first effort exhibited his work in a state of perfection which in every part of the world has appeared to require the united improvements of different projectors, and the gradual polish of successive ages."¹

Wilkins also engraved a facsimile of a Bengali letter (Plate XXI) and added to the work (facing page 209) of Halhed, as a specimen of the cursive style of writing employed in Bengal. The Devanāgarī copies, too, which he added to his own beautiful Sanskrit grammar², at a subsequent period, are more correct and elegant than could be obtained from India from the professed writing masters of that time. These five copper plate impressions of characters, which succeeded the sixteenth page of Wilkins's grammar were designed by him as carried out by a 'mere amateur in the art of writing.'³

The preface of Halhed's Grammar further sets forth very interesting details about the difficulties which Wilkins had to overcome and as to how with patient perseverance he ultimately succeeded. "Public curiosity" it says, "must be strongly excited by the beautiful characters which are displayed in the following work... the book itself will always bear

¹Halhed, Grammar, Introduction: pp. XXIII-XXIV.

²Wilkins, Charles, A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language, (London: 1808) xx, 662p. 5 plates.

³Ibid., pref. p. xiv.

an intrinsic value from its containing as extraordinary an instance of mechanic abilities as has perhaps ever appeared. That the Bengal letter is very difficult to be imitated in steel will readily be allowed by any person who shall examine the intricacies of the strokes, the unequal length and size of the characters, and the variety of their positions and combinations. It was no easy task to procure a writer accurate enough to prepare an alphabet of similar and proportionate body throughout, and with that symmetrical exactness which is necessary to the regularity and neatness of a fount".¹

So, while assessing the work of Wilkins we will have to keep in mind the complexity and number of Bengali characters in contrast to the simplicity and smaller number of Roman characters. Bengali has some 455 sorts including vowel signs, combinations, etc. in contrast to only about 150 sorts in Roman.² According to Ellis:³

In hand typesetting a double case of roman characters can do the job for book-work, but up to seven cases of a similar size are needed for an Indian script. It is not unusual for an Indian press to have a fount of book type (of one size only) that extends to 2000 pounds weight....

¹Halhed, Grammar, Preface, pp. xxii-xxiii.

²Philip Gaskell. A New Introduction to Bibliography, (Oxford: 1972), p. 33.

³Norman A. Ellis, "Indian Typography", The Carey Exhibition of Early Printing and Fine Printing. (Calcutta: 1955), p. 11. For detailed discussion see Chapter VII.

In spite of these adversities Wilkins cut a complete fount of Bengali types consisting of 488 sorts, needed to print the grammar of Halhed. The East Indian Chronologist¹ describes the types prepared by Wilkins as "elegant", a very appropriate word. Halhed described them as 'beautiful'. The types prepared by Wilkins are clean, graceful, legible, yet economical of space; they surpass most founts used during the next seventy-five years.

If we examine the Bengali quotations in Halhed's work it becomes clear that a complete fount of types was required to compose the book. And, Wilkins was the first to cut a complete fount of Bengali types. Again, he was the printer who for the first time printed a book in Bengal in Bengali characters and therefore, is entitled to the designation of "the Caxton of Bengal".

In a country so remote from all connections with European artists who was it who designed or helped Wilkins to design the Bengali characters? Because Bengali letters are very difficult to imitate in steel because of the unequal length and size of the characters, and the variety of their positions and combinations it was not easy to procure a writer accurate enough.²

¹(Calcutta: 1801-2:), p. 68b.

²Halhed, Grammar : Preface: p. xxiii.

The East Indian Chronologist quoting from J. B. Gilchrist brings one Mr. Shepherd into the picture:

Mr. Wilkins, the celebrated Sanskrit scholar, aided by an ingenious Artist by the name Shepherd, completed under the patronage of Governor Hastings, two elegant founts of Persian and Bengalese types, and the first specimen of Oriental Typography of this description appeared this year [1778], viz. Halhed's Bengal Grammar, printed at Hougly and Belfour's Forms of Herkern.¹ Gilchrist. 2

The Serampore Missionaries in their Memoir relating to the translations (1807) declare:

... Soon after our settling at Serampore the providence of God brought to us the very great artist [Pañcānana] who wrought with Wilkins in that work, and in great measure imbibed his ideas. By his assistance we erected a letter-foundery...³

Quoting both the above selections Miss Diehl remarks:

The use of the word "artist" in both selections, the mention of Shepherd and Panchanan, and the surprise registered on the faces of scholars who have been

¹Forms of Herkern was published in 1781.

²(Calcutta: 1801), p. 68b.

³Memoir relating to the Translations, to the Baptist Missionary Society in England. (London: 1808), p. 18.

shown the East Indian Chronologist's reference raises a problem in Bengal's printing history. All we can do is offer the information in words of books. It is not for us to pass judgement! 1

Pañcānana² Karmakāra was a blacksmith by profession. The surname 'Karmakāra' means 'who makes things with Pañcānana heating it and hammering it into shape'. Probably Panchanan was employed in this capacity. For we will have occasion to see that Wilkins took the help of mechanics when he cut Persian and Devanāgarī types in England. As we know that Wilkins is believed to have been the great nephew of Robert Bateman Wray,³ the gem engraver, he may have acquired from him some knowledge of how to make engravings as well as some comprehension of the difference between the artistic and the inartistic. In this regard, Dr. Balfour in connection with the Persian fount, informed the world that the new invention was the labour of Wilkins's own hand, from the metal in its crudest state, through all the different stages of engraving and founding.⁴ Hence, it is clear that Pañcānana was the person who helped Wilkins in mechanical aspects of the preparation of metal and in turn learnt the art of type casting from Wilkins.

¹Katherine Smith Diehl, Early Indian Imprints, (New York: 1964), p. 38.

²Details about Pañcānana has been discussed in chapter V.

³Dictionary of National Biography (London: 1949-50):21, p. 259.

⁴Francis Balfour, M.D., The Forms of Herkern, (Calcutta: 1781), p. 7.

Very little is known about Mr. Shepherd. He has not been included in Sir William Foster's British Artists in India.¹ The Biographical records of the India Office Records regarding Europeans could not furnish us with any information regarding his activities in India or his whereabouts in spite of our checking all the volumes preserved therein. The only trace we could find was of one Shepherd who engraved the copper plate of 'the first stone' of the Church of St. John in Calcutta. "The first stone of this sacred building, raised by the liberal and voluntary subscription of British subjects and others, was laid under the auspices of the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq., Governor General of India, on the 6th day of April, 1784, and in the 13th year of his government".² Mr. Shepherd charged 132 current rupees (25 pounds) for engraving the copper plate.³

The East Indian Chronologist gives us information regarding Shepherd on the authority of John Borthwick Gilchrist⁴ (1759-1841) who joined the East India Company's medical service in 1784. He was a scholar of the Hindustani language and became the Professor of the College of Fort William in Calcutta in

¹William Foster, British Artists in India, 1760-1820, Reprint from the Walpole Society's Nineteenth Volume, 1934, p. 88 p.12 plates.

²Asiaticus: I : Ecclesiastical, chronological and historical sketches respecting Bengal, (Calcutta: 1803), pp. 10-11. also A compendious ecclesiastical chronological and historical sketches of Bengal, (Calcutta: 1818), pp. 34-35.

³Ibid.

⁴Dictionary of National Biography, (London: 1890) 21, p. 342, col.2.

1800. He supervised the preparation of works in Hindi and Urdu by native scholars and wrote chiefly in those languages. He left Bengal in 1804. Founder of the Hindoostani Press, ^{he} also made some improvements in Persian, Devanāgarī and Roman types.

Gilchrist arrived 5 years after Halhed left Bengal and at the time when Wilkins was not in good health and 'determined on returning to Europe'.¹ Therefore, it appears that Gilchrist did not have any intimate connection either with Halhed or Wilkins. One George Perry who arrived in Calcutta in June 1782 in a letter dated 1 October 1783 to John Nichols wrote : "Such typographical merit as this gentleman [Wilkins] should surely be known whilst he is living, and secured from oblivion when the world is unfortunate enough to lose him; on which account I have long been solicitous to obtain from him the dates of his transactions in Typographical labours he has performed.... I hope to be able to make a return in Oriental Printing from Mr. Wilkins's Press, if not likewise to send you the dates before mentioned; which he delays giving me, as intending some accounts of them himself; though I doubt not when he sees by your work, that such communication, either to you or to me for you, would not be lost, he may be tempted to furnish us with the necessary data without further

¹"Sir William Jones' letter to Warren Hasting", Calcutta, 23 October, 1786" in Garland Cannon, ed., The Letters of Sir William Jones, (Oxford : 1970): II, p. 718.

hesitation."¹ But apparently, Wilkins neither furnished the necessary information to Perry for Nichols nor wrote himself anything about his 'typographical labours' in Bengal. As Wilkins did not furnish any information to Perry for Nichols he was unlikely to disclose them to others for the reason of his intention to write 'some account of them himself'. So there is considerable reason to doubt the information furnished by the author of East India Chronologist.

Halhed in his introduction to his grammar informs us it is Wilkins who designed the letters. In a letter from Benares (U.P) dated 4 October 1784 addressed to Nathaniel Smith, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, London, Warrent Hastings made the following remarks about Wilkins:

This Gentleman, to whose ingenuity, unaided by models for imitations, and by artists for his direction, your government is indebted for its printing office, and for many official purposes to which it has been profitably applied, with an extent unknown in Europe, has united to an early and successful attainment of the Persian and Bengal languages, the study of Sanskreet. 2

So, from Halhed and Hastings we know that Charles Wilkins was successful in cutting a complete fount of Bengali type 'unaided by models of imitation, and by artists for his direction'.

¹John Nichols. Literary Anecdotes of the eighteenth century..., vol.VI. Part I (London: 1812),p. 638.

²Charles Wilkins, The Bhagavat Geeta, (London: 1785), p. 13.

We have already seen that Wilkins could not append the Sanskrit text to his translation of Hetopadesha 'for want of Sanskrit types, to design and superintend the execution' for which he had not found leisure;¹ but, subsequently for printing his Sanskrit Grammar he designed, cut letters in steel, made matrices and moulds, and cast from them a fount of types of Devanāgarī characters, all by his own hand.²

While Wilkins was in England and was the Librarian of the East India Company and Oriental Visitor to the East India College, Haileybury, he designed the Bengali, Devanāgarī and Persian characters from which copper plates were made out for distribution among the students of the East India College.³

In 1821 Haughton published his grammar of the Bengali language.⁴ Three (out of four) plates of Bengali alphabet designed by Charles Wilkins have been included in this grammar (Plate XXII). But, when in 1860 Haughton's grammar became rare Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental languages at Kings Colleges, London was induced by the publishers to compile a new grammar of the Bengali language. The grammar was published in 1861.⁵ So as to enable "the students to attain

¹ C. Wilkins, . Heetopadesha. (Bath: 1787),, p. xvii.

² Wilkins. A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. (London: 1808), pp. xiii-xiv.

³ (IOR: J/1/24): Committee of College References, 1809, "Disbursement Account of the East India College, dated 21 September 1808", p. 349.

⁴ Grave Chamney Haughton, Rudiments of Bengali Grammar, (London: 1821).

⁵ Duncan Forbes. A grammar of the Bengali language, (London: 1861).

an accurate style of writing from the outset" and "in order that nothing might be wanting to render this work as complete as possible, the publishers have caused to be re-engraved, at considerable expense, the four [three of which were designed by Wilkins] beautiful plates of Bengali writing formerly appended to Haughton's grammar".¹

Wilkins himself supplied a specimen plate of Bengali alphabet to Johnson for inclusion in his Typographia.² (Plate XXIII).

An Anglo-Bengali vocabulary from the word অস্ত্রবিদ্যা (Astravidyā : surgeon) to অধিক (Āra : more) under compilation by Wilkins in his own handwriting (in pencil) has been preserved in the India Office Library and Records.³ I have compared the handwriting of the manuscript with the Bengali characters in Halhed's grammar, other publications printed by Wilkins with the types cut by him, Bengali-alphabets in Haughton's and Forbes's Grammar and Johnson's Typographia and found that they are from the same pen.

A paper cutting from an unmentioned source preserved a scrap book in which are pasted all sorts of materials, even remotely relating to Wilkins, by Kelly, a friend of Wilkins, furnished us with the following information: "The first book printed in Anglo-India; and on this account may be esteemed curious, as also from the circumstances attending its execution, in which the varied abilities of Dr. Wilkins, then, in India, were displayed by concentrating in

¹Forbes, Grammar, pp. ix-x.

²J. Johnson, Typographia (London: 1824), Vol. II, pp. 393 and 394.

³IOL: MSS.EUR. D. 130: pp. 118-132.

himself the occupation of metallurgist, engraver, and printer; having, with the exception of the paper and Roman type, not only formed every article requisite for the work, but literally printed it, with no other assistance or advice than the directions for the several branches in the Chamber[s]'s Cyclopaedia".¹

From all of the proofs put forward above, we can conclude that Wilkins, unaided by anybody, succeeded in undertaking all the operations necessary to the process, from designing the letters, preparing and founding the metal to making materials and casting the type therefrom.

¹(IOR MASS. EUR.30): A.J. Keily, "A memoir of Sir Charles Wilkins". (Unpublished manuscript preserved in the India Office Library), fol.48.

Wilkins's Persian Fount

After preparing a set of Bengali type Wilkins devoted himself to cutting a fount of Persian characters. In a letter to the Governor-General on 13 November 1778 Wilkins informs him that 'everything necessary for printing Bengali and English characters have been provided and a fount of Persian types nearly completed'.¹ Wilkins made Nasta'liq type for Persian." The Nasta'liq type first made by Mr. Wilkins, came from his hands in so perfect a state of beauty, as hardly to admit improvement".² Dr. Balfour's comment, in this regard is worth quoting:

It is my duty to call his (i.e. reader's) attention to the labours of Mr. Wilkins; without whose assistance Insha-i-Herkern could never have appeared in its present form. The only printed Persian character that has hitherto been in use, except in exhibiting fair copies of Dictionaries and Grammars, has been subservient to no public purpose; and is

¹(IOR) : Range 50. vol. 12): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2nd Oct. to 24th Nov. 1778, pp. 555-568. Halhed's Grammar was printed long before this date. In addition to Bengali a few Persian words and phrases also appear in Halhed's work.

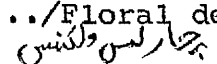
²Calcutta. College of Fort William. Primitiae Orientales. (Calcutta, 1804): III: p. xxxix. Cf. "Wilkins was less successful in his Persian than in his Bengali type. Neither the shapes of the individual letters nor the ligatures are always satisfactory, and the beauty of the Persian script is very imperfectly represented." C.A. Storey, "The Beginning of Persian printing in India." In Jal Dast ur Cursetji Pavry, ed., Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetji Erachji Pavry, (London: 1933), pp.457-58.

but ill calculated for becoming the Channel of authority, or the Medium of business, over an extensive empire, where it is almost unknown; scarcely understood, whereas Types which Mr. Wilkins has invented, being a perfect imitation of [Nas] taleek, the character in which all Persian books are written and consequently familiar and universally read, are not only well calculated for promulgating the Edicts of Government; but for every Transaction in business, where Persian character is required. By this invention (which is perfectly new and peculiar to Mr. Wilkins; and at the same time the labour of his own hand, from the metal in its crudest state, through all the different stages of engraving and founding) the Persian language may now receive all the assistance of Press. The most valuable books may be brought into print; the language may be more easily and perfectly acquired and the improvements of the learned and industrious conveniently communicated to the public, and preserved to posterity. 1

His Persian fount of types was continued to be used up to a very late period for printing the Company's regulations.

The second book, printed by Wilkins, and the first in Persian, using his Persian fount of types is Gladwin's Vocabulary.² The book containing 178 pages was printed in Malda and appeared in 1780. Malda is a town in Bengal, about 175 miles north of Calcutta. In this work the printer's name³ appears

¹Francis Balfour, The Forms of Herkern. (Calcutta:1781), pp. 6-7.

²A/COMPENDIOUS VOCABULARY/ ENGLISH AND PERSIAN / INCLUDING / ALL THE / ORIENTAL SIMPLES in the Materia Medica, employed in modern practice:/WITH / TABLES subjoined of the SUCCESSIONS OF the KHALIFFS, and of the / KINGS OF PERSIA AND HINDOSTAN / Compiled for the Use of the / HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY / BY / FRANCIS GLADWIN...../Floral device like a Seal and within this Seal  (Charles Wilkins). (3), 2-178p. 10.5"x8".

³Rhodes in his book says: 'printer is not named', Pro- (Contd.)

both on the title page and in the preface.

The title page of the book prints the name of the printer, Charles Wilkins, in Persian script within the floral block (Plate XXIV) while the author specifically states in the preface (p.ii) that: "the first part, printed under the direction of Mr. Wilkins, is now presented to the public, on whom also the publication of the other part must depend".

The second book in which the Persian types invented by Wilkins were used is Balfour's The Forms of Herkern.¹ The book which was published from Calcutta in 1781, does not give any information about the printer, although the preface by Dr. Balfour speaks of the types and their inventor.

"Intended for the beginners", it is a book containing "the common of forms of business and correspondence". The work includes models of "(official) letters, firmans (decrees), Parwanas (warrants), Arizdashi (writing addresses), letters which mankind write to one another, instruments of contract of land, writing orders and addresses, summons and applications". These Persian models in their own characters are printed on the left-hand pages, while opposite to the Persian there is placed an English translation (in Roman charac-

(cont.) bably, he overlooked the printer's name in Persian characters inscribed within the floral and ornamented block in the title page. (Dennis E. Rhodes. Spread of Printing: Eastern Hemisphere... Amsterdam, 1969, p. 22).

1 ۱ نساى هرکرن [INSHA-I-HERKERN] THE FORMS OF HERKERN / CORRECTED / FROM A VARIETY OF MANUSCRIPTS, / SUPPLIED / WITH / THE DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF CONSTRUCTION, / AND / TRANSLATED into ENGLISH; / WITH AN / INDEX / OF ARABIC WORDS EXPLAINED, / AND / Arranged under their proper Roots. / BY / FRANCIS BALFOUR, M.D. / PRINTED AT CALCUTTA / MDCCLXXXI.p.191 + 64p. 9.3"x7.3".

ters); literal as far as consistent with the preservation of the sense".¹The book which is the first Persian literary work ever printed in India has 191+64 pages.

Charles Wilkins edited Richardson's Persian and Arabic dictionary² which was published in 1806. For printing this work Wilkins preferred the Naskh form of characters for his book, although he himself manufactured a fount of Nasta'liq types, while in Bengal in 1778, after the best model to be procured. Because, the irregularity and extreme delicacy of the mode of writing are such one might claim that Nasta'liq characters can only be successfully imitated by the logographic³ process.

The punches of the new Naskh Arabic or Persian types were designed by Wilkins at his own expense and executed under his superintendence by an "ingenious mechanic", William Martin, "expressly for the purpose of printing a portable edition of the Old Testament in the Arabic language".⁴

¹Balfour, The forms of herkern, p. 5

²John Richardson. A Dictionary Persian Arabic and English: with a dissertation on the languages, literature and manners of eastern nations. A new edition, with numerous additions and improvements, by Charles Wilkins, London: 1806, 1810. 2 vols. (Vol.I: 1806; Vol.II: 1810).

³Logography is 'the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters.' (Henry Johnson, An Introduction to Logography, London, 1783.)

⁴Richardson. A Dictionary...I, p. xcv.

Wilkins's Devanāgarī Fount

The practical necessity of the administration of the British Government in India provided an original incentive to Sanskrit study. As already stated, Nathaniel Brassey Halhed for the first time attempted a textbook on Hindu Law in his A code for Gentoo Laws or ordinations of the Pundits. Although Halhed translated it into English from a Persian version of the original Sanskrit text, in the course of compilation of the work he acquired some knowledge of Sanskrit. His enthusiasm excited Wilkins, who was already master of Bengali and Persian, to commence the study of Sanskrit and about the year 1778¹ he started the study of the language. In the absence of any grammar, dictionary or printed text "Wilkins is the first who derived any substantial advantage, having with much labour and an unwearied application attained a great proficiency in the Sanskrit Tongue."²

For such an achievement he had to make a "translation of a grammar formed by the Pundits of the elements and construction of their language"³ and compile a dictionary.⁴

¹Charles Wilkins. A Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, (London: 1808): "Preface" p.XI.

²Warren Hastings, "Letter to Nathaniel Smith", in Charles Wilkins, The Bhagavat-Geeta, (London: 1785), p. 12.

³(IOR: H/207): Home Miscellaneous: "Minute of Governor-General, Warren Hastings. Circulated to the Members of the Council". p. 171.

⁴"Sir William Jones' Letter to Warren Hastings dated 23 Oct. 1786". In Garland Cannon, ed., The letters of Sir William Jones, (Oxford: 1970), vol.I, p. 718. His dictionary was never completed. IOL preserves a bundle containing his Sanskrit vocabulary from a to ag. It is mostly written in ink, but there are pencil additions and corrections. (MSS. EUR. D 130: pp. 1-177.)

In the course of his study he felt the necessity of printing facilities for the Sanskrit language. There was none but he who could cut a fount of Devanāgarī types for Sanskrit printing. Therefore, he himself intended to undertake a set of Sanskrit types. George Perry writes to John Nichols from Calcutta on 1 October 1783:¹

Wilkins... intends, when his present avocation will permit, to cast a complete set of Sanskrit characters, in order to print a grammar of that recondite language, which he has composed. ¹

But because of his hard labour Wilkins's health suffered a decline and in December 1783 he was advised by Warren Hastings, Governor-General to try a change of air for his recovery. Hastings himself "recommended that of Banaris, for the sake of additional advantage which he might derive from a residence in a place which is considered as the first seminary of Hindoo learning; and... promoted his application to the Board, for their permission to repair thither, without forfeiting his official appointment during the term of his absence".²

In January 1784 he went to Benares and settled there among the venerable scholars and philosophers of that ancient city and made considerable advances in the untrodden paths of Hindu learning. The first fruit of this learning was the translation of the Bhagavad-Geeta which he had shown Warren Hastings, who was so impressed by it that he wrote an introduction and recommended it to the Court of Directors who published it under their authority.

¹John Nichols, Literary Anecdotes...vol.VI,Part I, (London: 1821), p. 638.

²Wilkins. The Bhagavat-Geeta, p. 12.

Wilkins's health had not improved partly because of his dedication to Sanskrit studies. Therefore, in 1786 he went to Bath in England and devoted himself to his translations. In 1787 he published his translation of the Heetopadeśa. In the preface of his book he regrets that the want of Sanscrit type; to design and superintend the execution of which he had not yet found leisure, precluded the possibility of accompanying the translation with any part of the original text.¹

Later he settled at Hawkhurst and in 1795 he began to arrange his materials on Sanskrit grammar and prepare them for publication. He made a printing press for himself and prepared a Devanāgarī fount of types. This he used to print the Sanskrit grammar he had compiled, but before he had gone very far, his house was burnt down, and though he succeeded in saving the matrices his types were scattered and ruined. In the preface of his grammar Wilkins has given the following account:

At the commencement of the year 1795, residing in the country, and having much leisure, I began to arrange my materials, and prepare them for publication. I cut letters in steel, made matrices and moulds, and cast from them a fount of types of the Deva-nāgarī character, all with my own hands; and with the assistance of such mechanics as country village could afford, I very speedily prepared all the other implements of printing in my dwelling-house; for by the second of May of the same year, I had taken proofs of sixteen pages, differing but little from those now exhibited in the first two sheets. Till two o'clock on that day everything had succeeded to my expectations; when, alas!, the premises to be discovered to be

¹Wilkins. The Heetopadesa of Vaeshnoo-Sarma, (Bath: 1787), p. xvii.

in flames, which spreading too rapidly to be extinguished, the whole building was presently burnt to the ground. In the midst of this misfortune I happily save all my books and manuscripts, and the greatest part of the punches and matrices: but the types themselves having been thrown out and scattered over the lawn were either lost or rendered useless.¹

The mishap seems to have discouraged him from further work on Sanskrit and its types and he gave up thoughts of them. In his own words:

As one accident is often followed by another, so it was with me; and so many untoward circumstances, unnecessary to relate, succeeded each other to prevent my resuming the prosecution of this work, that at last I resolved to give up thoughts of it.²

When in 1800 Wilkins re-entered the Company as its Librarian he devoted his time and energy to the revision and re-editing (already discussed) of John Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, which occupied most of his time for seven years.

¹Wilkins. Grammar: pp. XI-XII. In a letter to Marsden dated Tunbridge Wells 10 July 1796 he writes: "But what shall I say of my types, punches and matrices! I greatly fear that their being all mixed together will be the least they have suffered; for they were thrown out upon the grass in heaps, and we are to this day picking up. When, or whether I shall ever be able to set to work again is a question. It will be a long time before I shall be settled sufficiently to think of it..." "Miscellaneous letters". (IOR: MSS Eur. F 18/1): pp. 257-8.

²Wilkins. Grammar. p. xii.

Wilkins's appointment as Visitor to the Haileybury College in 1805 caused him to revert to work on Devanāgarī types so as to enable him to publish his grammar for the sake of the students of the college. Again, in his own words:

But within these two years, the establishment of the East India College at Hertford, by the wise policy of the court of Directors of the East India Company, induced me to change my mind. The study of the Oriental languages was one of the principal objects of this magnificent institution, and that of the Sanskrit a desideratum. But as there was not any grammar of this to be procured, I was called upon, and highly encouraged to bring that which I had been so many years preparing. I accordingly had other letters cast from my matrices, and sent it immediately to press, from which it now issues, not the worse, I hope, for the delay. I

The book appeared in 1808 and according to Wilkins's report to the Chairman of the Committee of College of the East India Company the cost of cutting the types was £70-9-2.² The grammar, according to H.H. Wilson is "undeniably a work of great merit and utility, and must ever be regarded as of standard authority."³

The Second work printed by Wilkins using his Devanāgarī fount of type is the Hitopadesha "and this is the first Sanskrit book ever printed in Europe."⁴

¹Ibid.

²(IOR: J/1/23): Committee of College Reference, vol.21, p. 427.

³The Works: V:pp. 273-277

⁴The Hitopadesha. (London: Library: East India House, 1810), p. V.

A short Biography of Wilkins

Wilkins was born in 1749 or 1751 at Frome in Somerset. His mother was the niece of Robert Bateman Wray, a gem engraver and draughtsman of Salisbury,¹ from who he may have acquired some of his various talents. In December 1769, at the age of 20, he was appointed a writer of the East India Company in Bengal.² On 5 June 1770 he arrived in Bengal³ and in 1771 he became Assistant in the Secretary's Office but in November 1772 he was posted as an Assistant to the Collector of Jahangirpur and Resident at Malda where he remained up to 1776.⁴ In 1777 and 1778 he was at Chinsurah, Hoogly⁵ where he cut the types for, and printed Halhed's grammar. He was promoted to the rank of factor in 1776, to Junior Merchant in 1780 and to Senior Merchant in 1782. He held the rank of Senior Merchant while acting as Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press.⁶

¹The Dictionary of national biography. (London:1949-50): 21, pp. 259-260.

²"Letter from court dated 7 December 1769", India National Archives, Fort William-India House Correspondence, Vol.V: 1767-1769.(Delhi: 1949), p. 261.

³E.H. Johnston, "Charles Wilkins", in Mohammad Shafi, Woolner Commemoration Volume, (Lahore: 1940), p.125.

⁴(IOR: Range 2, vol.I): Bengal Public consultations, 4 May to 31 December 1772, p. 875.

⁵(IOR: Range 2, vol.24): Bengal Public consultations, 23 July to 31 August 1778, 369-70.

⁶A Correct List of Honorable East India Company's Civil and Military Servants on the Bengal establishment. Annual. 1780: p. 14; 1782: p. 10; 1784: p. 4; 1785:p. 13.

Wilkins held the Office of the Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press in addition to his normal duties as a civil servant of the Company. He was Bengali and Persian Translator¹ from March 1781 to April 1783 and Collector of Petty Mehals from May 1783² to October 1785 under the Committee of Revenue, Calcutta. On 5 October 1785 he resigned from the Office of the Collector of Petty Mehals apparently in preparation for his return to England. His resignation was accepted on 26 October 1785.³

Upon arrival in Bengal he began to learn Bengali and Persian. He was not satisfied alone in learning these languages himself, but was fervent in his opinion that Eastern languages should be made accessible to other Europeans by publishing important texts in the original through the medium of the printing press. But the art of printing was completely unknown in Bengal at that period. So he turned his attention towards cutting a set of Bengali types and, ultimately exhibited his work in such a state of perfection that in other parts of the world has appeared to require the united improvements of different projectors and the gradual polish of successive ages. Warren Hastings, the then Governor-General was so impressed in his work that he appointed him as the Superintendent of the Company's Press. This post he held until 1786.

¹(IOR: H/205) Home Miscellaneous, pp. 232-233.

²(IOR: H/207) Home Miscellaneous, p. 159.

³(IOR: Range 50, vol. 61): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 26 October, 1785, pp. 230-231.

About 1778 (he writes) his curiosity was excited by the example of his friend Halhed to study the Sanskrit language. The first fruit of this study was the translation of the Bhagavad-Geeta, which was published in 1785 at the expense of the East India Company. The work which runs to only 156 pages, made a profound impression on the European world of letters and all hailed its appearance.¹ Wilkins was the first Englishman to gain a thorough grasp of Sanskrit, and as such was greatly esteemed by Sir William Jones who stated that without the aid of Wilkins 'he would never have learned' Sanskrit.² He was the first European to study Sanskrit inscriptions, which by the Indian Pandits of his day were unable to decipher.

After 16 years of service to the Company, Wilkins returned to England for reasons of health. At first he lived in Bath, but later bought a house in Kent which was completely destroyed by fire in 1796. Fortunately his books and manuscripts were not totally lost, but his types and punches suffered disastrously.

¹"Sir Charles Wilkins", Asiatic Journal; New Series: XX(1836); p. 166.

²William Jones. Sakuntala; or the fatal ring. (London: 1790): "Preface": xi.

In 1801 Wilkins reentered the Company's service as its Librarian¹ and in 1805 he was appointed Oriental visitor to the Haileybury College. He held both these posts till his death on 13 May 1836.

Wilkins's literary achievements were recognised by different institutions. On 12 June 1788 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society and in 1805 he was granted the degree of LL.D. by the University of Oxford. The Royal Society of Literature awarded him their medal as 'princeps literaturae sanskritae' and he became an associate of the Institut de France. He was knighted in 1833.

¹For detailed information regarding Wilkins's activities and contribution as Librarian of the East India Company Library (later India Office Library) see A.J. Arberry, The Library of the India Office: A historical Sketch, (London: India Office, 1938), especially pp. 12-15, 18-26, 38-41, 53-56.

Wilkins's Printing Press at Chinsurah,
Hoogly.

It is interesting that the first book printed in Bengal did not appear in Calcutta, the Capital, as might have been expected, but at Chinsurah, Hoogly, a small town fifteen miles to the north. It is because when Wilkins printed the grammar he was posted to Chinsurah¹ on government duties. Printing of the book was his spare time job.

There are contradictory opinions about Wilkins's printing press at Hoogly. The Dictionary of national biography² in the article on Halhed calls it as Halhed's printing press but that on Wilkins attributes it to the latter. The Dictionary of Indian biography says that is the 'first printing press in India'³. This is of course, absurd, but it was the first in Bengal.

According to Marshman, 'the first Bengali types ever used in India were those employed in 1778, in printing Halhed's Bengalee Grammar at a press at Hoogly, of which no record now remains'.⁴ Again in another place in the same work he says, 'the first book in which Bengalee types were used was Halhed's Bengalee Grammar printed at Hoogly, at the press established by Mr. Andrews, a bookseller, in 1778'.⁵ But this story is without any foundation.

¹(IOR: Range 2, vol.24): Bengal Public Consultations, 23 July to 31st August, 1778, pp.369-370 and 489.

²(London: 1949-50), vol.8, p. 925 and vol.21, p.259.

³C.E. Buckland. Dictionary of Indian biography. (London: 1906), p.185.

⁴J.C. Marshman. The life and times of Carey, Marshman and Ward. (London: 1859): Vol.I, p. 70.

⁵Ibid. p. 159.

It is true that John Andrews was the earliest Calcutta Bookseller. We have found several of his advertisements in Hicky's Bengal Gazette, 1780-1782 and the Calcutta Gazette, 1784. In addition to book-selling he had a rental library. We find him advertising for his clients to return the old catalogue for updating,¹ and once announcing the removal of his library to a 'cool and commodious place'². His bookshop as well as his library was not only used for a bookselling or book-renting centre, it was also a place for his other miscellaneous business. For, we see him advertise to sell 'some exceedingly good claret imported' at his library.³ But, we have never found him to advertise about his printing office.

If Andrewes had a printing press at all he would have established it in Calcutta where he had his book and other business instead of setting it up at Chinsurah, Hoogly. For, were it in Calcutta, it was better for him to avail himself of the opportunity of getting work both from the government and commercial concerns. But, there is the possibility of a suggestion that Andrews may have imported a press or presses and instead of running it himself he gave it to Wilkins for his use. Contrary to this suggestion, Wilkins himself said that he himself had constructed the presses at a great expense and loss of time.⁴ The construction of the presses,

¹Hicky's Bengal Gazette. II: VII(3 March 1781), p.3, col.3.

²Ibid. II: 27(21 July 1781), p. 4, col. 3.

³Ibid. II:VI: (24 February 1781), p. 3, col.3.

⁴(IOR: Range 50, vol.12): "Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 13 November, 1778". Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 October to 24 November 1778. p. 561.

cutting of types and printing of the grammar cost him 'considerably more than 20,000 rupees'.¹ Therefore, there is no doubt that the press at Chinsurah, Hoogly was Wilkins's printing press and not that of Andrews. When Wilkins was transferred to Malda, some time after August 1778 he took away his press there and when he was appointed Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press his press became the Honorable Company's Press from November 1778.²

The story of the First Printed Bengali Books.

The story of compilation, and printing of this first printed book in Bengali is unique in the history of printing. As already mentioned when the compilation of the Gentoo law was completed and sent to England for printing, Warren Hastings, the Governor General further instructed Halhed to compile a grammar of the Bengali language. The compilation of the grammar was duly completed in 1776.³

Since there were no printing facilities in Bengal Halhed's Gentoo law was sent to England for printing. Gentoo law had the advantage of being in Roman characters except for a few plates. But the case of the Bengali grammar was quite different. Though written in the English language and characters *by way of illustrations and examples the Bengali language and characters*

¹ (IOR: Range 50, Vol., 57): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 7 January 1785 to 10 March 1785. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 21 January, 1785, p. 156

² See Chapter IV. *Revenue*

³ (IOR : R 50, V.57): Bengal Public Consultations, "Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 21 January 1785..p. 155.

were spread out throughout the work. On the other hand, as already mentioned, there was no Bengali type either in England or in Bengal so as to facilitate printing of it : there was no other way than to attempt to cut a fount of type for it. Fortunately Wilkins came forward to aid and he succeeded not only in cutting a fount, but also in constructing and establishing a press and finally in printing it.

The role of the Governor-General Hastings in Printing^{the} Grammar as well as Introduction of Bengali Printing.

Warren^t Hastings, Governor of Bengal in 1772 and Governor General of the British possessions in India from 1773 to 1785 was a patron of learning - both eastern and western. It was he who took the memorable decision that India should be ruled by its own law and under his instruction that a code of Hindu law was compiled.

Again, he was the first to declare that "every accumulation of knowledge" is not only "useful in forming the moral character and habits of the service" but also "useful to the state: it is the gain of humanity... it attracts and conciliates distant affections: it lessens the weight of the chain by which the natives are held in subjection."¹ Therefore, he instructed Halhed to compile a grammar of the Bengali language. The Grammar was compiled, but it could not see the light unless it was printed. And, printing was not possible without a fount of Bengali

¹Wilkins, The Bagavat-Geeta. (London: 1785), p.6.

types which were yet to be invented. So again, it was Hastings whose advice and solicitation encouraged Wilkins to undertake a Bengali type. Wilkins succeeded with all perfection. But, the expenses incurred for bringing the art to its perfection had to be met. Therefore, Hastings again took the initiative and turned to the Supreme Board.

When the compilation of the grammar and its printing were almost complete the Governor-General referred the matter, with the printed specimen of the grammar, to the Board and recommending it to be of high merit sought their patronage. But on that day (i.e. 9 January 1778) he refrained from making any definite proposal.¹

On 20th February, 1778, the Governor General laid before the Board his proposal that the project of the invention of Bengali printing and the printing of the grammar should not only get the encouragement of the government but also substantial financial assistance. Therefore, he proposed that the government should direct Messrs Wilkins and Halhed "to prosecute it under the sanction of the Government, with a promise that the whole impression, when finished, which will amount to 1000 copies may be taken as the property of the Company and that a gratuity be allowed to the present proprietors of 30 rupees each copy."

Apprehending the possibility of opposition from the members of the Board, and if the members did not want to sanction the money without the prior approval of the Court of Directors the Governor-General went to the extent of giving his personal bond

¹(IOR : Range 50, vol.7): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 January to 27 January 1778. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 9 January 1778, p. 115.

against the withdrawal of the money required. His minute is worth quoting:

I request that the Board will permit me to receive from the Company's treasury for the above purpose the sum which will be required for it, on my giving a bond for the amount, payable at the expiration of two years from the date of it, unless the Court of Directors shall before the expiration of that time release me, by permitting the charge to be placed to their account.

The members of the Board were no less generous in this regard. Although they, with the consent of the Governor-General, made the number of copies to be taken as the property of the Company to be five hundred, they approved the proposal and also offered their share of responsibility of the money to be spent in that account. The remaining five hundred, however, it was recommended should be taken by the Court of Directors.¹

Again, we will see Warren Hastings try to establish the Company's Press under Wilkins and thus pave the way for the growth and development of Bengali printing and publications. And, therefore, the name of Hastings will be remembered for eternity by the Bengali-speaking people.

Payment of the remaining 15000 rupees.

It has been mentioned above that the government purchased 500 copies of the grammar and for the remaining 500 copies the Governor-General in Council recommended to the consideration of the Court of

¹(IOR: Range 50, Vol.8): Bengal Revenue Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 20 February 1778, pp. 948-954.

Directors who never wrote a 'syllable further on the subject'.¹ Therefore, on 14 January 1785 both Wilkins and Halhed submitted a representation to the Governor-General to pay them the remaining 15000 rupees. In a meeting of the Governor-General in Council on 21 January 1785 they were granted the remaining 15000 rupees in settlement of their claim, but without any reference to the delivery of the remaining 500 copies.²

Date of Printing of the First Book.

According to the information given on the title page of the book the grammar was printed in 1778. But, one half of the book duly printed was laid before the members of the Governor-General in Council on 9 January³ and 20 February⁴ 1778 for perusal. According to the instruction to the binders given in the book the greatest part of the work had been printed during the rains.⁵ The rainy season in Bengal is between June and September. Therefore, it is quite reasonable to assert that the greatest part of the book was printed during the rainy season of 1777.

¹(IOR: Range 50, vol.57): "Proceedings of the Governor-General-in-Council, 21 January 1785. Bengal Revenue Consultations, 7 January 1785 to 10 March 1785, p. 156.

²Ibid. pp. 155-156.

³(IOR: Range 50, vol.7): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 to 27 January 1778, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council dated 9 January, p. 115.

⁴(IOR: Range 50, vol.8): Bengal Revenue Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, 20 February. pp. 948-954.

⁵Halhed, Grammar, p. xxx.

Moreover, Wilkins and Halhed in a letter dated 14 January 1785 wrote to the Governor-General in Council that "it is now seven years and a half since our demand of 30,000 S. Rs. [Sicca Rupees] was approved by the Governor-General."¹ Therefore, it appears that printing was commenced in June 1777 on the assurance of the Governor-General that when printed they would be paid 30,000 rupees.

Again, a question arises: was the book ready for publication when it was placed before the Council? It appears from the record that 24 separate impressions² of the preface together with a single specimen of the grammar itself, comprising one hundred pages, were sent to the Court of Directors of the Company in England on 25 April 1778.³

As the greater part of the book was printed by September 1777 it is reasonable to assume that the remaining portion of the book was printed between October and December 1777 which was the dry season unless they stopped printing which was unlikely since it appears from the publication itself that it was printed in haste. Therefore, it appears that the printing of the book was completed by 1777 and, probably, binding was done by the first quarter of 1778.

¹(IOR: Range 50 vol. 57): Bengal Revenue Consultations. 7 January to 10 March 1785, Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, dated 21 January 1785, p. 156.

²Preface to a grammar of the Bengal Language, (Hoogly; 1778), xxvii p.

³(IOR: Range 50, vol.9): Bengal Revenue Consultations. 28 April to 22 May 1778, Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, dated 28 April 1778, p. 16.

Characteristics of the First Printing.

The Bengali grammar, as already mentioned, was the first Bengali as well as the first English book printed in Bengal. It is a Bengali grammar in English language with copious extracts in Bengali language and characters. Moreover it was meant for English-speaking people. Therefore, though the first and the earliest Bengali book, it was modelled in English fashion.

When Wilkins printed this grammar he had two different formats before him. One was the Bengali puthi which is oblong, usually 5"x13½" in size, and the other was the European book style. Had he been a Bengali printer printing a Bengali book he would have chosen a puthi format for his book as the European early printers followed contemporary manuscript style of their place and period while printing their books. But Wilkins was a European and he was familiar and used to the English books of his period.

When he examined European works he must have examined other grammars: preferably some in the oriental languages. Apparently three such grammars in oriental languages were known to him. The Bengali grammar by Manoel da Assumpcam,¹ the Persian grammar by Jones² and Arabic grammar by Richardson.³ Of these, the first one is duodecimo⁴, the second a small quarto

¹See page 70 f. n. 1(ii).

²Sir William Jones, A Grammar of the Persian Language, (London: 1772).

³John Richardson, A Grammar of the Arabick Language, (London: 1776).

⁴British Library copy bearing 826.a.8 bears autograph of Wilkins.

and the third in large quarto size. He preferred the small quarto for his book. In fact quarto was a favourite size for Wilkins. All of the books he printed in Bengal are in quarto. Apparently Sir William's grammar was a favourite both to Halhed and Wilkins. According to Qayyum: "Halhed not only used Jones' grammar as a model, when planning and drafting his own, but also we feel sure, he deduced from it various techniques of analysis and description: a kind of 'General Linguistic' outlook and awareness"¹. On the other hand, Wilkins used this grammar as a model before him when he was with his composing stick in his hand. He followed Jones's grammar while designing his book but in many respect he applied his own imagination by which he improved his own design. His title page was designed after Jones's grammar which bears first of all a Persian title, then an English followed by a Persian couplet. Similarly Halhed's grammar's title page bears first of all a Bengali title, then an English followed by a Sanskrit couplet in Bengali characters. A comparison of the title pages may be seen from plate No.25. But if we compare both these title pages together it appears that Wilkins not only copied Jones's model but he applied his own imagination. His setting of a Swollen rule in between the couplet and imprint information and his setting of types have made the title page of Halhed's grammar more elegant than that of Jones. In respect to initials, catchwords, signatures Wilkins gave a complete English look to his book.

¹ Muhammad Abdul Qayyum. A critical study of the Bengali grammars of Carey, Halhed and Haughton... Unpublished Ph.D. thesis London: SOAS. 1974, p. 120.

Wilkins for his book selected a fount of paragon Roman types (20-point) to print his book. This was to match with the 20-point Bengali fount he himself cut. He used 2 lines initials, 24 letters (but when set finished again from the first letter but adding a lower case) to register signatures which are in fours. Composite rules and flower borders were used by him to adorn the chapter headings with a shorter brass rule to signify pause at the end of sections. The book was issued in board binding. Thus in respect of layout, design, selection of type faces, composition, margins, paper, press work and binding this first printed book became one of the best productions of the period.

As already mentioned, the book was printed between June and December 1777. The printing was done by Wilkins who, as already pointed out, performed the task of printing the book single handed. Moreover, he had to do this work in his spare time since he was a working civil servant. In consideration of all of these disadvantages it can be said that it was printed in the words of Halhed "in a rapidity unknown in Europe".¹ Therefore, printing mistakes were inevitable. The book, however, bears "errata" containing three pages.² In that table 31 printing mistakes have been pointed out with their appropriate corrections. But it is interesting to see that this table of errata itself contains three printing mistakes. They are as regards line numbers pointed out in the table. On pages 3 and 10, according to the table, incorrect words are to be checked in lines 9, 12 and 15; but in fact these incorrect words occur in line 6 on page 3 and line 9 and 12 on page 10.

¹Halhed. Grammar. p. xxiv.

²Ibid. pp. xxvii-xxix.

Though these errors are listed in the table, according to the direction given in the book: "Many of the errors which are here pointed out, have been revised in the press, before the whole impression was worked off. Such of them as may yet remain, the reader is directed to correct". In addition to these there are some more printing mistakes. When in 1782 Halhed put some copies of this book on sale in England he discovered 27 more printing mistakes. Therefore, he appended an additional errata page captioned: "Errata discovered since the Bengal Grammar came to England". This additional page of errata is a copper plate impression apparently printed in England. At this, Bloomfield suggests that "it would seem that copies of Halhed's Grammar of the Bengal language with the additional page of errata are late copies since the errata include some 'corrected in the press'.¹ I have examined 6 copies of this book: three with and three without the additional page of errata and found that some of the 27 errors pointed out in the additional errata page occur and some are already correct in all of these copies. Even the separate publication of the preface was also printed together except the last three pages which contain different texts, because there are two incorrect words in the extant copy of the preface published independently of the book itself. These two words are also common with the preface appended before the complete copies. Therefore, it is beyond doubt, that the entire impression consisting of 1000 copies of the grammar was printed at a time. But as the government

¹B.C. Bloomfield. "Review of The spreading^{of} printing, edited by COLIN CLAIR : Eastern hemisphere: Amsterdam: 1969", The Library. Fifth series. XXVI: 1 (March 1971), p. 71.

did not take more than 500 copies at the first instance and in 1785 sanctioned the remaining 15000 rupees without any claim to the remaining 500 copies they sold them in the market. To these 500 copies when Halhed sold some of them in 1782 and onwards in England he appended an additional page of errata at the end.

Separate impression of the Preface

Before publication of the grammar itself some copies of the preface¹ of the author together with a poem as an illustration of the Bengali language and characters written by Lālacandra Nāga of Hoogly accompanying its English translation were issued separately. The concluding para which is absent from the preface of the main book, of this independent work says:

As some supernumerary copies of this essay are intended to be dispersed separate from the work to which it serves as an introduction, I have thought it might be agreeable to the reader to have it accompanied with a short specimen of the language and character on which it is composed; [Plate No. XXVII] for which purpose I have inserted the following Bengal ode; which was composed last year by an inhabitant of Hoogly; with its translation.²

¹The title page reads: PREFACE / TO A / GRAMMAR / OF THE / BENGAL LANGUAGE / [Swelled Rule] / PRINTED AT / HOOGLY IN BENGAL / MDCCLXXVIII [i] ii-xxvii [1 blank]p. 9"x7.2". (Plate No. XXVI).

²Ibid: xxv.

How many copies of this preface was printed is very difficult to ascertain. As already mentioned, 24 copies of this work were sent to the Court of Directors in England, but no copy of this work survives in the India Office Library. On the other hand, the unique copy of this preface survives in the collection of the London Missionary Society now housed at the SOAS Library.

Contemporary review¹

Halhed, when he left Bengal, apparently brought with him some copies of the book to England. The work was put on sale with Elmsley, a London bookseller in 1782 at a price of £1-1s-²0 per copy. The book was reviewed in 1783-4 in three of the review journals in England. Two³ of them, without going deeply into the subject just quoted extracts from Halhed's preface; but, highly recommended the work to the civilians destined for the East Indies. The other journal said: "The work now before us (the first perhaps ever printed in Hindoostan) has many circumstances of novelty, as well as utility to recommend it to public attention. One gentleman presents us with the elements of a language hitherto disregarded, and almost unknown in Europe. Another gentleman employs the extraordinary efforts of a singular and persevering genius : in the fabrication of types of a very novel and difficult construction:

¹For a modern review see Qayyum. Op.cit.

²The Critical Review: or, annals of literature, 57, 1784, pp.266-269 , The New Review, 3, 1783, pp. 156-57 and The English Review or an abstract of English and foreign literature, 1 (January 1783), pp. 5 - 14.

³The first two of the above listed titles.

whilst we find a Governor-General (unlike every description of public men in Britain) amidst all the busy scenes of war and state affairs, cultivating arts of peace; advising, soliciting, animating men of ability to undertake, to persevere, and to accomplish pursuits so laudable in themselves and so strongly pointed to assist and extend the India Company's most essential interests in Bengal".¹

The impact of the first book

After seven years of publication of the grammar Wilkins and Halhed rightly claimed: "The work itself we hope to have been in no ways deficient in the advantages hoped from it; and we are convinced from every day's experience that the Bengal language, which on the commencement of our book was not known to three persons in the service, is now become a common study, and as familiar as the Persian. Innumerable examples prove the utility of the types, and they are at once a saving of great expense to Government, and infinitely facilitate all the channels of intercourse".²

¹The English review or an abstract of English and foreign literature. 1 (January 1783): p. 12.

²(IOR: Range 50, vol.57): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 7 January to 10 March 1785, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 21 January 1785 . p. 155.

Apart from its value in the field of linguistics the grammar had had a far reaching effect. When the grammar was to be printed, we have seen a set of Bengali types was yet to be invented, the art of printing unknown, Bengal had no printed literature. But as a direct result of the grammar the printing press and Bengali printing became adopted in Bengal to develop into a powerful weapon in the hands of people who brought about a real revolution in the matter of literary production.

CHAPTER IV
HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

James Augustus Hicky:
Printer of the Honourable Company

"Wherever the Hon'ble Company had a large establishment, they began a press".¹ But this was not the case in India, where it did not have its own printing press up to a very late period, although it helped Bhimji Parekh to establish one in Bombay as early as 1674.² The Serampore College Library has preserved one of its letters addressed to the Proprietors of the East India Company in England, the catalogue entry of which is as follows:³

East India Co. A letter to the proprietors [Calcutta, Ca. 1772] (begins: To the Proprietors... I could wish you would divest yourselves, as much as possible of passion and partiality).

Whether the above letter was printed in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras is not known. We know of no printing press in Bengal before 1777, nor of any government printing anywhere before that date. The Company, as we have already stated, took charge of the administration of Revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765. For official work, it employed a large number of writers and copyists, whose numbers varied in proportion to the volume of work.

¹Diehl. Early Indian Imprints, p. 37.

²Anant Kakba Priolkar, "The Printing Press in Bombay, 1674-75", in his Printing Press in India (Bombay: 1958), pp. [28] - 35.

³Diehl. Op.Cit. p. 85.

It was only in 1777 that James Augustus Hicky established a Printing press in Calcutta. First to avail themselves of this facility was the Military Department of the government which employed Hicky to print its Military Pay Bill and Batta Bill forms. But apparently the rate of printing was not fixed before the order was placed, Hicky being new to the trade. While submitting his bill he consulted "two gentlemen in the settlement who were deemed reputed judges of what ought to be given for printing in this country at that time and they were unanimous in their opinions, that a charge for printing on the Hon'ble Company would be moderate, if proportioned by what was paid by individuals." Accordingly, Hicky submitted his bill charging the Company "considerably under the rate" he charged individuals,¹ although it is said that his charges for individuals were very low.² But the Commissary General of the Military Department considered the charges very high and it remained unpaid until Hicky addressed the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, by a petition. In his memorandum he "analyzed the office in which the Hon'ble Company's Pay Bills were constantly wrote and by taking the medium of the monthly salaries given to the different writers... he proved, that there would be having the bills printed at the rate of five annas each [which he charged] ... be a saving to the Hon'ble Company out of each writer's wages every month, to

¹(IOR: Range 4, vol.18): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding No.28 of the Governor-General in Council dated 1 February 1793, unpaginated.

²Alfred Spencer, ed., Memoirs of William Hickey, II: 1775-1782, (London:n.d.),p. 175.

the amount of one hundred and four rupees odd annas."¹ After that representation the Governor-General "gave orders for the full and immediate payment" of Hicky's bill, "and it was accordingly discharged".² This was the first printing job for the government performed by Hicky and as nobody before him was employed to print for the Company he used to claim to be the "first" printer to the Company.³

Hicky had only one more order from the company. In 1779 when Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote became the Commander in Chief of the Army, he called on his arrival in Calcutta for the "establishment and Military Regulations for the Army, then in force and finding them voluminous and comprized some hundred folio sheets arising from orders having been amended annulled and again revised in part no digest having been published since that promulgated by Sir Robert Barker on his accession to the command in [17]69 - this induced Sir Eyre Coote to direct a digest to be formed of the existing orders and establishment free from the confused and voluminous state in which they were comprized. This the Board approved and Sir Eyre Coote was desirous of having

1-² (IOR: Range 4, vol.18): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding No.28 of the Governor General in Council, dated 1 February 1793, Memorial of J.A. Hicky, dated 9 January, 1793. Unpaginated.

³ Colophon of each issue of the Hicky's Bengal Gazette says: "Printed by J.A. Hicky: First and late printer to the Hon. Company".

printed".¹ He, therefore, asked Hicky to print the regulations so compiled. But, Hicky having had a very unfortunate experience as regards payment of his earlier bill, wanted to make some prior agreement as to "what was to be paid for the printing".² He raised the matter with Sir Eyre who wanted to see Hicky's earlier specimen. When showed this, the General told Hicky, "Very well Mr. Hicky charge the Honorable Company for the printing of the Regulations in proportion to what they have paid you for these bills."³ Hicky, as a result of that verbal command of the General, commenced printing of the Military Regulations of the Honourable Company which proved to be his second and last printing for the government. The printing of the Regulations was, however, never completed.

Hicky's apprehensions turned out to be justified. He could not obtain payment in full of his full amount of Rs.35,092 for the printing of the Regulations but received only Rs.6,711 on 7 March 1795,⁴ 15 years after printing. To obtain even that amount he

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.37):Bengal Public Consultations, "Proceeding No.26 of the Governor-General in Council, dated 22 August, 1788, pp. 951-952.

²(IOR: Range 4 vol.18): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding No.28 of the Governor-General in Council, dated 1 February 1773. Unpaginated.

³Ibid.

⁴Copy of the "Deed of Release executed by J.A. Hicky" has been printed in Bengal Past and Present, XXX(July-December 1925), pp. 127-128.

had to submit about a dozen representations to the Governor-General in Council. Hicky, however, did not put forward his claim until 3 June 1785¹ when he submitted the following bill² together with a request for payment:

To the Printing of 16,800 sheets @ Rs.2 per sheet	..	Rs.33,600
To Paper do 4 Reams & 11 quires in each sheet @ Rs.30 per Ream 136 Rs. 8 as each sheet	..	Rs. 1,092
To the Printing of 192 sheets on superfine royal paper	..	Rs. 384
To Paper for do 8 quires @ Rs.4 per Ream	..	<u>Rs. 16</u>
Total :		<u>Rs.35,092.</u>

His charge was high because, according to Hicky himself "the Brass Rule, Iron Work and other furniture that [Hicky] got made for Regulations, were entirely inapplicable to any of the use, and was, therefore, a heavy loss to [him]. The [unused] paper was of that texture that [he was unable to find] ever any work after that for which it [could have been used]."3

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.12): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 3 June 1785, pp. 374-379.

²(IOR: Range 4, vol.21): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council dated 23 July 1793, p. 59.

³(IOR: Range 4, vol.18): Bengal Public Consultations, Memorial of J.A. Hicky as recorded in Proceeding No.28 of the Governor-General in Council dated 1 February 1793. Unpaginated.

Moreover, as the Military Regulations formed by Sir Eyre Coote were disliked by several Military officers of high rank on the establishment, "every possible obstruction was thrown on the way of the printer in order to impede the publication of the... Regulations. Printer's time was...wasted to the great injury to [Hicky who when he] sent in clean proof of a sheet ready for press for perusal and approbation, he was frequently obliged to wait five or six days before it was returned... from the different hands through which passed, and all this time... [Hicky's staff] were standing idle and thus wages going on some of them at the rate of one hundred and some at 75 rupees per month."¹

As regards extent of work done Hicky stated: "Five sheets of the Regulations completely finished and worked off all press to the amount of two thousand one hundred and thirty five sheets of each sheet, exclusive of those done on fine paper for the General's use; and ... three sheets more namely the sixth, seventh and eighth sheets were composed, compared, corrected and ready for press... Clear proof sheets had been sent in one of the sixth, and seventh sheets but were never returned to [Hicky]".²

For the purpose of printing of the Regulations, as no money was advanced, Hicky had to borrow 4000 rupees from one Captain Price to "purchase paper, Brass Rules, and other materials indispensively necessary for the said regulations and to pay his workmen whose wages went on though they were kept idle...". In August 1788 Hicky was arrested for a balance of 2,300 rupees of the above debt, "being rendered incapable of paying it before owing to his long persecution, and a confinement of two long years and three months in Jail... in [that] hot country

¹⁻²As in f.n. 3 above.

had totally disabled [him] from earning [a] rupee for the support of himself and children." Had all of the Regulations been printed they would cost the Company a sum of 60,000 rupees.¹

Unfortunately, however, not a single sheet of the Regulations printed by Hicky was known to have been in existence in 1788² nor has any been discovered to this day.

Hicky duly submitted his bill to Sir Eyre who had no time to examine it in the event of his departure from Calcutta, but left it for the inspection and approval of Lt. Col. Kyd who informed Hicky "that he was not a proper judge of what ought to be given for printing." Consequently Hicky wrote to Sir Eyre who asked him to "send his demand on the Company to the Hon'ble Governor-General". But he did not do so at that time, the reason being as stated by him:

That your petitioner at that time, not being in any immediate necessity of money, and not doubting but he would be punctually paid - and also as he your said petitioner unfortunately labored under the displeasure of the Hon'ble Governor-General and Council, he thought it would not be prudent to trouble them with an application of the kind, at that time.³

Meanwhile Hicky started to publish the first Indian newspaper called Hicky's Bengal Gazette; or the Calcutta General Advertiser. Publication of this famous newspaper, which announced itself as "A weekly

¹As in f.n. 3, p. 124.

²(IOR: Range 3, vol.37): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding No.27 of the Governor-General in Council dated 22 August 1788, "Report of the Secretary upon the petition of James Augustus Hicky" dated 24 July, p. 958.

³(IOR : Range 3, vol.12): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council dated 3 June 1785, pp. 378-379.

political and commercial paper open to all parties but influenced by none," started on Saturday, 29 January 1780. It was made up of two twelve by eight inches sheets in three columns printed on both sides and containing much advertisement material. Correspondence from local and distant contributors and occasional extract from the news last received from Europe were features of the Gazette, first newspaper printed and published in India. The paper used for this newspaper was of very poor quality as was its printing. But the paper was "certainly a curiosity in these days, and helps to give a glimpse at certain phases of the contemporary Europeans' social life in Calcutta."¹

Hicky was making a good income from his newspaper, and with common prudence he would have made a large fortune. But he made it a channel for personal invective and the most scurrilous abuse of individuals of all ranks, high and low, who he used to attack in the most wanton and cruel manner. These libels include various paragraphs reflecting in the strongest and most abusive language upon both the public and private conduct of Warran Hastings, the Governor-General who at last instituted law suits against Hicky as the printer and publisher of the newspaper in which they occurred. Hicky was found guilty on each of the three charges by the jury and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment upon each indictment, and to pay a fine of three thousand

¹Busteed. Echoes from Old Calcutta. p. 173.

Rupees in each case, and to be further imprisoned until those fines were paid.¹

On 26 March 1782 his printing press² and "all [of] his types and every other printing materials... [were] seized upon by the Sheriff by order of Sir Elijah Impey, [the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court] together with his private papers, family letters, etc. and sold to the Hon'ble Company's Printer for one sixteenth part less than their value..."³ Thus the first Indian newspaper as well as the first Printing Office in Calcutta met with a premature death in March 1782.

Hicky remained in prison until Christmas 1784 when Warren Hastings on the eve of his return to Europe released Hicky "from gaol by prevailing upon the Judges to remit the fines for the non-payment of which he was then detained a prisoner... From that time he became a warm and zealous defender and panegyrist of Hastings..."⁴

Hicky's Press was known as the "Printing Office". In between 1777 and 1782 the people of Calcutta apparently would understand that it was Hicky's Printing Office at 'Radda Bazar'⁵ if one made mention of a "Printing Office". In his time Hicky never styled it as 'Bengal Gazette Press'.

¹"Selections from the note books of Justice John Hyde". Bengal Past and Present: III (January-March: 1909), pp. 47-64.

²Hicky's Bengal Gazette: III: 3 (30 March 1782), p.3.

³(IOR: Range 4, vol.18): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding No.28 of the Governor General in Council dated 1 February 1793. Unpaginated.

⁴Alfred Spencer, ed., Memoirs of William Hicky, Vol.III, 1782-1799, (London: n.d.), p.262.

⁵Hicky's Bengal Gazette: 1781: 2 June 1781:No.XX,p.1, col.1.

As Hicky's was the "Printing Office", when Peter Reed and B. Messink established theirs in 1780, they named it "New Printing Office".¹ Later Hicky referred to his as the Original Prining Office.²

It has already been stated that Hicky published his Gazette and named as :

Hicky's Bengal Gazette; or the Calcutta General Advertiser. But when on 18 November 1780 Hicky changed the name of his Gazette to: Hicky's Bengal Gazette; or, the Original Calcutta Advertiser.

Apparently the Gazette had a large number of subscribers and had a demand for back issues as well. To meet that demand Hicky also issued reprints of the early issues, as is evident from the following advertisement "to the public":

The great demand for the Original Bengal Gazette had induced Mr. Hicky to Publish them in volumes, which are now to be had bound or unbound at his Printing Office in the Radda Bazar.³

In addition to printing the Gazette Hicky also planned to publish a monthly periodical. The following advertisement printed in several issues of his newspaper provides us with the information; but, apparently his plan did not materialize.

PROPOSALS for printing a Magazine by subscription, to be published on first Wednesday in every month by J.A. Hicky under the following title:
THE / BENGAL/ MAGAZINE, / OR / ASIATIC
REPOSITORY / OF / WIT AND HUMOUR/
Price Four Rupees. Subscriptions taken
at the Original Printing Office. 4

¹India Gazette; or, Calcutta Public Advertiser: 16
Dec. 1780: Colophon.

²Hicky's Bengal Gazette: II: (5 May 1781), p. 1, col.1.

³Hicky's Bengal Gazette: II: 12 (7 April 1781), p.3,
col.3 and several subsequent issues.

⁴Ibid. II: 16 (5 May 1781), p.1, col.1.

From the very beginning of the institution of his press Hicky started publication of Almanacs or Calendars. One such calendar has been preserved in the Library of the SOAS, a brief description¹ of which is as follows:

A / COMPLEAT / CALENDAR ; / FOR / THE YEAR / OF
OUR LORD, / M, DCC, LXXX. / Calculated to the Meri-
dian of / CALCUTTA. / To which is added, / THE /
MOHAMETAN AERA / of the HIGERA, / AND / THE BENGAL
ALMANAC. / [diamond shaped ornament composed of
twelve small ornaments] / [Short Rule] / CAL-
CUTTA. / [Short Rule] / Printed by J.A. Hicky /
[Short Rule.] 7¼"x5½".

Similarly he published almanacs for the year 1781 and and 1782. Announcing the publication of Almanac for the year 1782 Hicky stated:

Just published price 4 rupees... An Almanac for the ensuing year [1782] containing the Christian and Bengal Calendars, with the Mohametan Aera of the Hegira, - the conjunctions, squares, and oppositions of the Lunaries - The Moons southing calculated agreeable to apparent Astronomical time to the Meridian of Calcutta, and may be reduced to any other Meridian by a Note inserted for that purpose. The Moons calminating the Meridian, being very useful for determining the time of High Water at any Port or Harbour provided the time be ascertained at which it is high water at the full and change. The southing may also have its use by taking Her Meridian Altitude, for determining the Lattitude, proper Allowance being made for Her Parallelex in Altitude. The Equation of time necessary in regulating Clocks, Also a Table of the Sun's Rising and Setting, independent of refraction, with directions how to find the Moons full and Change at any other Meridian on the Globe where longitude is ascertained.²

¹For further details about this Calendar see:
B.C. Bloomfield, "An Early Calcutta Calendar", *The Librarian*
xxvii: 3 (September 1972), pp. 251-252.

²Hicky's Bengal Gazette: II: 50 (29 December 1781),
p.1, col.1.

This almanac, according to another advertisement, was "printed with a beautiful new type on a fine paper".¹ No copy of this and the 1781 Almanac apparently are extant now. Hicky's another work was: Bye-Law [of the government(?)] which he frequently printed. The following advertisement will reveal the nature of the work:

Now in the Press and speedily will be published By J.A. Hicky at his Printing Office. THE NEW BYE-LAW properly discussed, defined and dissected, Paragraph by Paragraph, fully Explained by the clearest comments taken from the highest Legal and constitutional Authorities, adapted to the meanest Capacity which will prove a very necessary pocket manual, not only for this, but succeeding generations! to show how careful our Wise Ancestors have been to protect us, our Lives, Liberties, and Properties!²

These Bye-Laws were sold "either bound or in sheets."³ Hicky, however, never attempted any Bengali or other Oriental printing.

James Augustus Hicky (1739? - 1802) arrived as Surgeon's mate in Bengal by the Rockingham which anchored at Hijili on 16 December 1772. Son of William (late of Long Acre, linen weaver), James Hicky was apprenticed a printer on 5 February 1754 but never took up the freedom.⁴ Though Hicky described himself as "free man in the first city of the British empire, and free of the Printer's and Stationer's Company"⁵ but on his arrival in

¹Hicky's Bengal Gazette. II: 48 (15 December 1781), p.1, col.1.

²Gazette: No.XI (31 March 1781), p.3, col.3.

³Ibid.

⁴W.Foster."James Augustus Hicky: some new facts". Bengal Past and Present:XXX (July-Dec.1925): p.122.

⁵Hicky's Bengal Gazette. No.XLIII (18 Nov.1780),p.2,col.3.

of
 Calcutta instead/embarking in printing he engaged himself in a trading and ship owning venture. In 1775-76 he met with many heavy losses by sea and in the latter year his vessel returned to Calcutta with her cargo damaged, while a bond of his became due for some four thousand rupees. But he had only two thousand rupees which could not save him from his creditors and finally he gave up his vessel, cargo and all of his household effects to his creditors, and in October 1776 he had to go to Jail. "Instead of giving himself up to melancholy reflections and indulgence" Hicky struck "out a plan of industry to maintain his family and work for his creditors. With his two thousand rupees he purchased a few types, set carpenters to work to make printing materials, and advertised to print for the public."¹ At this he laboriously continued with fair encouragement for two years and then ventured further to print his Gazette.

How Hicky got out of the Jail and exactly when he started his printing venture he did not say. But William Hickey² in his memoir says that immediately after his arrival in Calcutta in early November 1777 he received a letter from Hicky who was in Jail being deprived of any legal help due to his turbulent character. Attorney Hickey took up Printer Hicky's case and secured his release apparently by the end of March 1778.³ In a memorial Hicky

¹Busteed. Echos from old Calcutta, p. 173. Busteed quotes from Hicky's Gazette without referring date and issue no. Probably the particular issue from where he quotes is missing from the sets preserved in the IOL AND BL. All of the three sets: two in the former and one in the latter's collection are incomplete.

²No relation of James Augustus Hicky.

³Spencer, ed. Memoirs of William Hickey, II, p.175.

himself said that he was appointed by the Supreme Board of the East India Company to print their Military Pay Bills and Batta Bills in 1777. He started printing his Gazette in January 1780 which was according to his own statement two years after establishment of his press.¹ Therefore, was it possible that he started his printing venture some time in late 1777 while in prison? It has been found that while in Jail between June 1781 and March 1782 he managed to continue his printing business and published his Gazette regularly. Again, Hicky himself stated on one occasion without mentioning the date, however, that while he "was in confinement for debt and had no way to maintain his family, or pay his debts but by what he earned by printing..."² Therefore, there is no doubt that while in prison for debt in 1777 he established his Printing Office.

After coming out of the prison Hicky struggled for 10 years to realise his due for printing Military Regulations in 1779 but never came back to printing trade although the Bengal Calendar and Register for 1790 entered his name as "printer".³ He passed his last days in poverty and distress and died insolvent in December 1802.⁴

¹Quoted by Busted. Echoes from old Calcutta, p.173.

²Hicky's Gazette: XIII (14 April 1781), p.3, col.1.

³The Bengal Calendar and Register..., (Calcutta:1790), p.122.

⁴W. Foster, "James Augustus Hicky : some new facts", Bengal Past and Present, XXX (July-December 1925), p. 126.

The Honorable Company's Press established
by Charles Wilkins, 1778-1783.

It has already been stated that Wilkins established in early 1777 a Printing Press at Chinsura, Hoogly. Meanwhile government having had unfortunate experience of employing private individual to print their papers, was badly in need of a printing press of its own. It happened that types for Bengali and Persian were available having been prepared by Charles Wilkins for printing Bengali Grammar¹ compiled by Halhed. So that Wilkins was obviously the right person to be selected for the establishment and organisation of the Company's Press and the Governor-General requested him to put forward a proposal for the maintenance of a printing establishment for the Company.

Wilkins, in a memorandum dated 13 November 1778 intimated that 'everything necessary for printing in Bengal and English characters have been provided and a fount of Persian types nearly completed'. He proposed that an Office be established for printing Pattas,² Kabuliats³, Amalnamas,⁴ Rawnamahs⁵, Dustucks⁶ and all such papers in Bengali,

¹In addition to Bengali in Bengali characters a few Persian words and phrases in Persian characters are also printed in this book.

²A deed for lease of land.

³A counter-lease.

⁴A letter of authorizing one to hold some right or office.

⁵Permits

⁶Passports

English and Persian types, and that the said office be put under the management of a Superintendent with a monthly salary, and be given house rent for the office together with the profits of the printing work. He also proposed the staff needed for the establishment to man the two presses contemplated : 2 Compositors in Bengali and Persian @ Rs. 75 per month.

1 Compositor in English @ Rs.100
per month.

1 Pundit @ Rs.30 per month.

1 Munshi @ Rs. 30 per month.

1 Porter @ Rs. 20 per month.

8 Pressmen @ Rs. 7 per month.

1 Hand Pressman @ Rs. 12 per month.

4 Peons @ Rs. 5 per month.

1 Jamadar (Sweeper) @ Rs.10 per month.

1 Bookbinder @ Rs. 15 per month.

Allowance for candles and contingencies Rs. 50.

In addition to the staff requirement he also quoted the following rates for printing to be paid to the Superintendent: Every quire of English Impression Rs.3 or, if on both sides, Rs.5. Every quire of Bengali or Persian Impression Rs.5 or, if on both sides, Rs.7.

As the proposal accorded entirely with the Governor General's requirements, he approved it and placed it before the Council (on 13 November 1778) with a long minute stating the beneficial advantage which would accrue to the Company by the establishment of the Press, observing that the experience of one year would be sufficient to ascertain the usefulness of such a venture. The Council did not accept it in toto, but resolved to

allow Wilkins to print the Company's papers at the rate proposed by him but that the establishment of his office should receive further consideration.¹ Again on 22 December 1778 the Governor-General put forward the proposal and requested the Council 'to resume the consideration of his motion made on the 13th November and left for further consideration.' In spite of the opposition of two members of the Council the Governor-General's motion for establishment of a Printing Office under the Superintendence of Charles Wilkins with a monthly salary of Rs.350 and a house rent of Rs.350 per month in addition to profits of the printing work was accepted and a resolution to this effect was passed. This establishment was to be for one year only, and should then cease, unless the Board by a new act should think proper to continue it.² Thus, the foundation of the first genuine Printing Press of the British Government of India was laid and Sir Charles Wilkins was the first occupant of the Superintendent's chair.

¹(IOR: Range 50, Vol.12): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1778, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council dated 13 November, 1778, pp. 555-568. Also in : (IOR:H/205): Home Miscellaneous, pp. 273-276.

²(IOR: Range 50, vol.13): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 1 to 29 December 1778, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 22 December, 1778, pp. 413-416.

After taking the above action the Governor-General in Council in a letter dated 9 February 1779 informed the Court of Directors in England of these events in the following words:

Para 8: We have already had occasion to mention to in our letter of 20th March, 1778, the performance of Messrs. Halhed and Wilkins in the composition of a grammar of the Bengal language.

Para 9: Mr. Wilkins having informed us that he had completed the construction of a set of Type of the Bengal language, and the printing of the Grammar of that language, and the Governor General having reported to us that much expense had been incurred in bringing this art to its present degree of perfection, that it might be applied to public use and preserved from being lost; we resolved as a further encouragement to the labours of Mr. Wilkins, to establish a printing office under his direction for the purpose of printing such papers as are confined to settled forms whether in the Persian, Bengal or English character. This establishment we have formed for one year only which is then to cease, unless we shall by a new act think it necessary to continue it. 1

After receiving the letter of appointment, Wilkins in a letter dated 5 January 1779 addressed to the Governor General and the members of the Board of Revenue suggested that "a circular letter be written to the Provincial Council and Collectors and to all other heads of offices, informing them of the establishment [of the press] and the rates of printing, and ordering them to prepare and trans-

¹(IOR): Bengal Letter Received, Feb. 1779 to March 1780: pp. 39-40.

mit to me ... copies of all such papers as will admit of being printed, whether in the Persian Bengal, or Roman characters leaving blanks for names, dates, and other occurrences as are liable to alter, and specifying the number of copies of each form they usually issue in the course of a year". The proposal was laid before the Board on 8 January 1779 and was unanimously accepted. It was resolved to issue a circular letter in the following form:

T:...

Gentlemen:

Having thought proper to establish a Printing Office under the direction of Mr. Charles Wilkins, we now enclose a copy of the rates of printing; and direct that you will prepare and transmit to Mr. Wilkins copies of all such papers as will admit of being printed, whether in the Persian, Bengal or Roman character, leaving blanks for names, dates and other occurrences as are liable to alter, and specifying the number of each form usually issued in the course of a year.

We are etc.¹

Fort William
8th January, 1779.

In the first year of its existence the printing press of the East India Company under the superintendence of Wilkins printed a large number of the following forms for the government:²

Persian and Bengali

Amalnamahs, Cabboleats, Rowanamahs, Dusstacks, Summonses of various denominations, Demands of revenue, Warrants for imprisonment, Parwanahs of reference, Commissions to officers of Adawlat, Raazee Namahs, SaafeNaamahs, Vakeelut

¹(IOR: Range 50, vol.15): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 5th January to 5th Feb. 1779, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 8 January, 1779, pp. 201-206.

²(IOR: Range 50, vol.20): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 19 Oct. to 17 December, 1779. Proc. of the GG in Council, 10 December 1779. Unpaginated.

Namas, Orders for measuring lands, Summons for restoration to cash, Bills for...rent, Security bonds for farmers, Bail bonds, Baazezemin, Choor Chitties, Chakran Choor Chittees, Pattas, Bills of sales.

English

Commission for the Army, Warrants to Surgeons and Pilots, Remittance Bills and certificates, Indemnification Bonds for servants and Passes for ships.

Wilkins's original appointment as the Superintendent of the Printing Press was for a period of one year commencing December 1778 and expiring in November 1779.¹ In a letter addressed to the Governor-General and the members of the Board of Revenue he petitioned them to order him to continue 'in the said office upon the same footing as before.'²

Apprehending the possibility of objections on account of the expense the Printing Press was incurring Wilkins laid before the Board a scheme to raise a fund sufficient to support the establishment, and to ease the company of the whole charge, without being a burden that could be felt by any individual. This plan was the establishment of a printing tax, to be paid as a fee, placed upon all such public papers as would, from nature of their contents, admit of it; to be levied and brought to the credit of the Company. He gave a list of such forms with their size, cost and rate of proposed tax to be levied.

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, 5 to 28 September, 1787, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 28 September, 1787, p. 530.

²(IOR: Range 50, vol.20): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 19 October to 17 December, 1779, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 10 December 1779. Unpaginated.

The Board, however, without any reference to such a proposal 'resolved that the Printing Press under the direction of Mr. Wilkins be continued during another year, and until it shall be expressly dissolved by the Board'. Thus the Government Printing Press became a permanent establishment from December 1779.¹

The decision of the Board, again, was duly communicated to the Court of Directors of the Company in England in a letter dated Fort William, 10 January 1780.²

The Honourable Company's Press thus established in December 1778 and made permanent in December 1779 was a Printing Office owned by Charles Wilkins who at first established it at Chinsura, Hoogly. He was allowed a monthly allowance "for his own trouble with an establishment for the necessary servants and assistants he must employ, together with a House for an Office". As he sustained "the very great expense and loss of time... in constructing presses, types and other implements; and which will be necessary to renew from time to time" he was allowed "a reasonable price for every paper" he would print for the government "exclusive of the salary and establishment."³ Under such arrangement the government

¹(IOR: Range 50, vol.20): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 19 October to 17 December 1779, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 10 December 1779. Unpaginated.

²(IOR): Bengal Letters Received, February 1779 to March 1780, pp. 119-20.

³(IOR: Range 50, Vol.12): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 19 October to 17 December, 1778. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 13 November 1778. p. 561.

used to pay a sum of Rupees 1193 per month on account of his monthly allowance, house rent for the press, and expenses of the establishment.¹ This payment commenced from the month of December 1778 and continued up to June 1785.²

As Wilkins was serving as an Assistant to Malda in December 1778³ when he was appointed as the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press, the Printing Office of Wilkins commenced work as the Honorable Company's Press in that town. In 1781 when he was transferred to Calcutta as Persian and Bengali Translator to the Committee of Revenue, Calcutta he removed his press there.

The Press was semi-governmental in nature. The Superintendent used to print government papers on order and there was no restriction on printing for private individuals and non-government bodies as the press was owned by the Superintendent himself. The Honourable Company's Press continued under these arrangement up to June 1785 when the salary and establishment of the Superintendent of the Press were abolished by order of the Court of Directors, as will be explained later.

Hard labour in prosecution of his official duties as well as his studies in learning Bengali and Persian and lately the Sanskrit language in addition to invention of printing in the former two languages much impaired Wilkins's health. A change

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, 5 to 28 September 1787, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 28 September, 1787.p. 530.

²Ibid. pp. 530-537.

³(IOR: Range 50, vol.12): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 October to 24 November 1778, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 13 November 1778. p. 558.

of air being thought necessary for recovery of his health, he decided to go to Benares, an ancient seat of Hindu learning with the intention of perfecting his Sanskrit in addition to recovering his health. He made representation to Hastings, the Governor-General, for a sanction of leave of absence with full pay and allowances.

Appreciating his outstanding contribution to Bengali and Persian and his undertaking of Sanskrit the Governor-General, Warren Hasting, on 9 December 1783 circulated a long minute among the members of the Supreme Board with his recommendation of sanction of leave without prejudice to Wilkins's emoluments.

On 19 December 1783 the Board accepted the recommendation of the Governor-General and permitted Wilkins to go on leave to Benares retaining his offices of Collector of Petty Mehals and Superintendent of Printing Press to be "executed by such agents as shall be approved by the Board".¹ Consequent upon the directives of the Board Wilkins on 25 December 1783 nominated Francis Gladwin "who has been so obliging as to accept that during [his] absence provided the Board have no objection".² When the Board again met on 23 January 1784 agreed to the proposal of Wilkins and allowed Francis Gladwin to "execute the duties of his [Wilkins's] office of the Superintendent of the Press and Collector of Petty Mehals..."³ Wilkins accordingly made over the charge of the Press to Gladwin in January 1784 and never resumed this office.

¹(IOR: H/Misc.207): Home Miscellaneous, p.180

²Ibid. p. 181.

³Ibid. p. 182.

The first book printed after the establishment of the Company's press is Gladwin's Vocabulary which was printed at Malda where the Company's press was established under the Superintendence of Wilkins. As already stated Wilkins's name appears on the title page in Persian characters while the author in his preface (p.ii) specifically states that the book has been printed under the direction of Mr. Wilkins. The colophon informs us that the book was 'printed at Malda in Bengal'. It has already been stated that Wilkins became the Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press while in Malda. He was running the Printing Office there up to 1780 and printed all government papers including engraving and printing Bank notes.¹ Therefore, it is obvious that Gladwin's grammar was printed at the Honourable Company's Press under his Superintendence.

After printing the first book at Chinsurah, Hoogly in 1778 and the second at Malda in 1780 Wilkins printed the following small quarto volume in Calcutta. Possibly this is the first book which appeared from the press of the Honourable Company after its removal from Malda to Calcutta, but the name of the Press is not mentioned in the book.

A / TRANSLATION / OF / A ROYAL GRANT OF LAND/
 BY / ONE OF THE ANCIENT RAAJAAS / OF / HINDOSTAN, /
 From the Original in the Shanscrit Language
 and Character, Engraved upon a Copper Plate,
 bearing date 56 years / Before the Christian Era;
 and / DISCOVERED / Some years since amongst the
 Ruins / At / Mongueer / [Rule] PRINTED AT CALCUTTA /
 BY / THE TRANSLATOR. / 1781. 8, [2], 4 p. 9"x7".

¹(IOR: Range 2, vol.37): Bengal Public Consultations, 29 May to 3 August, 1780, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 29 May 1780, pp. 1 -3.

According to the preface signed by the Charles Wilkins, the translation of the document was undertaken by him under the immediate command of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings. A manuscript note on the British Library copy reads as: "Given by Warren Hastings Esquire to G. Staunton".

In 1782 Charles Wilkins as the Superintendent of the Press printed the following work from Calcutta:

A / NARRATIVE / OF THE / INSURRECTION / WHICH
HAPPENED / IN THE / ZEMEENDARY OF BANARIS / IN
THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1781, / AND OF THE / TRANSAC-
TIONS / OF THE Governor-General / IN THAT /
DISTRICT: / WITH AN / APPENDIX / OF / AUTHENTIC
PAPERS AND AFFIDAVITS / [Rule] / CALCUTTA, /
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
M DCC LXXXII. / CHARLES WILKINS SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE PRESS. 70[3], 2-213[1 blank]p.

Other specimens of printing done by Wilkins are merely rules and regulations, etc. Exigencies of administrative changes, and the establishment of the Supreme Court and other courts of judicature brought them into being. We have found four such publications listed below:

1781

REGULATIONS / FOR THE ADMINISTRATION / OF / JUSTICE /
IN THE / COURTS / OF / MOFUSSIL DEWAN^{NE} ADAULUT /
AND IN THE / SUDDUR DEWAN^{NE} ADAULUT, / Passed in the
Council of the 5th of JULY 1781. / [Rule] / CALCUTTA /
AT the Hon'ble Company's Press. / M DCCC LXXXI.
73[1 blank]p. 11"x9.2".

500 copies of this English work was printed at a cost of Rs. 1772.00.¹

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, 5 to 28 September, 1787. Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 28 September, 1787. p. 535.

1782

A/ PERSIAN TRANSLATION / OF THE/REGULATIONS /
 FOR THE/ADMINISTRATION / OF / JUSTICE / IN THE /
 COURTS / OF/SUDDUR and MOFFUSSIL DEWANNE&ADAULUTS./
 CALCUTTA,/ BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE GOVERNOR
 GENERAL AND COUNCIL, / TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM
 CHAMBERS, / PRINTED BY CHARLES WILKINS, / M DCC LXXXII.
 [1] 2-117 [1] [1 blank]p. 11"x9.2".

3000 copies of this Persian work were printed
 at a cost of Rs. 22,120-4-6.¹

1783

A / PERSIAN ABRIDGMENT / OF THE / REGULATIONS /
 of the 5th July, 1781,/ FOR THE MUFFUSSIL and
 SUDDER DEWANNY ADAULUTS. / CALCUTTA, / AT THE/
 Hon'ble Company's Press, / M DCC LXXXIII. 56p.
 11.7"x9.4".

2,925 copies of this Persian publication were
 printed at a cost of Rs. 8,317-6-6.²

A / TRANSLATION / OF THE / PERSIAN ABRIDGMENT /
 OF THE / REGULATIONS / of the 5th July, 1781,/
 FOR THE SUDDER and MUFFUSSUL DEWANNY ADAULUTS /
 CALCUTTA / AT THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S PRESS, /
 MD CC LXXXIII. 35[1 blank]p. 11.7"x9.4".

488 copies of this English publication were
 printed at a cost of Rs. 869-4-0.³

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations,
5 to 28 September, 1787, Proceeding of the Governor-
General in Council, dated 28 September, 1787, p. 505.

²Ibid, p. 507.

³Ibid. p. 508.

In 1783 Wilkins printed:

AYEEN AKBERY: / OR, / THE INSTITUTES / OF THE /
EMPEROR AKBER, / Translated from the Original
Persian / BY / FRANCIS GLADWIN / [Rule] / IN
THREE VOLUMES / [Rule] VOLUME THE FIRST / [Double
Rule] / CALCUTTA : / PRINTED IN THE YEAR M DCC LXXXIII.
x [1], 2-275[1 blank], 8 p. 12"x9.2".

This is apparently the last book to be printed by Wilkins as in October 1783 he was busy in printing this work,¹ while in January 1784 he handed over the charge of the press to Francis Gladwin.

Wilkins was not a printer by profession. He was never apprenticed and he did not have any opportunity to learn the trade from a printer. He had no master except "for the several branches in the Chamber[s]'s Cyclopaedia".² By theoretical knowledge and unaided by any artist³ he achieved mastery in printing. Wilkins was primarily a job printer to the government. He was obliged to print government papers and had no time left after performing his duties as a Civil Servant and as a Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press to specialize in Book printing as a commercial enterprise. All works produced by him were either for the government or for private individuals. Of these, ten books are now extant : five of which are in English, four in Persian and one in Bengali; the last being his first production. Press work of all of these works both oriental and English is excellent, with

¹Nichols. Literary Anecdotes...vol.VI, Part I (London: 1812), p. 683.

²(IOE MSS. Eur. 30): A.J. Keily. "A Memoir of Sir Charles Wilkins (Unpublished manuscript presented in the India Office Library), fol.48.

³Warren Hastings's letter to Nathaniel Smith, in Wilkins. The Bhagavata Geeta, p. 13.

firm clear types, especially his Bengali and Persian printing which are the finest specimens of oriental printing. In spite of the disadvantages as a pioneer in the field he succeeded in producing as his first work one of the finest specimens of Bengali printing.¹ This shows that though self-taught Wilkins was a Master Printer.

¹For details about the first printed book see Chapter III.

The Honourable Company's Press under the Superintendence of Francis Gladwin, 1784-1786

Consequent upon the leave of absence of Charles Wilkins and as a result of the arrangement made by the government Francis Gladwin became the Acting Superintendent of the Printing establishment of the East India Company. Immediately after assumption of the office, Gladwin, apparently by the advice and under the guidance of Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, planned to publish a weekly Gazette from the Company's Press. He applied to the Governor-General in Council for permission and patronage. The Governor-General and Council permitted him to publish the gazette "under their sanction and authority" and issued the following notification:

The Hon. the Governor General and Council, having permitted Mr. Francis Gladwin to publish a Gazette under their sanction and authority, the Heads of Offices are hereby required to issue all such advertisements or publications as may be ordered on the part of the Hon. Company through the channel of his paper.

Fort William
February 9, 1784

W. Bruere,
Secretary¹.

The first issue of the Calcutta Gazette; or Oriental Advertiser: Published by Authority appeared on Thursday 4 March 1784 from 37 Larkins Lane, Calcutta. It dropped its sub-title "Or, Oriental Advertiser" as from September 1791. Although all government notifications and advertisements were published in this periodical it was a commercial

¹Calcutta Gazette; or, Oriental Advertiser:I:I (4 March 1784), p. 1, col.1.

enterprise. Issued weekly with its extraordinaries and supplements it continued to be published until the government withdrew its patronage and decided to publish the Government Gazette on its own from the Military Orphan Society Press, a press founded with the aid and advice of the government. The last issue of the Calcutta Gazette was published on Thursday, 1 June 1815. One of the special feature of this publication was its continuity of its numbering its issues. In 32 years 1631 issues were published.

Since the publication of the Gazette the press known as the Honorable Company's Press under the Superintendence of Wilkins, but managed through Francis Gladwin as his agent began to be known also as Calcutta Gazette Press. In all communications between the government and the Superintendents of this press they used both the names i.e.: Honourable Company's Press and Calcutta Gazette Press. The Gazette however omitted the name of the press until 8 March 1792 when for the first time the colophon said: "Printed at the Hon. Company's Press".

There is an established opinion among scholars that Francis Gladwin established his own press to publish the Calcutta Gazette. Anil Das Gupta writes "Francis Gladwin established his own Press: Calcutta Gazette Press which published the official Government Gazette."¹ This is not correct. Gladwin did not establish the press on his own account. There is no doubt that he became owner of it; by purchase or by some other arrangement - has never become known. Apparently Gladwin

¹Anil C. Das Gupta, The Days of John Company, (Calcutta: 1959), preface.

did not have any plan at all to establish and run a press since his translation of the first volume of the Ayeen Akbery was being printed at the press of Wilkins as late as in October 1783.¹ It was Wilkins who induced him to take over his press during his absence on leave.

The Gazette is an English publication. But the government used to publish their notifications and advertisements in the Bengali and Persian languages in addition to the original in English. Hindi in Nāgari characters was added from 23 June 1796 (issue no.643). A good number of notifications and advertisements published by private and commercial concerns were also printed in Bengali and Persian. The amount of Bengali in the pages of this gazette is so much that it might well be called an Anglo-Bengali periodical. Surprisingly, it has not as yet attracted the notice of scholars of the Bengali language and literature. From 1784 to 1815, before Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya appeared in the field of prose literature of Bengal and outside the influence of William Carey and the College of Fort William this gazette must have contributed much to the growth and development of Bengali prose.

It may be recalled here that Wilkins went to Benares on leave to recover his health. After spending about two years there and immediately after his return from Benares he decided to leave India for England. On 13 January 1786 he applied for the permission of the Governor-General in

¹Nichols. Literary anecdotes... vol.VI, part I. p. 638.

Council to proceed to Europe on leave of absence "due to state of his health as well as of his private affairs". He was "permitted to return to Europe for three years upon the usual pension of his rank".¹

Apparently Wilkins sold his press to Gladwin prior to his return to Europe; but there is no record of such transaction except an indirect announcement by Gladwin coincident with the date of Wilkins's grant of leave. On 2 February 1786 Gladwin issued the following notification apparently to remove misconception in connection with change of Printer:

The Gazette will be conducted as usual, under the immediate Direction of Mr. Gladwin, Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press.²

A government proceeding of 11 July 1815 made the following comment regarding Gladwin and his press:

...Mr. Gladwin of the civil service, was the proprietor of the first press which was established at this Presidency under the sanction and authority of government that he proposed, when the printing business of government was entrusted to him to undertake the control of the concern. Mr. Gladwin however does not seem to have ever assumed the title of the Superintendent of the Press.³

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.7): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated, Fort William, 24 January 1786, p. 239.

²Calcutta Gazette; or, Oriental Advertiser, IV (2 February 1786),p. 5, col.1.

³(IOR: Range 8, vol.54): Bengal Public Consultations, 30 May to 20 June 1815. Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council No.42 dated 11 July 1815, unpaginated.

In this extract there are two mistakes: one, it was Wilkins (and not Gladwin) who was the first to establish the press. Gladwin bought it from Wilkins. Two: it was not correct that Gladwin never assumed the title of Superintendent. In fact he did in February 1786 for the first time when Wilkins resigned and he assumed full charge of the press. Prior to that date Gladwin was conducting the business of the press as an agent of Wilkins and he was referred to in the government proceedings as the Acting Superintendent.¹ On 29 Dec. 1785 a proceeding referred to him as Superintendent.²

It may be recalled that the establishment of a Printing Press under the direction of Wilkins was communicated to the Courts of Directors of the East India Company in London. Although the Court did not give any order to the contrary, apparently it did not approve of the establishment of a Printing Office on account of the government. In the Court's list laid before the British Parliament, No.186, the allowance to the Printer to the Company was stated as £1050 per annum. But no notice was taken by the Court of the establishment of the Printing Office.³

¹(IOR: Range 50, Vol. 60): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 24 August to 9 September 1785, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 9 September 1785, pp. 35-36.

²(IOR: Range 50, Vol. 61): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 30 September to 29 December 1785, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 29 December, 1785, unpaginated.

³(IOR: H/Misc./205): Home Miscellaneous Series, p. 276.

After a long silence of seven years the Court of Directors in a letter dated 11 April 1785 in their "orders... respecting future allowances" asked the Governor-General in Council to abolish the salary and house rent of the "Printer to the Company as he is paid for what he does for the Company".¹ In accordance with this request the Governor-General in Council in a letter dated 31 July 1785 replied in the following terms:

The salary and establishment of the Superintendent of the Press [is] annulled, and the Superintendent is to be paid, in future at the established rates for the business which he executes for the Company. 2

As a result of the annulment of the salary and establishment of the Superintendent of the Press with effect from July 1785³ the whole enterprise which was semi-governmental in character became naturally a fully fledged commercial concern with of course the privilege of printing the entire government work. Apparently Gladwin lost interest in it and decided to sell the press.

On 2 January 1787 he applied to the government for permission to part with the entire property of his types and printing materials to Messrs Arthur Mair, John Herbert Harrington and Edmund Morris. He requested the Governor-General in Council for favour of permission 'to transfer to those gentlemen the Superintendence of the Honorable Company's Press with the exclusive privileges' then vested

¹"Enclosure 2: Vide Paragraph 16: List of Civil Officers and Employees with present allowances to each and the Court's order thereupon", India. National Archives. Fort William - India House Correspondence: Public Series, 1782 - 1785, (Delhi:1959): IX, p. 216.

²India, National Archives, Fort William - India House Correspondence..., (Delhi:1963):XV: Foreign and Secret, 1782 - 1786, p. 484.

³The Superintendent drew his salary upto June, 1785.
(Contd.)

in him. The Governor-General in Council agreed to the transfer Gladwin proposed and appointed Mair, Harrington and Morris as the Superintendents of the Honorable Company's Press "with the exclusive privileges heretofore vested in Mr. Gladwin".¹

No record remains as to where the Printing Office of Charles Wilkins was housed at Chinsurah, Hoogly, Malda and finally in Calcutta. But Gladwin started printing the address of the Printing Press in the Calcutta Gazette as is the usual practice of a newspaper. On 25 March 1784, in the fourth issue of the gazette for the first time the address of the Press was printed as 37 Larkin's Lane. The press was removed to 114 Cossitollah on 12 January 1785

Since Wilkins himself was a talented printer he seems to have personally supervised the printing work and relied less on professional printers. But Gladwin seems to have relied much more on his printers. Daniel Stuart was his printer from 7 October 1784 to 3 November 1785. The name of "Stuart and Cooper" appear as printers with effect from 10 November 1785 to 19 January 1786. On their leaving William Mackay was appointed Printer with effect from 26 January 1786.² He continued to be the Printer of the concern even when it was transferred to Mair, Harrington and Morris.

(contd.) (IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 28 September, 1787, p. 537.

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.24): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 3 January 1787, pp. 147-148.

²The name of printer appears in the colophon of each of the issues of the Calcutta Gazette.

The Honourable Company's Press under the Superintendence of Gladwin printed at least two Bengali works for the Government in addition to the Gazette, different forms and papers for the government, English and Persian works. The first one was the Bengal translation of the Regulations of the administration of justice in the courts of Dewanny Adaulut by Jonathan Duncan. 400 copies of this work were printed by him in 1784 and the government paid him a sum of Rs.3,032-15-9 as cost of printing, paper and binding.¹ No copy of this work is apparently extant. In 1785 he printed one thousand copies of an edition of Adaulut Regulations in English and Bengali on opposite pages. It was printed from Wilkins No.2 type (plate No.XXVIII). Government paid him a sum of Rs.10,400 as the cost of printing, paper and binding.²

Francis Gladwin entered the service of East India Company as a Civil Servant in 1766.³ In 1783 he held the rank and status of Senior Merchant⁴ and was occupying the post of Zamindary Duftar.⁵ He became Acting Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press in 1784 and fully fledged Superintendent in 1786. In 1787 he relinquished charge of the press. In 1801 he was appointed Professor of Persian in the College of Fort William. In the following year he presented to the college a new

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, 5 to 28 September, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, dated 28 September, 1787, p. 535.

²Ibid. p. 537.

³⁻⁴A Correct list of the Honorable East India Company's Civil and Military Servants, on the Bengal establishment... corrected to the 30th of Nov.1784. (Calcutta: 1784), p. 3.

⁵(IOR: H/Misc/205): Home Miscellaneous Series. p.176.

fount of oriental types; in May of the same year (1802) he was transferred to Patna as Collector of Customs. In 1808 he was promoted to the post of Commissary Resident at Patna, an office of which the precise nature cannot now be ascertained. He died in ca. 1813. His estate was administered in 1813.¹

Gladwin was a Persian scholar. He distinguished himself in 1780 by publishing his English-Persian Vocabulary² in which he analysed the influence of Arabic on Persian and Persian on Hindustani. This work was reprinted in 1791 by A. Upjohn. His other works include: Ayeen-i-Akbary, 3 vols. (1783-1788); An epitome of Mohammedan law (1786); The memoirs of Khojeh Abdulkurreem: a Cashmerian of distinction (1788); The new Asiatic Miscellany consisting of original essays, translations and fugitive pieces (edited by him, 1789); A Compendious system of Bengal revenue account in three parts: Part I [other parts seem not published] (1790); Ulfaz Udiyeh, or the materia medica in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindee languages (1793); Persian Moonshee (1795); Dissertations of the rhetoric, prosody and rhyme of the Persians, 1798; reprinted 1800); and, A dictionary: Persian, Hindoostanee and English including synonyms (1809).

¹The Dictionary of National Biography. (London: 1890) p. 407

²See page 91.

The Honorable Company's Press under
later proprietors, 1787-1815

The transfer of the ownership as well as the Superintendence of the Honourable Company's Press was duly announced in a government notice which is as follows:

The Right Honorable Governor-General in Council having been pleased to appoint Messers Arthur Mair, John Herbert Harrington, and Edmund Morris Superintendents of the Hon. Company's Press, and to permit to publish a Gazette under their sanction and authority as before by Gladwin, the Heads of Offices are hereby required to issue all such advertisements and publications as may be ordered on the part of the Hon. Company through the channel of the above mentioned Gazette.

Fort William
January 10, 1787.

By Command of the
Right Honorable the Go-
vernor-General in Council
W. Bruere. Secretary.¹

The two previous Superintendents, Wilkins and Gladwin, were members of the Civil Service of the East India Company. But among the three new joint Superintendents only J.H. Harrington was a civil servant. The other two, E. Morris and A. Mair were private individuals.

On 4 March 1789 the Governor-General in Council in a resolution prohibited the servants of the Company from being associated with "any concern whatever in commercial transaction or in the management of any Banking house or House of agency, from and after the first of May" 1789. Having received the circular J.H. Harrington sought a clarification from the Council as he was

¹Calcutta Gazette, Vol.VI, No.150 (18 January 1787), p. 1.

"a joint Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press, with Mr. Edmund Morris, under the appointment of the Governor General in Council, concerned in the property of a Printing Office, Public Paper, the wholly disengaged from the particular management of it". The Council informed Harrington that the resolution of 4 March 1789 was 'not intended to comprehend the concern in which he was engaged'.¹

In 1793 J.H. Harrington was transferred from Calcutta to Natore, Rajshahi. Consequent upon the transfer in a letter dated 21 April 1793 he submitted his "desire to relinquish the Superintendence of the Honorable Company's Press" and was permitted to do so.² Since the departure of Harrington, Edmund Morris became the only Superintendent of the Press. Arthur Mair having died earlier.³

In June 1793 Edmund Morris transferred part of his property in the press to his nephew Codington Edmund Corrington and in a letter dated 29 June 1793 requested the Government that Corrington's name be joined with his in the Superintendence of the press. The Governor-General in Council acceded to the request and Corrington was appointed a joint Superintendent on 1 July 1793.⁴ In June 1796 Francis

¹(IOR : Range 3, vol.44): Bengal Public Consultations, 13 March to 10 April, 1789. pp. 138-140.

²(IOR: Range 4, vol.20): Bengal Public Consultations, 1 May to 14 June, 1793, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, dated 6 May 1793. pp. 216-217.

³Garland Canon, ed., The letters of Sir William Jones, (Oxford: 1972): II, p. 828, foot note.

⁴(IOR: Range 4, vol.21): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 1 July 1793, pp. 324-325.

Horseley joined the enterprise. Although J.H. Harrington had resigned as Superintendent he retained his property in the press up to the end and when again in Calcutta he in 1797 rejoined as Superintendent. The press continued to run as such under the joint proprietorship of Morris, Corrington, Harrington and Horsely but under the particular management of the last-named who superintended it up to December 1806.

On 14 January 1807 Francis Horseley transferred part of his property in the press to Mathew Lumsden who bought and assumed superintendence of the press with due permission of the Governor-General in Council.¹ One year after the transfer of his property and superintendence of the press to Mathew Lumsden, Horsely left for England via America by an American ship the Martha in January 1808.²

The press continued to function under these arrangements up to 1815 when the government transferred its printing business from the Honorable Company's Press to the press established by the Military Orphan Society and eventually in September 1818, this press and the Ferris and Company's Press (1798-1818) joined together to establish the Union Press so as to facilitate publication of the Calcutta Journal commenced from 2 October 1818.³

¹(IOR: Range 6, vol.36): Bengal Public Consultations, 1 to 15 January 1807, Proceeding No.43 of the Governor-General in Council, 15 January 1807, unpaginated.

²"The Farington Diary", Bengal Past and Present, XXVI(July - December 1923), p. 174.

³Prospectus of a new paper, to be entitled the Calcutta Journal, or Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette, Tuesday 22nd September, 1818, p.1, col.2 and colophon.

In 1787 government decided to revise the rate of printing fixed in 1778 at the time of first establishment of the press under the superintendence of Wilkins. For the purpose of this a Board of Arbitration consisting of four members, two each from the government and the press was constituted. Government appointed J. Price and R. Johnson while the press nominated T. Graham and J. Macgray. The term of reference was "enquiring into and fixing a future standard for the rates of printing to be charged to the Honorable Company". But a decision on the "rates of printing upon the most economical as well as the most intelligible footing" was very difficult for them, because printing in mixed languages, i.e. in English and oriental languages had not been long established in Calcutta. On enquiry it was discovered that the only press available that of Messrs Stuart and Cooper, who at one time were printers of Gladwin, had Bengali, Nāgari and Persian types in addition to English. They were willing to print in Bengali, Nagari, Persian if a small advance was given; and, on that basis they offered a rate of printing. The Board of Arbitration, therefore, had no other alternative but to accept the rate offered by Messrs Stuart and Cooper, viz. 4 annas per large folio sheet and 2 annas per quarto sheet printed on both sides of the paper. A minimum of 500 copies was required to be ordered under this recommendation. As both the printers (i.e. Government and the Honorable Company's press) agreed upon the suggested rate

of government printing.¹

The extent of government expenditure on account of printing for every year is not available. But from two reports, one made in 1787 and the other in 1801 we at least know the average annual spending of government between 1778 and 1786 and 1792 and 1801. According to the findings of Board of Arbitration appointed in 1787, the government of Fort-William in Bengal spent a sum of Rs.23,6286-7-7 'from the institution of the press under Wilkins' up to the end of 1786, the average annual expense being Rs.29,587-10-2.²

Again, in 1801 when government appointed a Press Committee to examine the feasibility of establishment of a press of its own, the Committee found that in 9 years between 1792 and 1801 government spent a sum of Rs.8,93,500, an annual average being 99,278. The statistics are as follows:³

1792-93	Rs. 29,414
1793-94	30,136
1794-95	62,126
1795-96	1,45,957
1796-97	2,01,173
1797-98	1,58,281
1798-99	1,19,972
1799-1800	88,289
1800-1801	58,152.

¹(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 28 September 1787, pp. 453-479.

²(IOR: Range 3, vol.28): Bengal Public Consultations, 5 to 28 September, 1787, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, 28 September, pp. 479-541.

³(IOR: Range 5, vol.34): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceeding No.12 of the Governor-General in Council, dated 25 May 1802. Unpaginated.

In 1793 government decided to form a regular code of all regulations formulated from time to time. This decision gave the Honorable Company's Press some extra responsibility and the press got a statutory recognition as the printing establishment of the East India Company's government in Bengal Presidency and the Superintendent of the press became custodian and distributor of government papers. Section 11 and 12 of the Regulation No. 41 of 1793 "for forming into a regular Code of all Regulations that may be enacted for the internal Government of the British territories in Bengal: Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 1st of May 1793" provided that:

XI. The Superintendent of the Company's Press is to retain in his office one hundred copies of each of the Regulations that may be passed and printed annually, and the same number of copies of the translates [i.e. translations] of them in the Persian and the Bengal language. At the close of the year, after he has been furnished with the index ordered to be printed copies of the regulations, and the Persian and the Bengal translates, each in separate volumes. The remainder of the English copies of the Regulations, and the Persian and the Bengal translates, are to be distributed, as they are passed and printed, in such proportions as the Governor General in Council may direct, amongst the Court of Justice, the Boards of Revenue and Trade, the Collectors of the Land Revenue and the Customs, and the Commercial Residents and Salt Agents, or other public officers, or any individuals to whom it may be thought advisable to deliver copies.

XII. Ten of the English copies of the English Regulations, bound up with the index, to be sent to the Court of Directors. The remaining ninety copies to be distributed as the Governor General in Council directs: to the Court of Justice, the Boards of Revenue and Trade, the Collectors of the Revenue, the Commercial Residents and Salt Agents, or other public officers. 1

¹Bengal. Governor-General in Council, Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council in Bengal, with index and glossary, Vol. I: Containing Regulations passed in the years, 1793, 1794 and 1795, (London: 1828), p. 346-347.

A Plan for establishment of a Government Press

With the assumption of large savings likely to accrue, and in order to invest these savings towards the establishment of the College of Fort William in Bengal¹ the Governor-General, Marquess Wellesley, directed his officials to prepare a plan for the establishment of a Government Press. In accordance with this desire the government officials worked out a detailed plan. The "plan for establishing a Government Printing Press, humbly submitted to the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council by His Lordship's command" from calculation founded on authentic documents observed "that a Printing Office, upon the most extensive plan, might be established and maintained, fully adequate to every use Government could apply it at an annual expense of 90,000 Sicca Rupees exclusive of such allowance as Government think proper to allot for the superintendence of it, but including an allowance for the future supply of printing materials". Although the expenditure might appear a large sum, "when contrasted with actual... expense of manuscript records and correspondence, together with the charge hitherto incurred for printing" the plan argued "it will exhibit an important reduction of expense, at the same time adoption of plan will produce a degree of accuracy and expedition in the execution of the Public Business in every Department..."

¹M. Martin, ed., The Despatches, Minutes and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., (London: 1837): II, p. 335.

The authors of the plan in their support showed that a sum of Rs.2,32,726 were required a year for printing and maintaining Section writers, Fixed writers, etc. for copying the documents. As a substitute to that arrangement they proposed the printing establishment at a an annual cost of only 90,000 rupees. The proposed establishment for the Printing Office was as follows:

1 Head Printer, or Corrector	Rs.500
3 Foremen	500
4 Compositors, at Rs.150	600
4 Compositors, at Rs.100	400
8 Compositors, at Rs.80	640
16 Compositors at Rs.50	800
32 Compositors, at Rs.40	1280
16 Apprentices, at Rs.25	400
Correctors and Compositors of the Native Languages whose number or allowances cannot here be particularised as they must be paid according to their abilities	500
Servants and Native Workmen	300
House rent for the Office including apprentices and Apartments for the Superintendent, His Deputy or Assistant	600
Contingencies including a supply of new Types	800
Native Writers and Accountant for the News Paper, etc.	180
	<u>Per months Rs.7,500</u>
	Per Annum say Rs.90,000.

The planners calculated, on the basis of the difference between the estimated expenditure and the actual average annual expenditure, an annual saving of Rs.142,726. The planners conclu-

ded:

In addition to the positive, and to the eventual savings of expense by the establishment of a printing press, as already proved, it is necessary to state a further most important argument for the prompt execution of the measure in question, namely, the institution of the College of Fort William since this plan was drawn up (in April 1800) and practicability now ascertained of casting every type for the European and Oriental languages, at this Presidency without any reference to the Artists in England. The part of the plan contained in the above notes relates chiefly to the considerable savings which will arise to Government from the plan, especially under the expected additional calls for the use of a press from the establishment of the College. There are a variety of considerations of a public nature for the establishment of a press under the immediate superintendence of the government which are not inserted in these notes, as being unconnected with the question of expense. The considerations alluded to are however of more importance than the question of expense. 1

The plan in toto was referred to the proprietors and the Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press for their observations. Francis Horseley, Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press on behalf of the proprietors, submitted a detailed criticism of the Plan. He argued that the average annual expenditure of government on account of printing was not more than 40,000 rupees; the average expenditure worked out by the architects of the Plan as around 100,000 rupees was based only on average of four most expensive years when government had extraordinary expenditure because of the

¹(IOR: Range 5, vol.20): Bengal Public Consultations, 14 March to 9 April 1801, Proceeding of the Governor General in Council, 9 April 1801. Unpaginated.

printing of the Regulations in English, Bengali and Persian and Sir William Jones's Hindu law. He opined that the plan had been based only on a misconception of the proper use of the printing. He argued that the institution of a Printing Office would not minimise copying work. Even in England where manual labour was very dear and application of mechanical means advantageous government did not print documents where only a few copies were needed. The government of Fort William needed only 5 copies of their proceedings at the most. Printing of these few copies of proceedings would cost far more than getting them copied. The plan did not include the salary of the Superintendent, his deputy and the outlay on setting up the press. After discussing all of these points and making his own calculation he submitted that instead of being a gainer government would sustain a loss of Rupees 29,000 per annum if a Printing Office was established by it. Moreover, government would have to pay compensation to the proprietors of the Honourable Company's Press in the event of its withdrawal of its printing business. This would be an additional charge on the press to be established by the government. In conclusion he requested the Governor-General in Council not to transfer the printing business from its press which they "purchased at a considerable price, and spared no expense in casting new types for the oriental languages, so as to render it all times completely adequate to every purpose that has been required." Finally, he offered a liberal concession to govern-

ment in the following terms:

The proprietors of the press under my superintendence, are willing to reduce the present established rate (though fixed by arbitration) of 4 annas per sheet to 3 annas; and second, or subsequent editions to 2 annas per sheet; upon all business paid by the sheet, which may be hereafter ordered by Government. 1

The Governor-General in Council on 9 April 1801 referred the plan with note of objections submitted by Horseley to a committee appointed to examine the feasibility of establishment of a Government Press. The College of Fort William was also asked to furnish the Committee with necessary information as to extent of printing they would be able to give to the proposed press.²

The Committee consisting of R.W. Cox, S. Davis, H.S.G. Tucker and W. Egerton in a letter dated 9 May 1801 sought further clarification as to whether they were to examine the feasibility of establishment of a printing press keeping in view the printing of manuscript records and correspondences in addition to the usual printing business which at that time was carried on for the government. The Governor-General in Council asked them to consider only the usual printing business of the Government.³

¹(IOR: Range 5, vol.34): Bengal Public Consultations, 6 May to 10 June, 1802, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, 25 May, 1802. Unpaginated.

²(IOR: Range 5, vol. 20): Bengal Public Consultations, 14 March to 9 April, 1801, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 9 April 1801, Unpaginated.

³(IOR: Range 5, vol.21): Bengal Public Consultations, 16 April to 28 May, 1801, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, 14 May 1801. Unpaginated.

The Press Committee after about a year's deliberation submitted its report to the government on 15 April 1802. In a long and detailed memorandum it discussed all aspects of government printing and examined whether it would be more economical for government to establish its own press. The Committee agreed unanimously that it would be more economical for the government to continue to print its business from the Honourable Company's Press than to establish a government press. It declared:

Such information is warranted from the information we have obtained on the subject, we are of opinion that it will be more economical to continue the printing business with the Superintendent [of the Honourable Company's Press] than to establish a press on account of government.

As regards claim of compensation preferred by the proprietors of the Honourable Company's Press the Committee commented:

A claim for compensation is preferred by the Superintendent in the event of his being deprived of the business of government, on the ground of his having paid a considerable compensation to the late proprietor for what he styles in technical terms the good-will of the press, under an idea that the press having been enlarged to its present capacity for business of government as long as they should continue to conduct it with fidelity and dispatch. If the claim is accepted and the government wants to establish its own press - this will be a charge on the press established by government.

The Governor-General in Council accepted the recommendation of the Press Committee and gave up the idea of establishment of a Government Printing Office. The question of government printing, however, remained under advice and constant review of the Press Committee.¹

¹(IOR: Range 5, Vol. 34): Bengal Public Consultations,
(Contd.)

In 1806 the government asked the Press Committee to review the rates of printing again. With a view to arriving at a decision to the rate of printing on a competitive basis the committee invited general tenders from different printers. The Military Orphan Society's Press, Ferris & Co., Mr. Thomson's Press, The Telegraph Press, Serampore Mission Press, Hircurrah Press and the India Gazette Press all sent in tenders. But the Honorable Company's Press refrained from competing with other printing establishments and refused to make any alteration to its rates. The Press Committee, however, calculated the different rates from contesting printers on all different heads and worked out an average rate on each item and in view of the "superior claim" of the Honourable Company's Press it recommended to the government that it "should be asked to do the work in the average" rate worked out and proposed. The Committee also made several other recommendations to effect economies in government printing. Government used to print 1500 copies of the Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council in Bengali and Persian and 1000 copies in Hindustani. The number of copies was reduced to 500 in all of the country languages in 1802. The Committee recommended to stop printing of the regulations altogether in the country languages. As an alternative measure they suggested to the government to circulate manuscript copies to each judge, as the Committee understood it was usual for the

(contd) 6 May to 10 June, 1802. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 25 May 1802. Unpaginated.

Vakeels of the courts to make copies themselves of the regulations and that might be readily done from one or two copies. Instead of making payment for each individual advertisement in the Calcutta Gazette the committee recommended Government to pay a monthly fee of 500 rupees for advertisements published in the gazette to the Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press.

Both the Government and the Superintendent agreed to the proposal of the Committee and thus the printing business of the government continued with the Honorable Company's Press as before.¹

Printing business of the 'supreme government' or the central government of India as well as the Presidency under Fort William in Bengal was carried out as such. But this arrangement did not include the government branches at Bombay and Madras. The government of Fort St. George i.e. Madras used the printing establishment of the Military Orphan Asylum to get their papers printed from December 1800. The story of the establishment of the Military Orphan Asylum Press is as follows:

In November 1798 the Superintendent of the Military Orphan Asylum at Madras suggested to the government the expediency of establishing a press at the Orphan Asylum, stating among other reasons that the printing for government might be executed there with some advantage to the institution at about one half of the expense then incurred on that account. This suggestion was not

¹IOR: Range 6, vol.24): Bengal Public Consultations, 20 February to 20 March, 1806, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, pp.2197-2245.

immediately adopted, but the Superintendent of the Asylum informed the government in a further report on the subject dated 21 September 1800 that a small press had already been established at the Asylum, with a proposal of considerable benefit to the charity, which could easily be enlarged to any extent and having offered his opinion that if a government gazette was set up there the whole of the government printing might be performed gratis and a considerable surplus arising from the profits of the gazette would accrue to government at not very distant period. The Madras government resolved to modify and enlarge for the mutual benefit and convenience of government and the charity, the small press already established at the Orphan Asylum. This resolution was carried into effect in December 1800.¹

The Court of Directors of the East India Company in England was very much impressed by this arrangement for government printing at Madras and advised the supreme government of India in Bengal Presidency to follow the Madras example of government printing. In a general letter to the Military Department dated 9 September 1812 the Court made the following recommendation:

Para 317. We take the occasion to draw your attention to the great advantage derived at Fort St. George from the Printing Press established at the Orphan Asylum there, by which, not only copies of all general orders are distributed with facility and expedition to the stations and outposts of the Army, But the whole printing business of the Presidency is performed at a very trifling

¹IOR: Range 8, vol.35):Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June 1814; Proceedings No.10 of the Governor-General in Council, 23 June, 1814.Unpaginated.

expense.

Para 318. We, therefore, desire that you take measure for the introduction of a similar arrangement at your Presidency.¹

On 20 February 1813, immediately after receiving the letter of the Court the Secretary to the Military Department of the Government at Fort William wrote to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George to furnish the "Supreme Government" with every possible information regarding the plan on which the printing press established at the Orphan Asylum at the Fort St. George was conducted, together with a statement of the average annual expense incurred in printing regulations, general orders, papers for different departments.²

In its report the Government of Fort St. George stated that it spent a sum of Rs.6,242 for the building, press, types and current charges in 1801 but had a profit of about 1,750 in eight and a half months and that, therefore, its capital investment was reduced to Rs.4,704 as on 1 September 1801. The press enabled it to reduce its expenditure on printing by one half of the annual amount.³

After receiving the plan and statement of average expenditure incurred at Fort St. George the Governor-General in Council thought "it proper to adopt a measure preparatory to the object of

¹(IOR: Range 8, vol.35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June, 1814. Proceeding No.2 of the Governor-General in Council, 23 June, 1814. Unpaginated.

²Ibid.

³(IOR: Range 8, vol.35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June 1814. Proceeding No.10 of the Governor-General in Council, 23 June 1814. Unpaginated.

establishing a government press at Fort William, on such principles, and from such period as may hereafter be determined on". The matter received detailed consideration in the meeting of the Governor-General in Council on 10 September 1813. Council was of the opinion that if the rate of printing in the proposed press of the Military Orphan Society was more moderate than the rate fixed in 1806 with the Honourable Company's Press it would not be difficult for them to transfer printing business from the latter of the former. Accordingly a letter was written to the Deputy Governor of the Military Orphan Society to submit a plan for establishment of a printing press with detailed information as to the sum required by them for building, stock and types, about undertaking the publication of a gazette, original outlay required, estimated annual charge and estimated profit.¹

The Orphan Society in its reply expressed its willingness to undertake government printing on the Madras method if the Government of Fort William were willing to provide it at the first instance the necessary stock, types and building and to allow the new gazette to circulate free of postal charge, the whole of the government printing could be executed free of charge save for the cost of paper.

¹(IOR:Range 8, vol.35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June 1814. Proceeding No.23 of the Governor-General in Council, 23 June 1814. Unpaginated.

The Orphan Society already had a printing press which submitted a tender as early as in 1806 to undertake government printing. The Society in 1814 had 3 printing presses with Roman types weighing 8000 pounds, Arabic weighing 2000, Nagari 750, and 150 pounds of Bengali types. The Bengali fount of types was, however, considered as incomplete and deficient in quantity. The whole stock of type of the society's press though used was almost new and was considered to be adequate for business for 5 years more. The whole stock of the society was valued at Rs.27,789-6-5 including three printing presses which were valued at Rs.300 each. In addition to the stock they already had the society proposed an additional outlay of 39,000 rupees for the initial cost of the types, stock and building. It estimated that the annual profit would not be less than 36,000 rupees.

Government referred the proposal to the Press Committee to examine the details of establishment of the press. After about a year's deliberation the Committee submitted its report on 1 June 1814, recommending the establishment of a press for government printing at the Military Orphan Society. The recommendation was accepted and on 23 June 1814 the society was asked to make preparations to undertake government printing as soon as possible. Towards that end government nominated James Atkinson as a Superintendent of its press.¹

¹(IOR: Range 8, vol.35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June, 1814. Proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, dated 23 June, 1814. Unpaginated.

As a result of the decision of the government the Military Orphan Society took steps to equip their press for conducting the printing business of government. In addition to expanding their existing printing establishment they also established a new press within the vicinity of the government offices at the house of the editor of the Government Gazette. The new press so established was known as ^{the} Government Gazette Press. When it came into operation the main press at Khidirpur, then suburb of Calcutta would conduct the general business whereas the Government Gazette Press would print the gazette and conduct business of an urgent nature. Thus the printing establishment of the Military Orphan Society was fully equipped and ready to undertake government printing by the end of 1814. But the government took a few more months to take the final decision. Meanwhile the proprietors of the Honourable Company's Press were pressing hard for compensation if the printing business was transferred to the Orphan Society. Finally on 2 May 1815 government decided to transfer their entire printing business from the Honourable Company's Press to the press established at the Military Orphan Society with effect from 1 June 1815. The printing business, it was decided, would be conducted at the new press on exactly the same terms it was performed at the time by the proprietors of the Honorable Company's Press. It was also decided that a weekly paper entitled: the Government Gazette would be published from that press.¹

¹IOR: Range 8, vol.52): Bengal Public Consultations, 2 May to 13 May 1815. Proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, 2 May 1815. Unpaginated.

In accordance with the decision of the government the following notification was published in the Calcutta Gazette:

Fort William, Public Department, May 2, 1815.
 ORDERS having been issued, directing that the PRINTING BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT shall be transferred from the CALCUTTA GAZETTE PRESS [i.e. Honourable Company's Press], to the press established at the MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY; notice is hereby given, that a WEEKLY PAPER will be published at the Society's Press from the commencement of the ensuing month, to be styled "THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE". The officers of the government are accordingly directed to send all advertisements and other papers connected with public service, which require to be printed, from the date above mentioned, to the ORPHAN SOCIETY'S PRESS.¹

The decision of transfer of printing business of government from the Honourable Company's Press to the Orphan Society was the end of the Honourable Company's Press founded under the aid, advice and inspiration of the first Governor-General of India, Warren Hastings, by the Ca~~x~~ton of Bengal Sir Charles Wilkins who transferred it to Francis Gladwin, another eminent orientalist.

The proprietors of the press however, intended to carry on their business as well as to continue to publish the Calcutta Gazette. This intention was notified as follows:

The proprietors of the Calcutta Gazette beg leave to inform their subscribers and the public in general, that, notwithstanding the removal of the countenance and support of government to the ORPHAN SOCIETY INSTITUTION, it is their intention to continue for the present, the publication of that paper and general business for their press. Upheld by the liberal patronage of the public, their interests have flourished during the longer period which has intervened since the first formation of the establishment in 1784; and they trust still to merit a continuance of its favour by unremitting exertions and attention to their duties. The regular day of publication will be Thursday as

¹Calcutta Gazette, LXII: 1630(25 May 1815), p.1, col.1.

usual; that of the Government Gazette being Friday.¹

But the proprietors apparently could not manage to continue the Calcutta Gazette founded by Francis Gladwin and thus it ceased publication after its 1631 issue on 1 June 1815.²

When the Honourable Company's Press was founded in 1778 it was a small undertaking with 2 printing presses but at the time of closure the press had 13 printing presses including 2 very old ones apparently constructed and used by Wilkins. The press had 40 persons on its staff including Thomas Watley who was apprenticed to Francis Gladwin. The whole property of the press was valued at Sicca Rs.67,410-12-9. The press in addition to its stock of both English and various oriental types had a well equipped type foundry for casting types in the oriental languages. At the time of withdrawal of government work the press had punches for Bengali, Devanāgarī, Arabic and Persian in its stock.³

After the decision of the government and the resulting transfer of printing business from the Honourable Company's Press to the press of the Military Orphan Society the proprietors of the former press, M. Lumsden, J. Harrington, E. Morris

¹Calcutta Gazette, LXIII: 1630 (25 May 1815), p.3.col.4.

²The original Calcutta Annual directory and Bengal Register for ...1817 and 1818 (appendix, p.128 and 'appendix' p.116 respectively), however list the name of the Calcutta Gazette as one of the Calcutta newspapers. But no issue of this paper after 1 June 1815 appears to have been published.

³(IOR: Range 8, vol.35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June 1814, Proceeding of the Vice-President in Council, 23 June 1814. Unpaginated.

and Francis Horseley submitted a claim for compensation of Rs.200,000 against the loss sustained as a result of the transfer of government printing from their press to the Orphan Society. In that representation they also requested the government to take into consideration the fact that their staff who would have no means of maintaining their families if out of employment. They also offered that the entire establishment be taken over by the government at a cost of 100,000 rupees. The Press Committee although opined that "the present stock of the... press is just now in a very exhausted state that a great part of the types are completely wornout and useless..." they recommended to the government "that an offer may be made to the proprietors of the press with all the types and other implements attached to it including stationery for printing... for the sum of 70,000 rupees". But as the Orphan Society did not agree to buy the old press and its accessories the proposal did not materialise.¹

The claim for compensation was referred to the Court of Directors in England. The court, however, after consideration of all the circumstances resolved to grant the proprietors of the Honourable Company's press a sum of thirty thousand sicca rupees. In awarding this sum the court expressed its decided opinion, that "it ought to be part from the fund of the Military Orphan Society". The

¹(IOR: Range 8, vol.52): Bengal Public Consultations 2 to 23 May 1815. Proceeding of the Vice-President in Council, 2 May 1815. Unpaginated.

compensation was duly paid to the agent of the proprietors by 31 December 1821. The Honorable Company's Press, however, was by then long dead.¹

The press, the Superintendent of which once "was in the habit of boasting that he would not exchange his post for that of a member of council, who received £10,000 a year"² could not survive the hard competition with other commercial printers and eventually, as already mentioned, in September 1818 was merged with the Ferris and Company's Press to become the Union Press.

The press had many homes during the years of its existence. After taking over from Gladwin on 29 March 1787 the new proprietors removed it from Cossitollah Street "to the house[near] the old Jail, in the Loll Bazar, facing the Harmonic and next door to Messrs Burrell and Gould's".³ But on 1 February 1791 the press again changed its address to "6 Old Post Office Street, situated between the Houses occupied by William Johnson, Esqr and Messrs Scott & Gibson".⁴ From 5 January 1792 to 8 September 1796 it was situated at 5 Esplanade Row whence it moved to 4 Post Office Street on 15 September 1796. On 30 April 1801 the press was "removed to No.124, in the Durruntollah, the house lately occupied by William Hunter".⁵ Later, on 16 February 1804 it was removed to 6 Esplanade Row.⁶ From 17

¹(IOR: -Range 10, vol.20): Bengal Public Consultations, 15 to 29 December, 1820; proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, 15 December 1820. Unpaginated.

²Marshman. Carey, Marshman and Ward, Vol.I, p.447.

³Calcutta Gazette, VII:No.161 (Thursday March 29, 1787), p.1

⁴Ibid: XII: No.309 (28 Jan.1790), p. 1, col.3. & (4 Feb.1790), p.4.

⁵Ibid: XXXV: 896 (30 April 1801), p.2.

⁶Ibid: XL.No.1051 (19 April 1804), p. 4.

January 1805 the press was removed to 21 Old Court House Street. From 2 January to 27 August 1807 the press was at No.3 Cossitolla Street. From 3 September 1807 to 19 November it was in the Court House Street. On 20 November 1812 it "was removed... to No.6, in the Chowringhee Road, next door to the Office of the Persian Secretary to the Government"¹ Again on 29 December 1814 the press was removed to No.8 Cossitollah Street. This was the last address of the Honourable Company's Press.²

In January 1787 when Gladwin relinquished charge of the press to Arthur Mair and others William Mackay was the printer of the establishment. He was replaced by Manuel Cantopher who worked in the press as Printer up to 4 August 1791. Archibald Thomson joined the press in August 1791 and his name for the first time appeared as printer on 18 August 1791. Thomson was a bookbinder as well. He advertised that "books neatly and expeditiously bound and lettered, on a very moderate terms, on application to Mr. Archibald Thomson, printer of this paper [i.e. the Calcutta Gazette]"³ Thomson continued as printer upto 1 March 1792. The Printer's name was not printed in the gazette between 1 March 1792 and 9 May 1799. Printer Thomas Watley joined the enterprise on 16 May 1799. Apprenticed to Gladwin Watley continued as the printer till his death on 19 October 1817, aged 43 years.⁴ Consequently, J. Pinnah became the printer to continue till the merger.

¹Calcutta Gazette, LVII: No.1500 (26 November 1812)
p. 1, col. 3.

²The Original Calcutta Annual Directory and Bengal Register, for the year....1818...comp.by G.R. Gardner. (Calcutta: 1818), "Appendix": p.116.

³Calcutta Gazette, XVI: 409(29 Dec.1791),p.3,col.4.

⁴The Original Calcutta Annual Directory; and Bengal
(Contd.)

Printing was very expensive in Calcutta in those days. No printer would dare to speculate on publishing books on a commercial basis. The Honourable Company's Press also did not dare to print items other than those ordered by government or individuals. The situation was expressed by Sir William Jones in a letter to Patrick Russell from Krishna-Nagar, Bengal on 28 September 1786:¹

Printing is dear at Calcutta; but if government would print your works (as they ought) I could carefully superintend commas and colons.

In that situation when Sir William himself was launching the Asiatick Researches as an organ of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, no printer or publisher came forward to undertake its publication as a commercial speculation. The society on the other hand had no funds to print it. Not even the Honourable Company's Press dared to take it up; but Manuel Cantopher (in 1788) the printer of the press took the personal risk to print it on the condition that every member of the Society promise to buy each volume at 20 rupees per copy.²

In addition to printing in English, Persian, Hindi and a considerable amount of Bengali printing in the Calcutta Gazette which we have already discussed³, the press in twenty-eight years, between 1787 and 1815, printed only a few books in Bengali.

(contd.) Register: for the year...1818...; compiled by G.R. Gardener (Calcutta:1818); Appendix, p.170.

¹Garland-Cannon, ed., The Letters of Sir William Jones (Oxford: 1970):vol.II, p.707.

²R. Mitra, et al, Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1784-1883, (Calcutta:1885), p. 46.

³See page 150 above.

Thirteen such volumes (Bib.Nos.3-12 and 19-21), two Bengali question papers (Bib.Nos.13 and 14), and four English works which included text in Bengali (Bib.Nos.15-18), printed by the press have survived the ravages of time. Twelve out of the thirteen volumes are the Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council from 1790 to 1815.

The Regulations of 1783 translated into Bengali by Jonathan Duncan, and that of 1791 and 1792 (Bib.Nos.6,7) by Neil Benjamin Edmonstone were printed in 1785, 1791 and 1792, respectively. The Regulations from 1793 to Regulation number 11 of 1804 were translated by Henry Pitts Forster. From the Regulation No. 12 of 1804 to the Regulation No.22 of 1816 were translated by the official Translator of the Regulations. These Bengali translations of the Regulations stem from a regulation itself. Sections 15 and 16 of Regulation No.41 of 1793 provided that every regulation with its marginal notes should be carefully translated into the Bengali and Persian languages keeping the uniformity in designations and terms applied to persons and things as in the case of original in English. They were translated into plain and easy language in accordance with a provision of section 17 of the above regulation which directed that:

The translator is to translate the Regulations into plain and easy language, and in all possible cases to reject words not in common use. As far as may be consistent with the preservation of the true meaning and spirit of the Regulations, he shall adopt the idiom of the native languages, instead of giving a close verbal translation of the English draft, which must necessarily render the translates obscure and often unintelligible to the natives.

Each of these regulations was printed separately at the end of the year when the final number of the regulations was enacted, translated, and printed, an index was printed. According to section 11 of the said regulation they were distributed as they were passed and printed. But the Superintendent of the Company's Press was to retain 100 copies of each of the Regulations. At the close of the year, after he had been furnished with the index he would print the index and complete the volume and bind them into one for distribution among the officials as directed by the government.¹ The set we have examined seems does not belong to this category except for the 1793 volume since volumes are not complete. The 1795 volume lacks regulations No.33 and 41, and other volumes are not annual ones as required under the regulation. Apparently the volumes from 1796 to 1816 were collections of regulations distributed separately and bound by the receipt. None of the volumes contain title or title page. Name of printer, date and place of printing are also absent from the publications. The printing-types of these works, and, as already mentioned, the Regulation No.41 of 1793 provide us with a clue that they were printed by the Honourable Company's Press. Fifteen hundred copies of these regulations from 1793 to 1802 and 500 copies for 1803 to 1816 were printed.²

¹Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council of Bengal, with index and glossary. Vol.I: containing the Regulations passed in the years, 1793,1794, and 1795 (London: 1828)p. 346.

²(IOR: Range 6, vol.24): Bengal Public Consultations, 20 February to 20 March, 1806, proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, p.2201.

The extant seven volumes of these regulations are unique both from a typographical and philological point of view. The work is rare - only one set (but wanting the volume for 1794) is known to be in existence, and that in the India Office Library. But owing to a mistake of the IOL Catalogue which showed them as a Serampore imprint they are likely to escape the attention of scholars of the Bengali language and literature. These Regulations were, however, reprinted at the Serampore Press between 1826 and 1831 (Bib.Nos. 112, 115, 120, 121 and 126).

The regulations from 1793 to the regulation No.2 of 1815 were printed by the Honourable Company's Press from an improved fount of type (Wilkins No.2) cut by Wilkins (Plate No.XXIX). From the regulation No.4 of 1815 to end of 1816 they apparently were printed by the Military Orphan Society's Press since printing business of government was transferred to the society's press from June 1815.

Another significant specimen of printing of the Honourable Company's Press is the Rtusamhāra or the Seasons by Kālidāsa; edited by Sir William Jones. Again, without the name of the printer it was printed and published in March 1792 (Plate No.XXX). This book, the first ever printed in the Sanskrit language, but in Bengali characters, was sold at ten rupees per copy¹. In the 'advertisement' the editor explained the salient feature of the work in the following words:

The book is the first ever printed in Sanscrit, and it is by the press alone that the ancient literature of India can long be preserved. A learner of that most

¹Calcutta Gazette, Vol. XVII, No. 422 (29 March 1792), p. 2, col. 4.

interesting language who had carefully pursued one of the popular grammars, could hardly begin his course of study with an easier or more elegant work than the Ritusanhara or Assemblage of seasons. Every line composed by Calidās is exquisitely polished, and every couplet in the poem exhibits an Indian landscape, always beautiful, sometimes highly coloured, but never beyond nature: four copies of it have been diligently collated; and, where they differed, the clearest and most natural reading has constantly had the preference. ¹

¹p. [1].

The Bengal Military Orphan Society's Press

The Bengal Military Orphan Society, a private institution supported by the contribution of officers of the Bengal Army was established at the initiative of Major General William Kirkpatrick in March 1783. The objects of the society were "to provide fixed funds, or resources, for the maintenance of the children of officers dying in indigent circumstances, to relieve officers from the burden of contribution to private subscriptions, in behalf of the orphans of individuals, as in the hour of sickness and of danger, to yield them the consolation, that, in the event of their dying poor, a certain provision will be secured to their offspring."¹ The executive powers of the society were vested in a Governor, a Deputy Governor, and twelve Managers.

The Institution which was created to "educate and settle in life children" of officers and soldiers in the Bengal Army was divided into two branches; the upper and the lower schools. The society with its schools was projected under the sanction of the government, and was, subsequently, fully approved by the Court of Directors who had been considered its special patrons and protectors.² It was the Court who asked the Governor-General in Council to transfer his printing business to the society which later on found the profits made by the press a major source of its income.³

¹Charles Lushington, The history, design, and present state of the religious benevolent and charitable institutions, founded by the British in Calcutta and its vicinity, (Calcutta: 1824), p. 231.

²Ibid. pp. 230-31.

³Ibid. P. 143.

As already mentioned, Orphan Society had its own press as early as 1806. When the government proposed to appoint the society as its printer it was thought that this small printing establishment was not capable of coping with the large amount of government printing in addition to printing a weekly newspaper called the Government Gazette. In addition to the extensive operation created at Khidirpur, the society also established a small press at Mission Row, Calcutta in order to avoid the delay of frequent communications between Calcutta and Khidirpur. The latter was called 'the Government Gazette Press'. General business of the government used to be printed from the society's press at Khidirpur whereas the gazette and other business of urgent and important nature used to be printed from the Government Gazette Press at Mission Row established "at the editor's House".¹

The press of the Military Orphan Society, since 1 June 1815 was conducting government printing. On 21 June 1831 government again appointed a committee consist of H.H. Wilson, J. Grant and J. Prinsep "to report upon the best mode of printing and consideration of withdrawal of printing business from the Military Orphan Society".² The committee in its report dated 3 October 1831 recommended that the committee of management of the Orphan Society be called upon to make a deduction of thirty percent in the rate of printing then in existence and in the event of their declining to do so, that a separate establishment might be formed for general printing and

¹(IOR: Range 8, vol.35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June 1814; Proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, 23 June 1814; Unpaginated.

²(IOR: Range 12, vol.61): Bengal Public Consultations, 14 June to 23 August, 1831, proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, 12 July 1831. Unpaginated.

printing of a gazette for the publication of the government notices styled as the Calcutta Gazette which was to assume the form of ^{the} London Gazette. The committee opined that the Orphan Society would have no claim of compensation for the loss of government work, as it had realized a profit of 50,000 rupees per annum for more than fifteen years. Contrary to the view of the Press Committee the management of the Military Orphan Society submitted a claim of compensation of 500,000 rupees for the loss they would sustain in the event of transfer of printing business from the society and in the event of establishment of a new gazette to be printed from another establishment.¹ However, as the society agreed to reduce the rate of printing by thirty per cent of the earlier rate the printing business of the government continued to remain with the society but the government started the Calcutta Gazette with effect from 7 April 1832.² Under this arrangement the new gazette was also to be printed from the press of the Orphan Society. This arrangement continued up to 30 June 1853.³ From 1 July 1853 Samuel Smith & Co. was appointed to do the government printing. This firm printed the Calcutta Gazette as well as conducted the general printing business of the government up to 30 June 1858. From 1 July 1858 printing business was transferred to Alipore Jail Press.⁴ The Gazette however continued to be printed from Samuel Smith & Co. up to August 1858. But from 1 September 1859 the Gazette started to appear from the Bengal Secretariat Press established in 1858.⁵

¹(IOR: Range 12, vol.65): Bengal Public Consultations, 3 January to 15 Feb. 1832, proceeding No.2 of the Vice-President in Council, 24 January 1832. Unpaginated.

²(IOR: Range 12, vol.65): Ibid. 20 March 1832. Proceeding No.4.

³The Calcutta Gazette:(25 June 1853), p. 940, col.2.

⁴Ibid. (10 March 1858), p. 428, col.2.

⁵The New Calcutta Directory for the town of Calcutta Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Aracan, Assam... for 1858 (Calcutta: 1858), Section VIII, p.175.

Announcing the cessation of contract the Military Orphan Society Press published the following notice:

The contract for printing between the Government of Bengal and the Military Orphan Society being about to cease, and a large quantity of type and material thereby set free, the Superintendent of the Military Orphan Press is authorized to inform the public, that he is prepared to execute every description of work on the most moderate terms.¹

The Military Orphan Press continued as such up to 30 September 1863. From 1 October 1863 the Government of India took over the press "provisionally as a trust by government" to establish a Central Press. The charge of this Central Press for the first time was entrusted to "a practical and professional printer". O.T. Cutter, the Superintendent of the Public Works Department became the first Superintendent of the Central Press. It was decided that all miscellaneous printing which was not absolutely necessary for the Departmental Presses, already established, to perform be transferred to the Central Press.²

The Military Orphan Society Press in its existence between 1806 and 1863 undertook very few Bengali works. In addition to printing government notices and advertisement in the Government Gazette (1815-1832) and the Calcutta Gazette (1832-1853) in Bengali we have found only three Bengali books printed by this press. They are: Vedānta Candrikā (1817: Bib. No. 171) printed by its subsidiary the Government Gazette Press; Act XIX of 1853 (1854: Bib. No. 172) and Jñānasudhākara, Part I (1855: Bib. No. 173).

¹The Calcutta Gazette: (25 June 1853), p. 940, col.2.

²(IOR): India Public Consultations, Proceedings of the President in Council, 8 September 1863, pp. 711-714.

Adjutant Generals' Presses

In addition to using the Military Orphan Press for their printing branches of the government also set up their own printing presses so as to cope with their volume of work which was gradually becoming greater as a result of the increasing governmental responsibility of the East India Company. The Office of the Adjutant General of the Army was the first to establish its own printing press. In 1819 the Adjutant General applied to the Court of Directors to send a portable printing machine and necessary types and their equipments to set up an establishment of printing in his office in order to cope with the day to day requirements. A press and types were sent from England in 1820 and duly arrived in Calcutta in 1821. Since then the Adjutant General's Office employed its own press for printing.¹

The Adjutant General of King's Troops in 1828 also felt the necessity for a printing press in his office . It was impossible for his office dealing with twenty-four regiments in India to cope with the volume of work with the help of only six writers where innúmerable notices, appointments, transfer, court martial orders were issued. He therefore purchased a small portable printing press at a cost of 150 rupees to start with, together with 125 pounds of pica Roman letters and 4 pounds great primer. Thus was the modest beginning of the Adjutant General of King's Troops Press.²

Both the Adjutant Generals' presses were in existence when the Central Press was established in 1863 and their continuity in addition to the Central Press were sanctioned.³ But they did not print in Bengali characters.

¹(IOR : Range 33, vol.48): Bengal Military Consultations, 29 Jan. to 19 Feb.1830. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 19 February 1830. Unpaginated.

²IOR: Range 33, vol.35): Bengal Military Consultations, 11 to 18 Sept. 1829. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 18 Sept. 1829. Unpaginated.

³(IOR): India Public Consultations. 1863. Proceedings of the President in Council, 8 Sept.1863. pp.711-714.

Government Lithographic Press

In March 1823 government established a Lithographic Press under the superintendence of Dr. James N. Rind, M.D. An Assistant Surgeon who was commissioned on 29 May 1814¹ to the Bengal Army. The establishment was initiated by Dr. Rind himself. On 20 January 1823 he submitted a proposal for the establishment of a lithographic press under his management, in which he said that while lately in England he studied lithography conceiving that the art might be applied to many useful purposes in India; and on his return he brought with him a lithographic press with every requisite apparatus for an establishment of the kind of not more than three presses. He brought only one press with him with the idea that it would be possible for him to get two more made in Calcutta when necessary.²

Invented in 1796, lithography is a "method of printing from the smooth surface of limestone or roughened metal surface. The image is defined by drawing on the printing surface with tusche (greasy ink) or crayon that attracts lithographic ink. The surface is then covered with water, which adheres to all areas not treated with tusche, and repels the lithographic ink. The ink stone is then printed on paper in a special press."³ This method of printing was in practice in Europe at that time. A lithographic establishment in Edinburgh where Dr. Rind studied the art was

¹Bengal Almanac and annual directory, 1823, (Calcutta: 1823), p. 139.

²IOR: Range 10, vol.63): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 13 Feb. 1823. Unpaginated.

³The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Micropaedia, (Chicago: 1974), vol.VI, p.3.

capable of throwing off 1500 impressions a day. Although Dr. Rind did not expect "with native workmen even to exceed one half of that number" he thought, he "would print 200 copies of the whole of a Persian book of 250 pages of common octavo size in 20 days, or with six presses in 10 days". Dr. Rind also explained the accuracy and cheapness of multiplying copies of government documents with comparative cheapness over copying or letter press printing. The Governor-General in Council in response to Dr. Rind's application appointed a Lithographic Committee consisting of R. Hunter, M.H. Macnaghten, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Capt. J.A. Hodgson and Dr. Lumsden to report on the usefulness and advantages of the lithographic press.¹

The Committee on 17 March 1823 submitted its report commending lithography and setting out its advantages for use in government offices. It recommended establishment of a Government Lithographic Press under the superintendence of Dr. Rind. The Governor-General in Council agreeing, the Lithographic Press was established on 29 March 1823 at the government expense. Dr. Rind was appointed Superintendent at a monthly allowance of 400 rupees per month. A fixed establishment containing 6 workmen for six presses, one native English writer, and one occasional Persian writer were also sanctioned for the establishment. The press at the request of Dr. Rind was put under the Lithographic Committee.²

¹(IOR: Range 10, vol.63): Bengal Public Consultations, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 13 February, 1823. Unpaginated.

²(IOR: Range 11, vol.1): Bengal Public Consultations, 20 to 29 March 1823. Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 29, March 1823. Unpaginated.

Forms, charts, maps, plans, sketches and works of limited number of copies were usually printed from this press. The press was also employed to print different works in Oriental languages. The only work in Bengali, without the name of the press, date and place of printing, apparently printed by this press is a treatise on vaccination (Bib.No.518). This publication is one of the two (we have found) lithographed Books. The other being the product of the Mufad-i-Hind Press, Benares, 1851 (Bib. No.1240). The reason behind such a few Bengali works produced by lithography is that the process never caught on with Bengali though extensively used for Urdu and other languages using Arabic script. It is because Arabic is more cursive than the other, requiring far less removal of pen from paper (or stone) when writing it.

"With a view to promote the efficiency of the press established in the Alipore Jail, and to facilitate the execution of all indents for forms required by government officers" the Government Lithographic Press with its establishment was transferred and merged with with the Alipore Jail Press with effect from 1 February 1860.¹

¹Calcutta Gazette. No.3 (11 January 1860), p.67.

ALIPORE JAIL PRESS¹

The Alipore² Jail Press was established in 1856³ having come into being in accordance with the wish of the Inspector of Jail Dr. Mouat "to decrease the expense and delay incurred in printing and lithographic circulars, forms, etc. for the Jail Department." When this early experiment proved successful the Inspector of Jail put up a proposal for "a complete printing and lithographic establishment at Alipore... to execute by their means all the government work at present performed elsewhere, at a considerable cost to the state." An estimate of 85,000 rupees showing a clear profit of 40,000 rupees plus 6,000 rupees per annum if the Government Gazette were printed there were submitted to the government. The project was approved, the printing sheds were extended and a new block at a cost of 88,052 rupees was built and a small type foundry was added. And on 1 July 1858 all government printing, for the first time, was undertaken by the press.⁴ The number of convicts employed to do the work connected with printing in 1858-59 were 116 whereas it rose to 269 in 1863-64. A steam press at a cost of Rs. 10,950 was added and a large amount of types purchased. But consequent upon the establishment of the Central Press the Government of India withdrew its work. Thereupon the Superintendent of the Press proposed "to print vernacular books in large numbers, at so reduced a cost as to bring them within the reach of the poorest". But the government rejected

¹For a detailed history and the criminological aspect of the press see: John Moulvay, "The story of Alipore Jail Press", Calcutta Review, No. 289 (July 1917), pp[228] - 246.

²Then a suburb of Calcutta.

³James Long, Returns relating to publications in the Bengali language, in 1857 (Calcutta: 1859), p.1.

⁴The Calcutta Gazette. (25 June 1858), p.940, col.2.

the proposal by intimating "that there was a politico-economical objection to a state prison entering into competition with private enterprise". The press however continued as a press of the Jail Department of the Government of Bengal and is still in existence.

This press mainly used to print government papers in English. But in the second year of its establishment in 1857 it printed two Bengali books, Dr̥stāntaratna . by the Rev. James Long (Bib.No.1499) and Manoramva Pāṭha . by R.C. Mitra (Bib.No. 1500). As the proposal for printing vernacular books at a cheap rate failed the press apparently could not print any more Bengali works.

Other Departmental Presses

Before the Central Press was established in 1863 there were several other presses attached to the different departments of the government. The Bengal Secretariat established its own printing press in 1858 apparently mainly for the printing of the Calcutta Gazette which was for the first time "printed ...at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta" on 1 September 1858. By 1861 the following government presses had come into being:¹

Home Department	Superintendent	T. McArthur
Military Department	Superintendent	John Gray
Bengal Secretariat	Superintendent	Thomas Jones
	Printer	F. J. Barlin
Department of Public Works	Superintendent	O. T. Cutter
Adjutant General of the Army	Printer	O'Coner
Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces	Printer	Not known
Accountant General	Superintendent	F. Empson
Alipore Jail	Printer	J. Baptist

All these presses were in existence when the Central Press was established. While establishing the Central Press the President in Council decided to maintain these presses in addition to the central one, for "the paramount object of administrative efficiency".² Though never printed in Bengali, they all continued to function beyond 1866.

¹The New Calcutta Directory ...for 1861; comp. by A. G. Roussac (Calcutta: 1861), p. 148

²(IOR): India Public Consultations, 1863, Proceedings of the President in Council, 8 September 1863, p. 713.

Conclusion

Government printing in Bengal made a great contribution towards the introduction, growth and development of Bengali printing. The very first Bengali book: A grammar of the Bengal language by Halhed was a government printing. The grammar was compiled, a fount of type prepared, press constructed - all under the solicitation of the Governor-General, Warrent Hastings, as chief executive of the British Government in India. The book was, again, printed on the assurance of the government that it would purchase one thousand copies - the entire impression of that famous book.

The introduction of Bengali printing was not an end in itself. It was rather a means for the government to ensure effective and efficient administration. Therefore, they took it up in full earnest to preserve it and to utilise it for the best use rather than allowing it being lost. They established a Printing Office under the superintendence of Wilkins so that he could continue further experiments to improve it in addition to its preservation for the posterity. The historic minute of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, in this connection is worth quoting; he recorded:

Much expense has already been incurred in bringing this art to its present degree of perfection: all that is intended by the proposition is to apply it to public use and prevent it from being lost. The patronage of government has already been liberally bestowed upon it but without further support it can not be rendered effectual or of general use, as no man would prudently hazard his fortune and sacrifice his time in the prosecution of it without a certainty of its success. 1

¹(IOR: Range 50, Vol.12): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 October to 24 November, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, 13 November, 1778, pp. 556-557.

Therefore, he proposed that "the experience of one year will be sufficient to ascertain the utility of such an establishment to the public and the profit which may be eventually derived from it in private hands". Governor-General further said that it "will require [Wilkins's]... superintendence... until it shall be fully completed and until some other person shall be qualified by practice to receive it from him."¹

Thus the printing office created bore fruit in little time. Bengali types instead of being lost were fruitfully utilized in printing government enactments, notifications, proclamations, etc. After eight years of introduction of the art Halhed and Wilkins rightly claimed that:

Innumerable examples prove the utility of the types, and they are at once a saving of great expense to government, and infinitely facilitate all the channels of intercourse. ²

The introduction of the art of printing and a Printing Office under the patronage of government had far-reaching effect, for Wilkins had taken care that his work should produce lasting results. He had taught the art with great care to his Bengali Assistant, Panchanan who with his associates succeeded in course of time in domesticating it in Bengal.

When the Honourable Company's Press was established there was no printing press which could undertake Bengali or any other oriental printing. Hicky had a Press but he never attempted at oriental printing.

¹(IOR: Range 50, Vol.12): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 2 October to 24 November, Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, 13 November, 1778, p. 557.

²(IOR: Range 50, Vol.57): Bengal Revenue Consultations, 7 Jan. to 10 March 1785. Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, 21 January 1785, p. 155.

When in 1787 a Board of Arbitration tried to find another press who could print Bengali they failed to discover more than one. But in 1806 there were seven presses which could undertake Bengali printing.

In our survey, we have seen that very few Bengali books were produced by government printers. This was because Bengali was not the official language. Government used to print its work mainly in English. In early days it used to issue Bengali translations of its rules and regulations, notices and proclamations. But gradually these were reduced to a minimum. In 1835, when English was declared the official language of India, the emphasis on Bengali and other Indian languages became less. But by that time government patronage of the growth and development of Bengali printing and other Indian languages was no longer necessary. The progress of Bengali was firmly in private hands. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century printing in Bengali and other oriental characters was more expensive than English, but in 1832, according to the findings of the Press Committee appointed by the government Bengali and other oriental printing was much cheaper than was English in Calcutta.¹ This indicates the success of the introduction of printing in Bengali by the government in Bengal in 1777.

¹(IOR: Range 12, vol.66): Bengal Public Consultations, 21 February to 18 April, 1832, Proceeding No.41 of the Vice-President in Council, 28 Feb. 1832. Unpaginated.

CHAPTER V

HISTORY OF MISSIONARY PRINTING

HISTORY OF MISSIONARY PRINTING

Introduction

Bengali printing owes its origin to political considerations, as we have already seen that type and printing in Bengali stemmed from the administrative necessity which initiated the invention of this new art and preserved it from being lost. But this new technique of reduplication of literary production and other reading materials remained unknown to the people of Bengal for three more decades after its introduction.

It was only in 1800 that the people of Bengal came to know that there was a thing like printing which could be employed for dissemination of human knowledge. It was Christian Missionaries who introduced this new art to the people. When they arrived in this unknown land, they had nothing ready for their missionary labour. They had to learn the language, create their own tools: grammars, dictionaries and vocabularies for their own studies - books, school books for instruction, tracts, magazines for propagation of Christianity. They had to compose, compile and translate. But even compiling and translating were not the end - they required means to print them for circulation. Again, there was the problem of type. Thus the Missionaries in Bengal started everything anew.

Missionary activities in Bengal go back to about 1660 when Bernier spoke of "Portuguese Missionary and Fathers"¹ in Bengal. At that time, he thought, there were not less than eight or nine thousand families of Frankish in Bengal.² Since that time up to the establishment of

¹ Francois Bernier, Travels in the Mugul Empire, A.D. 1656-1668 .. by Archibald Constable, (Westminster: 1891), p.82.

² Ibid.

English power in 1757 in Bengal there were Roman Catholic¹ missionary activities in different places of Bengal and these activities produced the three² first type-printed Bengali books, in Roman characters. Since these Portuguese missionaries did not contribute towards printing in Bengali characters, we will not include them in our discussion.³

Between 1757 and 1866 the following missionary bodies were active in Bengal:³

1. The Society for the Promotiøn of Christian Knowledge
2. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts
3. The Church Missionary Society
4. The Church of Scotland Forèign Mission Committee
5. The United Free Church of Scotland
6. The London Missionary Society
7. Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States
8. The Baptist Missionary Society
9. The American Baptist Missionary Society

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge under the missionary, the Rev. J. Z. Kiernander, was the first to set up a printing press in Calcutta. The second but the most prominent was the Serampore Mission (1800 - 1838), auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society in England. Because of differences of opinion among the Baptists

¹For details see: De, Bengali literature ..., pp. 57 - 72 and J. Campos, History of the Portuguese in Bengal (Calcutta: 1919), specially pp. 24, 111 and 147 - 149.

²See Chapter III p.70.

³For ready reference as to their activities in Bengal: Hand-book of Bengal Mission ... (London: 1848) by James Long is a useful book. In addition: see Histories of of individual Societies.

a separate Baptist Mission was established in Calcutta in 1817 and they also established a press there in 1818. This press, after reunion with the Serampore Mission in 1838 became the only Baptist Mission Press and it continued its activities up to 1973. The London Missionary Society established a printing press in 1819 first at Chinsurah, Hoogly then removed it to Calcutta. In 1826, it was sold to the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. The Church Missionary Society commenced its printing in 1820 but its press was sold in 1843. Bishop's College, a collegiate institution established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established its press in 1824 and continued its operations up to 1870 when it was also sold. The American Baptist Mission started a press in Assam in 1836 to continue beyond 1866. All of these presses, except Kiernander's, were active in Bengali printing and were responsible to a great extent for its growth and development.

JOHN ZAKARIAH KIERNANDER'S PRESS, 1779 - 1786

History of missionary printing vis à vis missionary operations in Bengal goes back to the year 1758, about fifteen months after the battle of Plassey and the consequent establishment of British power in Bengal. In that year the Rev. J. Z. Kiernander, a Danish missionary, whose missionary activities at Cuddalore and vicinity, south of Madras, had been interrupted by hostilities between the English and French, arrived in Calcutta, seeking a field for his missionary activities. He was cordially received by Colonel and Mrs. Clive, who stood sponsors to his youngest child. Under the encouragement of the Calcutta Government he started a school and gathered 200 pupils within a year. He preached to the natives, to the Portuguese, to the English soldiers. His baptisms at the end

of the first year of work numbered 15; at the end of ten years there were 189 converts. Afterwards he built a mission church which was completed in 1770 at the cost of 60,000 rupees chiefly at his own expense. Out of the sale proceeds from his deceased wife's jewellery, he built a school for the Mission on his own land, close behind the church, consisting of three large rooms, spacious enough to accommodate two hundred and fifty children.¹ Kieñnander's mission from the very beginning was under the sponsorship of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

A missionary without books resembles a soldier without arms. Naturally Kiernander was also in great want of books for the school and congregations and requested the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in England to provide him with "more Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayers, and more tracts against popery [and] or large Folio Bible and Common Prayer Book for the Church".² In addition to the supply from the SPCK, Kiernander also received regular supply of Bibles and tracts from Madras and Tranquabar Missions.³ Instead of getting such occasional supply from different sources Kiernander was anxious to establish a printing press of his own. Accordingly he requested the SPCK to supply him with the necessary printing materials.

On 10 March 1779, the SPCK sent him a printing press, a set of types (two boxes), a box of 'colour for

¹SPCK. Annual Report for 1771(London: 1772), p. 113

²SPCK. Annual Report for 1777 (London: 1778), p. 88

³SPCK. Annual Report for 1774 (London: 1775), p. 87

printing' at costs of £18-14-6, £22-17-0 and £ 9-7-0 respectively, and 14 reams of printing paper, on board the True Britton under Capt. Henry Broadley.¹ The press and the types apparently arrived by the end of 1779 and in that year Kiernander established his press: the first mission press in Bengal.

Kiernander used to deliver his sermon, and other divine service in the Portuguese language which was more familiar to him than English. He never acquired knowledge of Bengali and was unable to converse in it. Portuguese, however, "was the lingua franca of all the foreign Settlements around the Bay of Bengal, and was the ordinary medium of communication between the Europeans and their domestics, while Persian was the language of intercourse with the native courts. Even in Calcutta Portuguese was more commonly used by the servants of the Company and settlers than the language of the country".²

Kiernander, therefore, paid his first attention towards the printing of Prayer Book in Portuguese. A Portuguese "Common Prayer Book" was for the first time in the history of missionary printing in Bengal put to press. But the progress of printing was very slow. By 5 April 1782, about two and half years after establishment of the press, Kiernander had been able to print only up to the 4th sheet of the book, and put the 5th sheet in the press. The reason, as explained to the SPCK in a letter by him, "why this work went on so slowly, was the great scarcity and dearness of paper".³ The printing of the book was, however finished by the end of 1782. In a letter dated 31 December 1782, Kier-

¹(SPCK Records: ME/No. 15): Invoice Book East India Mission, 1778 - 1795, p. 33 and n.p.

²Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 21-22.

³SPCK. Annual Report for 1782 (London: 1783), pp. 89-90.

nander informed the SPCK that the "Portuguese Common Prayer-Book is printed off".¹ The British Library has preserved a copy of this unique work. (Shelf Mark 3406. df. 8) Description of the work is follows:

O/ LIVRO/ DA/ ORACAO COMMUM/ E/ Administra-
caõ dos / SACRAMENTOS / E OUTROS/ Ritos, e
Ceremonias da IGREJA / Conforme o UZO da/
IGREJA da INGLATERRA:/[Decorative
rule]/ CALCUTTA/ Na Officina da Missaõ Ingleza ./
Anno de 1783. [182]p. Unpaginated, 7.1" x 3.8"
8 vo. Sigs: A, A2, A3, A4 - K, K2, K3, K4.
Last 30 pages without signatures. Catchwords.
Calf.

One hundred and twelve pages of this work was printed on English and 70 pages on Patna paper. Printed with 12-point type, the impressions are rough. The British Library copy of the work has a manuscript note "Robt MM from the Revd Robt. M. Miller MA. His Britannic Maj^{ty}s Chaplain to the Revd. Dr. Betterman. Lisbon Decr. 13th 1818".

Apparently, the Book of Common Prayer in Portuguese was not Kiernander's first work. He used to publish an Almanac (Christian?) every year, one of which he had printed from Madras (in 1778?). But Hicky was a rival in this field. Therefore, Kiernander asked Hicky to print his Almanac (for the year 1780?) on the condition that Hicky would stop printing his one that year. But as Hicky charged one Arcot Rupee per Almanac Kiernander printed it himself. Prior to printing Kiernander printed hand bills advertising that the intended publication would be sold at 3 rupees per copy. But (in January 1780?) when Hicky published his one and offered them

¹Kiernander in a letter dated 31 December 1782 informed that "the Portuguese Common Prayer Book is printed off". The Society added in its report: "Mr. Kiernander has sent two copies to the Society". SPCK. Annual Report for 1783, p. 89. Unfortunately one of the copies survive in the SPCK Library.

at one rupee per copy his was selling fast, being cheap. At this Kiernander gave all of his publication away!¹

Apparently Kiernander did not have a plan of printing and publishing on a large scale. His press remained idle except for occasional printing for the Mission. Therefore Kiernander advertised to undertake private printing. One such advertisement reads as follows:

The Rev. Mr. Kiernander, having established a printing office, for the use of English Mission at Calcutta, and finding that besides those things that are necessary to be printed for the Mission, there will be leisure time left for printing any forms of writs used in the Supreme Court of Judicature, etc. begs leave . . . to inform the public, that every thing of that kind that shall be required will be done at the most reasonable rate, for the benefit and support of the Mission. 2

Whether the missionary undertook such business is not known to us. This advertisement, however, hurt Hicky who thought this undertaking would ruin his business. He published several libels of Kiernander who brought suit against Hicky in the Supreme Court which eventually sentenced Hicky to six months imprisonment and fined him two thousand rupees.³

Kiernander out of his stock lent and later presented a set of types to B. Messink for printing and publishing the India Gazette. He also "took the trouble to write to Tranquabar for a printing press and a set of types that were to be disposed of" for the Gazette.⁴

¹Hicky's Bengal Gazette, No. XIII(14 April 1781), p.3, Cols. 1-3.

²The India Gazette; or, Calcutta Public Advertiser, 13 January 1781, p. 3, Col.3. Also in 20 January 1781 p. 4, col. 1 and 2 February 1781, p. 4, col. 3.

³John Hyde, "Selections from the note books of Justice John Hyde", Bengal Past and Present, III(Jan.-March 1909), p. 47

⁴The India Gazette, 7 April 1781, p.2 cols. 2-3. Hicky however, in his Gazette, 24 March 1781, p1, col. 2 claimed that they had been sold.

No record remains as to whether Kiernander attempted Bengali printing. He, however, appointed Bento de Silvestre as a Bengali and Hindustani Catechist at an annual salary of £ 20.00 "making it up to 50 current rupees per month which, as he has nothing else to live upon, is no more than what is absolutely necessary, and must be well managed to make it hold out", from 1770,¹ on his abjuring the Pope before Kiernander on 7 February 1766. Born of European parentage in Goa in about 1728,² Bento knew French and Portuguese. He learnt Bengali and Hindustani during his sojourn in Bengal which extended from thirteen³ to fifteen⁴ years spent mostly in Calcutta and Bendel. He translated a large portion of the Book of Common Prayer and the Catechism in Bengali. Known as Prārthanāmāla and Praśnottaramālā respectively, his works were never printed.⁵

¹SPCK. Annual Report for 1771 (London: 1772), pp. 113 and 131.

²W. H. Carey, Oriental Christian Biography (Calcutta: 1850), II, p. 182.

³SPCK. Annual Report for 1767-68 (London: 1768), p. 103.

⁴Carey, Op. Cit., p. 182.

5. They do not even exist in manuscripts now. Bengali scholars believe that they were published in London. Kedāranātha Majumadāra says that they were printed in London in 1767 (See Bāṅglā sāmavika sāhitya, Mymensingh, 1918?, p. 18). No such work was ever printed either in London or in Calcutta.

Kiernander's Mission continued down to the year 1787 when he became bankrupt. The Sheriff seized all of his property, the church, school and burial ground, which were purchased by Charles Grant¹ for £ 1000 and appropriated them to the cause of the Mission in connection with the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.² Earlier, being unable to meet his pecuniary engagements, Kiernander was "constrained to seek refuge under the Danish flag at Serampore, from whence he subsequently retired to Chinsurah".³ This was the end of the first Missionary Press in Bengal.

¹Born in Scotland in 1746 Charles Grant came to India in 1768 as private merchant and later became a civil servant of the East India Company (1769 - 1790). He was a commercial resident at Malda between 1780 and 1787 and later became a proprietor and Director of the East India Company. He was an advocate of missionary activities in India. For details see Ainslie Thomas Embree, Charles Grant and British rule in India, (London: 1962).

²Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 23.

THE SERAMPORE MISSION PRESS, 1800 - 1838

Founded on 10 January 1800, the Serampore Mission under the leadership of the untiring, selfless and dedicated Baptist trio, William Carey (1761 - 1834), Joshua Marshman (1768 - 1837) and William Ward (1769-1823) not only established the future pattern for Christian Missions, but also spread education, encouraged the development of Bengali language and literature, and helped the seeds of Bengal renaissance to germinate. For such revolutionary work the printing press was their primary means. The press of the mission was created mainly to print Biblical translations and their Christian literature in the languages of the country, for only one purpose - to spread the knowledge of Christianity throughout India on the conviction that the vernacular translations would make it possible to give the Indians the true religion in place of the false, to command a degree of 'respect and reverence' which could not otherwise exist; to provide substitute for missionary preaching; to make converts more knowledgeable about their faith; to enable the converts to show the foundation of their faith to others.¹

Between 10 January 1800 and 30 April 1838 the Serampore Mission Press printed more than two hundred and twelve thousand volumes of Biblical translations in forty different languages.² "For these languages,

¹William Ward, Farewell letters to a few firends in in Britain and America, on returning to Bengal in 1821, 3rd ed., (London: 1822), pp. 76 -77.

²Edward Bean Underhill, "Bible Translation", The Centenary volume of the Baptist Missionary Society, 1792 - 1892, (London: 1892), p. 292.

types were designed and cut for the first time, ranging from movable metal types for Chinese, to types in the Sarda characters of Kashmiri. Not only were there published translations of the Scriptures, but also texts, grammars, and translations in various languages".¹

These vigorous printing and publication activities brought about a revolution in the history of printing not only in Bengal but in the whole of India.² In the case of Bengali, William Carey, the leader of the mission "raised the language from its debased condition of unsettled dialect to the character of a regular and permanent form of speech, capable ... of becoming the refined and comprehensive vehicle of great literature in the future".³ To lay "the foundation of a cultivated tongue and flourishing literature throughout the country"⁴; their greatest service to Bengali was the introduction of printing. "The printing-press brought literature within the reach of a large public and enabled it to develop in many ways hitherto impossible. It finally destroyed the oral tradition which Bengali, in common with other Indian literature, had retained from its origin,

¹Sir George Abraham Grierson, "The Early Publications of the Serampore Missionaries: a Contribution to Bibliography", Indian Antiquary, Bombay, XXXII (June 1903), p. 241

2. "...Although printing activity had started in India earlier at Goa and Tranquebar, when one takes into account the volume and variety of the achievements of the Serampore Mission in that field, printing in India could be said to have had its origin at Serampore. (Priolkar, the printing press in India, p. 70.)

³De, Bengali literature, p. 141

⁴H. H. Wilson, "Remarks on the character and labours of of Dr. Carey, as an oriental scholar and translator", Eustace Carey, Memoir of William Carey, (London: 1836:), p. 596.

and facilitated, really necessitated, the growth of prose".¹

The Serampore Mission auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society established in 1792 owes its origin to its founder William Carey who excited missionary spirits in England by his famous pamphlet entitled: An enquiry into the obligations of Christians, to use means for the conversion of the Heathens,² Prior to this John Thomas made an isolated attempt in Bengal to carry on missionary labour, but when he failed to achieve success he went back to England for assistance. There he met Carey whom he diverted to Bengal from his earlier aim of Tahiti as the field of his first missionary labour. Therefore, before we start discussing the Mission Press and its activities we have attempted to trace the effort of John Thomas, to give short history of the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society, and to describe William Carey's preparatory labour between 1792 and 1799. But we have deliberately avoided citing minutes in all cases regarding this mission and its evangelical activities, for which there are many books which are listed in the References. Similarly we have avoided writing a detailed biography of any of the missionaries including Carey. Moreover, since we are mainly concerned with Bengali printing we have concentrated our discussion on the basis of actual books printed at the press (Bib. Nos. 26 - 163) and other available sources.

¹J. C. Ghosh, "Bengali", L.S. S. O'Mally, ed.,
Modern India and the West, (London: 1968), p.[484]

²Leicester: 1792. 87p.

John Thomas

Kiernander, it has already been said, never learned either Bengali or Hindustani. His labours were "confined to the descendants of Europeans", and "hardly ever embraced a single Heathen. His work was always spoken of in the correspondence with England as "the Portuguese mission".¹

John Thomas was the first in the Christian evangelical history of Bengal to conceive the idea of learning the language of Bengal and applying that knowledge to the propagation of Christianity. Thomas arrived in Bengal for the first time in the capacity of surgeon of the Oxford Indiaman. On his arrival he sought religious people, but found none. "The English community in Calcutta and in the interior had become orientalized, and every feeling of religion was smothered by the pursuit of gain. There was no indication that the conquerors of Bengal possessed any religion at all, except hoisting of flag on Sundays, and the official attendance of a few at the Sunday morning service".²

Being unable to discover any kindred spirit in the town Thomas advertised in the newspaper announcing a plan for forming a "Religious Society" for the effectual spreading of "the knowledge of Jesus Christ and His glorious Gospels in and about Bengal. He invited cooperation of serious persons of any denomination rich and poor, high or low". Only two persons responded to his appeal, one the Senior Chaplain of the Presidency Church, and the other William Chambers in anonymity announcing his willingness to subscribe to a translation of the New Testament into the Persian and Moorish languages.³

¹C. B. Lewis, Life of John Thomas, (London: 1873), p. 29

²Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 29

³John Thomas, "An account of the Hindoos, and of the possibility of spreading Gospel among them", The Baptist Annual Register, for 1790, 1791, 1792 and part of 1793, pp. 354 -355.

This movement led ^{to} no result, and Thomas returned to England. Again on 14 July 1786 he came back in Bengal in the same vessel and the same capacity. On reaching Calcutta he became acquainted with Charles Grant and his friends. He took part in their religious meetings and enjoyed the blessing of religious communion among them. In December, 1786 Thomas printed and distributed a tract entitled: A word of comfort and encouragement to the poor afflicted people of God.¹

Thomas had always a strong desire to preach to the people of Bengal. Charles Grant was highly impressed with his zeal and ardour and his remarkable aptitude for communicating instruction. When Thomas made a proposal of such missionary undertaking, Grant gladly employed him as a missionary at Gornaltee, Malda. He raised a subscription among his friends in addition to his personal contribution so as to support the establishment of a missionary station.

Thomas therefore left the Oxford and commenced learning Bengali so as to equip himself for preaching among the people of Bengal. After three months study of the language Thomas with his Munsī Rāma Rāma Vasu moved to Malda where he found George Udny, the Commercial Resident of the East India Company, a man of great benevolence and Christian philanthropy. There he applied himself diligently to the study of Bengali which he learnt in a very short time, to speak with great fluency. He also acquired a thorough knowledge of Hindu religion, culture and system of caste.² With

¹Lewis, John Thomas, p. 56

²Thomas gave a detailed description of Hindu religion and caste in his: "An account of the Hindoos, and of the possibility of spreading Gospel among them" in The Baptist Annual Register, for 1790, 1791, 1792 and part of 1793, pp. 354 -355.

the help of his Munsī Rāma Rāma Vasu, Thomas translated Mark, Matthew and James into Bengali. He multiplied copies of the portions by transcription and distributed among the Bengalis.¹

Thomas pursued his missionary labour for three years in that locality but did not succeed in converting a single person to Christianity. He had weakness of character, being extravagant and a gambler. Learning of this, Grant withdrew his support from Thomas's mission. Thomas was not a person to get disheartened easily, so he came back to Calcutta to find ways and means of printing his Bengali New Testament translations. He with his Munsī went to Krishnanagar to show his translation to Sir William Jones who encouraged his efforts and promised to subscribe to thirty copies at 480 rupees, if printed. But he declined to recommend the Bible to the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, as to its correctness, as he had no knowledge of the Bengali language.²

Meanwhile he attempted to print the Bible by subscription. Explaining the plan he circulated the proposals for publication in order to attract subscribers. The projected work, according to his Journal, was "to consist of seven parts: (1) Promises and Prophecies, (2) Matthew, (3) Mark, (4) Texts and Precepts of the New Testament, for the Newness of life, (5) the Ten Commandments, and a Dissertation on Scripture in general, (6) An explanation of the three first chapters of Matthew, (7) A Glossary. The price of the book was to be a gold Mohar, or Rs. 16, per copy, to Europeans; and natives were to receive it gratis".³ Apparently he could not

¹Thomas, "An account of the Hindoos ...", The Baptist Annual Register, for 1790...., p. 359.

²Lewis, John Thomas, p. 171

³Ibid., p. 172. The biographer of Thomas could not find a printed copy of Thomas's proposal extant.

attract subscribers sufficient to defray the expenses of printing which was very dear in Calcutta those days. Therefore, Thomas had no choice but to return to England, and to seek assistance for the establishment of a Mission in Bengal among the religious friends with whom he had continued to correspond while in Bengal.

Establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society

When Thomas was struggling to establish a mission and thereby to spread the message of the Gospel among the people of Bengal, William Carey, a shoemaker of the little village Pauler's Pury near Towcester in Northamptonshire, England also nourished the ambitious idea of spreading the Gospel among the heathen. Carey hung in his shop a large map composed of several sheets pasted together, in which he had entered every particulars regarding the population and religion of every country then known. When engaged in making or mending shoes, he often raised his eyes to the map, thinking of the different heathen nations of the earth, and trying to devise means for their enlightenment. Carey was trying to impress his idea among Baptist ministers he knew but met with little encouragement. At a meeting of them, he proposed for consideration, "the duty of Christians to attempt the spread of the Gospel among the heathen nations". An old minister present received the proposal with astonishment, and said with loud voice, "Young man, sit down, When God pleases to convert the heathen, He will do it without your help or mine".¹

¹Ernest A. Payne, ed., An enquiry ...by William Carey, new facsimile edition with an introduction (London: 1961), p. iii.

Notwithstanding this opposition, Carey persevered in search of more enlightened view on the subject; he wrote An enquiry,¹ in which he estimated the population of the world at 731 millions. Of these 420 millions were still in heathen darkness, 130 millions followers of Muhammad, 100 millions Roman Catholic Christians, 44 millions Protestant Christians, 30 millions belonged to the Greek church; and perhaps 7 millions were Jews.² It was a powerful appeal, written with an amazing amount of knowledge and force of reasoning. In that Enquiry, Carey thought that the purpose of a Christian movement was not to impose one culture upon another but to make the heathen "useful members of their society".³ The proper means of converting the heathen was to reach the masses in their own languages rather than to impose one's language upon them.⁴ According to him "cultivation of friendship" should be the aim of missionary work. In his opinion missionaries "must be careful not to resent injuries which may be offered to them, not to think highly of themselves, so as to despise the heathens, and by those means lay a foundation for their resentment, or rejection of the Gospel".⁵

In 1786, when Carey wrote the Enquiry he was twenty-five years old and already an ordained minister in the Baptist Church at Moulton. He was, in his own words,

¹An Enquiry into the obligations of Christians, to use means for the conversion of the Heathens. In which the religious state of the different nations of the world, the success of former undertakings, and the practicability of future undertakings, are considered. Leicester: Printed and Sold by Ann Ireland, 1792

²Ibid., pp. 39-61.

³Ibid., p. 70.

⁴Ibid., p. 74.

⁵Ibid., p. 75

a plodder rather than innately intelligent. According to most biographers, Carey had an amazing linguistic ability which made him master of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Dutch before he was fifteen.

In 1789 Carey became pastor of a larger Baptist Church in the town of Leicester. There, notwithstanding increasing calls on his time and responsibilities, with access to a good library and a wide circle of stimulating friends, he could give complete shape to his Enquiry, the final draft of which was ready ' by May 1791 when his formal induction to the Leicester pastorate took place'. On that occasion Carey read his Enquiry. After further revision on the basis of criticism made at that meeting, in the spring of 1792, the document 'made its modest appearance'.¹

The Enquiry which has been called the charter of modern mission with its argument, review, survey and programme excited missionary spirit and a tremendous vista of religious activities among the Baptists of England. On 31 May 1792, at the meeting of ministers held in Nottingham Carey seized the opportunity to preach the immortal sermon based on Isaiah liv.2,3 pouring into it the passion of eight years. The two divisions of his sermon were the memorable words:

EXPECT GREAT THINGS FROM GOD.

ATTEMPT GREAT THINGS FOR GOD.

It was a burning appeal, and, before the meeting dissolved, a resolution: "That a plan be prepared against the next Ministers' Meeting at Kettering, for forming a Baptist Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathens" was recorded. Four months la-

¹Ernest A. Payne, "Introduction", Carey, An Enquiry ... New facsimile edition (London: 1961), pp. iv -v.

ter, on 2 October 1792, twelve ministers met in a house in Kettering, and resolved to form the Baptist Missionary Society styled as: "The Particular Baptist Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen", of which the Rev. Andrew Fuller was appointed Secretary. The total membership subscriptions amounted to £ 13-2-6.¹ Samuel Pearce, one of the ministers, raised funds among his people, and other churches followed the example, so that a considerable sum was obtained. Carey immediately offered to go to any country which the society might select. Fresh from reading Cook's voyages in the Pacific, he first desired to go to Tahiti or Western Africa. The third meeting of the new society discussed "In what part of the heathen do there seem to be the most promising openings?"

The answer was there in their hand, in the form of a letter from Carey, who had heard that Thomas, as we have already discussed, was trying to raise funds to resume his missionary activities in Bengal. Carey asked "whether it would not be worthy of the society to try to make that and ours unite with one fund for the purpose of sending the Gospel to the heathen indefinitely".

At the next meeting Thomas was present and gave an account of India. "We saw," said Fuller afterwards that "there was a gold mine in India, but it was as deep as the centre of the earth. Who will venture to explore it? 'I will venture to go down,' said Carey, 'but re-

¹Original copy of the resolution can be seen on display at the reception of the Baptist Missionary Society, London.

member that you (addressing Fuller, Sutcliff, and Ryland) must hold the ropes'. We solemnly engaged to him to do so, nor while we live shall we desert him".¹

On 10 January 1793 Carey and Thomas were appointed missionaries to India, to receive £ 100 or 150 a year between them, to support them and their families till they should be able to support themselves. The cost of the passage money was raised by Fuller and by preaching tours of their two missionaries. On 20 March 1793 the missionaries were dedicated by prayer for their work; after which Fuller addressed them brave and loving words as to the objects they must keep in view, the direction they must observe, the difficulties they must encounter, and the reward they might expect.²

The missionaries and their families sailed for India on board the Krön Princes Maria, owned and commanded by Captain Christians bound for the Danish settlement of Serampore. On Thursday, 13 June 1793 the missionaries and families saw the white cliffs of Dover recede into the distance. Little did they think that none of the little party was destined ever to see them again; and yet according to the missionaries and their families, "men never saw their land with more joy" than when they left it.³

¹George Smith, The Life of William Carey, Everyman's Library edition, (London: n.d.), p. 41. Unless otherwise mentioned biographical materials about Carey in in this work have been drawn from this work either by direct quotation or condensation.

²Ibid., p. 42

³S. Pearce Carey, William Carey, 7th ed., (London: 1926), p. 130.

The voyage took five months, during which severe storms were encountered. Carey and his party landed safely in Bengal on 11 November 1793. On his arrival in Calcutta Carey was quite destitute. He had no definite plan; the newly formed society at home was too poor to provide him with sufficient funds to settle down and commence his evangelical activities. After several futile attempts Carey at last succeeded in obtaining the job of Superintendent of an indigo factory of George Udney at Madnabati, thirty miles north of Malda.

On receipt of the letter of appointment, Carey recorded in his journal on 31 March 1794:

A day of hard labour at Bengalee...This evening the ...letter from Malda arrived, at which my heart was made glad: the prospect of ... our being so provided for as to carry on the work of printing the Bible ... I am resolved to write to the society that my circumstances are such, that I do not need future help from them, and to devote a sum monthly for the printing of the Bengali Bible. 1

Immediately after acceptance of the job Carey wrote to the society in England that he was no longer in need of any pecuniary support; likewise he requested that the sum meant for his salary should be devoted to the printing of the Bengali translation of the New Testament.²

As soon as he could settle down at Madnabati Carey increased his labour in learning Bengali. This indefatigable scholar had already begun the study of the language under the tuition of Thomas during the voyage.

On 28 June 1793 Carey wrote that he had "begun to write Bengalee": on the following day he recorded:

I find some delight in reading, and preparing for my work by writing the Bengalee only however it relates to my great work.

¹BMS Records: Carey's Manuscript Journal.

²BMS Records(IN/13): Carey's letter to the Society dated Madnabati, 5 August 1794.

³BMS Records: Carey's Manuscript Journal.

That "great work" was spreading the message of the Bible in Indian languages. To achieve that end he was also desirous of training his children and therefore made up his mind "to bring up one in the study of Sanscrit, and another of Persian".¹ In course of his learning Bengali, Carey discovered that without the help of classical Sanskrit, which he always regarded as "the parent of nearly all the colloquial dialects of India",² he could neither master its Bengali offshoot nor enrich it with the words and combinations necessary for his translation of the Bible. Accordingly, with his usual rapidity and industry he learned Sanskrit so that he could by 1796 read Hindu Scriptures and by January 1798 he could make considerable progress in compiling a Sanskrit grammar and a considerable portion of a Sanskrit-English dictionary.³

Bible Printing

In the beginning of 1795 Carey became proficient in Bengali - in reading, writing and speaking. From the very beginning he was consistently working at his Bengali translation of the New Testament, of which the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke and the general Epistle of James had already been translated by Thomas. As his own progressed, he became more and more eager to see the work in print.

Apparently since printing, as we have already seen, was dear in Calcutta Carey and Thomas were

¹BMS Records: Carey's Ms. Journal, 23 August 1793.

²William Carey, Grammar of the Sungskrit Language (Serampore: 1806), preface.

³Smith, Carey, p. 165.

planning to import a press from England and get a set of Bengali types cut there. In a letter dated Madnabati 27 January 1795 Carey, therefore, wrote to the BMS in the following terms:

We have also determined to require that the Society will advance money for types to print the Bengali Bible, and make us their debtors for the sum, which we hope to be able to pay off in one year; and will also be requisite to send a printing-press from England. We will, if our lives are spared, repay the whole, and print the Bible at our own expense, and I hope the Society will become our creditors by paying for them when delivered. Mr. Thomas is now prepararing letters for specimens, which I hope will be sent by this conveyance. 1

But very soon they gave up the idea of getting types from England since they were available in Bengal though very expensive. Carey wrote:

We have for the present given up the idea of getting types from England, and as there are types in Bengal, we think to print in the ordinary way, though the expense is about ten times what it would be in England. This will, however, be much more than compensated by the reflection, that we have put into the hands of many heathens a treasure greater than that of diamonds, and, by multiplying copies, made a probability of those Scriptures being preserved in the Bengal tongue. 2

In addition to his translation of the Bible and other evangelical activities Carey as early as in 1794 set up two schools, one at Madnabati and the other at Mahipaldighi, the residence of Thomas, to educate in a limited way a few local youths in Sanskrit, Bengali and Persian with introduction to the Bible and 'a little philosophy and geography'. They were to be provided with food, clothes and lodging.

¹Smith, Carey, p. 75

²Carey to the Society dated 13 August 1795, in E. Carey, Memoir of Carey, p. 239.

In spite of many disadvantages Carey was striding ahead with his translation work and dreaming of printing the word of God in Bengali soon. But Carey's prospects became precarious since the indigo factory was making a loss, and Udny^e was about to close the factory. Meanwhile Carey had to dismiss his Munsī for the crime of adultery. His pandit also fled. Therefore, he had to close his schools. Thus Carey's fond hopes seemed belied, for on 17 January 1796 he wrote disappointedly:

With respect to printing the Bible, I fear that is distant enough. As in the forementioned case Day-hotta, so here, we were perhaps too sanguine; but, though means have hitherto failed, we are as much resolved as ever to give our all to that work. But, for the reasons mentioned by Brother Pearce, I think it will be better for at least £ 100 per annum to be remitted hither by the society, which shall be applied to the purpose of printing the Bible and educating the youth; and what we do shall be done as a contribution to the Society. I think it very important to send more missionaries hither. We may die soon... 1

In another lengthy statement Carey again wrote:

Translating and publishing the Scriptures...is an object which has always very near my heart. I have... now translated all the New Testament, I have begun the seventh chapter of Revelations, and all the other is translated except the Acts of Apostles, which I left to Mr. Thomas ... I expect the New Testament will be complete before you receive this... Now I wish the printing be thought of. It will be at least two years, now, before communications, etc. respecting printing, will arrive from England, in which time every correction may be certainly put to it. I was in hope of printing it at my own expense; but the unfavourable situation of these works for the production of indigo, has kept me incapable of doing that. I thought of going to Calcutta and ascertaining the expense of printing, but cannot go now. Mr. Thomas, however, has ascertained some years ago paper and printing here must amount to two annas a sheet, or about four pence English. Owing to the largeness of the types, the number of sheets could not be less than thirtyfive, or

two hundred and eighty pages, quarto. Suppose ten thousand copies were printed, as they must be given away, the expense would be 43,750 rupees, or £ 4,400 sterling, an enormous sum. Now Caslon promised to cut founts for five shillings each. If the number of characters is six hundred, the punches would be cut for £ 150, and the number of types necessary would be bought for half-a-crown per pound, amounting to about £ 500 to print the whole Bible. Should this plan be eligible, a press must be sent out; and if a serious printer could be found willing to engage in the mission, he would be a great blessing to it, to superintend, for natives would do the work. Paper should also be sent from England, it being near two hundred per cent dearer here than there. Such a printer I knew at Derby before I left England. We can get thirty-two thousand letters written for a rupee; but this is a great expense, and the errors that must get into every copy could not possibly be all corrected. Mr. Thomas has had letters written near two years for types, by a native, a very good writer; but they require examining, which are proper for types to be cast to. He has not done that in all this time, and is so backward, I fear he never will. He talks of making all the letters himself, but I fear it will never be done. I will try and get those written by the native, and send them, if he will part with them.¹

Meanwhile, on 10 October 1796, John Fountain, a young missionary, joined the Mission at Madnabati.² As missionary activities were prohibited within the domain of the East India Company Fountain entered Bengal rated as one of the servants in the Company's ship and with friendly assistance of George Udny, in whose factory Carey was working, and David Brown, Chaplain of the East India Company, he arrived at Madnabati. Young Fountain applied himself with earnestness to the study of the language and picked it up quickly, so that in a short time he was able to address the natives

¹BMS Records (IN/ 13): Carey to Fuller, Madnabati, 16 November 1796.

²BMS Records(IN/22): John Fountain to Fuller, Madnabati, 8 November 1796.

with fluency and thus was of invaluable assistance to Carey in running his school as well as in translation of the Scriptures. Carey felt encouraged and redoubled his efforts. By the spring of 1797 the New Testament in Bengali was ready for printing. Instead of waiting for any reply from England Carey went to Calcutta to enquire himself as to the expense of printing there. On 23 March 1797 he wrote:

I have been with the printer at Calcutta, to consult him about the expense of printing the New Testament, which is now translated, and may be got ready for the press in a little time. The New Testament will make 600 pages of letter press in octavo, which the printer agrees to print at one anna (about two pence) per sheet, and to cut a new fount of types for this purpose. This is very cheap in this country. The whole expense of printing 10,000 copies, paper included, would be near 3,000 pound sterling; that is about six shillings a copy. 1

Though "very cheap" it was beyond his means. He was very much disheartened, so he concluded:

Whether a printing press etc. shall be sent from England, or whether it shall be printed here, or whether it shall be printed at all, now rests with the Society. 2

Carey was not a person to give up easily. Since his boyhood he had a remarkable perseverance. Whatever he began he finished, and was never discouraged by difficulties. Therefore, he reinvigorated his efforts at finding out ways and means. Fortunately for him, in December 1797 he came to know the existence of a letter foundry where Bengali types were manufactured.

On 1 January 1798 Carey informed the Society that "a letter foundry has lately been set up at Calcutta

¹BMS Records(IN/ 13): Carey to Fuller, Madnabati, 23 March 1797. Also in, Periodical Accounts relating to the Baptist Missionary Society, I (1800), pp. 368-369.

²Ibid.

for the country languages, and I think it will be cheaper and better to furnish ourselves with types for printing the Bible in this country, than to have them cast in Europe".¹

As regards a press, Carey was thinking of getting one constructed by a Mr. Powell. Carey wrote:

I have also been talking with Mr. Udney about setting up a printing press at Madnabatty, which he highly approves of, and I believe will contribute liberally towards it. Mr. Powell will be able to construct a press, and workmen may be obtained from Calcutta. 2

Things were taking shape, then. Carey was expecting to set up a press at Madnabati. Mr. Powell was making a press for that purpose. Carey wrote:

We have prospect of soon setting up a printing press at Madnabatty. A letter foundry is set up at Calcutta for country characters. Mr. Powell is making a press...I wish the Society would present us with a fount of English letters, and some Greek and Hebrew. Arabic we shall get here. I hope soon to get the Bible published. 3

Very shortly afterwards a Calcutta newspaper advertised for sale a freshly arrived wooden printing press. Carey at once purchased it at a cost of 400 rupees (about £46) on his own account but the good George Udney "made a present of it to the Society".⁴ It came to Madnabati by boat in September, 1798 and was quickly set up. Whereupon the delighted missionaries' enthusiasm gave the impression to the Bengali population that it was "the sahibs' idol".⁵

¹Carey to Fuller, dated Madnabati, 22 June 1797, E. Carey, Memoir of Carey, p. 318. For details about type foundries in Bengal see Chapter VII,

² Ibid.

³BMS Records(IN/13):

Carey to Sutcliff, dated 16 January 1798

⁴BMS Records (IN/ 13): Carey to the Society, 10 January 1799.

⁵S.P. Carey, Carey, p. 174.

Initially Carey was planning to go to Calcutta to place an order for the Bengali type for the long cherished printing of the New Testament. In a lengthy letter to the BMS Carey describes the progress of printing:

Translating and publishing the Scriptures. This is an object which has been always very near to my heart, I have now finished the Pentateuch, Psalms, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, part of Daniel, and the New Testament except Matthew, Mark, and James which were formerly translated by brother Thomas and brother Fountain is translating from Joshua onwards ... We thought of publishing the New Testament alone, and received advice from brother Fuller, that the Society had agreed to print ten thousand copies, and afterwards that they agreed to print two thousand, and are sending paper for the purpose. I wish paper had been sent for the ten thousand, because I hope to be able to print an impression of one or two thousand copies of the whole Scriptures by the beginning of the next year, and am, for that purpose, setting up a press at Madnabatty. I some time ago saw a printing press advertised for sale in one Calcutta papers. This I considered as an opportunity not to be neglected and accordingly made a purchase of it for four hundred rupees, and it is set up at my house. A friend has since made a present of it to the Society, as you will see by the enclosed accounts. I am now going to Calcutta, to bespeak types, and to engage workmen; and the same friend had generously engaged to advance money for the purpose, on the credit of the Society, which at the lowest computation, will amount to £ 2000 sterling, to strike off one thousand copies, and pay for the press, types, paper, and workmanship. I am not without hopes of getting a good subscription towards it; but I fear to set it on foot till the printing-house is complete, lest some unforeseen accident should put it out of my power to accomplish it. 1

At last order was placed for the type. In a letter to the Society, Carey reported on 1 April 1799:

¹BMS Records(IN/ 13) : Carey to the Society, dated 10 January 1799.

I fully succeeded in accomplishing the end of my journey thither, which was to get types cast for printing the Bible. The types are now casting... The whole Bible and the New Testament will be printed in four volumes, octavo ... it will be the cheapest work that was ever published in India by one half. I propose to print one thousand copies, for it will not be in our power to buy more paper, unless the Society should anticipate our wants. Of this, however, if five hundred copies can be disposed of at thirtytwo rupees each, it will pay the whole expense; and we shall have five hundred copies to give away. 1

Shortly after his return from Calcutta, Carey was shocked to learn that his patron, friend and employer George Udny was constrained to abandon the ruinous factory of Madnabati. Meanwhile, he learnt that the Society in England had sent out a new party of missionaries consisting of Joshua Marshman, Daniel Brunson, William Grant, William Ward and their families.

In September, 1799, when the incoming missionaries were on their way, Carey bought from Udny a small outlying indigo factory at Khidirpur about ten miles from Madnabati and moved to it with his family. There he began to erect straw houses for his expected colleagues to carry out missionary activities in Bengal.²

At that time the East India Company was strongly opposed to missionary activities which they thought would excite rebellion. Carey, as an indigo planter, was not molested, but the case would have been different if he were a simple missionary. As four missionaries came to join him, it was proposed that they should settle at Serampore, a small town 16 miles from Calcutta. Accordingly, when they arrived, instead of landing in Calcutta they proceeded at once to Serampore. Even then they were not safe, for the Govern-

¹ BMS Records(IN/ 13) : Carey to the Society, dated Madnabati, 1 April 1799

² Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, D, p. 90.

ment of the East India Company peremptorily ordered them back to Calcutta for deportation and repatriation. But the 70 year old Danish Governor of Serampore, in response to a commendation from the Danish consul in London, fearlessly pledged them asylum and defence. Immediately William Ward and John Fountain went to Madnabati for Carey's advice. They persuaded Carey to settle at Serampore and succeeded in changing his mind to leave behind his Khidirpur property. On 2 December Ward recorded in his journal: "Carey has made up his mind to leave all, and follow our saviour to Serampore..."¹ Having thus decided to remove the seat of the mission to Serampore, the press which Undny had presented to the mission, the types which had been purchased in Calcutta, were packed up and despatched.² Finally, on 10 January 1800, Carey and his family came to Serampore. The missionaries sent a letter to the king of Denmark expressing their gratitude, to which a reply was received, promising the missionaries future protection.

Explaining the reason why Carey decided to move to Serampore, giving up his original plan to settle at Khidirpur, he wrote:

We could not oppose the resolutions of Government, nor would it have been advisable to have been separated. Setting up of the press would have been useless at Madnabatty, without brother Ward, and perhaps might have been ruined, if had been attempted. At this place we are settled out of the Company's dominions and under the Government of a power very friendly to us and our designs. Here is a more populous neighbourhood; we can work our press without fear, and pursue our work with the Society. 3

¹BMS Records: Ward's Manuscript Journal.

²Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 123.

³BMS Records(IN/ 13): Carey to Fuller, Serampore, 5 February 1800

Again, in another letter Carey explained:

Had we stayed at Madnabatty, it is a great wonder whether we could set up our press; government would have suspected us, though without any reason to do so; and would, in all probability have prevented us from printing; the difficulty of procuring proper materials would also have been almost insuperable. 1

The foundation of the mission at Serampore can be said to have been laid upon the arrival of Carey on 10 January 1800. The mission consisted of the eldest person Carey himself and the four newly arrived missionaries: Joshua Marshman, Daniel Brunsdon, William Grant, William Ward and their families. "At first the community consisted of ten adults and nine children. Grant had been carried off in a fever caused by the dampness of their first quarter. The promising Brunsdon was soon after removed by liver complaint caught from standing on an unmatted floor in the printing-office. Fountain, who at first continued the mission at Dina[j]poor, soon died there a happy death. Thomas had settled at Beerbhoom, but joined the Serampore brethren in time to do good though brief service before he too was cut off".²

Of the remaining two one was Joshua Marshman and the other, William Ward. Joshua was born on 20 April 1768 at Wesbury Leigh in Wiltshire England. His father John Marshman was a weaver and later a sailor. In his childhood Marshman was fond of reading and it is said, by the time he was twelve years of age he had read more than a hundred volumes, including works like Milton's

¹Carey to "Sisters", Serampore, 11 October 1800, E. Carey, Memoir of Carey, p. 379-380.

²Smith, Carey, p. 90.

Paradise Lost. At the age of fifteen he came to London, and found a job as a parcel carrier in a book-shop. This he disliked and soon returned home, where he assisted his father in his business. In 1791 he married Hannah Shepherd, and three years later took charge of a school. While studying for the ministry, he read the letters of Carey sent from India which led him to consider whether he ought not himself to become a missionary. He offered himself, and was accepted.

William Ward, the third of the trio, and the second of the two newcomers was younger than Marshman. Born on 20 October 1769 he lost his father in his childhood and was brought up and educated under the care of his mother. After leaving school he took up apprenticeship in one of the largest printing establishments in Derby. Later he took up journalism and became editor, successively, of the Derby Mercury and the Hull Advertiser. While in Hull in 1796 he forsook journalism to become a missionary and awaited a call to join Carey to begin printing the Bible. It happened thus:

While Carey was anxiously waiting for a vessel to embark for India, he preached one Sunday in a church in London. Ward, who was on a ~~visit~~ from Derby, was present in that congregation. He was so much impressed at the sermon delivered by Carey that he waited after the service to talk with him. The two men walked together up to the Monument, and Carey told Ward of his great design for India and then, as they were parting, he said: "I hope by God's blessing, to have the Bible translated and ready for press in four or five years. You must come and print it for us".

In 1798 when Ward's services were accepted he wrote Carey the following letter:

Dear Brother Carey,

I know not whether you will remember a young man, a printer, walking with you from Rippon's Chapel one Sunday, and conversing with you on your journey to India. But that person is coming to see you, and writes this letter. His services were accepted by the Society.... Had missionaries been needed, we might have had a cargo immediately. Sometime in the spring I hope to embark with others. It is in my heart to live and die with you, to spend and be spent with you. I trust I shall have your prayer for safe journey to you, and be refreshed by your presence. May God make me faithful unto death, giving me patience, fortitude and zeal for the great undertaking.

Yours affectionately,
W. Ward. ¹

And so the two were together to do the great work of translation and printing the Scriptures for the people of India.

For the sake of economy the missionaries agreed to live together, to give each family a small allowance for personal expenses; also that no one was to engage in any private trade, that whatever might be earned was to be thrown into the common stock. Thus, during the first week of their settlement, they adopted a set of rules for management of the affairs of the mission. All were to preach and pray in turn; one was to superintend the affairs of the family for a month, and then another. Carey was made treasurer and in charge of the medicine chest, Ward printer and Fountain librarian.²

The first attention of the missionary activities was given to the printing office. The press brought from Mad-

¹David Kyles, Story of William Carey, (London: n.d.), p. 9-10. Also in: S. P. Carey, William Carey, (London: 1926), p. 177

²BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 18 January 1800

nabati was set up and the types were arranged. The translation of the whole Bible except for two books of the Old Testament was complete. The missionaries were determined to begin with the printing of the New Testament.

"From hence may the Gospel issue and pervade all India", the missionaries wrote to the Society. "We intend to teach a school, and make what we can of our press. The paper is all arrived, and the press, with the types, etc., complete. The Bible is wholly translated, except a few chapters, so that we intend to begin printing immediately, first the New and then the Old Testament".¹

At the beginning a little house was rented, but it was not suitable for the missionary operations which they contemplated. There was no convenience for the erection of the press which was their first and foremost want nor there was accommodation for the establishment of a school. Therefore, they decided to buy their own. This was described by Ward:

The renting of a house, or houses, would ruin us. We hoped therefore to have been able to purchase land, and build mat houses upon it; but we can get none properly situated. We have in consequence purchased of the Governor's nephew a large house in the middle of the town for Rs. 6000 or about £ 800; the rent in four years would have been amounted to the purchase. It consists of a spacious verandah (portico) and a hall, with two rooms on each side. Rather more to the front are two other rooms separate, and on one side is a storehouse, separate also, which will make a printing-office. It stands by the river-side upon a pretty large piece of ground, walled round, with a garden at the bottom, and in the middle a fine tank or pool of water. The price alarmed us, but we had no alternative; and we hope this will form a comfortable missionary settlement. Being near to Calcutta, it is of the utmost importance to our school, our press, and will do all we can to lighten your expenses. 2

¹BMS Records (IN/ 21): Missionaries to the BMS, 25 January 1800

²Smith, Carey, pp. 90 -91.

Ward set the first types with his own hands and began printing the New Testament and "a card for ourselves & ... a bill of Mr. Dexter's"¹ and presented the first sheet of the Testament to Carey on 18 March 1800. Ward recorded in his Journal: "This day brother Carey took an impression at the press of the first page in Matthew".² "The feeling of exultation with which it was contemplated and the bright vision of future success which the sight of it kindled, may be more easily imagined than described".³

The printing work continued in full swing among other missionary activities. Ward recorded in his Journal of 16 May 1800:

This week we have begun to print the first sheet of the New Testament. We print 2,000 copies of which 1700 are on Patna paper, and 300 on English. We also print 500 Matthew to give away immediately, which will nearly be an expense of paper only, ⁴ so will not cost more than two or three pounds.

By early August 1800 the Gospel of Matthew, the Bengali title of which is: Maṅgala Samācāra Mātiyera Racita was printed, published and distributed. Ward in his Journal dated 15 August 1800 recorded:

Also [printed] 500 additional copies of Matthew for immediate distribution; to which are annexed, some of the most remarkable prophecies in the Old Testament respecting Christ. These are now distributing... ⁵

The Matthew thus printed is a significant work in the history of Bengali language and literature. It was the first book printed at the Serampore Mission Press

¹BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 1, 4 and 5 March 1800.

²Ibid., 18 March 1800.

³Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 129

⁴BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 16 May 1800

⁵Ibid. 18 August 1800.

and the first prose work ever printed in Bengali. Thoroughly revised by William Carey the manuscript and press-copy of this work was the product of joint efforts of William Carey, John Thomas and Rāma Rāma Vasu. The work contains 125 pages Demy Octavo. The only copy of this work known to have survived is preserved in the showcase of the Board-room of the Serampore College Library.¹ Ward claimed: "We have the honour of printing the first book that was ever printed in Bengali".² This is true, if we take exception of few linguistic works and regulations printed before 1800.

On 25 May 1800 Rāma Rāma Vasu again joined the missionaries. At the request of Carey he compiled a religious tract entitled: Harakarā or the Gospel Messenger which was intended to introduce the doctrines of ^{the} Gospel to his fellow countrymen. This was the first tract on Christianity ever printed in Bengali and the second Bengali work printed at Serampore.³ Missionaries called this work "a piece ... to usher in the Bible".⁴ In addition, they printed "a number of evangelical hymns",⁵ before 10 October 1800. Later, they printed Rāma Rāma Vasu's Jñānodaya, "a piece in verse written against the Brahmans ... and this is the first piece in which Brahmans have been opposed, perhaps for a thousand years"⁶. By November the press struck off Samuel Pearce's Address to the Laskars, translated into Bengali and on 22 November 1800 they were "printing off as far as 1 Corinthians XI chapter 26 verse".⁷

¹Das, Bāṅglā gadya sāhityera itihāsa, p. 93

²BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 3 August 1800

³Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 132.

⁴Letter of the Missionaries to the Society, 10 October 1800, E. Carey, Memoir of Carey, p. 403.

⁵Ibid., p. 403.

⁶BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 31 August 1800

⁷BMS Records(IN/23) Carey, A Journal for 27.ii. 1800 to 29. 12. 1800.

The missionaries diligently carried on their work giving topmost priority to printing the Bible which in those days was not easy as might have been thought. As Carey wrote on 27 November 1800:

The printing requires much more of my time and attention than I had thought it possible. I find the copy, after three or four revisals, still to require a very close examination and rigid correction; besides the labour of correcting the proofs, which, from the faulty state of Bengal orthography, is far greater and more difficult work than you can possibly form an idea of We began the New Testament first, as it would form the most important book to put it into the hands of the natives, and are this day printing off the last chapter of 1 Cor. and one page of the first chapter 2 Cor. Thus far the Lord has led us on in this great work, and I hope we may be able to send you a Bengalee New Testament by the last ships of this season.¹

By 29 December 1800 the New Testament was printed to the end of Titus. Carey wrote in his journal for that day:

The New Testament is printed to the end of Titus, and I hope we may be able to send a few copies by the ships which this goes by. We shall immediately begin to print the Old Testament. The whole will be in five octavo volumes.²

7 February 1801 was a red letter day not only for Carey and the Serampore Mission but also for the Bengali language and literature. For on that day Carey received from the press the last sheet of the Bengali New Testament. As already mentioned the types of the greater part of the volume were set by Ward himself, assisted by Felix Carey and Brundson. The work had been pressed forward with such diligence, in spite of every disadvantage, that it was completed within nine months. On 12 February 1801 when the first copy was bound, it was laid with reverent joy upon the communion table in the chapel, and in a meeting of the whole family together with newly-converted Bengali Christians they acknowledged their gratitude to God. The expense of the impression, which consisted of 2000 copies, 1700

¹ BMS Records: Carey's Journal, 27 November 1800

² Ibid. 29 December.

on Patna and 300 on English paper was £ 612-3-0. "In this, however, is included the expense of 1000 English spelling books printed and bound ... and an unknown number of Hymns and short pieces in Bengalee, besides 500 copies of the Gospel by Matthew which are all given away".¹ In Demy octavo size (Bib. No. 26) this first edition of the New Testament entitled Dharma Pustaka which had seven subsequent editions during Carey's lifetime was translated directly from the Greek. Having 822 pages (8.4" x 5.1"), unnumbered, they were bound "in leather, as it is an object that they should last as long as possible in the hands of the natives".²

The printing of the New Testament was hailed everywhere. The missionaries sent 150 copies of the product of their labour which, Carey wrote, "has so much contributed to lessen the expense of printing", to the Baptist Missionary Society in England with a view to sell them "in England for a guinea [a copy] because the labour of our hands has not been accounted anything in the calculation".³ One of these copies was presented by Andrew Fuller to the late Earl Spencer on whose property Carey once lived. He immediately sent a cheque drawn on his bank for £ 50 as a contribution towards the translation of the Old Testament in Bengali. He recommended that a copy of the New Testament be presented to His Majesty George III. Accordingly, this was done by Robert Bowyer, one morning at Windsor. "In the address presented along with this volume, desire was expressed that His Majesty

¹BMS Records(IN/ 16); Ward's Letter to Fuller, 2 April 1801. See Plate XXXI: Title page of the N.T.

²Ibid. Some of the copies were issued with English added title page showing the date of printing as 1802.

³BMS Records(IN/ 13): Carey to Ryland, 30 January 1801.

might like to see the principles it contained universally prevail throughout his eastern dominions, when some doubt was whispered, by the Lord in waiting; as to whether this book had now come through the proper channels. The king, however, replied immediately, "The Board of Control has nothing to do with it"; and turning to [Robert] Bowyer, "I am greatly pleased to find that any of my subjects are employed in this manner".¹

By the end of 1800, the translation of the Old Testament was finished and Carey was contemplating to "begin to print the Old Testament in four volumes of equal size"² of the New Testament and thus to finish the whole Bible in the Bengali language. Therefore, immediately after printing the New Testament the press commenced printing the Old. Translated from Hebrew into Bengali 1000 copies of the first volume of the Old Testament containing the Pentateuch entitled Mosāra Vyavasthā in Bengali, was completed in 1802. Date of printing on the title page has been given as 1801. It is partially correct because printing of this work started in 1801 and when the printer printed the title page in the first sheet with date of printing as 1801, he never thought that printing of this volume was going beyond that date. Repeated revision of the version even at the stage of printing caused its delay. In 1803, from Job to Song of Solomon was ready, 900 copies were the impression, Gītādi being the Bengali title, this was third volume of the Old Testament and it appeared in print before the second volume (Bib. No. 49). Although the title page bears date of printing as 1804, the printing of this work was finished towards

¹Christopher Anderson, The Annals of the English Bible (London: 1845). II, p. 594. According to : Brief narrative of the Baptist Mission in India (London: 1808), p.46

It was in 1803, and a copy of the Pentateuch was also presented to George III along with the N.T.

²BMS Records: Carey's Journal, 29 December 1800.

the end of January 1803.¹ This work was made one of the text-books of the College of Fort William.² Nine hundred copies of Psalms entitled Dāudera Gīta (Bib. No. 47) were also issued as a separate work. In the same year the second edition of the New Testament was commenced. On 24 September 1804 the missionaries reported that it was "hastening to close".³ But it was not until 1806 that 1500 copies of the second edition of the New Testament were ready for circulation. It was again dated 1803 for the reason stated earlier, but correct date was 1806 (Bib. No. 58). In 1807⁴ (but title page says 1805) an edition of 1000 copies of volume 4 of the Old Testament : Isaiah-Malachi, Bhavisyadavākya in Bengali (Bib. No. 66) was printed.

In 1808 an edition of 10,000 copies⁵ of Luke, Acts and Romans was published, while in 1809, 1500 copies of the second volume of the Old Testament containing Josua-Esther, Iśrāleṭa Vivaraṇa in Bengali (Bib. No. 75), were published. Thus, after fifteen years of labour, the whole Bible in Bengali was completed.⁶ The work in five large volumes was entirely the product of

¹Brief narrative of the Baptist Mission in India (London: 1808), p. 40

²James Long, Returns relating to publications in the Bengali language (Calcutta: 1859), p. 78. The College subscribed to 100 copies of this work.

³Periodical Accounts, III(1806), p. 23.
(Plate XXXII: Title page of 2nd. ed of the N.T.)

⁴Memoir relating to the translations of the sacred Scriptures ... (London: 1808), a list between pp. 20 and 21.

⁵Ibid.

⁶BMS Records: Second Memoir relating to the translations (in manuscript) (1809). Also in: Periodical Accounts, IV (1810), p. 52.

Carey who "wrote [them] with his own pen, the whole of the five volumes, octavo".¹ In performing the task, he had no assistance from Thomas's translations which were so imperfect that he was obliged to read each and every letter and every proof sheet twice and thrice.²

Besides completing the whole Bible in 1809, the third edition of the New Testament was sent to press. The third edition was in folio principally for use in public worship; but as the congregations for which a book of this size was adopted were not numerous, the edition was to consist of a small number of copies, in fact one hundred. By the end of the year, printing of this edition 'advanced to the middle of the Acts of Apostles'.³ It was finished in 1811.⁴ The same year 1000 copies of the second edition of Pentateuch were in progress but the printing was delayed in consequence of a fire which broke out in 1812, and made its appearance in 1813.⁵

In 1813 the missionaries were contemplating to send to press the fourth edition of the New Testament.⁶ The printing of 5000 copies of this edition, the largest ever printed, could not be completed before 1816.⁷

¹Letter from Ward to a friend in Edinburgh, dated 10 May 1820, in The Annual report... of the Baptist Missionary Society, 1820, Appendix I, p. 30. Also in: Farewell letters, p. 179.

²BMS Records (IN/ 13): Carey to Fuller, 20 April 1808.

³Second Memoir (1809 in BMS Records). Also in: Monthly Circular letters, II (1809), p. 68.

⁴Memoir respecting the translations, 1811, in Monthly Circular letters, IV (1811), p. 71

⁵10th Memoir respecting the translations ...(London: 1834), p. 58.

⁶[5th] Memoir of the Serampore Translations for 1813 (Kettering: 1815)

⁷10th Memoir, p. 59

But the title page again gives the date of printing as 1813.¹ This edition was distributed so rapidly, that the fifth edition was at once struck off. Also consisting of 5000 copies the fifth edition of the New Testament apparently was printed in 1817.² In 1819 Serampore Mission also printed an edition of 1000 copies of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark translated by John Ellerton.³

In 1820, a new edition of the whole Scriptures which formed the sixth edition of the New Testament and the third of the Psalms and the rest of the Old Testament was commenced. Four thousand copies of the entire Bible and 2000 extra copies of the New Testament were to be printed.⁴

"With the view of studying economy in an edition so large, the Serampore brethren have prepared a new fount of types, which, while perfectly clear and legible, are of a moderate size: and with these they are printing this new edition in double columns, in a large octavo page, which they hope bring the whole five volumes into one volume of about thirteen hundred pages, royal octavo, or two very moderate volumes, and the New Testament into a neat duodecimo of about four hundred pages".⁵

Several years elapsed before they were issued from

¹Diehl thought this octavo edition to be the third edition (See: Early Indian Imprints, p. 396. Entry No. 896) which according to her "was delayed because of fire in 1812". She, seems, was confused by Contribution towards a history of biblical translation ... (Calcutta: 1854). Third was a folio edition and was completed before August, 1811. See f.n. 4 at p. 241.

²7th Memoir, p. 2

³10th Memoir, p. 59

⁴7th Memoir, p. 2

⁵Ibid., pp. 2 -3.

the press. In 1822, 4000 copies of the Pentateuch¹ were struck off while 6000 copies of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark in 1824², and the Pentateuch and historical books in 1825³ were printed. An impression of 4000 copies of the Matthew in 1828⁴, Mark and the first volume of the Old Testament containing the Pentateuch and historical books (Bib. No. 120) was printed in 1829.

The edition of the Bengali Bible which commenced in 1820 was finished in 1832 in 3000 copies of the Old Testament, 2000 of the New Testament (Bib. Nos. 132&134) and 3000 extra copies of the Psalms⁵ (Bib. No. 133). The whole was the fruit of Carey's thirty-nine years unremitting study of the Bengali language. Of a great part of the New Testament this forms the seventh edition, and of the remainder the sixth. Before the close of the year 1832, 1000 copies of the seventh edition of the New Testament were printed. The eighth edition was taken up immediately and 5000 copies came out in 1833 (Bib. No. 137).

The Bengali Bible was Carey's first work, and his last. He completed his last revision of the entire Bible - the fifth edition of the Old Testament and eighth of the New in June 1832. As the months went on he carried through the press the last and most improved eighth edition of the New Testament, and only then did he feel and often say that the work of his heart was done.⁶ He died in 1834, at the age of seventy-three, having spent forty-one consecutive years in Bengal, and having devoted the greater part of his time to the translations. Brown University, U.S.A. conferred on him a Doctorate of Divinity in recognition of his literary labours in 1807.

¹10th Memoir, p. 59

²Ibid., p. 60. ³Ibid. ⁴Ibid. ⁵Ibid.

⁶Smith, Carey, p. 89

Religious tracts

We have already mentioned the printing of the Gospel messenger (Bib. Nos. 52 & 64 for 1804 and 1806 reprints), a few evangelical hymns, a poem written against the Brahmans, and an address to the laskars, which came out in 1800¹. No copy of them has apparently survived.

On 30 March 1800, Carey, Marshman and Ward took up the position of ballad-singers which were common in Bengal, 'at a place in the town where four roads meet'. People were astonished to see three Europeans singing in the street. They listened and were 'quite anxious to get the hymns' which they gave away.² This apparently encouraged them to print tracts and distribute them among the Bengali population.

After that innumerable tracts were printed and distributed in all languages of India; up to 1815 they "far exceeded a hundred thousands". "In 1827" Murdoch writes, "a hundred thousand appears to have been regarded as the yearly average".³ In that year, 21,600 copies of tracts in Bengali alone were printed and distributed. But all of them were reprints except for 'one entitled the Best gift and the other on the repentance' translated by Carey from the English original.⁴ In addition to their own, the Serampore Mission also printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society instituted in 1823. Since 1827 the Serampore Mission acted as the corresponding committee to London Religious Tract Society under whose patronage they also printed and distributed tracts.

¹ See p. 236.

² BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 30 March 1800

³ John Murdoch, Catalogue of the Christian Vernacular literature of India...(Madras: 1870), p. 5.

⁴ "Report of the Printing and Distribution of Religious Tracts", Periodical Accounts from the Serampore Mission, No. III(February -December 1828), p. 212.

As a result of this, printing and distribution of tracts got such an impetus, since finance was no longer a problem, that in 1828 alone missionaries produced and distributed 33,050 copies of tracts in different languages. These include 22 titles in Bengali, which varied from a 32 pages Compendium of Divinity to a Brief discourse from John VI, 28 - 29 ; 23 in Hindi; 6 in Urdu, 5 in Punjabi, 1 in Nepali and 9 or 10 in Burmese.¹ Following is the list² of Bengali 'series of tracts' printed and/or distributed in 1829:

1. What is the Religion of Christianity? A compendium of divinity, chiefly expressed in the language of Scriptures. A reprint of an old tract. 32p.
2. The Best Gift. Translation of an English tract of the same name.
3. Concern of the mind. Work unfolding the anxieties and desires of awakened mind in verse. Reprint of an old tract. 12 p.
4. First General Letter addressed by the Serampore Missionaries, on translation of the Bible, to the natives of India, briefly stating to them its contents, and recommending it to their attention. 8p. (Bib. No. 74, earlier edition)
5. Most Excellent Doctrine, by William Carey of Catwa. 20p.
6. Memoir of Peetauber Singh, by William Ward.

¹"Report of the Printing and Distribution of Religious Tracts", Periodical Accounts from the Serampore Mission, No. V (1829), pp. 345 - 350.

²Ibid,, pp. 346 - 347.

7. Second General Letter written in 1822 by Surroop. Intended to remove the prejudice of Hindus against the Gospel. 8p.
8. The Instructor. A body of divinity entirely in scriptural language. Compiled by Williamson in 1824. 17 p.
9. The Jewel of Salvation. Worthlessness of Hindu incarnation and modes of salvation and recommending the salvation of Christ in verse. Old tract. 12p.
10. Which Shaster is worthy of regard? By Townley. Evidence of the Gospel. 4p.
11. Memoir of Krisna Prasad. Written and translated by William Ward.
12. The Gospel. A tract in verse which relates the fall and misery of man, and the remedy provided in the incarnation and death of Christ. 26p.
13. The True Refuge. It meets the obligations generally made by the Indians and enforce the claim of the Gospel. 22p.
14. Juggunnath (the Lord of the world). Proves the excellence of Christ. 8p.
15. The way of life. A discourse from John XIX, 6, " I am the way, the truth, and the life", by Buckingham of Jessore. 14p.
16. True Advice. An earnest address to the careless sinners. 4p.
17. The Evidences of Christianity. On form of Catechism by James Mill translated by Williamson of Beerbhoom 24p.
18. The Testimonies of the Prophets respecting our Lord Jesus Christ. A translation of Thomson's Hindi tract. Tract takes a retrospect of the promises and prophecies relative to Christ from the creation and fall, to his being manifest in the flesh.

19. On Repentence. Translated from English by Dr. Carey. 8p.
20. A Letter discovering error. Errors of Hindu religion and true way of salvation. 16p.
21. Scripture History. Adapted from a school-book of the Calcutta Church Missionaries. 32p.
22. The Works of God. A discourse from John. VI 28,29 by Mr. Buckingham.

In addition to the 22 above listed, Serampore had "many more tracts in the Bengalee language" which they intended to "revise and reprint".¹ Of these 22 tracts, three bearing Serial Nos. 5, 14 and 15 in the above in 2500 copies of the first two, and 2000 of the last one were reprinted.²

In 1830, six of the above listed tracts (Serial Nos. 3, 4, 7, 14, 15 & 22) were again reprinted, in 2000 copies each.³ In 1833, in addition to some carefully corrected reprints, they printed three new tracts. These were: the Destroyer of Darkness 'composed and translated' by W. Carey of Cutwa, The Gods, idols, and idolatry and the Praises of the self-existent Lord God. The last two tracts were compiled at the suggestion of Dr. Carey.⁴

¹"Report of the Printing and Distribution of Religious Tracts". Periodical Accounts from the Serampore Mission, No. V(1829), p. 347

²Ibid., p. 349

³Ibid., No. VIII (1831), p. 562.

⁴Ibid., Vol. II, No. MIII (1834), p. 94.

We have discovered and examined seventeen such publications. Murdoch listed¹ sixty titles which were compiled by C. B. Lewis, a missionary and printer of the Baptist Missionary Society. After compiling the list Lewis commented: "It is only just to state that the titles and editions of the Serampore tracts printed ... are very imperfectly represented ...". Murdoch added: "the titles of the intervening tracts cannot now be ascertained".²

Considered as ephemera, these tracts were not carefully preserved and, therefore, it was very difficult even in the 1860s to identify and make a list of tracts issued by the Serampore Mission Press.

College texts

In 1800 the College of Fort William which commenced operation on 4 May 1800 was instituted and the study of Bengali was made imperative for the young civilians. The following year, in April, 1801 Carey was appointed teacher of the Bengali and Sanskrit³ languages. On 1 January 1807 his status was raised to that of Professor. He served the college up to 1831 as the most notable figure in its service.

When Carey was appointed to teach the language he found that there were no means but word of mouth for communicating instruction. There were no printed books. Manuscripts were rare; and the style and tendency of the few rules and regulations that were procura-

¹John Murdoch, Catalogue of the Christian Vernacular Literature of India, (Madras: 1870), pp. 5-7.

²Ibid., p. 7.

³Afterwards of the Mahrathi Language.

ble, were of no use as class books. It was necessary, therefore, to prepare and print works for this purpose. Hence he assiduously and zealously applied himself to the object. Either through his own exertions or by inducing others he not only provided the students with basic and elementary books, but supplied standard compositions to the people of Bengal, and laid the foundations of a cultivated tongue of flourishing literature.

In his own words:

When the appointment was made, I saw that I had a very important charge committed to me, and no books or helps of any kind to assist me. I, therefore, set about compiling a grammar, which is half printed. I got Ram Boshu to compose a history of one of their kings; the first prose book ever written in the Bengali language; which we are also printing. Our pundit [Goloka Nātha Śarmā] has also, nearly translated the Sanskrit fables, one or two of which brother Thomas sent you, which we are going to publish. These, with Mr. Forster's vocabulary will prepare the way to reading their poetical books; so that I hope this difficulty will be gotten through. ¹

Before the year was out Carey's Grammar (Bib. No. 29), Dialogues (Bib. Nos. 27 & 28) and Rāma Rāma Vasu's Rājā Pratāpāditya caritra (Bib. No. 29) were struck off from the press. In 1802 Hitopadeśa by Goloka Nātha Śarmā (Bib. No. 32), Lipimālā by Rāma Rāma Vasu (Bib. No. 40) and Vatṛiṣa siṃhāsana by Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālañkāra came out. In 1805 the Totā itihāsa by Candīcarana Munsī (Bib. No. 54), Mahārāja Kṛṣṇacandra Rāyasya caritraṃ by Rājivalocana Mukhopādhyāya (Bib. No. 57); in 1808 Hitopadeśa, Rājāvali and Vatṛiṣa siṃhāsana by Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālañkāra (Bib. Nos. 71 - 73), in 1812 Itihāsa mālā by Carey, in 1815 Purusaparīkṣā by Haraprasāda Rāya (Bib. No. 89), in 1815-1825 the Dictionary (Bib. Nos. 88, 92, 109-111) were printed at the Serampore Press.

¹BMS Records (IN/ 13): Carey to Ryland, 15 June 1801.

Of these works, Itihāsa-mālā printed in 1812 which is regarded as the best prose work by Carey unfortunately could not be published because, apparently, it was consumed by fire in 1812 before it was put into circulation. The work contained 150 short stories. Having 320 octavo pages 4 copies of this work are extant; three in Baṅgiya Sāhitya Pariśad and one in the National Library, Calcutta. The work has been reprinted by Das Gupta & Co., Calcutta in 1971. Edited by Father Dwatien the reprint includes the facsimile of the title page and page 249. The work is being translated into English by the Baptist Missionary Society, London.

School books

On 1 May 1800 Joshua Marshman and Hannah Marshman opened two Boarding schools. The income from these schools, which at the beginning yielded Rs. 100 a month but at the close of the year Rs. 300 a month, was a good means of support for the infant mission. Under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Marshman the schools soon earned a good reputation and became the most popular and remunerative establishments of the kind in Bengal.¹

In addition to the English Boarding schools, on 1 June 1800 they opened a vernacular school for Bengali the establishment of which was greeted with encouragement from the Bengali peoples. In a letter addressed to the Society in England, the missionaries observed:

Commerce has raised new thoughts and awakened new energies; so that hundreds, if we could skilfully teach them gratis, would crowd to learn the English language. We hope this may be in our power some time, and may be a happy means of diffusing the

¹Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, pp. 130 -131.

knowledge. At present our hands are quite full.¹

The missionaries, though their hands were full, drew out a "plan, for the education of the children of converted natives or youths who have lost caste". The plan envisaged to instruct "these youths ... in Divinity, History, Geography, Astronomy, and in reading and writing English and Bengali". In addition to educating the converted youths the plan further outlined "to provide for the education of the native youth in those principles which enlarge the mind, lead to the worship and service of the true God, and to a holy and useful life...". For the purpose of fulfilment of the objects of the proposed institution the missionaries planned to add a library to the school and provided "that elementary books shall be prepared on the above objects, and printed in the Bengalee language".²

For the use of the students of the schools the missionaries had already started printing books. We have found one such publication printed in 1801 preserved in the Baptist Missionary Society, London. The work entitled: Śiśuganera Pustaka (Bib. No. 31. Plate XXXIII: Title page and first page), a children's book on Christianity is apparently one of the few earliest school texts printed at the Serampore Mission Press which had the honour of printing the first school text-books in Bengali.

By 1813 the Serampore missionaries had twenty 'native schools' in various parts of the country. On the basis of ~~the basis~~ of the experiment which was

¹Letter of the Missionaries to the Society, 10 October 1800, in E. Carey, Memoir of Carey, pp. 406 - 407.

²The plan was drawn up and printed in February 1802 to raise subscription for the proposed school: BMS Records (IN/16): With Ward's Letter dated 1 April 1802

considered successful, Dr. Joshua Marshman drew a plan for the establishment of an efficient system of schools.¹ One of the principal requirements for these schools was books which took prominence in his plan. Instead of being confined ^{to} religion, the books were also to be designed to impart sound secular knowledge. The series of books was to contain a treatise on arithmetic, a concise work on geography, a well-digested epitome of history, exhibiting a brief view of events in ancient and modern time, and including the salient points, an ancient history of India based on the most authentic facts, a selection of passages from those works which were held in reverence in the country, a selection of divine oracles, a volume of Christian ethics meant for dictation to the students who would commit them to memory, and a treatise on the Gospel dispensation, including an epitome of the prophecies relating to Christ, a narrative of his life and death, and a history of the propagation and progress of Christianity.² The plan, however, was based on one developed in England by the Quaker educationist, Joseph Lancaster, who thought that 'whatever instruction it may be desirable to communicate to them, must be imparted in their own language'.³

When the plan was executed, by 1818 approximately 10,000 students were enrolled in 92 schools in or near Serampore, 11 at Katwa, 3 near Murshidabad, and 5 at Dacca.⁴ To meet the demand of such a large number of

¹Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 82.

²Ibid., p. 83

³Hints relative to Native Schools (Serampore: 1816), p. 11.

⁴Second Report of ...Native Schools (Serampore: 1818), pp. 9-10 and 15 -16.

students the mission press was busy printing the books planned by Marshman both in English and Bengali.

The elementary school books, as stated above, were compiled on history, geography and arithmetic . Originally compiled in English they were translated by John Clark Marshman. "More than half a dozen of those treatises were brought into use before the year 1818".¹

"A set of Arithmetical tables ... constructed and translated into Bengali...[which] extends to twenty-four tables, printed on the large and fair type", a spelling book in Bengali with "the whole of the alphabet and its combinations, in three tables"² were also printed. In 1816 they printed "a large beautiful exemplar of the Bengalee Alphabet in the writing character", prepared by Kālīkumāra Rāya, Bengali Writing Master of the College of Fort William. Fifteen hundred copies of this work were printed.³

In July 1817 the Calcutta School-Book Society was established for "the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works in schools and seminaries of learning".⁴ The establishment of this society which actively cooperated with the Serampore Mission gave impetus to the printing of school books. The School-Book Society established a 'friendly understanding ... with the missionaries of Serampore, tending to secure a copious supply on moderate terms of such of the Serampore publications as come within the Society's province, either by bespeaking a share in the edition of a work before it is printed, or

¹George Smith, Twelve Indian Statesmen (London:1897), p. 230.

²Hints relative to Native Schools (Serampore: 1816), p. 35.

³Second Report of ...Native Schools (Serampore: 1818), p. 17

⁴Calcutta School-Book Society, Report of the Provisional Committee (Calcutta: 1817), p.iii.

by obtaining after publication, the number of copies wanted'.¹ Thus, we learn from the first report of the School-Book Society that the following text-books (which the Society purchased) were printed by the Mission Press:²

1. Ganita (Arithmetic); 2. Lipidhārā (Rules for writing); 3. Śubhaṅkara kṛta aryā (Arithmetical formula); 4. Jamidārī papers (relating to Zamindari accounts); 5. Alphabetical tables; 6. Vēnāna or syllabic tables; 7. Pholās (adjuncts); 8. Ākoālas (Forms of agreements and bonds, etc.); 9. Khatiyāna (Forms of letters of business); 10. Dhātujāta Śavda (Sanskrit roots); 11. Jamāvandi (Settlement paper); 12. Hitopadeśa; 13. Śāstra paddhati (Account of learned authors); 14. Jyotiṣa (Astronomy or Occidentalists) 15. Bhūgola (Geography); 16. Talava-Vākī (Accounts); 17. Guru Śiṣya (Dialogues); 18. Golādhyāya (A summary of Geography). The number of copies procured by the Society ranged from 20 to 500.

In our search we have been able to find Śikṣā sāra (Bib. No. 95), Jyotiṣa evaṃ golādhyāya (Bib. No. 99), Vritina deśīya vivaraṇa sañcaya (Bib. No. 100), and Jyotiṣaṃ golādhyāyaḥ (Bib. No. 107).

It is very difficult to ascertain how many titles of school books were printed by the Serampore Missionaries between 1801 and 1838; but it is certain that they were the first printers in this genre and up to 1818 there was no other printer who met the demands of newly-established educational institutions in Bengal. Later, when Calcutta School-Book Society came into being,

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, First Report, 1817- 1818, (Calcutta: 1818), p. 6.

²Ibid., pp. 7-8. In our reproduction we have only changed the transliteration of these works.

it undertook responsibility of school-book printing. It employed different presses, in addition to Serampore until 1824 when it established its own press. It has been calculated that the Mission Press alone between the years 1817 and 1821 had printed 47,946 copies of 12 works in English, Bengali, Persian, Anglo-Bengali, Arabic and Sanskrit for the Calcutta School-Book Society.¹ This is not an overstatement since 5,600 copies of a single title: *Nītikathā*, 1st ed. (1820) ~~were~~ printed.²

The Printing Office

The printing-office, as we have already mentioned was under the superintendance of Ward. He was assisted by Brunsdon and Felix Carey, the eldest son of Carey. In addition to them, by the middle of the year, 1800, the press was employing a compositor, five press-men, a folder and a binder. But by the end of July 1800 after the compositor left, they were doing without one. They were, at that time, printing "three half-sheets of 2000 each in a week".³

Though the press was established mainly to print the Scriptures, as Ward was a very efficient printer, and, as we have already mentioned, printing charges were very high in those days, it also undertook private printing, and in course of time the press earned thousands of rupees a year. On 1 August 1800 Ward recorded in his journal: "Mr. B. of Calcutta has this day ordered 600 spelling book which we printed".⁴

¹N. L. Basak, "Origin and Role of the Calcutta School-Book Society...", Bengal Past and Present, LXXVIII (January-June, 1959), p. 46.

²Rāma Kamala Sena, Hitopadeśa (Bib. No. 102): Cover of the BL copy.

³BMS Records: Ward's Journal: 1 August 1800

⁴Ibid.

Thus, in a short time the work of the press increased since they took up private printing in addition. Therefore, more workmen were employed. In September 1800 the press was employing seventeen printers and five bookbinders. An extension to the printing-office was called for; and they built 'an addition ... to the printing office'.¹

The brisk printing activities of the press soon absorbed the slender resources of the missionaries, and by the middle of the year, 1800, they were crippled for funds to carry on their work. In these circumstances the missionaries took a bold but hazardous step of appealing^{to} the Calcutta public through the newspapers to assist them in subscribing two gold mohars (about 32 rupees) for a copy of the sacred Scriptures in the Bengali language which they were printing. Six months only had elapsed since government had evinced the strongest opposition to their undertaking, and they were now residing under a foreign flag, in defiance of the British authorities. As soon as the notice caught the eye of Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General, he thought of writing to ask the Danish authorities to place the press under his control in Calcutta so that he could suppress it; but, after little reflection, he thought it advisable to consult David Brown, the Company's Chaplain who assured him that the Serampore Press was simply to aid the spiritual instruction and it had no sinister object. Wellesley enquired whether it would be safe to circulate the Bible without a commentary. Brown took the responsibility in the event of any mischief caused due to circulation of the Bible, which he impressed upon the Governor-General, would rather be of great utility at the College of

¹BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 12 September 1800.

Fort William about to be established by him.¹ These assurances pacified the Governor-General who, surprisingly, in less than six months time became perfectly satisfied with 'the design' of the mission.² The appeal to the public brought in about 1500 rupees, which afforded the missionaries a reasonable relief'.³

The work of the printing gradually increased and the press soon became the centre of large flourishing establishment. In addition to their own printing, as already stated, the Mission contracted for much commercial printing, both from private individuals and groups and the Danish and British Governments. As the work increased extension of the printing establishment also became necessary. The demand as regards accommodation of the printing office with "increasing ...printing and binding business" was met soon as a result of purchase of "adjoining house [in] more than four acres of land".⁴ By the middle of 1805 the press was employing 27 persons to cope with its volume of work.⁵

Prior to that date the missionaries wrote that the printing office was one of the major sources of their income. They emphasised: "Printing press's immediate action is more extensive, it being the means of our sending Bibles, parts of the Bibles, and small tracts of various kinds into all parts of Bengal and some other parts of Hindoostan".⁶

¹BMS Records: Ward's Journal, 1 and 29 June 1800 and Carey's Letter to Fuller, 20 November 1800.

²Carey's Letter Ibid.

³Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 133.

⁴BMS Records: Joshua Marshman's Journal, 1 October 1801

⁵BMS Records: Letter of the Missionaries to the Society, 6 August 1805.

⁶Ibid. January 1805.

Up to 1803¹ the missionaries were mainly busy with Bengali Scriptures and their printing. In the beginning of 1804, they resolved to undertake translations into Bhotia, Burmese, Chinese, Hindustani, Kanarese, Oriya, Marathi, Telegu and several others.² But in 1806, in a published set of proposals for translating the Bible into all the important Oriental languages they added the Sanskrit, Persian, Gujrati, Assamese, Tibetan and Malay languages to their list. The proposals were distributed throughout the East, Great Britain and Russia.³

The New Testament had already been translated into Bengali, Marathi and Oriya before 1806; and in that year Carey started work on Hindustani, Gujrati, Persian, Punjani, Sanskrit and Telegu. By 1812, Assamese, Balochi, Braja Bakha, Burmese, Chinese, Kanarese, Kashmiri, Malay, Nepali and Pashtu translations either were completed or in progress.⁴ By 1833 the Serampore Mission had printed the Bible in all of the above mentioned and eighteen other languages and dialects.⁵

¹Memoir relative to the translation of the Scriptures into certain of the Indian languages (Serampore: [handwritten date: 1808]), p. 1

²Ibid.

³William Carey, et al. Proposals for a subscription for translating the Holy Scriptures into the following Oriental languages ... (Serampore: 1806)

⁴BMS Records(IN/13): Carey to Fuller, 19 November 1812.

⁵For a complete list see: S.P. Carey, Carey, p. 415

In addition to printing these translations this great polyglot printing office of a most active and successful mission, with the most ambitious type foundry and paper-mill in the East, printed many auxiliary works including Indian classics, grammars, dictionaries, maps and also original works in several of the Indian languages. The achievement of publication and printing of the Serampore Mission Press was a stupendous and almost unbelievable task achieved between 1800 and 1838. According to Underhill, as already stated, the press between 1801 and 1838 printed "more than 212,000 volumes of the Divine word in 40 different languages".¹

For such a gigantic undertaking the Mission had to build up a huge and well organised printing office. William Ward himself described the office in a letter to the Rev. W. Fletcher dated Serampore, 5 December 1811: in the following words:

Could you see your cousin in his printing-office, surrounding by forty or fifty servants, all employed in preparing the Holy Scriptures for the natives of India... As you enter the office, you see your cousin, in a small room, dressed in a white jacket, reading or writing, and at the same time looking over the whole office, which is 174 feet long. The next person you see, are learned natives translating the Scriptures into the different languages, or correcting the proof-sheets, You walk through the office, and see laid out in cases types in Arabic, Persian, Nagree, Telinga, Sikh, Bengalee, Mahratha, Chinese, Orissa, Burma, Carnata, Keshemena [i.e. Kashmiri] Greek, Hebrew, and English. Hindoos, Musalmans, and converted Natives are all busy; some composing, others distributing, others correcting. You next come to the presses, see four persons throwing off the sheets of the Bible in different languages; and on the left are half a dozen Musalmans employed in binding the Scriptures for distribution; while others are folding the sheets and delivering them to the Store-keeper to be

¹Underhill, "Bible Translation", Centenary volume ... p. 292.

placed in the Store-room till they can be made up into volumes. The Store-room, which is 142 feet long, is filled with shelves from side to side; upon which are laid, wrapped up, the sheets of the Bible before they are bound. You go forward, and in a room adjoining to the office are the Type-casters, busy in preparing the types in the different languages. In one corner, you see another busy grinding the printing ink; and in a spacious open place, walled round, you see a Paper Mill, and a number of persons employed in making paper for printing Scriptures in all these languages. 1

Fire at the Printing Office

In the evening of Wednesday, 11 March 1812 a fire broke out in the mission premises, which in a few hours, in spite of every effort to stop the progress of the flames, consumed the spacious printing office and its valuable contents. The loss of property in this accident was estimated at £ 8, 750.²

Ninety-four cases of English types ' large quantities of [English]types which the cases could not hold, and which were deposited on shelves under the imposing stones, as well as assortments of flowers', 144 cases containing 14 founts of Oriental types of Chinese, Telinga, Sikh, Marathi, Tamil, Bengali, Burmese, Persian, Arabic, Oriya and Kashmiri; 828 reams of English paper which was very difficult to be replaced had been destroyed in that fire.

At the time of the fire, nine editions of the New

¹"Description of the Printing Office, Serampore. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Ward, in India, to the Rev. W. Fletcher, Sivanwick, Derbyshire", The Baptist Magazine for 1812, IV(October, 1812), pp. 443-444.

²William Carey and Joshua Marshman, Statement relative to the administration of the funds entrusted to the Serampore Missionaries (Serampore: 1820), p. 10

Testament were in hand, and five of the Old, a great part of which was destroyed. They were listed as: the Historical books in the Sanskrit language; the Pentateuch in Hindi; the Pentateuch in Marathi, the Historical books in Oriya, the New Testament in Hindi, the New Testament in Marathi, the Historical books in Oriya, the New Testament in Sikh, Telinga and Tamil, the Persian Gospels in the Arabic characters; by the Rev. F. Sebastiani and the Hindi New Testament in the Arabic characters by the Rev. H. Martyn.

"Manuscripts to the worth of 7000 rupees; among which were, materials for a polyglot Indian dictionary embracing all the languages derived from Sungskrit; great part of a Bengalee dictionary; of the copy for a Telinga grammar; three excellent manuscript copies of the Ramayana, and as much of the translation as had cost ... Carey and Marshman a whole year to prepare for the press; together with parts of the translations of the Scriptures in several languages" were also lost in the fire.¹

The disastrous fire, as Carey said 'in one short evening' consumed 'the labours of years'. "The scene was indeed affecting. The immense printing-office, two hundred feet long² and fifty broad, was reduced to a mere shell. The yard was covered with burnt quires of paper, the loss in which article was immense".³

¹Monthly Circular Letter relative to the Missions in India, established by a Society in England, ~~called~~ called the Baptist Missionary Society (Serampore: Printed at the Mission Press), V (March 1812), pp. 41-46 gives the full description of the fire. The entire report regarding the fire in the 'printing office' of Serampore Mission has been reproduced in Diehl, Early Indian Imprints, pp. 48-58.

²In his description of printing office Ward said it was 174 feet long. (See page 259) Joshua Marshman also in his letter dated 12 March 1812, Baptist Magazine, IV (October 1812), p. 444 said that the printing office was 200 feet long.

³Description of Thomson quoted in Smith, Carey, p.198.

But as an enthusiastic Calcutta newspaper assured its public, the Serampore Press would, "like the phoenix of antiquity, rise from its ashes, winged with new strength, and destined, in a lofty and long enduring flight, widely to diffuse the benefits of knowledge throughout the East"¹. In fact it did just that; it rose again from the ashes. A good quantity of valuable materials including punches and matrices numbering four thousand for fourteen Indian languages were unharmed. The five presses and the paper mill too were untouched. Therefore, the day after the fire ceased to smoke, mechanics were at the task of casting types from the lump of the molten metal.²

The printing offices of Calcutta sold or lent few English types, so that they could make a start in English printing as well without waiting for the supply expected from England. The paper manufactory of the mission was intact, they had not to stop for want of country paper, on which they print their own editions of the Scriptures.

The five undamaged presses were immediately set up in a large building, larger than the one consumed by the fire, which the missionaries had let to a merchant of Calcutta as a warehouse, and which fortunately was vacated only four days before the fire. Therefore, they did not face any great difficulty in finding a building in which to carry on their work, which the missionaries were determined to do in spite of the heavy losses specially of manuscripts.

¹Smith, Carey, p. 200

²BMS Records(IN/13): Carey's letter to Fuller, dated 25 March 1812

In the words of Carey:

The travelling, a read the second time, however painful it may be, is usually done with greater ease and certainty than when we travel it for the first time, so we trust the work will lose nothing in real value, nor will be much retarded by this distressing event, for we shall begin printing in all these languages the moment types are prepared, but we are not discouraged; indeed, the work is already begun again in every language, we are cast down, but not in despair. 1

Thus the work was started and by July the press was printing at full speed. Carey reported:

We began to attempt a recovery from our ashes the day after the fire, and immediately set the letter foundry to work to recast the types, and have ever since kept them at work, the consequence of which is, that we are now enabled to print in Bengalee, Sunscrit, Hindusthani, Mahratha, Orissa, and Tamil. The fount of Singalese is almost finished, the Persian is in considerable forwardness, and so far as relates to the Eastern languages, I hope we shall, by the end of the year, be nearly as well furnished as we were before. Our loss in English types and English paper, however, cannot be replaced till you are able to send us out a supply. 2

Carey's expectation was correct. At the end of the year the press was capable of printing in greater quantity than before. Again, Carey reported:

The mission, notwithstanding its heavy losses, has been supported, and we have been enabled, within one year from a very desolating calamity, to carry on our printing to a greater extent than before it took place. 3

Their activities increased; and by August 1814 the press either printed or was printing in 22 diff-

¹BMS Records(IN/13): Carey to Fuller 25 March 1812

²Ibid., 31 July 1812

³Ibid., 25 March 1813

erent languages and making preparation for four more. The languages were: Assamese, Baluchi, Bengali, Bikaniran, Braja Bhaka, Burmese, Chinese, Hindustani, Jayapuri, Kunkuna, Karnati, Kashmiri, Khasi, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Pashtu, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Telingana and Udayapuri. The languages under preparation were: Gujrati, Maldivian, Sindhi and 'Wuch'.¹ For carrying out such an enormous undertaking as this, on 28 December 1813 ten presses and two hundred people were constantly at work in the printing office.²

News of the fire reached England on 9 September 1812. John Ryland, Andrew Fuller and other Baptist brethren strained their utmost to raise the money to recover the losses; all sections of the Christian faith hastened to help, and in a few weeks all the money needed to repair the loss was in hand. "Men of every Christian school, and men interested only in the literary and secular side of their enterprise, had their active sympathy called out. ... Ten thousand pounds ... was raised in England and Scotland alone" in fifty days.³

But still more important result followed. What seemed a crushing disaster proved a signal blessing. The new versions of the Bible were better than the old; the new types cast were improved in respect of elegance and economy. It had political effects as well. The British Parliament and the press were filled with admiration for the reports of the heroic character, the self-sacrifice, the great learning, and

¹EMS Records (IN/ 13): Letter of Carey to Fuller, dated 4 August 1814.

²Ward's Letter, quoted in W. H. Carey, Oriental Christian Biography (Calcutta: 1850), II, p. 147.

³Smith, Carey, p. 200

the successful labours of the men of Serampore. The celebrated William Wilberforce in a remarkable speech claimed and secured the liberty of the conscience and freedom of action for the men who were so devotedly engaged in propagating the Gospel in India. By clause introduced into the new charter of the East India Company it became impossible to exclude missionaries from the vast empire they governed. The fire of Serampore burnt a path for the Gospel through the prejudices and bigotry of the civilians of Bengal. The churches of the Christian world aroused by a sense of unfulfilled duty to supply the need, and numerous bands of missionaries speedily appeared to enter on the field openly uninterrupted. Since missionary activities within the domain of the Company were allowed under the new charter it became possible for the Baptists, London Missionary Society, Church Missionary Society, and S.P.G.'s missionaries to have their wide open field to start missionary labours with their Baptist Mission, School, Church Mission and Bishop's College presses respectively. A fire in one press, thus, gave birth to four more presses which side by side with the Serampore Press bore unlimited fruit to the language and literature of Bengal.

Death of Ward

Ward's incessant labours in first establishing and building up the printing establishment and then rebuilding it to its fullest capacity after the disastrous fire had now begun seriously to affect his health. Continuous mental and physical exertion for nineteen years in that tropical climate had undermined his constitution. As an excursion to Chittagong and Dacca was of no avail, his medical advisers insisted a voyage to England. With great reluctance he

sailed on 15 December 1818 to arrive in England in May 1819. After spending two and a half years in England, Holland and America Ward arrived back in Serampore on 20 October 1822.¹

During the absence of Ward John Clark Marshman took over charge of the printing office.² On his return from leave, Ward with all the energy of improved health "resumed charge of the printing office ... and worked the nineteen presses with increased diligence in the printing of the Scriptures and tracts".⁴ Moreover, he attempted to reform the printing establishment⁴ in the light of experience gathered in England and America while on his visit. But after a brief period of work of only sixteen months, he suddenly died of cholera on Friday, 7 March 1823.⁵

Though John Clark Marshman ably replaced him, Ward's sudden death was a severe blow to the Serampore Mission and was irreparable. The India Gazette rightly commented:

"[He will be mourned by] every one to whom eminent learning and piety are dear, and [his death] is, we fear, an almost irreparable loss to the cause which he served so zealously and ably. ⁶

An excellent printer, Ward was determined according to his own words to 'print...unsearchable riches of Christ'⁷ and at the time of his death he was printing the twentieth version of the New Testament in the languages of India.⁸ Possessing 'a marvellous con-

¹Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, P. 248

²Ibid., p. 188

³Ibid., p. 249.

⁴Ram Comul Sen, A dictionary in English and Bengali (Serampore: 1834), I, p. 7

⁵Marshman, Op. Cit., II, p. 278

⁶India Gazette, XLIII: 7269(13 March 1823), p.2, col.3.

⁷Cox, History of BMS, I, p. 320.

⁸Joshua Marshman, "Funeral Sermon", Samuel Stehnett, op of Memoirs of ... William Ward, (London: 1825), p. 220.

trol over Asiatics' Ward was 'a fearless somewhat democratic man, fond of work... with a capacity of organization'.¹ John Clark Marshman, Ward's colleague describes:

Mr Ward was particularly distinguished by an amiable and affectionate disposition. He had neither the ardour and elasticity of Dr. Marshman, nor the dogged perseverance of Dr. Carey, but he possessed great aptitude for business, great clearness of perception, and untiring industry. He surpassed his colleagues in a knowledge of the character and habits of the natives a few Europeans have ever been so successful in managing them. He spoke Bengalee with the fluency and ease of a native, and was thus enabled to acquire a powerful influence over the people. He commanded the attention of a native audience by the flow of his language, and his apt allusion to their habits, feelings, and allegiances".²

These words, as well as other contemporary evidences and the achievement of the Mission Press verify Ward's own statement of 1805:

The weight of the Mission as it respects foresight, directing the things put in motion, watching over all, hearing all, advising with all ... all this falls on me ... The whole business of the printing office, containing 30 workmen, I have to manage. The business of the family, & of bricklayers, joiners &c. ... In addition to this the Bible proofs are compared with the English & examined with the printing office pundit by me ... [before] the sheet goes to press.³

Immediately after the death of Ward, Carey wrote to John Clark Marshman, then in Europe, to hasten his return. After his return, as already stated, Marshman took over the printing establishment of the mission, with which he had long been associated.⁴

¹ Quoted in, E. Daniel Potts, British Baptist Missions in India, 1793 - 1837 (Cambridge: 1967), p.21.

² Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 279.

³ BMS Records(IN/16): Ward's letter to Fuller, dated 7 October 1805.

⁴ Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 279

On 17 July 1823 Carey was appointed as Bengali Translator of the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council in addition to his normal duties as Professor of the College of Fort William.¹ Carey's appointment as translator increased the activities of the press to some extent. In addition to translating the current regulations, Carey was asked to revise the old translations of regulations passed since 1793. Moreover, he received an order to reprint Bengali and Persian translations of the Regulations of the Bengal Government passed since 1793.²

The Mission Press, as a result of the above mentioned appointment and contract, printed a considerable number of government regulations. We have found seven such volumes (Bib. Nos. 112, 115 - 117, 121, 126 & 161). In addition to these the following regulations, the copies of which may be found at the National Library Calcutta, were also printed at this press:

1. A digest of the revenue and tax on trades ...
1793 to 1826. (1828)
2. Acts passed by the Governor-General in Council,
1824 - 1830. (1831)
3. Acts and regulations, 1816 - 1838 5 vols.
(1833- 1838)

¹BMS Records (IN/ 13): Carey to Ryland, 18 July 1823

²BMS Records (IN/ 29): John Marshman to Dyer, 6 June 1825.

Type Foundry

The history of the Serampore Mission Press will not be complete without a discussion of its type foundry and paper manufacturing plant. It was the Serampore Mission which alone in those days was responsible for mass-scale manufacture of oriental types. Unrivalled for a long time, the Mission Type Foundry at Serampore was the gr^eatest and most remarkable of its kind in Asia. Reed has rightly recorded:

The Baptist Mission at Serampore under the leadership of William Carey, was very active in cutting types and printing books in various Indian languages in the early part of the nineteenth century. Their[first] punch-cutter had been trained by Dr. Wilkins... Claudius Buchanan published a book on their translations and oriental types in 1805. All these types were the work of the missionaries or of native craftsmen trained by them, with little or no technical help from England. The total represents a remarkable achievement in the history of type-cutting. ¹

Bengali types for movable printing, as already stated, were invented and introduced for the first time in 1777 by Charles Wilkins who also cut a fount of Persian types in nāsta'liq characters while in the civil service in Bengal. After return to England he further improved his Bengali type, cut a fount of Devanāgarī types and another fount of Persian types in Naskh characters.

Wilkins did not stop there. While in the pursuit of his typographical labour he was assisted by Pañcānana Karmakāra, blacksmith by profession, to whom he taught the intricacies of punch cutting and type casting and apparently employed in his printing establishment. Later, when he left, Pañcānana might have still been attached to the Honorable Company's Press for casting oriental types.

¹Reed, History of the Old English Letter Foundries...
p. 70.

When Carey was nearly giving up hope of printing his Bengali Scriptures, it was Pañcānana who came to his aid in cutting a fount of Bengali types for his Bible under the superintendence of, it seems, the printer of the Honorable Company's Press.¹

If, instead of getting Bengali types locally, written characters as a design of a fount of Bengali types had been sent to England as Carey contemplated, it was found that the cutting of 600 punches at eighteen shillings each which was the price in England for the smallest Roman characters, rendered it impossible for the newly established Baptist Missionary Society to advance the sum of more than five hundred pounds, for merely cutting a Bengali fount of types.²

In the beginning of the nineteenth century Oriental founts manufactured in London were rare and prohibitive in cost. Marshman recorded:

The Persian fount, which Mr. Ruller sent out, cost the Society £ 500. The missionaries had also desired him to ascertain whether Telinga and Nagree founts might not be obtained more cheaply and expeditiously in London, where Fry and Figgins, the eminent founders, had been employed in preparing oriental punches for the East India Company ... Figgins offered to supply them with 407 matrices for the Telinga, he retaining the punches, for £ 641. Regarding the Nagree, a consultation was held with Dr. Charles Wilkins, the great Orientalist, who had cut the first Indian types with his own hands thirty years before, and it was found that the punches required for printing in that character might by various contrivances, be reduced to 300, but the expense of preparing even this contracted fount was estimated at £ 700. 3

¹BMS Records (IN/13): Carey to BMS, 1 April 1799

²Joshua Marshman, "Brief memoir of the late Rev. Dr. W. Carey, DE (Abridged from ;..Funeral Sermon)" The Calcutta Christian Observer (September, 1834), pp. 451-54.

³Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 421

The high price was prohibitive both for the missionaries at Serampore and the Society in England. Therefore, the establishment of a type foundry was essential not only for expediency but also for the sake of economy. Fortunately, as stated already, the path in this direction was clear. Joshua Marshman informs:

But what appeared beyond the means of both Carey in India, and Fuller and his companions at home [i.e. the Baptist Missionary Society in England], Providence was pleased to supply in a way quite unexpected. About two months after Carey's arrival at Serampore, with Mrs. Carey and his four sons, a native named Panchanun, of the caste of Smiths, who had been instructed in cutting punches by ... Wilkins and had wrought at the same bench with him in cutting the Bengali fount of types, applied to us for employment, offering to cut a fount at a rupee [and] four annas each letter. Filled with gratitude to God for an occurrence so unexpected, we instantly retained him, and a fount of Bengali types was gradually created, for about 700 rupees, instead of £ 540 sterling, the price they would have cost in cutting ... in England. 1

This opportunity encouraged the missionaries to consider the establishment of a type foundry as one of their first objectives and eventually to train more people in this art. With the assistance of Pañcānana Karmakāra, they erected a letter foundry. "Although he is now dead", the missionaries reported in 1807, "he had so fully communicated his art to a number of others that they carry forward the work of type-casting, and even of cutting the matrices, with a degree of accuracy which would not disgrace European artists".²

¹ Joshua Marshman, "Brief memoir of the late Rev. W. Carey, DD. (abridged from ... Marshman's Funeral Sermon)", The Calcutta Christian Observer (September, 1834), p. 453

² Memoir Relative to the Translations ... (London: 1808), pp. 18-19.

Very little is known about Pañcānana Karmakāra except that he was a blacksmith by profession. Hailed from the village of Tribeni¹ Pañcānana, somehow came in contact with Wilkins who trained him in punch cutting. Apparently, Pañcānana continued the profession of punch cutting and was attached to the Honorable Company's Press. Before he came to Serampore, his usual residence was at Garden Reach, Calcutta.² Immediately after joining Serampore, he commenced preparation of a fount of Devanāgari types which were urgently required to print the Sanskrit grammar by Carey. Owing to the large number of compound letters in the Devanāgari, the fount required seven hundred separate punches. It was not possible for Pañcānana to expedite the work. Therefore, he was advised to take an assistant to help accelerate the progress of the work. Pañcānana appointed Manohara, a youth of his own caste and craft. With the assistance of Manohara Pañcānana, in addition to the Devanāgari punches, cut a fount of Bengali, slightly different from that of the first which had been used in the first edition of the Bengali New Testament.³ These types were used to print the second edition of the New Testament. Pañcānana died in 1804⁴. But "he had instructed a sufficient number of his own countrymen in the art, who, in the course of eighteen years, have prepared founts of types in fourteen Indian alphabets".⁵

¹S. C. Sanial, "Extract from Sambhu Chandra Mookherjee's Note books in the Secretary's Notes", Bengal Past and Present, XXIII(July - December, 1916), p. 140.

²Ibid. ³Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, pp. pp. 178-179.

⁴The Friend of India (July, 1818), p. 64 says, "He died in about three years". According to Marshman (f.n.2 above) in 1803 he was expediting completion of the Devanāgari types. Therefore, it can be assumed that he died in 1804.

⁵Ibid.

Sambhu Chandra Mookherjee, a journalist and for sometime Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in his 'note book' has recorded an interesting story of Pañcānana's being appointed to the service of Serampore. According to Mookherjee, Pañcānana was seduced from the service of the eminent Orientalist, H. T. Colebrooke, who apparently employed him to cut a fount of Devanāgarī types for his dictionary of the Sanskrit language. The story goes like this:

Pañcānana was an employee of Colebrooke. Carey requested Colebrooke to send Pañcānana to cut some types for the mission. But, instead of sending him, Colebrooke kept Pañcānana under watch and he was not even allowed to leave his place for a time. Carey, therefore, resorted to trickery. He requested Colebrooke to allow Pañcānana to go to Serampore for a few days. When Colebrooke permitted Pañcānana to visit Serampore Carey detained him, not without consent of Pañcānana, with the assistance of the Danish Government. Colebrooke applied through the British Government to the Danish authorities but without result. Eventually, the matter (as Mookherjee believed) was referred to England. Carey argued that Colebrooke should not be allowed to have a monopoly of a person who was the only artisan of his kind in all India.¹

Sambhu Chandra gathered this information from 'a genial old man' of the Karmakāra family,² apparently the grandson of Pañcānana. But there is no record of such correspondence either in India Office Records or in the Baptist Missionary Society, both of which preserves the records of the Government of India and the Serampore Mission respectively. On the other hand, Colebrooke and Carey were colleagues at the College of

¹Sanial, Op. Cit.

²Ibid.

Fort William and maintained a relation of cooperation in their scholarly pursuits. The former was instrumental in procuring for the latter and the Serampore Mission a subsidy from the Asiatic Society, while the latter printed and published the former's dictionary. These facts seem inconsistent with Mookherjee's story. When the missionaries were about to start Bengali printing, upon examination of the Bengali types it was found that a few photos (adjuncts) were wanting. These were completed in about ten days.¹ Therefore, it was possible that Pañcānana's service was commissioned by the missionaries for a limited number of days, but subsequently when it was felt that Pañcānana would be more useful in helping to establish the mission's type foundry Colebrooke agreed that he should stay at Serampore.

After the death of Pañcānana, his son-in-law Manohara Karmakāra, whom he taught the art of type cutting, took over the charge of the foundry of the Serampore Mission. 'An expert and elegant workman', Manohara 'was subsequently employed for forty years at the Serampore Press, and to his exertions and instructions Bengal is indebted for the various beautiful founts of the Bengalee, Nagree, Persian, Arabic, and other characters which have been gradually introduced into the different printing establishments'.² By 1807, Manohara and his assistants cast for the mission 'two or three founts of Bengali' and the mission was 'employing them in casting a fount on a construction which bids fair to diminish the expense of paper, and the size of the book at least one-fourth, without affecting the legibility of the character'. 'An entire new fount' of the Devanāgarī characters which was 'esteemed the most beautiful of the kind in India' was

¹Leighton and Mornay Williams, Serampore Letters ... (New York: 1892), pp. 46 - 47.

²Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 179.

also cut by them. 'It consists of nearly 1000 different combinations of characters, so that the expense of cutting the patterns only amounted to 1500 rupees, exclusive of metal and casting'.¹

As already stated, the Serampore Mission translated and printed in some 40 different languages and dialects. For these, their own foundry supplied the types. For such a big accomplishment of work the missionaries had to plan, organise and execute. Toward that vigorous efforts they worked out a detailed plan of translation into the Indian languages. But, at that time though all of the Indian languages had a written alphabet, they were yet to possess a fount of types except for Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian and Oriya. Types for the rest of the languages had to be cast by the trained personnel the mission had so that they thought it would not be difficult for them to supply them at a moderate expense though the characters of the Indian alphabets are compound and multifarious amounting in some case to more than 600. According to their plan they needed 8,000 rupees for casting Hindustani, Marathi, Telingana, Burmese and Bhotia types.²

The plan was put into operation under the able workmanship of Manohara. By 1807 the foundry was able to add Oriya and Marathi to their founts being a total of four founts of original types including Bengali and Devanāgarī, Persian was sent from England. To these were soon added Gurmukhi (Punjabi) and Burmese. They were making progress at a very high speed and at the time of fire they possessed as many as fourteen ori-

¹Memoir Relative to the Translations...(London: 1808),p.19.

²Memoir Relative to the Translations of the Scriptures into certain of the Indian languages (Serampore: Hand-written dated: 1808), pp. 19- 21

ental founts of types. The day after the fire Manohar was at task of casting types again from the lumps of the molten metal and with the help of his assistants rose to a new height in rebuilding the oriental types. Every fortnight a fount was cast; and in six months the whole loss in oriental types was repaired. In 1816, the missionaries reported that they have types ready for printing in almost everyone of the languages of India.¹

The introduction of Chinese printing through movable metallic types forms an era in the history of Chinese literature. Though, according to Medhurst, 'not so elegant, uniform, and purely native as could be wished',² it was the first complete fount of movable metal types in the Chinese language, being the joint product of Manohar and Lawson. The undertaking of a fount of Chinese types originated with Joshua Marshman's Chinese publications which posed special problems. Initially the missionaries started experiment in this undertaking under the superintendence of Manohar who employed twelve Bengalis with long experience in cutting designs for printing textiles. They were able to cut Chinese ideographs successfully.³ These were wooden types or rather wooden blocks. The characters thus engraved by the Bengali workmen were used in printing the first version of the Gospel on one side of the paper, in accordance with the ancient

¹Memoir Relative to the Progress of the Translations in the year 1816, (Serampore: 1816), pp. 16-17.

²W. H. Medhurst, China: its states and prospects, (London: 1838), p. 553.

³BMS Records: Second Memoir Respecting Translations (Serampore: 1809): Ms. copy.

practice. But it was felt later, that this mode of printing would render the issue of new editions of the Scriptures very expensive. Therefore, in 1811 they developed a cheaper and more flexible system of movable metal types. A considerable number of of the punches for these types were cut by the Bengali artisans but when John Lawson arrived, the punches were greatly improved in beauty and accuracy under his direction.¹

As already stated, Manohar's forty years of Serampore were a period of superb craftsmanship, for he cut types in at least fifteen languages including the formidable Chinese, for which he cut 43, 000 characters. James Kennedy visited Serampore in January 1839 when the printing press and type foundry was no longer a missionary enterprise but Marshman's personal property.² He describes Manohar and his type cutting:

I remember seeing an elderly man engaged in type-making, observing a little image in a niche above him, I was told this man had been many years in this department of work, and remained so strict a Hindu that he would work only under protection of his God. The teaching of the missionaries had had no effect in weaning him from his ancestral idolatry. Yet many were won to Christ by the Scriptures and books for the preparation of which the work of this man, and of others of his class, was indispensable. 3

Manohar died in 1846.⁴ After his death his son Kṛṣṇacandra Karmakāra took over father's place in

¹Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 63.

²See page 286.

³James Kennedy, Life and Work in Benares and Kumayun, 1839 - 1877 (London: 1884), p. 7

⁴The Satya Pradīpa, 25 May 1850, quoted in, Vrajendra-nātha Vandyopādhyāya, Samvādapatre sekālera kathā (Calcutta: 1949), II, p. 731.

the Serampore foundry. Kṛṣṇacandra died in 1850.¹ Apparently, Kṛṣṇa's sons Rāmacandra and Haracandra were later taken in by Marshman. Thus, it is evident, that the Karmakāra family was a dominating factor in manufacture of printing types in the Serampore Type Foundry.

In addition to Manohara, a Bengali artist, the Serampore type foundry is indebted to John Lawson who "possessed singular qualifications for seeing in that branch of its operations which at the time peculiarly demanded his service. He was the first to suggest to Mr. Sutcliffe, when at Olney, the plan of cutting types in India for the native languages, rather than sending from England; and he devoted himself to this work with untiring assiduity".²

Lawson arrived in Calcutta on 11 August 1811. He immediately settled at Serampore and rendered valuable service to the Serampore Press and type foundry. He commenced the study of Bengali and made so much progress in it as to be able to read and write correctly. The great work he accomplished was the reduction in size of types used in the Eastern languages, particularly in Bengali and Chinese. Lawson³ attempted to reduce the size of all of the existing founts cut at Serampore so that the Bible could be complete one volume, rather than in the usual bulky five volumes which might have discouraged perusal.

¹Vandyopādhyāya, Samvādapatre Sekālera Kathā, II, p. 732.

²F. A. Cox, History of the Baptist Missionary Society from 1792 to 1842 (London: 1852), I, p. 227.

³For detail see Chapter VII

Paper manufacture at Serampore

When the Serampore missionaries began printing the New Testament in Bengali, as we have already mentioned, they printed 1700 copies on Patna paper and 300 on English. Although the size of types required 800 octavo pages of letter press for the above mentioned work, yet upon examination they found that ~~the~~ total cost was the same amount as the same quantity of letter press in Europe. The principal reason for this was the very low price of Bengali paper; a circumstance which ultimately was very favourable to their undertaking. This paper which was 'constantly used by the natives in their epistolary correspondence' was so cheap that ten quires of paper cost one rupee only. Therefore, when in 1803 the missionaries made an extensive plan of Biblical translations they thought the country paper would 'very well answer the purpose of printing'. They estimated that the cost of paper for a Testament in 800 octavo pages would be only three annas.¹ This Patna paper has been described by Smith as 'a dingy, porous, rough substance'.²

Paper was known to India since ancient times. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim I-Tsing during his sojourn in India between 673 and 685 A.D. saw people using paper. He saw the Buddhist 'priests and laymen' impress the image of the Buddha on paper.³ Though the use of paper was not very extensive, paper making in India was a very old craft. Being a neighbour, the craft possibly

¹Memoir Relative to the Translation of the Scriptures
(Serampore: handwritten date: 1808), pp. 21-22.

²Smith, Carey, p. 182.

³I-Tsing, A Record of the Buddhist Religion as practised in India and Malay Archipelago (A.D. 671 - 695)
(London: 1896), p. 150

came to India from China where it had its beginning. In addition to Patna paper there were two other varieties of paper in use (hand made, of course) at that time. One was Zarafsan or afsani : a kind of celebrated silver or gold streaked luxury papers made by special craftsmen patronised by Indian Princes and nobility. The second variety was Tulat: a name derived from tulā which means cotton. It was a cotton based paper; prepared with pulp from raw cotton, mixed with copper sulphate and cotton waste in the traditional vats and frames. It was a yellow coloured thick paper used generally in writing Puthi (manuscripts). In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the district of Malda in Bengal became a great centre for manufacture of this (tulāt) variety of paper. Incidentally Carey might have had the opportunity to find out about this craft while in Madnabati and was, perhaps then, contemplating attaching a paper manufacturing plant to his press.

The price of locally made paper, which was reported to be very cheap in 1803, was rising and in 1806 the missionaries reported that the price of paper was almost double the price they specified in 1803.¹ Moreover, imported paper was costly and therefore beyond the means of the missionaries at Serampore. Therefore, they soon decided to start to manufacture their own paper. In 1804 they requested the BMS to send a missionary capable of learning the paper-making trade before coming to India.² Instead of waiting for such a missionary Carey started³ work in this

¹Memoir (Serampore: 1808), p.34.

²BMS Records(IN/ 21): Letter of Carey and others to the BMS, 25 September 1804

³BMS Records(IN/ 13): Carey to Sutcliffe, Calcutta, 22 August 1805.

direction. In 1805 he asked for the necessary machinery for a manufactory.¹ In 1809 the missionaries began manufacturing paper under the superintendence of Joshua Rowe (died in 1823). Two years later they were entertaining the hope of making their own pasteboards for binding; they were already making their own printing ink successfully so there was no longer need to import it.²

But the paper of Bengal had from time immemorial being sized with rice paste and that this attracted book worms to such an extent that books printed on this paper became a speedy prey to these insects, to the great loss and vexation of the owner.³ Indeed, unless they were under incessant care, 'the first sheets of a work which lingered in the press were devoured by them before the last sheets were printed off'.⁴ Ward started experiments to keep out the insects and partly succeeded but the ingredient he used made the paper discoloured. Therefore, he invited information from the readers of the Calcutta Morning Post to see if any one was acquainted with the European mode of manufacturing paper' and able to suggest a deterrent 'sufficiently strong, and at the same time clear that the paper shall not be discoloured'.⁵ Although the missionaries could not make the Serampore paper compa-

¹BMS Records (IN/ 13): Carey to Sutcliffe, Calcutta, 22 August 1805

²BMS Records (IN/24): Joshua Rowe to Sutcliffe, 1 January 1811.

³BMS Records (IN/ 16): Ward's Letter to the Editor of the Calcutta Morning Post, 7 January 1811

⁴Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 224

⁵As in f.n. 3 above.

rable with European in respect of colour and quality, the problem of durability and discolour was overcome. They succeeded in manufacturing "a paper of a suitable size, made of Sunn (Crotoleria Juncea) which, though inferior to English paper in point of colour, is equally impervious to the worm, and far more durable being made of the raw material, the fibre of which possesses a superior degree of strength".¹ The cheap paper they continued to produce, though it never compared favourably with the more expensive imported English paper, helped to hasten the progress of printing and publishing in Bengal. The beginning of paper making was explained by Carey in a report to the government of Bengal in the following words:

When we commenced paper-making several years ago, having then no machinery, we employed a number of native papermakers to make it in the way to which they had been accustomed, with the exception of mixing conjee or rice gruel with the pulp and using it as sizing; our object being that of making paper impervious to insects. Our success at first was very imperfect, but the process was conducted as follows:

A quantity of sunn, viz., the fibres of Crotolaria Juncea, was steeped repeatedly in limewater, and then exposed to the air by spreading it on the grass; it was also repeatedly pounded by the dhenki or pedal, and when sufficiently reduced by this process to make a pulp, it was mixed in a gumla with water, so as to make it of the consistence of thick soup. The frames with which the sheets were taken up were made of mat of the size of a sheet of paper. The operator sitting by the gumla dipped this frame in the pulp, and after it was drained gave it to an assistant, who laid it on the grass to dry; this finished the process with us; but for the native market this paper is

¹Seventh Memoir Respecting the Translations of the sacred Scriptures into the languages of India, December, 1820 (London: 1821?), p. 3.

afterwards sized by holding a number of sheets by the edge and dipping them carefully in conjee so as to keep the sheets separate. They are afterwards dried, folded and pressed by putting them between two boards, the upper board of which is loaded with one or more large stones. 1

Later, a tread-mill was constructed to reduce the raw material in the paper engine. It was worked by relays of forty men, one of whom having been accidentally killed the rest took a superstitious aversion to the wheel and left the work. This accident and the fact that the machinery was found to be cumbersome and expensive led the missionaries to mechanise it by installing a steam engine. Accordingly, a twelve horse-power steam engine made by Messrs Thwaites and Rothwell of Bolton was imported and set up. The steam engine was put into operation on 27 March 1820. This, according to Marshman, was the first ever erected in India.² The missionaries, however, continued their experiments to improve the quality of paper.

In 1824, they became successful in making a better quality of paper with bamboo fragments and decided to use it for the purpose henceforth.³ That experiment was so successful that missionaries were able to make paper 'of excellent texture and colour',⁴

After the reuniting of the Serampore Mission with the Baptist Missionary Society the paper-mill also with the press went under the ownership of Marshman who wrote in 1857 that it was "still ... on the premises of Serampore" and was flourishing.⁵

¹Smith, Carey, pp. 231 -232.

²Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 225. This is doubtful. Apparently a steam engine was in use of the Military Department of the Govt. before March 1809. (IOR: Letter of the Governor-General to the Court, 27 March 1809: Bengal letter received, Vol 54.)

³BMS Records (IN/ 29): John Marshman to Dyer, 5 November 1824.

⁴Ibid., 25 November 1824

⁵Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 225.

F. E. Elberling in his report to the government in 1845 described the paper-mill as follows:

The present establishment belonging to Mr. Marshman consists of three steam engines and a paper machine, and is capable of turning off about fifty reams of demy paper daily when the machinery is in full work. It is the only mill of the kind in India now in operation, every other attempt having proved abortive. ¹

The paper manufacture of Serampore Mission was a unique achievement which hastened the progress of printing and publication in particular and of education in India in general. But unfortunately, "the Government of India, under the pressure of home authorities, has alternately discouraged and fostered the manufacture of paper on the spot". And, eventually "the Serampore mills were gradually crushed by the expensive and unsatisfactory contracts made at home by the India Office".²

In 1817 a difference of opinion arose between the Serampore missionaries and the Baptist Missionary Society in England. In that dispute which is styled as the "Serampore Controversy", junior missionaries, William Yates, John Lawson, Eustace Carey (a nephew of William Carey) sided with the Society and left Serampore to establish another Baptist mission in Calcutta. Later, when W. H. Pearce joined them in 1818 they also established a printing press. The matter did not end there. Throughout the 1820s and 1830s both the Baptist Missionary Society in England and its auxiliary in Calcutta issued pamphlets attacking the policies and actions of the trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward. When the reconciliation efforts of Ward while

¹F. E. Elberling, Description of Serampore (Calcutta: 1874), p. 2.

²Smith, Carey, p. 232.

in England failed Joshua Marshman went to England in 1824 but without result. Serampore intended to sever its relation entirely with the Society in England. Eventually, on 23 March 1827 an agreement was signed by John Dyer and Joshua Marshman on behalf of the Society in England and the missionaries at Serampore respectively to the effect that the "...Society at home, and the missionaries at Serampore, should be publicly understood to constitute two distinct and independent missionary bodies..."¹ Since then Serampore existed independently of its parent body.

It was only in 1837 when Carey and Ward were already dead and Marshman, the lone survivor of the trio, was dying and the mission was in financial hardship that the controversy was over. Early in that year John Mack, who was associated with the mission in the capacity of a science teacher of the Serampore College², was sent to England by Joshua Marshman and John Clark Marshman to negotiate with the Society. He succeeded in bringing the errant missions back into the fold by sacrificing control of all subordinate stations except Serampore which was to remain under the direct superintendence of Joshua Marshman until his death. The agreement was to take effect from 1 May 1838. "And thus was" wrote Marshman "the Serampore mission extinguished after a bright and useful career of thirty-eight years".³

¹F. A. Cox, History of the Baptist Missionary Society..., I, p. 295.

²For detailed history of the Serampore College established by the trio in 1820 see: G. Howells and A.C. Underwood, The story of Serampore College (Serampore: 1918)

³Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, II, p. 514.

After dissolution of the Serampore Mission John Clark Marshman in cooperation with John Mack wanted to "carry on their operation at Serampore in their own independent resources". This being accepted by the Baptist Missionary Society in England¹ Marshman bought the entire mission premises² including the press, type foundry and paper mill and ran them as a secular enterprise. The press, letter foundry and paper-mill continued beyond 1866.

Achievement of the Serampore Press

The achievement of the Serampore Mission Press is unique in the history of printing. It started printing with an incomplete fount of Bengali types and a wooden press in 1800 when, of the 40 languages and dialects they printed books, only Bengali, Tamil, Arabic and Persian had types. For the rest of the languages it had to cut types for the first time from the most complicated Chinese to the Sardah characters of the Kashmiri language. It also improved types and manufactured and improved the quality of paper.

The mission press has the credit for many firsts. They were the first to print prose work in Bengali; the first grammars and dictionaries in many languages. This press also printed the first periodical work which had ever appeared in any Oriental language, Digdaršana, a Bengali magazine containing "articles of general information, and notices of new discoveries" which appeared in April 1818. Again on 31 May 1818, the first news-

¹ BMS Records: Minute Book, Vol. F: Resolution Nos. 101(1) & 110 of the BMS Committee meeting dated 26 July and 8 August 1838 respectively, pp. 71 & 75.

² Smith, Twelve Indian Statesman, p. 227

paper ever printed in any oriental language, entitled the Samācāra Darpaṇa (the mirror of news) was issued from this press. It continued up to 1841.¹

It is really very difficult to ascertain how many titles of books were printed at the Serampore Press between 1800 and 1838. A complete list of Serampore imprint is yet to be prepared. In 1903 Sir George Abraham Grierson compiled The Early Publications of the Serampore Missionaries: a contribution to Bibliography. He listed 150 works.² Mr. M. S. Khan in 1961 compiled another list³ taking into account all of the entries given by Sir George. The number of entries given in this work are 222. In another⁴, Mr. Khan entered 261 items. In both the lists Mr. Khan excluded Christian tracts but included works in all languages. We in our work have examined works only in Bengali characters and examined all possible sources. Our list contains 128 entries (in addition to 10 printed between 1839 and 1866) on the basis of actual examination of which there are 18 tracts. In addition to these, we know of 12 more extant works which we could not examine. If such is the case in respect of other languages total number of works printed at the Serampore Press would be not less than 4000 ! These were in addition to the other miscellaneous printing, the press undertook. If we take an average for a year's product it comes to not less than a hundred which means the press had to remain busy day and night.

¹For discussion about these two periodical publications see Marshman, Op. cit., II, pp. 161-164. As stated in Chapter VIII we have excluded all periodical publications from our study. For a complete list of Bengali periodical works, between 1818 and 1868 see Vrajendranātha Vandyopādhyāya, Bāṅglā Samayika Patra, 1818-1868 (Calcutta: 1947)

²Indian Antiquary, Bombay, XXXII(June, 1903), pp. 241-254.

³"William Carey and Serampore Books", Libri, II:3(1961), pp. 261 - 277.

⁴Bāmīlā mudrana o prakāśanera godāra kathā, pp. 145-191.

The Serampore Mission Press was a very large and well organized establishment. It printed mainly, as we have already discussed, Biblical translations: revisions and edited versions of the Bible, portions of the Bible and other religious works on Christianity - tracts and books. We find 42 such works out of a total of 128 Bengali. But the number of titles, for a press like Serampore, was not important, the number of copies should also be considered since religious works were printed in thousands. They were reckoned to be of such value, and their extent and effect was such that the missionaries at Serampore distributed twenty thousand 'in a single month'.¹ Driven by the urgency of evangelical need, the mission press had to remain constantly at work and to print them as quickly and as inexpensively as possible.

Bengali books printed by the press are plain, simple productions without any attempt at decoration. Few decorative devices were ever used in the Serampore press except rules to ornament title pages uniformly and elongated-diamond rule used within the text. In addition to these, two devices were also used on the title pages. One is a fleur used on the title page of the Monthly Circular Letter for 1807. The word SERAMPORE is set within a firm figure which is the side of a brick building (Plate No. XXXIV) 3.1" x 1.1 in size. The other is the decorative device containing the word SERAMPORE printed within an oval plate, resting on a sheaf of paddy. This device is often found in Serampore publications in English but not in the case of Bengali except Carey's Dialogue (1818 . Bib No. 91. Plate No. XXXV.).

¹ Brief Memoir relative to the operation of the Serampore Missionaries, Bengal
(London : 1827), p. 11

Though the types and paper of the early Serampore imprints (up to 1810) are coarse and blurred they are very well printed. There are very few printing mistakes in Serampore books but clarity and beauty are sometimes absent: may be they were sacrificed to speed up the impression so as to meet the evangelical need which means quick disposal. Paper, specially up to 1825, gave poor results. A contemporary, William Adam, noted in 1824 that the 'beautiful specimens of typography' look inelegant because of the poor quality of paper.¹ On the whole Serampore maintained a fairly high standard in its printing.

The first Serampore work was in octavo size. All editions of the Bengali Bible were in octavo except the third edition which was folio and the sixth deodecimo. Octavo and quarto were the usual sizes - folio again was used in printing Government Regulations. Carey's Bengali dictionary was printed in quarto size. Most of the Bengali works except tracts are signed books. Bengali alphabet has been used allthrough for signature - but instead of starting with A, it starts with Ka the first letter of the Bengali consonants. When the consonant letters are finished they sometime start with vowels: A - Ah, or repeat consonants adding Arabic numerals. Signatures are usually in fours; not so irregular as one would have thought with early printed books. Bibles were printed without pagination up to 1815. The fourth edition of the New Testament printed in 1816 (Bib. No. 90) gives pagination for the first time.

¹William Adam and Ram Mohan Roy, Correspondence relative to the prospects of Christianity and the means of promoting its reception in India (London: 1825), p. 74

Before the introduction of printing Bengali had no punctuation mark except purnaccheda or full stop (।), double purnaacheda or double full stop (॥), dash (—), or full stop plus a dash (।—) at the end of a sentence. Even after introduction of printing and up to 1800 no other punctuation marks were in use. It was Serampore which for the first time introduced all of the punctuation marks in practice in western languages but retaining single full stop (।) instead of a dot for an English full stop.

It is our usual practice to consult title pages for bibliographic information. Serampore in most cases attempted to give all necessary information on the title pages. But for reason unknown, it had a practice of putting to press the page with the first forme. The result was that even if printing was delayed the book would bear the date of printing of the first sheet. For example, the printing of the Old Testament: Penta-teuch was commenced sometime at the end of December 1801 but was finished in 1802. But the book itself says: printed at Serampore, 1801.

Again, Serampore had the practice of pasting in an additional English title page in many vernacular works. In that case the press invariably made a mistake. For example, the Old Testament: Joshua-Esther was printed in 1819. But the English title page added with the Bible Society copy says, "Serampore, Printed in the year, 1811". Added English title pages were printed for the European readers and were not pasted in all copies. Only when copies were to be sent to Europe or, say, were to be sold to the College of Fort William, were English title pages printed and added. For another example, Rājā Pratāpāditya Caritra was prin-

ted in 1801. Its Bengali title page also says so. But, apparently, when the press supplied 100 copies of this work to the College of Fort William in 1802¹ it printed an English title page giving "Serampore, Printed at the Mission Press, 1802".

Ward was an experienced printer. He was the first in India and probably in ^{The} world to run a polyglot printing press like Serampore. In all cases he was the first, having no model before him. Later, after about a decade, by 1810 when presses began to spring up - they took Ward and his Serampore books as a model. Moreover, many of the later printers were trained by Ward and the Serampore Mission, including William Hopkins Pearce of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

The Serampore missionaries "attempted great things, and expected great things; and if, in some respects, their usefulness fell short of their hopes as well as their desires, they have left behind a record"² which animated the succeeding generation to bring about nothing short of revolution in printing.

¹"List of Bengali books patronized by Government for the use of the College of Fort William", James Long, Returns relating to publications in the Bengali language, in 1857, (Calcutta: 1859), p. 78.

²Contributions towards a history of biblical translations in India (Calcutta: 1854), p. viii.

The Baptist Mission Press, 1818 - 1973

It has already been stated that in 1817 a difference of opinion arose between the senior missionaries: Carey, Marshman and Ward at Serampore and the Baptist Missionary Society in England. This difference of opinion, known in the Baptist history as 'Serampore controversy', ultimately led to the separation of these two missionary bodies and in 1827 Serampore became ^{an} independent missionary organization. In the dispute junior missionaries, William Yates, Eustace Carey and John Lawson sided with the society in England. They left Serampore and settled in Calcutta.

At the beginning of 1817 Carey, Yates and Lawson formed "a missionary family union, similar to the one which existed in the early history of the mission at Serampore".¹ They styled this union as "the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society in England".²

From the very beginning of the formation of this new society the Calcutta missionaries were thinking of establishing a press. But lack of knowledge and experience prevented them from starting one immediately. Meanwhile they wanted to get the rules of their society printed at Serampore; but "they were not printed without considerable hesitation, nor another letter being printed by themselves to counteract their influence"³. Therefore, Calcutta missionaries determined to help themselves.

¹Mrs. Esther Carey, Eustace Carey: a missionary in India, (London: 1857), pp. 202 - 203.

²Fourth Annual Report of the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society; (Calcutta: 1822), p. viii.

³Eustace Carey and William Yates, Vindication of the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries ... (London: 1828), p.64.

In the same year (1817) another missionary, William Hopkins Pearce, a printer by profession, was sent from England to join Serampore as an assistant to Ward in the printing office; and eventually to succeed him.¹ Immediately on his arrival, on 26 August 1817, in Calcutta he proceeded to Serampore and commenced work in the Mission Press. His progress in the study of the Bengali language was rapid, and his talents and exertions highly valued, and there was every prospect of his being useful at Serampore.² But by the middle of June 1818 he, too decided to cross the river and join the Calcutta brethren.

After Pearce's joining the Calcutta brethren asked him to establish a printing office on account of the newly formed Baptist Missionary Society in Calcutta. Since 1800 the Serampore Mission Press had conducted printing business almost without competition. "The formation of a printing-office, at Calcutta was so much deprecated at Serampore, that long before Pearce joined [the mission at Calcutta] ... a promise was extorted from him that he would never oppose them in this department".³ Therefore, up to July 1818, nothing was done in the way of a printing office.⁴ Meanwhile, Henry Townley⁵ offered a fount of types belonged to the London Missionary Society and requested Pearce to commence printing ~~with~~ them. Still Pearce was reluctant, because he thought that the missionaries at Serampore would be offended.⁶ On 17 July 1818 Eustace Carey,

¹Pearce's letter from the ship to Eustace Carey dated 21 August 1817, William Yates, Memoirs of the Rev. W. H. Pearce ..., (Calcutta: 1841), p. 80

²Ibid.

³Carey and Yates, Vindication ..., p. 63

⁴"Pearce's Journal", Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p 90.

⁵A missionary of the London Missionary Society

⁶Carey and Yates, Vindication ..., p. 63.

William Yates, James Penny and William Adam urged upon Pearce in writing to establish a printing press on account of the Baptist Missionary Society.¹ In one of their evening prayer meeting in August 1818 the junior brethren in Calcutta finally decided to establish a press.² The press "was designed to extend the usefulness of the mission, by furnishing facilities for the printing and publication of the Scriptures, religious books, school books, and tracts; and by raising funds for its benevolent operation through the execution of general business".³

Pearce, having agreed to establish and superintend the press, gave orders for a mat house for a printing office. On 24 August 1818, he received Bengali types from James Keith⁴ and employed a compositor to sort them out. A second-hand press purchased from James Heatley⁵ was set up and made ready for operation. Thus was the humble beginning of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. On 3 September 1818 Pearce put to press a forme containing two small tracts, Good counsel by James Keith and Select hymns, No. 1⁶ for their 'auxiliary society'; of each of which were printed 3000 copies.⁷ On the 26th

¹BMS Records (IN/ 43). Letter of C. B. Lewis to Trestraill, Calcutta, 21 September 1859. Lewis writes: "I have now on the table before me a tattered document written upon bad China paper which has made much worse. It is dated 'Boitocoona, July 17th, 1818' and bears the name of Eustace Carey, William Yates, James Penny and William Adam, and is addressed to William Pearce encouraging him to establish a press in Calcutta ... as an essential to those missionary usefulness - more particularly in the department of translating the word of God".

² Yates, Memoirs of ... Pearce, p. 90.

³Ibid., p. 92 ⁴A missionary of the London Missionary Society.

⁵Editor of the Calcutta Morning Post.

⁶Diehl, Early Indian Imprints, p. 156, Entry No. 120 identified it as "Git. Bengali. [Select hymns No. 1? Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1818 ?] 4 leaves ..."

⁷Yates, Memoirs of ... Pearce, p. 91

of same month Pearce printed 3000 copies of another tract entitled: Rām Hari Sirdār by James Keith.¹

No sooner was the Baptist Mission Press established in Calcutta that Ward, the Superintendent of the Mission Press at Serampore sent a note of resentment to Pearce. This was followed by a joint letter of all the missionaries at Serampore about the new press, in which they urged that it was unnecessary, as they could print for the missionaries in Calcutta cheaper than they could print for themselves; that it would be a 'clear loss' to them; 'that it would be dishonourable to the cause, to have two presses so near together, and ruinous in its consequence'.² The opposition of Serampore missionaries, however, did not or could not stop the enterprise created by the Calcutta Mission, rather under the able management of Pearce the press continued to make strides.

The work of the press increased. In September 1818, through the influence of Henry Townley, they obtained an order from the Calcutta Bible Society for printing of 500 copies of John F. Ellerton's Gospel of John in Bengali and English. Another press was necessary and, therefore, order was placed for the second. In October, they put both the presses into operation and commenced printing of Ellerton's Gospel of John, John David Pearson's A Set of Bengali tables for schools, 3000 copies of the Authority of the Scriptures by Henry Townley, and 3000 copies of Mali and Darwan by James Keith were printed on 3 and 20 October 1818 respectively.³ In the same month some English types

¹Yates, Memoirs of ... Pearce, p. 91

²Carey and Yates, Vindication ..., p. 63.

³Yates, Memoirs of ... Pearce, p. 91

were purchased and the press was, by then, capable of making payment, out of its own income, of the price of both the presses.¹

In November 1818, the Baptist brethren of Calcutta became intimately connected with the Calcutta School-Book Society which commissioned the Baptist Mission Press to print A Bengali and English Geography with notes. For printing this work the press "ordered a smaller sort of long primer Bengali from Serampore". On 7 November 1818 the press printed 2000 copies of John Lawson's Life of Fatik Chand but could not print 'a few Hindustani hymns in the Persian characters', on account of the imperfection of a fount the press intended to purchase.²

In December, the press printed 1000 copies of an English-Bengali and 2000 copies of a Bengali edition of a tract entitled: Pandit and Sircar and 2000 copies of the true dershan. The latter was embellished by a frontispiece by John Lawson. A set of Bengali tables for schools by Pearson was likewise completed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.³

The fourth annual report of the society⁴ in 1822 reported that the press had printed the following Bengali tracts, in addition to some already mentioned:

1. The dying words of Jesus by William Yates. 1000 cops.
2. Mental reflections, second edition by John Chamberlain. 3000 cops.

¹Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p. 91

²Ibid., pp. 91 - 92.

³Ibid., p. 92

⁴The Fourth Annual Report of the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society (Calcutta: 1822), p. 52

3. Select hymns, No. 2. 2000 copies.
4. Poor Joseph by John Lawson. 2000 copies.
5. The true refuge by W. H. Pearce. 2000 copies.
6. Memoir of Krishna Prasad by W. H. Pearce. 2000 copies.
7. Life of Pitambar Singha. 2000 copies.
8. Dialogues between a priest and a offerer. 2000 copies
9. Christ's Sermon on the Mount. 1500 copies.
10. Harmony of the four Gospels. 6 parts. 1000 copies each. The last mentioned work (Bib. No. 217) according to the report, "has been three years in execution, is consisted in 6 parts, occupying nearly 400pp. 12mo. Besides 900 copies of each part which have been published separately, and widely distributed as tracts, or read as school-books, 100 copies have been retained to form an entire volume".¹ We have, however, found this work in four parts. In addition to the above, 2000 copies of Satya Asraya, second edition by W. H. Pearce was in press. The report further stated that a total of 35000 copies of Bengali tracts had already been printed by the press of the Mission.² (Plate XXXVI: Title page)

We have already stated that the first work printed at the Baptist Mission Press was a tract. Murdoch listed 23 tracts as the 'publication of the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries'.³ In addition to their own tracts, Calcutta Baptists also printed for the London Missionary Society, Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society and the Church Missionary Society. Murdoch also listed 102 tracts as the publications of the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society⁴ but the printer's names are not given.

¹ The fourth annual report , p. 7

² Ibid., p. 8.

³ Murdoch, Catalogue , p. 7

⁴ Ibid., pp. 14 - 19.

Though not all, a good number of them must have been printed by the Baptist Mission Press. In our search we have been able to find and examine 50 tracts and have included them in the bibliography.

Bible Printing

Soon after their settlement in Calcutta the junior brethren under the leadership of William Yates commenced Bible translation. Yates had joined the missionary band at Serampore in 1815 and under the instruction of Carey had devoted the chief portion of his time to learning Bengali and Sanskrit so as to equip himself for the preparation of various translations. After his removal to Calcutta he continued his labour in biblical translations, and in 1825 he prepared Psalms in Bengali. This edition containing 1000 copies was printed in 1826 (Bib. No. 252). The second biblical translation, the Gospel by Luke was printed in 1831 (Bib. No. 270). In 1832 the press printed the Four Gospels, with the Acts of the Apostles while in 1833 the first edition of the New Testament translated by William Yates was out (Bib. Nos. 273 & 276). Eight hundred copies of the entire volume with extra portions were issued.¹ (Plate XXXVII: Title page). 1000 copies each of the Matthew, Mark and Luke were reprinted in 1834. In 1835, an edition of the New Testament consisting of 500 copies for the Auxiliary Bible Society, Calcutta was sent to the press and printing was finished in 1837 (Bib. No. 287).

With the decease in Serampore of Joshua Marshman, the last remaining strand of the Serampore trio, which took place on 5 December 1837, the Baptist Society's Bible work was removed to Calcutta.² Henceforth, Calcutta

¹Contributions towards a history of biblical translations in India (Calcutta: 1854), pp. 36-37.

²Underhill, "Bible Translation", Centenary volume...., p. 294.

Baptists under the leadership of Yates reinvigorated their efforts at Bible translations. An edition of the four Gospels, with Acts of Apostles was issued in 1837 (Bib. No. 288). In 1838, the Psalms of David (Bib. No. 292) carefully revised by Yates was reprinted in 5000 copies.

In the early part of 1839, 1500 copies of the third edition of Yate's version of the New Testament (Bib. No. 296) with 500 copies of the four Gospels with Acts of Apostles (Bib. No. 298) and 6000 copies of the Gospels, 2000 copies of the Acts¹ were printed. In the same year, 3000 copies of the fourth edition of the New Testament (Bib. No. 297) and 2000 copies of the Gospels and Acts² extra were printed.

In 1840 the Psalms of David was ready (Bib. No. 301). The latest version of the Old Testament revised by Yates was sent to press. It had been "hitherto delayed, in order to afford time for the casting of a new fount of types, and for the completion of several versions of the New Testament urgently demanded".³ In 1841, 5000 copies of the 5th edition of the New Testament the five books of Moses (Bib. Nos. 303 & 305) and 2000⁴ copies of the four Gospels, with Acts of Apostles (Bib. No. 304) were printed. In addition to these, 3000 copies each of Acts, Luke and Acts together were printed for the Auxiliary Bible Society.⁵

On 25 September 1839 John Wenger, another Baptist

¹Contributions ..., p. 38

²Ibid.

³Baptist Missionary Society, London, Annual Report, 1839 (London: 1839), p. 16

⁴Contributions ..., p. 38

⁵Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta. Twenty-first report (Calcutta: 1841), p. 19

missionary arrived in Calcutta.¹ He had learnt Bengali in England and increased his knowledge of the language while on the voyage and, therefore, was able to join Yates, immediately after his arrival, in biblical translation.² In 1842 the latest version of the Old Testament which had been sent to press in 1840 was finished in the press (Bib. No. 308). While in the press, although revised thrice it was compared, line by line, again with the original by Yates and Wenger.³ Besides, 5000 copies each of the Book of Genesis and part of Exodus, Proverbs of Solomon, the books of prophets Isaiah and Daniel (Bib. Nos. 309, 311 & 312) and 1000 copies of the historical books of the Old Testament (Bib. No. 310) were printed.

In 1843, 5000 copies of a new translation of Proverbs of Solomon by William Morton, 3000 copies of the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of Apostles and the Perceptive and devotional books of the Old testament were printed (Bib. Nos. 315 - 317).

In 1844, the Old Testament (Bib. No. 321) with references and marginal readings ; and Psalms of David (Bib. No. 324) were printed. In reference to the 1844 edition of the Old Testament William Yates remarked:

There are many things in my life that I can reflect upon with much pleasure; but for the ten years' labour bestowed upon the preparation and printing of this blessed book, I am sure I shall never have any regret. ⁴

Thus he wrote in July 1844; and in July 1845 he breathed his last. A few months after his death the entire Bible, in one volume, the Old and the New Testament, transla-

¹Edward Bean Underhill, The life of the Rev. John Wenger...(London: 1886), p. 98.

²Contributions ..., p. 38. ³Ibid.

⁴Ibid., pp. 40 -41.

ted by Yates, was issued from the press; the sixth edition of the New Testament having been added to the Old (Bib. No. 328). Separate volumes of the Old Testament (Bib. No. 329), the New Testament (Bib. No. 330) and the four Gospels (Bib. No. 331) were also issued in that year.

Seventh and eighth editions of the New Testament were put to press in 1844 and 1845 respectively but printing of both of them were completed in 1846.¹ (Bib. Nos. 337 & 338). Besides, there were various parts of the Old and New Testament issued separately. Thus, between 1843 and 1846 the Baptist Mission Press had printed 131,0000 different portions of Bengali Scriptures.²

In 1847, 2500 copies of Yates's version of the New Testament (Bib. No. 344) and 5000 copies of the 4th edition of the Proverbs of Solomon (Bib. No. 343) were printed. In 1848, 1000 copies of the third edition of the Psalms of David and Proverbs of Solomon (Bib. Nos. 347 & 348) were printed. In the same year the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of Apostles and the four Gospels with the Acts of Apostles were put to press and printing of them was finished in 1849.³

¹7th ed., 1846: p. 1 reads; 1844: 3000 copies; 8th ed., 1846 : p. 1 reads: 1845 4000 copies.

²Contributions ..., p. 42

³The Gospel ... p. 1: 1848: 5000 ; the four Gospels... p. 1: 1848: 4000; but the title page of both of them says: "Printed ...1849".

In March 1847, John Wenger entered upon a second edition of his version of the entire Bible. It was his intention that the new edition should be little more than a reprint of the first; but because of numerous alterations, the work exhibited almost a new translation.¹ The Old Testament came out in 1851 (Bib. No. 357), the New Testament in 1852 (Bib. No. 365). The whole Bible containing the Old and the New in one volume, 3500 copies, was finished at the press in September 1852² (Bib. No. 364).

The Calcutta Bible Translation Society undertook a revision of the New Testament, executed at the Mission Press as usual, but proceeded very slowly. The proof sheets of this edition were read by the Rev. Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya,³ and printing of 3000 copies of this edition was finished in 1854 (Bib. No. 370). In the same year, the press produced the four Gospels (Bib. Nos. 371 - 374), two editions of the proverbs of Solomon (Bib. Nos. 375 & 376) and two editions of the Psalms of David (Bib. Nos. 377 & 378).

In 1855, 1500 copies of the book of Genesis in Sanskrit but in Bengali characters, Genesis and part of Exodus in Bengali, an edition of the New Testament, 10, 000 copies of the Gospel of Luke in Musalmani Bengali and 7500 copies of the Acts of Apostles were printed at this press (Bib. Nos 380-384). Between 1856 and 1866 at least sixteen more biblical works were printed at this press.

¹Underhill, Wenger, p. 132

²Ibid., p. 135

³Ibid., p. 136

Early in 1855 Wenger began a third edition of his version of the Old Testament. This revision was intended to bring the work as closely to the original as possible.¹ The printing of 2,500 copies of the Old Testament was complete in 1860.² Prior to that 10,000 copies of the Genesis and part of Exodus had already been issued (Bib. No. 396) from the press in 1858. A reprint of this edition together with the New Testament, as required by the Bible Society, the Holy Bible containing the Old and the New Testament (Bib. No. 406), 5000 copies, was issued in 1861. The Calcutta Bible Society in 1863 made the following comment about this edition of the Bible:

The present translation of the Bible based upon previous versions, has been thoroughly revised by the Rev. J. Wenger, and on his departure for England was carefully carried through the press by the Rev. C. B. Lewis, the superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press for whose efficient and zealous co-operation the Committee desires to express their warmest thanks. ...It has been well executed, and is one of the best specimens of modern Bengali typography. Well-bound and lettered it is sold for two rupees and eight annas... 3

In 1865, 10,000 copies of the New Testament and 1500 copies of the four Gospels with the Acts of the Apostles (Bib. Nos. 410 & 411) were printed. In 1866, 5000 copies of a reprint of the third edition of the entire Bible were issued (Bib. No. 413). It was the most compact edition of the entire Bible the press had ever sent forth. It was printed in a smaller type than had yet been used.

¹Underhill, Wenger, p. 140

²Ibid., p. 142

³Ibid., pp. 149 - 150.

In addition to Bengali, the Baptist Mission Press also printed the Bible in the Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Oriya, Dualla (an African) and Sinhalese languages. To sum up the activities of the Baptist Missionary Society in respect of preparation and printing of the biblical translations Underhill in his article in the Centenary volume concluded in the following words:

Thus, since the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1792, no less than two hundred two thousand six hundred fifty-six pounds have been poured into the treasury of the Lord, and devoted to the preparation and distribution of millions of copies or portions of the Holy Scriptures of truth. 1

School Books

It has already been stated that the Calcutta School-Book Society came into being in 1817. The success of the Baptist Mission Press was considerably aided by the connection of William Yates with the Society.² He was elected 'Secretary of the Committee in the department of Bengali and Sanscrit' in 1819.³ Therefore, preparation and printing Bengali and Sanskrit works of the Society fell on him. Moreover, in 1822, W. H. Pearce, the superintendent of the press,

¹Underhill, "Bible Translation", Centenary Volume of the Baptist Missionary Society, p. 309.

²LMS Records(Box.2, Folder 3): George Gogerly, the superintendent of the LMS's press in his letter to the Society in London, dated 29 May 1827 said that the success of the Baptist Mission Press was due to the influence of Yates who would procure large orders for the press from the Calcutta School-Book Society.

³Calcutta School-Book Society, Second Report, 1818-1819, (Calcutta: 1819), pp. xiv & 18.

was elected as Printer of the School-Book Society.¹ Between 1818 and 1823, before the establishment of the School-Book Society's own press, the Baptist Mission Press printed a large number of Bengali in addition to Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Hindustani books for the former. It also printed many school books for mission schools. We have found 23 such publications which are included in the bibliography.²

The Press

The Baptist Mission Press started with the opposition of the Serampore brethren but soon that feeling of rivalry was over. Serampore and Calcutta, though independent of each other, soon started to work 'side by side, with pleasant interchange of services.'³ Dr. Carey was so generous that when in 1820-21 William Yates was printing his Sanskrit grammar, he agreed to go through all of the proofs of the work and procured a subscription of 100 copies from the College of Fort William.⁴ The Baptist Mission Press also showed a spirit of cooperation assuring avoidance of competition and keeping the rate of printing on a par with Serampore.⁵

The press increased its strength by purchasing the School Press of the London Missionary Society in

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, Fifth Report (Calcutta; 1823), p. 2

²See Plate XXXVIII for a title page of a school book

³Samuel Vincent, "India and Ceylon", Centenary Volume... p. 71.

⁴James Hoby, Memoir of William Yates (London: 1847), p. 135

⁵Carey and Yates, Vindication ..., p. 64

1826¹ and the Calcutta Education Press in 1830. The last mentioned press at the time of transfer had a stock 'in types and stationery' worth Rs. 10, 456 -7-8. The press was established in 1824 by the Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal to print Indian classics and at the time of transfer it had printed 15 Sanskrit, 5 Arabic and 1 Persian works in addition to 3 Sanskrit, 5 Arabic and 1 Persian in the press. Those were the "books required for the classes of the Colleges, or standard works on Hindoo or Mahomedan law".²

Though started on a very limited scale, with only one press and a borrowed fount of types, in a contemptible mat hut adjoining the house of William Pearce, the press in 1837, about twenty years after the establishment, according to Pearce himself, "acquired extent and importance, and ... possessed sixty-two founts of types, in eleven languages, and had seven iron presses constantly engaged".³

By 1837, the press, besides the New Testament and other parts of the Bible in several languages, had executed many thousands of tracts on Christianity, school-books and larger works in the Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Oriya, Hindustani, Arabic, Persian, Thai and English languages. Indeed, during the year 1837 alone, not less than two hundred and fifty thousand copies of various publications on Christianity in the Indian languages and dialects were issued, "independent of numerous works in English,⁴ executed for government, societies and individuals". For such a huge underta-

¹See page 319 below.

²Thomas Fisher, "Memoir on Education of Indians", Bengal Past and Present, XIX(July - December, 1919), p. 117

³Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p. 92

⁴Ibid., P. 93.

king the press had to maintain a large establishment. In 1837 again, the establishment consisted of four European or Anglo-Indian assistants and more than one hundred compositors, pressmen, binders, and other servants.¹ Pearce himself described the printing office in the following words:

The office is situated [See Plate XXXIX for a view of the press] close to the Mission House, all the lower apartments of which are entirely occupied with paper, printed sheets and books, and other things connected with the business... The office has been erected about 10 years ago [in 1827]. It originally consisted of but one story, the lower one, containing four rooms in a long range, with three smaller ones at the south end; but in consequence of the increase of business, about eight years ago [1829] an upper story, consisting of four rooms, was added. The whole is now appropriated as follows: the room below, to the left of the entrance is the English composing room; and the one on the left of it, a warehouse, containing printed sheets and hydraulic press for pressing them. The two rooms to the right of the entrance, contain nine presses in use, (two of them for proofs) and generally some on hand for sale. Of the upper rooms, which are entered by a staircase, the one to the right hand is appropriated chiefly to the Armenian, Sanscrit, Hindi, Bengali and Oriya Characters; and the two rooms of the left, to the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani. The type-foundry is also on the premises; it is a separate building.²

¹Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p. 93

²Quoted in Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p. 94. This statement was made by Pearce sometime in 1837 when he applied for leave to go to England for recovery of his health. Committee Meeting Resolution No. 170(4) and 171(5) dated 30 November 1837 allowed him leave on the basis of his own report and statement regarding the press, arranged substitute to officiate during his absence but the report has not been quoted in the resolutions of the Committee Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society. It is not also available in the BMS Records. (BMS Records: Minute Book Vol.E, pp. 248-249.)

William Hopkins Pearce, son of a famous Baptist minister of Birmingham was born on 14 January 1794. He was apprenticed at the celebrated Clarendon Press, one of the best schools of printing. He learnt the art of printing under the tutition of Samuel Collingwood, the eminent printer of the University of Oxford.¹ After his apprenticeship, while at Serampore he had about a year under William Ward. From there he went to Calcutta and, as already mentioned, in a little hut of mat and bamboo, thatched with straw, commenced his work of printing the Scriptures and other books with a case of borrowed types and a rough, second-hand wooden press. As has already been said, his first forme was ready for the press on 3 September 1818 and a printing establishment thus commenced is no less celebrated in the annals of Bengali printing than the Mission Press at Serampore.

From the commencement in 1818 to his death in 1840 Pearce as the founder superintendent continued to enlarge and raise the Baptist Mission Press from the most insignificant to the most efficient one in Calcutta. "To the honour of Mr. Pearce it must be said, that belonging as it does, entirely to the Society in England, it never cost them one farthing, from its commencement to the death of its founder".² After visit in 1828, John Adam's reaction was that Pearce provided more than half of the financial support for the Calcutta Mission, and had 'the reputation of issuing more correctly and elegantly printed works than any man in India'.³ This statement is not correct entirely; Serampore books look less elegant because of the inferior paper they used.

¹Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p. 345

²Ibid., p. 89.

³John Adam, Memoir (London: 1833), p. 217.

Pearce after 22 years' labour in his printing office died of cholera on 17 March 1840. His death was the most painful and far reaching loss of the mission. He was a man of exceptional ability, an admirable linguist, well acquainted with eastern tongues, and his skill as a printer enabled him to give a character to the Mission Press which he established that secured for it the best class of business in English and oriental literature. The Literary Gazette, Calcutta rightly commented:

He was chiefly known to the literary world as for many years the active and judicious Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press: the largest and best establishment of the kind in this country. It was the first printing office in India that sent out works in respect of paper and typography were equal to the publications of the London press. As a man of business he was singularly attentive, obliging, indefatigably industrious, and of unimpeached integrity. ¹

Pearce was succeeded in his printing office by James Thomas (arrived in Bengal in 1826), another missionary who for eighteen years most ably and successfully carried on the work so well begun. He died in 1858. After Thomas's death C. B. Lewis became Superintendent. Lewis carried on the task beyond 1866. He was equally brilliant as a printer. In order to equip himself as a missionary-printer he read much of mission presses and thought that if he could become a printer he might be able to go abroad in that capacity. He, therefore, came to London and joined as an apprentice to a printer. Later, he went to Ceylon as a missionary and from there to Calcutta where he found the position which he dreamed of in his childhood and youth.²

¹Quoted in Yates, Memoirs of ...Pearce, p. 348-349.

²BMS Records (IN/43): Letter of C.B. Lewis to the BMS Secretary, 7 August 1858.

But his fond hopes of carrying on the printing of the word of God was going to remain unfulfilled since the Baptist Missionary Society in England decided to wind up the printing business in Calcutta. The press was never a losing concern. Indeed, in 1841 it made a profit of 6 percent amounting to £ 3000 pounds,¹ while between 1843 and 1848 the profit was £ 13, 163 being an average of £ 2, 194 pounds per annum.² But the Society in England was in favour of closing down the press, though the press sub-committee constituted after the death of Pearce was always recommending in favour of continuing it. In 1859 the committee in its report commented:

Whilst it is possible that highly profitable English printing is now executed by the press not so large an amount as in former days, when it had fewer and less formidable rivals to compete with, yet its usefulness as an organ for multiplying Scriptures and tracts and educational works is not only unimpaired, but probably at present altogether unrivalled in this country. ³

The committee recommended its continuation in the following words:

We trust that whatever may be the views of the committee [of the Baptist Missionary Society] regarding the press, it will not adopt a resolution to abolish it. We have reason to believe that even in a commercial point of view it is not a losing concern, but that it still continues to yield a fair profit. ⁴

¹BMS Records: Minute Book, Vol. H, Resolution No. 867 dated 27 January 1842, P. 59.

²BMS Records: Minute Book, Vol. I, Resolution No. 476 dated 14 April 1844, p. 213; Vol. L, Resolution No. 228, dated 12 November 1850, p. 96.

³BMS Records: Report of the Press Sub-Committee consisting of George Pearce, J. Wenger and J.B. Bliss dated 29 June 1859.

⁴Ibid.

In spite of all the opposition of the Calcutta missionaries, the Society in England asked C. B. Lewis to offer the press to the Government of India for sale. But the government declined to buy it.¹ Having failed, the committee dropped the idea of selling it. The famous Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta thus survived and it was in existence up to 1866 as it was still in existence in 1964 when Miss Diehl described it as "one of the great presses of the world".²

Type foundry

Having established a printing press, the Baptist Mission in Calcutta was also anxious to establish a type foundry to cast their own types, so that they might not have to depend so much on Serampore. But it was very difficult to find a punch-cutter in those days except a few trained at Serampore. On the other hand, John Lawson, a member of the Calcutta Mission, who, before defecting from Serampore worked at their type foundry to reduce oriental types was unwilling to undertake type-casting anew in Calcutta. Fortunately for the Calcutta brethren, one of the punch-cutters (whose name is not known) of Serampore foundry came to Calcutta to seek employment and he was instantly employed on the task of punch-cutting.³ That

¹BMS Records(IN/ 43): Letter of C. B. Lewis to the BMS, dated 3 May 1859. Government in a letter dated 25 April 1859 replied to C. B. Lewis as follows: "The Governor-General is not prepared to make such an outlay for the object indicated. In accordance with with your request the fact of your having made this proposal to government will not be made known".

²Diehl, Early Indian Imprints, p. 11.
The Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta was abolished in 1973.

³E. Carey and Yates, Vindication ..., p. 64

punch-cutter, prior to joining Calcutta, was said to have employed at Serampore for preparing a Persian fount of types. When John Clark Marshman, acting Superintendent of the Serampore establishment found him absent and discovered in the Calcutta Mission foundry he demanded him back. Accordingly the Calcutta missionaries 'surrendered' the punch-cutter back.¹ Notwithstanding, this incident was useful, as it roused Lawson into action. He came forward cheerfully to the aid of the mission and by applying his skill and experience in the art of punch cutting and type casting he made the foundry a firm establishment.²

By 1837, the mission foundry cast types of various sizes in Bengali, Devanāgarī, Oriya, Arabic, Persian and Thai languages for its own use. It had also supplied founts of types in these languages as well as in Maratha, Gujrati, Burmese, Buginese and Malay characters to the missionaries of other denominations in Calcutta, Bombay, Surat, Moulmain, Penang, Singapore, and other places.³

After 1837, when the two Baptist missions were reunited, as we have already mentioned, Bible printing became the sole responsibility of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. This resulted in the further development and perfection of oriental types especially Bengali.

¹John Clark Marshman, Review of two pamphlets, by the Rev. John Dyer, and the Rev. E. Carey and W. Yates in twelve letters to the Rev. John Foster, (London: n.d.) p. 50. Also: E. Carey, Supplement to the Vindication of the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries (London: 1831), p. 130.

²Carey and Yates, Vindication ..., pp. 64 - 65.

³Yates, Memoirs of ... Pearce, p. 93.

Characteristics of Calcutta printing and conclusion

Like Serampore, the Baptist Mission Press was also an extensive organisation. It also carried on the tradition of Serampore. In addition to printing Biblical translations, Christian tracts, school books, other books in the oriental languages and a large number of English books it also did job printing for the government, societies, and private individuals. Managed by experienced and dedicated missionary printers, Pearce, Thomas and Lewis, the Baptist Mission Press, as already said, produced fine specimens of Bengali printing. According to the already quoted contemporary Literary Gazette, the work of the press "in respect of paper and typography were equal to the publications of the London Press". Except for Serampore, first as a Mission and later as a Marshman's press, no other press was capable of competing with the Baptist Mission Press. Since the School Press of the London Missionary Society and the Church Mission Press could not stand competition they were closed in 1826 and 1843 respectively,

In our search we have been able to find 202 Bengali works printed at this press (Bib. Nos. 213 - 414), and we know of 10 other extant works printed at this press.¹ Out of these 202 works 145 are Biblical translations, books and tracts on Christianity.

Calcutta Mission Press more or less followed

¹At the National Library, Calcutta and the Asiatic Society Library, Calcutta.

the Serampore tradition. Simple, plain work, elegant both in respect of typography and paper is the characteristic of the Baptist Mission Press. Unlike Serampore, Calcutta Mission imported paper from England. Except for a few rules in decorating title pages, no ornamental device was used by this press. In signatures, Bengali letters were used in Bengali books consonants followed by vowels; sometimes starting with Kha instead of Ka, the first of the consonants. Mostly in fours and sixes signatures are fairly regular in Calcutta Baptist's books. Printing mistakes are rare; worn-out types were never used. Octavo and duodecimo are the two sizes used in Bengali books, the only exception being a geography copy book (Bib. No. 219 & 220) printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society. The products of Calcutta Mission Press were the model for the Bengali printers who had newly adopted this profession.

The School Press: a press of the London Missionary Society, 1819 - 1825

The London Missionary Society was founded on 21 September 1795. A year later, in December 1796 the Society sought permission of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to allow it to send three missionaries to Bengal; but without result. Therefore, like the Baptist missionaries, Nathaniel Forsyth, the first LMS missionary had to commence his missionary activities in 1798 at Chinsurah, Hoogly, a Dutch settlement. After eighteen years' labour he died in February 1816.¹

¹Richard Lovett, The history of London Missionary Society, 1795 -1895, (London: 1899), pp. 11-17.

He had been joined in 1813 by Robert May who rapidly developed a network of vernacular schools to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, endeavouring to combine the advantage of the western and local systems of education. At his death in August 1818, there were nearly 3,000 pupils in 36 schools. May found himself unable to supervise this great work alone, and was soon joined by John David Pearson who looked after these schools until his death in November 1832.¹

The removal in 1813 of the East India Company's restriction upon missionary activities led the Society to send Henry Townley and James Keith to Calcutta. They arrived in Calcutta on 7 September 1816 and in December 1817 established the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society.² From the very time of their arrival the LMS missionaries were trying to establish a printing press of their own and repeatedly requested the LMS in London to send them a printer and types. In the last reminder letter written on 1 April 1819 the missionaries enumerated the importance of a printing establishment. They wrote:

We think that one easy mode of raising funds presents itself in the Printing Department ... It would afford missionary facilities from the ease with which our publications would be got through the press. And supposing a pious, disinterested and competent Superintendent of presses were sent ... we anticipate that the profits of a number of

¹LMS Records (C.10): Otto H. Stursberg, Bengal Annals, 1798 - 1940 (Typewritten), pp. 5-6.

²Ibid., p. 8-9.

presses would be so large as materially to enrich our missionary fund here and thereby proportionately relieve the fund of the parent society at home. We therefore would urge it as an important matter to send us a printer without delay - Printing Presses need not be sent as they can be obtained here without difficulty but founts of English types can not be obtained here, at least good ones ... 1

Meanwhile John David Pearson and John Harley were insisting on establishing a press at Chinsurah. With the approval of the LMS in England the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta sent them a press.² Thus, the printing office of the London Missionary Society was commenced in February 1819.³ Established at Chinsurah it was named 'the School Press'. In September 1819⁴ George Gogerly, a printer from England arrived in Calcutta to superintend the printing office of the Society. He brought with him an iron press and an assortment of English types.⁵

While at Chinsurah the press printed 6 books and tracts (Bib. Nos. 415 - 420). The first work is a 'Bengalee tables' printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.⁶

The object of establishment of the LMS press was: First, the more rapid and cheap printing of the Society's own tracts and publications; and secondly the hopes that the profits of printing from other works may tend to lighten the heavy burden of expense in supporting this mission, which falls at present principally upon the parent society in London. 7

¹LMS Records (Box 1, Folder 3) Letter of H. Townley and others to the Society, 1 April 1819

²Ibid. ³Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society, Second Report (Calcutta: 1820), p. 16.

⁴Ibid., p. 17 ⁵Ibid.

⁶Calcutta School Book-Society, Second Report, 1818-19 (Calcutta: 1819), p.2

⁷BAMS, Second Report, p. 18

Immediately after the arrival of Gogerly the School Press established at Chinsurah was removed to Calcutta and put under his superintendence. But, the press could not meet the hopes and aspirations of the missionaries owing to the reported inefficiency of the superintendent and secondly as the price of printing had fallen in 1820 because of the establishment of two other missionary presses in Calcutta, the Baptist Mission Press (1818) and the Church Mission Press (1820). In a joint letter H. Townley and other missionaries informed the Society in London:

A printer should not be a mere compositor. He should be a person of some address in order to obtain business;- he should be capable of keeping the accounts of the concern that your missionaries may not be engaged in secular concern when they ought to be among the heathen; he should not act as the mere journeyman of the office, to work **nine** in the morning till in the afternoon and in addition to these things he ought to have an active missionary spirit. It would have rejoiced our hearts if these qualifications had been found in Mr. Gogerly but under present circumstances the press is rather a burden than an advantage to the mission, as it almost constantly deserves one of the immediate member to attend to its affairs. 1

In another letter H. Townley, the leader of the mission wrote:

Mr. Gogerly is a good tempered upright pious young man as far as I have opportunity to know but destitute of the qualifications requisite to being at the head of a concern of the kind.

¹LMS Records(Box 1, Folder 3); Letter of H. Townley and others to the Society, 1 April 1820.

Other things also have turned out unpropitious (I mean as it respects the hope we had entertained of making money by it towards the support of the mission). What I refer to is since we wrote to you for a printer the junior Baptist brethren and the Church Missionary Committee have established printing offices at Calcutta and the prices of printing have within last twelve months very materially fallen. Our printing press can not cope with other printing offices for want of a person of equal qualifications to superintend it.¹

Gogerly would not admit his inefficiencies and lack of knowledge of a printing concern. According to him as a consequence of adverse climate he suffered from dysentery at the beginning - but a short time afterwards he could cope with everything. But because of insufficient founts of English type as the Society did not replenish the supply and the types he brought with him became worn out very soon he could not compete with other establishments. Therefore, he with his workmen had to remain idle through having no work. According to his accounts he printed 101, 500 volumes of books and tracts in English, Hindi and Bengali between September 1819 and July 1822.²

Gogerly seems correct in his statement as the missionaries reported on 1 November 1822 that he "conducts the press to our satisfaction".³ But the competition was very hard. In another letter the missionaries gave a pen picture of the situation of printing business of Calcutta at that time:

It [the School Press] seems to have[been] estab-

¹LMS Records(Box 1, Folder 3): Letter of Townley to the Society, 31 July 1820

²LMS Records (Box 1, Folder 4): Letter of George Gogerly to the Society, 6 August 1822.

³LMS Records(Box 1, Folder 4): Letter of Missionaries to the Society, 1 November 1822.

lished with anticipation of success which were perhaps a little too sanguine. Any comparison between it and the one at Serampore seems to us invidious. ...The translations of the missionaries there have furnished an exhaustless source of employment for the printer. These advantages we do not have. What is called "out door work" - we have as great a share of it as can possibly be expected considering how the place ...with printers all of whom are trying to undersell each other - under this consideration perhaps our press has done as much as it ever will do in supporting Mr. Gogerly and aiding us as vehicles for all our missionary publications...Gogerly discharges [his duties] with attention and credit.¹

Gogerly, however, was more interested in becoming a missionary. He was diligently learning Bengali and studying theology and other religious subjects so as to equip himself as a missionary. He wanted to resign the service of Printer and devote his life to missionary work. He meanwhile reminded the Society in England to send new types since the ones he brought with him had already worn out,² but without success.

In 1826, Gogerly was appointed a missionary at Bahrampur, and as no printer was sent from England to replace him³ the missionaries in Calcutta decided to 'relinquish the printing establishment'. This was accordingly done, and the press was sold to the Baptist Mission Press in May 1826 for Rs. 6,711 -12-0.⁴

¹LMS Records (Box 1, Folder 4): Letter of Missionaries to the Society, 25 September 1823.

²LMS Records (Box 2, Folder 2): Gogerly's Letter to the Society, 25 July 1825

³LMS Records (Box 2, Folder 2): Gogerly's Letter to the Society, 13 February and 29 November 1826.

⁴LMS Records (Box 2, Folder 3): Report of Gogerly to the Society regarding the printing press of the LMS, 29 May 1827.

As the Society in England might have thought that the press with all its printing materials might have been undersold at that price, Gogerly explained that it was because that the English types brought from England, various founts of Bengali, Devanāgarī and Persian types were completely worn out and therefore to be valued only as scrap metal and consequently could be sold at one fourth of the value of usable types.¹

The press, in addition to English, Sanskrit and Persian books printed 32 in Bengali. Of these, we have found 15 works extant (Bib. Nos. 415 - 429). In addition to our findings the press, as reported by Gogerly, also printed the following Bengali works between 1819 and 1825.²

1. Miracles, parables and discourses of Christ. 6000 cōps.
2. Āśraya nirṇaya. Miracles. 1000 copies.
3. Praśnottara. Catechism by J. Keith. 3000 copies.
4. Catechism (English-Bengali) by J. D. Pearson
5. The Scotchman and Baboo. 2nd ed.
6. Hitopadeśa. Moral Lessons. 500 copies.
7. Rāmahari o Sādhu. 1000 copies.
8. Pandit and Sircar. 1000 copies.
9. Khrīṣṭera Vivaraṇa. Life of Christ. 2000 copies.
10. Extracts from the Gospel Magazine, No. 1 & 2.
4000 copies.
11. Praśnottara. Catechism by J. D. Pearson. 2000 cōps.
12. Miracles, parables and discourses of Christ.
2nd ed. 1500 copies.
13. Life of William Kelley. 2000 copies.
14. Picture Room. 2000 copies.
15. Reward book for schools. 1000 copies.
16. On bearing false witness. 1000 copies.
17. Varnamālā. Introductory tables by G. Mundy. 2500 cōps.

¹⁻² LMS Records (Box 2, Folder 3): Report of Gogerly to the Society regarding the printing press of the LMS, 29 May 1827.

In addition to these, the press also printed a periodical entitled the Gospel Magazine. Two editions of this were published ; one in English and Bengali on opposite pages and the other in Bengali only. Of the 24 issues of this periodical numbers 1 to 12 were issued without English texts.

Out of these 32 Bengali books printed by the press 10 are school books and the rest are books and tracts on Christianity. Like other mission presses, the School Press's printing was simple without any attempt at decoration except by the use of rules - short and long - for making up the title pages. In case of the Calcutta School-Book Society's publications the press like others, used the former institution's monogram on the title pages. Out of fifteen books which we have found to be extant, only five bear signatures. These are like those of other mission presses in Bengali letters beginning with consonants and in fours.

Though Gogerly could not stand competition in Calcutta so far as procuring outside work and manage the press to the extent that Ward and Pearce did, the lay out, and impressions of the works suggest that he was a good printer.

The Church Mission Press, 1820 - 1843

The Church Missionary Society was established in Calcutta in 1812. After its temporary location at Garden Reach it was removed to Mirzapore where it purchased land and constructed building for its accommodation. At that time the Church Missionary Society in England drew a plan for establishing in all its missions what were called "Christian Institutions" which included printing offices.¹

As a preparation for establishment of a printing office in Calcutta the Society in England approached its printer William Watts who recommended Thomas Brown, Pressman in his employ at thirty shillings a week, as a suitable person for the service of the Society in India. Watts also offered to train Brown as a compositor before he sailed for India. The Society agreed to appoint him as a printer at his own wages and put him under the training of Watts.²

Thomas Brown under the instruction of Watts diligently prepared himself to conduct all the departments of printing and stereotyping instruments. After due completion of his training, Brown sailed in January 1820.³ He carried out with him a printing press and founts of English, Arabic and Persian

¹E. Stock, The History of the Church Missionary Society: its environment, its men and its work (London: 1899), I, p. 194.

²CMS Records (G/C1): CMS Committee Minutes, 31 March 1817 to 14 May 1819, Resolution of the Committee meeting, dated 2 April 1819, pp. 558-559.

³The Missionary Register for 1820, January 1820, p. 37, col. 2.

types.¹ He arrived in Calcutta apparently in July 1820.² The arrival of a printer, press and types from England enabled the Church missionaries in Calcutta to start their printing department.³ A further supply of types, and an additional press, were added to the establishment very soon afterwards.⁴

In the early part of October 1820 Thomas Brown was settled in his new apartment allotted by the Society. About half of the east side mission building was appropriated to the society's printing office. The presses were moved into that commodious new building in March 1822.⁵ According to the committee in Calcutta, for conducting the affairs of the press no more suitable person than Brown could have been selected.⁶ Under his able management the press was prospering soon and in order to meet the pressing demand, Brown in 1822 was making necessary additions as regards oriental types and asked the society in England to send 4 more Stanhope presses, several founts of English and a fount of Arabic types, moulds and leads for type cutting and equipment for bookbinding.⁷

Brown was trying to equip the establishment with the best possible presses. In addition to printing he was desirous of setting up a type foundry for ori-

¹The Missionary Register for 1820, January 1820,
p. 42, col. 2.

²The Missionary Register for 1821, February 1821,
p. 49 says that he arrived Madras on 22 July 1820
and from there he went to Calcutta.

³Henry Townley, a missionary of the LMS wrote on 31
July 1820 that the CMS had started a printing press.
See p. 318 for quotation.

⁴The Missionary Register for 1821, February 1821, p. 49.

⁵CMS Records (CI 1/060/1): Brown's letter to the Society,
22 November 1822

⁶The MR for 1823, January, 1823, p. 37, col. 2.

⁷As f.n. 1 above.

ental characters. Therefore, in addition to the type cutting materials he requested a man capable of cutting punches and casting types. "A young man competent to this business" Brown wrote, "might be a great acquisition both to the mission and to India". Though good presses were not available there in Calcutta, to meet the 'emergency' he, instead of waiting for supply from home, already ordered another press.¹

Before all of the requisites Brown wanted to equip his establishment could arrive, he died on 10 July 1824 at the age of 31 years.² He was really in his province. Bishop Middleton observed of him, that his philosophy was, "Though I can not preach for the Christ, yet I can print for him".³ From the establishment of the press till his death Brown printed 17 works in various languages comprising 26,750 copies as well as 101,500 copies of tracts, catechisms and magazines.⁴

After Brown's death Theophilus Reichardt, another Church missionary took over the Church Mission Press but only temporarily and the missionaries in Calcutta requested the CMS in England to send another printer immediately.⁵ Reichardt, though not a printer by profession was pleased to carry on the task of Superintendent of the press after the death of Brown. In a short time he had much improved his knowledge of printing.

¹CMS Records (CI 1/060/1): Brown's Letter to the Society, 22 November 1822

²The MR for 1825, April, 1825, p. 194

³Long, Handbook for Bengal mission..., p. 117.

⁴The MR for 1824, January 1824, p. 42, col. 1

⁵The MR for 1825, April, 1825, p. 194.

But as his duties in the printing office would interfere with his other important missionary labour the committee in Calcutta appointed P. S. De Rozario as printer to assist him in the management of the press. Reichardt, however, requested the Society in England "to send out a faithful and clever man; who not only possesses a clear knowledge of the art of printing but who has also a sound taste of typographical beauty" The printing establishment, according to him, "will not only pay itself by its own produce, but will also supply all of our school books, and tracts gratis..."¹

A Superintendent was not forthcoming, therefore Reichardt continued to perform the task of the Superintendent of the press. He regularly corresponded with the Society in England and recommended it to give attention to the press, but it seems that the Society lost interest in it. In a letter dated 9 May 1826 he wrote:

I would earnestly recommend that more attention might be paid to this branch of the Society's mission, by procuring more works for the press from private individuals or public bodies by which the Society's expense would be considerably lessened, whilst the advantages would be more and more visible. 2

Reichardt thus continued to run the press without further replenishment of presses and types from the Society in England up to 8 July 1828 when he was withdrawn as a missionary from Calcutta.³ After that event

¹The MR for 1826, February 1826, pp. 85-86.

²CMS Records (CI 1/0238/6): Letter of Theophilus Reichardt to the Society, 9 May 1826

³CMS Register of Missionaries: clerical, lay and female and native clergy, from 1804 to 1904, in 2 parts. (Printed for private circulation), Part I, p. 14.

P. S. De Rozario became Superintendent of the press.¹ In 1840s printing became so cheap in Calcutta that running a printing establishment was no longer profitable. Therefore, the Church Mission Press was sold in 1843.²

The Church Mission Press, like other missionary printing houses was mainly devoted to the printing of books and tracts on Christianity in Bengali, Persian and Hindustani languages. In our search we have been able to find 13 Bengali works printed at this press (Bib. Nos. 430 - 442). Of these, 9 are on Christianity, 3 school books and the other on Hindu law of inheritance. Out of the nine works on Christianity 7 are tracts, one Gospel of St. Matthew and one Hymn book.

In addition to these, Murdoch listed 5 other tracts printed at this press.³ The National Library of India, Calcutta has in its collection the following works: 1. Hymn book, 1822. 2. Dialogues on creation, 1824. Apart from these, the press also printed the following:

1. A view of the doctrines and duties of Christianity in Bengali and English compiled by Thomson, 1820.⁴
2. The New Testament in Bengali, 1822.⁵

¹Long, Handbook of Bengal missions..., p. 117.

²Ibid.

³Murdoch, Catalogue of the Christian vernacular literature in India, pp. 9-10.

⁴The MR for 1821, February, 1821, p. 49.

⁵CMS Records (CI 1/ 060/4) List of works in the press, 27 November 1822.

Books printed between August 1824 and February 1826¹

3. School lessons 4000 copies.
4. Mental reflections 1000 copies.
5. True advice 1000 copies.
6. School rules 1000 copies.
7. Catechism of the true religion by T. Reichardt.
1200 copies.
8. Collection of prayers in Bengali. 400 copies.
9. Bengali first book Ka Kha Ga
10. Prayers in Bengali. 400 copies.
11. Reading lessons. 3100 copies.
12. Bengali spelling book. 1600 copies.
13. Satya Aśraya.

Octavo and duodecimo were the two sizes used by this press. The former size meant for books while the latter for tracts. Signatures in fours in Roaman letters starting with B only were used in the case of books but tracts were without signatures.

All of the three superintendents Brown, Reichardt and De Rozario were good printers. The house style which was nothing but simplicity and neatness in printing was maintained by all of them. No decorative device was in use except for rules to make up title pages. Tracts do not have any title pages but colophons give bibliographic information.

¹CMS Records (CI 1/00238/14): Account of the work done at the printing office of the CMS, Calcutta, from June 1824 to February 1826.

The Bishop's College Press, 1824 - 1870

The Bishop's College, the most important missionary institution in India, owes its origin to the Right Reverend Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, the first Bishop of British India, at whose earnest request the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts agreed, in 1819, to build it. A sum of £ 55, 747, including a contribution from the Church Missionary Society of £ 5000 was allocated for its erection. The foundation stone of the College was laid by the Bishop himself on Friday, 15 December 1820 on a site granted by the East India Company, the supreme government of India, at Hawrah about four miles below Calcutta. The college started to function in 1824.¹

The object of the institution as designed by the Bishop Middleton was to serve the following purposes:²

1. Of instructing native and other Christian youth (from almost every part of the continent and island of Asia subject to British authority) in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and school masters.
2. For teaching the elements of youthful knowledge and the English language to Mussalmans or Hindoos, having no object in such attainments beyond secular advantage.
3. For translating the Scriptures, the liturgy, and moral and religious tracts.

¹USPG Records (C. Ind. I(6) 31A): Bishop's College and its missions (Calcutta: 1842) printed.

²Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Annual Report, 1820 (London: 1820), pp. 85 -94.

4. For the reception of English missionaries to be sent out by the Society, on their first arrival in India in order that they may be prepared for the better discharge of their duties".

Among the different departments of the college, printing found prominence primarily to print the translation of the Scriptures, the liturgy, and moral and religious tracts to be undertaken by the college as set forth in one of the objects. Therefore, one of the immediate concerns of the College Council was to erect a printing house, appoint a printer and procure printing materials. Erection of a separate printing house was started along with the college building in 1821. It was constructed at a total cost of £ 2, 488 and was completed in 1827. Presses, types and other printing materials cost the college a sum of £ 1,012 up to 1830.¹ From the beginning of 1823 the Incorporated Society, at the request of the college council was in search of a qualified printer who could efficiently organize and superintend the college press. The secretary of the ISPG tried at first with the superintendent of the Clarendon Press, Oxford who suggested one James Wright who could not agree to go to India at a low salary of £ 300 per annum.²

Later they applied to Luke Hansard who had a printing office in Newton Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex. Hansard recommended Henry Townsend who had been with the firm for several years prior to 1823, as a 'competent and proper person and good morals

¹USPG Records(C Ind. I 8(1).3) India General Seris, Bishop's College Accounts: a statement showing the original cost, annual charge, from its formation in 1824 to the end of the year 1836.

²USPG Records(C Ind. 1(5)18): Correspondences with the Superintendent of the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

duly qualified to superintend' the Bishop's College Press. The Society appointed him at an annual salary of £ 300 payable in two instalments, one in February and the other in August of a year.¹ Townsend accordingly sailed on 9 September 1823 with a printing press, a few founts of types, apparently English, Persian and Devanāgarī and other printing materials. As soon as he was able to get the printing materials through the Custom House he bought in Calcutta a second-hand wooden press, formes, racks and stones, and a fount of Bengali types which he could not bring with him because they were not available when he left England.² He immediately set up his presses "in one of the lower apartments of the east wing" of the college as the printing house was yet to be completed at that time.³

Townsend commenced by printing eight book-plates of the college library. "Nowell's Catechism for the use of the college students" was the second item to be printed at the Bishop's College Press. Printed in Roman characters one copy each of these book-plates have been preserved in the USPG Records (Plate XL). By August 1824 Townsend was making preparation for printing an Arabic New Testament and ordered a fount of Bengali types of 240 lbs.⁴

In order to place the printing office on a "permanent and more extensive footing and at the same time greatly facilitate the business, and so that it might meet its various expenses of wages, book-binding

¹USPG Records (C. Ind. 1(5)63): Memorial of Susan Townsend, Mother of Henry Townsend, to the Society.

²USPG Records (C. Ind. 1(6) 37B): Townsend's letter to the Society, 26 July 1824

³ISPG, Annual Report, 1824, p. 145

⁴As in f.n. 2 above.

wear and tear, etc. forming the current expenses of the office" Townsend proposed to the Principal of the college to request the Society in England for "two more iron presses, and an increase of type, by which means works required for the college would not be the tedious time in passing through the press, which they at present must be with a one press establishment; and supposing that the college printing occupied one press, the profits arising from the other two presses if employed in works for the public at large, and the permission of the college syndicate or Principal being obtained to that effect, would pay the expenses of the office, and at the same time there would always be a ready supply of materials for the use of the college".¹ This was the plan, Townsend observed, in a great measure, upon which other missionary presses in Calcutta were conducted. He also proposed to establish a type foundry with apparatus amounting to about £200.²

The College Press was under the supervision of the college council; the duty of which was to take care that all of the works determined upon by the syndicate be correctly executed. The ordinary syndicate was to compose of the Visitor, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the college council, and three persons to be nominated annually by the Visitor. The duties of the press had been detailed in the statute of the college as follows:

XIX. The superintendence of the College Press is

¹USPG Records(C.Ind. 1(6) 37B): Townsend's letter to the Society, 26 July 1824.

²Ibid.

in the college council whose duty is to take care that all work determined upon, and ordered by the syndicate be correctly and expeditiously executed.

XXX. The ordinary syndicate is composed of the Visitor [i.e. Bishop], the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the college council, and three persons to be nominated by the visitor each year. Its meeting shall be holden in the college library at such times as the Visitor, or, in his absence, as the principal professor may appoint, either of whom may call a meeting of the syndicate, on the third Friday of any month, when it may seem expedient. There shall not, however be fewer than four meetings of the syndicate, in every year, viz. February, May, August, November. Due notice shall be given of every meeting to each member. Any three member of the syndicate shall be competent to act.

XXXI. It is the business of the ordinary syndicate to determine what works conducive in any way to the objects for which the college is founded, shall be undertaken and printed at the college press, and no such book or tract shall be printed there but with their sanction, to be expressed in the title page, provided that where the vote be equal, the casting vote be in the Visitor; and that in no case any work be committed to the press, without the sanction of the college council expressed in the title page aforesaid, without the consent of the Visitor, or, in his absence, of the Archdeacon of Calcutta, or such person as he may depute to act on his behalf. The Visitor is, at all times, to have privilege of printing such works of his own composition as he may deem conducive to the same end, provided it be at his own proper costs, and it shall be at the lowest rate of payment which will not be injurious to the college funds. It shall be competent also to the college council to permit other persons to print at the college press for a reasonable profit (but without sanction expressed in the title page) any work not at variance with the object of the institution, nor otherwise exceptionable in their tendencies.

¹USPG Records (1.7/19). India Gen Series, Bishop College. Statutes of the Missionary Institution of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; to be called and known as Bishop's College near Calcutta (London: 1825. 1829, 1849). Printed as well as in manuscripts.

Townsend's plan for expansion of the printing establishment met with the approval of both the college council and the society in England. By July 1826 the construction of the printing house was also complete. In an "airy and cheerful site" the new printing house, according to Townsend, was a commodious one. On 21 March 1826, 2 iron presses, 2 inking apparatus, a can of printing ink and 3 boxes containing 689 lbs of English types arrived. By September 1826 the printing establishment consisted of 4 iron presses which were "set up in the printing room of the new building". Between 1 July 1825 and 30 June 1826, the college press printed 15 works in the Arabic, Persian and English languages and 4 others including Bengali dictionary by William Morton (Bib. No. 521) were in the press. The press also started a letter foundry and successfully "completed a large foundry of Bengali types".¹ Afterwards, the type foundry had been employed in casting a foundry of Armenian types. The press also introduced lithography by the end of 1826.²

Thus under the able superintendence of Henry Townsend the Bishop's College Press acquired a reputation for excellent printing. "The superiority of his [Townsend's] work over the general character of the Calcutta press, promised in time to remunerate the college for much of their expenditure upon the printing establishment, by securing the preference given to it in many works published by persons independent of the college".³ But, unfortunately, the climate of

¹USPG Records(C. Ind I (6)40): "Report of the Printing Department at Bishop's College from 1st July 1825 to the 30th June 1826".

²USPG Records(C. Ind. I(6)42): Report ... 1 July 1826 to 31 December 1826.

³ISPG, Annual Report, 1829, p. 53.

Bengal was deeply detrimental to the health of Townsend and "under the pressure of several illnesses and bodily suffering he was compelled to apply to the ... authorities of the ... College for permission to return to England". Townsend embarked on board the Euphrates on 16 October 1828 but, "so destroyed and exhausted was his constitution " that he died 3 days after going on board and his mortal remains were committed to the deep sea.¹

Consequent upon the death of Townsend, James Sykes of Oxford was appointed Superintendent of the Bishop's College Press in 1829 at an annual salary of £ 300.² Sykes was accompanied by the Principal of the College upon his return to Calcutta.³ He continued as Superintendent up to 1836 when he returned to England on account of illness.⁴

In 1836 W. Risdale was appointed Superintendent of the press. He had been in the East Indies for upwards of 13 years. Prior to this appointment, he was working as the Printer of the Church Mission Press, Ceylon which he joined in 1830. Under his superintendence the press flourished and in 1843 was employing between 60 and 80 persons to cope with its work. According to Risdale Bishop's College Press at that time was "regarded best in India and producing work equal to the first London establishment".⁵

¹USPG Records (C. Ind. 1(5) 63): "Memorial and petition of Susan Townsend.... mother of Henry Townsend..."

²USPG Records (C. Ind. 1(5) 40, 67C, 67D): Syke's contract of appointment and other correspondences.

³ISPG, Annual Report, 1829, p. 54.

⁴USPG Records (C. Ind. 1(5) 67C & 67D): Syke's correspondences.

⁵USPG Records (C. Ind. 1(6) 50B): W. Risdale's letter to the Society, 14 December 1843.

After Risdale, H. A. Haycock was appointed Superintendent of the press at the beginning of May 1849. Prior to this appointment, Haycock was Superintendent of the Church Mission Press, Agra. Upon his appointment he "applied himself with much assiduity to reinvigorate the establishment which has necessarily suffered by the change of Superintendent so rapidly following one after another".¹

The Bishop's College Press from its foundation in 1824 to its closure in 1870 was one of the best printing establishments in Bengal. In 1854 it published its specimen of printing types. In an 'advertisement' to that specimen the press described its undertakings in the following words:

Bishop's college press undertakes the execution of printing in the several departments of Divinity, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Science, Belles Lettres, Voyages and Travels, Statistics, etc. etc. in a most superior style ... Some attempts has been made to reach the perfection of modern printing as practised in Europe. 2

T. J. M'Arthur, the Superintendent of the press at that time further states:

Expedition, the most important consideration with most editors and authors, is especially attended to at this establishment, and when so required, a period is fixed in which the work will be carried through the press. Where authors can take the trouble of preparing a correct Ms., accuracy and adherence to the text are guaranteed, thus obviating the necessity of dispatching proofs, it may be, to distant stations, by which much time is saved, 3

In that specimen the Superintendent claimed that "plain, fancy, and ornamental printing elegantly and correctly

¹USPG Records (C.Ind. 1(6) 51A): Printipal's Letter to the Society, 13 June 1849.

²Specimen of printing types for books and tohter works used at Bishop's College Press, (Calcutta: 1854), p.1.

³Ibid.

executed ...[and] orders for type foundry and bookbinding ...[were] thankfully received". The press from the beginning, as already stated, had started a type foundry and regularly cast types in oriental characters. It appears from the specimen that it had, in 1854, 4 different founts of Bengali types: two line great primer Bengali, No. 1 Bengali, No. 2 Bengali, and No. 3 Bengali.

The press thus continued up to 1870 when "presses and other apparatus of the College Press...were sold to Baboo Surendra Noth Mukherjea for the sum of Rs. 3500"¹ but "the Nagri and Bengali oriental types"² were retained.

Printing activity of the Bishop's College Press was very limited because the Superintendent of the press was not empowered to print at will. The Superintendent, according to section XXXI of the Statutes³ of the college was disbarred from printing any work without prior sanction of the syndicate of the college. Even outside work 'for reasonable profit' required prior permission; and permission could be denied if the work was 'at variance with the object of the institution'. Sometimes, even, works on religion were not allowed to be printed unless the texts were thoroughly examined by the syndicate. For example, in 1833, a small impression of the first portion of the Bengali version of the Liturgy by William Mortion, a missionary of the ISPG, was struck off from the press, 'as a ground work for correction and revision' by the syndicate of the college press; but, was later not allowed to be printed for publication.⁴ In all cases

¹USPG Records: "Calcutta Letters Received, Vol.7, p.33.

²Ibid. ³See page 332.

⁴USPG Records(C. Ind. 1(6) 46) Bishop's College Letter to the Society.

specimens of the works were to be submitted for examination of the syndicate and only after they had been examined by the syndicate and ordered for printing, could they be put to press. This being so no one would wait for long time for decision of the syndicate when it was possible to get it printed elsewhere without delay. Apparently these formalities resulted in smaller figures for the productions of the press compared with other mission presses.

In the first four years of existence of the press, as appears from the periodical reports of the Superintendent, the press printed some 16 works of which 2 were Arabic and Persian, one in Armenian and one in English-Bengali. The rest of the works were in English. The only Bengali (English-Bengali) work the printing of which was commenced in 1826¹, was completed in 1828.

In spite of the limitation imposed by the College Statutes, the Bishop's College Press in addition to English, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit (Devānāgarī) printed at least 76 Bengali works between 1824 and 1866. Of these 76 works, we have been able to find 25 (Bib. Nos. 521 - 545). Murdoch² listed 48 works, all on Christianity of which we have 4 in common. 9 other works have been listed by Long³ of which we have 3 in common. In addition to these, the National Library, Calcutta has another work.⁴

¹See page 333.

²Murdoch, Christian vernacular literature in India, pp. 22-24. It is doubtful if all of them were printed at this press since Murdoch himself says: "Chiefly printed at the Bishop's College Press".

³James Long, Returns relating to native printing presses and publications in Bengal (Calcutta: 1855), pp. 20-21. and Returns relating to publications in the Bengali language, in 1857 (Calcutta: 1859), pp. 14-15.

⁴Richmond, Leigh. Chota jena ... The Yong cottager, 1851. (Shelf mark: 182. Oc. 851.1)

The college press was always well managed, printing both in oriental and western languages of was elegant. It neither used worn out types nor inferior paper and maintained its standard all through.

In octavo and duodecimo sizes, the press used both Roman and Bengali letters in signing Bengali books. When printing in Roman, signatures started with B and in case of Bengali with Ka, the first of the consonants. Only one book, as we have found, bears arabic numerals for its signatures (Bib. No. 540). Tracts, like other mission presses, do not bear any signature.

The American Baptist Mission Press, Assam, 1836 - 1866

Assam, a province of British India, was formerly independent, but in 1822 it was added to the Burmese empire, and after 1826 came under the British. The language of the province is Assamese though a large number of people speak Bengali. Assamese is written in Bengali characters.

Assam did not have a printing press until 1836. For all purposes, this province had to depend entirely on Calcutta printers. But communications between Assam and Calcutta was very difficult in those days, and it was uneconomic to establish a press on behalf of government. Therefore, in 1834, Captain Francis Jenkins, the Commissioner of the Governor-General of India for Assam from his headquarter in Gawhati wrote to W. H. Pearce, Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta and E.C. Trevelyn, an officer in the civil service in Calcutta to invite American Baptists to come and settle in Assam. Captain Jenkins offered to contribute 1000 rupees on arrival of the first miss-

ionary and another 1000 rupees for the establishment of a printing office. His offer reached the managers of the American Baptist Missionary Society in 1835 and they accepted it.¹

Nathan Brown and Oliver T. Cutter,² who earlier were obliged to abandon their missionary activities in Rangoon were appointed to commence the mission at Sadiya, a place which was recommended as the most suitable for the purpose of missionary work. Brown had a knowledge of the Burmese language and Cutter having had considerable experience in eastern printing. In September 1835 they arrived in Calcutta where they provided themselves with a printing press, a standing press, a hundred reams of paper and other materials for printing. At that time they were assured by the Society in America that an additional press and a complete apparatus would soon be sent from America.

Brown and Cutter soon set out for Sadiya. After a tedious journey of 4 months they arrived there on 23 March 1836 and soon set up their press which is the first in the history of Assam. Cutter took charge of the printing press while Brown looked after schools. Cutter immediately commenced printing but decided at first to use roman characters instead of Bengali. He soon printed a spelling-book for the use of the school begun by Brown. No copy of this spelling-book seem extant now.

¹From the establishment of this mission to November 1843, See: William Gammell, A History of American Baptist Missions in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America (Boston: 1849), pp. 211 - 226.

²Rhodes, The spread of printing . . ., p. 61 : writes: "I have not been able satisfactorily to identify Mr. Cutter" since his initials are not mentioned in Gammell, A History of American Baptist Mission Apparently he did not check books printed by Cutter. Each of the books printed by Cutter gives his name with initials and Every issue of the newspaper entitled the Aronodaj printed at this press also gives his name, Moreover, Calcutta directories between 1840 and 1852 also give his name.

On 17 October 1836 Miles Bronson and Jacob Thomas, with their wives, sailed from Boston for Calcutta, having been appointed missionaries in Assam. They took with them the printing press which had been promised, together with a full supply of all requisite materials for printing and safely arrived in Calcutta on 11 April 1837. In a few days they set out for Sadiya. On the way Bronson became seriously ill of jungle fever. The boat was a very slow conveyance in a narrow stream but against a rapid current. Thomas took a small boat in advance of his companion in order to procure medical assistance. Within the sight of the mission premises at Sadiya, unfortunately, two trees whose roots were united fell from the crumbling bank of the river directly upon the boat which Thomas was seated, crushing the boat, causing him immediately to sink and drown. On 17 July 1837 the afflicted widow and Bronson arrived at Sadiya. Cutter now found it convenient that another press had arrived and he was constantly employed at the two presses at the station. In 1838 Captain Jenkins contributed a further sum of five hundred rupees for replenishing the founts of types.

The activities of the missionaries, however, were interrupted because of an attack of the tribal people on 28 January 1839. As a result the mission and its press had to be transferred to Jaipur. In Jaipur Brown soon completed the translation of the Gospel of Matthew, into Assamese and Khamti, and Cutter, having been to Calcutta for a supply of additional types, returned in April 1839 and commenced printing of the books which had been prepared.

Cutter still continued his operation in the printing office at Jaipur while another missionary, Cyrus Barker, moved to Sibsagar in May 1841 and in July was

joined by Bronson. The printing operation were somewhat restricted at Jaipur during the absence of the other missionaries, yet they were by no means unimportant. School books and the Gospels of Matthew and John together with the Acts of Apostles, all of which had been translated by Brown were carried through the press early in the summer of 1842. The station at Jaipur, however, had now become inconvenient as a place for printing, being too much exposed to the eruptions of tribal people of the area. During an attack in the winter of 1842-43 Cutter was compelled to take down the presses and hide them away with all the types belonging to the establishment to save them from the perils with which they were threatened. The presses were, however, soon set up again, and their operations resumed, but their exposed condition rendered it necessary to fix some other station at which place the printing establishment of the mission could be safe. After consultation and with the consent of the management of the American Baptist Missionary Society the printing establishment of the Society was transferred to Sibsagar, in November 1843.

At Sibsagar, the press under the superintendence of Cutter continued up to July 1852. After him it was superintended by M. Bronson (August 1852 to December 1854), A. H. Danforth (January 1855 to February 1857), S. M. Whiting (March 1857 to December 1860) and William Ward (1867-1868).¹

In May 1853, in response to an enquiry of the government M. Bronsen, the Superintendent of the press

¹Names have been gathered from the Aranodai, a monthly newspaper printed at this press.

informed it that the press at that time had two iron printing presses in operation, on which printing was executed in Assamese, Bengali, English and Shyan. There was also a bindery, with two standing presses, a small type foundry and three engravers. A stock of types included 5 founts of Assamese and Bengali types, 4 founts of English and a small fount of Burmese and Shyan types. The type foundry had a set of Bengali and Assamese pica size matrices, a set of Burmese matrices - great primer size, three type moulds, a lead mould, etc.¹

In his memorandum the Superintendent of the press wrote "there being no other printing establishment in the province, all our workmen require to be kept up during the whole year, else they go for other employment and can seldom be recalled when required, may I therefore ask you to submit the enquiry whether the government would not be willing to bestow some portion of its patronage upon this press, and give printing of the Pottas or other forms required in the Province".² The government, apparently, did not respond to this request.

The press, as we have seen, was located at Sadiya from 1836 to 1838, Jaipur from 1839 to 1843 and at Sibsagar 1843 to 1866, and continued operation beyond 1866. In the 31 years between 1836 and 1866 the press must have printed a large number of books in different languages. We have not found any extant copy of a Sadiya imprint. We have in all 10 extant books printed (in Bengali characters) at this press (Bib. Nos. 720 - 729). In addition to these, according to Bronson the press in 1852 printed 7 other tracts on Christianity.³ Apart from these the press printed a monthly newspaper

¹Reproduced in: Long, Return..., 1853-54, p. 107

²Ibid., p. 104. ³Ibid., p. 106.

entitled the Arunodai which was "commenced in January 1846. It is a monthly newspaper, and published in language strictly vernacular, so as to be understood by the people generally. Its object is to diffuse general knowledge among the people, and to aid... for their improvement. Besides articles of a religious and scientific character, it gives the more important news of the day from all parts of the world".¹This was the first newspaper in Assam.

The Mission Press in Assam was well managed. Printing both in the eastern and western languages are simple, plain but elegant. In octavo and duodecimo sizes, the press used, unlike other mission presses, arabic numerals in signing its books.

Conclusion

When the newly established Government felt the necessity of encouraging the study of the Bengali language, as we have already seen, it encouraged introduction of printing in Bengali characters, established a press for printing of works in the Bengali and other vernacular languages to preserve the newly introduced art from being lost. Political necessities and unlimited pecuniary resources no doubt produced satisfactory results supported by public finance, but nothing is to be compared with the genuine love which breathed inspiration to others and produced results of far reaching nature. Impelled by no other motive than a love for all human beings irrespective of caste, creed and colour the missionaries set foot on the soil of Bengal and dedicated their lives to the cause of education, language and literature of Bengal. For the spread of the message of Christianity they, particularly Dr. Carey had to learn the language, make their own vocabulary and grammar, inaugurate a prose literature which was unknown and then translate, write and print.

¹Long, Return..., 1853 -1854, p. 107.

When Dr. Carey established his press in 1800 for printing his Bengali Bible there was no Bengali printing press except that of the Company's worth mention. Carey began with a wooden press and an incomplete fount of Bengali types, but when after 34 years of exhortion he died in 1834 there were at least 20 printing presses capable of Bengali printing.

The missionaries did not only print on their presses, but they experimented on typography and paper. It was due to their labour that different sizes of Bengali types came into being. When Carey began in 1800 Bengali had only one kind of type. But when we close in 1866, it possessed no fewer than 36 different types, nearly all of which were the products of the missionaries.¹

The missionaries also encouraged the establishment of printing presses. We have seen the Kiernander helped the establishment of the India Gazette Press. Mission presses and foundries would employ large numbers of Bengali workmen, many of whom would either establish presses themselves or help others to, for Bengali printing. Gangākiśora Bhattācārya, for example, was a person who worked in the Serampore Mission in his early days and later established his Bāṅgāla Gejeti Press. He was a compositor at Serampore, and was one of the first Bengalis to establish a press for printing in Bengali characters, to publish a newspaper and to start book-selling as means of acquiring wealth.²

Apart from this, many presses sprang up to compete with the missionaries. When the Baptist Mission Press refused to print Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya's work on its press Rājā immediately established his Unitarian Press. Many works glorifying Hindu gods and goddesses were printed to counter the missionaries' argument that the Bible was the true Śāstra.

¹See Chapter 7.

²See Chapter 8.

As the missionaries were the earliest printers of Bengali prose, they were also earliest printers of Hindu religious works. In the early days publication of Hindu religious Scriptures in Bengali was regarded as an act of sacrilege which, according to Brahmins, would lead one to "the hell called Raurava". When Kṛttivāsa and Kāśirāma Dāsa violated this ordinance and duly translated the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata Brahmins laid a curse on them, saying that they were "the greatest of evildoers".¹ The missionaries went one step further; for, it was Serampore, which for the first time in the history, printed the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata in Bengali. This example was later followed by the Hindus themselves, and by 1866 there were numerous versions of these two epics in print.

It is an admitted fact that Bengali prose had its beginning with the advent of missionaries in Bengal. We have already observed that it was Dr. Carey who raised the language of Bengal from an unsettled dialect to a powerful vehicle with a flourishing literature. It happened during the life time of Carey. When he started his instruction in 1801 at the College of Fort William Bengali was a viva-voce means of communicating instructions. But when we close the chapter of missionary printing in 1866 Bengali could boast of having books in all disciplines then known including a subject like Anatomy which also passed through the hand of Carey. To echo Carey's immortal sermon, the missionaries attempted great things and expected great things, and in the long run they achieved great things for Bengal in the form of literature and printing.

¹Sen, History of Bengali language and literature, p. 7.

One of the significant effects of the establishment of these mission presses was the resulting fall in prices of printing. In 1820, as we have already seen, when three mission presses: Baptist, Church and London came into being the price of printing within twelve months was reduced considerably. This resulted in the closing down of the School Press and the Church Mission Press. While commenting upon the fate of the Church Mission Press the Rev. Long writes:

The press was sold in 1843, as presses had multiplied so in Calcutta, that printing became cheap, whereas when the press was commenced, books were sold very dear; a copy of Scott's Commentary formerly sold for 250 rupees and so of other books in proportion. 1

¹Hand-book for Bengal missions, p. 117.

CHAPTER VI

HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING

HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING

We have already traced the history of the government and the mission presses and their role and contribution to the growth and development of Bengali printing. They were established mainly for administrative and religious purposes; one to meet the requirements of the governmental functions and the other for the propagation of Christianity. These presses had their limited scope and functions: though they undertook printing for the purposes of profit as well on a limited scale in their spare time it was not done primarily as a commercial enterprise.

These few presses which came into being for special purposes were not sufficient to meet the growing needs of the general public, in their commerce and trade in Bengal. Moreover, the Europeans who settled in Bengal for various reasons, and far away from home had their reading needs of knowledge, information and communication. Newspapers, periodicals and books imported from England were not enough. Reading materials of European origin were one sided; but the people settled in India were in need of both European and Indian news and information. Therefore, in the early days of printing in Bengal, newspapers were the main publications of the printing establishments. We have already seen that though Hicky claimed to be a government printer: his main business was printing the Bengal Gazette.

It was in 1777 that Wilkins and Hicky established their presses in Bengal - the former at Chinsurah, Hoogly and the latter in Calcutta. These two presses were the beginning. Wilkins and Hicky were followed by Kiernander, a mission printer who also helped B. Messink and P. Reed to establish their 'New Printing House' for the India Gazette in 1780. This was the second newspaper in India. It was followed by the Chronicle and its press in 1786. Meanwhile in 1784 Francis Gladwin made the Calcutta Gazette, which started in March 1784, the main printing business of the Honorable Company's Press under his superintendence. The Asiatic Mirror came into being in 1789.

In 1790, according to Haji Mustafa, there were four printing offices in Calcutta.¹ Hicky's "Original Printing Office" at that time was no longer in existence. Kiernander's had been sold by auction because it went bankrupt. Therefore, the Honorable Company's Press (or the Calcutta Gazette Press, as it was alternatively known), the India Gazette Press, the Chronicle Press, and the Mirror Press were the four presses existing in 1790. Though Mustafa did not name those printing establishments he mentioned Cooper and Bruce among the Calcutta printers, who according to him, were both scholars. Cooper was Joseph Cooper who at first was a printer of the Honorable Company's Press under Gladwin and later one of the proprietors and printers of the Chronicle Press. The Bengal directory for 1790² does not include the name of Bruce as a

¹A translation of the Seir Mutagharin, by Ghulam Husain Khan, translated by Haji Mustafa (Calcutta: 1789[-1790]), Vol. II: Appendix (addressed to William Armstrong, dated Calcutta, 15 May 1790), pp. 4 & 5.

²Bengal Calendar and Register for ...1790 (Calcutta: 1790)

printer. Rhodes writes "I have not come across the name of Bruce in Calcutta imprints; he may have been Cooper's assistant or foreman".¹ Bruce was, however, Charles K. Bruce who was the editor of the Asiatic Mirror and one of the two proprietors of the newspaper and its press called the Mirror Press, the other proprietor being John Schoolbred.² All books printed at that time at the Mirror Press bear the name of James White, the printer of the press.

Printing in Calcutta, at the early state of its development was not a profitable business. The trade demanded, according to Haji Mustafa, "a young man and a rich one".³ However, before the eighteenth century was out, there were in addition to the Honourable Company's Press, seven printing establishments in Calcutta.⁴ All these were European enterprises: it was not until 1807 that an Indian and until 1816 that a Bengali established presses. During the eighteenth century there were, in addition to Honorable Company's, three printing presses: the Chronicle, John Miller and Ferris & Company's, who could undertake Bengali printing, for in addition to English, Persian and Nāgari they produced four English-Bengali linguistic works up to 1800.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Chronicle Press and John Miller's Press no longer existed but, the Hindoostani Press came into being in 1802. Between this date and 1816 Ferris & Company's and the Hindoostani Press were the two presses which undertook Bengali printing. The Sanskrit Press, an Indian enterprise, though, came into being in 1807 but did not perform any Bengali work before 1816.

¹Rhodes, the spread of printing, p. 28.

²J. Natarajan, History of Indian Journalism (Delhi:1955), p. 11.

³Op. Cit.

⁴See list below.

Between 1816 and 1866 there existed two types of printing establishments in Bengal: European and Bengali. The main business of the European printers was in English while the Bengali presses specialized in Bengali work, with occasional English and other Indian languages. Some of the European presses, in addition to their usual English, would also undertake Bengali printing. From the commencement of printing up to 1866 there were at least 56 presses owned by Europeans, all but one of which were in Calcutta, the remaining one being in Dacca. A list¹ of these presses may be seen below. Among them 13 presses undertook Bengali printing.

It has already been said that the Indians or Bengalis did not take up this new profession from the very beginning of the introduction of printing in Bengal. It was in 1807 when for the first time in the history of Bengal an Indian established a press in Calcutta. Bāburāma Pandit, an Assistant² of the College of Fort William, who hailed from Trilochan Ghat, Mirzapur, Benares, U.P, at the initiative of H. T. Colebrooke,³ Professor of Sanskrit at the College of Fort William commenced printing in 1807. The establish-

¹The list of these presses (dated between 1810 and 1866) has been prepared on the basis of the entries given in the Calcutta directories listed in the References.

²"Proceedings of the College of Fort William", DLXI (3 May 1809), quoted in David Kopf, British Orientalism and the Bengal Renaissance (Berkeley: 1969), p.81.

³"On the Effect of the Native Press in India", Friend of India, I (September 1820), p. 122.

ment of this press was announced by the Governor-General Lord Minto, himself in his annual address at the College of Fort William on 27 February 1808 in the following words:

A printing press has been established by learned Hindoos, furnished with complete founts of improved Nagree types of different sizes, for the printing of books in Sanscrit language. This press has been encouraged by the College to undertake an edition of the best Sanscrit dictionaries, a compilation of the Sanscrit rules of grammar. The first of these works is completed, and with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sanscrit philology. It may be hoped that the introduction of art of printing among the Hindoos, which has been thus begun by the institution of the Sanscrit Press, will promote general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and key ancient people; at the same time that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.¹

Bāburāma apparently continued his printing ventures up to 1815 when his press known as the Sanskrit Press came into the possession of Lulu Lal Kavi, a Munshi of Braj Bhākhā at the College of Fort William. During Bāburāma's ownership the press only printed in Devanāgarī characters while Lulu Lal started Bengali printing as well.

Bāburāma was followed by Rājā Rādhākānta Deva who was the first Bengali to establish his press in 1816 primarily to print his famous Śavḍakalpadruma:² a Sanskrit dictionary in Bengali characters in imitation of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The work in 8 volumes quarto containing 7,318 + 1396 pages (Bib. Nos. 188 -195) was printed at this press in 41 years between 1816 and 1857. No other product of this press seem extant now.

¹Public Disputation of the Students of the College of Fort William (London: 1808), pp. 23-24.

²Plate XLI: Title page of Vol. I.

The Rājā was followed by two other persons who established their presses in 1817. They were Viśvanātha Deva and Haracandra Rāya. Known as Viśvanātha Deva's Press and the Bāṅgāli Press their presses continued to print up to 1828 and 1825 respectively. The Bāṅgāla Gejeti, the first Bengali newspaper edited and published by a Bengali, Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya was printed at the last mentioned press.¹ Later, the editor of this first newspaper established his own, the Bāṅgāla Gejeti Press, in 1818; but since he could not continue his paper owing to a disagreement with his partner he "removed his press to his native village"² Bahadā, Bardwan where it was in existence up to 1857.³ Thus, by 1820 there were five Bengali presses who according to the writer of the Friend of India, printed 15000 copies of twenty seven separate Bengali books.⁴ This was the beginning.

Between 1807 and 1866, as far as we have been able to discover, there were 153 Bengali presses active in printing Bengali books. Of these 153 presses, 135 presses were in Calcutta and the remaining 18 were in outside Calcutta including only one outside Bengal. The last mentioned press was the Mufad-i-Hind Press, a lithographic establishment in Benares, U.P. which in addition to printing a fortnightly newspaper entitled the Kāśivārtāprakāśikā printed one of the two lithographic books which we have found extant, the other being a product of the Government Lithographic Press, Calcutta.⁵

¹The Government Gazette, IV: 155 (14 May 1818), p. 4, col. 1. and IV: 163(9 July 1818), p. 3, col. 4.

²"On the effect of the native press in India", the Friend of India (Quarterly Series), I (September 1820), p. 123.

³Dāśarathi Tā, "Sārā Bhāratara Sāmvādika Tīrtha Bardhamānera Bahadā", the Dainika Dāmoḍara, First Anniversary Number, 1974, p. 4.

⁴"On the effect ...", pp. 124-.25. ⁵See Chapter IV.

Of the 135 Calcutta presses, two were institutional presses which were the Calcutta School-Book Society's Press (1824-1866) and the Tattvavodhini Sa-bhā and the Brāhma Samāja Press (1840-1866). Apart from these two, all of the presses were founded and maintained for the purpose of profit. Fourteen presses came into being first of all for the purpose of printing particular newspapers.

As already stated, the printing business in Bengal was mainly concentrated in Calcutta, the capital of India. Dacca, the second city of Bengal did not have printing facilities until 1855 when Alexander Forbes established the Dacca Press to print his weekly newspaper the Dacca News. The press continued beyond 1866 and in 1868 it came in the hands of E. C. Kemp.¹ After five years of establishment of this European press Dacca had its first Bengali press, named the Bāṅglā Press in 1860 which continued beyond 1866; and by 1866 Dacca had 3 more presses.

Chinsurah, Hoogly which gave birth to Bengali printing did not have a printing press for a long time after Wilkins removed his to Malda. Though the London Missionary Society established its there in 1819 it was removed to Calcutta same year.² It was only in 1850 when Chinsurah saw another printing press after a long interval and at that time a Bengali. Called the Jñānodaya Press it was short lived. Again in 1862 another press, the Vudhodaya Press came into being there to continue beyond 1866.

¹The Bengal Times, No. 494 (4 August 1877), p. 3.

Serampore, the seat of that great mission press had a Bengali press as early as in 1825, though this was short lived. It was the Ratnākara Press which existed only in 1825 - 1826. Between 1825 and 1866 the town had 5 presses.

Bardwan saw a printing press as early as in 1819¹ when Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya removed his Bāṅgāla Gejeti Press from Calcutta to his native village Bahadā, Bardwan. As already mentioned, it was active (See serial no. 5 of the Bengali presses below) up to 1857. In addition to this press, Bardwan had 3 more presses . Mymensingh, Kakina, Rangpur, Krishnanagar, Nadea and Murshidabad also had one each presses during the period under review.

Of these 153 Bengali presses we have found imprints of 141 presses numbering 1465. These are in addition to their newspapers, job-printing and printing in other characters. On the other hand, we have 57 books produced by unidentified presses. The remaining 470 books out of the total of 1992 are the product of government, mission and European presses.

For the sake of brevity, instead of describing each of the individual establishments as we have done the government and the mission presses we will simply list below the presses with their period of existence and number of books printed.

¹Dāśarathi Tā, Op. Cit., p. 4.

LIST OF EUROPEAN PRESSES

A. List of Presses which undertook Bengali printing.

Names and period of existence	Number of books found
1. The Chronicle Press, 1786-1797	1
2. John Miller, 1797 - 1801	1
3. Ferris and Company's Press/ Ferris. -Post Press/ The Morning Post Press, 1798 - 1818	2
4. The Hindoostani Press, 1802 - 1832	7
5. The Times Press, 1814 - 1820	1
6. The Columbian Press, 1821 -1862	
7. J. Lavandier's Press, 1824 - 1832	2
8. The Commercial Press, 1837 - 1841	1
9. P. S. De Rozario and Company's Press, 1840 - 1866	22
10. The Asiatic Press, 1842 - 1844	4
11. Sanders and Cone's Company's Press, 1843 - 1863	3
12. The Satyārṇava Press, 1852 - 1860	16
13. Edmund D' Cruz and Company's Press, 1855	1

B. Others

14. The India Gazette Press, 1780 - 1836
15. The Mirror/The Asiatic Mirror Press, 1789-1820
16. The Telegraph Press, 1799 - 1820
17. The Star/The Oriental Star Press, 1799 - 1820
18. The Hircara /Harkara Press, 1799 - 1820
19. The Calcutta Courier Press, 1799
20. The Union Press, 1818 - 1821
21. The Exchange Gazette Press, 1820 - 1825
22. The Clive Street Press, 1821 - 1822
23. A. D' Suza, 1825

24. Samuel Smith & Company's Press, 1824 - 1858
 25. The Weekly Gleaner Press, 1825 - 1826
 26. The Calcutta Gazette and Commercial Advertiser Press, 1829 - 1831
 27. The East Indian Press, 1832 - 1835
 28. William Rushton & Co's Press, 1832 - 1848
 29. The Fenwick Press, 1833 - 1834
 30. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co's Press, 1834
 31. The New Hindoostanee Press, 1834
 32. The Englishman Press, 1834 - 1866
 33. The Daily News Press/Scott's Press/ the Compendium Press, 1834 - 1866
 34. Moore, Hicky and Co.'s Press, 1840
 35. The Eastern Star Press, 1842
 36. The Medical Journal Press, 1843
 37. The Tullahnian Press, Tullah & Co., 1843-1844
 38. The Star Press, 1843 - 1866
 39. The Indian Record Press, 1844
 40. W. H. Carey and Co.'s Press/ Carey & Mendes's Press,/ Mendes and Co.'s Press/ The Citizen Press/ The Morning Chronicle Press, 1845 - 1857
 41. The Economist Press, 1846
 42. The Bengal Catholic Orphan Press, 1852 - 1866
 43. The Indian Press, 1856 - 1862
 44. The Metropolitan Press, 1856 - 1866
 45. The Law Press/ M.S. D' Cruz, 1858 - 1866
 46. The Bengal Printing Company's Press, 1859 - 1866
 47. The Albion Press, 1861
 48. The Comyn and Company's Press, 1863 - 1864
 49. The Central Press, 1863 - 1866
 50. The City Press, 1865 - 1866
 51. Cones and Company's Press, 1865 - 1866
 52. Campbell, Robert and Co., 1866
 53. Thaker Spink and Company's Press, 1866
 54. The Eastern Press, 1866
 55. G. C. Hay & Co.'s Press, 1866
- Dacca
56. The Dacca Press, 1855 - 1866

LIST OF BENGALI PRESSES

Names and period of existence	Number of books found
Calcutta	
1. The Sanskrit Press, 1807 - 1824	12
2. The Śavdakalpadruma Press, 1816-1857	8
3. The Bāṅgāli Press, 1817 - 1825	8
4. Viśvanātha Deva's Press, 1817-1828	7
5. The Bāṅgāla Gajeti Press, 1818-1857	2
6. The Unitarian Press, 1821-1830	6
7. Mahindy Lau1 Press, 1822-1832	2
8. The Samācāra Candrikā Press, 1822-1866	62
9. The Samvāda Timiranāśaka Press, 1823-1836	4
10. Munsī Hedāyetullāh's Press, 1824	0
11. The Calcutta School-Book Society's Press, 1824-1866	86
12. Vadana Pālita's Press, 1825	0
13. The Sanskrit Press, 1825-1838	1
14. The Sindhu Press, 1828 - 1848	5
15. Rāmakṛṣṇa Mallika's Press, 1829	0
16. Mathuranātha Mitra's Press, 1829	0
17. The Śāstra Prakāśa Press, 1829-1865	10
18. Upendralāla Press, 1830 -1832	1
19. The Reformer Press, 1831-1835	1
20. The Jñānānvesaṇa Press, 1831-1840	2
21. The Samvāda Prabhākara Press, 1831 - 1866	18
22. The Bhavasindhu Press, 1833-1839	3
23. The Gunākara and Prājña Press, 1833 - 1844	7
24. The Press of Mahārājā Kālīkṛṣṇa Bāhādura, 1833-1847	3
25. The Vijnāna Press, 1835	1
26. The Sudhāsindhu Press, 1835-1866	13

27. The Samvāda Purnacandrodaya Press, 1835 -1866	10
28. The Viśvasāra Press, 1838	1
29. The Vidvonmāda Press, 1838-1843	0
30. The Jñānaratnākara Press and N. L. Sil Press, 1838 - 1866	28
31. The Samvāda Bhāskara Press, 1838-1866.	20
32. The Badabājāra Press, 1839	1
33. The Bengal Printing Press, 1839	1
34. Durgācarana and Company's Press, 1839	1
35. The Sārasamgraha Press, 1839-1855	4
36. The Anglo Indian Press, 1840	1
37. The Tattvavodhini Sabhā and Brāhma Samāja Press, 1840 - 1866	70
38. The Jñānānjana Press, 1841 - 1858	5
39. The Kamalālaya Press, 1841 - 1866	12
40. The Kavitaratnākara Press, 1842 - 1866	21
41. The Anglo Indian Union Press, 1844 - 1866	44
42. The Ānanda Press, 1845	1
43. The Jñānodaya Press, 1846-1861	2
44. The Nityadharmānuranjikā and Saudāmini Press, 1846 - 1866	8
45. The Āhmadi Press, 1847 - 1866	6
46. The Sanskrit Press, 1847 - 1866	133
47. The East Indian Press, 1848	1
48. The Jñānasudhākara Press, 1848	1
49. The Timirāri Press, 1848	2
50. The Samvāda Bhr̥ṅgadūta Press, 1848 - 1849	2
51. The Hānifi Press, 1848 - 1854	3
52. The Mustāfi Press, 1848 - 1854	1
53. The Vinduvāsini Press, 1848-1855	10

54. The Vidyāratna Press, 1848-1866	64
55. The Hindusthān Press, 1849	1
56. The Jñānakaumudī Press, 1849	1
57. The Nistārinī Press, 1849	1
58. The Vidyākālpadruma or the Encyclopaedia Press, 1849- 1853	8
59. The Samvāda Sajjanarañjana Press, 1849 - 1862	2
60. The Cittabhānu Press, 1850	1
61. The Karmalocana Press, 1850	1
62. The Samvāda Niśākara Press, 1850	1
63. The Kamalāsana Press, 1850 - 1865	11
64. The Bhāgavatāmṛta Press, 1851 - 1852	2
65. The Baṅgadeśīya Society Press, 1851 - 1854	5
66. The Caitanyacandrodaya Press, 1851 - 1866	29
67. The Imperial Press, 1852	1
68. The Jagatjīvana Press, 1852	1
69. The Sāgarāṅkana Press, 1852	1
70. The Sudhārnava Press, 1852 - 1860	11
71. The Stanhope Press, 1852 - 1866	40
72. The Myrat Akbar Press, 1853-1854	1
73. The Bhāgirathi Press, 1853-1854	0
74. The Duravīna Press, 1853-1854	0
75. The Jñānadāyaka Press, 1853-1854	0
76. The Khiroda Sindhu Press, 1853-1854	0
77. The Kāśīpur Press, 1853 - 1854	0
78. Mahendralāla Press, 1853 - 1854	0
79. The Vibhākara Press, 1853 - 1854	0
80. The New Press, 1853 - 1864	9
81. The Anuvāda Press, 1853 - 1866	5
82. The Bengal Superior Press, 1853 - 1866	5
83. G. P. Rāya & Company's Press, 1853 - 1866	22

84. The Hindu Patriot Press, 1853 -1866	6
85. The Nimatalā Press, 1854	1
86. The Samācāra Sudhāvarsana Press, 1854 - 1866	3
87. The Sucāru Press, 1854 - 1866	38
88. The Sudhānidhi Press, 1855 - 1866	18
89. The Bhubhanamohinī Press, 1856	1
90. The Viśvaprakāśa Press, 1856 - 1858	3
91. The Royal Phoenix Press, 1856 - 1861	1
92. The Bāṅglā Press, 1856 - 1866	17
93. Ciriśa-Vidyāratna Press, 1856 - 1866	75
94. The Rahmānī Press, 1857	1
95. The Laksmīvilāsa Press, 1857 - 1866	4
96. The Kāderiyā Press, 1857 - 1866	2
97. The Harihara Press, 1857 - 1866	17
98. The Somaprakāśa Press, 1858 - 1864	1
99. K. N. Datta Company's Press, 1859	1
100. The Nyāyaratna Press, 1859	1
101. The Sūryyodaya Press, 1860	1
102. The Sāhasa Press, 1860 - 1866	20
103. The Prākṛta Press, 1860 - 1866	30
104. The Purāna Samgraha Press, 1860 - 1866	10
105. The Rāma Press, 1861 - 1862	1
106. The Śatrughna Press, 1862 - 1864	1
107. The Gaudīya Press, 1861 - 1862	13
108. The Manohara Press, 1861 - 1862	2
109. The Presidency Press, 1861 - 1864	14
110. The New Bengal Press, 1861 -1865	10
111. The Samvāda Jñānaratnākara Press, 1861 - 1866	11
112. Śīla and Brothers' Press, 1861 - 1866	18
113. The Union Press, 1861 - 1866	3
114. The Bengal Imperial Press, 1862	1

115. The Gupta Press, 1862 - 1865	5
116. J. G. Chatterjea & Co's Press, 1862 - 1866	17
117. The Canning Press, 1863 - 1865	3
118. The Hindu Press, 1863 - 1865	10
119. The Rājendra Press, 1864	1
120. The Muhammadi Press, 1864 - 1865	3
121. The Viśvavinoda Press, 1864 - 1866	4
122. The Chāttāriā Press, 1864 - 1866	2
123. The School-Book Press, 1864 - 1866	4
124. The Jñādīpaka Press, 1865	5
125. The Kavītākaumudī Press, 1865	5
126. The Sañjīvanī Press, 1865	1
127. B. P. M's Press, 1865 -1866	3
128. The Mudiyaīlī Mitra Press, 1865 - 1866	3
129. The Kādamiyāra Press, 1865 - 1866	3
130. The Kāvyaṣṭakāśa Press, 1865 - 1866	6
131. The New Sanskrit Press, 1865 - 1866	15
132. The Sāhānasāhī Press, 1866	1
133. The Anglo Persian Press, 1866	1
134. The Oriental Press, 1866	1
135. The Kalamī Press, 1866	1

Serampore

136. The Rātnākara Press, 1825 - 1826	1
137. The Candrodays Press. 1838 - 1866	8
138. The Jñānāronodaya and Vidyādāyini Press, 1852 - 1857	11
139. The Tamohara Press, 1854 - 1866	27
140. Rāyot's Friend Press, 1864 - 1865	8

Chinsurah, Hoogly

141. The Jñānodaya Press, 1851	1
142. The Vudhodaya Press, 1862 - 1866	15

Dacca

143. The Bāṅglā Press, 1860 - 1866	7
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144. The Nūtana Press, 1862 7
145. The Sulabha Press, 1863 - 1866 15
- Dacca - Mymensingh
146. The Vijñāpanī Press, 1864 - 1866 2
- Bardwan
147. The Dvijarāja Press, 1860 1
148. The Khāsa Press, 1861 - 1862 1
149. The Satya Prakāśa Press,
1861 - 1866 10
- Kakina, Rangpur
150. The Śambhucandra Press,
1860 - 1866 6
- Krishnanagar, Nadea
151. The Adhyavasaya Press,
1862 - 1865 7
- Mursidabad
15. . The Dhanasindhu Press,
1863 - 1865 5
- Benares
153. The Mufad-i-Hind Press, 1851 1

CHAPTER VII

BENGALI PRINTING TYPES: THEIR PROBLEMS, HISTORY, FORMS
AND USE

BENGALI PRINTING TYPES: THEIR PROBLEMS, HISTORY, FORMS
AND USE

Movable metal types had been in use for more than 300 years in Europe before a fount of Bengali types was cut. We have already said that it was Charles Wilkins who for the first time cut a complete fount of Bengali types to print the Bengali grammar compiled by Halhed (Bib. No.1). He later improved his types and produced two different founts, which were in use in Bengal up to 1815 and in England up to 1841. Wilkins was followed by Stuart and Cooper who apparently employed Pañcānana Karmākāra, who had learnt the art of punch cutting and type casting from Wilkins to cut a fount for the Chronicle Press. John Miller also cut a fount of types for his Tutor (Bib. No. 23). Paul Ferris who established his press in 1798 used this type to print Forster's Vocabulary in two volumes (Bib. Nos. 24 & 25). When the Serampore Mission was founded in 1800, the Reverend William Carey employed Pañcānana Karmākāra to cut a fount of types for his Bengali New Testament (Bib. No. 26). Later Pañcānana joined the Serampore Mission and organized a type foundry for many oriental languages. The Calcutta Baptist Mission Press also established a type foundry which cut, among other oriental languages, Bengali types. The Bishop's College Press and the American Baptist Mission Press, Assam also had type foundries to cut Bengali types. The only Bengali organisation we know of which had a type foundry was Giriśa-Vidyāratna Press.

All of these type foundries were attached to the respective printing presses. Up to 1866, there was no separate type-foundry in Bengal. Though these printing establishments cut types mainly for their own use, it was they who were responsible for supply of Bengali types of different sizes and faces between 1778 and 1866.

Unfortunately the Bishop's College Press was the only one of these presses and foundries to issue type specimen books, though the Baptist Missionary Society in England issued a specimen of Serampore¹ types which included only one of its founts of Bengali types. Therefore, our discussion is based on the examination of all of the Bengali books printed by these establishments.

Charles Wilkins

As we have already stated, there were no movable metal types for Bengali printing up to 1776. When at the inspiration of Hastings, the Governor-General, Halhed compiled his Bengali grammar there were no Bengali types to print the copious extracts and examples in Bengali characters in his grammar, but "the advice and...the solicitation prevailed upon Mr. Wilkins ...to undertake a set of Bengal types".² Wilkins was neither a printer nor a type founder except that by way of amusement he made some experiment on Bengali typography.³ He had no type founder to instruct him nor he had the opportunity of being apprenticed to the trade. He had "no other assistance or advice than the direction from the several branches in the Chamber[s]'s cyclopaedia".⁴

¹Facsimile of specimens of the sacted Scriptures, in the eastern languages, translated by the brethren of the Serampore Mission; and several others. (Lonodn: 1816)

²Halhed, Grammar, p. xxiii. ³"Sir Charles Wilkins", The Asiatic Journal, New Series, XX(1836), p. 167.

⁴A. J. Keily, "A memoir of Sir Charles Wilkins", (IOL: MSS. EUR. C. 30): Unpublished manuscript, f.48.

Apparently, Wilkins followed the same process by which "types were produced at Mainz by a method which continued to be followed with very little change down to the nineteenth century. The first step is the preparation of punches; letters are engraved on the ends of punches of hard metal, a very difficult and lengthy task. The punch is struck into a piece of copper, known as matrix or strike; the matrix, after justification, is then placed in an adjustable hand-casting machine or mould. When this machine is closed or adjusted the matrix is at the bottom of a crevice and into this crevice molten lead, or some alloy containing lead, is poured. This lead, when taken from the mould, is the type, having in relief on one end the letter derived from the impression in the matrix. This hand-casting machine was the essence of Gutenberg's invention and the discovery which made possible the book printed from movable types".¹

The very first step in cutting a fount of types is the designing of letters which eventually result as the type faces. It has been found that the early type faces closely resemble 'the contemporary Ms. style of its place of production'.² The early 'type cutters and type founders were merely somewhat servile imitators of the manuscript letter-forms to which they were already accustomed'.³ The Gutenberg Bible was made to resemble a manuscript Bible of the same age. For this purpose, Gutenberg had to copy the contemporary letter-formation as known in the manuscript book so that a

¹A. F. Johnson, Type designs: their history and development (London: 1934), pp. 3-4.

²G. H. Palmer, Syllabus of lectures on early printed books, quoted in, Daniel B. Updike, Printing types their history, forms and use (London: 1937), I, p. 6.

³Ibid., p. 5.

page of his book might be mistaken for a page written by a calligrapher.¹ The aim was to foist on to the earliest clients with the object of selling a mechanical production at a price not suspiciously different from that of the handwritten article. In this practice he was followed by other early printers. 'Intent upon imitating manuscript, they felt obliged to reproduce the kind of letters that a reader had been accustomed to in volumes written by hand',² and therefore they did not have to redesign letters, but to imitate in type the pen-work of calligraphers.

We have been talking about the early European printing. The early printers in Europe were experimenting on their own language and characters. But in Bengal, Wilkins was experimenting in Bengali types which were exotic characters to him. It was only a few years that he had been in Bengal and learnt the language. The early European type cutters had to cut their types for a reader who would read his own language. But Wilkins was asked to cut a type which would print a book to be read by foreigners to learn a foreign language and characters.

Under more or less similar circumstances William Caslon I, the eminent type founder of England had Salomon Negri and Samuel Palmer as his supervisor and guide. When he 'cut his punches for the fount of Arabic , he met Salomon Negri, his supervisor for the outlines, and Samuel Palmer the printer, two or three times a week'.³ But Wilkins did not have any help and 'was compelled to add the application of personal la-

¹Johnson, Type designs: their history and development, p.4.

²Updike, Printing types..., I, p. 6.

³Johnson Ball, William Caslon, 1693 -1766 (Kineton: 1973), p. 278.

bour' but 'surmounted all the obstacles which necessarily clog the first rudiment of difficult art, as well as the disadvantages of solitary experiment'¹ and succeeded in producing a fount of Bengali types which remained the standard for Bengali typography and surpassed most founts in respect of clarity and beauty for more than half a century. For the achievement of such a difficult task which required 'the united improvement of different projectors, and the gradual polish of successive ages'² Wilkins himself had to play the role of designer, metallurgist, engraver and founder.

It is in reading books that the eye becomes most fatigued. Therefore, the test of legibility is required to be most rigorously applied in designing type faces for books. Apparently, Wilkins was aware of this fact and he therefore attempted at making his design easily read as well as beautiful. But "it was no easy task to procure a writer accurate enough to prepare an alphabet of a similar and proportionate body throughout, and with that symmetrical exactness which is necessary to the regularity and neatness of the fount".³ Calligraphy in those days was in a very bad shape. A standard Bengali handwriting was non-existent. There was such 'universal inaccuracy' in Bengali script that the Bengalis themselves seldom could read each others' hand-writing without hesitation and interruption".⁴ Wilkins himself printed a facsimile of such cursive handwriting in Halhed's grammar (Plate XXI & XLII, Fig. 1). Under the circumstances, Wilkins apparently was in search of manuscripts written in a most legible and beautiful hand. He in fact succeeded in pro-

¹Halhed, Grammar, p. xxiv.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., p. xxiii.

⁴Ibid., p. 3

curing a manuscript entitled: the Candī: a poem in glorification of the Goddess Candī by Mukundarāma Cakravartī called Kavikaṅkana preserved in the India Office Library,¹ which is written in a clear and legible handwriting (Plate XLII, Fig. 2). Apparently, in search of an even more legible and distinct hand he procured a scribe to copy another manuscript in the India Office Library,² entitled: Vidyāsundara by Bhāratacandra Rāya, the calligraphy of which is most clear and legible and its letters distinct and separate (Plate XLII, Fig. 3). Apparently on the basis of this manuscript Wilkins specifically drew letters as type design. He did not copy the handwriting of scribe letter for letters, but created a font of related letters legible and pleasing in effect, clearly recognizing that the composite appearance of the page is most desirable.

A fount of type is a set of letters and other symbols in which each sort is supplied in approximate proportion to its frequency of use, all of one body-size and design. Though types vary slightly in their composition from fount to fount, an average fount of roman types consists of capitals, small capitals, lower-case, diphthongs, ligatures, figures, punctuation marks, reference marks, miscellaneous signs, commercial signs, split fractions, etc; these usually add up to 150 sorts³ (Plate XLIII).

¹IOL: Ben. Ms. No. 3. S. 2846A. Foll. 231; 4½" x 13". C. 18th Century. Sir Charles Wilkins.

²IOL: Be. Ms. No. 18. S. 2811A; Foll. 284. 9" x 5". Written on the verso of each page. Manuscript is autographed "Charles Wilkins. 1821". For details about both of these manuscripts see: J. F. Blumhardt, Catalogue of the Bengali and Assamese manuscript in the Library of the India Office (London: 1924), pp. 3 - 4 and 12 - 13.

³Philip Gaskell, A new introduction to bibliography (Oxford: 1972), p. 33.

A fount of Bengali types, in contrast to Roman, according to the latest developments consists of 455 sorts¹(Plate XLIV). Bengali has 52 basic alphabetic characters of which there are 12 vowels, and 40 consonants and others.² These 52 basic forms have many contextual variants. There are vowel signs, vowel combinations, pholas (adjuncts), combinations and contractions of letters. Moreover, there are other characters such as, punctuation marks, reference marks, miscellaneous signs, etc. as well. But, Wilkins did not have to cut reference marks, miscellaneous signs, etc. which were available in the Roman fount he had with him to print the grammar. From our examination of Halhed's grammar we have found that he had to cut at least 488 characters. They are 16 vowels, 34 consonants, 8 vowel signs, 374 pholas, 29 contractions of letters, 10 figures, 15 arithmetical figures and 2 punctuation marks.

"Regarded structurally and architecturally, roman capital letters have exceptional rigidity, the serifs also having shapes which add to strength of the principal members. In the lower case letters the bowls of a, b, d, g, o, p, and q have the strongest structural form and the ascenders and descenders are not so long as to produce weakness; these again are reinforced by the serifs, a feature also applies to the open-ended parts of the letters h, k, m, n, u, v, w, y".³

¹Nagendranātha Vasu, Viśvakosa (Bengali encyclopaedia) (Calcutta:1904), 15, p. 204, col.2.

²Munier Choudhury, An illustrated brochure on Bengali typewriter (Dacca:1965), p. 6.

³Ball, William Caslon, p. 341.

Bengali characters, however, are much different. That they are "very difficult to be imitated in steel will readily be allowed by every person who shall examine the intricacies of the strokes, the unequal length and size of the characters, and the variety of their positions and combinations".¹ For, these variants and combinations are not only smaller in size than their corresponding basic forms but are often of widely different shapes and get appended to each other from all directions, at all levels. Many of these combinations are so closely interlocked that they demand to be treated as distinctively independent unitary pieces. For example, in *কু জ্ব ল* etc. variants are joined at the bottom, in *ক, স, ব* joining takes place from above, in *স* connection is from the left, at a point slightly above the centre of the adjoining basic form, while in *স* the joining is from the right, at a point a little below the bottom. The metamorphosis in the combinations *ব, ক, স, ক, ড, দ, স, ক, ক, স, স* etc. is so complete that it is very difficult to identify their separate component variants. There are others, like *স, স, স* etc., which, while retaining identifiable features of their corresponding basic forms, have in the combined state one or more components relatively smaller in size, and combine together without any space between them.² These complicated forms of Bengali characters are bound to make the font structurally weak and architecturally unpleasing. In spite of all of these complications, Wilkins's "success has exceeded every expectation".³

¹Halhed, Grammar, p. xxiii.

²Choudhury, Op. Cit., p. 10.

³Halhed, Grammar, p. xxiii.

It may, again, be mentioned here that William Caslon I, also under more or less similar circumstances cut a fount of Arabic types for the SPCK. Caslon though an experienced letter founder having all of the European equipments at his disposal, and supervision from Solomon Negri, an expert, could not complete the fount in less than three years; for, he was engaged on 3 July 1721 and completed the fount in March 1724.¹ But Wilkins completed the fount of Bengali types in addition to a Persian fount apparently in a year. For, after completion of his Gentoo law in 1775 Halhed took up the Bengali grammar and the question of printing it apparently did not arise before 1777 and the type cutting was completed so rapidly that by January 1778 printing of the grammar was complete. In the words of Halhed:

He did, and his success has exceeded every expectation. In a country so remote from all connexion with European artists, he has been obliged to charge himself with all the various occupations of the Metallurgist, the Engraver, the Founder and the Printer. To the merit of invention he was compelled to add the application of personal labour. With a rapidity unknown in Europe, he surmounted all the obstacles which necessarily clog the first rudiments of a difficult art, as well as the disadvantages of solitary experiment; and has singly on the first effort exhibited his work in a state of perfection which in every part of the world has appeared to require the united improvements of different projectors, and the gradual polish of successive ages. 2

Wilkins did not publish his specimen as other type founders did in a type specimen book or sheet. But, before publication of the grammar itself 'a short spe-

¹Ball, William Caslon, pp. 454 and 456.

²Halhed, Grammar, pp. xxiii - xxiv.

cimen of the language and character' was printed with the preface of the grammar published 'as some super-numerary copies ... intended to be dispersed separate from the work'i.e. grammar.¹ Later this type was used to print the whole grammar. This was Wilkins's **first type** which we will refer as Wilkins No.1, a **20-point** type (Plate (Plate XLV, Fig. 1, Plate XX & XXVII)).

Wilkins's type was well acclaimed by his contemporaries and was never unfavourably criticized. But his types are not without imperfections. The shapes and sizes of Wilkins No. 1 are ill-formed and the combinations are defective, Apparently Wilkins was well aware of this fact and did not use this type after printing the grammar.

Immediately after cutting the type and printing the grammar he became Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press.² Thus he got the opportunity of further Bengali printing for the government and of making improvements in Bengali typography. In a short time he improved his design and cut an entirely new fount of type.

Wilkins's second fount which we will refer to as Wilkins No. 2 is again a 20-point, much improved, neater and clearer than his No. 1 (Plate XLV, Fig. 2). The first thing, so far as we have found, printed by this improved fount is a notification in the Calcutta Gazette dated 25 March 1784, regarding the sale of the property of Warren Hastings, the Governor-General.

¹Halhed, Preface to a grammar of the Bengal language, (Hoogly: 1778), p. xxv.

²See Chapter IV.

This type was used in printing different notifications in the Gazette up to 1815 and in all the Bengali translations of the regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council from 1784 to the Regulation No. 2 of 1815 dated 18 April 1815 printed by the Honorable Company's Press (Bib. Nos. 3 - 7, 9 - 12 & 19 - 21). It was believed that only the regulations of 1793 which is known as Cornwallis Code were printed from this improved fount¹, but we have found that all of the extant works printed between 1784 and 1815 were printed from Wilkins No. 2 and 'it continued to be the standard typography till it was superseded by a smaller and neater fount at Serampore'.²

There is a misconception that "Wilkins's fount of Bengali type had been broken up and lost"³ and this improved fount of type was cut by Pañcānana Karmakāra to print the regulations of 1793.⁴ This is far from correct. Wilkins No. 2, as already mentioned was first used on 25 March 1784 when Wilkins was in Bengal and still the Superintendent (on leave) of the Honorable Company's Press. Therefore, it is likely that he himself cut this fount for use of the Honorable Company's Press under his superintendence. Moreover, we will notice later his No. 3 which were cut out of the punches made for his No. 2. Again, Pañcānana's types (Serampore No. 1 and 2) which we have discussed later, are inferior to Wilkins No. 1 and 2.

¹⁻² Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 71.

³ T. W. Clark, "The languages of Calcutta, 1760 -1840", Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, XVIII: 3(1956), p. 459.

⁴ Marshman, Carey, Marshman and Ward, I, p. 71.

It has already been said that Wilkins returned to England in 1786, when he devoted much time to the further study of Sanskrit. In 1787 he published his translation of the Hitopadeśa. In 1796 he commenced printing of his Sanskrit grammar but left this unfinished because of a fire in his dwelling house. But again at the initiative of Haileybury College he completed his Devanāgarī fount of types and printed his grammar in 1808. In 1809, when Wilkins was asked to arrange the printing of several Sanskrit and Bengali works for the students of the Haileybury College he again reverted to Bengali typography.

When Wilkins left Bengal, apparently he took with him the punches he prepared for his fount No. 2. When asked to print Bengali books for Haileybury College he had no choice but to cast a new fount of types out of the punches he brought with him. But several of them were large and uncouth. These he threw away and substituted them with neater and smaller letters.¹ As a result, though based on the punches of Wilkins No. 2 it was possible for him to make his No. 3 a 18½-point fount. This third and last fount (Plate XLV, Fig. 3)² of Wilkins's type was used to print at least 12 books (Bib. Nos. 1993 - 2004), being in use in London up to 1841 when it was used to print an "article extracted from Nathaniel Brassey Halhed's Grammar of the Bengal language" on Bengali printing in A dictionary of the art of printing by W. Savage (London: 1841: facsim. reprint 1966).

¹See Chapter I, p. 46.

²See also Plates XV & XXIII.

The Chronicle Press, 1786 - 1797

Wilkins's type foundry was attached to the Honorable Company's Press which was the only establishment who had Bengali types up to 1786. In January 1786 Daniel Stuart and Joseph Cooper established the Chronicle Press. Since oriental types were not available for purchase in the market Stuart and Cooper also established a type foundry. By March 1787 they successfully cut a fount of Bengali types.¹ A 20-point in size, the type face of the Chronicle fount is an exact imitation of Wilkins's type but the types are inferior both in respect of clarity and beauty. Letters are ill formed, pholas, combinations and variants are irregular and inaccurate (Plate XLVI, Fig. 1).

This type was used in printing several Bengali advertisements in various issues of the Calcutta Chronicle, A new spelling-book; or guide to the English language² in English and Bengali and An extensive vocabulary, Bengalese and English (Bib. No. 22).

John Miller, 1797

In 1797, John Miller "compiled, translated and printed" an English-Bengali work entitled: The Tutor, or a new English & Bengalee work, well adapted to teach the natives English... To print this work Miller also arranged to cut a fount of Bengali types. A 23-point type, it was cut again copying the design of Wilkins No. 2. But the quality of the type face (Plate XLVI, Fig. 2) is even inferior to the Chronicle types. The characters are so ill formed that they look ugly. This type was later used by Ferris and Company to print Forster's vocabulary in 2 volumes.

¹The Calcutta Chronicle, II:61(22 March 1787), p.4, co.4.

²Ibid., II: 66(26 April 1787), p.3, col. 4.

The Serampore Mission, 1800- 1838

We have already discussed in detail the Serampore type foundry and its remarkable achievements in cutting oriental types. As already mentioned, when William Carey completed his Bengali translation of the New Testament and wanted to get it printed by the Calcutta printers its cost was prohibitive. He, therefore established his own printing press. Though there were several founts of Bengali types in existence then but they were not available for purchase. For example, Stuart and Cooper of the Chronicle Press repeatedly advertised that they had cut an elegant fount of Bengali types to undertake any description of Bengali printing but they never advertised that these types were on sale. This was the real state of affairs in printing trade in the early stage of development in all countries. Bigmore and Wyman made the following observation in this regard:

The test is founded on the fact that in the early days of art of printing, each printer made his own types, or had them cut and cast for him, and it was almost a physical impossibility that the types of any two printers would be identical in size. ¹

In these circumstances when William Carey was in despair, Pañcānana Karmakāra who worked with Wilkins in the art of punch cutting and type casting came to his rescue and cut a fount of types for the Bengali New Testament. This fount was short of a few pholas (adjuncts), but later when Karmakāra joined the mission he completed them. This was the first Bengali fo-

¹E. C. Bigmore and C. W. H. Wyman, A bibliography of printing (London: facsim. reprint: 1969), p. 117, col. 1.

unt cut in connection with and at Serampore. To be called Serampore No. 1 (Plate XLVII, Fig. 1) the type face is a copy of Wilkins's and is a 18-point fount. Though based on Wilkins No. 2 this fount is less elegant than Wilkins No. 2. Consisting of 600 sorts¹ it was used to print the first edition of the New Testament and all other works printed between 1800 and 1802 at Serampore.

Immediately after printing of the first edition of the New Testament the second edition was ready. For the second edition Pañcānana was asked to cut a new fount of types. This new type was again a copy of Wilkins No. 2 and again 18-point. But this type was in no way better than Serampore No. 1. To be called Serampore No. 2 (Plate XLVII, Fig. 2) it was in use up to 1815.

Pañcānana did not live long enough to attempt a further Bengali fount. The two founts, Serampore No. 1 and 2, which have been identified as the independent product of Pañcānana Karmakāra are no improvement on the art of Bengali typography. Pañcānana Karmakāra's credit does not lie in improving the Bengali type; it is that he learnt the art well from Wilkins and communicated it to several of his followers who carried on this art and helped in further developments.

It has already been stated that after Pañcānana's death his apprentice and son-in-law Manohara Karmakāra took over the foundry. Apparently in 1810 he cut a new fount of Bengali types which, for the first time was a deviation from Wilkins's design. We do not know who

¹Joshua Marshman, "Brief memoir of late Rev. W. Carey, D.D. (abridged from the Rev. Dr. Marshman's funeral sermon)", The Calcutta Christian Observer (September 1834), p.451.

designed it, but it is one of the most beautiful type faces in Bengali. This type was, apparently used once and for all to print five poetical tracts (Bib. Nos. 76, 78, 80-82) by John Chamberlain in 1810 and 1811. Bound together, only one each of these tracts bearing this rare specimen of types has been preserved in the Baptist Missionary Society in London. To be termed as Serampore No. 3 (Plate XLVII, Fig. 3), this type is most legible and elegant.

Special characteristic of Serampore No. 3 is the attempt to retain the basic character of the letters even if pholas are joined. In the Bengali writing system when ৱ (ra)phola is added to ভ (bha), ক (ka) and ত (ta) they change into the characters ৱ , ৱ and ৱ respectively. Instead of cutting these variants type cutters cut only ৱ etc. respectively. But when composed, as may be seen from the figure 3 of plate XLVII, there remained a gap of around 2-points between ভ and ৱ in ৱ which is not permissible in the Bengali writing system. Though it looks much smaller than Serampore No. 1 and 2, it is a 19-point type. We have not come across any other work which was printed by this type except the works of Chamberlain mentioned above. Apparently this fount of type was lost in the fire of 1812.

We have already discussed the nature of Bengali letters and their changing forms in writing system which up till now was a serious problem in Bengali typography. Owing to the presence of pholas, vowel signs and vowel combinations, variants and combinations early type founders could not attempt smaller types. But the Serampore foundry had been considering the problem with extreme attention so as to enable the missionaries to furnish the greatest number of clear and legible copies of the Bible at the least.

expense. The missionaries observed:

The Bengalee New Testament, although types when cut were the smallest ... still makes nearly nine hundred 8vo pages. This consumes paper to no valuable purpose. The book is not read with greater ease on this account: on the contrary, its bulk rather discourages than invites perusal. The reducing of the types in size, therefore, so as fully to preserve their legibility, is now under consideration; and after repeated trials we find that this can be so done that the saving in paper and in press work shall be nearly sixty pounds in a hundred, and thus 10,000 copies be printed for the price which 4,000 cost at present. This, when fully carried into effect, will enable us to give the New Testament in Bengalee...at somewhat more than half the price of a copy of the New Testament from England of the stereotype editions. Meanwhile, the types thus improved, will greatly exceed in beauty than the large types of the first fabrication: and the reduction in respect of quantity will enable us to print Scriptures on better paper than formerly; which, together with the portable size of the volume, will render them far more convenient for perusal, In Bengali the whole Scriptures can be brought into one large octavo, instead of divided into five volumes as in the first edition. ... For the attainment of this objects, we are endeavouring to avail ourselves of every means ...and find the skill of ...[John]Lawson, in cutting types, of peculiar value in this work. 1

The original plan of reducing all of the original founts to a size small enough to admit of the whole Bible being brought into one volume of a thousand pages, so as to reduce the expense of printing and paper, was proposed by John Clark Marshman, son of Dr. Joshua Marshman, one of the Serampore trio.² But the Bengali punch

¹A memoir of Serampore translations for 1813...
(Kettering: 1815), pp. 21 -22.

²Cox, History of the Baptist Missionary Society,
I, p. 243.

cutters believed, because of the complications already mentioned, it to be an impossible task.¹ But John Lawson "immediately caught the idea, and employed his distinguished skill in type-cutting upon this valuable suggestion. It involved the labour of several years: but he viewed it as furnishing a clue to the apparently extraordinary means by which he was brought to learn the art of punch-cutting".²

Lawson assiduously applied himself to the task of reduction of the existing Bengali founts, and succeeded to accomplish it, and taught this art to the Bengali punch-cutters who carried it on in respect of other characters. As a result, a smaller fount emerged out of Serampore No. 2.

Serampore No. 2 which is a 18-point type was reduced by Lawson to 12-point (Plate XLVII, Fig. 4). To be called Serampore No. 4 this type was used for the first time first time to print Carey's Grammar, 4th ed. (Bib. No. 93) and Dialogues (Bib. No. 91) in 1818. As a result of this reduction Carey's Dialogues, which was printed from Serampore No. 2 in 1806 (Bib. No. 59) and consisted of 217 pages, could have been printed in 113 pages of the same size. This type was also used for printing Carey's Dictionary (1818 - 1825; Bib. Nos. 92,109 - 111). It was long in use both by the Serampore Mission and the Baptist Mission Press.

Prior to the reduction, Lawson also cut a new fount of type.³ The design of this type was based on Serampore No. 3. To be known as Serampore No. 5 it is a 19-point type (Plate XLVIII, Fig. 1).

¹Yates, Funeral sermon..., Diehl, Early Indian imprints, p. 41

²Cox, History of the BMS, I, p. 243.

³John Lawson, "Extract of a letter ...to a friend in London", Serampore, 26 January 1814", The Baptist Magazine, VI(1814), p. 388.

It has already been stated that the Serampore missionaries established native schools in various parts of the country. In order to facilitate easy instruction in spelling, reading and writing the missionaries designed a spelling book which was the first of its kind 'in any Asiatic language and character'.¹ They planned to make two different kinds of impression of these spelling tables. One was to print on cards, suitable to be hung in view of the whole class. The other was in book form consisting of all tables suitable for use by the students. For this purpose 'a beautiful exemplar of Bengalee alphabet in the writing character' was designed by Kālikumāra Rāya, Bengali Writing Master of the College of Fort William.² The first types of these letters 'about four times as large as... largest types'³ were cut in wood since Bengali type casters not having yet arrived at that skill in the art which would enable them to cast type so large a size,⁴ that the letters may be seen at a distance; 'a thing highly convenient when the class of beginners is large, as copies of this alphabet can be easily discerned almost any part' of this class.⁵ Apparently a 72-point and to be known as Serampore No. 6, we have not found any specimen of this type. For the purpose of the other tables, however, a large size type was cut in cooperation with the Calcutta School-Book

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, Report of the provisional committee (Calcutta: 1817), p.3.

²The Second report of the Institution for the Encouragement of Native Schools in India, begun at Serampore, November 1816. (Serampore: 1818), p. 17,

³The First report of the Institution for the Encouragement of Native Schools in India (Serampore:1817), p.22.

⁴The Second report.... Native Schools..., p. 17.

⁵The First report ... Native Schools..., p. 22.

Society.¹ As regards this type and its use the missionaries stated:

A fair and large fount of types has been cut in the Bengalee character, which includes all of its various combinations. With these we have printed the whole of the alphabet and its combinations, in three tables. Nearly a thousand words have also been selected and accurately written, according to their derivation from the Sungskrit language, by way of forming Spelling tables. These are divided according to the number of syllables they contain, beginning with words of one syllable, and ending with those of five. These printed in the same fair and large type, form Seven Tables. 2

Unfortunately no copy of this spelling book printed at the Serampore Mission Press is extant now. But, later, this type was used to print another spelling book for the Calcutta School-Book Society by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta in 1818 (Bib. No. 215). A 24-point type (Plate XLVIII, Fig. 2) it was in extensive use by the Bengali printers between 1816 and 1820. The Military Orphan Society's Press, a government printer, used this type for the first time to print the Regulation No. 14 of 1816 enacted on 17 May 1816. The type face thus designed by Kālikumāra Rāya and introduced by the Serampore missionaries is still the basis of Bengali type design.

Later, a further large fount, to be known as Serampore No. 8, was issued by the missionaries. This type (Plate LXVIII, Fig. 3) was in use by the Bengali printers for display purposes. It is a 36-point type.

In December 1820, the missionaries again informed about another new fount of type in the following words:

With the view of studying economy in an edition

¹The Second report ... Native Schools..., p. 17. Also: Calcutta School-Book Society, Report of the provisional committee, p. 6.

²Hints relative to native schools, together with outline of an Institution for their extension and management (Serampore: 1816), p. 35.

so large, the Serampore Brethren have prepared a new fount of types, which, while perfectly clear and legible, are of moderate size: and with these they are printing this new edition [5th edition] in double columns, in a large octavo page, which they hope will bring the whole five volumes into one volume of about thirteen hundred pages, royal octavo, or two very moderate volumes, and the New Testament into a neat duodecimo of about four hundred pages. ¹

Eventually printing of the whole Bible containing 504 + 623 pages (Bib. No. 132) was completed in 1832 with this type. A 12-point and to be known as Serampore No. 9, it is the smallest and most improved fount of types prepared by the Serampore Mission (Plate XLVIII Fig. 4).

It has already been said that the Mission Press and the Type Foundry at Serampore became personal property of John Clark Marshman. Though the Serampore Type Foundry was active up to 1865 it did not attempt at any further new fount. Instead, it recast types from its existing matrices.

The Baptist Mission, Calcutta

The Baptist Mission type-foundry in Calcutta, as already stated, was founded in 1819, under the supervision of John Lawson, who earlier worked at the Serampore Mission foundry, to reduce Bengali and other oriental types. Instead of relying on Serampore, the Calcutta Baptists also engaged in cutting different founts of Bengali and other oriental types.

¹7th Memoir (1820), p. 2.

By 1822, the Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta had cut at least three different founts of types. To be named as Baptist No. 1, 2, and 3 they are 36, 22, and 16-point types respectively (Plate XLIX, Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

Like the Serampore Mission, the Baptist Mission in Calcutta was also experimenting in the improvement of oriental types. The main aim towards this end was to improve the types in respect of economy, legibility as well as beauty. By 1824 it produced another fount of types. To be known as Baptist No. 4 (Plate XLIX, Fig. 4) it is a 14½-point type. This type was used for the first time to print Steward's Table in 1824 (Bib. No. 549).

It has already been mentioned that the Calcutta mission foundry was under the able management of John Lawson who arrived in Calcutta on 12 August 1812 and settled at Serampore where the versatility of his talents rendered great service to the letter foundry. There he reduced the types in eastern languages, particularly Bengali and Chinese. He carried on this task further while in Calcutta. But unfortunately for the mission as well as for the Bengali language, Lawson died on 22 October 1825.¹ But he taught the art to the Bengali punch cutters who carried on his unfinished task of further improvement of Bengali founts.

In 1829, the Calcutta missionaries, in order to make the Bible a smaller and compact volume and less expensive to produce, cut a new fount of 12-point types. To be called Baptist No. 5, the nature and

¹Yates, Funeral sermon...quoted in, Diehl, Early Indian imprints, pp. 40-41. Also: Carey, Oriental Christian biography, II, pp. 415-425.

purpose of this new fount (Plate L, Fig. 1) was explained by the missionaries in the following words:

The entire New Testament in Bengalee has hitherto been printed only in a bulky octavo volume, (in one edition of 824 pp. and in another of 994 pp.) a more portable edition seems greatly needed. Were such a volume procurable, Native Christians and inquirers could carry it with them to the places of worship; well disposed Europeans would possess an acceptable present for natives of their acquaintance; and the conductors of schools would be furnished with a convenient class book for their pupils when at school, and a suitable reward for them when they leave it. If an additional number of single Gospels were printed, an opportunity would also be afforded of widely disseminating the knowledge of Christ, by distributing them to the best readers among those who attend the places of worship in Calcutta, or in the congregations collected at the fairs, markets, and other places of converse in the country.

It is ascertained, that, as it regards typographical execution, the New Testament in a distinct type can readily be comprized in such a volume. If printed in the plain and handsome type of the accompanying specimen, the whole will occupy only 540 pp. in the size of the School Testament published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Gospels, separately published, will not, on an average, more than about 70 pp. each. 1

Eventually this type was used to print the New Testament published in 1833 containing 548 pages (Bib. No. 276). This type was in use to print the Bible and portions of the Bible up to 1853.

¹W. Yates, J. Penny, W. H. Pearce, J. Thomas and G. Pearce, Prospectus of a pocket edition of the Bengalee New Testament (Calcutta: 1 September 1829), p.[2]

In 1840 a 14-point fount, to be called Baptist No. 6 (Plate L, Fig. 2) was produced. This fount is a further improvement on Baptist No. 4 in respect of ligatures and clarity. It was used to print the New Testament in 1841 (Bib. No. 303) and the Old Testament in 1842 (Bib. No. 308), for which this fount was created.¹ Baptist No. 6 was further reduced in size, and a 12½-point, to be known as Baptist No. 7 emerged in 1845 (Plate L, Fig. 3).

Improvement was going on, not only in reducing types, but in producing large types also. Thus, in 1859, there appeared a large fount of types. To be called Baptist No. 8 (Plate L, Fig. 4) it is a 16-point fount. This type was used to print the New Testament in 1859 (Bib. No. 401). Based on No. 8, a larger fount, an 18-point type was cut in 1864. To be called Baptist No. 9 (Plate LI, Fig. 1), it was used to print the New Testament in 1865 (Bib. No. 410).

Making the smallest possible Bengali type was the aim of the Baptist Mission from the very beginning. This type, to be called Baptist No. 10, was cut to print the New Testament in 1854 (Bib. No. 370). A 10½-point fount (Plate LI, Fig. 2), it was further improved retaining the same size and design and recast in 1866 to print the New Testament in 1867. To be called Baptist No. 11 (Plate LI, Fig. 3) it was the most beautiful and smallest type that had ever appeared in Bengali.

The Calcutta School-Book Society

The Calcutta School-Book Society, as already stated, came into being for cheap and gratuitous supply of school books in Bengali and other languages. In addition to printing and publishing textbooks the Society also took keen interest in the development of the art of type-cutting 'as subsidiary to its main design'.¹ But instead of establishing its own type foundry, the Society cooperated with the Serampore Mission and the Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta.

The first attempt in this direction was to cut a fount of types of one inch high (72-point) so as to facilitate printing of a chart of the alphabet to be hung on the wall in view of the whole class.² Such a type had been produced by the Serampore Mission but in wood.³

The next attempt of the Society was 'to assimilate printed character as much as possible to the script'.[#] In a letter to Dr. Joshua Marshman of the Serampore Mission, F. Irvine, the Recording Secretary of the Society observed:

The advantages are manifold; for besides the consistency in the presenting the people with printed letters approaching as near as possible with what they are already familiar with in the manuscript they have been accustomed to read and write, the curvilinear metro, -- informs me, is justly considered by the Natives far more beautiful than the rectilinear. His taste with regard to elegance in printing and manuscript will be readily allowed; and I observed that our countrymen in

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, The Second report, 1818-1819, (Calcutta: 1819), p. 20.

²Calcutta School-Book Society, Report of the provisional committee (Calcutta: 1817), pp. 3 & 6.

³See page 383 above.

general are strongly of this opinion. It is to be added, as a third advantage of no mean account, that while the curvilinear type may form the body of works, just as the upright Roman does with us, the rectilinear may be retained for quotations, emphatical words and clauses, in short whatever purpose is answered by use of Italicks. With this and other improvements the Bengalee type will be more on a par with the Roman than hitherto. 1

In accordance with this plan the Society advanced 800 rupees to W. H. Pearce, the Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta who, according to contract, "should retain the punches and matrices himself, should allow other presses to have any quantity cast at the usual rates".²

The type (Plate LI, Fig. 4) when cut was not used by any printer except by the Baptist Mission Press who used it occasionally to print headings, sub-headings, captions, etc. Apparently after this, the School-Book Society did not cut any further types.

The Bishop's College

The Bishop's College Press's type foundry, as already mentioned, was established in 1826. In the same year the type foundry of the press completed a large fount of Bengali types, and in 1854 the College Press issued its type specimen book. According to that specimen book it appears that by 1854 the the Bishop's College Press's type foundry possessed four different founts of Bengali types. The specimen named them as "Two line great primer Bengali, No. 1 Bengali, No. 2 Bengali and No. 3 Bengali". To be called Bishop's College No. 1 to 4 respectively they are 36-point, 22 point, 18-point and 14-point types (Plate LII, Figs. 1 - 4). These types were used to print all of the books printed at the Bishop's College Press.

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, Second report, 1818-19 (Calcutta: 1819), pp. 52-53.

²Ibid., p. 50.

The American Baptist Mission Press, Sibsagar, Assam

The American Baptist Mission Press, Sibsagar, Assam used to depend mainly on the Calcutta Baptist's types. But later, as already stated, it also established its own foundry to cast Bengali types. According to its report in May 1853¹ the press had a set of pica size matrices. Therefore, it must have cast a pica size fount of types out of the matrices it possessed. Our examination of its books and all of the available issues of the newspaper the Arunodai, shows that the only type which is different from that of the Calcutta Baptists's is a 14-point type. Pica is equivalent to 12-point. But, as explained later, pica Bengali in those days was larger than a pica roman type. Therefore, this 14-point type (Plate LIII, Fig. 1) is the only product of the American Baptists.

Giriśa-Vidyāratna Type Foundry

The Giriśa-Vidyāratna Press was the only Bengali printing establishment which had a type foundry attached to it. But, like other foundries, it also did not issue any type-specimen book. From the different books it printed we have found that it used six different founts of types. To be called Vidyaratna 1 to 6, they are 36-point, 24-point, 19½-point, 17-point, 15-point, and 12-point types (Plate LII, Figs. 2-4 and Plate LIII, Figs. 1-3).

Vincent Figgins, London

Vincent Figgins,² a type founder in London also undertook Bengali types among other orientals. In 1833 he for the first time published a specimen of "PICA

¹In Long, Returns, 1853-54, pp. 104-108.

²For details see Chapter I.

Bengalée'. A 14-point, Figgins's type was one of the best of that period. In addition to publishing the usual specimen books Figgins also published a folio sheet showing 370 characters in his 'Pica Bengalée' fount. (Plates XVI - XIX). His type was used by Stephen Austin, Hertford, England, for the first time to print a Bengali grammar (Bib. No. 2005) in 1861. This type was in long use in England.

Conclusion

In our survey we have found that between 1778 and 1866, at least 36 different fount of Bengali types were cut. The largest and smallest sizes of them were 72-point and 10½-point respectively. The other founts were 36, 24, 23, 20, 19½, 19, 16, 15, 14½, 14, 12½ and 12-points. Measurements of these founts have been taken from the printed pages. The point system of measuring types, however, was not introduced until 1871 in America and it was not until 1898 that the British type founders adopted the system, the international value of which can hardly be over-estimated. Since the Bengali types under discussion were made in and before 1866 they were naturally based on old English body sizes. In the absence of type specimens we exactly do not know how these types were described. But we do know for certainty that the largest and the smallest sizes were six-line pica and bourgeois types respectively. The smallest type bourgeois which is a 9-point type cut by the Baptist Mission foundry is 10½-point in measure. Therefore, it is improper to translate each one of the founts as shown above in terms of point into the old English name, but roughly they can be categorized as Six-line pica, Two-line great primer, Two-line pica, Great primer, English, Pica, Small pica, Long primer and Bourgeois.

It has already been mentioned that both the Serampore Mission and the Baptist Missionary Society in Calcutta in their attempts tried to reduce the type to a smallest possible size. But the very nature of Bengali characters, as we have already discussed, made it difficult to do so. Therefore, the bourgeois types cut by the Baptist Mission is much larger than the real size. A bourgeois type when converted into point measure system is a 9-point type. But the so called bourgeois produced by the Baptists is 10½-point which is larger than long primer, a 10-point and smaller than small pica, a 11-point type. Therefore, doubt arose whether a size like pearl, a 5-point type was attainable at all at that time.¹

In our examination we have found that the Bengali types prepared during the period under review are exactly of the body size of the type. But if one examines printed images he is likely to form an idea that either the types are smaller than the body sizes or extra leading has been provided so as to allow more spaces or white area in between the lines. But neither of the two supposition is correct. This is because, as we have already discussed, the special characteristics of the Bengali writing system include pholas, combinations and variations. These variant characters are larger in size than the basic characters of the alphabet. For example, ঋ and ঋ are larger than ঋ which is basic one. For this reason though the types are made exactly of the body size they look one third smaller. For example, again, in a 36-point fount, though the basic characters will be 24-point in size, the body is required to be built up of 36-point allowing 6-point above and 6-point below for the combined or

¹John Murdoch, Letter to Babu Ishwar Chandra Bidyasagor, on Bengali typography(Calcutta, February 22nd, 1865), p. 5.

accented letters. Thus, in a fount if ৳ is 24-point body, this is build up of 36-point for ৳ and ৳.

This complicated writing system which includes unbroken horizontal and vertical strokes with the distinguishing portions of the letters, frequently combined two or three together, on these main strokes, which not only affects economy but also legibility. Moreover, excessive kerning necessitates the use of soft metal, which gives a poor printing surface, and by yielding type, decreased legibility though the influence of modern mechanical methods in diminishing this evil is a great aid to the obtaining of clear printing.

The problem, as already discussed, was not related to the techniques or mechanical means known to the type-founders in Bengal, since it could not be solved even by Figgins in London. For, when in 1833 he produced a pica Bengali it became a 14-point fount rather than 12-point which is a pica size type. The real problem lied in the Bengali writing system which caught the eye of the missionaries who were advocates of vernacular education in Bengal. John Murdoch, Agent of the Christian Vernacular Education Society on 22 February 1865 in an open letter to Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara, former Principal of the Sanskrit College, proprietor of the Sanskrit Press and author of reputedly discussed at length the problem of Bengali writing system as well as typography and suggested an 'easy remedy'. He said:

If it were possible to print Bengali without such compounds, they must be continued. But they may all be swept away by pursuing the course followed in many other languages, and for which Bengali itself makes provision. It is simply to use, as is sometimes done in Singhalese and always in Tamil, the mark biram, denoting the suppression

of the inherent vowel. Let me give few specimens:-

Present

चिकन
 बुद्धिमान
 यादव
 कनक
 चिन्ता
 दुःख

Proposed

चिककन
 बुद्धिमान
 यादव
 कनक
 चिन्ता
 दुःख

...

...

The great alteration proposed is the doing away with the joined consonants by use of biram. The two other very minor points are uniformity in vowel combinations, and the use of the biram to mark invariably the suppression of the inherent vowel. The last would give no trouble to the printers, for a letter with biram might as easily be set up as one without. 1

The advantages of adopting this simplified system listed by Murdoch are:

1. The difficulty of learning to read would be diminished nearly one-half.
2. Increased legibility would be given to the type.
3. It would enable much smaller founts of type to be cut at much less expense.²

We have no record of what was the reaction of Vidyāsāgara to this proposal of simplification; but, from his later publications and printing it can be

¹Murdoch, Letter, pp. 3- 4.

²Ibid, pp. 4-5.

gathered that he could not accede to this proposal. A similar proposal was put forward by Bengali scholars themselves from time to time but they could not convince the ordinary Bengalis. Therefore, the problem of Bengali typography remains unsolved as it was in 1865.

Exactly a century after Murdoch's proposal, on 23 March 1965, Professor Muhammad Enamul Haq, former Director of the Central Board for Development of Bengali and a linguist of repute observed, in connection with the improvement of the Bengali typewriter, that this kind of simplification is an "imaginary means" which, according to him is "aimed...at discarding the traditional way of Bengali writing in a manner almost unfamiliar to the literates" and overlooking "the genius of the language and its up-to-date symbolic representation in writing". Therefore, according to him, Bengali type "must suit all the requirements of the language as it exists and is written today, -leaving future to take care of itself".¹

¹Muhammad Enamul Haq, "Foreword", Choudhury, Op. Cit. pp. [i-ii].

CHAPTER VIII

A SURVEY OF BENGALI PRINTING BETWEEN 1777 AND 1866

A survey of Bengali printing between 1777 and 1866

In the previous chapters we have traced the origin, growth and development of Bengali printing from the earliest time up to 1866. The earliest attempt at Bengali printing, it is interesting to note, was taken in Europe rather than in Bengal. It was in 1692 when for the first time in the history of printing a specimen of the Bengali alphabet appeared in a book which was printed in Paris. Between 1692 and 1777 eleven such plates of Bengali characters were printed in Europe, all printed from copper plate impressions. Meanwhile, in 1773, Joseph Jackson attempted to cut a fount of movable metal types for William Bolts, a controversial figure in the Bengal civil service, but failed to attain success.

We have not got any definite proof as to whether Indian themselves had any kind of printing. We must dismiss two absurd stories about it published here and there. It has been said that block printing occurred in Bengal, but unfortunately no specimen of such printing is extant. Though Bengali has existed for a thousand years as an independent language at the eve of introduction of printing, it was in a very bad state as a language and literature. When Halhed compiled his grammar he could not trace more than six separate works in manuscripts and later, when Carey made a search he could not unearth more than forty, representing the whole literature of 30,000,000 people living at that time.

After the battle of Plassey in 1757, Bengal fell

into the hands of the East India Company. The civilians of the Company felt the necessity of learning the language of Bengal. Therefore, at the inspiration and instruction of Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, Nathaniel Halhed, a young civilian compiled A grammar of the Bengal language. But at that time there was neither any printing press in Bengal nor any fount of Bengali types to enable Halhed to get his grammar printed. Therefore, he turned to the Governor-General again under whose solicitation and advice another civil servant, Charles Wilkins, constructed a press, procured an English fount of types, cut a fount of Bengali types for the first time in the history of printing and established a press at Chinsurah, Hoogly to print the grammar compiled by Halhed. It was in 1777 when this first press was established by him in Bengal and the first Bengali printing commenced. Wilkins was immediately followed by James Augustus Hicky who in addition to printing business also started a newspaper, the first of its kind in India, though he never attempted Bengali printing.

Twelve printing presses came into being in Bengal between 1777 and 1799. Of these, one was a government press and another a short lived mission press. All of these presses were owned and run by Europeans. The year 1800 is another landmark in the history of printing in Bengal. In that year both the Serampore Mission and the College of Fort William were founded. These were the two institutions who were mainly instrumental in the early stage of development of the Bengali language and its printing. We have already discussed the former and mentioned the latter whom we will discuss in more detail later.

It was only in 1807 that an Indian came forward to establish a printing press in Bengal and in 1816 a Bengali followed him. In 1820 there were five¹ Bengali presses in addition to 9 European, 1 government and 4 mission active in Bengal. Between 1807 and 1866, as we have already discussed, 153 Bengali presses were active in Bengali printing. Moreover, there were 56 European and 7 mission presses in addition to government printers, active in Bengal and Assam. Of these 56 European and 7 mission presses 13 European and 6 mission presses in addition to 4 government printers had Bengali printing.

All of these 176 presses that we have discovered active in Bengali printing between 1777 and 1866 did not exist all at one time. Most of them were short-lived. Of these, 43 presses were in existence only for a year, 22 for 2 years and 9 presses for 3 years. The Serampore Mission (later simply Serampore) Press had the longest life. It was established in 1800 and was active beyond 1866. The Samācāra Candrikā Press, among the Bengali presses had the longest life of 43 years. Established in 1822 this press was in existence beyond 1866. The main reason for so short a life of the presses has been stated by a contemporary reporter to be the inexperience of the owner of the presses. Many a person who had the means, at that time, would establish a press, appoint compositors, pressmen and superintendent but owing to his own ignorance about techniques of printing would quickly become bankrupt and disappear from the scene.²

¹They were: The Śavdakalpadruma Press, Viśvanātha Deva's Press, Bāṅgāli Press, Bāṅgāla Gejeti Press and Sanskrit Press. According to The Friend of India, Quarterly Series, I (September 1820), p. 123 there were "no less than four presses in constant employ, conducted by natives and supported by the native population".

²The Baṅgavidyāprakāśikā, 11: 51(9 April 1866), p.2.

However, in 1837 there were 21 presses to print Bengali works. The number of presses rose to 55 in 1857¹ while in 1866, when we close, there were 59 presses active in Bengali printing.

These presses, between 1778 and 1866 printed a large number of books. How many they printed is a matter of approximation now. In September 1820 the Friend of India² listed 27 titles printed by the Bengali presses. In the same year E. S. Montagu compiled a list of 65 Bengali and Sanskrit works³ which were produced by the Bengali presses. This was just the beginning.

In 1853-54, the Reverend James Long made a survey of the Bengali presses and found that in that year 46 presses printed 252 books and pamphlets.⁴ In his second survey in 1857 he found that 46 presses in that year produced 304 books.⁵ In the 1857 report Long estimated that "during half a century, more than 1800 distinct works, either original or translations from Sanskrit, English or Persian have been printed".⁶

¹According to the Vividārtha Samgraha, 4: 43(Kārtika 1779 Sakāvda, i.e. October-November 1857), p. 164 there were 90 presses in that year. But according to Long, Returns, 1857, p. viii there were 46 presses active in that year.

²"On the effect of native press in India", the Friend of India, Quarterly Series, L(September 1820), pp. 124 - 125.

³E. S. Montagu, "Memorandum of the indigenous works which have appeared from the Native Presses", Calcutta School-Book Society, The third report, 1819-20, (Calcutta: 1821), pp. 39-43.

⁴Long, Returns, 1853-54, p. 87.

⁵Long, Returns, 1857, p. viii.

⁶Ibid., p. [i].

In 1863, at the request of the Director and the Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India requested the Government of India to compile a catalogue of publications so as to meet "the claims of oriental studies in England". In accordance with that request the Reverend John Robinson and the Reverend J. Wenger compiled a list of 1, 100 books in Sanskrit and Bengali covering the period up to 1864. The list was compiled on the basis of direct enquiry, 'several catalogue of Bengalee publications on sale at the Native Book-shops' and on 'information in a private way'. All of these methods had to be used because of non cooperation from the printers.¹ This catalogue, though not very useful as a bibliographic tool, since it contains many inaccurate information, included all of the publications listed by Long in his returns of 1853-54 and 1857.

In our search, we have been able to discover and examine 1992 books² that have been preserved in different libraries in England. These are listed in the appendix. In addition to these, we have also discovered about 400 more books half of which might be still available in India. About 200 books seem to be no longer extant. We have mentioned a good number of these in the text though not in the appendix. Moreover, a large number of school texts and ephemera must have been printed every year, which are not extant now. Therefore, it is reasonable to estimate that at least 3000 books were printed during the period under review.

¹J. Wenger, A catalogue of Sanscrit and Bengalee publications printed in Bengal (Calcutta: 1865), pp. [i]-iii.

²By a 'book' we mean each independent volume of book, tract or pamphlet.

In addition to books, newspapers and periodicals were also important publications. We have already mentioned that the Samācāra Darpaṇa was the first Bengali newspaper, the first issue of which was published on 23 May 1818. It was preceded by a monthly periodical entitled Diḡdarśana which appeared for the first time in April 1818. Both these papers were published by the Serampore missionaries and printed at their press. Immediately after publication of the Samācāra Darpaṇa Gaṅgākīśora Bhattācārya and Haracandra Rāya started the Bāṅgālā Gejeti which was printed at the latter's Bāṅgālī Press. In the course of a few years other papers followed, of which the two most important were the Samvāda Kaumudī, published in 1821 by Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya, and its rival, the Samācāra Candrikā published by Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya who earlier resigned from the staff of the Samvāda Kaumudī owing to differences of opinion on religious beliefs. This newspaper was alive beyond 1866. The Samvāda Prabhākara, another long-lived newspaper was launched by Īśvaracandra Gupta in January 1831 and continued beyond 1866. It played a very important role in creative authorship in Bengal. The first work of many powerful writers of that period like Dīnavandhu Mitra and Vaṅkimacandra Cattopādhyāya were published in this newspaper. Between 1818 and 1866 at least 218 Bengali newspapers and periodicals were printed and published in Bengal.

A complete history and list of these newspapers and periodical publications was compiled and published by Kedāranātha Majumadāra in 1918(?)¹. Later Vrajendra nātha Vandyopādhyāya compiled and published a complete list of such publications in 1936 (new edition 1947)².

¹Bāṅgālā sāmāyika sāhitya (Mymensingh: 1918?), xiv, 456p.

²Bāṅgālā sāmāyika-patra (Calcutta: 1947), 228p.

These two works provide us with the history of Bengali newspapers and periodicals. Therefore, though we have mentioned many of these newspapers in the text in the course of discussion of printing presses, we have excluded them from the list in the appendix.

We have already mentioned that up to 1815 there were no Bengali presses in Bengal. The Sanskrit Press owned by Bāburāma Pandit, later by Lulu Lala Kavi, also did not undertake any Bengali work until 1816. The Honorable Company's Press (1778-1818), the Chronicle Press (1786-1797), John Miller (1797-1801), Ferris & Company (1798-1818), the Hindoostani Press (1802-1832), the Serampore Mission Press (1800-1866) and the Military Orphan Society's Press (1806-1863) were the presses who would undertake Bengali printing up to that time.

Bengali printing between 1777 and 1866

In 23 years, between 1777 and 1799 only a few Bengali works were printed. We have found only 12 extant works in addition to Halhed's grammar. Out of these 12 works 9 were the production of the Honorable Company's Press, one of which is the Sanskrit poetical work entitled the Seasons by Kālidāsa, edited by Sir William Jones and the others are the Bengali translation of the regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council between 1784 and 1799. The remaining three are linguistic works: An extensive vocabulary: Bengali and English (Plate LV: Title page) printed by the Chronicle Press in 1793, the Tutor (Plate LVI: Title page), compiled, translated and printed by John Miller in 1797 and A vocabulary, in two parts, English and Bongalee, and vice versa, [Part I: A vocabulary, English and Bungalee] by Henry Pitts Forster printed at the press

of Ferris and Company in 1799¹(Plate: LVII: Title Page).

The progress of Bengali printing during this period was very slow and there existed a lull. Many reasons could be found for this slowness. Persian as the court language still held its ground, until the memorable day of 1st January 1839, when, by the order of the government, Bengali was substituted for Persian in all the courts of Bengal. The enthusiastic start made by Halhed and Wilkins in 1777 came to almost a halt through lack of patronage from influential quarters. The most influential scholars like Jones, Colebrooke and others begun to put more emphasis on the classical languages, Sanskrit, etc. rather than Bengali, a vernacular. It was in such a state of neglect that as late as 1822 it attracted the notice of the Marquis of Hastings, the Governor-General, who made the following comment in the annual disputation of the College of Fort William on 23 August 1822:

I have of late observed it [Bengali] to be comparatively neglected. Unquestionably Hindustanee is the language of most extensive utility: yet when we reflect how vast a proportion of our subjects speak Bengalee alone, a knowledge of that tongue ought to be an anxious object for those who are likely to be employed in those nearer provinces. 2

The same accusation was made by William Bolts as early as 1775, by Halhed in 1778 and by Henry Pitts Forster in 1799. Forster in his lengthy preface to his Vocabulary insisted upon the absurdity and inconvenience of continuing the use of Persian in the courts of law and strongly advocated its substitution by Bengali.

¹For an excellent critical evaluation of the first and last mentioned works see: Tarapada Mukherji, "Bengali lexicography up to 1800", R. C. Hazra and S. C. Banerji, edd. , S. K. De Memorial Volume (Calcutta: 1972), pp. 99 - 106.

²The Calcutta Annual Register for the year, 1822, (Calcutta: 1825), p. 180.

The state of Bengali education did not improve in that time; and no rapid changes could be expected, for there were neither good schools nor any demand for texts to be read. Even during the later period the only works available were Guru daksina and Rules of arithmetic by Śubhāṅkara.¹ Very few among the Bengali population could read and write. On the other hand, as Persian was still continuing as the court language the civil servants used to put more emphasis on the acquisition of this language and directed their efforts towards the translation of Persian texts into English.

There was lack of patronage for Bengali publications. No publications in those days could see light unless there were sufficient subscribers or patronisation from the government. A proposal to publish in Bengali would have had a very poor response. Forster dared to publish his vocabulary only because the government promised to purchase one hundred copies as soon as it was published.

The typographical situation was also not congenial at that time. The high cost of printing, as well as the unscrupulous and fraudulent behaviour of the printers were stumbling-blocks of printing and publishing. Before the establishment of the Serampore Press, as already stated, the Rev. Carey attempted to get the Bible printed by the Calcutta printers whose estimate was 43,750 rupees or £4,400 sterling for printing ten thousand copies of two hundred and eighty pages, in quarto. Haji Mustafa complained that his translation of Seir Mutacharin 'would not repay so much as one-third of the expense of printing'.²

¹Pearychand Mitra, Life of Ramkomul Sen (Calcutta: 1880), p. 7

²Seid Gholam Hossein Khan, Seir Mutacharin; translated by Haji Mustafa, II: Appendix: A letter addressed to William Armstrong, Esquire, Dated Calcutta, 15th May, 1790, (Calcutta 1789[-90]), p. 2

As regards the unscrupulous and fraudulent behaviour of the printers Haji Mustafa writes on 15 May 1790:

No work within my knowledge in Calcutta, has been tolerably printed, but where the author himself was the owner of the printing office or a partner; or where the printer had purchased the propriety of the work: or at least where he had been put upon his guard, by being made a sharer in the fate of the book to be printed, that is, by being promised for his trouble one half of the author's profits. For such and the like undertakings, the printers give themselves pains; and it is for these, and also for Gazettes, Advertisements, and such daily lucrative jobs, that they reserve the two or three good hands that may be in a printing office ... Printing offices at Calcutta ... print in printing office, just as they copy in Counting House, without understanding the language... Printing in this country requires a young man and a rich one, and I am neither. ¹

The period between 1777 and 1799 was the period of transition, a period of preparation for Bengali printing. Printing is nothing but production of literature; and constitutes the last phase of literary endeavour. During this period new authorship and a new impetus for Bengali was being created. It was at that time when the famous orientalist the Rev. Carey was equipping himself to appear on the stage of language, literature and printing; and, we have seen that his hand was later strengthened by such scholars as Marshman, Ward, Yates, Pearson, Pearce, Stewart, Morton and others.

¹Seir Mutagharin, II: Appendix, pp. 4,5 and 31.

Apart from the preparation of the ground for Bengali printing during the period between 1777 and 1799 and for the next 15 years till the Bengalis themselves established their presses the important achievement of introduction of printing by the European printers was training Bengalis in the art of punch-cutting, type casting and printing. We have already discussed Bengalis trained in type-founding. European printers for their press-work had largely to depend on Bengali workers. Stuart and Cooper of the Chronicle Press informed us that they took a considerable pain to train the Bengalis in the art of printing. But that troublesome work bore fruit; and as a result they were capable of reducing the rate of printing to half the old rate.¹ According to Haji Mustafa, again, the three out of the four presses in existence in 1790 were 'worked by natives although inspected by an European',² When in 1815 the government withdrew its printing business from the Honorable Company's Press (or the Calcutta Gazette Press) as already discussed, the proprietors of the press applied for compensation. In that representation they also submitted a list of workers of their press, which showed that there were 37 Bengali workers and only 3 Europeans.³ These Bengalis who had the opportunity of getting training in the early European establishments later joined the trade to develop it.

¹The Calcutta Chronicle, II:80(2 August 1787),p.4, col.4.

²Seir Mutacharin, II: Appendix, p.4

³(IOR: Range 8, Vol 35): Bengal Public Consultations, 17 to 23 June 1814, Proceeding No. 7 of the Governor-General in Council, 23 June 1814, Unpaginated.

1800 - 1866

The year 1800 is another milestone in the history of Bengali printing as well as for the language and literature of Bengal. It was distinguished by the establishment of the Serampore Press, the completion of translation and commencing printing of the Bengali New Testament of Carey, and the inauguration of the College of Fort William. The period between 1800 and 1866, our next phase of discussion, was the period when Bengali printing, language and literature flourished. During this period printing had to make its way both under the unfavourable and favourable conditions.

In this unfavourable situation, as we have already pointed out, lack of education stood prominent. To use the language of Douglas of Cavers, "without education, printing can effect nothing; the former is to the latter, what the female dieties of India (Shaktis) were to the Gods with whom they were mated; the recipients of their power; and the medium by which their energy flowed into operation".¹

Apart from the lack of education there was a considerable opposition to the growth and development of printing from the Bengalis themselves. "This was part of their general reaction to the impact of the western influences which it was feared would weaken the hold of tradition and religion on the minds of the young. One interesting instance of prejudice against the printing press may be mentioned here, especially as we find that it was shared by some leaders of the new intelligentsia, who were otherwise appreciative of western culture. This prejudice had its origin in the fact that printing ink contained animal fat as an ingredient. Many orthodox Hindus felt that printing

¹Quoted in, J. Long, "Early Bengali literature and newspapers", Calcutta Review, 13 (January-June, 1850), p. 140.

of holy texts by the use of such ink would result in defiling them".¹

The Brahmins in Bengal opposed the translation of religious Scriptures into Bengali from time immemorial. The well-known Sanskrit couplets threatened that "if a person hears the stories of eighteen Purānas or the Rāmāyana recited in Bengali, he will be thrown into the hell called Raurava". But, in spite of this injunction when Kṛttivāsa and Kāśīrāma translated the Rāmāyana and the Mahābhārata respectively they composed a corresponding Bengali couplet, which is also well known, saying that "Kṛttivāsa (Bengali translator of the Rāmāyana), Kāśīdāsa (Bengali translator of the Mahābhārata) and those who aspire to mix with the Brahmins too closely, are the greatest of evil-doers".² When in 1815 Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya appeared in the field of Bengali literature with his translation of Vedas and Upaniṣads he had to enter into controversy with orthodox pandits, and frequently had to explain his conduct in regard to his printing a Bengali translation of the Sanskrit Scriptures, an action which, according to Brahmin pandits, was sacrilegious.³

Not only the Brahmins, but also people in general also had an aversion to printed religious works. Therefore, so as to popularise them Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya, the printer of the Samācāra Candrikā Press in 1830 prepared printing-ink with Ganges' water, engaged Brahmin compositors, selected tulata paper in puthi size to print Śrīmadbhagavata.⁴ The Baṅgadūta

¹ Priolkar, The printing press in India, p. 128

² Sen, History of Bengali language and literature, p.7.

³ Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā, Pathya pradāna (Calcutta: 1823), p. 35.

⁴ Advertisement quoted in Vrajendranātha Vandyopādhyāya, Samvādapatre sekālera kathā, I (Calcutta: 1947), pp. 10-11.

19 December 1829 states that at the early stage of introduction of printing people would close their eyes at the sight of printed page because they thought that these were meant only to destroy their religion.¹ Even in 1858, when Gaurīśaṅkara Tarkavāgīśa Bhattācārya printed the Gāndī he got it composed by Brahmans, never touched untouchables at the time of printing the work, and even at the time when he was seriously ill while printing progressed, underwent purification and when the printing was over he bound it by sacred thread.²

Government Control

It has already been stated that printing was introduced in Bengal at the initiative of the government. But in the early stage of its development, as we have already mentioned, Bengalis did not participate in the printing trade and early printing presses, which were basically newspaper presses were run by Europeans, compatriots of the rulers. These newspapers were often extremely critical of the administrators. For this reason, as we have seen Hicky's activities were suppressed. In 1799, in consequence of the number of improper writings which had appeared in newspapers, the government of Lord Wellesley established strict censorship on the Bengal press under which every printer of the newspapers was required to print his name at the bottom of the paper, while no paper was to be published without prior inspection of the Secretary to the Go-

¹Quoted in Vinaya Ghosa, Kalakātā kālacāra, (Calcutta: 1961), p. 127.

²Bib. No. 781, Preface.

vernment. The penalty for violation of any of the regulations was 'immediate embarkation' for Europe. Though this regulation did not impose any restriction upon the establishment of printing presses and printing of books it must have discouraged people from setting up printing presses and from publishing Bengali newspapers.

The 1799 regulation was meant for Europeans only and there was no scope for taking action against Indian printers. In 1818, James Heatley, the editor of the Morning Post took advantage of the weakness of this regulation and argued that since he was born to an Indian mother he could not require to embark for Europe. Therefore, since it was not possible to punish Indians under this regulation, government withdrew the 1799 regulation but formulated certain general rules for the editors of the newspapers.¹

In 1823, a regulation for preventing the establishment of printing presses without licence, and for restraining under certain circumstances the circulation of printed books and papers was passed by the Governor-General in Council on 5 April 1823.²

This regulation created such misgiving and misunderstanding among the printers that many of them applied for permission to print works for which permission was not needed. For example, the Secretary of the Armenian Society applied for leave to print school books for its academy. Kāśīnātha Dāsa and others applied for permission to print an almanac and Sukhamaya Sena to print Gaṅgābhaktitarāṅgini, a reli-

¹J. Natarajan, History of Indian journalism; part II of the report of the [Indian] Press Commission (Delhi: 1955), p. 13.

²Supplement to the Government Gazette, 10 April 1823.

gious work, and so on. But the order to all of these printers and publishers was "permission not necessary".¹ Such misinterpretation of regulations must have deterred progress in printing and discouraged new establishments.

Although under 1823 regulations the editors and printers were under strict censorship, practically they enjoyed freedom during the rule of William Bentinck between July 1828 and March 1835. Considering that the restrictions on the press were no longer necessary the government of Charles Metcalf enacted a new Press Act, which is popularly known as 'the liberty of the press', on 3 August 1835.² Under this act the printer and publisher of every periodical work were required only to subscribe to a declaration before a Magistrate. No persons were allowed to keep a printing press without making such a declaration. The name of printer and publisher, place of printing and publication, were required to be printed on every printed book or paper. This regulation gave a great impetus towards establishing and running printing presses by the Bengalis. As a result of this regulation 79 Bengali presses came into being between 1835 and 1857.

The 'liberty of the press' Act was in force up to 1857 when on account of Sepoy Mutiny the government passed "an act to regulate the establishment of printing presses and to restrain in certain cases the circulation of printed books and papers" on 13 June 1857 for one year.³ Under this Act no per-

¹(IOR: Range 11, Vol. 3): Bengal Public Consultations, 23 April to 8 May 1823, Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, 1 May 1823, Proceeding Nos. 27, 28, 53-56. Unpaginated.

²Act No. XI of 1835.

³Act No. XV of 1857 .

son was allowed to "keep printing press, or types, or other materials or articles for printing without ... sanction or licence". Violation of this rule would lead one to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 5000 rupees. Each printer, under provision of this act was required to print 'legibly on [books and other papers] ...the name of the printer and of the publisher, and the place of the printing and publication thereof; and a copy of every such book or printed paper ' was required to be submitted to the local Magistrate immediately after publication.

All of the press regulations enacted by the government between 1799 and 1857 were mainly directed to control the newspapers. Apparently the printers who would simply print works not related to politics and government were not affected by these regulations at all. Even so these restrictions had a direct affect on the development of printing. More newspapers mean more printing presses and more printing presses did enlarge book production, enrich language and literature. The regulations of 1835 and 1857, however, had some favourable provisions as well. Those of 1835 made it obligatory upon the printers to print the name of printer, place and date of printing, while the act of 1857 added that they must deposit one copy each of their publications with the Magistrates. These provisions of the regulations helped the preservation and identification of Bengali books.

Favourable Conditions

Among the favourable conditions for the Bengali printing were the emergence of several missionary, philanthropic and other institutions in that period, which gave great impetus to the growth and development of Bengali printing. The Serampore Mission(1800),

the Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta (1817), the London Missionary Society (1812), the Church Missionary Society (1812), the Bishop's College (1820) and the American Baptist Mission (1836) were the missionary institutions who were directly involved in Bengali printing and contributed largely in its development. We have already discussed them while detailing their printing establishments. In addition to these, there were other institutions who by their employment of the press, and by pecuniary encouragement gave a great impetus to Bengali printing. The College of Fort William, among such institutions stood in prominence. The college was founded on 4 May 1800 by the Marquis of Wellesley, the Governor-General for instruction of the young civilians in oriental languages. The Bengali department under the professorship of William Carey contributed much towards the growth and development of the Bengali language and literature, and above all, its printing. Most of the early Serampore works like Carey's Grammar, Pratāpāditya caritra of Rāma Rāma Vasu etc. were patronized by the college. Had it not been for this patronage many a work like Carey's dictionary would never have seen the light.

In 1811 the Calcutta Bible Society was originated. Most of the Bengali translations of the Bible portions of it printed by the Serampore missionaries and the Calcutta Baptists were financed by the Bible Society. This society, between 1811 and 1849, issued 602,266 copies of the Scriptures in Indian languages, in whole or in part from its Calcutta depository, a quarter of which were Bengali. It was owing to the financial assistance of the Bible Society that repeated revision of the Bengali Bible was possible. As a result typography improved, prices became cheap; cost of Bengali Bible in

1849 became 6 rupees while in 1811 it was 24 rupees.¹

The Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society was established in March 1823 with an expressed object of 'the dissemination of religious tracts in several languages and dialects of Bengal, and Hindustan'.² This society acquired its money in India as well as in England. During the period between 1823 and 1866 it employed different mission presses and others to print a large number of tracts and books on Christianity. On average 115,341 copies of tracts per year were issued by this society at an annual cost of 6,711 rupees. In all, according to Murdoch, 155 titles were published by this society between 1823 and 1866.²

We have already pointed out the lack of education in Bengal, and the endeavour of the missionaries to establish schools. The Serampore Mission was the pioneer in this field. It was followed by Robert May of the London Missionary Society who in 1814 started schools in and around Chinsurah, Hoogly. In 1816 the missionaries at Serampore founded the Institution for the Support and Encouragement of Native Schools. As the number of educational institutions increased, the demand for school texts multiplied. In those circumstances, in 1817, the Calcutta School-Book Society came into being. This society, as we have already stated, contributed much to the Bengali printing. When it commenced its operation in 1817 there was practically no school book; but ten years after in 1827 the seventh

¹Murdoch, Catalogue of the Christian vernacular literature of India, p. 10.

& Long, "Early Bengali literature and newspapers", The Calcutta Review, 13 (January - June 1850), pp. 139 - 140.

²Murdoch, Catalogue... pp. 10 - 11.

report of the society proudly announced:

Bengalee. In this language society's labors have been most productive, and it now possess publications on almost every subject of elementary instruction, in some branches, indeed, several works are on its list... 1

As a result of the exhortion of the School-Book Society and other private printers like the Sanskrit Press (1847- 1866) by 1855-56 the school texts were in such abundance that the Education Department reported that it was not necessary for it to undertake any educational work. The report said:

It has not been found necessary for the Department itself to take in hand the publication of any educational works during the year. Much is being done in this way by private persons, and the machinery and operations of the School-Book Society and the Vernacular Literature Society have been increased and invigorated during the year ... 2

The latter Society mentioned in the above quotation, the Vernacular Literature Society, came into being in 1851 in the form of a committee styled as "the Vernacular Literature Committee". The committee was formed to "publish translations of such works as are not included in the design of the Track or Christian Knowledge Societies on the one hand, or of the School-Book and Asiatic Societies on the other, and likewise to provide a sound and useful vernacular domestic literature for Bengal".³The Society in addition to

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, Seventh report, 1826-27 (Calcutta: 1828), p. 4.

²"Report on the administration of public affairs in the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1855-56", General report on the administration of the Presidencies and Provinces of British India, during the year, 1855-56, Part I (Calcutta: 1857), p. 48.

³Vernacular Literature Society, First report (Calcutta: 1852), p. 1.

translation works also decided to undertake original works in Bengali. As the 'best means of encouraging original writings upon subjects suited their objects' the Society offered a premium of 200 rupees for each of such works. These original works comprising the subjects 'natural history and science, topography and geography, commerce and political economy, popular and practical science, industrial art, education, biography and didactic fiction' were required to 'be of good moral tendency, of not less than 120 pages duodecimo'.¹ As an independent institution between 1851 and 1862 and as a department of the Calcutta School-Book Society between 1862 and 1866 the Society played a prominent role in the development of literature in Bengal. Under a series title "Bengali family library" the Society published at least 55 titles during its existence.²

The Brāhma Samāja³ was launched by Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya on 20 August 1820 for the propagation of monotheistic system of religion which is known as Brāhma dharma. But the Rājā sailed for England in November 1830 and died there on 27 September 1833. After his death the condition of the Brāhma Samāja and its monotheistic movement was in moribund condition. Therefore, to sustain the labours of the late Rājā, Devendranātha Thākura and others on 23 September 1839 established the Tattvavodhinī Sabhā which soon started propagation of the "holy religious true Shaster according to the doctrines of Vedanta".⁴ In order to facilita-

¹Vernacular Literature Society, Report of the transactions ...from February 1856 to May 1857 inclusive (Calcutta: 1857), Appendix B, p. 23.

²Of them we have found 35 extant.

³For details see: Sophia Dobson Collet, An historical sketch of the Brahma Somaj (Calcutta: 1940)

⁴Circular letter of the Tattwabodhini Sobha", The Calcutta Christian Advocate, I (22 February 1840), p.372.

te supply of religious works and to publish its organ the Tattvavodhinī Patrikā, the Society established its own press in 1840. In 1859, the Sabhā was dissolved but its entire property including the press was made over to the Brāhma Samāja. The Brāhma Samaja and the Tattvavodhinī Sabhā between 1828 and 1866 through its press not only produced a large number of books (we have found 70 extant) but also played a prominent role in flourishing the literature of Bengal.

Immediately after establishment of the Brāhma Samāja, another religious society, the Dharma Sabha representing the conservative Hindus came into being in 1830. It was mainly to oppose the ideals of the Brahma Samāja and to uphold the conservative system of Hindu worship. Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya, the printer and proprietor of the Samācāra Candrikā Press was its Secretary. Many of the productions of this press was initiated by the Dharma Sabhā.

Apart from the societies and institutions mentioned above many other societies with different aims and objects came into being between 1777 and 1866. The role of the Asiatic Society of Bengal launched by Sir William Jones in 1783 is well known. Though it did not contribute directly towards Bengali printing it was the leading literary society in Bengal. Its active members like Rāmakamala Sena and Rājendraālāla Mitra and others contributed much to enrich Bengali literature. Many societies such as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India (1820), Gaudīya Samāja: an association of Bengalis for the promotion of knowledge and social improvement (1823), the Society for Translating European Sciences (1831), the Calcutta Indigenous Literary Club (1832), the Society for Acquisition of General Knowledge (1838), the Zamindary Association later renamed as Landholder's Society (1838)

the British Indian Society (1843), the Hindu Theophilanthropic Society (1843), Bethune Society (1851), the Family Literary Club (1857) and a host of others came into being in Bengal and had contributed towards literary production.

Meanwhile Bengali became the court language of Bengal with effect from 1 January 1839 in accordance with the provisions of an act passed on 20 November 1837¹ and thus for the first time in its history Bengali gained official status. Bengali was from the very beginning the medium of instruction at the elementary level and in 1854 Bengali secondary schools were established in every district. All of these developments gave a considerable impetus towards growth and development of printing.

Under all of the advantages and disadvantages, as stated above, Bengali printers were performing their tasks. In 1857 a book-reviewer (apparently Rājendralāla Mitra) estimated that these printers were producing 15 million pages a year.² These presses were mainly situated in and around Sobhā Bāzar, Calcutta, which is known as Batatalā, a famous name in the Bengali literature. According to Long who visited these presses they were 'generally in by-lanes with little outside to attract, yet they ply a busy trade'.³ In 1830s when Bengalis were gradually taking up the profession their printing establishments were described as follows:

A wooden Press which threatens to go to pieces

¹Act No. XXIX of 1837

²Vividārtha Samgraha, IV: 43(Kārtika 1779 Śaka, i.e. October-November 1857), p. 164.

³Long, Returns, 1857, p. xiv.

with every impression; types which are obliged to do duty long after they ought to have returned to the crucible; paper which consists of old socks kept together by rice paste, and workmen, hardly operatives, who will actually set four large quarto pages and send them to press for one Rupee. 1

This description is no exaggeration since as late as as in 1858 when the condition of Bengali presses were quite improved the printer of the Sudhānīdīn Press himself informs us that the work entitled Smṛtidarpana was put to press in February 1858 but printing could not be finished before 2 September 1858 since his press got broken several times.² But during the period between 1857 and 1866 there were very few presses like this. Wooden presses were no longer in use having been replaced by iron presses and even steam presses which for first time in Calcutta was introduced in January 1849³ - wooden presses had become curiosities.⁴ Bengali presses at that time were producing excellent works. It will be seen from Plate No. 58 that by 1865 and 1866 Bengali presses produced such good work that would not disgrace the production of today.

Characteristics:

Absence of title page, chapter headings, the lack of comas and semicolons, the inequality and thickness of types, the absence of the printer's name, of the place where, and of the year when the book was printed and non-existence of signatures and catchwords are:

¹Quoted in Long, Returns, 1857, p. xii

²Bib. No. 1480, p. 83.

³The Arunodai, IV: 7(July 1849),p. 52, col 1

⁴Long, Returns, 1857, p. xii

special characteristics of early European-printed books.¹ But, as we have observed, Bengali printing started about three and a half centuries later than the invention of printing in Europe and at a time when everything in the typographical field was settled. Bengali printing was introduced by the Europeans, therefore, when they started printing in Bengal contemporary European models of printing were before them. With title page, chapter headings, catchwords, etc. they tried to make the early printed Bengali works as complete as English books of that time; yet, being just infants they left some marks of playful pranks here and there.

The first book, Bengali grammar, has a beautiful title page, signatures, catchwords, place and date of printing - but not the printer's name on the title page. The printer's name in this case we get from the preface. The seasons by Kālidāsa; edited by Sir William Jones does not give the name of its printer. A fair amount of research was needed to discover that it was printed by the Honorable Company's Press or the Calcutta Gazette Press. The Chronicle Press made its Vocabulary (1793) complete in all bibliographical details except that the author is anonymous. John Miller in his Tutor (1797) does not give the place of printing. Signatures and catchwords are also absent from this work. Ferris and Company made their books complete in all respect.

When the Bengali printers started activities they copied the practices prevalent at that time with the European printers, especially Serampore Mission Press. All of the books produced by Viśvanātha Deva and the volumes of Śavdakalpadruma bear title pages and all other pertinent information. The work

¹C. F. Partington, The printer's complete guide; containing a sketch of the history and progress of printing (London: 1825), pp. 198 -199.

entitled Śavdasindhu (1817) printed by Viśvanātha Deva alone does not bear the name of printer. For the printer's name we are to look through various sources. The Sanskrit Press (1807-1824) under Lulu Lal Kavi did not follow any practice consistently. In some cases it printed title page, in some cases no bibliographic information can be gathered from the book itself. The only identifiable feature of this press is the use of a device resembling snow-flakes to introduce, subdivide and close the sections.

Printing in Bengal, as we have pointed out, was well regulated, printers being required to print their names, place and date of printing. As a result of this, out of 1992 books that we have been able to examine only 80 books do not have this bibliographic information. Out of these 80 it was not possible for us to identify the printers of 57 books.

If printing had started in Bengal on its own without European models before them it would have been natural for printers to begin by copying the manuscript of that period in respect of size and format. But it was not until 1830 that Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya, the printer of the Samācāra Candrikā Press printed Śrīmadbhāgavata in a size, style and format of a puthi.¹ He followed this practice for other religious works as well. Only a few other printers imitated him in this.

With few exceptions these early printed books were modern books though not always specimens of good printing. There were very few spelling mistakes, main-

¹Advertisement in the Samācāra Darpana, dated 10 July 1830, Vrajendranātha Vandyopādhyāya; Samvādapatre se-kālera kathā, II (Calcutta: 1947), p. 145.

ly caused by lack of education of the compositor or incompleteness of the fount. The use of ঞ, ঞ, ঞ (Ṣ, Ṣ, Ṣ) indiscriminately was common; similarly with ঞ, ঞ, ঞ and ঞ (l, n, r and b). Broken and worn-out types, and the inferior quality of paper often gave poor results. It is very difficult to say which presses produce inferior quality of printing, for it has been found that the same press produced both good and bad quality of printing. If a superior quality of paper was supplied, and the author himself took special care with his book, then it became a good product; on the other hand - if the work was left to the choice of the compositor the product usually became a bad specimen of printing. To give a specific example, Serājaddin Jamādara after disposing of his Anglo Indian Union Press (1844 - 1866) established Kāderyā Press (1857 - 1865). While at the former press he produced some of the finest specimens of Bengali printing, whereas when in 1865 he printed Darvesanāmā he left the task of printing the work to Sadaraddin who did both composing and proof reading; as a result the work is full of printing errors (Plate LIX).

It is not that bad printing was done in the early days and good printing in the later period. It all depended on the printer. Early printers like Viśvanātha Deva, Lulu Lal Kavi and Haracāndra Rāya produced fine workmanship but on the other hand the Sāhānasāhī Press in 1866 produced deplorable specimens of printing (Plate LX).

Punctuation introduced

Before printing was introduced Bengali had no punctuation marks in the European style. It had only pūr̄naccheda (full-stop). Other punctuation marks were introduced specially at the instance of the Serampore Press. The Calcutta School-Book Society in cooperation with the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta also tried to introduce . (full-stop) in place of the existing | (pūr̄naccheda) in Bengali.¹ In the early publications of the Calcutta School-Book Society the full-stop was consistently used. The Bishop's College Press used it as late as in 1850, but this practice never became popular.

With very few exceptions Bengali printers maintained a good standard as regard format. Quarto, octavo, duodecimo were the common formats prevalent among the printers. Folio and oblong (puthi size) books are very few. Most of the books bear signatures, but printers deliberately omitted these from elementary text-books so as to avoid confusion for the children. Signatures are generally in fours or sixes. Serampore in its English works invariably used the 26 letters of the Roman alphabet to indicate the register in contrast to western practice of using only 24, omitting v and w. But in case of Books in Bengali characters it used Bengali letters, usually 34 consonants: Ka to Kṣa excluding the characters ṣ and ṣ to indicate the register. When the consonant letters were finished it either started with vowels: A to Ah, or repeated consonants adding Arabic numerals. Bengali presses, up about 1850 signed their books with Bengali letters. When these gave out they used double

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, First report, 1817-18, (Calcutta: 1818), p. 3.

and sometimes triple letters. The American Baptist Mission Press was the first to use Arabic numerals as signatures. The Sanskrit Press of Vidyāsāgara adopted this practice from the very beginning, as did almost all Bengali printers which followed it. It is impossible, therefore, to identify a later press from the signatures.

Books printed in this period are plain and simple in style. Decorations are astonishingly absent except that some of the covers or title pages of the books bear flower borders supplied by the type founders. There is nothing significant by way of printers' marks. Illustrations were introduced by Ferris and Company as early as 1816. John Lawson in his series of Natural history printed at the Baptist Mission Press in 1822 introduced woodcuts (Bib. Nos. 234 - 237). There were quite a number of Bengali engravers who produced copper plate illustrations, but since they were not up to the mark, the Vernacular Literature Society in 1852 procured plates of illustrations from England.¹ But when printed in their books they were not impressive. By and after 1860 beautiful illustrations started to appear (See Plate LXI)

Binding was rare. Books were produced normally only with paper covers. Sometimes covers served both the purposes of cover and title page. Very few leather bindings occur: the only exception being that Serampore issued first edition of the Bengali New Testament in calf. Later, both the Serampore and Calcutta Baptists issued their Bibles and portions of the Bible in cloth. Cloth bound books were also issued by some of the Bengali printers. The Giriśa-Vidyāratna Press in 1865 issued a few works in cloth which are specimens of fine workmanship.

¹Vernacular Literature Society, First report (Calcutta: 1852), p. 4.

CHAPTER IX

THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE BOOKS PRINTED BETWEEN
1777 AND 1866

The subject matter of the books printed between
1777 and 1866

The Bengali presses,¹ as we have already said printed no fewer than 3000 works. Among them we have been able to discover 1992 extant books in the Bengali, Sanskrit and Assamese languages. Bengali and Assamese are written in Bengali characters, Sanskrit generally in Devanāgarī. But a good number of Sanskrit works were also printed in Bengali characters in the period under review. The first Sanskrit work, The seasons by Kālidāsa edited by Sir William Jones, ever to appear in printed characters is in Bengali (Bib. No.8). After that it became a common practice in Bengal to print Sanskrit works in Bengali characters, especially religious scriptures. Reading lesson books, grammars, dictionaries etc. were also issued in Bengali characters. We have found 53 such works.

This large number of books printed in this period are on a wide variety of subjects. Nearly all subjects known in that time are covered by these books from Accounts to Zoology. Among these subjects, however, religion took prominence. It has been mentioned that the Christian missionaries were in the forefront in Bengal in introducing printing. They were responsible for type cutting and printing a large number of books. These missionary works include the Bible, in whole or in part and books on different aspects of Christianity. When in the 1820 s Bengalis came forward with their printing presses there were two groups among them. The one under the leadership of Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya and later Devendranātha Thākura professed monotheism under the style of Brāhma

¹Include, for the purpose of this discussion, all presses: government, mission and commercial having Bengali printing.

dharma. The other under the shadow of Dharma Sabhā headed by Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya adhered to the traditional Hindu religion. Therefore, a large number of books on Hindu religion: its Scriptures, Purānas, Vedas, etc. came out. On the other hand, a large number of books also came out on Brāhma religion. Quite a good number of books on Vaiṣṇava sect of Hinduism were also published. Among these religious works Christianity topped the list. We have found 273 works on various aspects of Christianity: 116 are the Bibles and portions of the Bible, the remaining 157 on different aspects of Christianity. We have found 235 works on the Hindu religion which includes 29 texts of the Mahābhārata, 23 of the Rāmāyana, 2 Tantras, 7 Upaniṣadas, 18 Vedas and the remaining 135 works are religion, its rites and rituals, pilgrimage, etc. We have also found 33 works on Vaiṣṇava sect of the Hindu religion. On Brāhma religion, we have 41 works; while on Islam we have only 8 books.

Educational works

The spread of education led to an increased demand for school books in Bengali. We have seen how there were a dearth of such works when the Serampore Mission started their educational institutions. In addition to the Serampore Mission, the Calcutta School-Book Society was active in producing educational works from 1817. Meanwhile many private individuals came to the field, Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara among them, who, through his Sanskrit Press produced a large number of works. These private presses superseded the work of the Calcutta School-Book Society and alone in 1857, according to Long, printed 84,220 copies of such works.¹

¹Long, Returns, 1857, p. 24.

These works included a wide variety of subjects which were taught in the schools in those days, such as Accounts(6), Agriculture(4), Algebra(2) Arithmetic (10), Botany (2), Chemistry (4), Commerce (2), Economics (4), Education (2), English constitution (1), General knowledge (6), Geometry (3), Health and Hygiene (3), History of India, Bengal, England, Rome, Greece, Egypt and Russia (64), Home economics (2), Moral lessons (9), School administration (3), Science (13), Bengali spelling-books (28), Land survey (1) and Zoology (3).

Astrology, Astronomy, etc.

Astrology and palmistry is still a favourite subject among the Bengalis. Besides general works on these topics, the pañjikā or Bengali astrological almanac, an annual publication used to be printed in that period in abundance. This publication gives the dates of the whole year and describes them according to Hindu system. It gives auspicious days for marriage, for starting to build a house, when a journey to be begun, etc. Many printers would print this kind of publication but very few of them have been preserved since they fall into the category of ephemerals. We have in all 30 books on these topics. We have also books on current topics like cyclone (5), famine (4), etc.

Languages

Books on languages were also prominent among the production of the period, especially Bengali, English, Assamese and Sanskrit. We have found 181 linguistic works, 2 Assamese-English, 16 Bengali-Bengali, 13 English-Bengali, 15 Bengali-English, 11 Sanskrit-Bengali, 11 Sanskrit-Sanskrit dictionaries; 23 Bengali grammars, 8 Bengali grammars in the English language, 1 Bengali Etymology, 21 Bengali

language teaching works including letterwriting, 33 Sanskrit grammars, 1 Sanskrit Etymology, 13 Sanskrit teaching manuals, 1 Assamese grammar in the English language, 6 English grammars and 6 English teaching manuals including spelling-books.

Ethics, fables, proverbs, etc.

A large number of books on ethics and moral teachings, proverbs, etc. drawn from English, Sanskrit and Persian sources were printed. We have 43 such works in our list.

Law

The publication of government regulations goes back to the beginning of printing. The first initiative in this regard being taken by the government itself. We have found the earliest extant Bengali translation of government regulations of 1784 printed in 1785. Later on, private printers also printed Bengali translations of laws and acts, police manuals, court reports, etc. In addition to these there were Bengali translations as well as Sanskrit texts of Hindu laws specially law of inheritance. We have found 33 of acts, regulations, etc. and 17 on Hindu law.

Medical science

Works on medical science include both Western and Indian. In the Western branch of this science we have works on anatomy, physiology, medicine, general practice, treatment of children, vaccination, etc. (19 works). In the Indian side of medical science include Āyurveda and other indigenous method of diagnosis, treatment and medicines (26 works).

Others

In addition to the above subjects we have also found works Hindu philosophy(17), phrenology (1), Western philosophy (1), Dreams (2), Psychology (3), telegraphy (1), Railways (1). Apart from these, we have several works on music and songs, cosmology, games and sports. There is also a catalogue of Bengali books in our list.

Literature

We have more than once said that at the time of introduction of Bengali printing the literature of Bengal was in a very bad state. Halhed in his grammar wrote:

I might observe, that Bengal is at present in the same state with Greece before the time of Thucydides; when poetry was the only style to which authors applied themselves, and studied prose was utterly unknown. Letters of business, petitions, public notifications, and all such other concerns of common life are necessarily, and of course, written without measure or r[h]ythm; I might almost have added, without Grammar. But all the compilations dedicated to Religion, to History and to Morality, and all such works as are expected or intended to survive the composer, are invariably written in Verse; and it is probable no other style will ever be adopted. ¹

Early prose work in fact started with the Bengali translation of the Regulations of the Government made by Europeans. The first prose work written by a Bengali, as already stated, appeared in 1801 from Serampore, and started a fashion for writing prose. But poetry was still popular in Bengal. Even in later days, when Islamic religious works started to appear, they were also in verse. Apart from these

¹Halhed, Grammar, p. 36.

religious works stories and tales in verse were still popular. Even in dramatic works authors would write considerable portions in poetry. Apart from the usual verse, Blank verse and sonnets as poetical style were also introduced. We have, in all, found 150 poetical works.

After poetical works comes drama. Indians have known drama from ancient times. Yātrā, an open stage drama is still popular in Bengal. A considerable number of dramatic works on a wide variety of social topics like polygamy, widow marriage and condition of peasants made their appearance. Most of the dramatic works are, however, translations from ancient Sanskrit and English works - such as the Bhānumati Cittavilāsa, a translation and adaptation of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and Mālatimādhava, a translation and adaptation of a Sanskrit work of Bhavabuti. On the other hand, original works like Kulīnakulasarvasva nātaka, on the aristocracy, by Rāmanārāyana Tarkaratna and sensational works like Niladarpaṇa (Indigo planting mirror) by Dīnavandhu Mitra were also published. The last mentioned work, printed at the Bāṅglā Press, Dacca in 1860 was immediately translated¹ at the instance of the Rev. James Long and sent to England in order that the government might know real facts about the indigo industry in Bengal and the abuses connected with it. Consequently the Landholders and Commercial Association of British India brought a libel suit against the Rev. Long. This famous case known as "Queen vs. Long" was tried before a special jury presided over by Justice Sir Morduant L. Wells.

¹The original work was published anonymously. It is believed that Michael Madhusūdana Datta translated it into English; but his name was not disclosed by Long during the trial.

Long was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand rupees.¹ In all, we have found 66 dramatic works.

Fiction

The love of Bengalis for story-telling and other works of imagination is well-known. The works printed in this category are mythological stories, stories from the Purānas and other Sanskrit sources, translations of Arabian Nights, of English works like Shakespeare's drama retold in form of story, Robinson Crusoe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, etc. Besides, original works like Nava vāvu vilāsa (Character of modern Bengali), by Bhavānīcarāṇa Vandyopādhyāya , Alālera gharera dulāla (Story of a rich man's spoilt son), by Pyāricāṇḍ Mitra also came out. We have found 149 works of fiction.

Others

In addition to the above mentioned literary works we have also works of literary criticism (7), anthologies (4), essays (16), biographies (26), prosody and rhetoric (7) and Musalmani Bengali (19) which is Bengali containing a large number of Arabic and Persian words.

Works on social topics

The period we are dealing with "was the period of renaissance, of the practical introduction of the printing press ... and of the foundation of the modern school...".² Many social reforms took place, for instance, the banning of throwing children alive into the Ganges, banning of burning widows alive, widow remarriage, stopping of infant marriage, female

¹For details see: Lalit Chandra Mitra, History of Indigo disturbance (Calcutta: 1909)

²G. A. Grierson, The modern vernacular literature of Hindoostan, (Calcutta: 1889), p. 107.

education, modification of caste system, control of drinking habit, etc. Works on all of these contemporary topics came out in the form of general discussions, dramas, stories or poems. We have not however, found any work on throwing children alive into the Ganges or on burning widows alive, but the rest of these topics are represented. We have found 10 works on social questions, 15 on widow-remarriage, 2 on infant marriage, 14 on female education, 6 on the caste system and 4 designed to discourage drinking.

Obscene books

Erotic books, containing obscene passages and pictures were also published. Although in this category we have found only 8 books, apparently large numbers of copies of these books were sold. According to Long, in 1857, 14, 250 copies of such works were printed. He 'knew that of one most hideously obscene book with its 20 most filthy pictures, 30, 000 copies were sold in twelve months'.¹ None of these illustrated works appears to have been preserved in British libraries.

In order to ban such erotic or obscene books government passed an act which received assent of the Governor-General on 26 January 1856 and came into effect immediately.² Under this act, printing publishing, sale or exposure of obscene books was punishable with a maximum penalty of 100 rupees and three months' imprisonment. In 1855 when this act was in the stage of a bill the local press was concerned that this act might affect the publication

¹Long, Returns, 1857, p. xxv.

²Act No. I of 1856.

of Hindu religious works,¹ but the act when passed included a clause that it would not "extend to any book, pamphlet, writing, drawing or painting kept or used bona fide for religious purposes or any representation of sculpture, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or in any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose".

When the act came into effect in 1856, three Bengalis were prosecuted in the Supreme Court, for selling three obscene works, valued at 4 annas each. Altogether fines and costs of the hearing involved the defendants in an expense of 1300 rupees. Other book-sellers were so terrified by these examples that they destroyed the greater part of their obscene stock.² But it seems that the act was not fully effective, since according to a newspaper report these kinds of publications were on the increase by 1865. The newspaper urged that the authors of such works should be punished.³

Authorship and copyright

When printing was first introduced in Bengal it was very costly being dearer than English. Charles Wilkins used to charge for Bengali or Persian printing almost double the price of English printing.⁴ But since the domestication of printing in Bengal it became cheaper day by day. We have seen how the Lon-

¹The Sarvaśubhāṅkarī Patrikā, I: 3(1855), pp. 65-66.

²Long, Returns, 1857 , p. xxv.

³The Baṅgavidyāprakāśikā , 11: 27(23 October 1865), p. 2, cols. 1-3.

⁴See Chapter IV

don Missionary Society and the Church Missionary Society abolished their presses as printing became cheap in Bengal.¹ By 1831, Bengali printing, according to the government printing committee became much "cheaper than English in Calcutta".² This gave a great fillip to Bengali literature. In our discussion we have seen that a large number of books, good, bad and indifferent begun to be published through easy access to printing facility and its cheapness. These no longer remained limited to the religious scriptures or to a handful of poetical works, but included works on all subjects for nearly all types of readers. Demands were increasing all the time. When printing began it was very difficult for a printer or an author to print his book unless a sufficient number of subscribers could be secured. John Miller's Tutor was advertised in 1788³ but could not be printed before 1797. At the early stage of introduction of printing printer or author had at first to publish a proposal for publishing a book and send agents from door to door to collect subscribers. But by 1840 the situation was entirely changed - by then, a pool of potential readership had been created. Authors and printers, by then, instead of depending on subscribers could publish books straightway at their own risk. Nilamani Vasāka, in 1853, stated that when the the first edition of his Arabian Nights was published in 1849 he did not look for subscribers, but put his book on sale directly with booksellers. The entire

¹See Chapter V

²See Chapter IV

³The Calcutta Chronicle, III: 147(13 November 1788), p. 4, col. 4.

impression of his book was quickly sold.¹ We have already seen how authors were treated by the printers by the end of eighteenth century. But by the mid-nineteenth century the situation had entirely changed. Authors now found the writing of Bengali books profitable, and some drew a regular income from this activity.²

In this developing stage of book production there were frequent infringements of copyrights, as there was no protection against this nefarious practice except moral, ethical or religious obligations. As early as in 1797 when John Miller printed his Tutor, in the absence of any copyright protection he resorted to printing a Sanskrit Śloka of Manu according to which if some one copies another's work and publishes it he will be thrown into the hell called Raurava. In 1817, J. C. Fernandes, the publisher of Śāntiśataka (Bib. No. 196) had simply to print an advertisement as follows: "to prevent misconception, and the counterfeit monopoly of future plagiarists of the similitude;- the publisher has thought it expedient to prefix his name herein". Similar caution followed but no protection of copyright existed, although there were press control regulations in force. In similar circumstances, in England, the Licensing Act of 1662, 'in attempting to subject the press censorship, had in effect protected its privileges, including publishers' copyright'.³ But the Press Control Regulations and Acts in India up to 1847, as we have already seen, did not have any provision to protect the rights either of the author or of the printer.

¹Bib. No. 1019, preface.

²Long, Returns, 1857, p. xii.

³Gaskell, A new introduction to bibliography, p.184.

Consequently, in 1847 the Copyright Act for the first time in the history of India was enacted. This act "for the encouragement of learning in the territories subject to the government of the East India Company, by defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called Copyright therein" was passed in 18 December 1847¹ and came into effect immediately. Under this act the author's copyright would 'endure for the natural life of the author and seven years after, or for 42 years if seven years sooner expire'. In case of infringement of copyright a special action could be brought in the district court or some higher local court. The act had a good effect on book production, and most of the books published in and after 1848 bear a copyright notice saying that the book has been registered under Act No. XX of 1847 and infringements of copyright will lead to prosecution.

Publishing and Bookselling

In the early stage of printing in any country there were no separate entities of printers, publishers and booksellers. This familiar three-part division of the modern book trade was not established even in Great Britain until early years of the nineteenth century. 'Similar developments took place in America, but half a century later'.² During the eighteenth century in Bengal the printer, publisher and bookseller was usually the same person. This practice continued even beyond 1866. Each printer had his own publishing and sales counter attached to each establishment. The sales offices of these prin-

¹Act No. XX of 1847

²Gaskell, Op. Cit., p.297.

ting presses in addition to their own productions also kept books of other presses for sale. These primitive book shops were then known as 'Depositories', as in the case of the Sanskrit Press Book Depository. Similarly the missionary societies, the Bible Society, The Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, the Calcutta School-Book Society and the Vernacular Literature Society had their own depositories.

Though the general rule of the period was that the printer and publisher was the same person, separate publishers were also emerging in that period. We have already named one F. C. Farnandes who in 1817 published a book entitled Śāntiśataka. No records remain to show if he was a regular publisher or bookseller, but it is certain that he was not a printer. Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya was the first among Bengalis to become a publisher. According to the Quarterly Friend of India:

...Gunga-Kishore, formerly employed in the Serampore press, ...appears to have been the first who conceived the idea of printing works in the current language as a means of acquiring wealth. To ascertain the pulse of the Hindu public, he printed several works at the press of a European, for which having obtained a ready sale, he established an office of his own, and opened a book shop...He appointed agents in the chief towns and villages in Bengal, from his books were purchased with great avidity. 1

Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya later became a printer.²

Kaji Safiuddin was the second Bengali to start publishing as a business. His name for the first time as a publisher is found in a book entitled Kalīcarita (Bib. No. 1385) in 1855. This was a copyright book and the copyright notice says if someone prints it without his permission he will be prosecuted. He also advised

¹"On the effect of the Native Press in India", Friend of India, Quarterly series, I (September 1820), p.123.

²See Chapter VI

the intending purchaser to check if his seal is in the book. In that book he also gives his own identity. According to his own statement Kaji Safiuddin was the grandson of Kaji Amirullah who was the Kaji (Judge) of 27 parganas¹ and son of Kaji Jeleruddin, a reputed pious man of his period, Āyamādāri² being his ancestral profession. He was born at Bāṇdapur, police station Rājāpur in the district of Hoogly. His residence as well as his office was at Cādnīcaka, Calcutta. It was not his first publication, for, according to the advertisement given in this book, he had already published Lāyalā-Majnu, Mṛgāvati-Jāmini-Bhanu, Golave-Sanoyāra and Bāhāra Dānesa. Kaji Safiuddin was active in the publishing business up to 1866. He published works of a religious nature both Hindu and Islamic, stories translated from Persian and Sanskrit sources; even some original works. We have found 10 works published by him.

Bookselling

It is interesting to know how these large number of books produced by the Bengali presses were sold. We have already mentioned about the 'Depositories'. There were no regular book-shops in those days. Printers in the title pages would invariably say where the book may be had, suggesting enquiry at the printing office, the residence of the author, of a private person or even at a grocery.

Though there were no booksellers such as exist today in that period, bookselling was not unknown in Bengal. We have already mentioned John Andrews³ as the earliest bookseller in Calcutta, who had a

¹An administrative division of Mughal period

²Owner of lands bestowed by the king for faithful services.

³See Chapter III

bookselling business as early as 1778. In addition to a book-shop he also had a rental library. He was followed by other Europeans. During the second and third quarter of the nineteenth century the China Bazar in Calcutta was the place of attraction for book buyers. A contemporary traveller writes:

Bookshops have attractions on their own even in the China Bazaar, this truth is very evident ... The stock of books in some of these native shops is heavy... Shakespeare, Addison, Burns, Chalmers, Scott, Marryatt, indeed almost every author of note with general readers, has a place on the shelves of the bazaar bookseller.¹

Bookshops and sales depositories of the printing presses were to be found only in Calcutta. But in Mufassil towns and villages books were difficult to obtain. When the Vernacular Literature Society wanted its books to be available at every nook and cranny of the country it had no choice but to appoint the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the Education Department as its sales agent, with, of course, the concurrence of the Director of Public Instruction.² The Education Department was also required to make arrangements so that school texts and other books were easily available to the people. Their report in this regard worth quoting:

The importance of enabling the mass of the people to obtain easily vernacular school books and other works at the lowest possible prices, is always steadily kept in view, and to this end every effort has been made to induce a person in the principal towns of each district to establish Book-Shops and Book Agencies. ³

¹Sketches of Calcutta, or notes of a late sojourn in the "city of palaces", by a Griffin (Glasgow:1843), pp. 103-104.

²Vernacular Literature Society, Report of the transactions..., from February 1856 to May 1857 inclusive (Calcutta: 1857), p. 12.

³"Report on the administration of the districts under the Government of Bengal, during the year 1856-57", General report on the administration of the several Presidencies and Provinces of British India, during the year 1856-57, (Calcutta: 1858), p. 123.

Hawking books was the most successful media through which these large number of books were sold in towns and villages. The Vernacular Literature Society informs:

At the Depot itself, curiously enough, very few books indeed have been sold. People come to the shop and talk, but buy not: they always profess to want just the books that are not at the shop. At the Railway Station, too, very few books are sold: the reason given is that natives will not buy a book, at present, without a good look at it, and there is no leisure, at the Railway Station, for this. 1

Therefore, the Society resorted to appointing hawkers who would go from door to door selling books. The sales through them had been 'decidedly encouraging'. Among these hawkers there were several females who sold large numbers of books of the Society to the womenfolk.²

This process of selling books was not new. As we have already seen Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya adopted this method as early as in 1815 or 1816. Later, apparently, most of the printers adopted this mode of selling their products. The Rev. Long writes:

Of late several educated natives have opened shops for the sale of Bengali works, and we know the case of one man who realizes Rupees 500 per month profit, but the usual mode of sale is by hawkers, of whom there are more than 200 in connection with the Calcutta presses. These men may be seen going through the native part of Calcutta and the adjacent towns with a pyramid of books on their head. They buy the books themselves at wholesale price, and often sell them at a distance at double the price which brings them in probably 6 or 8 Rupees monthly ... The Natives find the best advertisement for a Bengali book is a living agent who shows the book itself. Various valuable Bengali works have been printed, which have rotted on a Book-seller's shelves, simply, because the agency of hawkers was not brought into action.³

¹Report from February 1856 to May 1857 (Calcutta: 1857), pp. 13 - 14.

²Ibid., p. 14.

³Long, Returns, 1857, p. xiv.

CHAPTER X

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

We have already pointed out the condition of Bengali language and literature at the time of introduction of printing. Even fifty years after Halhed's grammar was printed the Calcutta School-Book Society commented:

[Bengal] has hitherto been laboring under the same disadvantages as were felt in Europe about three centuries ago. The press, the grand means of diffusing knowledge, was then but just coming into action, and scarcely any of that abundant apparatus for mental improvement, which we now possess, was then in being. And as in those dark times the mother tongue was neglected, and the learned languages acquired only by a few; so it is in this country. It is not till within a few years that the natives of Bengal have had a Grammar in their vernacular tongue; and none composed by a Native has yet made its appearance in print; nor have they among themselves any standard Dictionary to which they can appeal. ¹

But after that the situation took a quick turn. Bengali presses begun to multiply and a revolution took place in respect of literary production. As a result, the Rev. Long in 1860 was able to announce proudly: "I can tell...that more than half a million copies of Bengali books issue annually from the Bengali press of Calcutta; many of the books containing valuable and useful information. Vidyasagar and the writers of the Tattvavodhini Press can tell ... that the language is capable of expressing thoughts of the highest and noblest kind, and I know that the Bible is translated as forcibly, elegantly, and expressively into Bengali as into English".²

¹Calcutta School-Book Society, Eighth Report, 1828-29, (Calcutta: 1830), p. 1.

²James Long, "Address...[on] May 25, 1860", The Family Literary Club, The third Anniversary Report (Calcutta: 1860), p. 15.

This vast amount of literature produced in Bengal was gaining attention both at home and abroad. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, as already mentioned, was very keen at least to have a list of such publications. At home, the reading habit was being created. Libraries were being established, circulation was on steady increase. The Calcutta Public Library had already started operation in 1835.¹ The establishment of a Bengali Library "to contain all the most important and interesting books published in the vernacular" was underway.² There were the Printing Press Regulation Act and the Copyright Act in force. But there was no provision in those acts under which bibliographic control could be secured for this vast amount of literature produced every year. Though the Printing Press Act of 1857³ contained a provision under which printers were required to submit a copy of their productions to the local Magistrates it did not provide machinery for collecting those copies deposited in a central place and preserving and preparing lists of them. On the other hand, the Copyright Act of 1847⁴ provides for copyright registration but does not make any provision for deposit and listing the books registered.

¹The Samācāra Darpana, dated 14 November 1835, quoted in, Vandyopādhyāya, Samvādapatre sekālera kathā, II (Calcutta: 1947), p. 117.

²J. Wenger, A Catalogue of Sanscrit and Bengalee publications printed in Bengal (Calcutta: 1865), p.iii.

³Act No. XV of 1857

⁴Act No. XX of 1847

Therefore, to secure each copy of the literary production in India as well as to control the printing presses and newspapers an act known as the "Printing Presses and Newspapers Act"¹ which received the assent of the Governor-General on 22 March 1867 came into effect on 1 July 1867. Under this act three copies of every book lithographed and printed in India were required to be delivered to the Registrar of Publications, an office created by this Act. One of these copies later found a place in the India Office Library. The Registrar, in addition, began to issue a quarterly list of publications with effect from September, 1867 entitled the Bengal Library Catalogue.²

¹Act No. XXV of 1867

²For details of this list as well as number of books produced every year see: Theodore Besterman, World bibliography of oriental bibliography; revised and brought up to date by J. D. Pearson (Oxford: 1975), Cols. 324 - 325.

HISTORY OF PRINTING IN BENGALI CHARACTERS UP TO 1866

BY
MOFAKHKHAR HUSSAIN KHAN

IN TWO VOLUMES
Vol. II

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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Doctor of Philosophy
1976



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LIST OF LOCATIONS AND THEIR SYMBOLS USED IN THE
BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Library	BL
India Office Library	IL
School of Oriental and African Studies Library	SL
Baptist Missionary Society	BMS
London Missionary Society	LM
Methodist Missionary Society	MS
Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge	SP
Bible Society Library	BS
Indian Institute Library, Oxford	IO
Cambridge University Library	CU

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| 38. The Vijnāna Press, 1835 | 685 |
| 39. The Sudhāsindhu Press, 1835 - 1866 | 686 - 698 |
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| 47. The Badabājāra Press, 1839 | 787 |
| 48. The Bengal Printing Press, 1839 | 788 |
| 49. Durgācarana and Company's Press, 1839 | 789 |
| 50. The Sārasamgraha Press, 1839 - 1855 | 790 - 794 |
| 51. The Anglo Indian Press, 1840 | 795 |

52. The Tattvavodhini Sabhā and the Brāhma Samāja Press, 1840 - 1866	796 - 865
53. P. S. D'Rozario and Company's Press, 1840 - 1866	866 - 887
54. The Jñānānjana Press, 1841 - 1858	888 - 892
55. The Kamalālaya Press, 1841 - 1866	893 - 904
56. The Asiatic Press, 1842 - 1844	905 - 908
57. The Kavitārātnākara Press, 1842 - 1866	909 - 930
58. Sanders and Cones Company's Press, 1843 - 1863	931 - 933
59. The Anglo Indian Union Press, 1844 - 1866	934 - 977
60. The Ānanda Press, 1845	978
61. The Jñānodaya Press, 1846 - 1861	979 - 980
62. The Nityadharānuranjīkā and the Saudāmini Press, 1846 - 1866	981 - 988
63. The Āhmadi Press, 1847 - 1866	989 - 994
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65. The East Indian Press, 1848	1128
66. The Jñānasudhākara Press, 1848	1129
67. The Timirāri Press, 1848	1130 - 1131
68. The Samvāda Bhr̥ṅgadūta Press, 1848 - 1849	1132 - 1133
69. The Hānifi Press, 1848 - 1854	1134 - 1136
70. The Mustāfi Press, 1848 - 1854	1137
71. The Vinduvāsini Press, 1848 - 1866	1138 - 1147
72. The Vidyāratna Press, 1848 - 1866	1148 - 1211
73. The Hindusthāna Press, 1849	1212
74. The Jñānakaumudī Press, 1849	1213
75. The Nistārini Press, 1849	1214
76. The Vidyākālpadruma or the Encyclopaedia Press, 1849 - 1853	1215 - 1222
77. The Samvāda Sajjanarānjana Press, 1849 - 1862	1223 - 1224

78. The Cittabhānu Press, 1850	1225
79. The Karmalocana Press, 1850	1226
80. The Samvāda Niśākara Press, 1850	1227
81. The Kamalāsana Press, 1850 - 1865	1228 - 1238
82. The Jñānodaya Press, Chinsurah, 1851	1239
83. The Mufād-i-Hind Press, Benares, 1851	1240
84. The Bhagavatāmṛta Press, 1851 - 1852	1241 - 1242
85. The Baṅgadeśīya Society Press, 1851 - 1852	1243 - 1247
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88. The Jagatjīvana Press, 1852	1278
89. The Sāgarāṅkana Press, 1852	1279
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98. G. P. Rāya & Company's Press, 1853 - 1866	1378 - 1399
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148. The Muhāmmadi Press,
1864 - 1865 1866 - 1868
149. Rāyots' Friend Press,
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150. The Viśvavinoda Press,
1864 - 1866 1877 - 1880

151. The Chāttāriyā Press,
1864 - 1866 1881 - 1882
152. The School Book Press,
1864 - 1866 1883 - 1886
153. The Vijnāpani Press, Dacca
and Mymensingh, 1864 - 1866 1887 - 1888
154. The Jñānadīpaka Press, 1865 1889 - 1894
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156. The Sañjīvanī Press, 1865 1900
157. B. P. M's Press, 1865 - 1866 1901 - 1903
158. The Mudiyaī Mitra Press,
1865 - 1866 1904 - 1906
159. The Kādamiyāra Press, 1865 - 1866
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160. The Kāvyaṣṭakāṣa Press,
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161. The New Sanskrit Press,
1865 - 1866 1916 - 1930
162. The Sāhānasāhī Press, 1866 1931 - 1932
163. The Anglo Persian Press, 1866 1933
164. The Oriental Press, 1866 1934
165. The Kalamī Press, 1866 1935
166. Unidentified Presses, 1822 - 1865
1936 - 1992

OUTSIDE INDIA

England

167. Printing firm of the Cox family, London,
1785 - 1866 1993 - 2004
168. Stephen Austin, Hertford,
1768- 2005 - 2007

CHARLES WILKINS, 1777-1778

1778

Halhed, Nathaniel Brassey

Vodhaprakāśam śavdaśāstram. A grammar of the Bengal language. Hoogly : 1778.

[1] ii-xxix [2] 2-216p. 8.5"x6.5" (BL,IL,SL,LM) 1

____.Preface to a grammar of the Bengal language.

Hoogly : 1778. [1] ii-xxvii [1 blank]p. 9"x7.2" (LM) 2

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRESS, 1778-1818

1785

Bengal. Governor-General in Council

Regulations for the administration of justice in the courts of Dewanee Adaulut, passed in Council, the 5th July, 1783; with Bengal translation by Jonathan Duncan.[English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [1] 4-215, 37, 31p. 10"x8.5" (BL,IL) 3

1787

____.Bengal translation of extracts of the regulations, for the conduct of the collectors in the Revenue Department, passed in council, the 8th June, 1787, containing all such parts as in any degree have relation to the Zamindars, farmers, and other natives, under the authority of the Revenue Collectors.

[1] 4-24p. 10"x8.5" (SL) 4

____.Hukumanāmā... Tānti lokera āsānera kārana.

[Bengali translation of regulations for weavers. Without title page.] [1] 4-12p. 10"x8.5" (SL) 5

1791

____.Bengal translation of regulations for the administration of justice, in the fouzday, or criminal courts in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Passed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the 3d of December 1790. Translated by Neil Benjamin Edmonstone.[1] 4-37 [1 blank]p. 12.5"x9.7" (BL) 6

1792

____.Bengal translation of regulations for the guidance of the magistrate. Passed by the Governor-General in council in the Revenue Department, on the 18th of May, 1792. [Translated by Neil Benjamin Edmonstone]. [1] 4-9 [1, 1 blank, 1]-2[1]2-6[2 blank][1, 1 blank] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p. (BL) 7

Kālidāsa

[Rtusaṃhāra.] The seasons:a descriptive poem, by Cālidās, in the original Sanscrit. [Edited by Sir William Jones. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] [1, 2 blank] 2-63[1 blank]p. 8.7"x5.7" (IL) 8

1793

Bengal. Governor-General in Council.

[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in council in 1793. Regulation No.1-51. Translated by Henry Pitts Forster. Each regulation was printed and published separately but bound together. Without title page and without any title. Each regulation bears its own title in Bengali. Without date of printing, place of printing and name of printer.] Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 9

1795

____.[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in council in 1795. Translated by Henry Pitts Forster. Nature of publication as in entry No.9.] Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 10

1796-1800

____.[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in council in 1796-1800. Translated by Henry Pitts Forster. Nature of publication as in entry No.9.] Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 11

1801-1806

____.[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in council in 1801-1806.Regulations between 1801 and 1804 translated by Henry Pitts Forster. Regulations of 1805-1806 translated by W.B. Bayley. Nature of publication

as in entry No.9.] Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 12

1801

Calcutta. College of Fort William.

First examination of 1801. Bengalee. June 25, 1801.

[Question paper in English and Bengali.]

[1] 2-4p. 11.7"x7.8" (SL) 13

____. Second examination of 1801. Bengalee. December

24, 1801. [Question paper in English and Bengali.]

[1] 2-4p. 11.7"x7.8" (SL) 14

1802

____. Primitiae Orientales. Vol. I. Containing essays by students of the college of Fort William in Bengal.

To which are added the theses in the oriental languages; pronounced at the public disputations on the 6th February, 1802 with translations.

[i] iv-xvi[1, 1 blank] 4-228[6]p. 8.7"x5.4"

Bengali text: "The Asiaticks are capable of as high a degree of civilization as the Europeans".

pp.185-195. (IL) 15

____. Essays by the students of the College of Fort

William in Bengal. To which are added the theses

pronounced at the public disputations in the

oriental languages on the 6th February, 1802.

[i] iv-xvi[i] 4-228[6]p. 8.5"x5.3" [Exactly same as in entry no.15 except title page.] (BL, IL) 16

1803

____. Primitiae Orientales. Vol. II. Containing the theses in the oriental languages; pronounced at the public disputations on the 29th March, 1803. By students of the College of Fort William in Bengal with translations.

[1]-2[1] iv-: liv[1][1 blank] 3-81[1 blank]p. 8.7"x5.4"

Bengali text: "The distribution of the Hindoos into casts retards their progress in improvement". pp.68-74

(BL, IL) 17

1805

____.Primitiae Orientales. Vol.III. Containing theses in the oriental languages; pronounced at the public disputations on the 20th September, 1804 by students of the College of Fort William in Bengal. With translations.[1] 2-4[1] ii-xi [1,1 blank] 3-120 [1, 1 blank] 21 [1 blank]p. 8.7"x5.4".

Bengali text : "The best works extant in shanscrit into popular languages of India, would promote the extension of science and civilization". pp.49-55.(BL,IL) 18

1807-1810

Bengal. Governor-General in Council

[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in council in 1807-1810. Regulation No.1-12, translated by W.B. Bayley. No.13 to 15 of 1808 translated by J. Walker and the rest translated by M.H. Turnbull. Nature of publication as in entry No.9.]

Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 19

1811-1813

____.[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council in 1811-1813. Nature of publication as in No.9.]

Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 20

1814-1816

____.[Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council in 1814-1816. Nature of publication as in No.9.

Regulations for 1815-1816 were printed by the Bengal Military Orphan Society's press.] Unpaginated. 12.1"x8.2" (IL) 21

THE CHRONICLE PRESS, 1786-1797

1793

Ingrāji O Bāṅgāli Vokevilari. An extensive vocabulary, Bengalese and English. Very useful to teach the natives English, and to assist beginners in learning the Bengal language. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-445 [1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5" (IL) 22

JOHN MILLER, 1797-1801

1797

Miller, John

The tutor, or a new English and Bengalee work, well adapted to teach the natives English in three parts. Śiksyā gurū... compiled, translated, and printed by John Miller.

[1] iv-vi [1, 1 blank, 2] 3-164, 4p. (IL) 23

FERRIS & COMPANY, 1798-1818

1799

Forster, Henry Pitts

A vocabulary, in two parts, English and Bongalee, and vice versa. [Part I:] A vocabulary, English and Bungalee.

[1] ii-xx, 1 l. [1] 2-421 [1 blank] p. D. Co. 11.7"x9.2" (BL, IL, IL) 24

1802

—. A vocabulary, in two parts, Bongalee and English and vice versa. [Part II]: A vocabulary : Bongalee and English. [1] 2-443 [1 blank, 2] iii-ix [1 blank, 2] p. D. cols. 11.7"x9.2" (BL, IL, IO) 25

THE SERAMPORE MISSION PRESS, 1800-1866

1801

Bible. New Testament. Māngala samācāra. Translated by William Carey. Unpaginated. [806] p. 8.4"x5.1" 2000 cops. (BL, BMS, SL) 26

Carey, William

Dialogues, intended to facilitate the acquiring of the Bengalee language. [Bengali text followed by English translation] [1] iv-viii [1] 4-106, [1, 1 blank] 4-98. 8.3"x5.1" (IL) 27

—. Another edition [Bengali and English on opposite pages] [1] ii-viii [1] 10-217 [1 blank] p. 8.4"x5" (BL, IL, CU) 28

____.A grammar of the Bengalee language.

[1] iv-v[1 blank, 1] 8-100p. 8.4"x5.3" (BL,IL,SL,CU)

29

Rāma Rāma Vasu

Rājā Pratāpāditya caritra. History of Raja Pritapadityu. [1] 4-156p. 8"x5.2".[2 title pages one in English and one in Bengali. English title page gives date of publication as 1802 but correct date is 1801.] (BL,IL,BMS,CU)

30

Śiśuganera Pustaka. [A children's book about christianity.]

[1] 4-18p. 5"x3.5" (BMS)

31

1802

Goloka Nātha Śarmā

Hitopadeśa. Heetopadeshu, or beneficial instructions translated from the original Sangskrit.[Two title pages. English and Bengali. Bengali title page gives date of publication as 1801 but correct date is 1802.]

[1] 4-247 [1 blank]p. 8.4"x5". (BL,IL,CU)

32

Bhāla samācāra. [Good news: a tract on christiniaty.

Without name of printer and date of printing. 1802?]

[1] 2-24p.6"x4".(BMS)

33

Kāśīrāma Dāsa

The Mahābhārata. Vol.I. 1801.[correct date 1802].

[1] 4-353[1 blank]p. 5.8"x4" (BL,IO)

34

____.Vol.II.[1] 4-238p.5.8"x4" (BL,IO)

35

____.Vol.III.[1] 4-353[1 blank]p. (BL,IO)

36

Bible. Old Testament. Pentateuch. 1801. Correct date of publication 1802. Unpaginated.

[680]p, 8.2"x5.1". 1000 cops.(IL)

37

Gīta.[christian congregational song.]

[1] 4-40p. 6.7"x4".(BMS)

38

Mrtyunājaya Vidyālaṅkāra

Vatīśa simhasana. The thirty-two imaged throne. [Two title pages: one in English and the other in Bengali] [1], [1 blank, 1] 4-210p. 8.1"x5.1"

(IL,CU)

39

Rāma Rāma Vasu

Lipimālā. The bracelet of writing, being a series of letters on different subjects. [Two title pages: English and Bengali] [1] 4-255[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL,BMS,CU) 40

1803

Kāśīrāma Dāsa

The Mahābhārata. Vol.IV.[1] 4-315[1 blank]p. 6"x4". [See Nos.34-36 for other volumes] (BL,IO) 41

The Rāmāyana; translated by Kṛttivāsa. 5 vols.[Each volume has 2 title pages : English and Bengali. English title pages gives date of publication 1802. Correct date 1803.] 6.7"x4" (BL,IO,CU)

Vol.I : [1] 4-328p. 42

Vol.II: [1] 4-264p. 43

Vol.III.: [1] 4-311 [1 blank]p. 44

Vol.IV: [1] 4-527 [1 blank]p. 45

Vol.V : [1] 4-342p. 46

Bible. Old Testament Pslams.

Dāudera gīta.[The psalms of David] Unpaginated.[376]p. 8.9"x5.2.(IL) 47

Uttara pratyūttara.[Reply counter reply : catechism. without title page. Details from colophon] [1] 2-32p. 5"x3.5" (BMS) 48

Bible. Old Testament. Job - Song of Solomon. 1804. Correct date 1803. Unpaginated. 8"x5". 900 cops. (IL,BS,BMS) 49

1804

Āśraya nirṇaya. [The story of a refuge. A tract on Christianity. Without title page.] [1] 2-8p. 5"x3.5". (MBS) 50

Gīta. [Christian congregational song.] [1] 4-60p. 6.8"x4" (BMS) 51

Rāma Rāma Vasu

Dharma pustakera dūta.[The Gospel messenger. Without title page. Details from colophon and Ms.note.] [1] 2-8p. 5.9"x4" (BMS) 52

- The Rāmāyaṇa. Translated by Kṛttivāsa from original Sanskrit by Vālmiki. [1] 4-523 [1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". (BMS) 53
- 1805
- Caṇḍīcaraṇa Munśī
Totā itihāsa. [Tales of a parrot translated from Hindustani version of Hāidār Bakhsa.]
[1] 4-224p. 7.6"x4.6". (BL, IL) 54
- Carey, William
A grammar of the Bengalee language. 2nd ed.
[1] iv-vii [2] 2-184p. 8.3"x5". (IL, BL, BMS, SL) 55
- Khrīṣṭīyāndera mata ki? [What is the opinion of christians. Without title page. 1805?] 40p. 8.2"x5". (IL) 56
- Rājīvalocana Mukhopādhyāya
Mahārāja Kṛṣṇacandra Rāyasya caritram. [A biography of Mahārāja Kṛṣṇacandra Rāya.]
[1] 4-120p. 8.3"x5.2". (IL). 57
- 1806
- Bible. New Testament. Second edition, thoroughly revised by William Carey. 1803. Correct date of publication 1806. Unpaginated. [606]p. 8.2"x5.1" 1500 cops. (IL, BS, BMS) 58
- Carey, William
Dialogues, intended to facilitate the acquiring of the Bengalee language. 2nd ed. [English and Bengali on opposite pages].
[1] iv-viii [1] 2-217 [1 blank]p. 8.1"x5" (BL, SL, BMS) 59
- Dharma Pustakera Dhārā. [The gist of the Bible. Without title page. Details from the colophon].
[1] 2-8p. 5.6"x3.8" (BMS) 60
- Hitopadeśa. [Beneficial instruction on Christianity. Without title page. Details from the colophon].
[1] 2-8p. 6.1"x3.7" (BMS) 61

Mūkundaṃ Saccidānandaṃ

Mugdhavodhaṃ vyākaraṇaṃ. [Sanskrit grammar in the Sanskrit language in Bengali characters. 1806? Without name of printer and date and place of printing.]

[1] 4-307 [1] p. 7.2"x4.4" (BMS) 62

Nistāra ratnākara. [The usefulness of Jesus Christ's Prophethood. Without title page. Without name of printer, date and place of printing.]

[1] 2-20p. 6.8"x4" (BMS) 63

Rāma Rāma Vasu

Dharma Pustakera dūta. [The Gospel messenger. Without title page. Details from the colophon.]

[1] 2-8p. 6.5"x4.8" (BMS) 64

1807

Bhedābheda. [The The difference : a tract on Christianity. Without title page. Details from the colophon] [1] 2-8p. 5"x3.5" (BMS) 65

Bible. Old Testament. Prophets : Isaiah-Malachi.

Translated by William Carey. 1805. Correct date 1807.

Unpaginated. [709, 1 blank] p. 7.5"x4.9"

(IL, BMS, BS) 66

Dharma pustakera dhārā. [The gist of the Bible.

Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing] [1] 2-8p. 5"x3.5" (BMS) 67

Karmanirṇaya. [Catechism. Without title page. Details from the colophon.] [1] 2-8p. 5"x3.5" (BMS) 68

Vopadeva

Mugdhavodhaṃ vyākaraṇaṃ. Or, the Sanskrit grammar, called Moogdhubodha by Vopa Deva. [A Sanskrit grammar in Sanskrit language in Bengali characters.]

[1], 1 blank, [1] 2-311 [1 blank] p. 7.3"x4.1" (IL) 69

1808

Bible. New Testament. Luke, Acts, and Romans.

Unpaginated. [286] p. 7.9"x4.7" 10,000 cops. (BMS) 70

Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālañkāra

Hitopadeśa. [Benificial instructions translated from Sanskrit work of Viṣṇu Śarmā.]

[1] 4-243p. Wrongly paginated; should be 244p.

8"x5" (IL,SL)

71

____.Rājāvali. [A history of India.]

[1] 4-295 [1 blank]p. 8"x5".(BL,IL,BMS,CU)

72

____.Vatīśa simhāsana. [The thirty-two imaged throne. 2nd ed.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 6-198p. 7.9"x5" (BL,IL)

73

Ward, William.

[Carey, Marshman tathā Ward sāhevera digera nive-dana. [The missionaries' address to the Hindus; translated by William Carey. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. BMS copy bound with Luke, Act, and Romans, 1808, entry no.70]

[1] 2-24p. 7.9"x4.7" (BMS)

74

1809

Bible. Old Testament. Joshua-Esther. Translated by William Carey. [It was also issued with an added English title page with date of printing as 1811. Correct date 1809 which is in the Bengali title page.]

Unpaginated. [362]p. 8.1"x5" (IL,BS)

75

1810

Chamberlain, John

Cautriśā. [Bengali poems on Christianity. Without title page. Details from the colophon.]

[1] 2-32p. 6.7"x3.9" (BMS)

76

____.Gita. [Christian congregational songs.]

3-240p. 8"x5" (IL)

77

____.Mañgala samācāra. [A poetical work on Christianity.

Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing] 40p.6.7"x3.9" (BMS)

78

Sergent, H

The first book of Virgil's Aeneid, translated into the Bengalee language. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-65[1 blank]p.8.5"x5.5" (BL,BMS) 79

1811

Chamberlain, John

Dharmapustakera nāmera Uttara Pratyūttara.

[Reply and counter reply in verse about the Bible.

Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing.] [1] 2-30p. 6.7"x3.9" (BMS) 80

___ .Manera Cetanā. [Bengali poems on Christianity.

Without title page. Details from the colophon]

16p. 6.7"x3.9" (BMS) 81

___ .Uttara pratyūttara. Vālakera kārana. [Reply and counter reply in verse on Christianity intended for boys. Without title page, names of printer, date and place of printing.]

[1] 2-8p. 6.7"x3.9" (BMS) 82

Dāudera gīta. [Pslams of David. Without title page.

Details from the colophon]

[1] 2-88p. 6.8"x3.8" (IL) 83

1813

Āśraya nirṇaya. [Building refuge. A tract on Christianity. Without title page. Details from the

colophon.] [1] 2-8p. 7"x4" (IL) 84

Bible. New Testament. Assamese (in Bengali characters).

The holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, translated from the originals into the Assam language... Vol.V, containing the New Testament.

1820. [Assamese title page gives correct date as 1813. Two title pages : English and Assamese].

[1] 2-864p. 8.2"x5.2" (BL,BMS,BS) 85

1814

Mṛtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra

Hitopadeśa. [Beneficial instruction translated
from Visnu Śarma's Pañcatantra, etc. in anskrit]

2nd ed. [1] 4-197 [1 blank]p. 9.6"x6.5"

(BL,IL,BMS,CU)

86

____.Rājāvali. [A history of India.] 2nd ed.

[1] 4-227 [1 blank]p. (BL)

87

1815

Carey, William

A dictionary of the Bengalee language, in which
the words are traced to their origin and their various
meanings given. Vol.I.

[1] iv-xi [1 blank],[1] 2-944p. D. Cols.10.1"x8"

(BL,BMS)

88

Haraprasāda Rāya

Puruṣaparīkṣā. [A collection of moral tales, tran-
slated from the Sanskrit work of Vidyāpati.]

[1] 4-273[1 blank],[1],[1 blank]p. 9.2"x6.7" (BL,CU) 89

1816

Bible. New Testament. 4th ed. Translated by William

Carey. 1813.[correct date of printing 1816.]

[1] 2[1 , 1 blank],[7]-8[8] 17-826p. 8.1"x5" (BS) 90

1818

Carey, William

Dialogues, intended to facilitate the acquiring of
the Bengalee language. [Bengali and English on oppo-
site pages.]

[1] iv-viii[3] 4-113[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5" (BL,BMS,SL) 91

____. A dictionary of the Bengalee language, in which
the words are traced to their origin, and their vari-
ous meanings given. Vol.I. Second ed. with corrections
and additions. Vowels.

[1] iv-vii[1 blank],[1] 10-616p.D.Cols. 10.4"x8" (BMS)

92

Carey, William

A grammar of the Bengalee language. The fourth edition, with additions. [1] ii-vii[1 blank,1] 100p. 8"x5". (BL,IL,BMS,SL). 93

Dharmagranthera Cumvaka. [A compendium of the principles of Christianity, with copious biblical references. Without title page. Details from the colophon.] [1] 2-29[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4". (BL). 94

Jayagopāla Tarkālaṅkāra

Śikṣā sāra. [Contains celebrated verses of Cānakya.] 2nd ed. [1] 2-72p. 7.4"x4.3". (IL). 95

Mathurāmohana Datta

Mugḍhavodham vyākaranam by Vopadeva. [A Sanskrit grammar in Sanskrit [in Bengali characters.] and Bengali on opposite pages.] [1, 1 blank,1] vi-xiv[3] 4-55[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4". (BL). 96

Mr̥tyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra

Vatrisā śimhāsana. The thirty-two imaged throne. 3rd ed. [1, 1 blank,1] 4-144p. 8.2"x5.4".(IL).97

1819

Bible. New Testament.

[The four gospels; tr. by John F. Ellerton.] [1] 2-307[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BS). 98

Jyotiṣa evaṃ golādhyāya. [Treatise on astronomy and geography.] 2nd ed. [1] 2-8[1] 2-181[1 blank]p. 1 chart. 8.6"x5.5". (BL,IL,CU). 99

1820

Carey, Felix

Vritina deśīya vivaraṇ sancaya. An abridgement of the history of England, from the invasion of Julius Caesar to the death of George the Second, by Dr. [Oliver] Goldsmith; translated into Bengalee by F. Carey. [Two title pages : English and Bengali : Bengali title pages gives date as 1819.] [1] 4-19[1 blank,1] 2-412p. 7.6"x4.9".(BL,IL,LM,CU). 100

- ____. Vidyāhārāvālī. Bengali encyclopaedia. Vol. I :
- Vyavacchedavidyā. The science of anatomy translated into Bengalee from the 5th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, by F. Carey. [Two title pages : Bengali and English. Glossary of words used in the science of anatomy at the end. The work was issued monthly, part by part. It started in October 1819 and was completed in October, 1820 in 13 numbers.] [1] 10-31 [1 blank], [1] 2-4 [1] 2-4 638 [1] 2-39 [1 blank] p. 7.5"x5.2" (LM, IO) 101
- Rāma Kamala Sena
- Hitopadeśa. Fables in the Bengalee language. [1] iv-ix [1 blank], [1] 2-49 [1 blank] p. 7.1"x4.4" (BL, IL, BMS) 102
- 1821
- Carey, Felix
- Yātridera agresaraṇa vivaraṇa. The pilgrim's progress ... by John Bunyan; translated into Bengalee by F. Carey. Part I. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-237 [1] p. 8"x5" (BL) 103
- Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra
- Hitopadeśa. [Salutary instruction, translated into Bengali from the original Sanskrit work of Viṣṇu Śarmā.] 3rd ed. [1] 4-146 p. 8"x5" (IL, SL, BMS) 104
- 1822
- Carey, Felix
- Yātridera agresaraṇa vivaraṇa. The pilgrim's progress by John Bunyan; translated into Bengalee by F. Carey. Part II. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-240 p. 8"x5" (BL) 105
- Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra
- Rājāvali. [A history of India.] 3rd ed. [1] 2-166 p. 8"x5" (BMS) 106

1823

Jyotisam golādhyāyah. [Astronomy and geography. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters. Without title page. Details from the colophon.]

[1] 2-166p. 8"x5". (IL, BMS) 107

Mendies, John

A companion to Johnson's dictionary in English and Bengalee. To which is prefixed an introduction to the Bengalee language. Vol.II.

[1] 2[1] 2-530p. D. Cols. 9"x5.8" (L) 108

1825

Carey, William

A dictionary of the Bengalee language, in which the words are traced to their origin, and their various meanings given. 2 vols in 3. [English title pages.]

Vol. I: A - Auṣtraka. [1] iv-vii[1 blank] 10-616p. D.Cols. 10.5"x8.2" (BL,IL) 109

Vol. II : part I : K - Nūnadhikya. [1] 2-790p. D.Cols. 10.5"x8.2" (IL) 110

Vol.II : Part II : P - Hreṣā. [1] 792-1544p. D.Cols. 10.5"x8.2" (IL) 111

1826

Bengal. Governor-General in Council.

Āyina. [Regulations passed by the Governor-General in council in 1793; translated by Henry Pitts Forster.] Rev. 2nd. Printing. Unpaginated. 11.7"x8"(IL)

112

Nīlaratna Hāladāra

Vahudarśana. A choice collection of proverbs and morals in the English, Latin, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic.

[1] 2-4[1] 2-147[1 blank]p. 8.6"x5.6" (BL) 113

1827

Carey, William

A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol.I. Bengalee and English. Abridged from Dr. Carey's quarto dictionary.

[1] 2-531[1 blank, 1] 2p. D. Col's. 8.3"x5.3"
(IL)

114

1828

Bengal. Governor-General in Council.

Āina. [Regulations passed in 1794 and 1795; translated by Henry Pitts Forster.] Revised 2nd printing.

[1, 1 blank, 23, 1 blank] 7-507[1 blank]p.

11.7"x8" (IL)

115

_____. [Regulations passed between 1796 and 1801; translated by Henry Pitts Forster.] Rev. 2nd printing.

[1, 1 blank, 3, 1 blank, 1] 2-476[24]p. 11.7"x8"

(IL)

116

_____. Suve Bānglā O Behār O Orisyār deoānī mokaddamā

...āin. [A manual of civil laws relating to Bengal, Behar and Orissa, 1793 to 1824, with amendments.]

[11, 1 blank, 10] 192p. 11.4"x9.2" (BMS, IO)

117

Carey, William

A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol. II.
English and Bengalee.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-440p. D. Col's. 8.5"x5.1" (IL)

118

Townley, Henry

Kona śastra mānaniya. [What scriptures should be regarded? A Christian tract in the form of a dialogue between a Christian and a Hindu. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing.

1828?] [1] 2-8p. 7"x4" (BL)

119

1829

Bible, Old Testament. Pentateuch and Historical Books.

Dharmapustaka. Vol. I.

[1] 2-703[1 blank]p. D. Col's. 9.5"x9.6" (BS)

120

1830

Bengal. Governor-General in Council

Āina [Regulations from 1802 to 1809.] 2nd rev. ed.

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 3-503 [1 blank,

9, 1 blank]p. 11.7"x8". (IL)

121

Nīlaratna Hālādāra

Kavitā - Ratnākara. Collection of Sanskrit proverbs in popular use; translated into Bengalee and English; compiled by Neel-Ratna Haldar. 2nd ed. [Two title pages : Bengali and English.] viii[ix] 2-166p. 7.8"x5". (BL). 122

Patrera dhārā. The Bengalee letter-writer. 3rd ed. [3] 2-88p. 6.8"x4.1". (IL). 123

The Rāmāyaṇa ; translated into Bengali by Kṛttivāsa. Book I, II and IV in 1 vol. 2nd ed. Book I : [1] 4-246p. Book II : [1] 4-196p. Book IV : [1] 4-133 [1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL) 124
1831

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Hindusthaner kṣetra O vāgānera kṛṣi samājera kṛtakarmera vivaraṇa pustaka. [The Transactions and proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, from 1820-1828, with regulations and list of members.] [3, 1 blank, 1] 2-274p. 8.6"x5.2". (BL). 125

Bengal. Governor-General in Council. Āina. [Regulations passed between 1810 and 1815.] 2nd rev. ed. [1, 1 blank, 3, 1 blank, 3] 4-617 [1 blank]p. 11.7"x8". (IL) 126

Jagannāthaprasāda Mallika

Śavdakaḥpalatikā. [Sanskrit-Bengali dictionary in Bengali characters.] [1] ii-iv[1] 2-387[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4". (IL). 127

Marshman, John Clark

Bharatavarṣera itihāsa. [History of India from the settlement of the East India Company down to the administration of Marquis Hastings.] 2 vols.

Vol. I : [1] 4-15 [1 blank,1] 2-374p. 7.9"x4.9".
(BL). 128

Vol. II : [6] 9-24[1] 2-391 [1 blank]p.
8"x5.2". (BL). 129

Kālīkr̥ṣṇa Bāhādura, Mahārājā

Nītisankalanah. Collection of the Sanskrit slokas
of enlightened Moonies, etc; with a translation in
English. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1, 1 blank, vii] viii[1] 2-52[1, 1 blank]p.
7.7"x4.9", 300 cops. (IL). 130

. Another edition. [1, 1 blank, vii]-viii
[1, 1 blank,3] 2-91[1 blank]p. 8"x5". 300 cops.
(CU). 131

1832

Bible. The holy Bible, translated from the original
tongues into the Bengalee language, by the Seram-
pore Missionaries. Dharmapustaka. 2 vols. in 1.
[1, 1 blank] 504,[1] 2-623[1 blank]p. D.Cols.
9.2"x5.7". (BL, IL). 132

.The Psalms of David. Translated into the Benga-
lee language, by the Serampore Missionaries. Dāudera
Gīta. [1] 20-202p. 7.1"x4". (BL). 133

.The New Testament... translated... by the Seram-
pore Missionaries. Dharmapustakera antabhaga.
[1, 1 blank] 328p. D.Cols. 9.5"x6". (IL,BL). 134

Kālīkr̥ṣṇa Bāhādura, Mahārājā

The Vidvnmōda taranginī or, fountain of pleasure
to the learned. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali works
with English translation.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-52 [1, 1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.9". (BL) 135

1833

- Bible. Assamese. The Holy Bible translated... by the Serampore Missionaries. Dharmapustaka.
[1, 1 blank] 2-703[1 blank] 467[1 blank]p. D.Cols. 9.4"x6.2". (BL,BMS, BS). 136
- ____.The New Testament... translated into the Bengalee language by the Serampore Missionaries. Dharmapustakera antabhāga.
[1, 1 blank] 328p. D.Cols.9.5"x6". (BMS). 137
- Cirañjīva Bhattācārya
Vṛttaratnāvalī. [A Sanskrit work on prosody in Bengali characters.]
[1] 4-15[1 blank]p.6"x4". (IL). 138
- Gaṅgā Dāsa
Chandomañjurī. [A treatise on prosody. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
[1] 4-31[1 blank]p. 6.3"x4".(IL). 139
- Marshman, John Clark
Puravṛttera saṅkṣepa vivaraṇa. Prathama Khaṇḍaḥ. Brief survey of history. Part I. From the creation to the beginning of the Christian aera; compiled... and translated by John C. Marshman.[Half of the page in Bengali and half in English. 2 title pages : Bengali and English].
[5] 6[1 blank,1] 2-515[1]p. 6.4"x4". (IL). 140
- Mṛtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra
Provodha candrikā.[A collection of Bengali prose compositions.]
[1] vi-xi[1 blank, 1] 2-195[1 blank]p. 8.3"x5.3". (IL). 141

1833-34

The Rāmāyaṇa by Vālmīki translated into Bengali by
Kṛttivāsa. Book V-VII in 1 vol. Book VII dated
1834. Book V : [1 blank] 138-230p. Book VI: [1]
4-328; Book VII : 1834.[1] 4-216p. 6.9"x4".(IL). 142
1834

Mack, John

Principles of chemistry. Kimiyā Vidyāra sāra.
[1] 4-19[2 blank,3] 4-337[1 blank]p. illus.
6.8"x4.1". (IL,BMS). 143

Raghunandana Bhattācārya

Institute of the Hindoo religion. Aṣṭaviṃṣatitatt-
vāni. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
Vol.I : [1] iv-xi[1 blank,1] 2-543[1 blank]p.
8.4"x5.2". (BL,IL). 144

Rāma Kamala Sena

A dictionary in the English and Bengalee; translated
from Todd's edition of Johnson's English dictionary
in two volumes. 60,000 words.
Vol.I : A-Ivy.[1] 4-20[i] ii-xviii[1,1 blank]
538p. D.cols. 12.2"x9". (IL,L.M) 145
Vol.II : J-Z. 523[1 blank]p. D.cols.12.2"x9".
(IL, LM). 146

1835

Raghunandana Bhattācārya

Institute of the Hindoo religion. Aṣṭaviṃṣatitattvāni.
[A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
Vol.II : [1] iv-viii[1] 2-376p. 8.5"x5.3". (IL,BL). 147

1836

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

Niṣpatti kāryera vivaraṇa pustaka. Dvitiya vālama.
[Vol.II. of the transactions and proceedings of the
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. 1836.]

With an appendix on report of an experiment on cotton
and sugar cultivation.] [1] iv-x, 73-388[1] 4-68p.
[p.1-72 missing.] 7.9"xx5.2". (IL). 148

Kṛpāra Śāstrera arthabheda.[A catechism.]
v-vii[1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 4-125[1 blank]p. Cloth.
8.4"x5.4". (CU). 149

The Mahābhārata; translated into Bengalee verse by
Kāśīrāma Dāsa; revised and collated with various
manuscripts, by Jayagopāla Tarkālaṅkāra. 2 vols.
Vol. I : [1] ii-v[1 blank,1] 2-424p. D.cols. 8.6"x5.3".
(BL). 150
Vol.II :[1] ii-viii[1] 2-521 [1 blank]p. 8.6"x5.3".
(IL). 151

1838

Jayagopāla Tarkālaṅkāra
Pārasīka abhidhāna. [A compilation of Persian words
in use in Bengali.] [iii]-iv[1] -2[1] 2-84p. 7"x4". (IL).
152

Mṛtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra
Rajāvali. [History of India.] 4th ed.
[1] 2-121 [1 blank]p. 8.2"x5". (IL). 153

1839

Carey, William
A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol.II.
English and Bengalee. 3rd ed. [1] 2-432p. D.cols.
8.5"x5.3". (LM). 154

Haladhara Nyāyaratna.
Baṅgābhidhāna. [A Bengali dictionary].
[i]-ii[1]-ii[1] 2-101[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.5".(BL,IL). 155

1840

Carey, William
A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol.I.
Bengalee and English. Abridged from Dr. Carey's
quarto dictionary. 2nd ed. [1] 2-510p. 8.4"x5.3".(LM).
156

1843

- ____. A grammar of the Bengalee language. 5th ed.
 [1] vi-vii [1 blank, 1] 2-116p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL) 157

Watts, Isaac

- Divine and moral songs for children. Vālakadera
 nimitta dharma O nītivisayaka gāna. [A tract on
 Christianity.] [1] 2-33 [1 blank] p. 6"x4". (BL). 158

1845

Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra

- Prabodha candrikā. [A collection of Bengali prose
 compositions.] 2nd ed.
 [1] vi-xi [1 blank, 1] 2-189 [1 blank] p.
 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 159

1847

Carey, William

- A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol. II.
 English and Bengalee. 4th ed.
 [1] 2-432p. D.cols 8.6"x5.4". (IL). 160

1849

Bengal. Governor-General in Council.

- Deoyānī āinera sāra saṅgraha. [Summary of the
 civil laws enacted from 1793 to 1849, compiled and
 translated by John Clark Marshman.]
 [1, 1 blank, 1] vi-xxii [1] 2-973 [1 blank, 1, 1 blank] p.
 9.9"x8.2". (BL, CU). 161

1851

Marshman, John Clark

- Dārogādera Karmaṇpradarśka Grantha. [A translation
 of author's English work : "Daragah's Manual", com-
 prising the duties of landholders in connection with
 the police.]
 [i] iv-xviii [1] 2-395 [1 blank] p. 8.8"x5.8". (BL). 162

1852

Long, James

- Granthāvali. [Ms note.] An alphabetical catalogue of
 1100 Bengali printed works.]
 [iii] iv [i] 6-25 [1 blank] p. 6.2"x4". (IL). 163

THE HINDOOSTANEE PRESS, 1802-1832

1809

Samskr̥ta śavdāḥ Baṅgadeśīya bhāṣāca.

A vocabulary Sanskrit and Bengalee.

[i] 2-200p. 9.1"x6.1". (IL).

164

1810

Mohana Prasāda Thākura

A vocabulary, Bengali and English, for the use of students, by Mohunpersaud Takoor.

[1, 1 blank, 5] 2-200[2]p. 8.6"x5.7". (IL).

165

1818

The Daya-crama-sangraha, an original treatise on the Hindoo law of inheritance; translated [into English] by P.M. Wynch [with Sanskrit text in Bengali characters.]

[i] ii-iv[i] 2-133[1 blank, 1] 2-49[1 blank] 15

[1 blank] 2p. 11.1"x8". (BL).

166

1819

Bible. New Testament. Jagattāraka prabhu Yiśukhrīṣṭera maṅgala samācāraḥ [Translated by John F. Ellerton, an indigo-planter of Malda.]

[1] 2-993[1 blank]p. 8"x5". 1000 cops. (IL,MS).

167

Bible. New Testament. St. Matthew.

The Gospel of St. Matthew in Bengalee and English. The Bengali translation by J. Ellerton... Printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. [Bengali and English on opposite pages. Also issued with St. John printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta with an added title page bearing the title : "The Gospel according to St. Matthew and St. John". See entry No. 216]

Unpaginated. [279, 1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL,IL,BS)

Rāma Kamala Sena

168

Auśadha sārasaṅgraha. [A description of various medicines based on the British Pharmacopoeia.]

[1] 2-11[2] 2-95[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.1". (BL). 169

1820

Ellerton, John F.

Guru śiṣyera praśnottara dhārāte sriṣṭyādira vivaraṇa. An account of the creation of the world and of the first ages, in the form of dialogues between a master and his pupil in Bengalee and English. [Each chapter has a separate half-title and separate pagination. English and Bengali on opposite pages.]

Chap. I : [1] 4-23[1 blank]p. II:[1] 4-27[1 blank]p
 III : [1] 4-39[1 blank]p. IV : [1] 4-39[1 blank]p,
 V : [1] 4-53[1 blank]p VI : [1] 4-63[1 blank]p
 VII : [1] 4-67[1 blank]p VIII : [1] 4-65[1 blank]p
 IX : [1] 4-63[1 blank]p. 7.3"x4.7". (BL,IO,CU). 170

THE BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY'S PRESS

1806-1863

1817

[Vedānta Candrikā] An apology for the present system of Hindoo worship written in the Bengalee language, and accompanied by an English translation. Calcutta. Printed by A.G. Belfour, at the Government Gazette Press, No. 1 Mission Row, 1817.

[1] 2-67[1 blank,i]2-50p. 8.8"x5.8". (BL). 171

1854

Ramāprasāda Rāya

1853 Sālera āinera tatparyārtha. [Act XIX of 1853. Civil Courts Evidence Amendment Act; translated, with commentary by Ramāprasāda Rāya.]

[1] 2-53[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.3". (IL). 172

1855

Madhusūdana Tarkālaṅkāra

Jñānasudhākara. Prathama khaṇḍa. [Sanskrit moral percepts, collected, translated and interpreted.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-61[1]p. 7.7"x5.3". (IL). 173

THE SANSKRIT PRESS, 1807-1824

1816

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Yajurvedīya Iṣa-Upaniṣada. [Sanskrit Original in Bengali characters with a short commentary in Bengali, and an introduction to the intended successive edition of ten Upaniṣada. Without title page and name of printer.]

[1] 2-20, 4[1] 2-13[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 174

____.Talavakāra Upaniṣada. [Sanskrit work (in Bengali characters) with a short commentary in Bengali. Without title page and name of printer.]

17[1 blank]p. 8.9"x5.2". (BL). 175

1817

Jayagopāla Tarkālaṅkāra

Kṛṣṇaviṣayaka śloka. [An erotic poem in praise of Kṛṣṇa by Vilvamaṅgala; with a Bengali paraphrase by Jayagopāla Tarkālaṅkāra. Without title page and name of printer. Details from beginning and colophon.]

[1] 2-52p. 7.8"x4.8". (BL). 176

Kāmollāsa; Pāñcālī. [A dialogue in verse between Bhairava Śiva and Pārvatī on the divine source of creation, and on the mystery of protection. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing. 1817?] 56p. 8.5"x5.2". (BL). 177

Rāmacandra Vidyāvāgīśa

Savdasamgraha [A Bengali dictionary. Without title page.] [1, 1 blank] 2,3[1 blank,1] 2-250p. 4.1"x5.3". (IL). 178

Vaidyanātha Sārvabhauma Bhattācārya

Aśauca Pāñcālī. [The rules for purification from legal impurities in verse.]

58p. 1 cancelled leaf. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 179

1818

Nayanasukha Miśra

Prānakṛṣṇakriyāmvudhi. [A compendium of astrology compiled from ancient authorities under the order of Prānakṛṣṇa, a Zamindar of the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Interwoven with explanatory notes by the author. Without title page, name of printer, place of printing. Oblong. Puthi size.] 99.7[1] fo1. 16.2"x5.5". (BL). 180

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā, ed.

Sārīraka mimāṃsā. [Badrayana's Brahmasutras, with Śaṅkara Ācārya's commentary. Without title page. Details from the colophon. A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]

[1] 2-377[1 blank]p. 12.1"x9.1". (BL). 181

— The Kaṭha, Iśa, Talvakāra, i.e. Kena and Mundaka Upiṇśadas, with Śaṅkara Ācārya's commentary. [Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing.] 78, 20, 38, 49[1] 2p. 9.9"x5.7". (BL). 182

1820

Jayanārāyaṇa Ghoṣala, Rājā

Karunā nidhāna Vilāsa. [A work on Kṛṣṇa composed in Sanskrit by the author and translated by Raghunātha Bhatta. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing.]

[1 blank] 2-364, 8p. 11.5"x8.8". (SL). 183

Kāmollāsa. [A dialogue between Bhairava Śiva and Bhairavi Pārvatī on the devine source of creation, and on the mystery of protection. Without title page, date of printing. A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters. 1820?] 32, 1 [1 blank]p. 8.7"x5.2". (BL). 184

1823

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Pathya Pradāna. Medicine for the sick offered by one who laments his inability to perform all righteousness.

[1] 2-3[1] 2-7[1 blank, 1] 2-261[1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.8". (BL). 185

1824

- Navavarṣopadeśa. [Letters on the formation of a school
for the study of the Vedas.] 2 parts in 1.
[1 blank, 1] [Part I]: [1] 2-15[1 blank]p.
[Part II] : [1] 2-16 p. (BL). 186

THE TIMES PRESS, 1814-1820

1815

Mohana Prasāda Thākura

- A vocabulary, Bengalee and English, for the use of
students, by Mohunpersaud Takoore. 2nd ed.
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-180p. 8.7"x5.8". (BL). 187

THE ŚAVDAKALPADRUMA PRESS

1816-1857

Rādhākānta Deva, Rājā

Śavdakalpadruma. [A Sanskrit dictionary in Bengali
characters.] 1821-1857. 8 vols. 12"x9.3". (BL, CU).

- Vol. I : 1821. A - Ca. 1-976 p. 188
II : 1827. Cha - Na. 977-1804p. 189
III : 1832. Pa - Ba. 1805-2854p. 190
IV : 1838. Bha - Yau. 2855-3812p. 191
V : 1844. Ra - Va. 3813-5074p. 192
VI : 1848. Śa - Sa. 5075-6175p. 193
VII : 1851. Su - Kṣa. 6176-7318p. 194
VIII : 1857. Appendix. 16[1] 2-1396p. 195

BĀNGĀLĪ PRESS OF HARACANDRA RĀYĀ, 1817-1825

1817

- Śāntiśataka, Śṛṅgāratilaka, Ādirasa. [Silhana Miśra's
didactive poem followed by Śṛṅgāratilaka and Ādirasa,
two erotic poems ascribed to Kālidāsa. Sanskrit (in
Bengali characters) poems with Bengali translation.
Published by J.C. Fernandes.]
[1] 2-98p. 6.8"x4.4". (BL). 196

1818

Rādhāmohana Sena Dāsa

Sangītataraṅga. [A treatise in verse on various

system of Indian musical composition.]

[9,1] 2-276p. 8.6"x5.6". (BL). 197

1821

Rāmaratna Bhattācārya

Durgāmāhātmya, [or] the Bhagavatīgīta. [Sanskrit text in Bengali characters with Bengali translation.]

[1] 2-69[1 blank] 2 copper plates. 8.1"x5.2". (BL). 198

1822

Rājanārāyaṇa Gupta

Patitavaidyodhāra. [A treatise on atonement according to Hindu scriptures for the non-observance by a vaidya of certain ceremonial observances, with references from Sanskrit authorities.]

[1] 2-22p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL). 199

A self-guide to the knowledge of the English language in English and Bengalee, containing words of one to seven syllables with their pronunciation and meaning. To which is added a short English grammar.

[1] iv-vii[1] 152p. 8"x5". (BL). 200

1823

Bhāratacandī Rāya

Annadāmaṅgala and Vidyāsundara. [Poems.]

4[1] 2-136p. 8.3"x5.3". (BL). 201

Ratimāñjarī. [Selections on marriage from Padmapurāṇa in Bengali verse.]

[1] 4-30p. 7.5"x5.5". (BL). 202

1824

Nandakumāra

Jyotiścandrikā. [A work on astrology with Bengali translation of Sanskrit original by Mihira. Without title page.]

2-80p. 1 copper plate. 7.8"x5.3". (BL). 203

VIŚVANĀTHA DEVA'S PRESS, 1817-1828

1817

Pītāmvara Mukhopādhyāya

Śavdasindhu. [A Sanskrit-Bengali dictionary in Bengali characters based on the Sanskrit dictionary of Amara Siṃha. Without the name of printer.]

[3] 2-488[4]p. 8.2"x5.5". (IL). 204

1818

Tārinī Carana Mitra, Rādhākānta Deva, Rājā and Rāma Kamala Sena.

Nītikothā. Fables, in the Bengalee language, for use of schools. Part I. 3rd ed. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.

[1] 2-35[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5". 4000 cops. (IL). 205

____. Part II. [1] 2-44p. 7.9"x5", 4000 cops. (IL). 206

Ganitāṅka. [Arithmetic for the schools. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.]

[1] 2-71[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5". (IL). 207

Calcutta School-Book Society.

Vivarana patra. [Proceedings and annual report for the year 1717-1718 in Bengali. August 1818.]

[1] 2-12[1] 2-9[1 blank]p. 8.4"x5.4". (IL). 208

1821

Rādhākānta Deva, Rājā

Bāṅgālā śikṣā grantha. A Bengalee spelling book with reading lessons, etc. adapted both for Europeans and natives. [Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.]

[1] ii-xiv[1] 2-228p. 7.9"x5.2". (BL). 209

1822

Pañjikā. Śakāvda : 1744. [An almanac for the year 1744 of the śaka era, 1229 of Bengali or 1822-23 A.D.]

[1] ii-x[2] 3-119[3]p. illus. 7.7"x5.3". (BL). 210

BĀNGĀLA GEJETI PRESS, 1818-1857.

1818

Vaikunṭhanātha Vandyopādhyāya

Bhagavadgītā . . . [Sānskrit original (in Bengali characters) and Bengali translation in verse.]

[1] 2-190p. 7.8"x4.8". (IL). 211

1820

Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya

Rasapañcādhyāya by Śuka Deva in Sanskrit (in Bengali characters) with a Bengali translation in prose by Gaṅgākiśora Bhattācārya. Bahara: 1820.

[3] 2-83[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4.8". (BL). 212

THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS

1818-1866

1818

Keith, James

Ekajana Dāroyāna āra ekajana māli ei Ubhayera kathopakathana. [A dialogue between a door keeper and a gardener. A tract on Christianity, without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing. 2nd ed.]

[1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5". (BMS). 213

Lawson, John

Kuvāsrānvita Josaphera Upākhyāna. [Poor Joseph : a Christian tract translated from English. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing.]

[1] 2-8p. 7"x4". 2000 cops. (BL). 214

Pearson, John David

[Bengali spelling-book. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing. IOL copy bears Ms. note : "Pearson's Bengali Spelling Book Novr. 1818". Printed on one side of the paper.]

19 leaves. 7.9"x5". 4000 cops. (IL). 215

1819

Bible. New Testament. St. John

Maṅgala samācāra Yohanera racita. The Gospel of St. John, in Bengalee and English. Printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. [Bengali and English on opposite pages.] Also issued with St. Matthew printed at the Hindoostanee Press with an added title page bearing the title : "The gospel according to St. Matthew and St. John.". See entry No.168.

Unpaginated.[186]p. 8.4"x4.1". (BL,BMS). 216

____.Maṅgala samācāra saṁgraha. Harmony of the four gospels in Bengalee. 4 parts in one volume. Also issued seperately.

Part I : [1] 2-98p.Part II : [1] 2-41 [1 blank]p.

Part III : [1] 2-75[1 blank]p. Part IV:[1] 2-31[1 blank]p.

7.3"x4.3". (BL,BMS). 217

May, Robert

Aṅka Pustakam. Gonito, being a collection of arithmetical tables. 2nd ed. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.[1] 2-60p. 7.5"x4.5", 1500 cops (BMS).

218

Pearce, William Hopkins

Bhūgola vṛttānta. Geography, interspersed with information historical and miscellaneous. Chapter I : The earth considered as a planet. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.

[1] 2-24 p. 12"x8" Copy-book size. (BL). 219

____.Chapter III : Introduction to Asia. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society. [1] 2-24p. 12"x8", copy-book size. (BL). 220

____.Kṛṣṇaprasāda varna Brāhmanera caritra.[Life of Kṛṣṇa Prasāda.] [1] 2-12p. 6.7"x3.9", 2000 cops. (BMS).

221

- ____. Satya aśraya. [The true refuge. A tract on Christianity.] [1] 2-39[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (BMS). 222
- ____. Another edition. [1] 2-15[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (BL). 223
- Pītāmvara Siṃhera Carita.
Character of Pitamvara Siṃha. Tract No.10 of the Calcutta Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society. [Without title page, date, place of printing and name of printer.]
[1] 2-8p. 6.7"x3.9". (BMS). 224
- Yājaka O Yajamānera kathopakathana. [A dialogue between a priest and an offerer by a native itinerant of Catwa.]
[1] 2-11[1 blank]p. (C.A.B.M.S. Beng. No.8). 2000 cops. 6.7"x3.9". (BMS). 225

1820

- Bible. Dharma pustakera sāra. A summary of the holy scriptures; or a complete body of divinity, historical, doctrinal, and practical, composed in the words of scriptures. Compiled for the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society. The first number, containing the introduction, and chapter I concerning God. [English and Bengali on opposite pages.]
[1] iv-viii[3] 4-295 [1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1". (CU). 226
- Rāmaçandra Vidyāvāgīśa
Baṅgabhāṣābhidhāna. A vocabulary of the Bengalee language. 2nd ed. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society. [6]p. 516 cols[i.e. 256p.]. D.cols. 4.3"x5.5", 4000 cops. (BL,IL). 227

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

An apology for the pursuit of final beatitude independently of Brahmical observances. [By mistake date printed as 1280 instead of 1820. Sanskrit

and Bengali in Bengali characters. English at the end]
 [1] 2-3[1 blank,] 2-3[1 blank,1] 2-4[1] 2-4[1] 2-4p.
 7.6"x5.1". (BL,IL). 228

Yates, William

Saṃskṛtābhidhanamidam. A Sanscrit vocabulary.
 [A Sanskrit-Bengali-English dictionary.]
 [1, 1 blank,1] vi-xiii[1 blank, 1] 2-220p.
 8"x5". (BL,IL,BMS). 229

1821

Kāśīnātha Tarkapañcāna

Padarthakaumudī. A system of logic, written in
 Sanscrit by Venerable Saga Boodh, and explained in
 a Sanscrit commentary by the very learned Viswonath
 Turkaluncar; translated into Bengalee by Kashee
 Nath Turkopunchanan. Printed for the Calcutta School-
 Book Society.

[1] 2-6[1] 2-145[1 blank]p. 300 cops. 7.7"x4.7".
 (BL,IL,IO). 230

Yates, William

Saṃskṛta pathopakārokoyam granthah. The Sanscrit
 reader; or easy introduction to the reading of the
 Sanscrit language. Printed for the Calcutta School-
 Book Society. [Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
 [1] 2-64p. 6"x4". (IL). 231

1822

Bible. New Testament. Maṅgala samācāra. Harmony of the
 four Gospels, containing a complete history of the
 life of Christ, chronologically arranged, in the words
 of evangelists. [1] 2-98[1, 1 blank,1] 2-41[1 blank,
 1] 2-26[1] 2-129[1 blank,1] 2-75[1 blank]p. 7.2"x4".
 (BMS). 232

Gauramohana Vidyālaṅkāra

Strī Sikṣāvidhāyaka. The importance of female edu-
 cation; or evidence in favour of the education of

Hindoo females from the examples of illustrious women, both ancient and modern.

[1] 2-24p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL,BMS). 233

Lawson, John.

Paśvāvalī. Natural history of beasts.

I : Simhera vivaraṇa. The Lion.

[1] 2-24p. 1 woodcut. 7.7"x4.8". (IL,IO). 234

II : Bhālukera vṛttānta The Bear.

[1] 26-48p.1 woodcut. 2000 cops. 8"x5" (IL,IO) 235

III: Hastīra vṛttānta. The elephant.

[1] 50-76p.1 woodcut. 2000 cops. 8"x5" (IL,IO) 236

IV : Gandāra O hipapatamas arthāt nadyaśvera vṛttānta. The rhinoceros, and hippopotamus.

[1] 78-100p.1 woodcut. 2000 cops. 8"x5" (IL, IO) 237

Pearce, William Hopkins

Bhūgola vṛttānta. Geography, interspersed with information historical and miscellaneous. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.

[1] 2-24[1] 2-24[1] 2-24 [1] 2-24[1] 2-30p. 7.6"x4.7", 2000 cops. (BL,BMS). 238

____. Satya āśraya. [The true refuge. A christian tract. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing 1822?] [1] 2-16p. 7"x4". (BL). 339

1823

Bible. New Testament. St. Matthew's Gospel - 1 Corinthians. [A version by John F. Ellerton. Issued in separate books, chiefly for the schools. Without title pages; but a label on the cover of each book indicates the title]. 8.4"x5.2". (BS).

1. Mātthu kartika maṅgala samācāra. St. Matthew in Bengalee. [1] 2-88p. 240

2. Mark Kartika maṅgala samācāra. St. Mark in Bengalee. [1] 90-144p. 241

3. Luka Kartika mangala samācāra. St. Luke in Bengalee. [1] 146-236. 242
4. Mangala samācāra Yohana racita. St. John in Bengalee. [352]-453[1 blank]p. 243
5. Preritadera kriyā. Acts in Bengalee. [1] 456-486p. 244
6. Paolera patrā. Epistle of Paul.[1] 588-637[1 blank]p. 245
7. Paolera preritera prathama patra karintīra-digakey. 1. Corinthias in Bengalee. [1] 640-689[1 blank]p. 246
- Jamidārī kāgaja. [IOL copy without cover and title page. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.] 191[1 blank]p. 8.1"x4.8". (IL). 247
- ____.Dritīya bhāga. Zumeendaree accounts in Bengalee; Part II, containing the jummabundee, the towjee, the tulub baqee, the kurcha hisab, and the jumma wasil baqee. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society. [cover title.] 70-138p. 8.5"x5.1". (SL). 248
- Smyth, David Carmichael
Original Bengalese Zumeendaree accounts, accompanied by a translation, together with a few explanatory remarks, by D.C. Smyth.
[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank,1] 2-401[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.2". (BL). 249
- 1824
- Pearson, John David
Bhūgola O jyotiṣa ityādi viṣayaka kathopakathana. Dialogues on geography, astronomy, etc. [Without title page, name of printer, place, and date of printing. English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [2] 4-49[1 blank]p. 7.5"x5". (BMS). 250

1825

Bible. New Testament.

...Prerita pāulera samūla tikāpatra. The epistle to the Romans with a commentary, intended chiefly for the instruction of native converts. Printed for the Calcutta Tract Society. [1] 2-218p. 7"x4". (BMS). 251

1826

___ .Old Testament. Psalms.

Dāudera Gīta. The Psalms of David, translated from the original Hebrew [by William Yates]. Published by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.
[1] 2-178p. 8.3"x5.3". Calf . (BMS). 252

1827

Pearson, John David

Sadāśraya laiyā śeṣa rakṣā karaṇa. Conversion of the earl of Rochester. 2nd ed. 1827?

[1] 2-20p. 6.7"x3.9". (Bengalee Miscellaneous series no.2.) 6,000 cops. (BMS). 253

Tārācand Cakravartī

A dictionary in Bengalee and English, by Tarachand Chukruburtee.

[1, 1 blank, 1] xv-xvi [1 blank, 1] 2-250p. D.cols. 6.9"x4.2". (IL). 254

Townley, Henry

Ekaḥjana panditera sahita ekajana sarakārera katho-pakathana. [Dialogues between a pandit and a sarakāra. Without title page and date of printing. 2nd ed. 1827. 3000 cops. In 7 editions 55000 copies of this work were printed.] [1] 2-15[1]p. 6.7"x3.9". (BMS). 255

1828

Bible. New Testament. St. Mark.

Vāibela śāstrera antaḥpāti Mārka kartika racita mangala samācāra. A catechetical exposition of the Gospel according to St. Mark intended chiefly for the

use of schools and native converts, by George Mundy.
Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book
Society. [1] 2-423[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (BMS). 256

____. Dharmapustakera s̄ara. [The essence of the Bible.
A tract in verse. Without title page, name of printer,
place and date of printing. In 10 editions
108,000 copies of this work printed].
[1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 257

Vālakadera prathama paḍivāra vahi. The child's first
reading book, containing short and easy lessons on
scriptural subjects. Printed for the Christian Tract
and Book Society. [1] 2-28p. 6.7"x4". 2000 cops. (BMS).
258

Keith, James

Eka s̄ahevera dāroyāna āra mālīte kathopakathana. The
durwan and malee. 3rd. ed. [A tract on Christianity
without title page, name of printer, date and place
of printing. 1828?][1] 2-20p. 6.7"x3.9". (Bengalee
miscellaneous series no.6). 3000 cops. (BMS). 259

Mundy, George

Christianity and Hindooism contrasted... Vāivela
prakāśita dharmera sahita Hindu lokadera saastrokta
dharmera tulanā visayaka pustaka ... in 2 pts.
[1] 2-16[1] 2-230p. 6.5"x4.3". (BL). 260

Pearce, William Hopkins

Satyā āśraya prbhr̄ti . viṣayaka kathopakathana. [The
true refuge. Without title page, name of printer,
date and place of printing. 1828?]
[1] 2-28p. 6.7"x3.9". (BMS). 261

Traṇopāya. The way of salvation. 1st ed. Printed for
the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
[1] 2-14p. 6.7"x3.9", 6000 cops. (BMS). 262

1829

Bible. Dharmapustakera s̄ara. Essence of the Bible.
[A work in verse. Without title page, name of printer,
place and date of printing. 1829? In 10 editions

108,000 copies of this work were printed.]

[1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 6.7"x3.9". (Bengalee miscellaneous no.13). (BMS). 263

Dharmera viṣaya jijnāśā. The First catechism. 3rd ed.

[1] 2-12p. 6.7"x3.9" (BMS). 264

Keith, James

Satparāmarśa. Good counsel. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. [1829? In 4 editions 35000 copies of the work were printed.]

[1] 2-4p. (Bengalee miscellaneous no.12). (BMS). 265

Nistāra ratnākara. The mine of salvation. [A tract on

Christianity based on the Gospel messenger by Rāma Rāma Vasu. In 10 editions 126,000 copies of this tract were printed]. [1] 2-16p. 6.6"x4.1". 10000 cops. (BL) 266

Pearce, William Hopkins.

Satyā āśraya. The true refuge. [1] 2-26p. 6.7"x4" (Bengalee miscellaneous series no.9). (BMS). 267

Dharma upadeśa. Scriptural instruction, No.1.

[1] 2-8p. 6.7"x3.9". 3000 cops. (Bengalee miscellaneous series No.14). (BMS). 268

____.No.2. [1] 2-36p. 6.7"x3.9" (Bengalee miscellaneous series No.15). (BMS). 269

1831

Bible. New Testament. St. Luke.

The Gospel by Luke in Bengalee... Luka likhita susamācāra. Translated from Greek by William Yates. 72p. 7.6"x4.6". (BS). 270

____.Matthew. Khrīṣṭera upadeśa kathā. Christ's sermon on the mount. Printed for the Calcutta Christian

Track and Book Society. [1] 2-12p. 6.6"x4.1", 10,000 cops. (BL). 271

Lacroix, Alphonse Francois

Dharma vyavasthā. The ten commandments, with commentary. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. [1]2-31[1]p. 6.6"x4.1". 8000 cops. (Miscellaneous series no.16). (BL). 272

1832

Bible. New Testament.

The four Gospels, with the Acts of the Apostles in Bengalee. Dharmapustakera antabhāga... Translated by William Yates. 313[1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.6". (BS,BMS). 273

Saddharma prakāśa. An epitome of the true religion.

[Without title page, name of printer and place of printing.] [1] 2-41 [1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.4". 5000 cops. (Miscellaneous series No.19).(BL). 274

Morton, William

Driṣṭāntavākya saṅgraha. Or collection of proverbs, Bengali and Sanscrit, with their translation and application in English. [1] vi-viii[1]2-160p. 8.4"x5.3". (BL,BMS,CU). 275

1833

Bible. The New Testament of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ in the Bengalee language translated from the Greek, by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries...Dharmapustakera antabhāga.[First edition of the N.T. by William Yates.][3] 4, 548p. 7.6"x4.6". (SL, BMS). 276

Wollaston, M.W., Gaṅgācaraṇa Sena, and Navakumāra Cakravartī. Vijñāna-sārasaṅgraha.[Selections from science issued periodically.]September-November,1833. Nos.1-6.[1] 2-96p. 8.6"x5.5". D.cols.[Left hand column in English and righthand column in Bengali.] (IL). 277

1834

Ellis, J.D. and Wollaston, M.W.

The English instructor, no.II in English and Bengali, containing English sentences, with a literal inter-linear version in the Bengali character, and a free

version in the English character. Ingraji bhashar dwitiya shikhyadayak. The Bengali translation made under the superintendance of Rev. J.D. Ellis, and the transfer into the Roman character under that of Mr. Wollaston.[Without the name of printer.]

[1] 2-79[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (BMS). 278

Imrājera bhāṣāra ātma śikṣārthe. The English self-instructor. Containing easy and progressive lessons, with the meaning and pronunciation in Bengali, adapted to all classes of natives of Bengal desirous of learning the English language. [1] 2-64p. D. cols. 6.5"x3.9". (BL). 279

Wollaston, M.W., Gaṅgācaraṇa Sena and Navakumāra Cakravartī. Vijñāna-sārasamgraha. [Selections from science.] New series. Nos.1-3. January-March 1834. 96[1, 1 blank]p. D.Cols. [Left hand col. English and right hand col. Bengali.] 8.6"x5"5. (IL). 280

Chamberlain, John

Trānopāya. The way of salvation. 2nd ed. 1835? [1] 2-12p. 6.6"x4.1", 6,000 cops. (Miscellaneous series. no.7). (BL). 281

Gogerly, George

Dharma avatāra. The holy incarnation. 3rd ed. [1] 2-36p. 6.6"x4.1", 10,000 cops. (BL). 282

Keith, James.

Eka sahevera dāroyāna āra māliṭe kathopakathana. The durwan and malee. 3rd ed. 1835? [1] 2-20p. 6.6"x4.1", 10,000 cops. (BL). 283

Pearce, William Hopkins

Satya āśraya. [The true refuge. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing.] [1] 2-28p. (BL). 284

Townley, Henry

Ekjana paṇḍitera sahita ekajana sarkāreya kathopa-
kathana. Pandit and Sirkar. 2nd ed. 1835?

[1] 2-16p. 6.6"x4.1" (Miscellaneous series No.1).

(BL).

285

1836

The two great commandments. Printed for the Calcutta
Christian Tract and Book Society. [1] 2-12p.

6.6"x4.1", 10,000 cops. (Miscellaneous series No.14).

(BL).

286

1837

Bible. The New Testament of our lord and saviour

Jesus Christ in the Bengali language, translated
from the Greek., by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries.

Dharmapustakera antabhāga. [William Yate's version.

2nd ed.] [1, 1 blank] 648p. 8.7"x5.6".(BMS, BS). 287

____, The four Gospels, with the Acts of the Apostles,
in Bengali. Dharmapustakera antabhāga : prathama,
dvitīya, trtīya, caturtha O pañcama khaṇḍa.

82, 51[1 blank] 86, 67[1 blank] 88p. 9"x5.7". (BMS,BS).

288

Morton, William

Dāniela mūnira caritra. The life of Daniel, the
prophet of God; with a Bengali translation. [English
and Bengali on opposite pages.]

[iii]-iv[3] 4-345[1 blank,1, 1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (IL)

289

Patterson, J.

Musalmanī dharmera aprāmānya kathana. Reasons for
not being a Musalman. 1st ed. [1] 2-40p. 6.6"x4.1".

5000 cops. (BL).

290

Pitāmvara Simhera caritra. Memoir of Pitamvar Simha.

Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book
Society. 2nd ed.[1] 2-12p. 6.9"x4", 10,000 cops.

(Bengali Miscellaneous series No.5). (IO).

291

1838

Bible, Old Testament. Psalms.

Daudera Gīta. The Psalms of David, translated into the Bengali language from the original Hebrew.

[1] 2-255[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.2". (BMS). 292

Imrājī bhāṣāra prathama śikṣādāyaka. The English instructor, No. 1 in English and Bengali containing English sentences, with a literal and free interlinear version.[1] 2-35[1 blank]p. 7"x4". Price 3 annas. (IL). 293.

Jagannāthaprasāda Mallika

Śavdakalpa taraṅginī. [A Bengali vocabulary of Persian, Arabic, English and Hindustani words in ordinary use with brief grammatical sketch regarding their use in sādhu and prakṛta.]

[1] ii-viii[1] 2-203[1 blank]p. D.Cols. 8"x5". (BL). 294

Reichardt, Theophilus

Dīpaka. Saddharmaviṣayaka praśnottara.[The lamp. A christian catechism. 1838?] [1] 2-84p. 6"x4". (BL). 295

Bible. The New Testament... in the Bengali language, translated from the Greek, by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries with native assistants. Dharmapustakera antabhāga. [A version by William Yates.] 3rd ed. [1, 1 blank] 620 p. 8.4"x5.4", 1500 cops. Also printed 26,500 cops, as separate parts. (BMS). 296

____. The New Testament... in the Bengali language, translated from the Greek, by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries with native assistants. Dharmapustakera antabhāga. 4th ed. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1, 1 blank] 461 [1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.7", 3000 copies. Also printed 2000 copies as separate parts. (BL). 297

____. The four Gospels. With the Acts of the Apostles in Bengali. Dharmapustakera antabhāga. 273[1 blank]p. 7.6"x4.5". (LM). 298

1840

Bible Old Testament.

Musālikhita ādipustaka evaṃ yātrāpustakera prathama bhāga. The book of Genesis and part of Exodus in Bengali, translated from the Hebrew by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries.

[1] 2-189[1 blank]p. 6.7"x3.7". (LM). 299

____.Proverbs. Sūlemān likhita hitopadeśa. The proverbs of Solomon in Bengali. [1] 2-51 [1 blank]p. 6.3"x4.1". (LM). 300

____.Psalms. Daūdera gīta. The Psalms of David in Bengali. [1] 2-176p. 6.2"x3.9". Calf. (BMS). 301

1841

Jñānāronodaya Bengali spelling book.

[1] 2-46p. 6.5"x3.9". (BL). 302

Bible. The New Testament... in the Bengali language, translated from the Greek by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries with native Assistants. Dharmapustakera antabhāga. 5th ed. [Two title pages : English and Bengali]. [1, 1 blank] 617[1 blank]p. 5000 cops. (BMS). 303

____.Mathi, Mārka, Lūka, Yohan likhita susamācāra evaṃ preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. The four Gospels, with the Acts of the Apostles in Bengali. 360p. 7.2"x4.2". 2000 cops. (BMS). 304

____.Old Testament.

Dharmapustakera ādibhāga... The five books of Moses in Bengali. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-200p. D.cols.9.5"x6.6". Cloth.(BMS). 305

Bunyan, John

Yātrikera yātrāra vivaraṇa. The pilgrim's progress from this world to that which is to come.

[1] 2-4[1]2-281[1 blank]p. front. 8 plates. 6.9"x4.2". (LM). 306

Imrājī bhāṣāra prathama śikṣādāyaka. The English instructor, No.I in English and Bengali, containing English sentences, with literal and free interlinear version.

[1] 2-35[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.3". (BMS). 307

1842

Bible. Old Testament.

...Dharmapustakera ādibhāga. The Old Testament in Bengali. Vol.I. Genesis to Esther. Translated from the Hebrew by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries. [First volume of the O.T. revised by William Yates.]

[3] 2-475[1 blank]p.D. cols. 9.7"x6.7". Cloth. (BS). 308

____.Mūsālikhita ādipustaka evaṃ yātrāpustakera prathama bhāga. The book of genesis and part of Exodus in Bengali. Translated from the Hebrew by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries. 2nd ed.

[1] 2-182p. 5.9"x3.9". Cloth. 5000 cops. (BMS). 309

____...Dharmapustakera ādibhāga. The historical books of the Old Testament from Joshua to Esther in Bengali. Translated from the Hebrew by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries, with native assistants.

[2] 201-475[1 blank]p. D.cols. 9.7"x6.6". Cloth. 1000 cops.(BMS). 310

____... Sulemān likhita hitopadeśa. The Proverbs of Solomon in Bengali. Printed for the Bible Translation Society.

[1] 2-51[1 blank]p. 6.2"x3.9". 5000 cops. (BL,BS). 311

____... Yiśaiya O Daniyela bhaviṣydvaktṛlikhita pustaka. The books of the prophets Isaiah and Daniel in Bengali. Printed for the Bible Translation Society.

[1] 2-176p. 6.5"x4". (BL,BMS). 312

Lord's Supper. Prabhura bhojana viṣayaka prasaṅga. A treatise on the Lord's Supper, with devotional reflections. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. [1] 2-81[1 blank]p. 6"x4". (BL). 313

Pearson, John David.

Yuṣaphera itihāsa. History of Joseph. (School Book Series No.15). [1] 2-51[1 blank]p. 6"x4". (BL). 314
1843

Bible. Old Testament.

The perceptive and devotional books of the Old Testament comprehending Job, the Psalms of David and the writings of Solomon, in Bengali. Translated from the Hebrew by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries, with native assistants. [2] 475-608p. D.cols. 9.7"x6.6". Cloth. 3000 cops. (BMS) 315

____.Proverbs.

Salimān rājarāhitopadeśa saṅgraha. Proverbs of Solomon. Bengali.[Translated by William Morton. No title page, details from the label on cover.] [1] 2-76p. 6.3"x4". 5000 cops. (BS) 316

____.New Testament.

The Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, in Bengali. Lukalikhita susamācāra evaṃ preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. Printed for the Bible Translation Society. 2nd ed. 194p. 7.5"x4.7". Cloth.3000 cops. (BMS). 317

Dharma gīta. [Sacred songs on christianity.] [1] 2-16p. 6"x4". (BL). 318

Ivrāhīmera Vivaraṇa. Life of Abraham. [1] 2-47[1 blank]p. 6"x4". 500 cops. (BL). 319

Jñānakiranodaya. Bengali instructor No.II. Printed for the Calcutta Christian School-Book Society. [3] 4[1] 2-92 p. 6.5"x3.9". (BL). 320

1844

Bible. The Old Testament. Dharmapustakera ādibhāga. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [3] 2-843[1 blank]p. 9.7"x6.6". D.cols. (BMS). 321

- ____.Vol.II. Job to Malachi.
[2] 475-843[1 blank]p. 9.7"x6.5". Cloth. 500 cops.
(BMS). 322
- ____.Dharmapustakera ādibhāga... caturtha khaṇḍa. The
Prophetical Books.
[2] 609-843[1 blank]p. 9.7"x6.6". (BMS). 323
- ____.Dāudera Gīta. The Psalms of David.
[1] 2-178p. 6.5"x4". 1000 cops. (BMS). 324
- ____. New Testament. The four Gospels with the Acts of
the Apostles. 354p. 8.3"x5.3". 2000 cops. (BMS). 325
- Jesus Christ. Yiśu trāṇakartā evaṃ kruṣe viddha anūtāpi
daśyura vivaraṇa. Jesus the saviour and the penitent
thief. [1] 2-22p. 6"x4". 2000 cops. (BL). 326
- Frārthanāra āvaśyakatā evaṃ premera śreṭhatā. The
Necessity of prayer and the excellency of love. 1st
ed.[1] 2-20p. 6"x4". 2000 cops. (BL). 327

1845

- Bible. Old and New Testament in the Bengali language.
Translated out of the original tongues by the Cal-
cutta Baptist Missionaries with native assistants.
[Two title pages : English and Bengali].
[3] 2-1144p. D.cols. 10"x6.5". (BL,BMS,IL). 328
- ____.The Old Testament in the Bengali language.
Dharmapustakera ādibhāga. [Two title pages :
English and Bengali.]
[3] 2-858p. D. cols. 9.6"x6.4". 5000 cops. (BMS). 329
- ____.The New Testament. Dharmapustakera anta bhāga.
[Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[2] 315[1 blank]p. D.cols. 10"x6.6". (BMS). 330
- ____.New Testament. Mathi, Mārka, Lūka, Yohana likhita
susamācāra evaṃ preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. The
four gospels with the Acts of the Apostles. 7th ed.
282p. 7.2"x4.7". Cloth. 3000 cops. (BMS). 331

Osborne, J.F.

Jihvāra damanera upāya. The government of the tongue.
Ist ed. [1] 2-20p. 6"x4". 2000 cops. (Miscellaneous
Series No.50). (BL). 332

Pearce, George

Vaidharma nivāraka patra. Foolish galatians, or
inconsistency of the faith exposed and antidotes
supplied. [1845?]. [1] 2-59[1]p. 6"x4". (BL). 333

Śayatānera guṇa O karmera vivaraṇa. Satan's devices.

Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book
Society. Ist ed. [1] 2-24p. 6"x4". 2000 cops. (Misce-
llaneous series No.49). (BL). 334

Tucker, H. Carre

Yihudīya lokadigera vṛttānta saṅkṣhepa saṅgraha. A
brief account of the Jews, comprehending the period
from the creation, to the dispensation of the ten
tribes of Israel. Books first and second. Printed for
the Calcutta Christian School-Book Society.
[1] 2-3[1 blank,1] 2-257[1blank]p. 6.5"x4". (BL). 335

1846

Bible. Dharmapustaka paṭhopāraka. Companion to the
Bible. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and
Book Society.

[1] 2-398p. Front(map). 6.9"x4.2". (BL,BMS). 336

_____.The New Testament... Dharmapustakera antabhāga.

602p. 8.3"x5.3". 3000 cops. (BMS). 337

_____.Another ed. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]

488 p. 7.9"x4.9". 4000 cops. (BL,BMS). 338

Īśvarera ārādhanārthe...dharma gīta.A new selection of hymns for
divine worship. [1] iv-viii[1] 2-297[1 blank]p.6.5"x4".
(BMS). 339

Dharmera viṣaya jijnāsā. The First catechism. Printed
for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.

[1] 2-12p. 7"x4.2". 20,000 cops. (Bengali Misce-
llaneous series No.10). (SL). 340

1847

Bible. Old Testament.

Musālikhita ādipustaka,...Genesis and part of exodus...
Printed for the Bible Translation Society.

[1] 2-191[1 blank]p. 6.3"x4". (BL). 341

____...Yiśayiyera O Dānielera pustaka. Isaiah and
Daniel in Bengali. Printed for the Bible Translation
Society. [1] 2-186p. 6.2"x4". (BMS). 342

____...Sulemān likhita hitopadeśa. The proverbs of Solo-
mon... Printed for the Bible Translation Society and
the American and Foreign Bible Society. 4th ed.
[1] 4-56p. 6.4"x4". 5000 cops. (BMS). 343

____. The New Testament... Dharmapustakera antabhāga...
[Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1,1blank] 836 p. 8.1"x5.1". (BMS). 344

Yates, William

Introduction to the Bengali language. By the late
Rev. W. Yates, D.D. in two volumes. Edited by J.
Wenger. Vol.I. containing a grammar, a reader, and
explanatory notes, with an index and vocabulary.
[1] iv-xiii[1 blank, 1, 1 blank,1] 2-428p. (IL). 345

____. Vol.II. containing selections from Bengali
literature. [1,1 blank,1] vi-viii[1] 2-407[1 blank]p.
8.4"x5.4". (SL). 346

1848

Bible. Old Testament. Psalm and Proverbs.

...Dāūdera Gīta evaṃ Sulemān likhita hitopadeśa.
The psalms of David and the proverbs of Solomon...
3rd ed. [1] 1-184[1] 4-56p. 5.9"x4". 1000 cops.
(BL, BMS). 347

____...Dāūdera gīta. The Psalms of David... 5th ed.
[1]2-184p.6.4"x4". 5000 cops. (BL, BMS). 348

1849

Bible. The New Testament of our Lord and saviour Jesus
Christ, in the Bengali language.[Two title pages :

English and Bengali.] 556p.[p.1 says: 1848:3000]
8.5"x5.5". (IO). 349

____.Mathi, Mārka, Lūka, Yohana likhita susamācāra evaṃ preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. The four gospels with the Acts of the Apostles. Printed for the Bible Translation Society and American and Foreign Bible Society. 327[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.2". 4000 cops. (BMS). 350

____.Lūka likhita susamācāra evaṃ preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. The gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles... Printed for the Bible Translation Society. 255[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.2". 5000 cops. (BMS). 351

Yates, William

A Bengali grammar, by the late Rev. W. Yates, D.D. Reprinted, with improvements, from his Introduction to the Bengali language; edited by J. Wenger. [iii]-iv[1] 2-151[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.3". (IL). 352

1850

Prathama śikṣā pustaka.

An Anglo-Bengali primer, containing easy lessons in spelling and reading for the use of Hindu females. By a lady. [1, 1 blank, 1] 6-118p. Illus. 7"x4". (BL). 353

Bible. New Testament.

The Four Gospels and the Acts.[Without title page, name of printer date and place of printing. Title from the label on spine.] 376p. (BMS). 354

Mundy, George

Bible prakāśita dharmera sahita Hindu lokadera śastrokta dharmera tulanā viṣayaka pustaka. Christianity and Hinduism contrasted : Or, a comparative view of the evidence by which the respective claims to divine authority of the Bible and Hindu Shasters are supported. 2 pts. 2nd ed. [1] 4-12[1] 2-257[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.2". 2000 cops. (BL,IL). 355

Satya dharma niścayārthaka patra. [Letters discussing the evidences of Christianity and Hinduism.] Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
[1] 4-69[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.1". (BL). 356

1851

Bible. The Old Testament in the Bengali language...
Dharmapustakera ādibhāga arthāt purātana dharmaniya-
mera grantha samūha. 2nd ed. [Two title pages : Eng-
lish and Bengali.] [1, 1 blank] 812p. 9.7"x6.5".
D.cols. 1000 cops. (BMS, IL). 357

Bible yātrī arthāt ekakhāna dharpustakera deśa-
bhramaṇera vivaraṇa. Voyages and travels of a Bible.
Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book
Society. 1st ed. [1] 2-58p. 6.9"x4". 1000 cops. (BL).
358

Mendies, John

Companion to Johnson's dictionary, Bengali and Eng-
lish peculiarly calculated for the use of European
and native students. The second, improved edition.
To which is appended the Bengali alphabet, etc.
[vol.I] : [1] iv-viii[1] 2-386p. D.cols. 8.5"x5.4".
(IL). 359

____. Abridgement of Johnson's dictionary, English and
Bengali peculiarly calculated for the use of European
and native students. The Second, improved edition.
To which are subjoined abreviations commonly used in
writing and printing; and a short list of French and
Latin words and phrases in common use among the
English authors. [vol.II :] [1] iv-vii[1] 2-390p.
D.cols. 8.4"x5.4". (SL,IL). 360

Kāphri dāsera vṛttānta. The Negro servant. [A tract
on Christianity.] Printed for the Calcutta Christian
Tract and Book Society.
[1] 2-33[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". 1000 cops. (BL). 361

Arunodaya arthāt śiśudigera vodhagamya dharmopadeśa,
 number 1. The peep of day. Printed for the Calcutta
 Christian Tract and Book Society. 1st ed.
 [1] iv-v[1 blank,1] 2-137[1 blank]p. 7.3"x4.3". (BL,
 CU). 362

1852

Arunodaya arthāt śiśudigera vodhagamya dharmopadeśa.
 Line upon line. - Part I.[iii]-iv[1] 2-209[1 blank]p.
 7.7"x4.2". 2000 cops. (CU). 363

Bible. The holy Bible containing the Old and New Tes-
 tament... Dharmapustaka arthāt purātana O nutana
 dharma niyama... [Two title pages : English and Beng-
 li.] 812p. D.cols. 9.8"x6.3". 3,500 cops. (BMS). 364

_____. The New Testament...Dharmapustakera antabhāga...
 [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
 268p. D. cols. 9.8"x6.3". (BMS). 365

Dharmera viśaye jijnāsottara. The Bengali second
 catechism, for the use of schools. [1] 2-36p. 7"x4".
 5000 cops. (CU). 366

Prārthanādarśa. A manual of prayers, for the use of
 native Christians. Printed for the Calcutta Chris-
 tian Tract and Book Society. 2nd ed.
 [iii]-iv[1] 2-110p. 7.2"x4.3". Cloth. (BMS). 367

1853

Newton, John.

Pādri Jana Niutana sahevera carita. Life of the
 Rev. John Newton. Printed for the Calcutta Christian
 Tract and Book Society. 1st ed.
 [1] 2-186p. 7"x4.2". 750 cops. (BL). 368

Roer, Edward

Lamb's tales from Shakespeare translated into Ben-
 gali, by Dr. Edward Roer. Printed for the Vernacular
 Literature Society. [1,1] 1-2[1] 2-212[1, 1 blank]p.
 7.1"x4.2". (Bengali Family Library). (BL). 369

1854

- Bible. The New Testament... Dharmapustakera antabhāga...
nutana dharmaniyama... [Two title pages : English and
Bengali]. [1, 1 blank] 465[1 blank]p. D.cols.
6.6"x4". (BL,BMS). 370
- ____.Four Gospels.[Without title pages. Bible Society
copy contains four gospels and Acts (1855) bound
together.] (BS, BL,BMS).
1. Mathi likhita susamācāra.
Gospel of Matthew. 96 p. 8.2"x5.2". 1000 cops. 371
2. Mark likhita susamācāra.
Gospel of Mark. 64 p. 8.5"x5.5". 372
3. Luka likhita susamācāra.
Gospel of Luke. 104 p. 8"x5". 373
4. Yohana likhita susamācāra.
Gospel of John. 82 p. 8"x 5". 374
- ____.Old Testament. Proverbs. Sulemān likhita hito-
padeśa. The proverbs of Solomon... 55[1 blank]p.
6.5"x4.1". 5000 cops. (BMS). 375
- ____.Another edition. 59[1 blank]p.7.2"x4.2". 10,000
cops. (LM). 376
- ____.Psalms. ...Dāūdera Gīta. The Psalms of David...
186p. 6.4"x4". Cloth. 5000 cops. (BL,BMS). 377
- ____.Another edition. 201[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.1". 10,000
cops. (BS). 378
- Bachelor, O.R.
Cikitsāsāra. A compendium of medicine in Bengali.
By the Rev. O.R. Bachelor, M.D. of the American
Baptist Mission, North Orissa. [1, 1 blank,1] vi-
xv[1 blank,1] 2-358p. 7.4"x4.3". Cloth. (BMS). 379

1855

- Bible. Old Testament.
Mūsolikhitah ādigranthah yātra pustakasya pratham-

- bhagaśca. The book of genesis and part of Exodus in Sanskrit [Bengali characters] translated from the Hebrew. 210p. 8.2"x5". 1500 cops. (BMS). 380
- ____. Musālikhita ādipustaka evaṃ yātrā pustakera prathama bhāga. Genesis and part of Exodus in Bengali translated from Hebrew. 204p. 6.4"x4". Cloth. (BMS) 381
- ____. The New Testament... Dharmapustakera antabhāga... nutana dharmaniyama. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] 769[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.4". (BS). 382
- ____. The gospel of Luke in Musalmāni Bengali. Lukera iñjīla kinā hajrata Īsa payagāmvarer caritra. 176p. 8.1"x5.2". 10000 cops. [Book starts from right.] (BS). 383
- ____. Preritadera kriyāra vivarana. Acts of Apostles in Bengali. 104p. 8.5"x5.4". 7500 cops. (BS). 384
- 1856
- Bible. Old Testament. Psalms.
- Khriṣṭīya dharmapustakānargata Gītasamhitā. The Book of Psalms in sanskrit verse, with the Bengali version subjoined. 380p. 8.1"x5.3". Cloth.(BMS). 385
- ____. New Testament. The Gospel of Luke and the Acts of Apo[s]tles in Musalmani Bengali. Hajrata Yiśu Masīhera iñjīla. 179[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". Cloth. 10,000 cops. [Book starts from right.] (BS). 386
- ____. Hajrata Yiśu Masīhera iñjīla. Yohannā Muridera Mārphate. [Gospel of St. John] 140p. 8.1"x5.2". 10,000 cops. (BS). 387
- ____. Rasuladigera amāla. [Acts in Musalmani Bengali]. Book starts from right.] 179 [1 blank] p. 8.1"x5.2" (BS). 388
- Iiṣevā nāmnī dhārmika yuvatīra vṛttānta. The Dairyman's daughter. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. [1] iv-vii[1]2-98p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 389

Mendies, John

Companion to Johnson's dictionary, Bengali and English. Peculiarly calculated for the use of European and native students. The Third, improved edition.

To which is appended the Bengali alphabet, etc.

[1] iv-vii[1] 2-406p. D.cols. 8.4"x5.4". (SL). 390

1857

Bible. Old Testament.

Tauretera eyāne Musāra marphate lekhā pahelā ketāva

.. Genesis and part of Exodus in Musalman Bengali. [Book starts from right.] 370p. 8.5"x5.5". Cloth. 10,000 cops. (BS). 391

____.New Testament. Lūka O Yohana likhita dui susamācāra

evam preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. The Gospels of Luke and John, and the Acts of the Aposteles, in Bengali. 288p. 8.1"x5.1". 1000 cops. (BMS). 392

____. Yiśaiya eyāne eśaiyā navira navuatera ketāva.

Isaiah in Musalmani Bengali. [Book starts from right.] 272p. 8.5"x5.5". 2000 cops. (BS). 393

Imlaṇḍa dēṣe dharmāronodaya. Daybreak in Britain. Prin-

ted for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book

Society. [1] 2-153[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.2". (BL). 394

Jñānāronodaya. Bengali spelling book. 5th ed.

[1] 4-47[1 blank]p. 7"x4". 5000 cops. (CU). 395

1858

Bible. Old Testament.

Mūsalikhita adipustaka evam yatrāpustakera prathama

bhāga. Genesis and part of Exodus, in Bengali. Printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.

212p. 7.1"x4.2". Cloth. 10,000 cops. (BS). 396

____.Psalms.

Ibrāni javana haitey tarjamā karā Dāūdera Javvūrera

ketāva. The Psalms of David, in Musalman Bengali.

[Book starts from right.] 336p. 8.5"x5.4". 5000 cops.

(BL). 397

____.New Testament.

Hajrat Yiṣu Masihera ingila - Mathi mūridera mārphate.
The Gospel of Mathew in Musalman Bengali. [Book starts
from right.] Printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible
Society. 179[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.2". 10,000 cops. (BS).
398

____. Hajrat Yiṣu Masihera iñjīla - Mār̄k muridera mārphate.
The Gospel of Mār̄k in Musalman Bengali. Printed for
the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.[Book starts
from right.] 112p. 8.1"x5.2". 1000 cops. (BS). 399

Jesus Christ.

Padyete racita prabhu Yiṣu Khrīṣṭera caritra. The
life of Christ in Bengali verse. Printed for the Cal-
cutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
[1] iv-vi[1] 2-200 p.illus. 7.2"x4.2". (BL). 400

1859

Bible. The New Testament... Dharmapustakera antabhāga...
nūtana dharma niyama...[Two title pages : English and
Bengali.] 768p. 8.4"x5.3". 2500 cops. (BL). 401

1860

Īśvārera ārādhanārthe nūtana samgrhīta dharma gīta.
A new selection of hymns for divine worship. 2nd ed.
[1] iv-ix[1 blank,1] 2-305[1]p. 6.5"x4". Calf.
(BMS,CU). 402

Madhusūdana Datta Michael

Tilottamāsambhava kāvya. [A poem in blank verse.]
[1, 1 blank,1] 2-104p. 7.2"x4.2". Cloth. (BL,CU). 403

Robinson, John

Dictionary of law and other terms, commonly employed
in the courts of Bengal; including many commercial
words and idiomatic phrases, in English and Bengalee.
[iii]-iv[1]2-296p. 8.6"x5.5". Cloth. (SL). 404

Vrajanātha Mukhopādhyaya

Prathama padivāra pustaka. Bengali First Book.

Tentative edition. Published by John Murdoch.

[1] 2-12p. 6.8"x4". (BL, CU). 405

1861

Bible. The holy Bible, containing the Old and the New Testaments... Dharmapustak purātana O nūtana dharmaniyama... [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 1139[1 blank]p. 10.6"x6.5". 5000 cops. (BL, BMS). 406

1862

Raṅgalāla Vandyopādhyāya

Karmadevī, or the Rajput wife. [A legend of Rajasthan, in verse] [1, 1 blank, 1] vi-vii[1] 2-111[1 blank]p. 7.2"x4.2". Cloth. (BL, CU). 407

1863

Duḥkhinī kanyāra vivaraṇa. [A tale.]

[1] 2-84p. 7"x4.2". 1000 cops. (BL, CU). 408

1864

Umeśacandra Cattopādhyāya

Hṛdaya darpaṇa. The mirror of the heart. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. [1] 2-76p. Front. illus. 5.2"x3.8". (BL). 409

1865

Bible. The New Testament... Dharmapustakera antabhāga... nūtana dharmaniyama... Printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1, 1 blank] 624p. 8.4"x5.5". 10,000 cops. (BMS, SL). 410

____. The Four Gospels with the Acts of the Apostles... Mathi, Mārka, Lūka, Yohana likhita susamācāra evaṃ preritadera kriyāra vivaraṇa. Printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] 371 [1 blank]p. 8.1"x5". 1500 cops. (BMS). 411

Raṅgalāla Vandyopādhyāya

Padmini, a tale of Rajasthan [in verse.] 2nd ed.

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] ii-xvi[1] 2-116p. 6.7"x4.1".

(BL).

412

1866

Bible. The holy Bible containing the Old and the New Testaments... Dharmapustaka arthāt puratana O nūtana dharmaniyama... 3rd ed. Printed for the Bible Translation Society. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [2] 1133[1]p. D.cols. 10"x6.5". 5000 cops. (BMS). 413

Praśnottarakrame Khrīṣṭadharmā śikṣā.

A catechism of Christian doctrine in Bengali.

[1] 2-63[1]p. 7.2"x4.2". (BMS).

414

THE SCHOOL PRESS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

1819-1825

CHINSURAH

1819

Harle, J.

Ganitāṅka. Arithmetic for the use of Bengalee schools.

Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society. [2] 120p.

8"x5". 2000 cops. (IL, BMS).

415

Jāhājayātrā. [The voyage. A dialogue between a missionary and a Hindu on Christianity. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing.] [1] 2-13[1 blank]p. 2000 cops. 7.4"x4.8". (BL, BMS). 416

Kompāsera vivaraṇa. [A dialogue on the use of compass.

Without title page, name of printer.] [1] 2-15[1 blank]p.

(BL).

417

Pearson, John David

Pathśālā vasāivāra O vālakadera śikhāivāra dhārāra

vivarāna. Substance of Dr. Bell's instruction for

modelling and conducting schools. Translated from

the English by J.D. Pearson. Printed for the Calcutta

School-Book Society. [1] 2-46p. 7.5"x5". 5000 cops. (BMS).

418

Svarga yātrā. [The journey to the heaven. Second dialogue between a missionary and a Hindu on the principles of Christianity. A sequel to Jāhāja yātrā entry No.416 above.]

[1] 2-15[1 blank]p. 7.4"x4.8". (BL,BMS). 419

Varnamālā. [A set of Bengalee tables for schools. Without any title and title page, name of printer, date and place of printing. Printed on one side of the paper for the Calcutta School-Book Society.]
10 leaves. 7.5"x5". (BMS). 420

CALCUTTA.

1819

Bible. Old Testament. Genesis.

Yusaphera upākhyāna, satya itihāsa. The history of Joseph : or true narrative. [English and Bengali on opposite pages.] 36+36p. 1000 cops. (BL). 421

Īsvariya svabhāva. On the nature of God and the harmony of his justice and mercy in the salvation of man to which is added, some scripture proofs of the perfections of God. [1] 2-12p. 7.9"x4.9". 3000 cops. (BL) 422

1820

Keith, James

Ekajana d āroyānāra ekajana malī ei ubhayera kathopakathana. [Dialogues between a gardener and a door keeper. A tract on Christianity.] 2nd ed. 1820?
[1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.1". 2000 cops. (BL). 423

Pearson, John David

Imraji bhāṣara vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the English language; for the use of natives of Bengal. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.
[1] 4-8[2] 2-103[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1". 1000 cops. (IL)

424

____.Vākyāvalī (Bakyabolee) or, idiomatical
 exercises, English and Bengalee; with dialogues on
 various subjects, letters, etc. etc.
 [2, 1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank,1] 2-280p. 8.5"x5.6".
 (BL,CU). 425

A selection of hymns for the use of native places of
 worship. 1st ed.
 [1] 2-32p. 5.9"x3.9" (Bengalee No.12).500 cops. (BL).
 426

Stewart, Capt. James
 Upadeśa kathā. Moral tales of history : with an
 historical sketch of England, and her connection
 with India.[English and Bengali on opposite pages.]
 Printed for the Calcutta School Book Society.
 vi[8] 68+68 p. 7.9"x5". 2000 cops. (BL). 427

1821

May, Robert.
 Añka pustaka, pāṭhaśālāra kārana. Gonito, being a
 collection of arithmetical tables. Printed for the
 Calcutta School-Book Society. 3rd ed.
 [1] 4-123[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5". 2000 cops. (IL,BMS). 428

1822

Pearson, John David
 Patra kaumudī, Pāṭhaśālāra nimitte. Book of letters,
 etc... printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.
 [1] 4-84p. 7.7"x4.8". 1000 cops. (IL,BMS). 429

THE CHURCH MISSION PRESS
 1820-1843

1823

Nītikathā. Fables, in the Bengalee language for the
 use of schools. Part I. 5th ed. Printed for the Cal-
 cutta School-Book Society.
 [1]2-40p. 6.7"x4". 5000 cops. (IL,BMS). 430

1826

Gīta pustaka. Hymns for the use of native christians in English and Bengalee metres.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 4-17[1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 2-216p.
7"x4". (IL)

431

1827

Rāmājaya Tarkālaṅkāra

Dāyakaumudī evaṃ dattakakaumudī evaṃ vyavasthāsamgraha. [Hindu law of inheritance.]

[1] 4-314[2]p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL,IL,SL).

432

1831

Manoyogera viśaya. [A thought for consideration.

A Christian tract.] [1] 2-27[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1".

(BL).

433

1832

Bible, New Testament.

Matthīyā kartika maṅgala samācāra. St. Matthew's Gospel; translated by John F. Ellerton, revised by Theophilus Reichardt. [Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Bible Society's Note : printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.]

[1]2-111[1 blank]p. 8.6"x5.4". (BS).

434

1835

Jesus Christ. Prabhū Yiśukhrīṣṭera caritra varṇanā.

The life of Christ, the saviour of the world.

[1] 2-36p. 6.6"x4.1". 10,000 copies (Miscellaneous series No.24). (BL).

435

Timiranāśaka. The destroyer of darkness. [A tract on Christianity.] [1]2-20p. 6.6"x4.1". 15,000 cops.

(Miscellaneous series No.27). (BL).

436

Kona Śāstra mānaniya. What scriptures should be

regarded. [1]2-12p. 6.6"x4.1". 10,000 cops. (Miscellaneous series No.4). (BL).

437

1837

Bhramanāśaka. Error refuted. [A Christian tract.] 1st ed. [1] 2-12p. 6.6"x4.1". 2000 cops. (BL). 438

Mahāprāyaścitta. The great atonement explained, in a dialogue between a minister and a pandit. [1] 2-24p. 6.6"x4.1". (Miscellaneous series No. 3). (BL). 439

1838

Ṇgrejī śikṣā grantha. Marry's English spelling-book, with reading lessons, translated into the Bengali language for the use of schools in three parts :- Part I. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-51[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (IO). 440

1839

Dharmera viṣaye jijnāṣottara. Dvitiya khaṇḍa. The Bengali second catechism, for the use of schools. [1] 2-34p. 6"x4". (BL). 441

1842

Sandys, The Rev. T. Bhūgola vidyā viṣayaka praśnottara. [A question and answers on geography intended for school boys.] [1] 2-4[1] 2-66p. 6.9"x4.1". Cloth. (CU). 442

THE UNITARIAN PRESS, 1821-1830

1821

Brāhmaṇa sevadhī O misinari samvāda. Brahmunicipal magazine. The missionary and the Brahmun. No.1-3, by Rājā Rāmmohana Rāya. (Śivaprasāda Śarmā, pseud.) [English and Bengali on opposite pages.] I : [1] 2-25 + 25p. 7.3"x5.7". (BL). 443
II: [1] 2-13 + 13p. 7.3"x5.7". (BL). 444
III: [1] 2-25 + 25p. 7.3"x5.7". (BL). 445

1822

Rammohana Rāya, Rāja

Brief remarks regarding modern encroachments on the ancient rights of females - according to the Hindoo law of inheritance. [English work containing Sans-

krit quotations in Bengali characters.]

[1] 2-16p. 8"x5". (IL).

446

1827

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā.

Gāyatrā paramopāsanāvidhāna. [Passages collected from the smṛtiśāstras refering to the recitation of the Gāyatri. Sanskrit text in Bengali characters with Bengali translation. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. 1827?]

[1] 2-11[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5".(BL).

447

1829

Rāmachandra Vidyāvāgīśa.

Parameśvarera upāsana viṣaye dvādaśa vyākhyāna.

Brāhma Samāja. Calcutta. Saturday 1 Agrahāyana.

Śakāvda 1750. [12th discourse in the Brāhma Samāja.]

[1] 2-7p. 7.6"x5.1".(BL).

448

THE COLUMBIAN PRESS, 1821-1862

1841

Siret, M.

Śrīmanmahārāja Kālīkr̥ṣṇa Bāhādurera vaṃśāvalī...

A genealogical and other accounts of Mahārāja Kalikrishna Bahadur...[in English, Persian and Bengali.

Three title pages : English, Persian and Bengali.]

[1] 2-7[1 blank,2-14[2] 2-7[1]p. (BL,IL).

449

MAHINDY LAUL PRESS, 1822-1832

1822

Kāśīnātha Tarkapañcānana, Gaṅgādhara Nyāyaratna and

Rāmakiṅkara Śiromaṇi. Atmatattvakaumudī, being a paraphrase of pravodhacandrodaya by Kṛṣṇa Miśra.

[1] 2-189[1 blank,1] 2-5[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5.6".(BL).

450

1827

Mohana Prasāda Thākura

A vocabulary in the Bengalee and English language, for the use of the students; revised by Govinda

Candra Kaura. [1] 2-196p. 8.9"x5.9". (BL). 451

THE SAMĀCĀRA CANDRIKĀ PRESS, 1822-1866

1822

Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya

Hasyārṇava, by Jagadīśvara Tarkālaṅkāra; translated by Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyaya. [Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. 1822?]

[1] 2-115[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 452

1823

____.Hitopadeśa. [Benificial instruction compiled from Pañcatantra by Visnu Śarmā.]

[1] 2-345[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.7". (BL). 453

Gaudadeśīya Samāja samsthāpanārtha prathama savāra vivaraṇa. 6 Faiguṇa 1229. [Report of meeting held on the 16 February 1823 at the Hindu College, Calcutta, for the purpose of establishment of an Association in Bengal, for the promotion of knowledge and social condition]

[1] 2-29[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.5". (BL). 454

Gaṅgādhara Bhattācārya

Mahimnaḥ stava. Puṣpadantakṛtā 35 slokaḥ.

[35 sloka of Puṣpadanta translated into Bengali.]

[1] 2-22p. 8"x5.3". (BL). 455

Kāśīnātha Tarkapañcānana

Pāṣaṇḍapīḍana nāmaka pratyuttara. A reply entitled "a torment to the irreligious".

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-225[1] ii-viii p. 8"x5". (SL). 456

Jñānāñjanaśālākā. [A lance broken for wisdom. A libellous attack upon an anonymous reviewer of Pāṣaṇḍapīḍana. Without title page, name of printer, name and date of printing. 1823?]

[1] 2-14p. 8"x5". (BL). 457

Vyavahāramukura. [A work on Hindu religion and its ceremonial observations.]
[1]-iv[1] 2-58p. 8.4"x5.4". (BL). 458

Purānas. Padmapurāṇa.

Padmapurāṇāntargata kriyā yogasārera pañcama adhyāya. [The fifth chapter of the kriyā yogasāra translated into Bengali by Dviija Pītāmvara.]
[1] 2-70p. 7.2"x5.1". (BL). 459

Rāmacandra Vidyālaṅkāra

Anandalahari, by Śankara Ācārya, translated into Bengali. [1] 2-102p. 8"x5.3". (BL). 460

1826

Kāśīnātha Tarkapañcānana

Sadhusantosinī. Published by Nandalāla Thākura.
[1, 1 blank, 1] ii-v[1 blank, 1] 2-26p. 8.1"x5.2". (BL). 461

Pītāmvara Sena Dāsa

Uśāharāṇa. [The story of Uśā and Aniruddha in verse. Without title page, name of printer.]
[1] 2-146p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL). 462

1827

Bhagavata. Śrīmaharṣi vedavyāsa prokta Śrimadbhāgavata.
Edited by Bhavāñīcarana Vandyopādhyāya. [Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
Vol. I : 221 fol. obl. 16.7"x6". (BL,SL). 463

1829

Bhavāñīcarana Vandyopādhyāya
Śankarī saṅgīta. 20 fol. obl. 12"x4". (IL). 464

Halirāma Dhekiyāla Phukkana

Asāmavurañji. [A History of Assam.] 4 vols. in
I : [1] ii-iv[1] 2-86[1] 2-32[1] 2-29 [1 blank,1]
2-60[1] 2-7p. 7.8"x5.2".(SL). 465

_____. [Also issued separately. BL has] Vol.I.
[1] ii-iv[1] 2-86p. 8"x5". (BL). 466

1830

Bhagavata. Śrīmaharṣi Vedavyasa prokta

Śrīmadbhāgavata. Edited by Bhavānīcarana Vandyo-
pādhyāya [Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
Vol. II : 222-530 fol. obl. 16.7"x6". [SL copy
bound in 3 vols.] (BL,SL). 467

Mukundarāma Cakravartī, Kavikañkana

Candīmañgala kāvya. [Without title page, name of
printer, place and date of printing.]
viii[1] 2-484p. 8.1"x5.6". (BL). 468

Maheśvara Nyāyālañkāra Bhattācārya

Pravodhacandrodaya nātakam. [A Sanskrit drama in
Bengali characters.] 54 fol. obl. 15.5"x5.2".(BL).
469

Matilāla Śīla

Viprabhakti Candrikā. 10 fol. obl.
10.1"x3.6". (IL). 470

1833

Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya

Añgirah saṁhiteyam. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
3 fol. obl. 15.3"x4.7". (IL). 471

_____. Āpastamva saṁhiteyam. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali
characters.] 6 fol. Obl. 15.3"x4.7".(IL). 472

_____. Atri saṁhiteyam. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali
characters.] 11 fol. Obl. 15.3"x4.7".(IL). 473

1833

Bhavānīcarāṇa Vandyopādhyāya

___	.Dakṣa saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 6 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	474
___	.Gautama saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 10 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	475
___	.Hārīta saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 5 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	476
___	.Kātyāyana saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 12 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	477
___	.Likhita saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 3 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7". (IL).	478
___	.Paraśara saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 12 fol. Ob1. 15.3".4.7".(IL).	479
___	.Samvartta saṁhiteyaṁ.[A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 6 fol. Ob1. 15.3".4.7".(IL).	480
___	.Śaṅkha saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 8 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	481
___	.Sātātapa saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 6 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	482
___	.Uśanaḥ saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 28 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7". (IL).	483
___	.Vaśiṣṭha saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 12 fol; Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	484
___	.Viṣṇu saṁhiteyaṁ.[A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 32 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	485
___	.Vyāsa saṁhiteyaṁ.[A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 6 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	486
___	.Yājñavalkya saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 25 fol. Ob1. 15.3".4.7".(IL).	487
___	.Yama saṁhiteyaṁ. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 3 fol. Ob1. 15.3"x4.7".(IL).	488

Halirāma Dhekiyāla Phukkana

Kāmarupaśavdavyutpattimāha kālika purāṇam

Ob1. 10.1"x3.2". (BL).

489

Jagdīśvara Tarkālaṅkāra.

Hasyārṇava nāma prahasanaṁ. [A Sanskrit farce

in Bengali characters.] 23 fol. Ob1.10"x4".(IL).

490

1840

Haracandra Tarkapañcānana

Mataparīksottaram or an answer to a sketch of the
argument for Christianity and against Hinduism. [Two

title pages : English and Bengali. Sanskrit in Benga-
li characters.] [3, 1 blank,1] 2-16p. 8.9"x5.7". (BL).

491

1843

Rudracandīnāmaka grantha. Printed by order of Bhairava-

candra Cakravartī of Kumartuli, Calcutta. [A Sanskrit
work in Bengali characters.] 4 fol. Ob1. 8.8"x4".(IL).

492

1844

Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya

Puroṣottama candrikā, arthāt Śrīkṣetradhāmera

vivarāṇa. [Topographical and historical description
of the holy places of Hindus in the Ganjam district,
especially of Śrīkṣetra in verse.]

viii.[1] 2-77[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.3". Re.1.00. (BL).

493

Śyāmadhana Mukhopādhyāya

Rājāvali nāmaka grantha. [A history of India from
ancient time upto the East India company. Written
by order of Viśvanātha Matilāla of Calcutta.]

v. [2]2-112p. 8"x5.4". (BL).

494

Vānadeva

Pañcapakṣī nāmaka granthah. Printed by order of
Bhairavacandra Cakravartī.[A Sanskrit work in

Bengali characters.] 13 fol. Ob1. 8.8"x4". (IL).

495

1845

Rājanārāyaṇa Mitra.

Kāyastha kaustabha. [An ethnological work on kāyastha, a Hindu sect. Without the name of printer.]

[3] ii-xi[1] 2-31[1 blank, 3, 1 blank]p. 2 plates.

7.6"x4.9". (IL).

496

Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Thākura Gosvāmī Guṇanidhi.

Patracintāmaṇi grantha. [A Bengali letter writing book.] [1] 2-48p. 7.9"x5.2". (BL).

497

Vaidyanātha Vandyopādhyāya Acāryā

Acāra darpana; edited by Rādhānātha Nyāyālaṅkāra

Bhattācārya. v[1 blank,1] 2-114p. 7.9"x5.4". (SL).

498

1846

Kedāranātha Ghosāla

Brahma Khaṇḍa. [Bengali translation of a part of

Brahmavaiivarta mahāpurāna.] vi[1] 2-98p. 7"x4". (IL). 499

Vidhavā Vivāha niṣedha viṣayaka vyavasthā evaṃ tadīya bhaṣārtha. Printed by order of the Dharma Sabhā.

[Without the name of printer.] [1,1 blank,1] 2-28p.

7.7"x5.2". (BL).

500

1847

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Dharma poṣaka vaktrtā. A sermon, preached in Christ

Church, Cornwallis Square, on Sunday, 7th November,

1847, by the Revd. K.M. Banerjea...published by re-

quest. [1] 2-13[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5.2". (BL).

501

____.Ijīpta deśera purāvṛtta. The history of ancient

Egypt from Rollin and the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

[English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages :

2 English and 1 Bengali.] [4] 2-169 + 169[1 blank,1,

1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (Vidyā[kalpadrūma. Encyclopaedia

Bengalensis, No.VI). (IL).

502

- ____.Īśvarokta sāstra dhārā. The course of divine revelation; a brief outline of the communications of God's will to man, and of the evidences and doctrines of Christianity with allusions to Hindu texts in Sanskrit, Hindi and English. Now translated into Bengali by the Revd. K.M. Banerjea. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-62p. 6"x4". (BL). 503
- ____.Jīvana vṛttānta. Prathama khaṇḍa. Biography, part I, containing the lives of Yudhiṣṭhira, Confucius, Plato, Vicramaditya, Alfred and Sultan Mahmud. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. Three title pages : 2 English and 1 Bengali.]
[1, 1 blank,3] 2-168 + 168 [1 blank]p. 6.8"x4".
(Vidyākalpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.V).
(IL). 504
- ____.Vividha viṣayaka pāṭha. Miscellaneous readings.
Part II. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English and 1 Bengali.]
[5] 2-168 + 168 [1]p 6.8"x4". (Vidyākalpadruma.
Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.VI.) (IL). 505
- 1848
- ____.Bhūgola vṛttānta. Geography, Part I, containing Asia and Europe. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English, 1 Bengali.]
[1, 1 blank,3] 2-168 + 168 [1, 1 blank]p. 6.8"x4"
(Vidyākalpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.VIII).
(IL). 506
- ____.Kṣetratattva. Elements of Geometry, the fourth, fifth and sixth books of Euclid by John Playfair, with additions by William Wallace.[English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English and 1 Bengali.]
[3] 2-149 + 149 [1] ii-vi[1]p. 6.8"x4".(Vidyākalpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.IX). (IL). 507

Rāmacandra Bhattācārya

Saṅgītānanda laharī. [A collection of Hindu religious songs.] [1]-ii[1] 2-66p. 8.1"x5.2". (IL). 508

Thākura Dāsa Vasu

Kāyastha rasāyana. [A treatise on Hindu sect kāyastha. Cover title only.] [1]-2[1]2-32p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 509

Viṣṇu Śarmā.

Hitopadeśa. Beneficial instruction. [1] 2-463[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.4". (IL). 510

1849

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Nitīvodhaka itihāsa. Moral tales, containing the king's messengers by Rev. W. Adams and the reward of honesty by Maria Edgeworth. Adapted for the use of young readers in Bengal. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages. 2 English and 1 Bengali.] [3] 2-155[1] + 155[1]p. (IL,BL). (Vidyākālpadruma. 511 Encyclopaedia Bengalensis,NO.X).

1851

Navīnacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Sarāvali. [A summary of Indian history.] [3] 2 -75[1] 88p. 8"x5.4". (BL). 512

1846

Tāraṅkanātha Bhattācārya.

Durgārchana Vāridhi. [1]2-373[1 blank]p. (IL,SL). 513

THE SAMVĀDA TIMIRANĀŚAKA PRESS, 1823-1836

1823

Rāmacandra Vidyālaṅkāra

Ānandanaharī [i.e. Ānandalaharī] by Saṅkara Ācārya. [Sanskrit text in Bengali characters with Bengali text in verse.] [1] 2-62p. 8"x5.2". (BL). 514

1824

Pañcāṅgasundarī. [An astrological work in Sanskrit and

Bengali. Without date of printing. 1824?]

[1] 2-156p. 8"x5.2".(BL). 515

1829

Sarvatattvadīpikā evaṃ vyavahara darpaṇa. [A monthly journal : social, literary and scientific. Edited by Kālācāṇḍ Rāya.]

I : [1] ii-vi[1] 2-48p. 8.1"x5". (BL). 516

1830

____.II : [1] 50-89p. 8.1"x5". (BL). 517

THE GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

1823-1860

Veksineśyanera vivaraṇa yāhāke kaupāka...kahā yāya.

[The nature and benefit of vaccination. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing. Lithographic impression on the basis of handwritten script. 1855?] [1] 2-17[1 blank]p. 8"x5".(BL). 518

J. LAVANDIER'S PRESS, 1824-1832

1824

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Nyāyālaṅkāra

The mitākṣarā darpaṇa translated from the Sanskrit into the Bengali language for the use of the public colleges. [A work on Hindu law of inheritance.]

[2] 436p. 8"x5". (BL). 519

1832

Robinson's grammar of history arthāt itihāsa sāra samgraha. [Published by the Calcutta Indigenous Literary Club by order of the Committee of Public Instructions. [Includes names of the Directors of the Literary Club.] [1] 2-242 [1, 1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL). 520

THE BISHOP'S COLLEGE PRESS, 1824-1866

1828

Morton, William

Dvibhāsartha kābhidhāna, or a dictionary of the Bengali language with Bengali synonyms and English

interpretation, compiled from native and other authorities. [1, 1 blank, 1] vi-vii[1 blank, 1] 2-660[2]p. 8.3"x5.1". (IL). 521

1837

Śavda mālā evaṃ varṇavinyāsa O nānā pāṭhayuktā
Bāṅgāla pāṭhaśālāra hitārtha saṁgrīhitā. [A Benga-
li vocabulary.] 2nd ed. [1] 2-26p. 6.9"x4". (IL). 522

1838

Bhūmyādhikāri Sabhāra vṛttānta. Prathama bhāga. [Pro-
ceedings of the Land Holder's Association. Part I.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-76p. 7.6"x4.6". (IL). 523

1840

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya
...Upadeśa katha. Sermons addressed to native
Christians and inquirers in Bengalee. [Two title
pages : English and Bengali.]
[1] iv-vi[1] 2-212[2]p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 524

Sādhāraṇa prārthanā.

The Book of common prayer, and administration of
the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of
the church, according to the use of the United
Church of England and Ireland. Not published. [SPCK
Ms. Note : Bengali version by Rev. E.H. Blumhardt.
2 Title pages : English and Bengali.]
[20] 62, 250, 150p. 8.2"x5.3". (SP,SL). 525

1841

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya
Satya sthāpana O mithyā naśana. Truth defended,
and error exposed. Strictures upon Hara Chandra
Tarkapañcanan's answer to Mr. Muir's Matapariksha,
and upon Baboo Kasinatha Bosu's tract on Hinduism
and Christianity. By the Rev. K.M. Banerjea.
[3] 2-34p. 8.2"x5.1". (BL). 526

1842

Smith, W.O'B.

A Scripture catechism introductory to the Church
catechism, translated into Bengalee by the Rev.

W.O'B. Smith. [1] 2-18p. 8.2"x5.1". (BL). 527

1844

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

A course of sermons on the true way of profiting
by the word of God : By the Late Right Reverend
Thomas Wilson, D.D, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann;
translated into Bengalee, by the Rev. K.M. Banerjea.

[1] 2-108p. 8.2"x5.1". (BL). 528

1847

Prārthanāra anukrama. The order for morning and even-
ing prayer daily throughout the year.

194p. 8.1"x5.3". (CU). 529

1849

Madhusūdana Gupta.

The London Pharmacopoeia, edition 1836. Translated
into Bengalee. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1blank,1] ii-xx[1] 2-244p. 8.4"x5.3".
Cloth. (IL). 530

1851

Bible. The Epistle of St. Paul.

Ephisiyadera Prati Paul preritera lipi. ["The Greek
text of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians..."
Translated by W.O'B. Smith and A.W. Street. Not pub-
lished. To "be considered as only private communi-
cation of a proof sheet."] [1, 1 blank,1] 4-13[1 blank]p.
8"x5.1". (IL). 531

1852

Phulamani o Karunāra vivaraṇa, strilokadera śikṣārthe viracita.

The history of Phulmani and Karuna; a book for native

Christian women. Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. [3]2-306p. Illus. 7.2"x4.2". 3000 cops. (BL,CU). 532

1853

Haracandra Datta

Lārd Klāiv caritra. Macaulay's life of Lord Clive. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Socieity. [i] iv-v[1 blank, 1] 2-75[1 blank]p. 7 plates. 7"x4". (Bengali Family Library. (IL). 533

1856

Kātekhisma. [A catechism authorised by the Bishop of Calcutta, or short instruction in the doctrines of the church of England. Without title page, date of printing. 1856?][1] 2-8p. 6.9"x4.1". (BL). 534

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Rājadūta. The king's messengers, by the Rev. W. Adams, M.A. Freely translated into Bengali, with an introduction adapted for native readers. 2nd ed., revised. [1] 2-52p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 535

Lokaśikṣā. [Instructive advice. A Christian tract.]

[1] iv-v[1 blank,1]2-68p. 8"x5.1"x. (BL). 536

Rāmanārayana Vidyāratna

Gopāla Kāminī. A pleasing moral tale, adapted from the English. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 2] 2-155[1 blank]p. 6"x4". 5000 cops. (IL). 537

1858

Bible. Old Testament. Psalms.

The Book of Psalms, newly translated in Bengali and English. [The Psalter translated by W. Kay from Hebrew into English and rendered into Bengali by Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya. English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [1] iv-xi[1 blank,1] 681[1 blank]p. 8.3"x5.4". 200 cops. (BL,SL). 538

1859

Gāna o gīta samgraha.

Collection of rhymes, hymes, and tunes for Bengali Christian infant schools. Printed for the Calcutta Christian School Book Society.

[1] iv-xviii[1] 2-104p. 8.2"x5.4". (BL). 539

1862

Calcutta University.

Selections from subjects of examination in the Bengali language, appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University, for the Entrance Examination of 1863. [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-54p. 7.9"x5.3". (BL). 540

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Īśvarokta śāstra dhārā. The course of divine revelation : a brief outline of the evidences and doctrines of Christianity; with allusions to Hindu tenets. Translated freely into Bengali, by Revd. K.M. Banerjea. 2nd ed. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-58p. 6.2"x4.2". (BL). 541

____.Rāja dūta. The king's messengers[by W.Adams, tr.into Bengali.]3rd ed.[1]2-87[1 blank]p.7.7"x4.4" (IO) 542

____.Saddarśana samvāda.

Dialogues on the Hindu philosophy freely rendered into Bengali by Rev. K.M. Banerjea. No.3. [1] 98-137[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (BL,SL). 543

1863

Bible. Old Testament.

Gīta samhitā. The Psalms, translated into Bengali from the Hebrew authorized to be used in churches. [Psalm 139 : 21 dropped in printing.] [3] 2-242p. 6.8"x4.2". (BMS). 544

1864

Gītasandharbha. [A Christian hymn book.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 6-124[2] iii-vi[2]p. 7.1"x4.1". (IO). 545

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY'S PRESS,
1824-1866

1824

Gauramohana Vidyālañkāra Bhattācārya

Kavitamrtakūpa.

A choice collection of Sunscript couplets, with a translation in Bengalee. [1] 2-44p. 7"x4". (IL). 546

____. Strīśikṣāvidhāyaka. An apology for Hindoo female education; containing evidence in favour of the education of Hindoo females from the examples of illustrious women. 3rd ed. [1]2-45[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BL,BMS). 547

Mādhavacandra Bhattācārya

Vyākaraṇa sārāḥ. A grammar of the Sunscrit language [in Bengali] designed for the use of native students. 3-6[1] 2-171[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (IL). 548

Stewart, Capt. James

Varnamālā. Stewart's Bengalee tables. 3rd ed. Printed on one side of the paper [cover title only]. 16 leaves. 8"x5". 1000 cops. (BMS). 549

1825

Keith, James

Baṅga bhāṣāra vyākaraṇa.

A grammar of the Bengalee language, adapted to the young, in easy questions and answers. [3]-4[1] 2-75[1]p. 6.7"x4.1". 500 cops. (BL,BMS). 550

Pearson, John David

Vākyāvalī. Idiomatical exercises, English and Bengalee with dialogues on various subjects, letters, etc. etc. [1] 4-273[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL). 551

Tārācānd Datta

Manorañjanetihāsa. Pleasing tales; or stories, designed to improve the understanding, and direct the conduct of young persons. Part I. [1] 2-27[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.8". (IL). 552

Yates, William

Padārthavidyāsāra. Elements of natural philosophy and natural history in a series of familiar dialogues. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-96p. 7.7"x4.8". (IL, BMS). 553

1826

Gauramohana Vidyālañkāra Bhattācārya

Kavitāmṛtakūpa. A choice collection of Sanscrit couplets, with a translation in Bengalee. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-44p. 6.7" x4" (IL). 554

Lawson, John

Paśvāvalī. Natural history of beasts. No.5. Vyāghrera Vṛttānta. [1] 102-122p. 8"x5". 2000 cops. (I.O). 555

Olāuthāra vivaraṇa. On the cholera morbus. For the benefit of general public. [1] 2-26p. 6.7"x4.2". (BL). 556

1827

Nītikathā. Fables in the Bengalee language. Part II.

3rd ed. [1] 2-39[1 blank]p. 6"x4". 2000 cops. (IL). 557

Pearson, John David

Bhūgola evaṃ jyotiṣa. Dialogues on geography, astronomy, etc. for the use of schools. 2nd ed. [English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [1, 1 blank] [vii]-viii[3]4-311[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.3". (BL). 558

_____. Paṭhaśāla vasāivāra O vālakadera sikṣāivāra dhārāra vivaraṇa. Instructions for modelling and conducting schools. 2nd ed. [1] 2-31[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.8". 500cops. (IL). 559

Rādhākānta Deva, Rājā

Samkṣipta Baṅgāla śikṣā grantha. Abridgement of a Bengalee spelling-Book, with miscellaneous reading lessons. [3, 1 blank] 3-111[1]p. 6.9"x4.2". (BL). 560

Varnamālā. Introductory Bengalee Spelling Book. With reading lessons. [1] 2-24 p. 6.7"x4". 3000 cops. (BMS). 561

1828

Lawson, John

Paśvāvalī. Animal biography; or, historical accounts, instructive and entertaining, respecting the brute creation. Part I. Compiled by J. Lawson, translated by W. H. Pearce. [1] 2-144p. 7.7"x4.7". Illus. 2000 cops. (IL). 562

____. Part I. No.6 : Viḍālera vṛttānta.

[1] 124-144p. 8"x5". 200 cops. (IL). 563

Tārācānd Datta

Monorañjanetiḥāsa. Pleasing tales; or stories, designed to improve the understanding, and direct the conduct of young persons. Part I. 3rd ed. [English and Bengali on opposite pages.]

[3] 4-59[1 blank]p. 7.7"x5". 1000 cops. (IL). 564

1829

Pearson, John David.

Abhidhāna. A School dictionary, English and Bengali; designed chiefly for the use of native students.

[1] 2-316p. D.cols. 7"x4.2". 1500 cops. (IL). 565

1830

____. Pracīna itihāsa samuccaya. An epitome of ancient history, containing a concise account of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Grecians and Romans. [Compiled by William Yates; translated into Bengali by John David Pearson. Bengali edition.]

[1]-2[1, 1 blank,1] 4-364p. 8.4"x5.1". (IL,BL). 566

____. Another edition. English and Bengali on opposite pages. [1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank] [7]-8[3] 4-623 [1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.3". (BL,IL). 567

____. Vākyāvalī. Idiomatical exercises English and Bengalee; with dialogues on various subjects, letters, etc. etc. [3, 1 blank,1] 4-278p. 8.2"x5".(IL). 568

Satyā itihāsa sāra. Sketches of celebrated characters
in ancient history. [1] 2-258p. 8.5"x5.2". (BL) 569

1833

Kṣetramohana Mukhopādhyāya

Grīka deśera itihāsa. The abridgement of Dr.[Oliver]
Goldsmith's history of Greece, translated into Ben-
galee... by Khetromohun Mookerjea.

[v]-vi[7] -8[1]2-396p. 7.8"x5". (BL). 570

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Gandīya Vyākaraṇa. Grammar of the Bengali language.

[1, 1 blank,1]-2[1] 2-97[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5". (BL).571

Yates, William

Jyotirvidyā. An easy introduction to astronomy for
young persons composed by James Ferguson, F.R.S. and
revised by David Brewster, L.L.D; translated into
Bengalee by William Yates.

[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 2-157[1 blank]p.
8.2"x5.2". (IL). 572

1834

Keith, James

Baṅga bhāṣāra vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengalee
language, adapted to the young in easy questions and
answers. 2nd ed. [1] 2-62p. 6.9"x4". (IO). 573

Rāmacandra Mitra

Paśvāvali. Animal biography ; or, historical accounts,
instructive and entertaining, respecting the brute
creation in English and Bengalee; compiled and tran-
slated by Ramchunder Mitter. [English and Bengali on
opposite pages.] [3] 4-341[1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.9".(IL).

574

_____. Part II. No.2. The horse. [3] 66-101 [1 blank]p.
8.5"x5.5". 500 cops. (IO). 575

Yates, William

Padārthavidyāsāra. Elements of natural philosophy and natural history, in a series of familiar dialogues designed for the instruction of Indian youth. 2nd ed. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-91[1 blank]p. 8.3"x5.2". (BL, IO). 576

_____. [Another edition. English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [3, 1 blank, 3] 4-183[1 blank]p. (SL, BMS). 577

1835

Rāmacandra Mitra

Paśvāvali. Animal biography ; or, historical accounts, instructive and entertaining respecting the brute creation. [English and Bengali on opposite pages.]

Part II. No.3 Gardabhera vṛttānta. The ass. [3] 106-161 [1 blank]p. 1 wood cut. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 578

Part II.No.4. Garura vṛttānta. The ox. [3] 147-181 [1 blank]p. 1 wood cut. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 579

Part II.No.5. Mahiṣera vṛttānta. The buffalo. [3] 186-221[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 580

1836

_____. Part II. No.6. Meṣera vṛttānta. The sheep. [3] 226-262 [1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 581

_____. Part II.No.7. Chāgalera vṛttānta. The goat. [3] 226-301 [1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 582

1837

_____. Part II.No. 8. Uṣṭrera vṛttānta. The camel. [3] 306-341[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 583

_____. Vol.II[Part.III[.No.1. Nekadiyā vyāghrera vṛttānta. The wolf.[1] 4-39[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IL, IO). 584

- _____. Vol. I. No. I. 2nd ed. Kukurera vṛttānta. The Dog.
[3] 4-61[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 585
- _____. Vol. II [part III] No. II. Citabhāgera vṛttānta.
The Leopard. [3] 4-39[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 586
- _____. Vol. II. [Part III]. No. 3. Vānarera vṛttānta. The
orang outang and Monkey. [3] 4-39[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5".
(IL, IO). 587
- _____. Vol. II [Part III] No. 4. Vivarera vṛttānta. The
beaver. [3] 4-39[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IL, IO). 588

1839

Pearson, John David.

Abhidhāna. A school dictionary, English and Bengalee;
designed chiefly for the use of native students. [An
English to Bengali dictionary.] [3] 2-316p. D. col. 7"x4".
(IO). 589

- _____. Vākyāvalī. Idiomatical exercises, English and
Bengali; with dialogues on various subjects, letters,
etc. etc. [3, 1 blank, 1] 4-278p. 7.9"x5". (IO). 590

Rāmacandra Mitra

Paśvāvalī. Animal biography in English and Bengali
[on opposite pages].
Vol. II. No. 5. Śīlapaśura vṛttānta. The seal.
[3] 4-39[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IL, IO). 591

Vol. II. 6. āduḍera vṛttānta. The bat. [3] 4-39[1
blank]p. 8.5"x5.5". (IO). 592.

Vrajakiśora Gupta.

Baṅgabhāṣa Vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali
language. [1, 1 blank, v]-vi[1] 2-145[1 blank]p.
6.9"x4.2". (IL). 593

1844

Pearson, John David

Patra-kaumudī; or, book of letters, etc. containing

letters of correspondence, commercial and familiar,
with Zumeendaree and other legal forms, etc.

[1] 4-88p. 6.7"x3.9". (IL). 594

Yates, William

Sāra samgraha. Vernacular class book reader for
colleges and schools. 1st ed. [3, 1 blank, 1] 2-200p.
7"x4.2". 1000 cops. (IL). 595

1845

Abhidhāna. Bengali dictionary, for the use of schools.

[1] 2-234[1]-2p. D. cols. 6.4"x4.7". (IL). 596

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Gaudīya vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali language.
3rd ed. [3] 2-116p. 6.7"x3.9". 1000 cops. (IL). 597

1846

Bhūmi parimāna vidyā. Elements of land surveying, on
the Anglo-Indian plan. [1] iv-xi[1 blank,1] 2-85[1
blank]p. 2 charts. 7.2"x4.2". Cloth. (IL). 598

Harle, J.

Ganitāṅka. Arithmetic; comprising the five fundamen-
tal rules... illustrated by examples.

[3] 2-96p. 7.1"x4.2". (IL). 599

Keith, James

Bangabhāṣāra vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali
language adapted to the young, in easy questions and
answers. 6th ed. [3] 2-59[1 blank]p. 6.7"x3.9". 5000
cops. (IL). 600

Nītikathā, tr̥tīya bhāga. Fables in the Bengali language.

Part III. 2nd ed. [iii]-iv[1]2-36p.6.7"x3.9".(IL). 601

Pearce, William Hopkins

Bhūgola vṛttānta. Geography interspersed with infor-
mation historical and miscellaneous. 5th ed.

[1] iv-xix[1 blank, 1] 2-149[1 blank]p.front(map).
7.1"x4.2". 6000 cops. (IL). 602

Tāracand Datta

Manoranjana itihāsa. Pleasing tales; or stories, designed to improve the understanding and direct the conduct of young persons.

[1] 2-96p. 6.7"x3.9". (IL). 603

Varnamālā. Part I. Bengali spelling-book. 5th ed.

[1] 4-36p. 6.7"x3.9". 5000 cops. (IL). 604

____.____.PartII.[1] 4-56p. 6.7"x3.9".(IL). 605

1847

Nītikathā. Dvitiya bhāga. Fables in the Bengali

language. 2nd part. [1] 4-36p. 6.7"x3.9". 5000 cops. (IL). 606

Yates, William

Sāra samgraha. Vernacular class-book reader for colleges and schools. 2nd ed. [3, 1 blank] 2-202, [i]-iip. 7.1"x4.2". Cloth 2000 cops. (IL). 607

1850

Nītikathā. Dvitiya bhāga. Fables, in the Bengali language. 2nd part. 8th ed. [1] 4-36p. 1 plate.

6.7"x4.1". 5000 cops. (IL). 608

Pearson, John David

Vākyāvalī. Idiomatical exercises, English and Bengali, with dialogues on various subjects, specimens of legal documents, letters, etc. 5th ed.

[3, 1 blank, 2] 5-294p. 7.1"x4.3". 1000 cops. (IL). 609

Gouramohanā Vidyālaṅkāra

Strīśikṣāvidhāyaka. Hindu female education, advocated from the examples of illustrious women, both ancient and modern. [1] 2-45[1]p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 610

Nītikathā, tṛtīya bhāga. Fables, in the Bengali lan-

guage. 3rd part. 4th ed. [iii]-iv[1] 2-36p. 6.7"x4.1". 4000 cops. (IL). 611

Pearson, John David

Patra kaumudī. Book of letters, etc. containing letters of correspondence, commercial and familiar, with Zumeendaree and other legal forms, etc. 6th ed. [1] 4-88p. 7"x4". 1000 cops. (BL). 612

1852

May, Robert

Añka pustaka. Being a collection of arithmetical tables; with rules for their application to business illustrated by examples. [1] 2-50p. 6.8"x4.1". (IL). 613

Nītikathā, prathama bhāga. Fables in the Bengali language. Part I. 12th ed. [1] 4-34,[1]-iip. 6.7" x4.1". 6,000 copies. (IL). 614

1853

Marshman, John Clark

Baṅgadeśera purāvṛtta. Marshman's history of Bengal in Bengali. [1] 2-284p. 7.1"x4.2". (IL). 615

Varnamālā. Prathama Bhāga [Bengali spelling-book.] Part I. 7th ed. [1] 2-36p. 7"x4". 1000 cops.(BMS). 616

Vrajakiśora Gupta

Baṅgabhāṣā vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali language. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-136p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 617

1856

Bāṅgālā O Imrājī abhidhāna. Bengali and English dictionary, for the use of schools. [1] 2-213[1 blank]p. D. Cols. 6.6"x4.9". (BMS). 618

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Gaudīya vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali language. 5th ed. [3] 2-106p. 6.7"x4". 1500 cops.(IL). 619

1857

Abhidhāna. Bengali dictionary, for the use of schools. [1], 2-228p. D.cols. 6.5"x4.7". (BL). 620

Adbhuta itihāsa. An account of the wars of Alexander
the great. [1] 4-24p. 7"x4.1". (IL). 621

1859

Gauramohana Vidyālaṅkāra
Strīśikṣāvidhāyaka. Hindu female education advocated
from the examples of illustrious women, both ancient
and modern. [1] 4-47[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (BL). 622

1860

Dvārakānātha Bhattācārya
Prākṛta viveka. Prathama bhāga. Physics of the
earth. Part I. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-45[1 blank]p.
6.7"x3.9". (IL). 623

1862

Rājendralāla Mitra
Vyākaraṇa prabeśa. [A Bengali grammar.]
[2, iii]-iv[1] 2-70p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 624

1863

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya
Cinadeśiya vulavula pakṣīra vivaraṇa. [A description of
Chinese nightingale; translated from English.]
[1] 2-20p. 6.6"x4.2" (Bengali Family Library). (IL). 625

Setan-Karr, Walter Scott and Rājendralāla Mitra
Patrakaumudī. Book of letters.
[1] iv-xii[1] 2-100 p. 7"x4". (BL). 626

1864

Hemāṅgacandra Vasu
Musalmāndigera abhyudayera vivaraṇa. [An account of
of the rise of the Muslim power, compiled and trans-
lated from the Edward Gibbon's "History of the decline
and fall of the Roman empire".]
[1] 2-73[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.2". (BL). 627

Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna
Elijivetha. [Elizabeth. Translated from English.]
[3] 2-196p. 7"x4". (Bengali Family Library). (IL). 628

1865

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Kāthātaraṅga. [Bengali translation of the history of Sandford and Merton : a children's tale by Thomas Day.] [1] 2-316p. 7"x4". (Bengali Family Library). (IL). 629

Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna

Nānakerā jīvana carita. [Life of Nanaka.] [iii]-iv[1] 2-28p. 6.5"x4". (IL). 630

1866

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Ksetra tattva. [Geometry of Euclid, first three chapters.] [1] iv-viii[1] 2-188p. 7"x4.2". Cloth. (SL). 631

Rājendra'lāla Mitra

Vyākaraṇa praveśa. [A Bengali grammar.] 2nd ed. [1, 1 blank] vi-vi[1] 2-71[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 632

THE RATNĀKARA PRESS, SERAMPORE, 1825-1826.

1825

Nīlaratna Hāladāra

Kavitāratnākara. [A collection of proverbs and moral maxims compiled from Sanskrit sources with Bengali translation] [4] 3,96[1 blank] 2p. 8"x5". (BL). 633

THE SANSKRIT PRESS, 1825-1838

1838

Gaurīkānta Bhattācārya

Jñānāñjana; revised by Madhusūdana Tarkālaṅkāra. [A work on Hindu religion.] [1] iv-v[1 blank, i]-ii[1] 2-241[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5". (IL). 634

THE SINDHU PRESS, 1828-1848

1828

Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra

Kautukasarvasva nātaka. A Sanskrit play by Gopī-
nāth Cakravartī. Bengali version in prose and verse,
by Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra. [1] 2-78p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 635

1829

Durgāprasāda Mukhopādhyāya

Gangābhakti taraṅginī pustaka. [A work on the holi-
ness of Ganges.] ii [1] 2-173 [1 blank] p. 8.4"x5.2".
(SL). 636

1830

Rāmeśvara Vandyopādhyāya

Jñāna kaumudī. [A letter writing book].
[1] 2-32 [1] 2-288p. 8.2"x5.4". (SL). 637

1847

Viśveśvara Datta

Sahnāma. [Bengali translation of Shahnāmā in Persian
by Ferdausī Tusī.] 2-20 [2] ii-viii [7, 1 blank, 1] 2-
458p. front. 7.8"x5.1". (BL). 638

1848

Vetāla pañcaviṁśati nāmaka grantha . [A tale translated
from Hindi.] 158p. 7.8"x4.2". (IL). 639

THE ŚĀSTRĀ PRAKĀŚA PRESS, 1829-1865

1830

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Nyāyālaṅkāra. The Hitopadesa : or
collection of fables with the Bengali and the Eng-
lish translations. Edited by Lakshmi Narayan Nyaya-
lankar. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-4 [1] 2-4 [3] 2-5 4
[1] 2-4, 3 [1 blank] p. 9.2"x6". (BL). 640

____.Vyavasthāratnamālā. [A treatise on Hindu law of inheritance in Sanskrit and Bengali in Bengali characters.] [1] 2-8[1] 2-4[1]2-130p. 8.8"x5.8". (BL) 641

1841

Kālīprasāda Mukhopādhyāya.

Navarasasindhu. [The story of Jaya and Jayanti.]

[1]-ii,[1]2-216p. 8"x5". (BL). 642

1848

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Caitanya caritāmṛta. [Life of Caitanya.]

[1] 2-70[1] 2-187[1 blank,1]2-94p. 10.1"x8.2". (BL). 643

1851

Śrīkanthānātha Rāya Vasu

Manamatha Muñjarī nāmaka grantha. [A tale in verse.]

[1] vi[1] 2-172p.7.7"x5.1". (IL). 644

1855

Rāmacandra Tarkālañkāra

Mādhava mālatī nāmaka granth. [A tale.]

[1] 2-126p. 7.6"x5". (IL). 645

1856

Maheśacandra Dāsa De

Arjunera gaurava bhañjana. [A tale from the

Mahābhārata.] [1] 2-22p. 7.1"x4.9". (IL). 646

1857

Ketakā Dāsa and Kṣamānanda Dāsa

Mansāra bhāsāna.[A tale of Caṇḍ Vanika, Vehula

and Laksindara.] [1] 2-86p. 7.2"x4.7".(IL). 647

1865

Durgā Dāsa

Dhātupāṭha dipīkāca. [Adapted from dhātupāṭhaḥ by

Vopadeva. A Sanskrit grammar in Bengali characters.]

[i] 2-15 [1 blank,1] 2-48[1] 2-21[1 blank]p.
9.1"x5.8". (IL). 648

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Nyāyālaṅkāra
Vyavasthāratnamāla. [A treatise on Hindu law of
inheritence.] [1] 2-8[1]2-130p. 9.5"x6". (IL). 649

UPENDRALĀLA PRESS, 1830-1832

1832

Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya (Govindacandra Mukhopādhy-
yāya, Pseud.) Navavivi vilāsa. [Description of a mo-
dern Bengali lady.] [3, 1 blank,1] 2-117[1 blank]p.
8.4"x5.2". (SL). 650

THE REFORMER PRESS, 1831-1835

1832

Amalacandra Gāṅgali and Kāśīprasāda Ghoṣa.
Vijñāna sevadhī. Treasures of science. Translated
from Lord Brougham's treatise on the objects, plea-
sures and advantages of science. By Baboos Amala
Chundra Gangoli and Kasi Prasad Ghose, under the
direction of H.H. Wilson, Esqr. Revised and publi-
shed by the Society for Translating European Sciences.
No.1. [Cover title in English.]
[3] 2-55[1 blank]p. 1 plate. (BL). 651

THE JÑĀNĀNVEŚANA PRESS, 1831-1840

1834

Bhuvanamohana Mitra and Gopālālāla Mitra
Kautuka taraṅginī. [A work on chemistry.]
[3] ii-iii, 100[3, 1 blank]p. front. 5.7"x4". (BL). 652

1835

Bhagavadgītā; Bengali translation by Gaurīśaṅkara

Tarkavāgīśa. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-112p. 7.9"x5.2". (BL) 653

THE SAMVĀDA PRABHĀKARA PRESS, 1831-1866

1840

Śrinārāyaṇa Rāya

Āyurveda darpaṇaḥ. [A work on indigenous medicine.]

Vol. I : [3] 2-104p. 8.2x5.2". (IL). 654

Vol. II : [3] 2-104p. 8.2x5.2". (BL, IL). 655

Vol. III : [3] 2-68p. 8.2"x5.2". (IL). 656

1850

Gaṅgādhara Tarkavāgīśa Bhattācārya

Saṅgīta gauriśvara, arthāt harapārvatīra Varāṇasī

vihāra varṇanamaya grantha. [A work in verse on

Hindu religion] ii[1] 2-153[1 blank] iii[1 blank]p.

7.4"x4.8". (IL). 657

1852

Nīlakamala Bhāduḍī

Śuketihāsa grantha. [A tale.] [i]-ii[1] 2-91[1 blank]p.

6.6."x4.2". (IL). 658

Śrinārāyaṇa Rāya.

Āyurveda darpaṇa. [A work on indigenous medicine.]

Vol I : [1]-2[1] ii-iii[1 blank, 1] 2-82p.

7.4"x4.9". (IL). 659

Vol. II : [i]-ii[1] 2-76[1, 1 blank]p. 7.9"x5.2". (BL). 660

Tārakanātha Datta, ed.

Sukumāra Viḷāsa. [A poetical work by seven unknown

poets.] [1, 1 blank] iv[1, 1 blank, 1]-2[1] 2-174[2]p.

6.4"x4". (IL). 661

1853

Akṣayakumāra Datta.

Vāhya vastura sahita mānava prakṛtira samvandha

vicāra. [A series of articles on social and ethical

questions.] Part : [1] 2-7[1 blank] 8-9[1] 2-245[1 blank]p.

6.7"x4". (IL). 662

Jñānāni School

Santāna pratipālana karivāra niyama. [A work on child care.] [1] 2-6p. 7.3"x4.8". (IL). 663

Dvāarakānātha Adhikārī

Sudhīrañjana. [Essays and poems.] [i]-ii[1]2-146[1, 1 blank,i] - iip.6.5"x 4". (IL). 664

1855

Īśvaracandra Gupta

Kavivara Bhāratacandra Rāya Guṇākarera jīvana vṛttānta. [Life of poet Bhāratacandra Rāya.] [1]2-61[1 blank]p. 8.1"x4.9". (BL). 665

Madhusūdana Tarkālañkāra

Aśuvodha vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] [1] 2-3[1 blank, 1] 2-187[1 blank,i]-iip. 6.3"x4". (IL). 666

1857

Śrīnārāyaṇa Rāya

Āyurveda darpaṇa. [A work on indigenous medicine.] Vol.II : [1, 1 blank,1] 2-77[1 blank,1,1 blank]p. 7.4"x4.9". (IL). 667

1858

Īśvaracandra Gupta

Pravodhaprabhākara. [A dialogue on Hindu philosophy in prose and verse.] [1] 2-222[3,1 blank]p. (BL). 668

1860

Gopālalāla Mitra

Añkacandrikā : A commercial guide. [1, 1 blank,5] 2-178p.8.7"x5.5".(IL). 669

Gonsāidāsa Gupta

Nītipravandha. Moral essays in Bengali. [2 title pages : English and Bengali .] [1, 1 blank,i]-ii[1]2-112p. 6.9"x4.3". (BL). 670

1863

Śyāmalāla Mitra

Substance of Mr. Henry [Oliver] Remfry's notes on the nature and use of the Indian bael in diarrhoea, consumption, etc. In Bengalee by Sham Loll Mitter. 1863? [1] 2-19 [1 blank]p. 5"x3.4". (BL). 671

THE BHAVASINDHU PRESS, 1833-1839

1833

Kālīprasāda Kavirāja

Vatrisa simhāsana. [A poetical version of the thirty-two tales of king Vikramāditya.] iv[1] 2-202p. 7.1"x4.7". (BL). 672

1834

Gaṅgāgovinda Tarkapañcānana

Cikitsārnava. [A work on Indian medical science.] iv[1] 2-60p. 7.8"x5.2". (SL). 673

Srīkrṣṇalīlāmṛta dutī samvāda. [An episode from Brahmaivaivartapurāna in verse.] [1] 2-68p. 7.7"x4.9". (BL). 674

THE GUNĀKARA AND THE PRAJÑĀ PRESS, 1833-1844

1836

Rāmacandra Vidyāvāgīśa

Parameśvarera upāsanā viṣaye prathama vyākhyāna avadhī dvādaśa vyākhyāna. [Twelve Brahmist discourses.] 2nd ed. [1] 2-63[1]p. 7.6"x5.1". (BL). 675

1840

—. Śiśusevadhi. [History of Greece translated from English for the use of school children.] [1] ii-iv[1] 2-101[1 blank]p. (BL). 676

1841

- ___ .Nītidarśana. [Lectures on ethics.]
 No.1 : [1]2-4[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.8". (BL). 677
 No.2 : [1] 2-11[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.8". (BL). 678
 No.3-5: [1] 2-8[1] 2-7[1,1] 2-7[1 blank]p.
 7.5"x4.8". (BL). 679

1842

Kṛṣṇalāla Deva

Prašasti Prakāśikā Grantha.

- [1] ii-iv[1] 2-108,iii[1]p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 680

Jagannāthaprasāda Vasu Mallika

Saṅgītarasamādhuri. [A collection of religious songs.]

- [3] ii-xi[1] ii-x [1 blank,1] 2-214p. 7.7"x5.2". (IL).
 681

THE PRESS OF MAHĀRĀJĀ KĀLĪKRṢṆA BĀHĀDURA

1833-1847

1833

Kālīkrṣṇa Bāhādura, Mahārājā

Raselasopākhyāna. The history of Rasselas, prince of
 Abyssinia. A tale by Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. Translated
 into Bengalee by Maha-Raja Kalee-Krishna Bahadur. Cal-
 cutta. Kamalaya Press. Printed for H. Mansell. 1833.

- [English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [1, 1 blank]
 vii-viii, v-vi[3] 2-263 [1 blank, 9, 1 blank]p.
 8.2"x5.2". (BL,IL). 682

- ___ .Samkṣipta sadvidyāvalī. A short system of polite
 learning, being an introduction to the arts and sci-
 ences, and other branches of useful knowledge. Compiled
 and translated by Maha-Raja Kalee-Krishna Bahadur.
 Printed at the Sobha Bazar Press, 1833. [English and
 Bengali on opposite pages. 2 title pages : English
 and Bengali.] [1, 1 blank, 6] 4-122[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.9".
 (IL). 683

1836

____. Itihāśacaya ; hita samgraha : arthāt Ge saheva viracitetihāśa. Fables by the late Mr. [John] Gay, with its translation into Bengali poetry. By Raja Kali-Krishna Bahadur. Printed... from the Raja's Sobha-Bazar Press, 1836. [English and Bengali on opposite columns.] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] - 2[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-193[1 blank, i]-ii, [1]-2p. D.cols. 9"x6". (BL, CU). 684

THE VIJÑĀNA PRESS, 1835

1835

Madanamohana Deva Śarmā

Svapnādhyāya nāmaka grantha. [A work on dream compiled in metrical verse.] [1] 4-48p. 6.9"x4.2". (IL). 685

THE SUDHĀSINDHU PRESS, 1835-1866

1835

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Kālīkaivalya dāyini nāmaka grantha. [A work on Kālī, the goddess compiled by order of Nṛsiṃhalāla Dāsa.] [1] 2-494p. 8"x5". (IL). 686

1849

Bhagavadgītā. [Original Sanskrit in Bengali characters with Bengali translation in verse.]. 158p. 7.6"x5". (BL). 687

1852

Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya (Bholānātha Vandyopādhyāya Pseud.) Navavivivilāsa. [Description of a modern Bengali lady.] [1] 2-82p. 7.8"x5.1". (IL). 688

Śiṣuvodhaka. [Bengali spelling-book, letter writing
and elementary arithmetic.] 3-56p. 8"x5.2". (IL). 689

Vinodarāma Sena Dāsa

Bhaktamāla nāmaka grantha. Part II.
ii, 124p. 7.9"x5". (IL). 690

1854

Kālīmohana Datta

Ukila Jñānāñjana nāmaka āina grantha. [Compilation
of civil laws.] [2] 2-128p. 7.8"x5.1". (IL). 691

1855

Harimohana Karmakāra

Kye māra Jilamenera monohara upākhyāna. [A tale.]
[1] 2-54p. 7.5"x5". (IL). 692

Kāśīnātha Bhattācārya

Baṅgabhāṣābhidhāna. [Bengali disctionary.]
[2] 395[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL). 693

1858

Nūtana Pañjikā. Śakāvda 1780 sana 1265. Im. 1858-59.

[An almanac for the year 1858-59.] 80p. 8.2"x5.2".
(BL). 694

1865

Harimohana Karmakāra

Ratnāvalī. Gītābhinaya. [A drama.]
[1]-ii[1,1 blank,1] 2-110p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 695

Kṣetramohana Cakravartī

Cakṣuhsthira nātaka. [A drama.] [1] 2-40p. Illus.
9"x5.8". (BL). 696

The Rāmāyaṇa. Laṅkākāṇḍa. Translated in verse by

Kṛttivāsa from original Sanskrit work of Vālmīki.
[i]-ii[1] 2-156p. D. cols. 1 plate. 8.7"x5.3". (SL). 697

— .Ādi, Ayodhyā, āraṇyaka, kiṣkindhyā, sundara, Laṅkā,
uttarā kāṇḍa. Translated in verse by Kṛttivāsa from
original Sanskrit work of Vālmīki.

[1] ii-iv, 446p. D. cols. 9"x5.8". (SL). 698

THE SAMVĀDA PURNACANDRODAYA PRESS

1835-1866

1836

Udayacandra Ādhya, tr.

Kalikātāsthā vaidyakapāṭhaśālā sthāpanānte ...
vaktritāra dvārā saṅkṣepa āvedana. [An address to
the students of the Medical College, Calcutta,
delivered by M.J. Bramley; translated into Bengali
by Udayacandra Ādhya.] [1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 8"x5.3". (BL)

699

1838

Jagannārāyaṇa Mukhopādhyāya

Nūтана abhidhāna. [A Bengali dictionary.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-435[1 blank]p. D.cols. 5.6"x4.6".

700

1845

Gopāla Bhatta

Śrī Śrī Haribhakti vilāsaḥ ; edited by Muktarāma
Vidyāvāgīśa. [1, 1 blank] x, 71[1 blank]p. 9.9"x7.2".
(BL).

701

1848

Gurudāsa Hājarā

Romio evaṃ Julietera monohara upākhyāna. The story
of Romeo and Juliet translated from Charles Lamb's
'Tales from Shakespeare'.

[3] 2-88, iii[1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 702

1849

Rādhāvallabha Dāsa

Manatatva sārasaṅgraha. [Compiled from the phrenological works and charts of Dr. Spurzheim and Mr. Combe and translated into Bengali by Rādhāvallabha Dāsa, a member of the Calcutta Phrenological Society. Published by Rāmaratna Vandyopādhyāya.]

[1] 2-93[1 blank]p. Front. 7.1"x4.3". (BL). 703

1851-1852

The Rāmāyaṇa. Translated into Bengali by Kṛttivāsa. 2nd ed. 7 parts in 1 vol. Each part has its own pagination. 8.2"x4.6". (IL).

704

1852

Addhaitacandra Āḍhya, Mukṭārāma Vidyāvagīṣa and others.

Apūrvopākhyāna. Tales from Shakespeare by [Charles] Lamb. Translated by Addhaitacandra Āḍhya, the editor of the Samvāda Purnacandrodaya with the assistance of Mukṭārāma Vidyāvagīṣa and others.

[i]-ii[1, 2 blank,1]2-500p. front(port.). 7.6"x5". (IL).

705

1853

Haracandra Ghoṣa

Bhānumatī cittavilāsa nāṭaka. [A drama.]

[5] 2-220[1, 1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5". (IL).

706

Rāmeśvara Bhattācārya

Śiva saṅkīrtana. [Religious songs.]

[1] ii-viii[1] 2-398p. 4.6"x3.1[. (IL).

707

1854

Addhaitacandra Āḍhya.

A dictionary of English language with English definitions and Bengali interpretations, compiled from European and native authorities.[An English to Bengali dictionary.] [i]-ii[1]2-761,3p. D.cols.(IO). 708

____.Vatrisa simhāsana. The life of Vikramāditya, by the thirty-two images of the Rajāh'S throne; revised by Muktārāma Vidyavagīśa. [2 title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] ii-ix[1 blank,1]-ii[1]2-318p. 5.4"x3.2". (IL). 709

1855

Purāṇas. Nārada Purāṇokta aṣṭādaśa mahā purāṇīya anukramanikā; translated from Sanskrit into Bengali by Janamejaya Mitra. [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank,1] 2-42p. 6x4.4". (BL, CU). 710

____.Srimadbhagavata; translated into Bengali by Adhaitacandra Ādhya with the assistance of Muktārāma Vidyāvāgīśa. 8 parts in I vol. each part has its own pagination. 8"x5". (SL). 711

1856

Adhaitacandra Ādhya.

Amarārtha dīdhiti. [Compiled from the Sanskrit lexicon of Amara Simha and in consultation with the Sanskrit dictionary of H.T. Colebrooke, by the editor of the Samvāda Purnacandrodaya with the assistance of Muktārāma Vidyāvāgīśa. [Sanskrit dictionary in Bengali characters.][i]-ii, 125[1 blank,1] 2-190p. 5.5"x4.4". (IL). 712

____.Śavdāmvudhi. [A Bengali dictionary compiled by the editor of the Samvāda Purnacandrodaya with the assistance of Muktārāma Vidyāvāgīśa.] [1]-ii[1] 2-615[1 blank]p. D. cols. 7.1"x4.6".(IL). 713

Rāmanārayana Vidyāratna

Prasthāna bheda, by Madhusūdana Svarasvatī. [Bengali translation with sanskrit original in Bengali characters.] [1] 2-29[1 blank]p. 6.3"x4". (BL, CU). 714

1858

Puraṇas. Srimadbhāgavata; translated by Adhaitacandra Ādhya with the assistance of Muktarāma Vidyāvāgīśa. Part 9 to 12 in 1 vol. Each part has its own pagination. 10.5"x6.5". (SL). 715

1860

Adhaitacandra Ādhya

Hitopadesa, by Viṣṇu Śarmā, translated into Bengali by the editor of the SamvadaPurṇacandrodaya with the assistance of Muktarāma Vidyāvāgīśa. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-483[1 blank]p. 5.2"x3.5". (BL) 716

1864

Purāṇas. Gopigītā; translated into Bengali prose and verse by Rājā Kālīkrṣṇa Deva Bāhādura. [5, 1 blank]p. 8.5"x5". (IL). 717

1865

____. Srimadbhāgavata.. ekādaśa skandha [and] dvādaśa skandha translated by Adhaitacandra Ādhya with the assistance of Muktarāma Vidyāvāgīśa. [1] ii-iii[1] 2-80, [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-30p. 9.1"x5.9". (IL). 718

1866

Adhaitacandra Ādhya

Śavdāmvadhi; [A Bengali dictionary compiled by Adhaitacandra Ādhya with the assistance of Muktarāma Vidyāvāgīśa and others.] ii, 615[1 blank]p. D.Cols. 7.3"x4.3". (BL). 719

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
ASSAM, 1836-1866.

JAIPUR

1840

Cutter, H.B.L. (Mrs)

Vocabulary and phrases, in English and Aśāmesē. [3] 6-251[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (IO). 720

1843

Kona Śāstra pramānika. What scriptures are authentic.

[A tract on Christianity in Assamese language.]

[1] 4-12p. 6.8"x4.2". (BL). 721

SIBSAGAR

1845

Brown, E.W. (Mrs)

Gananara kitāpa, Prathama bhāga. First arithmetic,
in Asamese. [1] 2-48p. (BL).

722

1846

Bible. Gospels. Selections.

Vācā śubha vārtā. [1] 2-10p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL).

723

1848

Brown, Nathan

Grammatical notices of the Asamese language.
xxvi, 80p. 8"x5". (BL,IL).

724

1849

Bible. New Testament. AssameseĀmāra trāṇakartā prabhu yicukhristara natuna
niyama. The New Testament of our Lord and savior
Jesus Christ; translated into the Asamese language
by Nathan Brown. 2nd ed. [1] 4-785[1 blank]p.
7.5"x4.8". (BL).

725

1850

____.3rd ed.

[3] 8-630 p. 9.6"x5.9". (BL).

726

1855

Bible. Dharamputhira Vivaraṇa.

Bible stories by C.G. Barth; translated into Asamese,
by C.H. Hessemeyer. [1] 2-260p. Illus. 7.4"x4.4".
(BL).

727

1861

Khristiyāna maṇḍalira samkhepa vivarana.

History of the Christian Church, from the German of C.G. Barth, DD. Translated into Asamese by C.H. Hesselmeier. [1]-ii[1]2-284p. 8.4"x5.4". (BL). 728

1864

Ward, S.R.(Mrs)

Imrāgī aru acamiyā vākyavali. Brief vocabulary in English and Assamese with rudimentary exercises. [1] iv-xi[2] 2-104p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 729

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, 1837-1841

Svarūpacand Dāsa

Sandeśāvali. The history of India... deduced from the best authorities. [1, 1 blank] i-ii[2, 2 blank, 1] 4-346p. 8"x4.5". (IL). 730

THE VIŚVASĀRA PRESS, 1838

1838

Madanamohana Kāvvaratnākara Bhattācārya

Rasatarāṅginī. Arthāt sriṅgārarasaghatita udbhata śloka grantha. [A work on sexual science.] [1]-2[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-5[2, 1 blank]p. 7.8"x5".(IL). 731

THE CANDRODAYA PRESS, SERAMPORE,
1838-1866

1846

Bible. Dharmapustakera vṛttānta. Bible stories, translated from the German of Dr. C.G. Barth by Mrs. Haerberlin. With 27 illustrations. [1] 2-252p. 7.1"x4.3". (BL). 732

1847

Tārakanātha Śarmā

Vopa devīyam, Mugdhavodha Vyākaraṇam. The Sanskrit grammar or Mugdha-Bod Vyākaraṇa. [5, 1 blank, 1] 2-228p. 7.1"x4.1". (CU). 733

1852

Robinson, John

Robinson Krusora jivanacarita. [Bengali translation of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel De Foe. Printed by order of the Vernacular Literature Society.] [1] 2-261p. 1 front. 15 plates. 8.6"x5.3". (IL). 734

1858

Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi

Kalikautuka nātaka. [A drama in four acts on the characteristic features of the modern Hindu Society. Cover title]. [1] 2-123[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL, SL). 735

1859

Keśavacandra Rāya Karmakāra

Tattvajñānopadeśa. [A compilation of moral instruction compiled from the Vedānta.] [1] ii-viii[1] 10-109[1 blank, 1] 2-32p. 7"x4.3". (SL). 736

Pañcānana Vandyopādhyāya, Rāya Bāhādura

Manoyātrā nāmaka nātaka. [A drama.] [2] ii[1] ii-iv, 116p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 737

1865

Candramani Śarmā

Tatvopadesa. [Moral lessons.] [2] ii[1] 2-102p. 7.3"x4.5". (SL). 738

1866

Kāśīkānta Bhattācārya

Dharmanicaya. [A work about Hindu religion.] [1] 2-24p. 7.6"x3.1". (IL). 739.

THE JÑĀNARATNĀKARA AND N.L.SIL PRESS, 1838-1866

1847

Jñānacandra Siddhānta Śiromani

The Hitopadeśa. [Beneficial instructions. Translated into Bengali from Original Sanskrit work of Viṣṇu Śarmā.] [3] 2-319 [1 blank]p. 7.6"x5.2". (IL). 740

1850

Sāmadrika nāmaka grantha. [A work of astrology.]

36p. 7"x5". (BL). 741

1851

Navīnacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Sārāvāli. [A summary of Indian history.] [3] 2-75[1], 88p. 7.9"x5.3". (BL). 742

1853

Jagannāthaprasāda Mallika

Savdakalpalatikā. Falatah. Amarārtha muktāvali. [A Bengali dictionary.] [1] ii-iv[1] 2-338p. 6.2"x4.2". (IL). 743

1855

Purāṇas. Duṭīsamvāda. Brahmavaivarta purāṇāntargata

Śrīkr̥ṣṇa līlāmṛta nāmaka grantha. [In verse.] [1] 2-84p. 7.5"x4.5". (IL). 744

Rūpā Gosvāmī

Lalita mād̥hava. [Love story of Radha-Kṛṣṇa translated from original Sanskrit.]

[1] 2-231[1 blank]p. 7.2"x4.8". (IL). 745

Vṛhat Pāṣaṇḍadalana. [A work on Vaiṣṇava religion, compiled by Virabhadra Gosvāmī.]

[1] ii-vi, 102p. 6.7"x4.9". (IL). 746

Yadunandana Dāsa

Vidagdha mād̥hava. [Love story of Rādhā-Kṛṣṇa.]

[1] 2-187[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.6". (IL). 747

1856

- Bhaktitattvasāra. [A Vaiṣṇava religious work.]
[5] 2-89[1 blank]p. 5.8"x3.8". (IL). 748
- Cikitsārnava. [A work on the diagnosis and treatment of various maladies, and process of preparation of medicines, in prose and verse compiled from Sanskrit sources with quotations.]
[1] ii-iv[1]2-40p. 7.9"x4.9". (BL). 749
- Dīnavandhu Gupta
Ajendu matīcarita. [A tale based on Raghuvamśa of Kālīdāsa.] [3] 2-79[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4". (IL). 750
- Gopālacandra Cūḍāmani
Sītāvilāpalahari. [A tale.]
[1] 2-60p. 7.9"x5.2". (IL). 751
- Sāmudrikam. Śrīmahādeva vaktā Śrīpārvatī śrotā.
[A work on astrology.] [i]-ii[1] 2-41[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4.1". (IL). 752
- Brahmānanda Cattopādhyāya
Akṣavala caritra. [A work on game of chess.]
[3] 2-73[1 blank]p. 6"x4.2". (IL). 753

1857

- Śyāma Dāsa
Nigūḍhatattva grantha. [A poem on Hindu mythological subject.] [1] 2-38p. Illus. 7.8"x5.4". (BL). 754

N.L. SIL PRESS

1865

- Āvaśyakīya nityakarma. [Daily religious duties of the Hindus. Sanskrit in Bengali characters.]
[1] 2-21[1]p. 7.5"x4.8". (IL). 755
- Bhāṣā dravyaguna. [A treatise on diets, medicines, etc. compiled from various Sanskrit sources, with original text.] iv,69[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.7". (BL). 756

Dīnanātha Gaṅgopādhyāya

Vividha darśana kāvya. [A poetical work in six cantos.]

[3, 1 blank, 1] iv-viii[1] 2-115[1 blank]p.

8.2"x5.2". (BL,IL).

757

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Bhaktamāla grantha. [Biography of Vaiṣṇava saints.]

ii-iii, 367[1]p. 9.2"x5.2". (SL).

758

____. Caitanyacaritāmṛta. [Biography of Caitanya.]

[1] ii-viii, 79[1 blank, 1] 2-252, 126p.

9"x5.9". (SL).

759

Rāmacandra Vidyāvāgīśa Bhattācārya

Jyotiṣa sāra saṅgraha. [A work on Astrology.]

[1] ii-vi[1] 2-144p. 6.2"x3.9". (SL,IL).

760

Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra

Śātātāpīya karmavipāka. [A work on sins and their remedies according to Hindu religion.]

[1] ii-vi[1] 2-68p. 6.2"x3.9". (BL).

761

Rasikacandra Rāya

Pancālī. Dvitiya bhāga. [Poems chiefly on the life of Kṛṣṇa.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-179[1 blank]p.

6.1"x3.9". (SL).

762

Samudrikam. [A work on Astrology. Date of printing

1227 B.E. is a misprint; it should be 1272 B.E.]

[1] 2-39[1 blank]p. (IL).

763

1866

Jagannāthaprasāda Mallika

Śavdakaipalatikā. Phalataḥ amarārtha muktāvalī. [A Bengali dictionary.] [2, i]-ii[1]-2[1] 2-328 p.

6.1"x4.5". (SL).

764

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Caitanyacaritāmṛta. [Biography of Caitanya.]

[3] 2-390p. 12.1"x4.7. (BL,IL).

765

1866

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Caitanyacaritāmṛta. Antalīlā. [Biography of Caitanya.]

[3] 2-179[1 blank]p. 12.1"x4.7". (BL,IL). 766

Vinodarāma Sena Dāsa

Stavāmṛta vindu. [Compiled from the different purānas and works of different saints. Important quotations on Hindu religion.] [1, 1 blank, 1 plate, 3] 2-69[1 blank, 1]

2-15[1 blank]p. 7.8"x4.6". (SL). 767

THE SAMVĀDA BHĀSKARA PRESS, 1838-1866

1853

Gaurīśaṅkara Bhattācārya

Būgola Sāra. 3rd ed. [A geography for school boys.]

[1] 2-50p. 8"x5.4". (IL). 768

____. Jñāna pradīpa. [Moral lessons for school boys.]

Part I and II. Part I: 3rd ed. 78p. Part II: 78p.

7.5"x5". (IL). 769

Golokacandra Caturdhurī

Kulapīyūsa pravāha nāmaka grantha. [A treatise on the origin of castes, compiled from the ancient Sanskrit authorities.] 3-48p. 8.1"x5.3". (BL). 770

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkasiddhanta Bhattācārya

Pativratopākhyāna. [Tale of a devoted wife.]

94p. 7.6"x5.1". (SL). 771

Rāmaprasāda Sena

Kavirañjana Vidyāsundara. [Tale of Vidyāsundara, by Bhāratacandra Rāya in prose.]

[4] ii-vii[1] 2-192p. 6.3"x4". (IL). 772

1854

Gaurīśaṅkara Bhattācārya

Nītiratna. [Moral lessons.]

[i]-ii, 96p. 500 cops. (BL,IL). 773

Rājanārāyaṇa Bhattācārya

Pānjāvetiśhāsa. [History of Punjab.]

[1] ii-vi[1, 1 blank,1] 2-194p. 7.9"x5". (IL). 774

1856

Bhagavadgītā; translated into Bengali by Gaurīśaṅkara

Tarkavāgīśa. 3rd ed. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-201[1]p. 9.1"x5.9".
(BL). 775

Rāmanidhi Gupta

Gītaratna. [Poetical works and life of Rāmanidhi
Gupta, by Jayagopāla Gupta.]

[1]-2[1] 2-4[1] 2-14[1]2-155[1 blank]p.
8.1"x5.1". (IL). 776

1857

Gopālacandra Cūḍāmaṇi Bhattācārya

[Bangla vyākaraṇa] saṅgraha. [A Bengali grammar.]

2nd ed. [1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4.1". (IL). 777

Rameścandra Mukhopādhyāya

Cittavinoda. [A tale based on G. Lillo's tragedy,
the "Fatal curiosity".]

[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 2-53[1 blank]p. 500 cops.
(BL,IL). 778

Tārakacandra Cūḍāmaṇi.

Sapatnī nātaka. [A drama on the evils of
polygamy.] [2] 2-147[1]p. 8"x5". (BL). 779

1858

Candramādhava Cattopādhyāya

Varṣātirikta gati. [An essay on the earth's revolu-
tion round the sun and resulting changes in the tem-
perature and climate of Bengal in the first half of the
nineteenth century.] [1] 2-21[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4".

(BL,CU). 780

Gaurīśaṅkara Tarkavāgīśa, tr.

Caṇḍī : [Original text with Bengali translation.]

[1] 2-3[1 blank,1] ii-viii[1] 2-167[1 blank]p.

8.8"x6". (BL,IL).

781

1859

Kāśīnātha Dāsa Gupta

Kaṇyāpaṇa vināśikā pustikā. [A work directed against the practice of parents' selling their daughters in marriage. With quotations from Sanskrit authorities.] [2, 1]-2[1]2-55[1 blank]p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL).

782

1861

Mādāradruma Śarmā

Kautuka laharī. [Humourous tales in prose and verse.]

[1] ii-iv[1] 2-95[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (BL).

783

Vidyādāridradalanī. [A poetical work.]

[1]-ii[1] 2-84p. 6.8"x4.2". (BL,SL).

784

Dvārakānātha Mitra

Musalam kulanāśanam. [A drama.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-36p. 6.8"x4.2". (SL).

785

1866

Pītāmvara Sena Kaviratna

Deharaḥṣaka. [Rules for preserving health, compiled from various Sanskrit sources with Bengali commentary.]

[1] ii-iii[1 blank,1] 2-114p. 6.9"x3.9". (BL).

786

THE BADABĀJĀRA PRESS, 1839

1839

Silhana Miśra

Śānti śatakam . [Original sanskrit in Bengali characters with Bengali translation dealing removal of repentance, conscience, advice regarding duties and pleasures described in, respectively in four chapters.]

[1] 2-46p. 5.8"x4.5". (IL).

787

THE BENGAL PRINTING PRESS, 1839

1839

Erādotullā

Tājal maluka O Vakāolira puthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.]

140p. 9.5"x6". (SL).

788

DURGĀCARANA AND COMPANY'S PRESS, 1839

1839

Keith, James

Baṅga bhāṣāra vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengalee language, adapted to the young, in easy questions and answers, by the Rev. J. Keith. 3rd ed. Printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.

[1] 2-62p. 6.6"x4.1". 1000 cops. (BL).

789

THE SĀRASAMGRAHA PRESS, 1839-1855

1839

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Gauḍīya vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali language, by Rammohun Roy. Re-printed for the Calcutta School-Book Society.

[1, 1 blank, i]-ii[1] 2-97[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.8". (IL).

790

1842

Premacānd Rāya

Jñānārṇava. A selection of morals, from the best Sanscrit and other works translated and compiled into Bengalee, by Prem Chond Roy.

[1]-ii,[1]-2,[1]2-194p. 7.6"x4.8". (BL).

791

1844

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Nyāyālaṅkāra

The Hitopadeśa or a collection of Sanskrit fables translated into English, revised and corrected. [The work is in Sanskrit (Devanagari), Bengali and English. 3 title pages : Devanagari, Bengali and English.] [1] 2-4[1]2-4[1] 2-514p. 7.7"x5.3". (BL,IL). 792

1853

Viśvanātha Mitra.

Dravyagūṇa darpaṇa. [Bengali translation of a Sanskrit work entitled : Rājavallabha by Nārāyaṇa Kavirāja. Edited by Abhayācaraṇa Gupta Kavirāja. A treatise on dietetics.] [3] 4-123[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5".(IL). 793

1855

Srīrāma Paṇḍita and Bhavānīcaraṇa Paṇḍita

Lakṣmaṇa digvijaya nāmaka grāṇtha. [A story from the Rāmāyaṇa.] vi[1]2-214p. 7.9"x5.2".(IL). 794

THE ANGLO INDIAN PRESS, 1840

1840

Gopālalāla Mitra.

Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. History of India, [by John Clark Marshman] translated into Bengali, by Gopāl Lal Mitra and published under the patronage of the Committee of Public Instruction. [1,1 blank, 1 blank,1] vi-vii[1]2-201[1 blank,3, 1 blank] 11[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.9". (BL,IL). 795

THE TATTVAVODHINĪ SABHĀ AND BRĀHMA SAMĀJA PRESS,
1840-1866

TATTVAVODHINĪ SABHĀ PRESS, 1840-1859

1840

Upaniṣadas. Kāthopaniṣada, Yajurvedīya Kāthopaniṣat. [A Bengali translation by the Tattvavodhinī Sabhā.] [1] 2-31[1 blank]p. 7.5"x5.2". (BL). 796

1841

Akṣaya-kumāra Datta

Bhūgola. [A geography.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-75[1 blank, 1, 2 blank, 1]p. 1 map.

7.4"x5". (IL).

797

Tattvavodhinī Sabhā. Sabhyadigera vaktṛta. [A collec-

tion of sermons delivered by different members of the

Tattvavodhinī Sabha, from 21 December, 1839 to 4 June

1840.] [1] 2-34p. 7.6"x5.1". (BL).

798

1844

Samskr̥ta vyākaraṇa. Sandhi avadhi. śavda paryanta.

[A Sanskrit grammar in Bengali attributed to Deve-

ndranātha Thākura.] [1] 2-70p. 7.7"x5". (IL).

799

1845

Brāhma viṣayaka gīta samūha. [Brāhmist hymns.]

[1] 2-26p. 7"x4". (CU).

800

Samskr̥ta paṭhopāraka. [A Sanskrit reader in Bengali

characters published for the Tattvavodhinī Paṭhaśālā.]

[1] 2-65[1 blank]p. 7.5"x5". (IL).

801

Parameśvarera mahimā prakāśārthey vastu vicāra. [A

work on natural science in relation to God.]

[1] 2-36p. 7.4"x4.9". (IL)..

802

Śaṅkara Ācārya

Atmanatmaviveka. [Without title page, name of printer,
place and date of printing. 1845?]

32p. 7.3"x4.9". (IL).

803

1846

Brāhma Samāja

Parameśvarera mahimā varṇanā. [Six Brāhmist ser-

mons on the greatness of God.] 27[1 blank]p. 7.6"x5.1".

(BL).

804

[Upanisadas. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]

[1] 2-47[1 blank,1] 2-77[2 blank,1]2-3[1blank]p.(IL).

805

Vrajamohana Deva

Pauttalika prabodha. [A refutation of idolatry, in the form of a dialogue between a Vedantist and an idolator, extracted from the:Tattvaparakāṣa of the author.]

[1] 2-48p. 7.6"x5.1". (BL).

806

1849

Nīlamani Pāla

Ratnāvalī nātikā. [A drama translated from original in Sanskrit of Sriharsa. Edited by Candramohana Siddhāntavāgīśa Bhattācārya.]

[1] 2-216p. 7.4"x4.6". (BL,IL).

807

Pancaviveka, Pancadīpa, Pancānandāvyāvātmikā, Pancadaśī, by Bhāratī Tīrthavidyāranyamuniśvara; interpretation and annotation by Rāmakṛṣṇa; Bengali translation by Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa. [3] 8-780p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL,IL).

808

Rāmacandra Vidyāvāgīśa Bhattācārya

Paṛameśvarera upāsanā viśaye prathamāvadhī saptadaśa vyākhyāna. [Seventeen discourses on the prayer of supreme being according to Brāhma religion] 2nd ed.

[1] 2-104p. 7.6"x5.1". (BL).

809

Vedāntasāra, by Sadānanda; with annotations by Nṛsiṃha Svarasvatī and Rāmatīrtha yati; translated into Bengali by Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa.

[1] ii-iii[1 blank] 2-101[1 blank,1] 2-100[1] 2-34-

[2]p. 7.3"x4.3". (IL).

810

1850

Brāhma dharma. [Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]

[1]2-110,xiii[1 blank,1, 1 blank]p. 6.2"x3.9".(IL).811

_____. [In Bengali language.]

[1] 2-85[1 blank] vii[1, 1 blank,1,1 blank]p. (IL).812

1851

Aksayakumāra Datta

Vāhya vastura sahita mānava prakṛtira samvandha vicāra.
Prathama bhāga. [A series of articles on social and
ethical questions.] [1] 2-12[1] 2-291[1 blank]p.
7.6"x5.4". (IL). 813

Bhārtavarṣīya Sabhā, Calcutta

Lākherāja viṣayaka Bhāratavarṣīya Sabhāra avedana.
[Petition of the British Indian Association to the
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the subject of the
resumption of lands held free of assessment.]
[1] 2-25[1 blank]p. 7.8"x5.2". (IL). 814

____. Paṭṭīgrāmastha caukīdāra viṣayaka prastāvita Rāja -
niyamera viruddhe Bhāratavarṣīya sabhāra āvedana.
[Declaration of the British Indian Association again-
st the bill proposed by the Government in Council on
8 August 1851 for appointment of village police for
the prevention of robberies. Together with the draft
bill with farmer regulations on the same subject.]
[1] 2-21[1 blank,1] 2-10p. 7.8"x5.2". (BL). 815

Brāhma dharma. [Brāhma religion.]

[1] 2-83[1 blank] vii[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (SL). 816

Vedas. Adhikaranamāla by Bhāratīrtha; translated and
edited by Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa.

[1] 2-311[1 blank,1] 2-112p. front. (BL). 817

1852

Ātmatattvavidyā. [A work on Hindu philosophy.]

[1] 2-38p. 7.8"x4.8". (IL). 818

Brāhma dharma. [A work on Brāhma religion in
Sanskrit (Bengali characters)].

[1] 2-108,xiip. 6.9"x4". (IL). 819

Rāmanohana Rāya, Rājā

Vajasaneya. upnisada O māṇḍukyopaniṣadera bhāṣā
vivarānera bhūmikāra evaṃ Bhattācāryera sahita

vicārera curnaka. [1] 2-91[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (CU). 820

1853

Bhagavadgītā. Śrīmadbhagavadgītā. [Text of Śaṅkara Ācārya, commentary by Ānandagiri and Śrīdhara Svāmī; translated by Hitalāla Miśra. The work in 13 chapters. Each chapter was issued seperately. IOL lacks chapter I.]
[1] 32-425p. (IL). 821

1854

Akṣayakumāra Datta

Vāspīya rathārohidigera prati upadeśa. Directions for a railway-traveller. [1] 2-20p. 2f. 7"x4". (IL). 822

Brāhma Samāja

Ṣaṭṭriṃśa vyākhyāna... [Sermons delivered in the prayer meetings of the Brāhma Samāja]
[1] 2-3[1 blank, 1] 2-259[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.9". (IL). 823

Rājanārayana Vasu

Brāhma Samājera Vaktṛta. [Addresses delivered at the Brāhma Samāja.] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 6-108p. 7.1"x4.5". (IL). 824

1855

Akṣayakumāra Datta

Dharmonnati saṃsādhana viśayaka prastāva. [Discourse on the religious improvement of mankind, being the last five essays read by Vāneśvara Vidyālaṅkāra at the Brāhma Samāja at the Bhavānipur in the year 1854.]
[1] 2-26p. 8.2"x5.5". (BL). 825

Tattvavodhinī Sabhā

1776 Śakera sāmvaṣṭarika āya vaya sthitira nirūpaṇa pustaka. [An account of income and expenditure, for the year 1854-1855, of the Tattvavodhinī Sabhā.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] 6-50p. 8.2"x5". (IL). 826

1856

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Śikṣā-vidhāyaka prastāva. An introduction to the art of teaching. [3] 2-91 [1 blank, 1, 1 blank] p. 7.5"x4.5".

(IL).

827

1857

Amṛtalāla Gupta

Brāhmaviṣayaka Gīta samūha. [Brāhmist songs.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 6-22p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL).

828

Kālīprasanna Simha.

Vikramorvaśī nātaka. [Original Sanskrit drama of Kālīdāsa translated into Bengali. Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1, 1 blank, i] ii, i [1 blank] 85 [1 blank] p. 7.2"x4.7". (BL).

829

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya.

Cīna deśīya vulavula pakṣīra vivaraṇa. [The chinese nightingale, translated from English.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 28p. 1 plate.

6.8"x4.1". (Bengali Family Library). (BL).

830

____. Marameta, arthāt matsyanārīra upākhyāna. [The mermaid : a fairy tale translated from English.]

Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

[1] 2-78 [1] ii-iv. 1. plate. (Bengali Family Library). (BL, IL).

831

____. Nūrajāhāna rajnīra jīvana carita. [Biography of Nurjahan, empress of India, translated from English.] 181 [1 blank, 1] ii-viii. 6.7"x4". (Bengali Family Library). (IL).

832

1858

Aghoranātha Tattvanidhi

Cārucarita. A tale from Sanskrit drama entitled

Mrchakatikā by Sūdra. [1] ii-iv [1] 2-160 [1] ii-v [1 blank] p. 7"x4.2". (BL).

833

Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa.

Vihata Kathā. Prathama Khanda. [Select tales translated from Somadeva Bhatta's Sanskrit work : Kathāsaritsāgara.] Second edition. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 132p. 6.9"x4". 1000 cops. (Bengali Family Library). (BL,IL). 834

Bhagavadgītā; translated by Hitalāla Miśra.

567[1 blank]p. 11.7"x7.5". (BL). 835

Brāhma Dharma. 3rd ed. [1]2-49[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (CU). 836

Kedāranātha Vandyopādhyāya

Vasupālitopākhyāna. [A tale of Bengali life.] 28p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 837

____. Hindudigera rājabhakti. [A short history of English rule in India.] [1] 2-35[1 blank]p. (IL). 838

Kṛṣṇacaitanya Vasu

Jñānaratnākāra. [A poetical work.] Edited by Gopālācandra Cattopādhyāya and published by Navakṛṣṇa Vasu. [2] iv, 241[1 blank]p. D.cols. 7.8"x5". (IL). 839

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Kutsita haṃsa śāvaka O kharvakāyāra vivaraṇa. [The ugly duckling and the dwarf : a tale translated from English.] 55[1 blank,1] ii-ix[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL,IL). 840

1859

Brāhma Samāja

Prātyahika Brāhmopāśana. [A collection of Brahmist prayers for daily use at the Brāhma Samāja. xvi. [1, 1 blank] 35[1 blank,1,1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 841

Mathurānātha Varma

Tattvāvali. Part I. [Elementary lessons in natural sciences.] Published by R.M. Vasu and Company. [2] 64p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 842

THE BRĀHMA SAMĀJA PRESS, 1859-1866

1859

Brāhma Samāja.

Brāhma dharma. [Brāhma religion.] 4th ed.

[1] ii-xiii[1 blank,1] 2-116[1] ii-x[4]p. 5.1"x3.1".

(BL).

843

____.Brāhma saṅgīta. [Brahmist songs.]

1-[2],1-[2],80p. 5.3"x3.1". (BL).

844

Devendranātha Thākura

Brāhma dharmera mata O viśvāsa. [Opinion and belief
of Brahma religion : a discourse delivered in 1859.]

2nd ed. [1] ii-ix[1 blank] 95[1 blank]p. 7"x4.7".(SL).

845

The Mahābhārata, Adī parva; translated into Bengali by

Kālīprasanna Siṃha. Vol.I : [1] ii-iii[1 blank,1]

ii-iv, 104p. 10.1"x7.8". D. cols. (Puraṇa Saṃgraha).

(IL).

846

Śyāmācaraṇa Sarkāra

Vyavasthā darpaṇa : A digest of the Hindu law as
current in Bengal; (with authorities, explanatory
notes, etc.), with a selection of legal opinions and
cases bearing upon the leading points. [Bengali and
English on opposite pages, 2 title pages : English
and Bengali.] Vol. I : [i] ii-xxvi[i] ii-xxiii[6, 1
blank,1] ii-ixv[3] 4-691[1 blank]p. 10.3"x8.5".(BL).

847

1860

Devendranātha Thākura

Paścima pradeśra durbhikṣa upaśame sahāya saṃgrahārthe
Brāhma Samājera vaktṛta. [An appeal for help to famine
sufferers of the North-West Provinces. A lecture deli-
vered at the Brāhma Samāja.] [1] 2-13[1 blank]p.

7.6"x5.1". (BL,CU).

848

Mathurānātha Varma.

Tattvāvali. An introduction to the sciences. Part II.

[Cover title in Bengali and title page in English.]

[1,1 blank,1, 1 blank,3] 2-108p. 1 chart. 6.7"x4.1".

(BL).

849

Vedāntasāra; translated into Bengali by Ānandacandra
Vedāntavāgīśa. ii, 260p.7"x4.2". (BL). 850

1861

Brāhma Samāja.

Brāhmadharma. Part I. [Brāhma religion. With commen-
tary in Sanskrit and Bengali.] 226p. 6.6"x4". (BL). 851

____. Brāhma dharma anusthāna. [Duties and observances
of the Brāhma religion.] 61[1 blank]p. 5.2"x3.8".
(BL). 852

____. Brāhma dharma vyākhyāna. [A series of discourses
delivered at the Brāhma Samāja, Calcutta in 1860-61.]
[1] 4-12, 156[1, 1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.4". (BL). 853

____. Dīptaśirāra abhiśeka. [Brāhmist hymns reproduced
from the Tattvāvodhinī patrikā.] [1] 2-14p. 5"x3.1".
(BL). 854

Pyārīcānd Mitra (Tekacānd Thākura. Pseud.)
Gītāñkara. [Vedantist hymns.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-16p. 7.7"x4.6". (BL, CU). 855

Rājanārāyaṇa Vasu

Brāhma Samājera vaktrtā. [Sermons delivered at the
Brāhma Samāja with a short account of the Brāhma
Samāja.] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 4-124p. 7"x4.6".
Cloth. (BL). 856

1862

Brāhma Samāja

Prātyahika Brahmopāsanā. [A collection of prayers
for daily use at the Brāhma Samāja.] 3rd ed.
[1] 2-77[1 blank]p. 5"x3.1". (BL). 857

1863

Govindacandra Vasu

Jayanagara-giri-Śikharopari bhramaṇa. Abhinava
padya grantha. [Walking over the Jayanagara hills.
A poem.] [1] 2-81[1]p. 5"x3.1". (BL). 858

Vedānta darśanera adhikaranamālā by Bhāratīrtha Muni;
Bengali translation by Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa.
311[1 blank] 112p. 8.3"x5.4". (IL). 859

1864

Navīna Virahinī nātaka. [A drama on the evils of
polygamy.] [3] 2-29[1 blank.]p. 7"x4". (BL). 860

Pradhāna acāryera upadeśa. [Sermon delivered by the
chief priest of Brāhma Samāja.] [1] 2-87[1 blank]p.
6"x3.5". (IO). 861

1865

Brāhma Samāja

Anuṣṭhāna-paddhati. [Brāhmist rituals for the
religious ceremonies on birth, marriage, sraddha.]
[103, 1]p. Ob1. 10.5"x3.6". (SL). 862

____. Brāhma Saṅgīta. Brāhmist songs.
[1] 2-73[1 blank]p. 5.4"x3.7". (SL). 863

____. Brāhmavivāha. . [Rules for marriage according to
Brāhma religion. Without the name of printer and
date of printing;] 16p. Ob1. 10.4"x3.8". (IO). 864

Devendranātha Thākura

Brāhmadharmera . mata O visvāsa. [Ten sermons deli-
vered at the Brāhma Samāja on principles and belief
of Brāhma religion, in 1859-60.] 2nd ed.
[1] ii-ix[1 blank,1] 2-95[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL).
865

P.S.D' ROZARIO AND COMPANY'S PRESS 1840-1866

1840

Galloway, George

Pleasant stories of [Francis] Gladwin's Persian
moonshee. Translated from the original Persian and
English version into the Bengali language by George
Galloway. [Bengali and English on opposite pages.]
[1 blank,2] 2-45 + 45 [1 blank]p. 7.8"x5.2". (BL). 866

1846

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Vetāla Pañcaviṃśati. [Tales of a demon translated from the Hindi.] [1] 2-163[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.3". (BL). 867

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Roma rajyera purāvṛtta. The history of Rome. Part I. From the foundation of the city to the death of the Gracchi translated from... various sources. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages: 2 English, 1 Bengali.] [3] x-xvii, xvii[3]140 + 140 [1]p. 6.8"x4.2". (Vidyākālpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.1). (IL). 868

— .Kṣetra tattva. Elements of Geometry. The first three books of Euclid. By John Playfair, with additions by William Wallace. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English, 1 Bengali.] [1] viii-xxvii[1 blank] [3] 2-145 + 145[1]p. 6.8"x4.2". (Vidyākālpadruma. Enclopaedia Bengalensis, No.2). (IL). 869

— .Vividha vidyā viśayaka racanā. Miscellaneous readings, or detached pieces on various subjects, adapted to the comprehension of the natives of Bengal. Part I. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages: 2 English, 1 Bengali.] [ix]-x[3] 2-155 + 155[1]p. 6.9"x4.3" (Vidyākālpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.3). (IL). 870

— .Roma rajyera purāvṛtta. The history of Rome, Part II. From the conquest of the Romans in Transalpine Gaul, freely translated... [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English, 1 Bengali.] [3] 2-165 + 165 [1]p. 7.1"x4.2". (Vidyākālpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.4). (IL). 871

Rāmanidhi Gupta

Gītaratna grantha. [A compilation of songs.] [1, 1 blank, 1] vi-viii[1] 2-112p. 7.3"x4.3". (IL). 872

1850

Śyāmācanāna Sarkāra

Introduction to the Bengalee language, adapted to students who know English, in two parts, by a native [Shama Churn Sircar.]

[1] iv-xii[5] 6-406 p. 4 leaves. 8.2"x5.3". Last four leaves lithographed. (IL). 873

1852

___ .Baṅglā Vyākaraṇa. [Bengali grammar.]

[1] ii-viii[1] 2-269[1 blank.]p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL). 874

1853

Māhtāvacaṇdra, Rājā Bāhādura

Saṅgītavilāsa. [Collection of songs.]

[1] 2-126p. 7.9"x5.2". (IL). 875

1854

The Indian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The Indian agricultural miscellany. Vol.I. Part III.

[1] 58-92p. 8.8"x5.8". (BL). 876

1855

Vol. Part V. [1] 124-151[1 blank], 17-32p. 8.8"x5.8". (BL). 877

1857

Pyāricāṇḍ Mitra (Tekacāṇḍ Thakura, Pseud)

Alālera gharera dulāla. [A story depicting amusing picture of contemporary Calcutta.]

[3] vi-vii[1] 2-180p. 6.9"x4". (BL,IL,IL). 878

1859

___ .Maḍa khāoa vaḍa dāya jāta thākāra ki upāya. [Illustration of evils of drinking by means of some amusing but instructive stories.][3, 1 blank,1] 2-62p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 879

1860

___ .Rāmārañjikā. ["A collection of dialogues on female education, tales illustrative of the benefit of educating females, and explanatory female biographical

sketches". 2 title pages: Bengali and English.]

[1]-ii[1, 1 blank,1] 2-94p. 6.9"x4". (BL,IL). 880

1861

Bāṅglā kāthālika kātikiyam evaṃ prārthānā pustaka.

[Bengali catholic catechism and prayer book.]

[1, 1 blank,1] vi-ix[1 blank,1] 2-158[4]p. 6.1"x3.6".
(BL). 881

Pyārīcaṇḍ Mitra.

Kṛṣi Pātha. [A work on agriculture] [3] 2-31[1]p.
7"x4". (BL,CU). 882

Syāmācaraṇa Sarkāra.

Introduction to the Bengalee language, adapted to
students who know English, in two parts. 2nd ed.

[1] iv-x[1] 2-453[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.9". (IL,SL). 883

1862

Pyārīcaṇḍ Mitra (Tekacāṇḍ Thākura, Pseud.)

Mada khāoyā vaḍa dāya jāta thākāra ki upāya.

[Illustration of evils of drinking by means of some
amusing but instructive stories.] 2nd ed.

[3, 1 blank,1] 2-62p. 6.9"x4". (BL). 884

— .Yatkiñcīta. [A work on existence and attributes

of God, immortality of the soul, the next world, mode
of worship and other relevant topics, with an illus-
trative story.] [1, 1 blank,1] 2-126p.6.9"x4.3".(SL).

885

1863

Kedārnātha Datta

Vijana Grāma. [A poetical work based on Oliver
Goldsmith's 'deserted village'.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 6-22p. 6.8"x4". (CU). 886

1866

Urvaṣī nātaka. Dvijatanayā prañīta. [A drama.]

[1] iv-v[1 blank,1] 2-85[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.3".(SL).

887

THE JÑĀNĀNJANA PRESS, 1841-1858

1841

- Bhagavadgītā. [Sanskrit Original (in Bengali characters) with Bengali translation in verse.]
[1] 2-176p. 7.6"x4.8". (BL). 888

1844

- Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī
Caitanyacaritamṛta nāmako grantha. Antya khaṇḍa.
89 fo1. 10.2"x6.2". Ob1. (IL). 889

1845

- _____. Ādilīlā [evam] madhya khaṇḍa.
65, 172 fo1. 10.2"x6.2". Ob1. (IL). 890

1851

- Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra Bhattācārya, Kavikeśarī
Hara Pārvatī maṅgala. [A work on Hindu religion.]
2-3[1] 2-339[1 blank]p. 7.8"x5.2". (IL). 891

1858

- Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī
Slokamālā : being a part of the Caitanya caritā-
mṛta. 91[1 blank]p. 7.5"x5.2". Ob1. (IL). 892

THE KAMALĀLAYA PRESS, 1841-1866

1841

- Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra Bhattācārya, Kavikeśarī
Candrovaṁśodaya kāvya. [A poetical work.]
ii[1] 2-132p. 7.1"x4.8". (IL). 893

1843

- Vedāntasūtra O tāhāra artha. [Vedānta in Sanskrit
with Bengali translation.]
[i]-ii[1] 2-180p. 8.1"x5.3". (IL). 894

1844

- Ketakā Dāsa and Ksemānanda Dāsa
Manasā maṅgala. [Story of the Manasa, the snake
goddess in verse.] 4[1] 2-114p. 7.3"x5.3". (BL). 895

1850

- Purānas. Kāsīkhaṇḍa purāṇa. Compiled in verse by
Sītānātha Vasu Mallika.
iv,[1]ii-viii, 9-818p. 7.3"x5". (IL). 896

1851

- Mukundarāma Cakravartī, Kavikaṅkana
Caṇḍī : [A poetical work]; edited by Īsvaracandra
Tarkacūdāmaṇi. xii[1] 2-514p. 8.1"x5.2". (IL). 897

1854

- Dvārikānātha Candra
Rāja H_ariścandrera upākhyāna. [A tale in verse.]
[1] 2-45[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.5". (IL). 898

1855

- Purānas. Kalīpurāṇa. Translated into Bengali by
Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra. [3] 2-220p. (IL). 899

1855

Purānas. Brahma vaivarta purānāntargata śrīkṛṣṇa-
līlāmṛta; translated into Bengali verse.
[1] 2-62p. 5.5"x3.9". (IL). 900

Rāmacandra Vidyālaṅkāra.

Ānandalaharī, by Śaṅkara Ācārya; translated by
Rāmacandra Vidyālaṅkāra and edited by Jñānacandra
Siddhāntavāgīśa. [1] 4-94p. 5.5"x4". (IL). 901

1857

Mukundarāma Cakravartī, Kavikaṅkana
Caṇḍī; [A poetical work] edited by Īśvaracandra
Tarkacūḍāmaṇi. vi[1] 2-312p. 9"x5.8". (IL). 902

1858

Śiśuvodhaka. [Bengali spelling book, letter writing
and elementary arithmetic.]
3-47[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.7". (BL). 903

1859

Rasikalāla Candra

Vāgḍinīra pālā namakā grantha. [A compilation
of poems from different poets.]
[1] 2-94p. 7.9"x4.9". (BL). 904

THE ASIATIC PRESS, 1842-1844

1843

Bible. Old Testament. Proverbs.

Proverbs of Solomon in Bengali; translated for the
Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society by the Rev. W[illiam]
Morton. [1] 2-76p. 7"x3.9". (BL). 905

Etaddeśīya ekajana yuvā lokera Khrīṣṭadharmā grahaṇa
evam tāhāra mṛttura vivaraṇa. Conversion and death of
Madhu, a native youth, 3rd ed. Printed for the Calcutta
Christian Tract and Book Society.

[1] 2-12 p. 6"x4". 20,000 cops. (Miscellaneous series
No.30. Christian biography No.1). (BL). 906

Pitāmbara Simhera caritra. Memoirs of Pitāmbara Singh: a
native Christian. Printed for the Calcutta Christian
Tract and Book Society. 4th ed. [1] 2-8p. 6"x4".
(Miscellaneous series, No.5. Biographical series, No.2).
(BL). 907

Dharmasevāra phala vivaraṇa. The profit of Godliness.
Printed for the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book
Society. [1] 2-10p. 6"x4". 5000 cops. (Miscellaneous
series, No.45).(BL). 908

THE KAVITĀRATNĀKARA PRESS, 1842 - 1866

1842

Purānas. Śrīmadbhāgavata sāra; rendered into Bengali
verse by Mādhava Ācārya. iii-viii, 544p. 7.5"x5".
(BMS). 909

1849

Rādhāmohana Sena

Saṅgīta taraṅga. [A work on music.]
vii[1 blank,1] 2-251p. [Wrongly paginated actual no.
is 252.] 8.4"x5.3". (IL). 910

1850

Kuśadeva Pāla

Vandhu Vilāśa nāmaka grantha. [A tale in verse.]

[1] 2-102p. 8.3"x5.4". (BL). 911

1854

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Manasimha. [A poetical work.]

[1]-ii[1] 2-56p. 5.8"x4". (IL). 912

Bhagīratha Vandhu

Caitanya saṅgīta. [Songs in praise of Caitanya. A work on Vaiṣṇava religion.] [1] 2-80p. 5.7"x4". (IL). 913

1857

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Bhaktamāla grantha. [The lives of Vaiṣṇava saints.]

[4] 372p. Incomplete. 9.6"x6". (IL). 914

Madhusūdana Miśra

Śrīmahānātaka arthāt Śrīrāmacandra carita. [The story of Rāma in verse from the Rāmāyaṇa.]

[1] 2-216p. 6"x4.4". (IL). 915

Nandakumāra Datta

Sarvājñānamuñjarī. [A treatise on astrology in Sanskrit verse, with Bengali translation.] 2[1]2-100p. 6"x4". (IL). 916

1858

Yadunandana Dāsa

Srīkṛṣṇakarnāmṛta nāmaka grantha. Original Sanskrit work by Vilvamaṅgala Gosvāmī, commentary by Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī; Bengali translation by Yadunandana Dāsa. [A poem on the sports of Kṛṣṇa.]

[1] 2-213[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5.1". (IL). 917

1860

Kṣetranātha Vandyopādhyāya

Pañcālī. [Miscellaneous Poems.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 4-140p. 5.7"x4". (BL). 918

Umācarāṇa Cattopādhyāya .

Satītvacitrabhānu Kāvya. [A poetical work.]
3-8[1] iii[1, 1 blank,1] 4-140p. 7"x4". (SL). 919

1863

Bhuvanāmohana Bhattācārya

Śyāmācarāṇa Mukhopādhyāyera jīvana carita O akāla
mrtyu O mitravilāpa. [An obituary.]
[1, 1 blank] iv[1] 2-111[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.5". (CU).
920

Purāṇas. Padma Purāṇa; translated into Bengali verse
by Bhagavānacandra Mukhopādhyāya.

v [1 blank,1]] 2-199[1 blank]p. 8.7"x5.5". (SL). 921

1865

Hāmjā, Syed

Hātematāi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse.
Book starts from right.] 322p. 9.6"x6.1". (BL). 922

Keśavacandra Rāya Karmakāra

Śavdārtha prakāśikā. [A Bengali dictionary compiled
by Keśavacandra Rāya Karmakāra, with the assistance of
Kedāranātha Bhattācārya and Yadunātha Cattopādhyāya.]
[1] 633[1 blank]p. D.cols. 9.5"x6.3". (SL). 923

The Rāmāyana, by Vālmiki; translated in Bengali verse by
Kṛttivāsa. 126p. 9.2"x6.1". (SL). 924

1866

Hāmjā, Syed

Jaigunera puthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse.
Book starts from right.] 150p.9.1"x6.2". (SL). 925

Madhusūdana Miśra.

Śrīmahānātaka arthāt Srīrāmacandra carita. [The story
of Rāma in verse compiled from the Rāmāyaṇa.] 2nd ed.
[1] 4-177[1 blank] p. 7.8"x4.7". (SL). 926

Nandakumāra Datta

Sarvajñāna munjarī. [A work on astrology.]
ii-iii[1] 2-100p. 5.9"x4.1". (IL). 927

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Pāṇḍavagīta. [A work on Hindu religion.]

[3]-4[1] 2-112p. 7.4"x4". (IL). 928

Rāmeśvara Vandyopādhyāya

Jñānakumudi. [A Bengali letter writing book.]

iii-xii, 132p. 7.7"x4.6". (BL). 929

Eyākuva

Moktāla Hochena arthāt jaṅganāmāra puthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.]

164, iip. 9.3"x6.2". (SL). 930

SANDERS AND CONES COMPANY'S PRESS, 1843-1863.

1846

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rāja and others.

Gītavali. [Brāhmist songs]; compiled by Śambhucandra
Ghoṣa. [3] 4-28p. 7.5"x4.7". (SL). 931

1858

Nūtana Pañjikā. Śakāvḍā, 1780, s.ana 1265 Im. 1858-59.

[An almanac for the year 1858-1859.]

3-306p. illus. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 932

1863

Nīlamani Dāsa

Manovṛtti Vidhāyaka... hitopadeśa; edited by

Rāmeśvara Cuḍāmani. [A work on moral teachings.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 4-110p. 6.8"x4.4". (IL). 933

THE ANGLO INDIAN UNION PRESS, 1844-1866

1853

Amara Simha

Amarakoṣa abhidhānam. [A Sanskrit dictionary in
Bengali characters in verse.]

[2] 2-144p. 5.7"x4". (IL). 934

Rāmalāla Mitra

Sulalita itihāsa. [A Bengali translation of a tale entitled 'Śakuntalā' by Kālīdāsa.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-59[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". 935

Vedāntasāra; translated by Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa.

[i]-ii[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-84[1] 2-74[1] 2-124[1]2-7[1 blank, 1] 2-18p. 6.1"x3.9". (IL). 936

1854

Bhūtanātha Śūra

Satīva sudhāsindhu nāmaka grantha. [A tale.]

[1, 1 blank, 3, 1 blank, i]-ii[1]2-83[1 blank, 2]p. 6.3"x3.9". (IL). 937

Hariścandra Nandī

Cāhāra darveśa. [A Bengali translation from Urdu version of Āmir Khasru's Persian tales.]

[3] 2-342p. 6.7"x4.2". (IL). 938

Purāṇas. Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa. Kālīvilāsa; translated into Bengali. [1] ii-vi[1] 2-164p. 5.8"x3.8". 939

1855

Nimāicand Śīla

Kāminī gopana O Yāminī yāpana. [Love stories in verse.] [1] 2-44p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 940

1856

Bhuvanamohana Mitra and Gopālālāla Mitra

Kautuka taraṅginī. [Chemical experiments in Bengali.] iii-vii[1 blank, 3] 2-86p. 1 plate. 5.8"x4". (IL). 941

Kālīprasāda Kavirāja

Candrakānta. [A poetical work.]

[1]-ii[1] 2-142p. 6.5"x4.1". (IL). 942

Kṛṣṇakāminī Dāsī

Cittaviḷāsini. [A poetical work.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] ii-iii [1 blank] 3-72 [1, 1 blank] p.

6.2"x4.1". (SL).

943

Tārinīcarana Maddhanni

Pūrnasakhera Kṣunnabhāga

[1] 2-15 [1] p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL).

944

1857

Erādotuliā

Kuraṅgabhānu : a tale in verse compiled from Hindi.

[1] 2-100p. 700 cops. 7"x4". (IL).

945

Harimohana Karmakāra

Sītāharana; edited by Dvārakānātha Rāya. A tale from the Rāmāyaṇa. Published by Kaji Safiuddin.

[3, 1 blank, 3] 2-108p. 5.9"x3.8". 700 cops. (IL).

946

Rādhāmādhava Mitra

Vidhavāmanorañjana nāṭaka. [A drama supporting widow remarriage.] [1] 2-48p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL).

947

1858

Harimohana Karmakāra

Kumāra Sambhava Kāvya. [A paraphrase in Bengali verse of the Sanskrit poem of Kālidāsa.] By Harimohana Karmakāra with the assistance of Dvārakānātha Rāya. Published by Kaji Safiuddin. [3] 2-73 [1] p. 6"x4". (BL).

948

1859

Ājimaddina, Munsī

Jāmālanāma. [A tale in verse in Musalmani Bengali.]

[1] 2-94p. 7.3"x4.6". (BL).

949

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Śloka-māla. [Quotations from different Hindu śāstras.]
[i]-iv, [1] 2-113 [1 blank] p. 8.1"x4.7". (BL). 950

1860

Govindalīlāmṛta grantha : translated into Bengali verse
by Yadunandana Dāsa. [1] 4-235 [1 blank] p. 7.5"x4.8".
(CU). 951

Lakṣmīcaritra. [A work on Hindu goddess Lakṣmī.]
[1] 2-17 [1 blank] p. 7.8"x4.6". (IL). 952

Rājakṛṣṇa Cattopādhyāya

Śrīśrī Durgā. [A work on Hindu Goddess Durgā.]
[1] 2-189 [1 blank] p. 6.6"x4.2". (IL). 953

1861

Hariścandra Pālita

Sunīti saṅgraha. [A work on morals selected and translated from the "Azimghur Reader", "Parental Instructor", "Reader No.4" and Aesop's Fables; with the assistance of Kedāranātha Datta.] Published by Kaji Safiuddin. [3] 2-16 [1, 1 blank] p. 7.6"x4.8". (BL). 954

Śyāmācarāṇa De

Vivāha-pravodha-prasaṅga. [A dialogue in verse between a married and unmarried man, on the advantage of marriage.] Published by Dīnanātha Sāhā.
[1] 2-22 p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL). 955

1862

Mathurāmohana Viśvāsa

Vākyavinyāsa. [A Hindu religious hymn book.]
iii-iv [1] 2-43 [1 blank] p. 6"x4.3". (IL). 956

Tārinīcarāṇa Caudhurī

Phatonavāvi nātaka. [A drama.]
[1] 2-24 p. 7.1"x4.8". (SL). 957

1863

Ājimaddina, Munsī

Ki majāra kalera gādi. [A sketch of railway travelling in prose and verse.] Printed by order of Kaji Safiuddin. [1] 2-14p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 958

Chāi phelte bhāṅgā kulā by Ṣaṇḍāmārkā Vāvājī (Pseud).

[A drama.] [1] 2-12p. 7"x4". Cover title only. (CU) 959

Harimohan Karmakāra

Oṭh Chundī tora viye. [A humorous sketch in verse.]

Printed by order of Kaji Safiuddin. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-10p. (BL). 960

Hariścandra Pālita

Pirīti viṣama jvālā. [A drama in three acts.]

Published by Sheikh Jamiruddin. 2-32p. 6"x4.1". (BL). 961

Mahendranātha Vasu

Strīloka sādhya nātaka. [A drama in support of female education.] [1] 2-23[1]p. 7.7"x4.7". (BL). 962

Maheścandra Dāsa De

Corera upara vātapādi. [A drama.]

[1] 2-14p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 963

____.Kise nāi ki pāntā bhāte ghi. [A drama.]

[1] 2-13[1]p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 964

____.Neśākhuri ki jhakhmāri. [A drama.] Published by

Jamiruddin. [1] 4-22p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 965

____.Paḍa-vāvā ātmārāma. [A poem on the evils of

profligacy.] [1] 2-13[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4". (BL). 966

____.Vāghera ghare ghogera vāsā. [A fable.]

[1] 2-13[1]p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 967

Munsī Nāmadara (Pseud)

Kāsīte haya bhūmikampa, nārīdera eki dambha. [A farce on woman jealousy and its fatal results.]

Published by Kaji Safiuddin. [1] 2-12p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 968

Rāmakṛṣṇa Sena

Vṛddhā veśyā tapasvinī. [A tale in verse.]

2nd ed. [1] 2-16p. 6"x4.1". (BL). 969

Vrajamādhava Śīla

Parera dhane varera vāpa, nā viyei kṅāyera mā.

[Undeserved greatness : a farce.]

[1] 2-12p. 6"x4.1". (BL). 970

1865

Jaharilāla Śīla.

Samsyā saṅgraha; compiled with the assistance of
Maheścandra Mitra. [A collection of riddes.] Part II.

[1] 2-36p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 971

Kālīdāsa Gupta.

Vetāla Pañcaviṃśati. [In verse.]

[i]-ii, 116p. 7.7"x4.7". (IL). 972

Nāchera Āli, Chaeda (Syed)

Kholāsā machanavī. [A translation of Persian work:

Masnavi of Rumi.] 8"x4.5". (SL). 973

Purānas. Bramavaivarta purānāntargata śrīśrīkrṣṇa

līlāmṛta; translated into Bengali verse.

[1]-ii, 44p. 7.9"x4.9". (SL). 974

____. Vṛhat kar mapurānāntargata daṇḍī parva nāmaka

grantha; translated by Umākānta Cattopādhyāya.

[1]-ii, 139[1 blank]p. 7.2x4.7". (SL). 975

Visvanātha Mitra, tr.

Dravyaguṇa darpaṇa; Bengali translation of

Rājāvallabha in Sanskrit by Śrīnārāyaṇa Kavirāja.

[A treatise on dieties.]

[1, 1 blank] 106p. 7.9"x4.8". (BL). 976

1866

Purānas. Vṛndā samvāda; translated by Rāmakṛṣṇa Sena.

[1] ii-iv, 110p. 7.5"x4.7". (SL). 977

THE ĀNANDA PRESS, 1845

1845

Hāmjā, Syed

Madhumālatī nāmaka grantha. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse.] iii[1] 2-120p. 8.7"x5.7".(CU). 978

THE JÑĀNODAYA PRESS, 1846-1861

1857

Dāneṣa, Munsī

Kecchā golavāchanoāra. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.] 104p. 7.6"x4.9". (IL). 979

1861

Purānas. Satyanārāyaṇa nāmaka grantha. [Original Sanskrit in Bengali characters with Bengali translation by Rājacandra Rāya.] ii-iii[1] 2-48p. 6.2"x4.2". (BL). 980

THE NITYADHARMĀNURĀÑJIKĀ AND SAUDĀMINĪ PRESS,
1846-1866

1846

Purānas. Śrīmadbhāgavata Purāṇam, with Bengali commentary, by Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya. [Incomplete. A fragment. 1846?] [1] 2-24p. 8.3"x5.2". (BL). 981

1847

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya.

Vivādabhaṅgārṇava. [A defence of the Hindu religion, written in refutation of Rājā Rāmamohana Rāya's 'Pathya pradāna', and in support of Nandalāla Thākura's 'Paṣaṅdapīḍana'.] [1] 4-111[1 blank]p. 8.6"x5.4". (BL). 982

1855

Vedāntaparibhāṣā. By Dharmarājā Dvarindra.

[1] 2-64p. 7.4"x5.4". (BL). 983

1857

Puranas. Śrīmadbhāgavata; translated into Bengali
by Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya.

[1] 2-758[2]p. 8.4"x5.4". (SL). 984

1858

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Vyavasthāsarvasva. [A work on Hindu religious rites,
taken from various Sanskrit authorities with original
quotations.] ii[1] 2-108p. 8.7"x5.8". (BL,IL). 985

— and Hārādhana Vidyāratna

Vaidhavya dharmodaya. [Arguments against the legality
of Hindu widow marriage.] [1] 2-68p. 7.9"x5". (BL).

986

1860

Nandakumara Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Śivasamhitā. [Without title page, name of printer
and place of printing.] [1] 2-152p. 8"x5".(IL). 987

THE SAUDĀMINĪ PRESS

1857

Vihārilāla Nandī

Vidhavā parinayotsava nātaka. [A play on the widow
marriage.] [1] 2-8[1] 178[2]p. 7.5"x4.5". (BL,SL). 988

THE ĀHMADI PRESS, 1847-1866

1847

Serājaddin Mollā

Meyārājanāmāra puthi. [A work regarding the Miraj of
prophet Muhammad in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts
from right.] 64p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU). 989

Sādi, Munsī

Tāmvihola jāhelina. [A work on Islamic religion in Musalmani Bengali verse, without title page.]

3-102p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU). 990

1849

Chamiraddin

Vedārāla gāphelina. [An Islamic religious work in Musalmani Bengali verse. Work starts from right.]

168p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU). 991

1850

Adam Phakir

Abusāmāra pūthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Work starts from right. Without date of printing. 1850?]

40p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU). 992

1865

Muhammad Khidir

Phoyāedela machlemin. [A work on Islamic religion in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book begins from right.]

3-32p. 9.2"x5.2". (SL). 993

1866

Mrtyuñjaya Vidyālaṅkāra

Pravodha candrikā. [A collection of Bengali prose composition]; edited by Vrajakiśora Gupta and Tarinī-carāṇa Gupta. [Without date of printing, 1866?]

[1] vi[1] 2-247[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.6". (IL). 994

THE SANSKRIT PRESS, 1847-1866

1847

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Annadēmaṅgala. [A poetical work, edited by Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara.]

Part I : [1]2-259[1 blank]p. 7.2"x4.2". (BL). 995

Part II : [1] 2-302p. 6.9"x4". (IL). 996

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. From Serajuddaulah to Lord William Bentinck. Translated from English original of John Clark Marshman. [1]-2[1] 2-144[1, 1 blank]p. 8.3"x5.3". (BL).

997

1849

____.Īivana carita. Biography, translated into Bengalee from Chamber's educational course. [2 title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-3[1 blank] 2-136[1] 2-8 [1, 1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 998

____.Vetālapañcaviṃśati. [Tales of a demon translated from Hindi.] 2nd ed. [1]-2,198p. 6.8"x4.3". (BL).. 999

1850

Rāmacandra Bhattācārya

Śatakāvalī : Amaruśataka, śantiśataka, sūryaśataka, śringāraśataka, nitiśataka, vairāgyaśataka.[Edited by Giriśacandra Vidyāratna. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.][1]-2[1] 2-111[1 blank]p. 6.2"x3.9".(IL).

1000

Śrīkr̥ṣṇa Tarkālaṅkāra

Dāyabhāga, by Jīmūtavāhana. [A Hindu law of inheritance, edited and translated into Bengali.] [1] 2-259[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL). 1001

1851

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. From Serajuddaulah to Lord William Bentinck. Translated from English original of John Clark Marshman. [1] 2-149[1]p. 7.3"x5.3". (IL). 1002

____.R̥jupātha. Prathama bhāga. Simple lessons[in Sanskrit. Title page and first 2 pages in Bengali. The text in Devanāgarī characters.] Part I : [1]-2[1] 2-72p. 7"x4". (IL). 1003

____.Part III.First 7 pages in Bengali. Text in Devanagri.
[1] 2-7[1 blank] 2-148p. 7"x4". (IL). 1004

____.Samskrta vyākāraṇera upakramaṇikā. Introduction to
Sanskrit grammar compiled in Bengali.[Two title pages:
English and Bengali.] [1] 2-6[1] 2-101[1 blank]p.
6.8"x4.1". (IL). 1005

Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati

Śavdārtharatnam. [Sanskrit grammar in Sanskrit language
(Bengali characters)] [1]-2[1]-2[1]-2, 179[1 blank]p.
7"x4.2". (BL,CU). 1006

1852

Bhuvanamohana Mitra and Gopālalāla Mitra

Kautuka Taraṅginī. A series of entertaining and useful
chemical experiments compiled and translated from
various authors. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1] 2-5[1] 1-2, 9[1] 2-8p. front. 7"x4.1". (BL). 1007

Gopālalāla Mitra

Jñānacandrikā. A selection of morals from the best
English and Bengali works. [Two title pages : English
and Bengali.] [1]-2 [1] 2-4,198p. 7.7"x5.1". (BL,CU).
1008

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. Translated from English original
of John Clark Marshman. 3rd ed. 152 p. 6.6"x4.1". (IL)
1009

____.Jivana carita. Biography, translated into Bengali
from Chamber's Educational Course. [Two title pages :
English and Bengali.] [1] 2-3[1] 2-3[1, 1 blank,1]2-
98[1] 2-8p. 6.1"x4". (IL). 1010

____.Rjupātha. Dvitīya bhāga. Simple lessons. [in Sanskrit.]
Part II. [Title page and page 1 in Bengali. Text in
Devanāgarī. Two title pages : English and Bengali].
[1, 1 blank,1] 2-102p. 7"x4".(IL). 1011

____.Samskr̥ta vyākaranera upakramanikā.
Introduction to Sanskrit grammar compiled in Bengali.
[Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1, 1 blank,1] 2-6, ii,91[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4". (BL).
1012

____.Vodhodaya. Rudiments of knowledge. 2nd ed.
[3, 1 blank] 79[1 blank,1] -2[2]p. 7"x4". (IL). 1013

Mahendranātha Rāya

Kusumāvali. Selections from the Bengalee poets.
Part I. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1] 2-4[1] 2-175[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 1014

Nīlamani Vasāka

Navanārī. [Biography of nine women.]
[1,1 blank,1]-2[3]2-298p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL). 1015

1853

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Annadāmaṅgala; [edited by Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara.]
2nd ed. [1] 2-4[1] 2-188p. 6.6"x4". (IL). 1016

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Samskr̥ta bhāṣā o Śāmskr̥tasāhityaśāstra viṣayaka prastāva.
[An essay on sanskrit language and literature read
at the meeting of the Bethune Society in 1852.]
[1] 2-55p. 8"x5.2". 200 cops.(IL). 1017

Mādhavacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Rasatarāṅginī. Ādirasa ghatia Samskr̥ta sloka sam-
graha; translated into Bengali verse. [A work on
sex.] 2nd ed. [1]-2[1] 2-66p. 6.5"x4.1". (IL). 1018

Nīlamani Vasāka

Āravya upanyāsa. [The Arabian Nights.]
[1]-2[1]-2,576p. 8.4"x5.3". Cloth. (IL). 1019

Rajakṛ̥ṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya and Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Śiṣuśikṣā. Infant teacher. Part v. The Moral class-
book. [Edited and the first eight essays written by

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara.] 2nd ed. [Two title pages:
English and Bengali.] [1, 1]-2[1 blank, 1] 2-3[1 blank,
1] 2-107, [1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (IL). 1020

1854

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Saṃskṛta vyakarananera upakramaṇikā. Introduc-
tion to Sanskrit grammar compiled in Bengali. 3rd
ed. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.]
[1] 2-10[1] 2-118p. 6.8"x4.1". (IL). 1021

____. Vidhavāvivāha pracalita haoyā ucita kinā.
[Whether widow remarriage be admitted or not.]
[1] 2-16p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL). 1022

Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati Bhattācārya.
Vākyaṃjari. [A Sanskrit grammar in Bengali.]
46p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1023

1855

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Vidhavāvivāha pracalita haoyā ucita kinā. Dvitiya
pustaka. [Whether widow remarriage be admitted or
not. Second book] 163[1]p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL). 1024

Kṛṣṇānanda Bhattācārya

Śavdaśaktiprakāśikā pariśiṣṭaṃ. [An appendix to
the Sanskrit grammar. Copy of the CUL was presen-
ted to E.B. Cowell autographed by the author.]
[1] 2-125[1 blank]p. 7.4"x4.2". (BL, IL, CU). 1025

1856

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgar

Saṃskṛtavyaākaraṇa upakramaṇikā. Introduction to
Sanskrit grammar compiled in Bengali. 6th ed.
[Cover title in Bengali and title page in English.]
[1] 2-4[5] 2-119[1 blank]p. 3000 cops. (IL). 1026

1856

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgar

Vyākaraṇa kaumudī, prathama bhāga. [A Sanskrit grammar in Bengali.] Part I. 2nd ed.

[1] 2-134p. 6.7"x4". 1000 cops. (IL,CU). 1027

____.Kathāmālā or select fables of Aesop; translated into Bengali. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-70p. illus. 7.5"x4.5". (IO). 1028

1857

____.Jīvanacarita. Biography, translated in Bengali from Chamber's education course; 5th ed.

[1] 2-4[1] 2-102[1] 2-6p. 8"x5". (IL). 1029

____.Rjupātha. Simple lessons. Part I. 3rd ed.

[Title page and first 2 pages in Bengali. Text in Sanskrit (Devanāgarī). Two title pages :English and Bengali.] [1]-2[1] 2-54p. 6.8"x4.1". (IL). 1030

____.____.Part III.[Title page and introduction in Bengali. Text in Sanskrit (Devanāgarī).] [1] 2-115 [1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.1". (IL). 1031

____.Samskr̥ta bhāṣā O Samskr̥tasāhityaśāstra viṣayaka prastāva. A discourse on the Sanskrit language and literature [delivered in the meeting of the Bethune Society in 1852.] 2nd ed. [1]-2,63[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5". (BL). 1032

Kuvera

Dattakacandrikā. With interpretation by Bharatcandra Śiromani. [Hindu law of inheritance in Sanskrit (Bengali characters). Last 7 pages in Bengali language.] [1] 2-38[1] 2-7[1 blank,1]-2p. 8.6"x5.3". (BL,IL). 1033

Nanda Paṇḍita

Dattaka mimāṃsā ; interpretation by Bharatacandra
Siromani. [Hindu law of inheritance in Sanskrit
(Bengali character). Last 7 pages in Bengali.]

[1] 2-119[1] 2-7[1 blank]p. 8.6"x5.3". (IL). 1034

Rāmanārayana Mitra

Nītisikṣā. [Moral lessons] Part I.

127 [1 blank, 1] -2p. 7"x4.1". (BL). 1035

Tārāśaṅkara Tarkāratna

Rāselāsa. Rasselas; [by Samuel Johnson; a free
translation into Bengali.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-8[1] 2-242p. 6.9"x4". (BL, IL). 1036

1858

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. From Serajudoulah to Lord
William Bentinck; translated from English original
of John Clark Marshman. 6th ed. 141[1 blank]p.

6.6"x4.1". (IL). 1037

____. Samskr̥ta vyākaraṇa. Upakramanika. Introduction
to Sanskrit grammar in Bengali. 8th ed.

[1] 2-4[2, 1]-2, 119[1 blank]p. 7"x4". 3000 cops. 1038

____. Varna paricaya. Prathama bhāga. [Bengali spelling
book.] Part I, 11th ed. [1, 1 blank] 24p. 25,000
cops. 6.7"x4". (IL). 1039

____. Part II. 8th ed. [1, 1 blank] 2-24p. 6.7"x4".
25,000 cops. (IL). 1040

____. Vodhodaya. [Rudiments of knowledge.] 10th ed.
62p. 6.8"x4". (IL). 1041

Kālīprasanna Ghoṣāla

Mālatīmādhava. A tale from the Mālatīmādhava of
Bhavabhūti. [First three forms of this work was
printed at the Lakṣmīvilāsa Press]

[1]-2[1] 2-68p. 7.2"x4.2". (BL). 1042

Rājakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Nītivodha. [Moral lessons.] 8th ed.

[1]-2[1] 2-95[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". 5000 cops. (IL)

1043

____.Telimekasa. Adventures of Telemachus, translated into Bengali. [1] 2-5[1 blank] 116p. 8"x5.3". (IL).

1044

1859

Calcutta University

Pātha mālā or selections in Bengali for the use of the candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-106p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL).

1045

Gopīmohana Ghoṣa

Jyotirvivarāṇa. Outlines of popular astronomy in Bengali. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1]-2[1]-2,[1, 1 blank] 97[1 blank]p. 8"x5.1". (BL).

1046

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. Dvitiya bhāga. [History of Bengal from Serajudaulah to Lord William Bentinck. Translated and adapted from original English work of John Clark Marshman. Part II.] 7th ed. [1] 2-117[1]p. 8"x4.7". (CU).

1047

Kālīdāsa

Meghadūta. Translated into Bengali verse from Sanskrit original. [1]-2[1, 1 blank] 31[1 blank]p. 6.4"x4.1". (BL,CU).

1048

Madanamohana Tarkālaṅkāra

Śiṣu Śikṣā . Prathama bhāga. The Infant Teacher. [Cover title in Bengali. Title page in English.] [1]-2[1]-2[1]-2-25[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (CU).

1049

Rājakraśna Vandyopādhyāya

Nītivodha. [Moral class book.] 9th ed.

[1]-2[1] 2-95[1 blank]p. 7"x4".(CU). 1050

Rāmasadaya Bhattācārya

Vikramorvaśī. A tale from the Bikramorbashree

of Kālīdāsa.2,115[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BL). 1051

Tārāśaṅkara Tarkaratna

Kādamvari; translated from the original sanskrit

[drama]. 6th ed. [1, 1 blank] 142p. 8"x5.3".

(SL,CU). 1052

1860

Aksayakumāra Datta

Vāhya vastura sahita mānava prakṛtira samvandha

vicāra. [A series of articles on social and ethi-

cal questions.] Part I: 5th ed. [1] 2-6[1]-2,216[1]-2-

4p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1053

Part II : 3rd ed. [1] ii-vii[1, 1 blank] 214p.6.9"x4.1".

(BL). 1054

____.Carupātha. Entertaining lessons, in science and

literature. Part II. [1, 1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 2-

97[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (IO). 1055

Amvikācarāṇa Vidyāratna

Manohara vivaraṇa.[Instructive tales in verse.]

[1]-2,59[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1056

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Annadāmaṅgala; edited by Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara.

3rd ed. [1] 2-4,188[1] ii- iii[1 blank,1] 2-144,

[1]-ii[1] 2-86p. 7"x4.1". (BL). 1057

Candrakānta Tarkabhūṣaṇa

Raghuvamśa. Translated into Bengali from original

Sanskrit work of Kālīdāsa. [1]±2[1] 2-186p. 8.4"x5.2".

(CU). 1058

Dvāarakānātha Bhattācārya

Kyatharinera upākhyāna. Story of Catharine, empress of Russia. [1, 1 blank] 45[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.3".
(BL). 1059

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Rjupātha. Simple lessons. Part II. [Title page and introduction in Bengali. Text in Sanskrit (Devanāgri).] 4th ed. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-92p. 7.1"x4".
(BL). 1060

____. Sītāra vanavāsa. [Exiles of Sītā : a story from the Rāmāyaṇa.] [1, 1 blank] 114p. 8"x5".
(BL). 1061

Kālīpada Vidyāratna.

Candrahamsa : a tale from the Jemini Bhārata. [1] -2 [1, 1 blank] 142p. 8"x5". (BL). 1062

Lchārāma Śiroratna

Mālatīmādhava : A tale from the Mālatīmādhava of Bhavabhūti. [1]-2[1, 1 blank] 145[1 blank]p. 8"x5". 1063

Navīnakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Prākṛtatattva viveka. [Natural theology in Bengali.] Part I. 249 [1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". 1064

Prasannakumāra Sarvādhikārī

Vījaganita. [Algebra.] Part II. 232[1], 2-25[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5". (BL). 1065

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkaratna

Kulīna kulasarvasva. [A drama.] 3rd ed. [1]-2, [1]-2, 119[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (BL). 1066

Viśvamvara Pāni

Saṅgīta mād̥hava. [A collection of songs.] [1] 2-3[1 blank] 137[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.2". (SL). 1067

Yadunātha Mitra

Visvavinoda nātaka. [A drama.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] -2, 116p. 6.7"x4.3".

1068

Yadunātha Tarkaratna

Ratnāvalī : A tale from the Ratnavalee of Sree-
harsha Deva, by Jadunath Tarkaratna.

[1, 1 blank] 148p. 8"x5.2". (BL).

1069

1861

Ciñtātarāṅgiṇī. [A poem.]

[1]-2 [1] 2-30p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL, CU).

1070

Hārānacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Dalabhañjana nātaka. [A drama.]

[1] 2-3[1 blank] 80p. 6"x4". (BL).

1071

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Rjupātha. [Simple Lessons.] Part II. 3rd ed.

[Title page and preface in Bengali. Text in Sans-
krit (Devanagari).] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-115p.

7.1"x4". (BL).

1072

____. Varna paricaya. [Bengali Spelling Book.]

Part I, 21st ed. [2] 28p. 6.5"x3.9". (BL).

1073

____. Vetālapañcaviṃśati. [Tales of a demon transla-
ted from the Hindi.] 8th ed.

[1]-2[1] 2-215 [1 blank]p. 7.6"x4.7". (BL).

1074

Jayanārāyaṇa Tarkapañcānana

Sarvadarśana Saṅgraha. [A work on Hindu philoso-
phy.] [1] 2-7[1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1]-2[1] 2-158p.

8"x5.1". (BL, IL).

1075

Kedāranātha Datta

Vanacakarita. [A fiction.]

[1]-2[1] 2-5p. 6.8"x4". (BL, CU).

1076

Lohārāma Śiroratna

Bāṅglā vyākaraṇa. A grammar of the Bengali language. [2,1]-2[1] 2-141[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.1".(CU).

1077

1862

Hārādhanā Vidyāratna Kavirāja

Nidanapariśiṣṭam, by Mādhava Kara. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters on Indian medical science.]

[2] 74p. (BL,IL).

1078

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. [History of Bengal translated from original in English by John Clark Marshman.]

Part II : From Serajudaulah to Lord William Bentinck. 10th ed. [1, 1 blank] 153[1 blank]p. 7"x4".(BL).1079

____.Jīvanacarita. Biography translated into Bengali from Chamber's educational course.

[1] 2-4[1] 2-96p. 8"x5". (BL).

1080

____.Mahābhārata. Upakramanikā bhāga. The Mahābhārata in Bengali. Introductory chapters.

2nd ed. [1] -2[1] 2-186p. 7.9"x5.1". (BL).

1081

____.Sītāra vanavāsa. Exile of Seeta. [A story from the Rāmāyana.] 3rd ed. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-134p.

8.2"x5". (C.U).

1082

____.Vyākaraṇa - Kaumudī. Outlines of Sanskrit grammar. Part IV. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-234[1] -2,

[i]-iip. 6.9"x4.9". (IL).

1083

____.Vidhavāvivāha pracalita haoyā ucita kinā.[Whether widow remarriage to be admitted.] 3rd ed.

[2] 3-12[1] 2-222p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL).

1084

Rājakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Telimekasa. Adventures of Telemachus. Translated into Bengali. 4th ed. [1]-2,90p. (BL).

1085

Rāmāgati Nyāyaratna

Romāvati. A tale in Bengali.

[1]-2[1] 2-169 [1 blank]p. 7.8"x5". (BL). 1086

Śivacandra Deva

Śiṣupālana. [Child care.] Part II.

[1, 1 blank, 1] - 2, [1]-6[1] 2-171[1 blank, 1, 1
blank]p. 7.6"x4.5". (BL). 1087

1863

Akṣayakumāra Datta

Dharmanīti. Principles of morals in Bengali.

Part I. [1, 1 blank, 1] - 2, [1] 2-203[1 blank]p.
6.9"x4.1". (BL). 1088

—. Cārupāṭha. Entertaining lessons in science and
literature. Part III. 6th ed. [1, 1]-2, 170p. illus.
6.8"x3.9". (BL). 1089

—. Padārthavidyā. Elements of natural philosophy
in Bengali : matter. [Elementary physics.] 5th ed.
[1]-2[1] 2-146p. 6.7"x4.2". (BL). 1090

Gopīmohana Ghoṣa

Vijayavallabha. [A tale.]

[1]-2, 247[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5.1". (BL). 1091

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Rjupaṭha. Simple lessons in Sanskrit. Part I.

5th ed. [Title page and preface in Bengali.
Text in Devanāgarī.] [1]-2[1] 2-56p. 7.1"x4".
(BL). 1092

—. Saṃskṛta bhāṣā O Saṃskṛta sāhityasastra viśyaka
prastāva. A discourse on the Sanskrit language
and literature [read at the meeting of the Bethune
Society in 1852.] 3rd ed. [1] 4-82p. 7.8"x4.8".
(BL). 1093

____.Sītāra vanavāsa. Exiles of Seeta. [A tale from the Rāmāyana.] [1, 1 blank,1] 2-134p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 1094

____.Varnaparicaya. [Bengali Spelling Book.] Part II. 17th ed. [1, 1 blank] 37[1 blank]p. 6.5"x3.9". (BL). 1095

Lohārāma Śiroratna

Śiśuvodha vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] 3rd ed. [1]-ii[1] 2-56p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1096

Madanamohana Tarkālaṅkāra

Rjupātha. A reading book for children being selections from author's 'Śiśusikṣā'. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-24p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1097

Prasannakumāra Sarvādhikārī

Vijaganita. [Algebra] 2nd ed. [1]-2, 241[1 blank, 1] 2-20p. 8.1"x5". (BL). 1098

Tāraśaṅkara Tarkaratna

Kādamvarī : [A tale] translated from the original Sanskrit [work of Vāna Bhatta]. 8th ed. [3] 2-147[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BL). 1099

1864

Aksaya Kumāra Datta

Cārupātha. Entertaining lessons in science and literature. Part I. 16th ed. [1]-2,[1]-2,82p. illus. 6.8"x3.9". (BL). 1100

____.Part II. 10th ed. [1] -2[1]-2,91[1 blank]p. illus. 6.8"x3.9". (BL). 1101

____.Padārthavidyā. Elements of natural philosophy in Bengali. Matter and motion. [Elementary physics.] 6th ed. [1] -2,[1] 2-146p. illus. 6.7"x3.9".(IL). 1102

Candrakānta Tarkabhūṣaṇa

Ganitankura. Introduction in arithmetic in Bengali. 3rd ed. [1]-ii[1] 2-108p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 1103

____.Raghuvamśa of Kālidāsa translated into Bengali. 5th ed. [1]-2[1] 2-146p. 7.9"x5.1".(BL). 1104

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Akhyānamañjarī. Instructive stories compiled in Bengali. [1, 1 blank]116p. 7.3"x4.6". (BL). 1105

____.Caritāvalī. Exemplary and instructive biography. 8th ed. [1, 1 blank] 112p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL). 1106

____.Kathāmālā. Select fables of Aesop translated into Bengali. 8th ed. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-97[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 1107

____. ____ . 10th ed. [1, 1 blank,1] 6-105[1 blank]p. 7"x4.1". (SL). 1108

____.Rjupātha. Simple lessons [in Sanskrit.] Part II. [Title page and preface in Bengali, text in Devanāgarī.] [2,1] 2-99[1 blank]p. (IL). 1109

____.Śakuntalā. [A tale from Sakuntalā of Kālidāsa in Sanskrit] 7th ed. [1, 1 blank] 120p. 7.6"x4.7". (BL). 1110

____. Saṃskṛta vyākaraṇa. Upakramaṇikā. Introduction to Sanskrit grammar in Bengali. 13th ed. [1] 2-4[1] -2[1] 2-131[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4".(BL). 1111

____. Vodhodaya. Rudiments of knowledge. 24th ed. [1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 8-84p 6.7"x4.1". (BL).1112

____.Varanaparicaya. [Bengali spelling book]. Part I. 27th ed. [1] 2-34p. (BL). 1113

Madanamohana Tarkālaṅkāra

Śiśuśikṣā. [An elementary reading book for schools.] Part I. 31st ed. [1]-2,[i] -2[1] 2-25[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1114

- _____.Part III. 21st ed.
[1, 1 blank,1] 2-44p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1115
- Rājakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya
Nītivodha. Moral class-book.
[Edited and first eight essays by Īśvaracandra
Vidyāsāgara.] [1] -2, 108p. 7"x4.1". (BL). 1116
- _____.Telimekāsa. Adventures of Telemacus translated
into Bengali. [1] 4-174p. 8"x8". (IL). 1117
- Rāmanārāyaṇa Dāsa
The science and art of surgery. Part I.
By Ram Narain Dass. [1, 1 blank,1] ii-vi[1] ii-
v[1 blank, i]-ii [i]-ii[1, 1 blank,1] 2-258p.
8.3"x5.3". (IL). 1118
- Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati Bhattācārya
Gayāmāhātmyam. Compiled from the Vāyu Purāṇa.
[1] 2-58p. 8.3"x5.3". (BL). 1119
- 1865
- Aksayakumāra Datta
Vāhya vastura sahita mānava prakṛtira : samvandha
vicāra. [A series of articles on social and ethi-
cal questions.] 4th ed. [1] 2-6[1, 1 blank,1]2-
218[1,1 blank]p. (BL). 1120
- Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara
Caritāvalī. Exemplary and instructive biography.
9th ed. [1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 6-122p. 6.7"x3.9".
(IL). 1121
- _____. 10th ed.
[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 8-124p. 6"x4".(SL). 1122
- _____.Rjupātha. Simple lessons in Sanskrit. Part I. 7th
ed. [Title page and first 2 pages in Bengali. Text
in Devanāgarī.] [3, 1 blank,1] 2-65[1 blank]p.
6.7"x3.9". 1123

- _____. Part III. 4th ed. [Title page and first 2 pages in Bengali. Text in Devanāgarī.]
 [1] 2-7[2, 1 blank, 1] 2-121[1 blank]p. 6.7"x3.9".
 (IL). 1124
- _____. Sītāra vanavāsa. Exile of Sītā. [A tale from the Rāmāyana.] 6th ed. [1, 1 blank, 1] 8-131[1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.9". (SL). 1125

Kānāilāla Pāina

- Caritamālā. A series of lives. Part I. Florence Nightingale and Elizabeth Fry.
 [1]-2, [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-52p. 7.1"x4.2". (SL). 1126

1866

Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati Bhattācārya.

- Tulādānādi paddhati. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] 131 fol. ob1. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 1127

THE EAST INDIAN PRESS, 1848

1848

Kāśīnātha Vasu

- Upāsana Kāṇḍa. Prathama Kāṇḍa : Vaiṣṇava sampradāya. [A Vaisnava religious work.]
 [1] 2-37[1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.9". (IL). 1128

THE JNĀNASUDHĀKARA PRESS, 1848

1848

Ānandacandra Śiromaṇi.

- Nāstika niraśa nāmaka grantha. [A work on Hindu religion.] [1] 2-121[1 blank]p. 7.1"x5.1". (IL). 1129

THE TIMIRĀRI PRESS, 1848

1848

Govindacandra Sena.

- Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. History of Bengal [by John Clark

Marshman] translated into Bengali.
 xvi [1,1 blank,1] 2-285 [1 blank],286-290p.
 6.9"x5.2". (IL). 1130

Upaniṣada

Atharvavediya kathopaniṣat, yajurvediya vājasaneya
 samhitopaniṣat..., translated by Rāja Rāmamohana
 Rāya. [1] 2-131[1 blank]p. 7.7"x5". (IL). 1131

THE SAMVĀDA BHRĠGADŪTA PRESS,

1848-1849

1849

Ānandacandra Varmaṇa

Padārtha pravodha nāmaka grantha. [A moral teaching
 book.] [7] 2-72p. 6.7"x4.3". (IL). 1132

Nīlakamala Dāsa

Premavilāsa. [A poem.] [3] 2-14p. 8.2"x5.5". (BL).
 1133

THE HĀNIFI PRESS, 1848-1854

1848

Erādatullā

Sonābhānera pūthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali
 verse. Work starts from right. Without title page.]
 38p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU). 1134

1853

Samchaddin Chiddiki Khonakāra

Bhāvalābha Śuratajāna nāmera puthi. [A tale in
 Musalmani Bengali verse. Title page and 2 prelimi-
 nary pages appended at the end.]
 192[2]p. 7.9"x5.1". (IL). 1135

1954

Erādatullā

Sonābhānera puthi. [2nd ed. A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Work starts from right. Without title page, without date of printing, 1854?]
40p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU).

1136

THE MUSTĀFI PRESS, 1848-1854

1848

Garibullā, Sāhā

Iblichanāmā. [Islamic religious works in Musalmani Bengali verse. Work starts from right.]
70.p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU).

1137

THE VINDUVĀSINĪ PRESS, 1848-1855

1848

Navakānta Tarkapañcānana and Prasannacandra Gupta

Rtusamhāra. [Bengali translation in verse of Sanskrit work by Kālidāsa. Includes Sanskrit text in Bengali characters.] [i] ii-xii[1] 2-71[1 blank]p. 7.5"x5". (BL).

1138

1851

Dāyabhāga vyavasthā O suddhi tattva O śrāddhapa prāyaścitta tattva O udvāha. [A treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance, together with some rules of religious observances.]

[3, 1 blank, 1] 2-106p. 7.5"x5". (IL).

1139

Durgāprasāda Mukhopādhyāya

Gaṅgābhakti taraṅgiṇī namaka grantha. [A work containing the mythological story of the ganges.]
2-3, 188p. 6.9"x5.2". (IL).

1140

1852

Veṇimādhava Cattopādhyāya

Kuñjari vilāsa nāmaka grantha. [A tale in verse,
1852?] [2] 88p. 7.6"x5". (BL). 1141

1853

Bhavānīcarana Vandyopādhyāya (Pramathanātha Sarmā,
Pseud.)

Navavābu vilāsa. [A tale describing vices of
educated Bengalis.] 2[1] 2-51[1 blank]p. 8"x5.2".
(BL). 1142

The Rāmāyaṇa; translated into Bengali from original
Sanskrit of Valmīki by Kṛttivāsa.

iv[1] 2-236p. 8"x5". (IL). 1143

1855

Astāvakraśamhitā. [Original Sanskrit ślokas in Ben-
gali characters with Bengali translation.]

[1] 4-102p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 1144

Kāśīnātha Tarkapañcānana, Gaṅgādhara Nyāyaratna and
Rāmakiṅkara Śiromaṇi. Pravodhacandradaya nātaka.

Bengali translation of Kṛṣṇamiśra's original Sans-
krit drama.] [1] 2-190p. 5.6"x3.9". (BL). 1145

Purāṇas. Bhagavatī Gītā.

Translated into Bengali by Rāmaratna Bhattācārya.
[1] 4-7¹[1 blank]p. 5.2"x3.6 ". (IL). 1146

Veṇimādhava Cattopādhyāya

Vāḷaka śikṣārtha upadeśa kalpalatā. [Moral le-
ssons for boys.]

[1] 2-45 [1 blank]p. 5.7"x4.1". (IL). 1147

THE VIDYĀRATNA PRESS, 1848-1866

1848

Dvārakānātha Kuṇḍa

Śukta samvāda nāmaka grantha. [A tale of a parrot translated from Persian.]

[3] 2-132p. 8.1"x5.2".(IL). 1148

1854

Govardhana Dāsa

Hatematāi. [A tale translated from Persian.] 2nd ed. iv[1] 2-306p. 6"x4". (IL).

1149

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Caitanya caritāmṛta nāmako grantha ; edited by Haridāsa Cūdāmaṇi. [Biography of Caitanya.] 3rd ed. [1] ii-iv[1 blank,1] 2-9[1 blank,1] 2-240[1] 2-124[1 blank]p. 8.9"x5.9".(IL).

1150

1855

Mahimnastava. [A hymn of praise to Śiva, attributed to Puṣpadanta. Bengali translation, 1855?]

[1] 2-34p. 6.1"x3.8". (IL). 1151

Purāṇas. Kaṣīkhaṇḍa. Purāṇa in verse by Śītānātha

Vāsu Mallika. [1] ii-v[1 blank,1] 2-292p. 7.5"x4.7". (IL).

1152

____.Durgābhakti Cintāmaṇi; in verse by Dīnadyāla

Gupta. ii[1] 2-258p. 8.9"x5.9". (IL). 1153

Sacinandana Bhattācārya

Camatkāra Candrikā. [Myth of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-100p. 5.6"x3.9".(IL). 1154

Viśveśvara Ghoṣa

Jñānāditya arthāt jñāna padārtha. [A book of knowledge.] Edited by Nandakumāra Nyāyacun̄cu Bhattācārya. [1]-ii[1] 2-36p. 5.5"x3.9". (IL). 1155

____.Premopadeśa nāṭaka. [A drama.]

[i] ii-iii[1 blank,1] 79[1 blank]p. 5.9"x4". (BL). 1156

1856

Nūtana Pañjikā. Śakāvda : 1778 sana 1263 sālā Im. 1856-57.] [A almanac for the year 1856-57.] 2-52p. 8.8"x5.8". (BL). 1157

The Rāmāyana. Śrīśrīmadrāmarasāyana; by Raghunandana Gosvāmī in verse. [1] ii-vi[1] 2-106[1] 2-126[1]2-93[1 blank , 1] 92[1] 2-148p. 9.6"x5.9". (IL). 1158

1857

Kālīkr̄ṣṇa Dāsa

Manabhañjana. [A tale of Rādhā and Kr̄ṣṇa.] [i]-ii [1] 2-60p. 7.5"x4.5". (IL). 1159

Kr̄ṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Govindalīlāmṛta grantha; rendered into Bengali verse by Yadunandana Dāsa. [1] 4-254p. 7.7"x4.7". (IL). 1160

1858

Goldsmith, Oliver

Sannyāsī. The Hermit, a poem by Goldsmith translated into Bengali verse. [1] 4-16p. 5"x3.4". (BL). 1161

Kr̄ṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

••Caitanyacaritāmṛta grantha. [Biography of Caitanya]. [1] 77,195, 89 fol. . 12"x4.3".Ob1.(IL). 1162

Nūtana pañjikā. Śakāvda 1780, Sana 1265, Imrājī
 1858-1859. [An almanac for 1858-59]
 [1] 2-72p. 7.7"x5.3". Illus. (BL). 1163

Raghunātha Dāsa Gosvāmī
 Manośikṣā. [Sanskrit and Bengali work in Bengali
 characters.] [1] 2-16p. 6"x4". (IL). 1164

Vijayagopāla Bhattācārya
 Dāyabhāga vyavasthā..[Hindu law of inheritance
 together with some rules of religious observances.]
 [ii, 1] 2-87[1 blank]p. 6.1"x3.9". (BL). 1165

1859

Candrādhvaryu, Rājadāmodara
 Nāmāmrtasarāḥ; edited by Gurudayāla Nyāyaratna and
 Muktarāma Vidyāvāgiśa. [2,1] 2-106[1, 1 blank]p.
 7.5"x4.8". (BL). 1166

The Rāmāyana. Ādikāṇḍa. Translated by Yadunātha
 Nyāyapañcānana. 431[1 blank]p. 9.3"x6.1".(BL). 1167

Purānas. Bhagavatapurāṇa. Rāsapañcādhyāya. Rāsavilāsākhyā
 grantha.[Sanskrit text with metrical paraphrase in
 Bengali by Srīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi.]
 [1]4-95[1 blank]p. 7.6"x4.6". (BL). 1168

Sanātana Gosvāmī
 Gitāvalī; vaisnava songs translated by Brahmā-
 nanda Cattopādhyāya. [1]2-48p. 8"x5". (BL). 1169

Viśvasāra Tantre Śrīdurgasahasranāma **stotrām**.
 Bhagavatīra sahasranāma. [A work on Tantras.1859?]
 [2] 3-12p. (BL). 1170

1860

Gopāla Bhatta
 Śrī Śrī Haribhaktivilāsa : Satīka. [A work on the
 religious ceremonies and customs of the Vaiṣṇavas
 with commentary.] Revised by Gurudayāla Vidyāratna

[A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] ii-xii, 717[1 blank]p. 9.8"x6.5".

(BL, SL).

1171

Kavi Keśarinā

Hari-Keli-Kalāvati. [A poem in praise of Kṛṣṇa, in Sanskrit (Bengali character.) edited by Pītāmvara Śarmā.] [1] 2-29[1]p. (BL).

1172

Samachaddina Mahammad Siddiki

Ucita Śravaṇa. [Religious and moral advice in prose and poetry.] 62p. 8"x5". (BL).

1173

Vinodarāma Sena Dāsa

Stavakalpadrūmasākhā; corrected by Candrasekhara Vidyāvāgīśa. [Hymns in praise of Hindu deities.] iii-iv[1] 2-77[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.8". (IL).

1174

____. Stavāmrtakanā ; corrected by Candrasekhara

Vidyāvāgīśa. [Hymns in praise of Hindu deities compiled from different Sanskrit sources.]

iii[1 blank, 1] 2-50p. 7.6"x4.7". (IL).

1175

1861

Kṛṣṇa Sārvabhauma

Satīka padāṅkadūta. [A Sanskrit poem on the legend of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa. With a Sanskrit commentary and a Bengali translation in metrical verse by Prabhāsa Candra Śarmā.] 40p. (SL, IL).

1176

Purānas. Bhagavatapurāna

Śriśrimadbhagavatam. Daśam skandhah. [Sanskrit text with] translation into Bengali verse by Virabhadrā Gosvāmī; corrected by Nandakumāra Kaviratna. [3] 2-584p. 10"x7". (BL).

1177

Rasikacandra Rāya

Manodīksā sudhātarāṅginī. [Poems.]

[iii]-v[1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 197[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.7".

(BL).

1178

Vanoyārīlāla Rāya

Kokiladūta. [Poems on the love of Rādhā and
Kṛṣṇa.] [i]-ii[1] 2-186p. 7.9"x4.9". (IL). 1179

Virabhadra Gosvāmī.

Vṛhat paṣaṇḍadalana. [A Vaiṣṇava religious work.]
[1] ii-vi[1] 2-88p. 7.2"x4.5". (IL). 1180

1862

Ki majāra Godaphrāi de. [What a day of pleasure is
Good Friday : A farce.]
[1] 2-24p. 6.2"x4". (BL, CU). 1181

Rāmaprasāda Sena

Kavirañjanera kāvya samgraha. Poetical works of
Ramaprasada Sena; compiled with a biography of
the poet by Nandalāla Datta.
[1] ii -l [1] 2-77[1 blank]p. 5.9"x3.9". (IL). 1182

1863

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Jñanasaudāminī. [Moral and instructive reading
book for children.] [1] ii-iii[1 blank] 130p.
6.9"x4.9". (BL, SL). 1183

Nandalāla Datta

Lukye pirit ki lānchanā. [How disgraceful is
unlawful love : A tale in verse.]
[1] 2-16p. 6"x4.1". (BL). 1184

Purāṇas. Brahma Vaivarta Mahāpurāṇa. 3 parts :

Brahma khaṇḍa, prakṛti khaṇḍa, Gaṇeśa janma khaṇḍa;
translated into Bengali verse by Rāmalocana Dāsa.
[1, 1 blank, 1] ii-vii[1 blank, 1] ii-v [1 blank, 1] 2-
558 [1, 1 blank]p. 9.2"x5.9". Cloth. (SL). 1185

- The Rāmāyaṇa. Ādikāṇḍa. Prathama khaṇḍa; translated by Yadunātha Nyāyapañcānana. [1] iv-vi[1 blank] 431[1 blank]p. 9.1"x5.8". (SL). 1186
- ____. Ayodhyākāṇḍa dvitīya khaṇḍa. Translated by Yadunātha Nyāyapañcānana and corrected and edited by Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya. [1] ii-v[1 blank] 770p. 9.1"x5.9". (SL). 1187
- Veśyānurakti viṣama vipatti. Prahasana. [Liking ~~of~~ prostitute is disastrous. A farce.] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-66p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 1188
- 1864
- Jayadeva Gosvāmī
Gitagovinda; with annotation by Pūjari Gosvāmī; translated into Bengali verse Rasamaya Dāsa. 182p. 8.2"x5.2". Cloth. (SL). 1189
- Nūtana Pañjikā. Śakāvda 1786, sana 1271 sālā Imrājī 1864-65. [An almanac for 1864-65.] 2-304p. 8"x5". (BL). 1190
- Rajanārāyaṇa Bhattācārya and Ramkr̥ṣṇa Vidyāratna. Satyadharma O nityajñāna pravodhaka. [Compilation from different Hindu religious scriptures.] [1] 78p. 8.2"x5.2". (SL). 1191
- Purāṇas. Bramavaivarta Purāṇa...
Śrīkr̥ṣṇera Janma Khaṇḍa; translated into Bengali verse by Rāmālocana Dāsa. [1] iv-viii[1] 2-608p. 9.2"x5.8". (SL, IL). 1192
- The Rāmāyaṇa. Satīka Yogavāśiṣṭha Rāmāyaṇa; translated into Bengali by Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya. [i] - ii[1, 1 blank, 1, 1, 1] 4-582p. 9.2"x5.9". (BL, IL). 1193

Veṇimādhava Dāsa

Śavdārtha Muktvāvalī. [A Bengali dictionary.] Com-
piled with the assistance of Nandakumāra Kaviratna
Bhattācārya.

Vol. I : [1] 2-19 [1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-592p.

D. cols. 9.6"x6". (IL). 1194

Vinodarāma Sena Dāsa

Srīsrīkr̥ṣṇa tattvāvalī.

[1] 2-208p. 6.9"x4.3". (SL, IL). 1195

1865

Giriścandra Mukhopādhyāya

Hāikortera pradhāna pradhāna mokaddamāsamūhera
sāra saṅgraha. [Summary of the leading cases deci-
ded at the High Court, 1862-1863.] [1,

1 blank] 109 [1 blank, 1] ii-viii p. 9.3"x6.1". (SL). 1196

Harimohana Vandyopādhyāya

Khalacaritra. [Story of a treacherous counsellor.]

[7] 2-161 [1 blank] p. 8"x5.2". (BL). 1197

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Srīsrībrahma saṁhitā.

[3] 4-60 [1, 1 blank] p. 8"x5". (IL). 1198

____. Visvasāratantārgata gurugītāstotra... gurupūjā
paddhati. [1] 4-40p. 8"x5". (IL). 1199

Premacāṇḍ Mukhopādhyāya

Pramathataraṅgiṇī. [A tale.]

[3] ii-iii [1 blank, 1] 2-227 [1 blank] p. 8.1"x5".
(SL). 1200

Puraṇas. Vāyu purāṇa.

Śrīsrī Gayāmāhātmya; translated by Nandakumāra
Kaviratna Bhattācārya.

[1] ii-iv [1] 2-184p. 8"x4.6". (BL). 1201

____.Prabhāsa Khaṇḍa. Prathama bhāga; translated into Bengali verse by Śiśurāma Dāsa. [1] 6-15, 322p. 9"x6". (SL). 1202

Rājakumāra Maitra

Sadara deoyānī ādālatera niṣpanna mokāddamā ripor-
tera sāra samgraha. [Substance of the report of the
leading cases at the Sadar Dewani Adalat, 1858-
1862.] [1,1 blank,1] iv -viii[3] 2-364p. 9.3"x6.1".
(SL). 1203

Śrīnārāyaṇa Rāya

Ayuruveda Darpaṇa, Arthāt cikitsā viṣayaka gran-
tha. [A book of treatment according to Ayurveda :
Indian system of medicine.] 4 parts in 1.
[1] -2 [1] ii-vi[2 blank] 417[1 blank , 1] 2-59
[1 blank]p. 8"x4.5". (SL). 1204

Umeścandra Cattopādhyāya

Āśusamviddāyinī. [A Bengali novel.]
[1] ii-vii[1 blank,i]- ii[1] 2-275[1 blank]p.
7.9"x5.1".(BL). 1205

1866

Aruṇodaya Ghoṣa

Śrīśrī Padakalpataru. [A collection of poems from
the works of Jayadeva, Candīdāsa, Vidyāpati, Sanā-
tana Gosvāmī, Govinda Kavirāja, Rāya Śekhara and
others.] [1] xi,347 fol.Ob1. 12.3"x4.5". (BL). 1206

Manu. The Institute of Manu. Manusamhitā Kullūka

Bhatta kṛta . tīka... With Bengali paraphrase by
Yadunātha Nyāyapañcānana, and Bharatacandra Śiro-
maṇi. [Hindu law.] [3; 1 blank] 763[1 blank]p.
9[x6". . (BL). 1207

Nivāranacandra Sena Gupta

Chātrāvodha padyāṅkura. [Moral instruction in verse.]

[1, 1 blank] 2-35 [1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1208

Puranas. Prabhāsa khaṇḍa. Dvitiya bhāga; translated
into Bengali verse by Śiśurāma Dāsa, edited by
Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya. 2nd ed.

[1] 4-7[1 blank, 1 plate, 2] 13-318p. 8"x5". 1500
cops. (SL). 1209

Veṇimādhava Dāsa

Śavdārtha muktāvalī. [A Bengali dictionary.] Com-
piled with the assistance of Nandakumāra Kaviratna
Bhattācārya. [1] 2-19[4] 2-1546p. D. cols. 9.3"x5.6".
(BL, IL). 1210

Veṇimādhava De

The Revenue Handbook, containing a complete
collection of the laws relating to Revenue...

[Two title pages : English and Bengali.]

[1] ii-xxviii, 1000 [1] 2-68[2]p. 9.2"x5.7". (BL).
1211

THE HINDUSTHĀN PRESS, 1849

Nīlamanī Vasāka

Āravya upannāsa. Prathama khaṇḍa. [Bengali
translation of the Arabian Nights.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-166p. 7.8"x5.2". (IL). 1212

THE JĀNĀKAUMUDĪ PRESS, 1849

Jagaccandra Bhattācārya

Abhilāṣa rasavindu nāmaka grantha. [A tale in
verse from the Puranas.] [1] 2-127[1]p. 7"x5". (IL).
1213

THE NISTĀRINĪ PRESS, 1849

1849

Viśvanātha Mitra

Kāḷirājāra māhātma tatva. Prathama Khaṇḍa.

[Compiled in Bengali verse from the Puraṇas.]

[1] 4-62p. 7.6"x4.9". (IL).

1214

THE VIDYĀKALPADRUMA OR ENCYCLOPAEDIA PRESS,

1849-1853

1849

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Cittiyotkarsa vidhāna. Prathama Khaṇḍa. The improvement of the mind, containing remarks and rules for the attainment and communication of useful knowledge. By Isaac Watts, Vol.I. Adapted for the use of young readers in Bengal. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English, and 1 Bengali.] [vii] -viii[1, 1 blank,3] 2-144 + 144 [1]p. (Vidyākalpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalis, No.11.) (BL,IL).

1215

Sriyeśūkhriṣṭamāhātmyam. The glory of Jesus Christ.

A brief account of our Lord's life and doctrines in Sanskrit verse [in Bengali characters.] 2nd ed., corrected with addition, a Bengali version and an English summary.

[1] iv-xxx [1] 2-168[1, 1 blank]p. (IL).

1216

1850

Arabian Nights. Ekādhika sahasra niśi nirukta Āravīya upanyāsa. Part I. [1] iv-vi[1] 2-65 [1 blank]p. 8"x5.2".(IL).

1217

Kṛṣṇamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Cittotkarsa vidhāna. Dvitiya khaṇḍa. The improvement of the mind containing remarks and rules, for the attainment and communication of useful knowledge. By Isaac Watts. Vol.II. Adapted for the use of young readers in Bengal. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English and 1 Bengali.] [5] 2-160 + 160p. (Vidyākalpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No.12). 7.2"x4.2". (BL,IL). 1218

1851

.Jivana vṛttānta. Dvitiya khaṇḍa. The life of Galileo, abridged from the library of useful knowledge. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. 3 title pages : 2 English, 1 Bengali.] [3] ii-vi + v[1 blank,3] 2-66 + 66 [1 blank]p. 7.2"x4.2". (Vidyākalpadruma. Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, No. 13.) (IL) 1219

Tārāśaṅkara Vidyāratna

Bharatavarṣīya strīgaṇera vidyā śikṣā. The zenana opened, or a Brahmin advocating female education. A prize essay on Hindu female education. 2nd ed. [1] 2-58p. 6.9"x4.1". 7000 cops. (BL,IL). 1220

The yogavāśiṣṭha Rāmāyaṇa with a Bengali translation executed by Śrīpati Bhattācārya, under the patronage of ... Satyakiṅkara Ghoṣāla. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] [1] 2-598p. 8.3"x5.3". (IL). 1221

1853

Bible. The New Testament... in the Bengali language; translated ... by the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries with native Assistants. Reprinted (with alterations) for the Calcutta Bible Society. [Two title pages : English and Bengali.] 788p. 7.8"x5.1". (IO). 1222

THE SAMVĀDA SAJJANARĀJANA PRESS
1849-1862

1861

Vipinamohana Sena Gupta

Samkhyāsāra. [A work explaining how to discover numbers from different words in Bengali; intended for school students.] [i] - ii[1] 2-65 [1 blank]p. 6.4"x4.1". (IL). 1223

1862

Gaurīnātha Sena Kavirañjana

Śarīrika svāsthya vidhāna. Rules for preservation of health in Bengalee. ii,ii,156p. 6.7"x4.2". (BL). 1224

THE CITTABHĀNU PRESS, 1850

Ānandacandra Śiromaṇi 1850

Meghadūta kāvyā; original Sanskrit poetry of Kāl dāsa with Bengali translation. [1] 2-136p. 7.5"x4.6". (IL). 1225

THE KARMALOCANA PRESS, 1850

1850

Umāprasāda Mukhopādhyāya

Rahāśya vilāsa nāmaka grantha. [A tale.] ii[1] 2-84p. 7.6"x5". (IL). 1226

THE SAMVĀDA NISĀKARA PRESS, 1850.

1850

Vṛhadastāvakriya saṁhitā. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters 1850?] 20 fol. 12"x4". Ob1. (IL). 1227

THE KAMALĀSANA PRESS, 1850-1865

1850

KĀLĪkr̥ṣṇa Dāsa, Vaidyanātha Vāgaci and Madhusūdana
Sarkāra. Rasaratnākarāntargata kāmīnikumāra nāmaka
kāvyā. [A poetical work.] 8, 197 [1 blank]p.
7.4"x4.9". (IL). 1228

1853

Puranas. Śrīmadbhāgavata Sāra grantha; translated
into Bengali verse. iii-viii, 488p. 7.6"x4.9". (IL)
1229

Purosottama Miśra
Śrīcāitanya candrodaya nātaka. [A drama in Sans-
krit and Bengali verse on the life of Caitanya.]
[1] iv-xiv, 490p. 4"x5.2". (SL). 1230

1854

Mathurāmohana Viśvāsa
Vākya vinyāsa. [Compilation of proverbs in
verse.] xiii [1,1] 2-62p. 1 plate. 5.5"x3.7".
(IL). 1231

1855

Dāśarathī Rāya
Pañcāli. prathama bhāga. [Poems chiefly on the
life of Kṛṣṇa.] ii[1,1 blank,1] 2-202p. 7.5"x5".
(IL). 1232

Lakṣmīcaritra. [Characteristics of the Goddess
Lakṣmī.] [1] 2-27[1]p. 7.6"x4.8". (BL,IL). 1233

Madhusūdana Vidyāvācaspati
Smārta vyavasthārnava. [Rules for the different
Hindu ceremonies.] [1] ii-vi[1] 2-288p. (IL). 1234

The Mahābhārata.

Dvārakā vilāsa grantha; [being a part of the
Mahābhārata, translated by Jayanārāyaṇa Vandyopādhyāya
in verse; edited by Durgādāsa Brahmācāri.]
iii[2] 2-98p. 6.7"x4.7". (IL). 1235

Veṅṅimādhava Ghoṣa

Jñānacandrāṁśuḥ. [A work on the Brahma the
supreme God.] [1] ii-xiii [1, 1 blank, 1] 60p.
8.2"x5.2". (IL).

1236

1857

Nityakarma pādhati. [Rules for Hindu religious per-
formances.] [1857?] 16p. 6.3"x4"1,000 cops. (BL).

1237

1865

Ānandacandra Varmana

Sārakaumudī. [A book on medical science.]
[1] ii-xii, 151 [1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5". (SL).

1238

THE JÑĀNODAYA PRESS, CHINSURAH, 1851.

1851

Īśvaracandra Gāṅgulī

Viccheda taraṅga. [A poetical work.]
ii[1] 2-106p. 7.6"x5". (IL).

1239

THE MUFĀD-I-HIND PRESS, BENARAS, 1851

1851

Kāśīdāsa Mitra

Guptalīlā. [Erotic poems. A litho. printed
work.] iii-viii, 32p. 8"x6.1". (BL).

1240

THE BHĀGAVATĀMRTA PRESS, 1851-1852

1851

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī.

Caitanyacaritāmṛta; edited by Rādhāmādhava
Vidyāvāgīśa. 2nd ed. [1] 2-93[1 blank, 1] 2-260
[1] 2-130p. 9.1"x6.3". (IL).

1241

1852

Locanānanda Dāsa

Caitanyamaṅgala grantha; edited by Rādhāmādhava
Vidyāvāgīśa. [1] 2-232p. 8.4"x5.4 ". (IL). 1242

THE BAṄGADEŚĪYA SOCIETY PRESS, 1851-1854

1851

Govinda Giri

Guru tattva. [Hindu religious work.]
[1] 2-68p. 7"x4.5". (IL, CU). 1243

Kīrtivilāsa nātaka. [A drama in five acts.]

[1] ii-v[2] 2-70[2]p. 7.6"x5". (SL). 1244

1852

Nandakumāra Rāya

Vyākaraṇa darpaṇa. [A Sanskrit Grammar.]
[1] ii-iv [i]-ii,107 [1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.7". (BL). 1245

1854

Kājīra Vicāra. [Tales translated from Francis
Gladwin's Persian Munsi.]

[1] ii-iii[1 blank,1] 2-65[1 blank,3,1 blank]p.
6.9"x4.5". (IL). 1246

Kṛṣṇamiśra

Pravodhacandrodaya nātaka; translated into Ben-
gali by Gaṅgādhara Nyāyaratna [with Sanskrit text
in Bengali characters. [i] - ii[3] 2-185[1]p.
7.2"x4.5". (IL). 1247

THE CAITANYACANDRODAYA PRESS, 1851-1866.

1851

Premataraṅga nāmaka grantha. [A tale in verse.]

iii[1 blank] 130p. 7.1"x4.8". (IL). 1248

1852

Puranas.

Bhagavadgīta. [Original Sanskrit work with annotation of Śrīdhara Svāmī translated into Bengali by Gaurīśaṅkara Tarkavāgīśa.]

[1, 2] 2-111 [1 blank]p. 8.4"x5.2". (IL). 1249

Tantras. Kālitāntra. Deviyuddha nāmaka grantha; translated into Bengali verse by Jayanātha Viśī.

[8] 3-196p. 16 plates. 7.6"x4.9". (IL). 1250

Tarācarana Śīkadāra

Bhadrārjuna arthāt Arjuna kartika subhadra harana. [A tale from the Mahābhārata.]

[1] 2-6[3] 2-142p. 6.5"x4.1". (IL). 1251

1853

Māhābhārata. Ādi, sabhā, vana parva; translated into

Bengali by Kāśīrāma Dāsa; edited by Jayagopāla Tarkālaṅkāra. [1] ii-iv [1] 2-227[1 blank,1] 2-84[1] 2-182. D.cols. 8.4"x5.5". (IL). 1252

1856

Gauramohana Dāsa.

Padakalpalatikā. [A poetical work on Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa; edited by Rādhāmādhava Śīla.]

[1] 2-109 [1 blank]p. (IL). 1253

1857

Kānāilāla Śīla

Gītacintāmaṇi. [A compilation of Vaiṣṇava songs from different Bengali and Sanskrit sources in honour of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.] [1] 2-112p. 7.7"x4.7". (BL). 1254

Mahābhāratiya vrhat bhīṣma parva; translated into Bengali by Kāśīrāma Dāsa. [1] 2-73[1 blank]p.

7.4"x4.7". 1000 cops. (IL). 1255

Narottama Dāsa

Smarana maṅgala. [Eleven Sanskrit slokas by Rupa Gosvāmī in Bengali verse. Vaisnava religious hymns.] [1] 2-21 [1 blank]p. 7.6"x4.8". (IO). 1256

1858

Purānas. Bhagavatapurāna.

Gopīgīta. [31st canto of the tenth book of the Bhagavatapurāna. Sanskrit text with Bengali paraphrase.] [1] 2-20p. 6.9"x4.1". (BL). 1257

Umācaraṇa Trivedī

Madanamādhurī. [A love story in verse.] [1] ii-iv[1] 2-86p. 7.7"x4.7". (BL). 1258

1859

Rāmasundara Rāya

Strīdharma vidhāyaka. [On the domestic duties of women.] [1]-ii [1] 2-32p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1259

Vr̥ndāvana Dāsa

Bhakticintāmaṇi. [A work on Vaisnava worship as revealed by Kṛṣṇa-Caitanya.] [1] 2-38p. 7.7"x4.9". (BL). 1260

1860

Navadvīpacandra Vidyāvācaspati Gosvāmī

Vaiṣṇavācāradarpana. [A manual of Vaiṣṇava worship. A poetical work with occasional quotations in Sanskrit.] [i]-ii[1] 2-68p. 7.7"x4.9". (BL). 1261

Pūrṇānanda Yati

Satīka Ṣatacakranīrupaṇam. [Sanskrit text and commentary with Bengali translation by Kālīdāsa Bhattācārya.] [1] 2-42p. 8.1"x5.3". (BL,CU). 1262

Satīka ślokaṃālā. [Compiled from Caitanyacaritamṛta
by Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Ḡosvāmī. A Vaisnava work.
Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]
245[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.3". (SL). 1263

1861

Bhaktivartmapradarśaka. [A collection of Vaisnava
songs.] [1] ii-vi[1] 2-231[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5".
(IL). 1264

Vopadeva

Satīka mugdhavodha vyākaraṇa; with commentaries by
Durgādāsa Vidyāvāgīśa, and Śrīrāma Tarkavāgīśa.
5 vols. in I. Vol.I printed at the Tamohara Press.

[See entry No. 1473.]

Vol.II: [1] 2-246p. III:[1] 2-103[1 blank]p.
IV: [1] 2-104p. V: [1] 2-174p. 8.3"x5.4".(SL.). 1265

Yadunātha Ḡoṣa Dāsa

Saṅgītamanorāñjana. [A compilation of songs.]
[2] iii-iv[1] 2-154p. Cloth. 9"x5.7". (IL). 1266

1862

Kṛṣṇadāsa Vasu Mallika

Auśadhasindhulaharyāntargata mṛtyusañjīvanī. [Charms
and antidotes against snake poison compiled from
different sources. Bengali translation with Sanskrit
text.] [1] ii-ix [1 blank,1] 2-83[1 blank]p.
7.5"x4.5". (BL,SL). 1267

1864

Īśvaracandra Bhattācārya.

Śrīrāmera Janmavṛttānta. [A story of the Rāmāyaṇa.]
[1, 1 blank,3] 2-98p. 8"x5.2". (BL). 1268

Kṛṣṇadāsa Vasu Mallika

Nidānārtha candrikā. [Diagnosis of the diseases
according to Indian system of medical science.]
[1]-ii[1] 2-233[1]p. 8.8"x5.6". (BL). 1269

Pākarājeśvara. [A cook book.]
 [1] -ii[1] -2[1] 2-100p. 7.7"x4.6". (SL). 1270

1865

Mādhava Kara

Satīka Nidānam. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters on Indian system of pathology.]
 vii-viii[1] 2-256p. 9.2"x5.8". (BL). 1271

Nandakumāra Datta

Sarvajñāna Mūñjarī. [A work on astrology.]
 [1]-ii 100p. (SL). 1272

Pītāmvara Sena

Nadīprakāśa. [A treatise on the circulation of the blood and the diagnosis of the maladies from its pulsation according to Indian system, Translated into Bengali from Sanskrit sources.]
 27[1 blank]p. 8.4"x5". (BL). 1273

Premānanda Dāsa

Manasikṣā . [Ethical instruction]
 [1] 4-84p. 7.9"x4.7". (SL). 1274

1866

Gauramohana Dāsa

Padakalpalatikā. [A poem on the story of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.] 118p. 7.9"x4.7". (BL,SL). 1275

Raghunandana Bhattācārya

Vyavasthārnava . [A treatise on Hindu law and ceremonial observances, translated into Bengali.]
 ii[1] 2-175[1 blank]p. 8"x4.6". (SL). 1276

THE IMPERIAL PRESS, 1852

1852

D'Silva, Augustin

Dehayātra nirvāhārtha vividha viṣayaka nīti. The rules for conduct in life on various subjects, translated from the Persian "Goolestan", an eminent work of Saddy Sherazee, into the Bengalee idiom.

[1]2-40p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 1277

THE JAGATJĪVANA PRESS, 1852

1852

Mādhavacandra Vasu and Rāmacandra Mitra

Cikitsārṇva nāmaka grantha. [A work on Indian system of medicine.] vi, 48p. 7.1"x4.9". (IL). 1278

THE SĀGARĀṆKANA PRESS, 1852

1852

Mādhavacandra Caudhurī

Kāyasthadīpikā. [A treatise on Kāyastha caste.]

[1, 1 blank, 2] 2-162p. 7.8"x5.1". (BL, SL). 1279

THE JÑANĀRONODAYA AND VIDYĀDĀYINI PRESS,

Serampore, 1852-1857

Jñānaronodaya Press, 1852-1855

1854

Jayadeva Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Gitagovinda; translated into Bengali verse by

Rasamaya Dāsa. [3] 2-144p. 5.6"x3.7". (IL). 1280

Manu. Manusamhitā, Hindu law of enheritance; translated by Śrīnārayaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi.

iii-viii[1] 2-159[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL). 1281

Puranas. Bhagavatapurāna.

Rāsavilāsākhyā grantha; translated into Bengali

verse by Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi.

[1] 2-96p. 7.3"x5". (IL). 1282

Rāmacandra Bhattācārya

Jyotiṣa Sārasamgraha. [A work on astrology.]

iii-viii[1] 2-61[1 blank]p. 5.7"x3.5". (IL). 1283

Śātātapa

Śātātapiya karmavipāka. [A treatise on different sins and their expirations. A Bengali translation by Rāmacandra Tarkālaṅkāra.] iii-vii[2] 2-61[1

blank]p. 6.2"x3.8". (IL). 1284

Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi

Kṛṣṇalīla rasodaya. [A poetical work on

Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.] [3] 2-56p. 7.6"x5.2". (IL). 1285

Śrīnārāyaṇa Ghoṣa Hājrā

Saṅgītacandrikā. [One hundred and sixteen śaiva songs.] [1] 2-53[1 blank]p. 5.8"x3.8". (BL). 1286

1855

Rāmacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Naladamayantī nāmāka grantha. [A poem on the story from the Mahābhārata of Nala and Damayantī.]

[1] 2-57[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.2". (IL). 1287

THE VIDYĀDĀYINĪ PRESS, 1856-1857

1856

Śiśuvodhaka. [A children instructor containing

alphabet, spelling, reading lessons, multiplication, tables, easy stories and Cānakya's ślokas. 1856?]

[1] 5-86p. 7.1"x4.9". (BL). 1288

1857

Kālidāsa Maitra

Manavadehatattva. The human frame : an easy and familiar introduction to the principles of the anatomy and physiology of "the noblest work of God". [5] 2-74p. 6.6"x4".(BL). 1289

Nīlaratna Hāladāra

Kavitāratnākara. [A collection of proverbs and moral maxims from Sanskrit authors.]

[5, 1 blank, 1] 2-72p. 7.4"x5.1". (IL). 1290

THE SATYĀRNAVA PRESS, 1852-1860

1852

Āgāthasa athavā Īśvaradatta sampurna sajjā : [A Christian Tract.] [1] 2-17[1 blank]p. (BL).

1291

1853

Bible. New Testament. St. John

Yohānalikhita susamācāra. Gospel of John in Bengali. 89[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.4". (IO).

1292

Gālātīyadera prati patra. The epistle to the Galatians in Bengali. 15[1]p. 8"x5.1". (IO).

1293

Hariścandra Tarkālañkāra

Pratāpāditya caritra. The history of Rājā Protāpāditya, the last king of Sagar Island. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

[1] 2063[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.2". (Bengali Family Library). (BL).

1294

Long, James, Comp.

Samvāda Sāra. Selections from the Bengali periodical press, being extracts from native newspapers or periodicals on history, biography, anecdotes... Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

ii[i] ii-iii[1 blank, 1] 2-198p. 7.4"x3". (Bengali Family Library). (BL).

1295

1854

Mahammadera Jivana caritra. Life of Muhammad; founded on Arabic authorities. [A Christian point of view.]

[1] 2-121[1 blank]p. 8"x5.3". Cloth. (BL). 1296

Vrajanātha Vidyālañkāra

Vāḷaka śikṣārtha udvijja vidyā. [A simple lessons on plant.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-99[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL).

1297

1855

Greta-Vritena O Āyarlaṅḍera itihāsa. Prathama khaṇḍa.

[History of Great-Britain and Ireland.]

[1] 2-154p. 7"x4". (BL).

1298

Robinson, John

Gangāra khālera saṅkṣepa Vivaraṇa. An account of the Ganges canal translated into Bengali. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

[1] 2-44p. 1 fol. map. 7"x4". (Bengali Family Library). (BL).

1299

The Vernacular Literature Society.

Nūtana Pañjikā. The Vernacular Literature Committee's Almanack for the year 1855-56.

ii-iv, 120p. illus. (BL).

1300

1856

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkaratna

Veṅṣaṁhāra nātaka. [A sanskrit drama rendered into Bengali.] [3] 3-96p. [1, 1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (IL, CU).

1301

1858

Bheka mūsikera yuddha. [The battle of the frogs and mice, translated from Homer, reprinted from the Education Gazette.] [i] -ii[1] 2-33[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (BL).

1302

Mahammadera jivana caritra. Life of Muhammad; founded on Arabic authorities to which is added a history of Muhammadanism. [A Christian point of view.] [1] ii-iii[1 blank, 1] 2-273[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.2". (BL).

1303

Raṅgalāla Vandyopādhyāya

Padminī . A tale of Rajasthan.

[1, 1 blank, 1] ii-x[1] 2-115[1 blank]p. Cloth.
(CU). 1304

1860

Long, James

Dhātumāla. Etymological primer, Sanskrit and
Bengali. 7th ed. [1] 2-46p. 6.5"x3.9". (BL). 1305

Pathadvya. [A Christian tract.]

[1] 2-16p. 6.5"x4". (BL). 1306

THE SUDHĀRNAVA PRESS, 1852-1860

1852

Hindu dharmāprasiddhi karaṇa. [H.H.] Wilson's exposure
of the Hindu religion. 2nd ed. Printed for the Cal-
cutta Christian Tract and Book Society.

[1] 4-48p. 6.7"x3.9". 10,000 cops. (Bengali first
series, No.24). (BMS). 1307

1853

Lacroix, Alphonse Francois

Jātivṛttānta. On cast [exposing the unutility and
evils of caste distinctions.] 2nd ed. Printed for
the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.

[1] 2-30p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1308

Tīrthera vivaraṇa. [A description of 15 places of
Hindu pilgrimage in verse.]

[3] 2-123[1 blank]p. 6.3"x3.9". (BL). 1309

1854

Rākhāladāsa Hāladāra

Śrīrāmacarita. History of king Ramachandra of
Ayodhyā. [A story from the Ramayāna.]

[1] iv-vi[1] 2-46[1]p. 6.9"x4". (BL). 1310.

1856

Bhairavacandra Datta

Vidyā evaṃ nīti viṣayaka kavītā.

[Poems on the influence of moral education.]

[3] 4-12p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1311

Rākhāladāsa Hāladāra

Brahma stotra. Prayer for the Christian life;
translated from original in English by Charles

H.A. Dall. [1] 4-16p. 8.2"x5.1". (BL). 1312

1858

Kālīkr̥ṣṇa Bhattācārya

Nava nīti sāra. Prathama bhāga. [A work on moral
lessons.] Edited by Īśvaracandra Kaviratna.

[iii] - iv[1] 2-104p. 7.1"x4". (IL). 1313

1859

Chota Henari O tāhāra vehārā. The history

of little Henry and his bearer, in Bengali.

[A Christian tract.] [1] 2-68p. 6.9"x4.3". (CU). 1314

Rāmakamala Vidyālaṅkāra

Vidagdhāmukhamaṇḍana. [Riddles in Sanskrit, com-
piled with a translation in Bengali verse.]

[1] 2-37[1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1315

Rāmamohan Rāya, Rāja

Yiṣu-praṇīta hitopadeśa. The percepts of Jesus the
guide to peace and happiness, compiled by the
late Rāja Rammohan Roy, from the four Gospels.Translated into Bengali and annotated by Rākhāl
Dās Hāldār. [1, 1 blank, v]-vi[1] 2-175[1 blank]p.
7.6"x4.5". (BL). 1316

1860

Murāri Miśra

Anargharāghavaṃ nama nātakam; with interpretation
by Premacandra Tarkavāgīśa Bhattācārya. [Sanskrit

drama in Bengali characters.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-241 [1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.1". (IL).

1317

THE STANHOPE PRESS, 1852-1866

1852

Purāṇas. Bhagavatapurāṇa

Śrīmadbhagavatiya ekādaśa skandha. [11th skandha.]

Translated by Sanātana Cakravartī.

[1] iv-xii[1] 2-389[1]p. 8.5"x5.3". (IL). 1318

1853

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkaratna

Prakāśya vaktritā. [Inaugural address delivered at the opening of the Hindu Metropolitan College in 1853, recommending the study of the Bengali language as a means for spreading knowledge and instruction more widely among the people.]

[1] 2-20p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 1319

1854

____.Kulinakulasarvasva nātaka. [A drama in six acts, on the evils of kulin marriage customs.]

[3., 1 blank, 1] 2-127[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". (IL).1320

1855

Bhāratavarśīya Sabhā, Calcutta

Bharatavarsiya sabhāra tṛtīya vārṣika vivaraṇa.

[Third annual report of the British Indian Association, 1855] [1] 2-24p. 7.8"x5.2". (BL). 1321

Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi

Madanamohanopākhyāna nāmaka pravandha. [A poetical work.] [1] 2-23[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL). 1322

Śyāmācaraṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Navaramaṇī nātaka. [A drama in verse.]

[1] ii-iii[1] 2-119[1]p. 7.3"x4.9". (IL). 1323

1857

Navakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Camatkāra hirājāda. [A tale.]

[1] 2-158p. 6.7"x3.9". (IL). 1324

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkaratna

Ratnāvalī nātaka. [Translated from Sanskrit original of Harsadeva into Bengali verse and prose.]

[1] ii-v [1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 2-92p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 1325

Tāarakacandra Cūḍāmaṇi

Ratnāvalī. The historical drama of Rutnabali by Harsadeva translated into Bengali.

[1] ii-iii[1 blank,1] 2-230[2]p. 6.5"x4". (IL). 1326

1858

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Sarmiṣṭhā nātaka. [A drama in five acts.]

[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 2-84p. 8"x5". (BL). 1327

1859

Kālidāsa

Mālavikāgnimitra nātakera marmānuvāda. [A drama in 5 acts, adapted from Sanskrit drama of the same title.] [1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] viii-ix[1 blank,

1] 2-112p. 6.9"x3.9". (BL). 1328

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Ekei ki vale sabhyatā? [A farce in 2 acts.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-38p. 8"x5". (BL,CU). 1329

1860

____.Meghanādavadha kāvya. [A poem]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-131[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5". (CU). 1330

____.Padmāvati nātaka. [A drama.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-78p. 7.9"x5". (BL). 1331

1860

Rāmanārayana Tarkaratna

Abhijñanaśakuntala nātaka. [A drama.]

[3, 1 blank, 1] 2-132p. 8"x5". (CU). 1332

1861

Jayagopāla Gosvāmī

Vāsavadattā. [A tale adapted from the Sanskrit.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-85[1 blank]p. 7.2"x4.2". (BL). 1333

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Virāṅganā kāvya. [A poem in blank verse.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-70p. 8.3"x5.3". (BL). 1334

____. Kṛṣṇakumārī nātaka. [A drama in five acts.]

[1] -ii[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-155[1 blank]p. 7.9"x5". (BL).
(BL). 1335

Yadugopāla Cattopādhāya

Hatabhāgya Murāda. [Maria] Edgeworth's 'Murud
the unlucky' freely translated into Bengali.

[A tale.] ii[1] 2-66p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1336

Yogendranātha Cattopādhāya

Lārd Kenim. [An essay on Lord Canning's adminis-
tration as Governor-General of India.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-22p. 8.2"x5.1". (BL). 1337

1862

Jayagopāla Gosvāmī

Sāhityamuktāvalī. Alankāra. Part I. [A work on
prosody.] [i]-ii[1] 2-72p. 7.9"x5". (IL). 1338

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Ekei ki vāle sabhyatā? [A farce in 2 acts.] 2nd ed.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-34p. 7.9"x5". (BL). 1339

____. Vudāsālikera ghaḍe roṅ . [A farce.] 2nd ed.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-32p. 6.9"x5". (BL). 1340

1863

Gopālacandra Vasu

Bhūgolasūtra. [Geography.] 11th ed.

[3] 2-53[1]p. 6.7"x4.2". (BL). 1341

India. Legislative Council

Astrādi rākhivāra āina. [The Indian Arms Act.

No.XXI of 1860.] [1] 2-42p. 8.3"x5.3". (BL). 1342

Ksetramohana Sena

Premārāra hātahadda. [On the evil consequence of
gambling. A tale in verse.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-38p. 7.9"x5". (BL). 1343

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Śarmisthā nātaka. [A drama in five acts.] 2nd ed.

[3] 2-84p. 6.9"x5". (BL). 1344

Navinacandra Dāsa

Piśācodhāra. [A poem on the reform of Hindu so-
cial custom and on the defeat of Nawab Serajudaulah
by Lord Clive.] [1, 1 blank, 3] iv-v[1 blank] 130p.

8"x5". (BL). 1345

Sātakadi Datta

Prani vṛttānta. [Lessons in natural history.]

Part I. 4th ed. [i]-iv[1] 2-136[1]p. 6.7"x7.2".

(BL). 1346

1864

Hemacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Viravāhu kāvya. [A poem]

[i]-ii[1] 2-94[1, 1 blank]p. 6.5"x4". (CU). 1347

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Vrajāṅganā kāvya. [A poem on the sports of

Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā.] 46p. 6.6"x4.2". (SL). 1348

Nimāicaṅd Śīla.

Kādamvari nātaka.

[1, 1 blank, 2, 1] 2-105[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.2". (SL).

1349

1865

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Kṛṣṇakumārī nātaka. [A drama in five acts.]
[i]-ii[1, 1 blank,1] 2-115[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5".

(SL).

1350

Vidyāsundara nātaka. [A drama based on poetical
work in the same title by Bhāratacandra Rāya.]

2nd ed. [1] iv-vi[1, 1 blank,1] 2-88p. front.

illus. 8.5"x5.5". (SL,CU).

1351

Yadunātha Mitra

Upadeśamālā. [Moral lessons.] 2nd ed.

[iii] -iv[1, 1 blank,1] 2-78p. 6.6"x4".(SL).

1352

1866

Gopālacandra Vasu

Bhūgola sūtra. [Geography for boys.] 13th ed.

[3] 2-73[1] p. 6.6"x4". 6000 cops. (IL).

1353

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Caturdaśapadī-Kavitāvali. [Sonnets.]

[1] iv-xii[1 blank,1] 2-122p. (IL).

1354

Navinakṛṣṇa Vandopādhyāya.

Ādāīatā kartika karasaṁkrānta mokaddamāra vicāra.

Judgements in the rent case, delivered by the
High court; translated into Bengali.

[1] iv-vi[1] 2-184p. (BL).

1355

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkaratna

Vahuvivāha pravṛti kuprathā viṣayaka nava-
nātaka. [A drama on the evils of polygamy.]

[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank] [v]-vi[1] 2-158p. 7"x4".

(SL).

1356

Vujhle kinā. [A farce in 2 acts.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-123[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (SL).

1357

THE MEYRAT ĀKBAR PRESS, 1853-1854

1853

Joyanāla Āvadina

Śurja ūjāla vivira puthi. [An account of a female warrior in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book begins from right. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. 1853?]

28p. 8.7"x5.7". (CU).

1358

THE NEW PRESS, 1853-1864

1853

Dvārikānātha Rāya

Rasarāja. [A poetical work.]

[1] 2-34p. 7"x4.2". (IL).

1359

Īśvaracandra Cattopādhyāya

Jñānopadeśa arthāt Bāṅgālābhāṣā śikṣopadeśa.

Discourse on the Bengalee language for the use of young natives. [1] 2-14p. 6.3".4.8". (BL).

1360

1854

Cānakyaśloka. [108 ślokas from Cānakya's Rājanītisamucyaya translated into Bengali verse, with Sanskrit original.] [1] 2-22p. 7.1"x4.1". (BL).

1361

1855

Priyamādhava Vasu

Saṅgītaratnamālā. Part I. [Love songs.]

[1] 2-16p. 5.7"x3.8". (BL).

1362

1857

Gopālacandra Majumadāra

Nītidarpaṇa. [Moral lessons,] for the use of school-boys. [i]-ii, [i]-ii [1] 2-118 [i]-iip.

6.7"x4.2". (IL).

1363

1858

Priyamādhava Vasu Mallika

Jñānaratnamālā. [Moral advice in prose and
verse.] [i] ii-vi[i]-ii, 207[1 blank]p. 7.4"x4.2".

(BL).

1364

1860

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Grantha samkalana. [Compilation of Annadāmaṅgala,
Mānasimha, Vidyāsundara, etc. poetical works; with
a biographical sketch of the poet.]

[3] 2-37[1 blank,1] ii-viii, 440,48[1], 2-86,

[1] 2-42p. 1 front 16 plates. 6.2"x4". (IL). 1365

1863

Pranakṛṣṇa Viśvāsa

Pranakṛṣṇausādhāvali. [A treatise on medicine,
with a clear and concise detail of every kind of
disease and the specific remedy for them.]

[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] ii-xxx, 212p. 8"x5". (SL).

1366

1864

Maheśacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Anuvādasāra. [Translation of select essays from
standard English authors.]

[1]-2[1, 1 blank,i]-ii[1] 2-96p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1367

THE ANUVĀDA PRESS, 1853-1866

1854

Kālīkumāra Vandyopādhyāya

Jīvana yāminī. [A poetical work.]

[1] ii-v[1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 2-132p. 6.6"x4".

(IL).

1368

1856

Janapadera āya nirṇayaka pustaka. Political economy.
Translated by the Principle of Biddotshaheenee
Sangscrit Charitable school. [English and Bengali
on opposite pages.] [1] 4-40p. 8"x5". (BL). 1369

Umācarana Cattopādhyāya

Vidhavodvāha nāṭaka. [A drama in 5 acts on Hindu
widow-marriage.] [1]-ii[i]-ii[1] 2-252p. 6.7"x4.3".
(BL). 1370

Vaṅkimacandra Cattopādhyāya

Lalitā. Purākālika gaḷpa tathā mānasa. [A poeti-
cal work]. [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-41[1 blank]p.
6.4"x4.1". (IL). 1371

1860

Priyamādhava Vasu

Manuṣyera. yathārtha mahatva ki? [An essay.
1860?] 12p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 1372

THE BENGAL SUPERIOR PRESS, 1853-1866

1853

Ma.Na. [Manindranathā?] Cattopādhyāya

Saṅgīta manorañjana. [A collection of songs.]
[2] ii-iii[1] 2-18p. 5.3"x4". (IL). 1373

1855

Nārāyana Bhatta

Veṅī saṁhāra. A drama by Bhatta Narayana; edited
by Mukṭārāma Vidyāvāgīśa. [Sanskrit work in
Bengali characters. Two title pages : English and
Bengali.] [1] 2-14[1] ii-v[1 blank] 2-124p. (IL).
1374

1856

Mahārāja Kṛṣṇacandra Rāyera jīvana carita. Life
of Rājā Kṛṣṇacandra Rāya. Published by R.M.Vasu
and Company. [1] 2-77[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.2". (IL).

1375

1865

Golokacandra Caturdharī
Kālopākhyāna nāmaka grantha.
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-106p. 8"x5.2". (SL).

1376

1866

Haraprasāda Rāya.
Puruṣa parīkṣā ; translated from Sanskrit ori-
ginal of Vidyāpati. Revised ed.
[1] ii-iii[1 blank, 1] 2-185[1 blank]p. 8.3"x5.2".
1866? (BL).

1377

G.P. RĀYA & COMPANY'S PRESS, 1853-1866

1854

Dvārikānātha Rāya
Rasarasāmṛta. [A poem on Kṛṣṇa.]
[i] - ii[1] 2-68p.8.2"x5.2". (IL).

1378

1855

Akṣayakumāra Datta
Bāhya vāstura sahita mānava prakṛtira samvandha
vicāra. [A series of articles on social and ethi-
cal questions.] 2nd ed. Part II : [1] iv-viii[1,
1 blank, 1] 2-231[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (IL).

1379

Caṇḍīcaraṇa Munṣī
Sukopākhyāna; edited by Dvārikānātha Rāya. [A tale
of a parrot, translated from Persian.] Published by
Kaji Safiuddin. [2] [v] -vi[1] 2-124p. 7.1"x4.2".
(IL).

1380

Gopālacandra Maitra

Śiśuranjana. [A children's book.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-20p. 7"x4.2". (IL). 1381

Kālīkr̥ṣṇa Mitra

Bhūgola vṛttānta. [A geography for girls.

Author's name from the fly leaf of BMS copy.]

[1, 1 blank, 3] 2-155[1 blank] 7[1 blank]p.
7.1"x4.1". (BMS, IL). 1382

Nandākumāra Rāya

Abhijñāna śakuntalā nātaka. [A drama translated
from Sanskrit original of Kālidāsa.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-176p. 8.2"x5.2". (IL). 1383

Purānas. Bhagavatapurāṇa

Srimadbhāgavatīya daśama skandha sammata Kṛṣṇa-
keli kalpalatā. The 10th skandha of the Bhagavata-
purāṇa; translated into Bengali by Viśvanātha

Tarkālaṅkāra.] [1] iii-vi[1] 2-146p. 6.7"x4.1".

(IL). 1384

Rāmadhana Rāya

Kalīcarita. Published by Kajī Safiuddin.

[1] ii-vi[1] 2-160p. 6.6"x3.9". (IL). 1385

1856

Aksayakumāra Datta

Bāhya vastura sahita mānava prakṛtira samvandha

vicāra. [A series of articles on social and ethical

questions.] Part I. 3rd ed. [1] 2-8[1] 2-227[1 blank,
1] 229-231[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 1386

Dvāarakānātha Rāya

Suśīla-mantrī. [A tale.]

[1] ii-iv[1] 2-110p. 7"x4.1". (IL). 1387

— and Gopālacandra Datta

Paṭhāmṛta. The instructive and entertaining le-
ssons in literature, science and art, etc.

[2, i]-ii[1] 2-73[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (IL). 1388

Kedāranātha Datta

Priyamvada. [A tale.]

[1] ii-vii[1 blank,1] 2-211[1]-ii[1 blank]p.

6.6"x4". (IL).

1389

Śyāmācarana Dāsa Datta.

Anutāpinī navakāminī nātaka. [Free translation

of "The fair penitent" a tragedy in six acts by

Nicholas Rowe.] [2] 3-124p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL).

1390

Vecārāma Cattopādhyāya

Samgīta muktāvalī. [Brāhmist songs.]

48p. 6.8"x4". (BL).

1391

1857

Bharatacandra Śiromani

Viṣṇūdiśataka. [1] 2-20p. 6.8"x4" (BL).

1392

1859

Kālīprasanna Sinha

Mālatīmādhava nātaka. [A comedy of Bhavabhūti

translated from the original Sanskrit. Two title

pages : English and Bengali.]

[v]-vi[2] 3-91[1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.2". (BL,IL).

1393

1860

Devendranātha Thākura

Brāhma dharma mata O viśvāsa. [The principle
and belief of Brāhma religion.]

[1] ii-xii, 124p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL,CU).

1394

Kedāranātha Mitra and Śrīnātha Datta

Pranaya prasaṅga or on friendship.

[1] 2-39[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL).

1395

1861

Bhagavaccandra Viśārada

Sokhavodha. The principles of Bengalee grammar,

Part II. 3rd ed. [2] 108p. 6.8"x4". (BL).

1396

1862

Gopālacandra Dātta

Dhana-vidhāna. Easy lessons on money matters.

[1] iv-vi, 108p. 6.8"x4.2". (BL). 1397

1863

Bhagavaccandra Viśārada

Sukhavodha. The principles of Bengalee grammar.

Part I. [2] 99[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1398

1864

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Cakravartī

Bhīṣaṇa jhañjhā. [A description in verse of the great cyclone in Calcutta on the 5th October, 1864.]

[1] 2-35[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (BL). 1399

THE HINDU PATRIOT PRESS, 1853-1866

1853

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Rasamañjurī. [A poetical work.]

[1] 4-38p. 7.6"x4.8". (IL). 1400

1855

Bhāratavarsīya Sabhā, Calcutta

Bhāratavarsīya Sabhāra prerita āvedana patra.

[An application against the draft act to prevent riot in connection with movable and immovable properties by the British Indian Association, Calcutta.] [1] 2-16p. 7.9"x5". (IL). 1401

Śivacandra Karmakāra

Bhaiṣajya sāra. A tabular arrangement of the materia medica derived from the mineral kingdom in Bengali by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shib Chunder Kurmokar.

[1 blank] 2-104[1 blank]p. 7.8"x5". (IL). 1402

1857

Umeśacandra Mitra

Vidhavā vivāha nātaka. [A drama in support of
Hindu widow-marriages.] 2nd ed.

[3 , 1 blank] iii-iv[1] 2-131[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1".
(BL,CU). 1403

1861

Dīnavandhu Mitra

Nilā-darpaṇa nātaka. [The indigoplanting mirror.
A drama in five acts.]

[i] -ii[1] 2-112 [1]-2[1, 1 blank]p.
7.9" x5.1". (BL). 1404

Vāpre vāp nilakarera ki atyācāra. [A drama.]

Oppressions of the indigo planters.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 1-16p. 8"x5". (BL). 1405

THE NIMATALĀ PRESS, 1854

Sanātana Gosvāmī

Śrīmadbhagavatamṛta. [A collection of Vaiṣṇava
poems,] translated by Jayagovinda Rāya Caudhurī.

vi[1] 2-405[1 blank]p. 8.3"x5.1". (BL). 1406

THE SAMĀCĀRA SUDHĀVARṢANA PRESS,

1854-1866

1856

Haracandra Cattopādhyāya

Manoharā. [A tale in verse.]

iv[1] 2-310p. 5.6"x4.1". (BL). 1407

1859

Pranakṛṣṇa Viśvāsa

Pranātoṣinī. [A work on Indian system of medicine.
Sanskrit in Bengali characters.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] xvii[1 blank, 1] 2-638p.
8.8"x5.8". (IL). 1408

1862

Lokanātha Nandī

Bhāṅgāgānyera maḍala. [A tale.]

[1] 2-16p. 6".4.1". (BL).

1409

THE SUCĀRU PRESS, 1854-1866

1854

Nīlamani Vasāka

Vatrisa simhāsana . [A tale of Rājā Vikramāditya.
Translated from Hindi.]

[1, 1 blank, 3] 2-209 [1] p. 7"x4.3". (BL,IL). 1410

1855

Rāmanārayana Vidyāratna

Satya candrodaya. The rising of the moon of
truth, a pleasing moral tale, adapted from the
English. Published by W. Nassau Lees.[1, 1 blank, vii] -viii[1] 2-89[1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p.
6.8"x4.1". (IL). 1411

Vāneśvara Vidyālaṅkāra

Vairāgya śataka. [Sanskrit work in Bengali charac-
ters with Bengali translation.][iii] -iv[1] 2-65[1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p. 8.2"x5.1".
(IL). 1412

1856

Lokanātha Vasu

Hindu dharma marma. [Substance of Hindu religion.]

[1] ii-vi[1 blank] 81[1 blank] iip. 8"x5.2".
(BL,IL). 1413

Nīlamani Vasāka

Parasya upanyāsa. [Persian tales translated from
English.] [2] 427[1]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1414

Purnānanda Gosvāmī

Śatcakra nirūpaṇa...; edited by Ānandacandra

vedāntavāgīśa. [1] 2-98p. p plate. 8.4"x5.2".
(BL,IL).

1415

1857

Akṣayakumāra Datta

Cārupāṭha. Entertaining lessons in science and
literature. Part I. 6th ed. [1] 4-6[1] 2-83[1 blank]
p. 7"x4". (IL).

1416

____. Part II. 3rd ed. [3] 2-91[1]p. illus. 7"x4". (IL).

1417

Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa

Vṛhata athā. Tales of Hindu history. [Select
tales from Somadeva Bhatt's Kathasaritsāgara.
Translated from Sanskrit.] Printed for the Vernac-
ular Literature Society. Part I. [3] vi-vii[1 blank,
1] 2-109[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (Bengali Family
Library). (BL,IL).

1418

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Aitihāsika upanyāsa. Historical tales in Bengali.
[1, 1 blank] 118p. 7.9"x5". (BL).

1419

Rāmagati Nyāyaratna

Kalikātāra pracīna durga evaṃ andhakūpa hatyāra
itihāsa. History of the old fort of Calcutta and
the calamity of the black hole, a free translation.
93[1]p. 6.5"x4.1". (BL).

1420

1858

Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa

Vṛhata Katha. [Select tales from Somadeva Bhatta's
Kathasaritsāgara. Translated from Sanskrit.]
Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.
Vol. II: [2] 116p. 6.8"x4". (Bengali Family Lib-
rary). (BL).

1421

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Vāyu catuṣṭayera ākhyāyikā. [The four winds. A tale translated from the work of Hans Christian Anderson.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 46[1] ii-viii p. 6.8"x4.1". (Bengali Family Library). (BL,IL). 1422

Purānas. Bhagavatapurāna

Srīmadbhāgavatīya ekadaśa skandha. [Sanskrit text, with a Bengali translation by Sanātana Cakravartī.] iii-viii[1] 2-288p. 8"x5.3". (BL). 1423

1859

Abhayānanda Vandyopādhyāya

Nala damayantī nātaka. [A drama.] [1] iii-viii, 150p. 6.6"x4". (BL,IL). 1424

Gopālacandra Rakṣita

Mohaṇa manohara. [A romance in prose and verse.] [1]-2, 44p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1425

Kedāranātha Datta

Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. [History of India, Hindu and Muslim period.] [1]-2, 135 [1 blank, 2]p. 8.2"x5.4". (BL,SL). 1426

Vipradāsa Vandyopādhyāya

Ruśiyādhipati pitarera jīvana vṛttānta. The life of Peter, the great. [i]-ii, 142[2]p. 8.1"x4.9". (BL). 1427

1860

Avināśacandra Cattopādhyāya

Purañjana. [A tale.] [1, 1 blank] 137[1]p. 7.3".4.6". (BL). 1428

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Purāvṛtta sāra. Manual of History (ancient), Part I.
2nd ed. [i]-ii, 200p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 1429

Kedāranātha Cattopādhyāya

Nīlāñjana. A historical tale.
[1, 1 blank] 98[2]p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1430

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Chota Kailāśa evam vada Kailāśa. [A tale translated from English.] 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 24p. 6.6"x4.2". (Bengali Family Library). (IL). 1431

Yogendranātha Cattopādhyāya

Nīlāmvarī. [A tale.] [1, 1 blank] 42p. 7.3"x4.6". (BL). 1432

1861

Dvaitādvaita vādīra vicāra mimāṃsā

[A Brāhmiṣṭ discussion on the question of unity or of duality of soul with the Supreme Being.]
[1, 1 blank] 27[1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1433

India. Legislative Council

1860 Sālera 45 āina arthāt Bharatavarṣīya daṇḍa vidhi. Act No. XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code, translated into Bengali, by R.M. Vasu and Company. ii, ix[1] 89-248[1] 2-42[2]p. 8.3"x5.2". (BL). 1434

Madhusūdana Datta, Michael

Vrajāṅganā kāvya. [A poem on the story of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā. Canto I.] Published by R.M. Vasu and Company. [1]-ii, 46p. (BL). 1435

Dvārakānātha Rāya

Prakṛti-prema. [A poem.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-115 [1]p. 6.9"x4". (CU). 1436

Puranas. Bhagavata Purana

Dūrāmaṅgala; compiled and translated by Baṅga-
candra Vandyopādhyāya. [3] ii-iv[1] 2-483[1 blank]p.
6.6"x4.1". (IL). 1437

1863

Dvāarakānātha Rāya

Kavitā pāṭha. [A compilation of poems from several
authors for the use of school.] [i] ii-iii[1]40p.
6.6"x5". (BL). 1438

Prananātha Datta

Praneśvara-nātaka. [A drama.] Published by Giriśa-
candra Mitra. [2] 125[1]p. 6.5"x4". (SL). 1439

Vividha pustaka prakāśikā. Sahitya saṅgraha.

Raghuvamśa by Kālidāsa. Original and Bengali
translation. Published by R.M. Vasu and Company
[at monthly instalment on the basis of annual
or quarterly subscription to be paid in advance.]
1 kāṇḍa 3 saṅkhyā: [1] 144-204p. 8.6"x5.1".(BL).1440

1864

____. 1 kāṇḍa. 1 saṅkhyā: 1-5 cantos.
[1] ii-vi, 82p. 8.6"x5.1". (BL). 1441

____. 1 kāṇḍa, 3 saṅkhyā. 12-13 cantos.
[1] 206-244p. 8.6"x5.1".(BL). 1442

____. 1 kāṇḍa, 5 saṅkhyā, 14-15 cantos.
[xvi], 448-486p. 8.6"x5.1".(BL). 1443

Kavitāmālā. [The garland of poems. With the intro-
ductory notice of anonymous poetess by Dvārakā-
nātha Rāya.]

[1]iii-iv, 72p. 6.6"x5". (BL). 1444

1866

Lokanātha Vasu

Hindu dharma marma. [The substance of Hindu religion.] [1] vi[2] 81[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL). 1445

Rāmakamala Vidyālaṅkāra

Prakṛtivāda abhidhāna. A dictionary of the Bengali language, containing all the words in use, whether Bengali or Sanskrit, with their derivations and explanations. 3-5[2,1 blank] 652[1] 2-20[1] ii-xv[1]p. (SL). 1446

Sītānavamīvrata upākhyāna; compiled and translated into Bengali verse by Jayantīcandra Sena Dāsa.

ii-[iii] [1] 2-33[1] 2-34p. 8.2"x5". (SL). 1447

THE TAMOHARA PRESS, SERAMPORE,

1854-1866.

1854

Calcutta. Dharmamarmaprakāśikā Sabhā

Vidhavā vivāha vāda.[A work opposing Hindu widow marriage.]

[3] 2-26p. 7.9"x5". (BL). 1448

Kālidāsa Maitra.

Paunarbhava Khandanaṃ. [Prohibition of widow marriage. A refutation of Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara's treatise in favour of widow marriage.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-56p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1449

Śyāmanātha Rāya Caturdhuri

Dhirāja caritra.[A tale.] [1] 4-12p. 6.6"x4.1". (IL).

1450

____.Vidhavodvāha viṣayaka praśnāvali. [A work opposing Hindu widow-marriage, based on Sanskrit authorities.]

[1] 2-9[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BL). 1451

1855

Kālīdāsa Maitra

Elektrika teligrāphavā taritvārtāvaha prākaraṇa.
The Electric telegraph or the telegraph Office
Assistants' Manual; comprising the allusions to
explain the leading principles of the science of
electricity and those which are adapted to the
telegraphic purposes. 2 title pages : English and
Bengali. [1] vi-viii[i] 2-184[1,1 blank]p. 2 plates.
7"x4". (BL,SL). 1452

____. Vaṣṭīya kala O Bhāratvarṣīya reloye. The
steam engine and the East India Railway, contain-
ing the history of India, with a chronological
table of the Indian princes from Judister down
to the present time.
[1, 1 blank, 1] viii-xiv[1] 2-324[5, 1 blank]p.
1 col. map. 6 plates. 7"x4". (BL,SL). 1453

Bhagavānacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Vaṁśāvali grantha; arthāt uttara pādā nivāsi
mahāmahimadigera vaṁśāvali. [Geneology of the
principal families of the village Uttarapāḍa, near
Calcutta.] [1] iv-xi[1] 2-66p. 7.1"x4.5". (CU). 1454

Calcutta. Dharmamarmaparakāśikā Sabhā

Deha rakṣā nāmaka āyurvedauddīpaka upāyera pustaka.
[A work on Āyurveada : Indian system of medicine.
cov. title. [1] 2-16p. 7.9"x5.2". (IL). 1455

Srīnatha De, Comp.

Vaktṛtā. [Compilation of three speeches delivered
by Hodgson Pratt, Kālīdāsa Maitra and Rāmalocana
Ghoṣha for the purpose of establishing a public lib-
rary and reading room at Krisnanagar.]
[1] 2-26p. 8"x5". (BL,IL). 1456

Umeśacandra Cattopādhyāya

Nītimālā. [A dialogue on moral lessons adapted for the boys.] [1] 2-18p. 6.1"x4". (IL). 1457

1857

Jadunātha Cattopādhyāya

Nīti prabhā. [Moral lessons for boys translated from English.] Part I.
[1] v -xi[1, 1] 2-125[1 blank,1, 1 blank]p.
6.7"x4.1". (IL). 1458

Kālidāsa Maitra

Geography vā bhūgola-vijñāpaka. The vernacular schoolers' best companion to geography. Part I.
[2 title pages : English and Bengali.]
[vii]-viii[1] 2-137[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL). 1459

Manohara upanyāsa.[A tale.]

Printed by order of the Vernacular Literature Society. [1] 2-88p. 7.1"x4.5". (IL). 1460

Śivacandra Deva

Śiśupālana. The infant treatment. Compiled, translated and adapted from Andrew Comb's "Treatise on the physiological and moral management of infancy" and other English works.]
[iii]-iv[1, 1 blank,1] 2-187[1 blank,1 ,1 blank]p.
6.7"x4.5". (IL). 1461

1858

Govinda Gopāla Vasāka

An English and Bengalee vocabulary of the English reader, No.IV. New ed. By Gobind Gopal Bysack. [1, 1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 2-157[1 blank]p.
8.4"x5.2". (BL). 1462

Haracandra Ghoṣa

Kaurava viyoga nātaka. [A drama based on the story of the Mahābhārata.] [1 blank,1] 4-176[2]p. 8.1"x5.4". (BL). 1463

Harimohana Gupta

Sannyāsī upākhyāna. [A poetical work translated from Thomas Parnell's 'Hermit'.] [1, 1 blank,1,1 blank,ix]-x[1] 2-22p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 1464

Hindu dharma vimardana. Compiled from the Aronodaya.

[1] 2-76p. 6.8"x4". (CU). 1465

Saṅkara Ācārya.

Atmavoda. [Being apart of the Vedanta philosophy. Sanskrit text with a Bengali commentary by Śrinārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi.] [1] 2-43[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5". (BL). 1466

1859

Candramukhīra upākhyāna. Chandramukhee, a tale of

Bengali life. Reprinted from the "Aurunodoy" with much improvement and addition. This book is intended for the instruction and entertainment of young persons. [1] 2-106p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL,CU). 1467

Kālidāsa Maitra

Mānavadehatattva. [Physiology.] viii-x [1] 2-74p. 7"x4.2". (SL). 1468

Vrajanātha Mukhopādhyāya

Vrajānātha saṅgraha kṣudra setu. [A vocabulary of sanskrit words, explained partly by their sanskrit synonyms and partly by Bengali words.] [1] 2-25[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 1469

1860

Vopadeva

Mugdhavodha Vyākaraṇa. [Sanskrit grammar in Sanskrit and Bengali.] iv[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1]4-166p. 6.5"x3.7". (BL). 1470

Vrajanātha Mukhopādhyāya

Udviḡja Vidyā. Simple lessons on plants. Translated with adaptations from the English. [1] 2-73[1 blank]p. illus. 6.9"x4.2".(BL). 1471

1861

Śrīkanṡha Mallika

Jagacchavi. A picture of the world. [Letters on various subjects moral and philosophical.] [1] 2-122p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 1472

Vopadeva

Satīka Mugdhavodha vyākaraṇa. Vol. I : [1] 2-117p. 8.3".5.4". (Vol.II-V printed at the Caitanya Candrodaya Press, see entry no.1265). (SL). 1473

1865

Narendranātha Cakravarti

Kavitāratnamāla. [A collection of poems.] [1] 6-37[1 blank]p. 6.6"x5". (BL). 1474

EDMUND D'CRUZ AND COMPANY'S PRESS, 1855

Young, James Henry

Mafassalavāsira upāya-darśka naṃ - 2. Sarāsarī makaddamā viṡaye. Memos. for Mufussilites.No.2. On summary suits [being a translation of a portion of compiler's 'Revenue Hand-book', English and Bengali on opposite pages.] [1] 4-31 [1blank]p. 8.3"x5.2". (BL). 1475

THE SUDHĀNIDHI PRESS, 1855-1866

1856

Durgāprasāda Mukhopādhyāya

Gangābhakti taraṅgiṅī

ii[1] 2-148p. 7.4"x 4.8".(IL).

1476

The Mahābhārata. Svapnaparbhā. Translated into
metrical verse by Kāśīrāma Dāsa.

[1] 2-46p. 6.5"x4". (IL).

1477

1857

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Rāya

Dhruvacaritra. Translated into Bengali verse from
original Sanskrit work of Sukadeva Gosvāmī.

2[1] 2-35[1]p. 7.2"x4.8".(IL).

1478

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Śukavilāsa. [A tale about Rāja Vikramaditya in
verse.] ii-iii[1] 2-156p. 6"x3.8".(IL).

1479

1858

Viśvanātha Mitra

Smṛtidarpaṇa. [A catechism of the principles of
Hindu religion and ceremonial observances.]

[1] 2-86p. 8"x5.2". (BL).

1480

1859

Kṛṣṇadāsa

Nārada Samvāda nāmaka grantha. [A story of the Purāṇa.]

ii[1] 2-30p.7.5"x5.2".(IL).

1481

1860

Durgāprasāda Mukhopādhyāya

Gungābhakti taraṅgiṅī.

iii[1 blank,1] 2-137[1 blank]p. 7.8"x4.6". (CU).1482

1862

India. Legislative Council.

Daṇḍa vidhira āina. The Indian Penal Code. [Act 45 of 1860; translated from the government Gazette by Indranārāyana Ghoṣa.] [i] ii-xxii 161[1 blank]p. 9"x5.6". (BL). 1483

1865

Amara Simha

Amara koṣa. [A Sanskrit dictionary in Bengali characters. [1] 4-107[1]p. 6.9"x3.9". (IL). 1484

Chamiraddin

Vedārela gāphelina. [An Islamic religious work in Musalmani Bengali verse. Work starts from right.] [1]-ii[1] 2-104p. 9.5"x6.3". (SL). 1485

Jayanāla Āvedina

Abu Sāmāra kecchā. [A tale in Musālmani Bengali verse. Work starts from right.] [1] 2-16p. 9.2"x5.9". (SL). 1486

Kālīkr̥ṣṇa Dāsa

Manabhañjana. [Story of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa in verse.] 62p. 6.1"x4.1". (SL). 1487

Kālīprasāda Kavirāja

Vatriṣa simhāsana. [A tale of Vikramāditya in verse.] [i]-ii, 152p. 8 plates. 8"x5". (SL). 1488

____. Candrakānta. [A tale in verse.]

ii, 130[2]p. 7.7"x4.7". (SL). 1489

The Mahābhārata. Droṇa parva. [Translated into metrical verse by Kaśīrāma Dāsa.]

[1] 2-69[1]p. 9"x5.8". (SL). 1490

Purāṇas. Srimadbhāgavatasāra. [Translated into Bengali
verse by Mādhava Ācārya.] [1] ii-iv, 274p. 9.4"x6.1".
(SL). 1491

The Rāmāyaṇa. Ādikaṇḍa. [Translated into metrical
verse by Kṛttivāsa.] ii, 135[1 blank]p. 8"x4.6".
D.cols.(SL). 1492

Umācarana Mitra and Pranakṛṣṇa Mitra
Cāhāradarveṣa. [Translated from Persian.]
[1] 2-4[1, 1 blank] 142p. 8"x4.8". (SL). 1493

THE BHUVANAMOHINĪ PRESS, 1856

Kālikumāra Mukhopādhyāya
Avala Pravalā nāmaka grantha. [A tale in verse.]
[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] iii[1 blank, 3, 1 blank]
248p. 8"x5.1". (IL). 1494

THE VIŚVAPRAKĀŚA PRESS, 1856-1858

1857

Bhavabhūti
Mahāvīra carita; edited by Tārānātha Tarkavācas-
pati. [Sanskrit work in Devanāgarī. Only 2 prel.
pages in Bengali.] [3] 2-118[2]p. 8"x5.2". (IL, CU). 1495

Kṛṣṇakamala Bhattācārya
Durākāṅkṣera vrthā bhramana.
[1] 2-62p. 6.8"x4". (IL). 1496

Śivacandra Vandyopādhyāya
Ramanīlīlā. [Women's sports. Erotic poems. 1858?]
[1] 2-57[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1". 500 cops. (BL, IL). 1497

THE ROYAL PHOENIX PRESS, 1856-1861

Brāhma Samāja, Kalutalā, Calcutta

Prārthana evam Brāhma Saṅgīta. Prayer and Brāhmist songs, compiled from the Tattvavodhinī Patrikā. [1] 2-28p. 5"x3.1".(BL). 1498

ALIPORE JAIL PRESS, 1856-1866

1857

Long, James

Dr̥stāntaratna. 365 scripture emblems. Illustrating spiritual things by natural things. With a selection of Bengali proverbs and sayings corresponding with scripture ones and questions for exercises. 2nd ed. [1] 2-99[1]p. 6.5"x4.4".(BL). 1499

Manorāmya pātha. Selections from the Percy anecdotes; translated into Bengali. Part I. 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. iv-vi[1] 2-99[1 blank]p. 6.6".4.2". (Bengali Family Library.) (IL). 1500

THE BĀṄGLĀ PRESS, 1856 - 1866

1856

Dvāarakānātha Vidyābhūṣaṇa

Nītisāra. [Moral lessons in Bengali for boys. Two title pages : Bengali and English. Part II. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-114p. 7"x4". (IL). 1501

Giriśacandra Vidyāratna

Daśakumāra carita. [Translated from Sanskrit.] [1]-2[1]-2,148p. 8"x4.9".(BL). 1502

Mathurānātha Tarkaratna

Vyākaraṇa Candrikā. [A first book of Bengali grammar intended for children.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-28p. 6.5"x4.2".(IL). 1503

1857

Gaṅgādhara Kavirāja

Bhāgavata nirṇaya.

[1] 2-15[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.2".(IL). 1504

Yadugopāla Cattopādhyāya

Capalacitta nātaka. [A drama in 5 acts.]

[1, 1 blank, 2, 1 blank, 1] 2-62[2]p. 7.5"x4.5".
(BL). 1505

Kālidāsa

Rtusamhāra. [The seasons. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] [1] 2-32p. 6"x3.7".(BL). 1506

1859

Harimohana Mukhopādhyāya

Kṛsidarpana. [A mirror of agriculture.] Part I.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-104p. Illus. 6.7"x3.8" :(BL, CU). 1507

Tārinīcarana Cattopādhyāya

Bhāratvarṣera itihāsa. History of India [from the most ancient times to the end of the Mogul dynasty.]

[1] ii-vi 276[1, 1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.1".(BL). 1508

1860

Dvārakānātha Vidyābhūṣaṇa

Subuddhi Vyāvahāra. [Adapted from Lord Beacon's 'Advancement of learning'.] [1] 2-57[1 blank]p.

6.8"x4".(IL). 1509

Kuñjavihārī Deva

Kalaṅka bhañjana nātaka. [A drama in 3 acts on virtuous living.] [1] 2-86p. 7"x4".(BL). 1510

1861

Harimohana Mukhopādhyāya

Kadamvinī-nātaka. A drama in 6 acts.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-4[1] 2-86p. 6.9"x4.1".(BL). 1511

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkaratna

Ratnāvālī nātaka. 2nd ed. [A Sanskrit drama of the same title by Harṣadeva translated into Bengali prose and verse.]

[1] ii-iv[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-92p. 6.9"x3.9".(BL,CU).1512

1862

Dvāarakānātha Vidyābhūṣaṇa.

Nītisāra. [A moral and instructive reader.] Part I.

[1] 2-54p. 6.8"x3.8".(BL). 1513

1863

____.____.Part II : [1] 2-72p. 6.8"x4.1".(BL). 1514

1864

Tārākumāra Śarmā

Śivaśatakam. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] [1] 2-16p. 7.9"x5.1". (SL).

1515

1865

Harānanda Bhattācārya

Nalopākhyāna. [A tale from the Mahābhārata.]

[1] 2-107[1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p. 7.6"x5.3".(IL). 1516

1866

Śaśīkumāra Śarmā Cattopādhyāya

Baṅglā kāvya. Prematattva sāra. [Poems. 1866?]

[3] 2-150[1] 2-4p. 7.1"x4.1".(SL). 1517

1856

GIRIŚA-VIDYĀRATNA PRESS, 1856-1866

1856

Giriśacandra Vidyāratna

Vidhavā viśama vipad. [A play in one act on the
hardship of Hindu widow.] [1] 2-33[1]p. 6.6"x3.9".

(BL).

1518

1857

Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara

Vidhava vivāha pracalita haoyā ucita kinā. [Whe-
ther widow marriage be admitted.] 2nd ed.

[1] 2-6, 184. 1 facsim. 8.1"x5.2". (BL).

1519

Nīlamani Vasāka

Bharatavarṣera itihāsa. [History of India from the
ancient period upto the modern time.] Part I. Hindu
period. [1] ii-iv[1] ii-iv, 162p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL). 1520

Part II. Muslim rule. [1] ii-viii, 156p.

6.7"x4.1". (IL).

1521

Rājā Kṛṣṇacandra Rāyera jīvana carita.

Life of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy. Revised ed.

[Printed at the instance of the Rev. James Long.]

[1]-ii[1] 2-85[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.3". (BL).

1522

Rāmanārāyana Vidyāratna Bhattācārya

Govīja prayoga. Treatise on vaccination.

[i] - ii[1] 2-27[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL).

1523

1858

Kālidāsa Maitra

Muktāvalī nātaka. [A drama in 4 acts.]

[i]-ii, 64[2]p. 6"x4". (BL).

1524

Kedāranātha Vandyopādhyāya

Bhāratavarṣera saṅkṣipta itihāsa. History of
British India. [2] 75[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.2". (BL). 1525

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

- Ahalyā haddikāra jīvana vṛttānta. [Ahalya, the sweeper's daughter : a tale of a low castewoman in the days of Humayun, the Mughal emperor.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 118[1] ii-viii p. (Bengali Family Library). 6.7"x4". (BL). 1526
- ____.Jāhānirāra caritra. [The life of Jahanera : a historical novel.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [i]-ii,120p. 6.8"x4".(Bengali Family Library). (BL). 1527
- ____.Putra śokāturā duḥkhinī mātā...[Two tales, translated from English.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [1]-ii,30p. 1 plate. 6.8"x4.1". (Bengali Family Library). (BL). 1528
- ____.Vicāra. [A tale of school life translated from English.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 31[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (Bengali Family Library).(BL). 1529
- Nīlamani Vasāka
- Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. [History of India from ancient time to modern period.] Part II. Muslim Period. [i] ii-viii, 179[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4". (BL,IL). 1530
- ____.____.Part III. Mughal period. [i]ii-vi,258[1, 1 blank]p. 7.4"x4.5". (BL,IL). 1531
- ____.Navanārī. [Biography of nine women.] 3rd ed. [i]-ii,319[1]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1532
- Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna
- Bhūgolavidyāsāra. Abridgement of geography [for children.] Book.I. 3rd ed. [3] 6-32p. 6.5"x3.9".(IL). 1533
- ____.Elijivetha. [A tale. Bengali translation of S. Cottin's Elizibeth...; with a preface in English and Bengali by E.B. Cowell.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Committee. [3] 2-248[1] ii-viii p. 7.6"x4.6". (Bengali Family Library). (CU). 1534

Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna

Hitakathāvalī. [Moral instruction.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [iii]-iv[1] 2-168[1]ii-vip. 7"x4". (Bengali Family Library).(CU). 1535

1859

Dvāarakānātha Gupta

Hemaprabhā. [A Bengali novel published with the assistance of the Vernacular Literature Society.] [2] 105[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BL). 1536

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Hamsarūpi rājaputra [A tale translated from English.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [i]-ii, 50p. 1 plate. (Bengali Family Library).(IL). 1537

____. Majāhida śā. [A historical novel translated from English.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. 132p. 7"x4". (Bengali Family Library).(BL). 1538

____. Śuśīlāra upākhyāna. [An instructive tale for Bengali girls.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [iii]-iv, 74p. 6.9"x4.1". (Bengali Family Library).(BL). 1539

Nīlamanī Vasāka

Itihāsa-sāra. [A short history of Europe, Asia, Africa and America from ancient to modern time.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-4, 237[1]p. 7"x4". (BL). 1540

Rājakṛṣṇa Rāya Caudhurī

Naradeha nirṇaya. Human physiology in Bengali. [1] iv-vi, 238[1] ii-xivp. 6.9"x4.1". (BL,SL). 1541

Rāmanārāyaṇa Tarkāratna

Pāla O varjiniyā. Translated from English. 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [i] iv-vii[1] ix-x[1] 2-230[1] ii-vip. 6.6"x4.2". (Bengali Family Library).(IL). 1542

Yādavacandra Cakravartī

Mohātmā Rājā Rāmamohana Rāyera jīvana carita.

[A Biography]. [3] 2-100[1, 1 blank]p. 6.9"x4".

(BL).

1543

1860

Harinātha Nyāyaratna

Mudrāraksasa.[Translated from Visakhadatta's Sans-

krit drama in 7 acts.] [1]-ii, 130p. 6.9"x3.9".(BL).

1544

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Avoda. [Translated from English for children.]

Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

[1] 2-30p. 6.6"x4". (Bengali Family Library).(IL).

1545

____.Jivarahasya. 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular

Literature Society. [iii]-iv, 99[1]p. 7"x4". (Ben-

gali Family Library). 7"x4". (IL).

1546

____.Suśīlāra upākhyāna. [A tale.] Part III. Printed for
the Vernacular Literature Society. [i]-ii[1]2-134p.
7.1"x4.3" (Bengali Family Library.) (CU)

1547

Rājendraālāla Mitra

Śilpika darśna. [On the manufacture of different

articles in daily use.] Printed for the Vernacular

Literature Society. [1] 4-6, 170p.illus. 6.9"x4.1".

(Bengali Family Library). (BL).

1548

____.Śivājīra caritra.[Biography of Śivāji, the founder of

Mahratta dynasty.] Reprinted from the Vividārtha

saṅgraha. Printed for the Vernacular Literature

Society. [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-78p. 7"x4". (Bengali

Family Library).(CU).

1549

Robinson, John

Ravinsoncrusora jīvanacarita. [Translated from

Daniel De Foe's 'the adventures of Robinson Crusoe'.]

Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

323[1]p. front. 14 plates. 7.1"x4.2".(Bengali Fa-

mily Library).(BL).

1550

Syāmācarana Śarkāra

Baṅgāla vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] 3rd ed.
[i] ii-xii[1] 2-366p. 7.7"x4.6". (BL,SL). 1551

1861

Giriśacandra Vidyāratna

Śavdasāra abhidhāna. Dictionary of Sanscrit and
Bengaly language. [1]-2, 228p. D.cols. 8.4"x5.4".
(BL). 1552

Hariścandra Tarkālaṅkāra

Rājā Pratāpādityera caritra. [Biography of Raja
Pratapaditya.] 3rd ed. Printed for the Vernacular
Literature Society. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-62p. 6.8"x4".
(Bengali Family Library.) (IL). 1553

Kṛṣṇacandra Rāya

Imrejādhikṛta Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. A brief
history of British India. [1, 1 blank,i]-ii[i]-
ii[1] 2-176p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1554

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Jīvarahasya. Part II. [Translated from English.]
Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.
[1]-2, 210p. (Bengali Family Library). 7x4.5".
(IL). 1555

____.Susilāra upākhyāna.[An instructive tale for
Bengali girls.] Part III. 2nd ed. Printed for the
Vernacular Literature Society. [iii]-iv,136p.
6.9"x4.1".(Bengali Family Library). (BL). 1556

Navinakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Jñānāṅkura. Prathama bhāga. [A series of articles
on astronomy, geography and physics in general.]
Part I. 114p. 7"x4.1".(BL). 1557

Rāmakamala Bhattācārya

Imlandera itihāsa. A history of England to the death of George the third. [1, 1 blank] 126p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL).

1558

Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna

Hitakathāvalī. [Benificial instruction. Translated from Visnu śarmā's Sanskrit work.] Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society.

[iii]-iv[1] 2-168p. 6.7"x4.1". (Bengali Family Library). (IL).

1559

Śrīpati Bhattācārya

Baṅgiya sulabhavodha vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] 4th ed. [1, 1 blank] 58p. 6.7"x4.1". 1000 cops. (BL).

1560

1862

Harinātha Nyāyaratna

Mudrārāksasa. [Translated from Sanskrit work of Viśakhadatta.] 2nd ed. [i]-ii[1] 2-130p. 6.6"x4.1". (IL).

1561

Kālidāsa Maitra

Khagola vivaraṇa. [An astronomy in Bengali.] 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [1] 2-92p. illus. 6.8"x4". (Bengali Family Library). (IL).

1562

Lālamohana Bhattācārya

Kāvyanirṇaya. A treatise on rhetorical composition in Bengali. [1, 1 blank, 1] 6-11[1] 149[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.1". (BL, CU).

1563

Parāśara Muni

Kṛṣisamgraha; edited by Girīśacandra Vidyāratna. [A Sanskrit work on agriculture (in Bengali characters).] [1] 2-34p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL), CU.

1564

Rājendralāla Mitra

Śivajīra caritra. [Biography of Śivājī, the founder of Mahratha dynasty. 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular Literature Society. [1, 1 blank] 78p. 6.9"x4.2". (Bengali Family Library).(BL). 1565

Tarinīcaraṇa Cattopādhyāya

Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. Dvitiya bhāga. [History of India from the settlement of the Europeans up to the appointment of Hastings as the Governor-General.] [1] 4-8, 242p. 6.6"x4.1".(BL). 1566

1863

Bhuvanamohana Rāya Caudhuri

Chandaḅkusuma. [A work on prosody.] [i] ii-xvii[1] 124p. 8.1"x5.1". Cloth. (SL). 1567

Harinātha Majumadāra

Carucaritra. [Exemplary characters of twelve children: instructive lessons.] [3] 2-200p. 6.6"x4.1".(IL). 1568

Harinātha Nyāyaratna

Racānāvali. [A book of essays.][i]-ii[i]-ii, [1] 2-210p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL,CU). 1569

Jīmūtavāhana

Dāyabhāga. [Hindu law of inheritance in Sanskrit (Bengali characters).] [1] 1 chart [1] 2-358[1, 1 blank]p. 10.5"x8". (SL). 1570

Narendranātha Caudhurī, Rāya

Cālani valena sūnca tumi nāki cheyndā nātaka. [A drama.] [1] 4-23[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4". (SL). 1571

Nilamani Vasāka

Bharatavarṣera itihāsa. [History of India from ancient time to modern period.] Part I : Hindu period. [1] ii-iv[1] ii-iv,174p. 7.4"x4.5".(BL).1572

Rādhānātha Vasāka

Śarīra tattvasāra. [A treatise on human physiology, with a glossary of technical terms in English and Bengali, and an appendix containing 12 plates.] vi, 127[1 blank]p. 12 plates. 7.4"x4.5". (BL).

1573

Raṅgācāri Svāmī

Tulsīmālyadharaṇamimāmsē. [A Hindu religious work in Sanskrit.] [1, 1 blank]11[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1" (BL)

1574

1864

Akṣayakumāra Datta

Vāhya vastura sahita mānava prakṛtira samvandha vicāra. Prathama bhāga. [A series of articles on social and ethical questions.] Part I, 6th ed. [1] iv-x, 215[2] 2-4p. 6.6"x4". (IL, SL).

1575

Nilamañi Vasāka

Āravya ūpanyāsa. [Arabian Nights.] 3rd ed. [1, 1 blank, 1] -ii, 541[1 blank]p. 8"x5.1". Cloth. (IL).

1576

1865

Harinātha Nyāyaratna

Racanāvāli. [Essays.] 2nd ed. [1] iv-vi[1] 2-210p. 6.7"x4.1". (IL).

1577

Jayanārāyaṇa Tarkapañcānana

Sarvadarśana saṅgraha. [A compilation of Indian philosophy.] 2nd ed. [1] iv-viii[1] 2-158[1, 1 blank]p. 8"x5". Price Re. 1-4. (IO).

1578

Lālamohana Bhāttācārya

Kāvya-nirnaya or a treatise on rhetorical composition in Bengali. 2nd ed. [1, 1 blank, 1] xii-xiv[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-217[1 blank, 1] 2-12p. 6.7"x4". (IL).

1579

Navinakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Jñānañkura. Prathama bhaga. [A series of articles
on astronomy, geography, and physics in general]

Part I : [2]114p. 6.6"x4". (SL). 1580

Nilamanī Vasāka

Navanāri. [Biography of nine women.] 4th ed.

[iii] - iv, 320p. 6.8"x4". Cloth. (SL, CU). 1581

Prasannakumāra Simha

Sat-sandharbha. [Essays for moral teaching.]

[i]-ii[3]2-84p. 6.6"x4.1". (IL). 1582

Raṅgācāri Svāmi

Durjana-kariāpañcānan. [A Sanskrit work in Bengali
characters.] [1, 1 blank] 36p. 8.2"x5.4". (BL). 1583

Tarinīcarana Cattopādhyāya

Bhūgola vivarana. [Geography.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-288p. 6.6"x4.2". (IL). 1584

Vaṅkimacandra Cattopādhyāya

Durgeśanandinī. [A fiction. Title page missing.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-307[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.2". (IL). 1585

1866

Kṛṣṇakānta Sarmā-Vidyāvāgīśa

Dāyabhāgasya. [Hindu law of inheritance. Sanskrit
work in Bengali characters.] [1] 362p. 10.4"x8.4".

(BL, IL). 1586

Madhusūdana Vacāspati.

Vasantasenā. [A translation of Sanskrit drama

Mrcchatika of Sudraka.] [i]-ii, 235p. 8"x5". (BL). 1587

Rājanārāyana Vasu

Dharmatattvadīpikā. [A discussion on religion.]

[1, 1 blank, v]-vi[3] 2-109[1 blank, 1] ii-v[1 blank]p.
8.6"x5.2". (CU). 1588

Tarinīcarana Cattopādhyāya

Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. History of India.

Part I : Ancient time to Mughal period, 6th ed.

[1] ii-vii[1] 2-262p. 6.8"x4". (IL). 1589

Part II : From the settlement of the Europeans upto the appointment of Hastings as the Governor-General. 3rd ed. [1] 4-8, 242p. 6.8"x4". (SL). 1590

—• Bhūgola vivaraṇa. [A Geography.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-284p. Incomplete. 6.7"x4". (IL). 1591

Upendralāla Vasu

Śiṣu cikitsā. Children's disease and treatment.

Part I : 97[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (BL). 1592

THE RAHMĀNĪ PRESS, 1857

1857

Rādhāmādhava Mitra

Vidhavāmanorañjana nātaka. [A drama] Part II.

[1] 2-69[1]p. 6.6"x4". (IL). 1593

THE LAKSMĪVILĀSA PRESS, 1857-1859

1858

Kāśīdāsa Mitra Mustauphī

Atmatattvaparakāśikā. Vicara dīpikā.

[i]-ii[1] 2-47[1 blank]p. 5.8"x4". (IL). 1594

Vihārilāla Cakravartī

Svapnadarśana. [Famine, the ruin of Bengal. A drama.] [1] 2-38p. 6.6"x4". (BL). 1595

1859

Lālamohana Dāsa Ghosa

Vidhavā-vilāpa. [A love story in verse.]

[5] 3-45[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 1596

Śyāmācarana De

Vāsarakautuka nātaka. [A drama.]

[1] 2-40p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL)

1597

THE KADERIYA PRESS, 1857 - 1866

1857

Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa

Mahābhāratīya Śakuntalopākhyāna. [A tale from
the Mahābhārata.] [1,1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 50p.

4 plates. 5.8"x4". (BL)

1598

Ābdul Ājij

Darveśanāmā. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse.

Book starts from right.] [1] 4-400p. 9.9"x6.7". (SL) 1599

THE HARIHARA PRESS, 1857 - 1866

Kālīdāsa Gupta

Vetāla pañcaviṃśati. [Tales of a demon translated from
Hindi into Bengali verse.] [1] 2-128p. 7.5"x5" (IL) 1600

Purānas. Kalkipurāna,

Mukutālatāvali. [A poem taken from the 12th chapter
of the Kalkipurāna, by Durgāprasāda Bhattācārya
Kavikeśari.] [i] ii-v[1 blank,1]2-136p. 8"x5"

(IL)

1601

1860

Maheścandra Dāsa De

Pañcakalyānīya. [Poems on the death of Rāvana,
Rādhā-Kṛṣṇa, and other subjects.]

[3] 2-92p. 6"x4". (IL, BL)

1602

1862

Nīlaratna Hāladāra

Kavitāratnākara. [A collection of Sanskrit proverbs
in popular use translated into Bengali.]

[1] ii-ix[1 blank,1] 2-72p. (IL). 1603

1863

The Mahābhārata. Vṛḥaṭ Mahābhārata aṣṭādaśa parva;
translated into Bengali verse by Kāśīrāma Dāsa.

iii-viii, 967[1 blank]p. D.cols. 9.2"x5.9".(BL).1604

1864

Īśvara Sarkāra

Gopanavihāra nāmaka grantha. [Hindu mythological
stories in verse.] Part I. [i]-ii,103[1 blank]p.

7.5"x5". (BL). 1605

Maheścandra Dāsa De

Hāya ki adbhuta śīlāvṛṣṭi. [A poem on the dis-
trese caused by hail storm.] 14p. 6"x4".(BL). 1606

____.Hāyare aśvine jhaḍa. [A poem on the devastating
cyclone.] [1] 2-10p. 7.7"x4.5". (IL). 1607

The Rāmāyana. Adbhuta Rāmāyana; translated by

Dvārkānātha Kuṇḍa. [i]-ii,92p. 7.5"x4.6".(IL). 1608

1865

Garibullā, Munsi

Delārāmera kecchā. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali
verse. Book starts from right.] 44p. 8.1"x4.7".

(SL). 1609

Īśvaracandra Sarkāra

Manvantarera vṛttānta. [A description in verse,
of famine.] 9[1blank]p. 7"x4".(BL). 1610

Nīlaratna Hāladāra

Kavitāratnākara. [A collection of Sanskrit proverbs in popular use, translated into Bengali.]

[i] ii-ix[1 blank]72p. 7.9"x4.6".(SL). 1611

Purāṇaḥ. Mārkaṇḍeya purāṇa.

Kālīvilāsa; translated into Bengali by Kālīdāsa

Bhattācārya. [1] ii-iv,110p.7.7"x4.9".(SL). 1612

Rāmacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Naladamayantī.[A poem based on the story of Nala and Damayantī of the Mahābhārata.]

[1]-ii,63[1 blank]p. 7.6"x4.6".(SL). 1613

Rasikacandra Rāya

Jīvana tārā.[A poetical work.]

[i]-ii,84p. 7.6"x4.6".(SL). 1614

Śiśuvodhaka. [Children's instructor containing reading lessons, multiplication, tables, easy stories and Cānakya ślokas.] 3-48p. illus.

7.4"x4.5".(IL). 1615

Vṛndāvana Dāsa Thākura

Caitanyabhāgavata. [Biography of Caitanya.]

406p. 8.1"x5.7".(SL). 1616

THE SOMAPRAKĀṢA PRESS, 1858-1864

1864

Gopālacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Sikṣāpranālī. An elementary treatise on education, its systems and principles, with practical hints and examples. [i] iv-xx[2],412[1] ii-iii[1 blank]p.

6.8"x4.1".(BL). 1617

K.N. DATTA COMPANY'S PRESS, 1859

1859

Kedāranātha Datta

Nalinīkānta. [A love story.]

[i] ii-viii,158,[1]-ii p. 7"x4.2".(BL). 1618

THE NYĀYARATNA PRESS, 1859.

1859

Nanda Kumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Saṃskṛta prastāva. [An essay on the utility of studying the Sanskrit language and literature.]

Published by order of E.B. Cowell, the Principal of the Sanskrit college.[1, 1 blank,1] 2-28p. 7.5"x4.5". (BL). 1619

THE DVIJARAJA PRESS, BARDWAN, 1860.

1860

Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Guṇanidhi

Kavitārṇava. [Sanskrit poems with explanation in Bengali.] [1] 2-64p. 8"x5.5". (SL). 1620

THE SŪRYYODAYA PRESS, 1860.

1860

Śyāmācarana Śrīmāni

Vālyodvāha nātaka. [A drama on early marriage.]

[1] 2-72p. 6"x4". (BL). 1621

THE SĀHASA PRESS, 1860-1866

1860

Prāṅkṛṣṇa Vidyāsagara

Śarirotpattikrama. [A short treatise on the formation of the human body according to Sanskrit authorities.] 10p.6.6."x4".(BL). 1622

1861

Dīnanātha Dhara

Kamsavināśa kāvya. [A poetical work.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-103[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL). 1623

Jayadeva Gosvāmī.

Gitagovinda; edited by Yadunātha Nyāyapañcānana.

[Sanskrit text with Bengali translation.]

ii, 136p. 8.5"x6". (BL). 1624

Mukundarāma Cakravartī, Kavikañkana

Candī; edited by Yadunātha Nyāyapañcānana.

[A poetical work.] [1, 1 blank, 1] ii-vi, v [1

blank] 298p. D.co1s. 9"x6". (BL). 1625

1862

Stutinālā. [Brāhmist prayers.]

[15] ii-xi [1 blank, 1] 2-290p. 5.1"x3.9". (BL) 1626

1863

Bāṅglā saṅgīta saṅgraha. Prathama Khaṇḍa. [Verses on
social life in Bengal.] [1] 2-10p. 6.6"x4". (BL). 1627

Bholānātha Mukhopādhyāya

Āpanāra mukha āpani dekha. Look to your own face ,
or amusing sketches of life and manners. [Part
of this work was printed at the Hindu Press.]

[2 , i]-ii [1] 2-162 [2]p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL, IL). 1628

Harimohana Karmakāra

Lāyalā-Majnu kāvya. [A Persian tale in Bengali verse.]

[4] 139 [1]p. 6.6"x4". (IL). 1629

Kāśīnātha Mukhopādhyāya

Relaekompāniyāna. [Story of a doctor and a ghost
told during a railway journey.] Part I: [1] 2-52p.

6.6"x4". (BL). 1630

Keśavacandra Karmakāra

Kalikantuka O māśīra māra kānnā. [A poem lamenting the vices of present day Bengal.] [1] 2-16p. 6"x4". (BL). 1631

Ksīrodagopāla Mitra

Vālyavivāha ucita naya. [Infant marriage is not desiarable : an essay.] [1] 2-16p. 6"x4".(BL). 1632

Parameśvara Datta

Hāva chelera vāvāra kathā; prathama bhāga. [A drama on the experiences of an ignorant youth.] 20p. 7.7"x4.7" (BL). 1633

Purānas. Rasapañcādhyāya by Dviija Pitāmvara.

[1] 2-60p. 7.4"x4.7". (SL). 1634

Racanā ratnāvalī. [Essays.]

[1] 2-28p. 7.9"x4.9".(IL). 1635

Rādhākīśora Dāsa Ghoṣa

Kautūkāvaha phatolocchā vadha nāmaka kāvya. [A poetical work.] [1] 2-12p. 5.8"x4.1".(BL). 1636

Rādhāmādhava Mitra

Strīlokera darpa cūrṇa. [A poetical work.] [1] 2-58p. 6.5"x4.1". (IL). 1637

Sannyāsīcarana Pāla

Rogera mata auṣadhi. [A drama on the consequences of leading a profligate life.] [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 28, 1, 1 blank]p. 6"x4". (BL,CU). 1638

Śyamācarana Śrīmānī

Śunesa ? Hanumānera vastraharana ! [A humerous sketch in form of a dialogue.] 14p. 7.7"x4.7".(BL). 1639

Viṣṇu Śarmā

Hitopadesa; edited by Rāmagopāla Tarkālañkāra. iv[1] 2-330p. 7.8"x4.8". (BL). 1640

Vrajanātha Bhattācārya

Virahinī vilāpa. [A drama.]

[1] 2-16p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 1641

THE BĀŅGLĀ PRESS, DACCA, 1860-1866

1860

Dīnavandhu Mitra

Nīla-darpanam nātakam. [The mirror of indigo planting . A drama in five acts. IOL copy imperfect.] [i]-ii,[1, 1 blank,1] 2-90[i]-iip. 8.4"x5.9".(IL,CU).

1642

1861

Hariścandra Mitra

Subhasya Śighram. [A drama supporting widow marriage.] [1, 1 blank,1] 2-36p. 7.2"x4".(SL). 1643

Kailāśacandra Sarkāra

Tattvavodhinī samgraha. Prathama bhāga. [A compilation of essays from the Tattvavodhinī patrika.] Part I. [1] ii-iv[1] 2-81[1 blank]p. 7.2"x4.3". (BL).

1644

1863

Somanātha Mukhopādhyāya

Solan O pavlikolāra jīvana carita. Lives of Solon and Pablicola, translated [into Bengali.] [1, 1 blank] 54[1] 2-8[2]p. 7"x4".(BL). 1645

Śyāmācarana Cattopādhyāya

Bhūgolaṅkura. [Outlines of geography.] 2nd ed. [2] 55[1 blank] p. 6.7"x4.2".(BL). 1646

— .Śavdadīdhiti abhidhāna. A dictionary in Sanskrit and Bengali. [A part of this work was printed at the Presidency Press, Calcutta, 1861-1864.] [1]ii-iii[1 blank,1] 2-708p. D.cols. 8.6"x5.3". (BL). 1647

1866

Dīnanātha Sena.

Bhāratavarsīya kutīra. [Bengali translation of
Saint Pierre's 'Chammie indienne.']

[i]-ii[i]-ii[1,1 blank,1] 2-72p. 6.8"x4". (CU). 1648

THE PRĀKRṬA PRESS, 1860-1866

1860

Mathurānātha Tarakarātna

Vicitra upākhyāna. [A series of short entertain-
ing stories.] [1, 1 blank,1] 2-108p. 7.2"x4.2".

(BL). 1649

Pyārīmohana Sena Gupta

Kumārasambhava. [Bengali translation in verse of
Kālidās's Sanskrit work : Kumārasambhava.]

[1] ii-iii[2] 2-156p.6.8"x4.2".(IL,CU). 1650

Śi. Kr. Da. [Śivakṛṣṇa Datta?]

Saṅgīta ratnāvalī. [A collection of mystic and
love poems] by Śi[va] Kr[ṣṇa] Da[tta].

[1] 2[1] 2-43[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.1".(BL) 1651

1861

Amvikācaraṇa Vasu

Kulīna-kāyastha nātaka. [A drama].

[1]-2[1, 1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 2-39[1 blank]p.

6.8"x4.2".(IL). 1652

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Suśīlāra upākhyāna. Dvitiya bhāga. [An instructive
tale intended for Bengali women. Part II.] Printed
for the Vernacular Literature Committee.

[1] iv-vi[1] 2-101[1 blank,1] ii-v[1 blank]p.

7"x4". (Bengali Family Library). (CU). 1653

Sakali Alīka [Pseud.]

Golāpa-nāṭaka. [A drama.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-40[2]p.
6.5"x4". (SL). 1654

Upaniṣada. Īśa, kena, kaṭha, Praśna, muṇḍaka,
māṇḍukyopaniṣadh. [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 3] 4-217
[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (IL). 1655

Vidhavā sukhera daśā . [A tale describing the condition
of widows.] [1] 2-23[1 blank]p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL). 1656

Viṣṇucarana Nandi

Sādhubhāṣā suvoda Vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] ii-iii[1 blank, 1] 2-229[1 blank, 1]2-
4p. 8.1"x5.1". (CU). 1657

Bhāratīrtha Muni 1862

Pañcaviveka-pañcadīpa-pañcānandā-vyavātmikā
pañcadaśī. [Sanskrit text in Bengali characters
with Bengali translation by Ānandacandra Vedānta-
vāgīśa.] 2nd ed. [3]2-420p. front. 9.5"x6". (BL). 1658

Dvārakānātha Dāsa Dāsa

Padārtha tattva. [A treatise on physics.]
[1] ii-iv[1] 2-228[1]-iip. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1659

Guruprasanna Vandyopādhyāya

Premadāpramāda nāṭaka. [The first act of a drama
in 12 acts.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-21[1 blank]p. 7.1"x5".
(SL). 1660

Mathurānātha Tarkaratna

Dhātu pradīpa. [Second book of Sanskrit grammar
intended for boys. p.57-80 in Devanāgarī charac-
ters.] ii, 80p. (BL). 1661

____. Śavda sandarbhasindhu. [A Bengali dictionary.]
[Vowels : A-Ah]: 2, 316p. D.cols. 10.3"x8.4". (BL, IO).
1662

Rāmākṛṣṇa Bhattācārya

Sātageṇyera kāche māmadvāji. [A tale]

[1] 4-23[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4".(BL). 1663

Ramānātha Ghoṣa

Paḍāgānye eki dāya dharmā rakṣāra ki upāya nātaka.

[A drama.] [1] 2-47[1]p. 6"x4".(IL). 1664

Upanisada. Yogopanisat; translated by Nīlakamala

Śarmā. [1]-2[1] 2-71[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4".(IL). 1665

1863

Baṅgiya viśvāsyā mantrāvālī. [Mantras for expelling
evil spirits, remedies against snake bites, etc.]

[1] 2-12p. 6.8"x4". (BL). 1666

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya

Jepāna. [An account of inhabitants, commerce,
manners and customs of Japan translated from Eng-
lish.] Printed for the Calcutta School-Book
Society and Vernacular Literature Society.

[1] ii-iv[1] 2-230p. 7"x4.1".(Bengali Family
Library.) (BL). 1667

Maheścandra Dasa De

Hāte kholā-māla. [A farce.]

[1] 2-21[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4".(BL). 1668

Rājakumāra Candra

Dekhe śune akkela guḍuma. [A farce exposing some
of the vices of Bengali society.] [1] 3-11[1 blank]p.

6.2"x4".(BL). 1669

Tārinīcarana Cakravartī

Tam khudō. [Translation of "Pictures and stories
from Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Elizabeth Beecher
Stowe.] 48p. 6.2"x4.1". (BL). 1670

Trailokyanātha Bhattācārya

Gāche Kān̄thāla gonpe tela. [A short tale in
prose and verse.] [1] 2-21[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4".
(BL). 1671

Upendranātha De

Ghora iyāra. [The story of a drunkard.] 2nd ed.
[1] 3-21[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4".(BL). 1672

Vipracaraṇa Cakravartī

Jñānaśākhā vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] 3rd ed.
[i]-ii[3] 4-24p. 6.6"x4.3". 1000 cops.(IL). 1673

Viraha viśama jvālā. [A play.] 2nd ed.

[1] 2-21[1 blank]p. 6.2"x4". (BL,CU). 1674

1864

Mathurānātha Tarkaratna

Vyākaraṇa candrikā. [The First book of Bengali
grammar for children.] 6th ed. [3] 6-44p. 6.7"x4.1".
(BL). 1675

Nakudacandra Lāhiḍī

Pranaya sukhera nidhi viccheda apāra nadī.Prathama bhāga.
[A love story in prose and verse.] [1, 1 blank,1]
ii-iii[1] 9-48p. 7"x4". (BL). 1676

1865

Mathurānātha Tarkaratna

Jivana vṛttānta. [Biography of eminent men, com-
piled and translated from various English works.]
[本]-2[1] 7-98p. 6.7"x4".(BL). 1677

Sāmagānaṃ sandhyā prayogaḥ.[A Hindu religious work.]

[1] 2-20p. 7"x4". (BL). 1678

Yādavacandra Ghoṣāla

Pañcāśadvārnārtha prakāśa. [Fifty alliterative
moral poems, on the 50 letters of the Bengali
alphabet, with a vocavulary of difficult words.]
[1, 1 blank] 94p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 1679

THE PURĀṆA SAMGRAHA PRESS, 1860-1866.

1860

Jagadīśa Tarkālaṅkāra

Vāsantikā. [A novel.] [2] 141[1 blank]p. 7.8"x5".

(BL).

1680

India. North Western Provinces.

Uttarapascima pradese vartamāna durbhikṣa
viṣaye Baṅgavāsiganera prati nivedana. [An
appeal to the Bengali for help to the famine sufferers
of the North Western Provinces.] [1] 2-16p. 8"x5".

(BL,IL).

1681

The Mahābhārata; translated from original Sanskrit
into Bengali, by Kālīprasanna Simha.

Vol.II : Ādiparva. 105-355 (1 blank,1]vi-viiip.

D. cols. 10.1"x7.8". (Purāṇa Saṅgraha). (IL). 1682

Vol.III: Sabhā parva. [2]ii-iii[1] 2-105[1 blank]p.

D.cols. 10.1"x7.8".(Purāṇa saṅgraha).(IL). 1683

Vol.IV: Vana parva. [2]ii-iii[1]2-238p. D.cols.

10.1"x7.8". (Purāṇa saṅgraha).(IL). 1684

1861

____.Vol.V : Vāna parva. 239-483[1 blank][1] ii-iii

[1 blank]p. D.cols. 10.1"x7.8". (Purāṇ saṅgraha).

(IL).

1685

____.Vol.VI : Virāta parva. [i]-ii,91[1 blank]p. D.cols.

10.1"x7.8". (Purāṇa saṅgraha).(IL). 1686

1862

____.Vol.VII : Uddoga parva. [i]-ii,[i]-ii,283[1 blank]p.

D.cols. 10.1"x7.8". (Purāṇa saṅgraha).(IL). 1687

____.Vol.VIII : Bhīṣma parva. [1, 1 blank,1] ii-iii

[1 blank] 216p. D.cols. 10.1"x7.8".(Purāṇa saṅgraha).

(IL).

1688

1863

The Mahābhārata ; translated from original Sanskrit
into Bengali, by Kālīprasanna Simha.

Vol.IX : Drona parva. [1, 1 blank, 1] ii-iii[1 blank]
379[1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p. 10.1"x7.8". D.cols.
(Purāna saṅgraha).(IL). 1689

THE RĀMA PRESS, 1861-1862

1862

Kālīprasanna Simha

Hutoma pyāncāra nakṣā. Sketches by Hootum. Illus-
trative of every day life and every day people.

[2 title pages : English and Bengali.]

Vol.I : [2]ii-[iii, 1] 2-176[1]-2p. 8.1"x5.1".
(BL, IL, CU). 1690

THE ŚĀTRUGHNA PRESS, 1862-1864

1864

____.____.Vol.I and II. [Two title pages : English and
Bengali. Bengali title page gives date as 1862.]

[1, 1 blank, 3] 180 [1] 2-54p. (BL, IL). 1691

THE ŚAMBHUCANDRA PRESS, KĀKINĀ, RANGPUR,
1860-1866

1861

Bhīmalocana Sannyāia

Cānakya-śātakam. [100 ślokas of Cānakya compiled
and translated into Bengali.] [1] ii-iv[1] 2-11[1

blank, 1] 2-7[1 blank]p. 6.3"x4.5". (BL). 1692

1862

Jagadīśa Tarkālañkāra

Vudhēlā rahasya nātaka. [A drama.]

[1] ii-iv[1] 2-126p. 7.9"x5.2". (SL). 1693

Tārāśaṅkara Maitreya

Kamala dattaharaṇa. [A poetical work.]

Vol.I : [1] 2-469[1 blank]p. 7.8"x5.2".(SL). 1694

Vol.II:[1] 2-221[1 blank]p. 7.8"x5.2".(SL). 1695

1865

Govindamohana Rāya

Harivāsara tattva sāra. [A Hindu religious work.]

2nd ed.

Vol.I:[1] ii-iii[1 blank,1] 2-75[1 blank]p.8"x5".
(IL). 1696

1866

____.____.Vol. II.[1]ii-vi[1]2-69[1 blank,1] ii-ivp.
8"x5". (IL). 1697

THE GAUDĪYA PRESS, 1861-1862

1861

Abhayānanda Vandyopādhyāya

Kāra kapāle ke khāya ? [A farce.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-24p. 6.1"x4".(SL). 1698

Navīnakṛṣṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Imlandīya itihāsera praśnottara. [A history of
England in form of questions and answers.] [1,

1 blank,1]2-123[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1".(BL). 1699

Rāmakālī Bhattācārya

Adbhuta upanyāsa. [An entertaining tales.]

[i] ii[1] 2-98p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL,IL). 1700

Rāmakamala Bhattācārya

Bekana arthāt tadīya katipaya sandharbha.

[Francis] Bacon's essays. Selected and rendered with
sundry adaptations. [1] 2-68[1, 1 blank]p. 7"x4.2".

(BL,IL). 1701

Rāmatanu Gupta

Strī-śikṣā. Prathama bhāga. [An instructive reading book for girls.] 20p. 5.6"x3.9". (BL) 1702

Tāarakabrahma Gupta

Prāṇi-vidyā. Prathama bhāga. [Zoology]
[i]-ii[1] 2-100[1] ii-ivp. 6.7"x4.2".(IL). 1703

1862

Bhuvaneśvara Lāhidi

Guli hādakāli nātaka. [A drama in 3 acts on the evils of taking opium.] [1] -2-36p. 6.2"x4". (BL,CU). 1704

Guruprasanna Vandyopādhyāya

Punarvivāha nātaka. [A drama in seven acts about widow marriages.] [2] 72p. 8"x5". (BL). 1705

____.Vaū haoyā eki dāya, gañjanāya prana yāya.[A drama.]
[3] 2-66p. 6.5"x4".(SL). 1706

Jagaccandra Majumadāra

Naisadhacarita, pūrvabhāga. 1,2,3,4 sarga. Bengali translation of first four sargas of Hansadeva's Sanskrit work. [i]-ii[1] 2-177[1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.3". (BL). 1707

Kṛṣṇakamala Bhattācārya

Vicitravīrya. A heroic tale [of Janamejaya and his son Vicitravīrya, and their wars with the Persians.] [1] ii-v[1 blank,3] 2-76[1, 1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1708

Kṛṣṇasakhā Mukhopādhyāya

Kumudinī upākhyāna. [A tale in verse and prose.] [1, 1 blank,1] 2-78p. 6.2"x4.1"p. (BL). 1709

Marshman, John Clark

Itivṛtta sāra. Brief survey of history. Part I: from the creation to the beginning of the Christian aera.[1] 2-3[1 blank,1]-2[1] 2-335[1 blank,1]ii-xp. 6.9"x4.1". (SL). 1710

THE KHĀSA PRESS, BARDWAN, 1861-1862.

1861

Mahammadi, Golāma Ravvāni and Durgānanda Kaviratna

Hātem tāyi. [A tale translated from Persian; edited by Tārakanātha Taittvaratna. Printed at the cost of Bardwan Rāja Mahtavcāṇḍ Bāhādur.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-368p. 8.6"x5.5". (IL). 1711

THE MANOHARA PRESS, 1861-1862

1861

Dīnavandhu Mukhopādhyāya

Pravodhākhyāna. Prathama khaṇḍa. [A poetical work.] [1] 2-94[1, 1 blank]p. 8"x5". (BL). 1712

Śyāmācarāna Ghoṣa

Tarunī tarāṅginī. Prathama khaṇḍa. [A tale in verse.] [1, 1 blank, 1] ii-v[1] 2-30p. 6.2"x4". (BL). 1713

THE PRESIDENCY PRESS, 1861-1864

1861

Brāhma Samāja

Brāhma dharma. [Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.] [1] 2-151[1 blank, 1] 2-12p. 6.7"x3.9". (BL). 1714

1862

Devendranātha Thākura

Kalikātā Brāhma Samājera vaktr̥tā. [Twenty-one sermons delivered at the Brāhma Samāja collected and edited by Yadunātha Cattopādhāya.] [1] 2-111[1 blank]p. 7"x4.2". (BL). 1715

Kuśadeva Pāla.

Rāmāyaṇa sārāsamgraha. [Substance of the Rāmāyaṇa.] [1; 1 blank, 1] 2-154p. 8"x5". (IL). 1716

Rājakumāra Sarvādhikāri

Imlandera śāsana-praṇālī. A breif survey of the English constitution in three parts.

[1]-ii[1]-ii[1] 2-196p. 7"x4.1".(BL,IL). 1717

Rāmalāla Mukhopādhyāya

Pāṣaṇḍa dalana. [Life of Caitanya, the Vaisnava reformer.] [1]-ii,127[1 blank]p. 8"x5".(BL). 1718

Tārācarana Deva Śarmā

Mādhavasulocanā.[A romance based on the Kriyā yogasāra : a section of the Padmapurāṇa.]

[1, 1 blank]70p. 8"x5.2".(BL). 1719

Vedānta darśana. Uttara mīmāṃsā-śārīrakasutram; translated and edited by Ānandacandra Vedāntavāgīśa.

[1, 1 blank,1] i[1] 10-179[1 blank]p. 10"x6.3".(BL). 1720

Vihārilāla Cakravartī

Saṅgītaśataka. [One hundred poems.]

[1] 2-185[1 blank]p. 4.1"x2.1".(BL). 1721

1863

Bāṅgālāvodha vyākaraṇa. A compendium of Bengali grammar. [1]-2[1] 2-88p. 6.8"x4".(BL). 1722

Jagadindranārāyaṇa Vasu

Vilāsavati nātaka. [A drama in 4 acts.]

[1, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1,1 blank] 104p. 8"x5".(BL). 1723

P.R. and Company

Ghughu O phāṇḍa viṣayaka upanyāsa. [A humerous story.] [1] 2-15[1 blank]p. 5"x3.4".(BL). 1724

Yaśodānanda Sarkāra

Rtusamhāra. [A metrical version of Kalidāsa's poem in the same title.][1] 2-32p. 5.8"x3.8".(BL).

1725

1864

Ratnamālā. [Moral verse for children.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 5"x3.3".(BL,IL). 1726

Vecārāma Cattopādhyāya

Gr̥hakarma. [Hints on domestic duties.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-54p. 5"x3.4".(BL). 1727

THE NEW BENGAL PRESS, 1861-1865

1861

Abhayānanda Vondyopādhyāya

Agatyā svīkāra prakaraṇa. [A drama.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-61[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.1".(BL). 1728

1862

Candranātha Dāsa

Patyabhāve Pativratāra kheda. [A poetical work.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-58p. 5 plates. 6.8"x4.2".
(BL). 1729

1863

Dāmodara Candādhvaryu Bāhādura

Śrīrāmanāma sudhodaya. [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 48

[1, 1 blank]p. 8.5"x5.5".(SL). 1730

Hemacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Parama-sukha dāyaka jñāna-sudhārṇava. Great
comfortable scientific notion or the natural law.

[3] ii-xxvi[1] 2-76p. 6.7"x4".500 cops. (IL). 1731

Rāmacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Naladamayantī. [A poem on the story of Nala and
Damayanti of the Mahābhārata.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-67[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.5". (BL). 1732

Silhana Miśra

Śāntisatakam. [Original Sanskrit with Bengali translation. A didactic poem.] [1] 2-62p. 5.8"x4". (IL). 1733

Umācarana Rāya

Vodhamuktāvali. [A Sanskrit grammar in Bengali.]

[i] -ii[1, 1 blank,1] ii-iv[1] 2-213 [1 blank,4]p. 8"x5". (IL). 1734

1865

Dāśarathi Rāya

Pañcālī. [Poems chiefly on the life of Kṛṣṇa.]

[i] -ii[1] 2-392p. 7.7"x4.5". (IL). 1735

Garibullā

Ivalichanāmāra puthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.]

[1] 40p. 9.2"x6.1". (SL). 1736

Jāna Mahammad

Hājāra machalā. [Islamic religious work in Musalmani Bengali. Book starts from right.]

[1] 2-80p. 9.6"x6.1". (SL). 1737

Mahāammad Dānes

Nurelaimānera puthi. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali.

Book starts from right.] [1] 2-62[i]-iip. 9"x6.1". (SL). 1738

Mahammad Euchaph

Tāvire Khāva. [A work on dream in Musalmani Bengali.

Book starts from right.] 3-40p. 9.2"x5.9". (SL). 1739

Raghurāma Śiromanī Bhattācārya

Dāyābhāgārtha dīpikā; translated by Giriśacandra

Mukhopādhyāya. [Hindu law of inheritance.]

[4] 36p. 8.1"x4.5". (SL). 1740

THE SAMVĀDA JÑĀNARATNĀKARA PRESS

1861-1866

1861

Kālidāsa

Meghadūta kāvya. Translated from Sanskrit by Bhuvana-
candra Vasāka. [Includes Sanskrit original in Bengali
characters.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-127[1 blank]p. 6.4"x4".
(BL, IL). 1741

Purānas. Śrīmadbhagavadgīta. Rendered into Bengali
verse by Bhuvancandra Vasāka. [i]-ii[1] 2-78[1 blank, 1]
2-35p. 9.5"x6". (CU). 1742

1862

Pyārīcarana Sarkāra

Bhāratavarṣera bhūgola vṛttānta. A geography of India
in Bengali; translated by Syāmācarana Vasu.
[i]-ii[1] 2-4, 176[2, i]-iip. 8.7"x5.5". (BL). 1743

Tārācarana Dāsa

Manamatha Kāvya. The adventures of prince Manamohun
and his companions; edited by Navincandra Datta.
[A poetical work.] [1] -2[1]ii-iii[2] 2-313[1]p. (IL).
1744

1863

Kālācānd Ukīla and Vipradāsa Mukhopādhyāya

Ekei ki vale vāvugiri? [A play.]
[1]-ii[1, 1 blank, 1] 38p. 8"x5". (BL). 1745

Kāminī kleśa. [A poem.] [1]-ii[1] 6-36p. 7"x4". (BL). 1746

Śrīhari Bhattācārya

Cira-pañjikā. [An astronomical calendar for ever.]
[1] 2-17[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4.2". (IL). 1747

1864

Maheśacandra Kārāpharmā

Pranaya pravāha. [A romance.]
[i]-ii[1] 2-201[1 blank, 1] 2-4p. (BL). 1748

THE SATYAPRAKĀŚA PRESS, BARDWAN,

1861-1866

1861

Bardwan. Satyasandhāyini Sabhā

Brahma saṅgīta. [Brāhmist songs.] [1] 2-72p. 7"x4.5".

(SL).

1749

Padmalocana Nyāyaratna

Pativratopadeśa. [Duties of women towards their husbands, compiled from different Sanskrit sources.]

[1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 8"x5.5". (IL).

1750

1862

The Mahābhārata. Ādiparva. Translated by Jaganmohana

Tarkālaṅkāra. Edited by Śyāmācaraṇa Tattvavāgīśa.

[1]-ii[1]-ii[1] 2-362p. D. cols. 12"x9.2". (SL). 1751

____. Sabhāparva. Translated by Vānesvara Vidyālaṅkāra;

edited by Sāradāprasāda Jñānanidhi. [1] ii-iv,[1] 2-

115[1 blank]p. D. cols. 12"x9.2". (SL).

1752

1863

____. Virāta parva. Translated by Gopāladhana Cūḍāmaṇi;

edited by Sāradāprosāda Jñānanidhi.

[1] ii-iv[1] 2-105[1 blank]p. D. cols. 12"x9.2". (SL).

1753

Mahāmmadi, Golāma Ravvānī and Durgānanda Kaviratna.

Masnavi by Mir Hāsān; translated into Bengali verse.

[1] ii-iii[1 blank, 1] ii-xi[1 blank, 1], 2-235[1 blank]p.

7"x4.5". (SL).

1754

1865

The Mahābhārata; vana parva, prathama khaṇḍa. Translated

by Gopāladhana Cūḍāmaṇi; edited by Śyāmācaraṇa Tattva-

vāgīśa. [1] ii-vi[1] 2-339[1 blank]p. D. cols. 12"x9.2".

(SL).

1755

____. Vana parva. Dvitiya khaṇḍa. [1, 1 blank, 1] ii-iv[1] 2-

287[1 blank]p. D. cols. 12"x9.2". (SL).

1756

Mahammadi, Golāma Rāv̄vāni and Durgānanda Kaviratna
Vyāñjana ratnākara. [A cook book.] [3] ii-vi[1] 2-
174p. 8.7"x5.5". (SL). 1757

1866

The Rāmāyana; translated by Aśutoṣa Śiroratra.
[1] ii-xvi[1] 2-240p. 8.3"x5.5". (IL). 1758

ŚĪLA AND BROTHERS' PRESS, 1861-1866

1861

Kedāranātha Datta
Indumatī nātaka. [A drama on the benefits of female
education.] 19[1 blank]p. 6.9"x4.1". (BL). 1759

Madhusūdana Mukhopādhyāya
Suśīlāra upākhāyana. [An instructive tale for Bengali
women.] Part I. 2nd ed. Printed for the Vernacular
Literature Society. [1] iv-v[1 blank] 74p. 6.8"x4".
(Bengali Family Library). (BL,CU). 1760

Śyāmācarana Sānyāla
Yemana karma temni phala. [A tale in verse on the
consequence of leading a vicious life.]
[1]ii-vii[1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 2-101[1 blank]p.
7"x4.2". (BL). 1761

1862

Kāśīnātha Tarkapañcānana, Gaṅgādhara Nyāyaratna and
Rāmakiñkara Śiromani.
Provodhacandrodaya nātaka. Translated from original
Sanskrit work of Kṛṣṇamiśra. [1, 1 blank,1] 2-164[1]
2-4p. 7.8"x4.6". (BL). 1762

Kuśadeva Pāla
Āina saṃyukta kādamvinī nātaka. [A drama in 2 parts,
illustrating the operation of the criminal, revenue
and other laws in force in Bengal.] Part I : [2, 1
blank,1, 1 blank] 54[1, 1 blank,1] 4-167[1 blank]p.
7.9"x5.1". (BL,SL). 1763

Kuśadeva Pāla

Āina samyukta kādamvinī nātaka. [A drama in 2 parts, illustrating the operation of the criminal, revenue and other laws in force in Bengal.]

Part II : [1, 1 blank] 93[1 blank,1] 2-70p.

(BL,SL).

1764

Madanamohana Tarkālañkāra

Vāsavaḍattā. [1]-2[1] ii-v[1 blank] 258[2]p. 7.6"x4.9".

(IL).

1765

Rāmadayāla Tarkaratna

Ekādaśīra upavāsera tatva. [Rules for fasting on Ekadaśi.] [2, 1 blank,1, 1 blank,1] 2-52p.7"x4".

(SL).

1766

Tantras. Jñānasañkalinī tantra. Translated by Kāñāilāla Śīla.

[1] 2-21[1 blank]p. 7.5"x4.5".(BL).

1767

1863

Candrakānta Śikadāra

Ki majāra śanivāra. [What a day of pleasure is Saturday. A poem.] [1] 2-16p. 6"x4.1".(BL).

1768

Mahāmmad Ākmal

Pandānāma. [Bengali translation in verse of Pandnamah of Sadi.] 27[4, 1 blank]p. 7.8"x4.6".(BL).

1769

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Sandeha nirasana. [Removal of doubts; a defence of Hinduism.] [3, 1 blank,3] 2-100p. 7.3"x4.5".(BL).

1770

Nīlaratna Hāladāra

Kavitāratnākara. [A collection of proverbs and moral maxims from Sanskrit authors, translated into Bengali.] [i] ii-ix[1 blank,1] 2-75[1 blank]p. 7.8"x4.9".

(BL,CU).

1771

Śyāmācāraṇa Śānyāla

Jāt gela peta bharlonā. [A dialogue in prose and
verse.] 16p. 6"x4.1". (BL). 1772

1864

Kailāśacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Vāpare ki bhayānaka Aśvine jhaḍa.

[Description of devastating cyclone of October,
1864.] 2nd ed. [1] 2-24p. 7"x4". (IL). 1773

Premanātaka. [A drama.] 17[1]p. 7.1"x5". (SL). 1774

Rājanārāyaṇa Bhattācārya

Pañjāva itihāsa. [History of Panjab, Kasmir,
Kabul, Kandahar, etc.] [1]-2[i] ii-v[1] 266p.

7.9"x4.6". (BL). 1775

1866

Kānāilāla Śīla

Śavdārtha ratnamālā. [A Bengali dictionary.]

[3, 1 blank, 1] 2-34, 1334p. D. cols. 9.4"x6.4".
(SL). 1776

THE UNION PRESS, 1861-1866

1861

Bhāratavarṣīya Sabhā, Calcutta.

Bhāratavarṣīya Sābhāra niyama. [Rules and regulations
of the British Indian Association, Calcutta.]

[1] 2-15[1 blank]p. 7.7"x4.5". (BL). 1777

Yadunātha Caudhurī

Lampata Caitanyodaya. [A drama.]

[1] 4-108[1] ii-ivp. 7.8"x5.3". (SL). 1778

1863

Mahendralāla Mitra

Dekheśune hatajñāna. [Sketches of low and

perplexing life of Calcutta.] 46p. 6.2"x4". (BL). 1779

THE BENGAL IMPERIAL PRESS, 1862

1862

Śaṅkara Ācārya

Ānandalaharī; translated into Bengali by

Rāmacandra Vidyālaṅkāra. [1] 2-94p. 7.2"x4.5".(L,CU).

1780

THE NŪTANA PRESS, DACCA, 1862.

1862

Gaṅgācandra Sena

Yemni majā temni sājā. [A play]

[1,1 blank,1, 1 blank] 66[1] ii-vip. 7"x4".(SL).1781

Giriścandra Majumadāra

Svabhāva-darśana. [A poetical work.]

[1, 1 blank,i]-ii[1] 2-75[1 blank][i]-iip.

6.8"x4.2".(BL).

1782

Hariścandra Mitra

Hāsyarasa-taraṅginī.[Humerous poems.]

Part I : [1] 2-15[1 blank]p. 5"x3.4".(BL).

1783

Part II : [1] 2-24p. 5"x3.9".(BL).

1784

____.Kautuka śataka. [Collection of one hundred amusing anecdotes.] Prathama bhāga. [2] 3-36p.

6.8"x4".(BL).

1785

____.Myāo dharve ke?[A farce on the question of widow marriage.] [i]-ii[3] 2-60[1,1blank]p. 6.9"x4.1".(BL).

1786

Madanamohana Mitra.

Sītāra anveṣaṇa . [Lament of Rāma in search of Sita; a tale of the Rāmāyaṇa.] [1] 2-46,2p.

6.6"x4".(BL).

1787

THE ADHYAVASĀYA PRESS, KRISHNANAGAR, NADEA.
1862-1865

1862

Lohārāma Śiroratna

Baṅgālā vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] 5th ed.
[1] ii-vi[2,1]-2, 152p. 6.7"x4.1".(BL). 1788

1863

Dīnavandhu Mitra

Navīna tapasvinī nātaka. [A drama in five acts.]
[2] 157[1 blank]p. 8.1"x5.1".(BL). 1789

Rājakṛṣṇa Rāya Caudhurī

Artha vyavahāra. [A treatise on economics.]
[1, 1 blank,i] ii[1] 2-116p. 8"x5".(BL). 1790

Tārinīcarana Cattopādhyāya

Bhāratavarṣera itihāsa. [A history of India from
ancient time upto the end of Mughals.] 4th ed.
[1, 1 blank,1] ii-viii,262p. 6.7"x4.2".(BL). 1791

—. Bhūgola proveśa. [Introduction to Geography.]
56p. 6.7"x4.2". (BL). 1792

—. Bhūgola vivarana. [A geography of the world.]
[i]-ii,280p. 6.7"x4.2".(BL). 1793

1865

Jagadīśa Tarkālāṅkāra

Vānijya darpaṇa. [A treatise on commerce.]
[1, 1 blank] 153[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (BL,IL). 1794

THE GUPTA PRESS, 1862-1865

1862

Vipinavihārī Śarmā Sarkāra

Premaratnākara. [A poem on love; religious and
worldly.] [i]-ii[6] 2-66p. 6.8"x4.2".(BL). 1795

1863

Kailāśavāsinī Devī

Hindu mahilāganera hīnāvasthā. [On the social status of Hindu women.] [1] ii-vi[1] 2-72p.

8.2"x5.2". Cloth. (BL).

1796

1864

Napharacandra Pāla

Kanyā vikraya nātaka. [A drama in 3 acts on the sale of Hindu girls in marriage.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 2 blank, 1] 24p. 8.2X5". (BL).

1797

1865

Kailāśavāsinī Devī

Hindu avalākulera vidyābhyāsa. Hindu female education. [2] 39[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4". (BL).

1798

Kocavehāra Hitaiṣinī Sabhāra vaktṛtā O Sabhāra niyamāvalī. Printed at the expence of Mahārāja Nripendranārāyaṇa Bhupa Bāhādura. [Proceedings of the Kuchvihar Hitaiṣinī Sabhā.] [1] ii-vi[1, 1 blank, 1]2-190[1, 1 blank] [1] ii-vi[1] 2-24p. 8.3"x5.3".(IL).

1799

J.G. CATTERJEA & CO'S PRESS, 1862-1866

1862

Dvārakānātha Gupta

Vikramorvaśī. [Bengali translation of Sanskrit drama of Kalidasa.] ii[1] 2-98p. 8"x5". (BL,IL).

1800

Kumāra kāmīnī nātaka. [A drama.]

[1] 2-17[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4". (SL).

1801

Kuñjavihārī Deva

Hariralūta upākhyāna. [A story in verse.]

[i]-iv[1] 6-28p. 6.2"x4.1".(BL).

1802

Lālimohana Vidyāratna

Sudhatmikā. [A poem based on the story of the Mahabhārata.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-54p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL). 1803

Rāma Vasu, Haru Thākura prabhṛti kavioyāla digera gīta saṅgraha. [Compilation of songs.] [3] 2-146p. 6.1"x4". (SL). 1804

Yadugopāla Cattopādhyāya

Padyapāṭha. The poetical reader. Part I. [1, 1 blank, 1]-ii[1] 2-82[1, 1 blank]p. 7"x4". (CU). 1805

1863

Kārtikacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Vālakavodha vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.] Part I. [1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-24p. 6.8"x4.2". (CU). 1806

Maheśacandra Dāsa and Gopālacandra Nātha

Tama Jones nāmaka rahasya nātaka. [A drama in adaptation of Henry Fielding's "History of Tom Jones".] [1] 4-12p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 1807

Yadugopāla Cattopādhyāya

Padyapāṭha. The poetical reader. Part I : [3] 4-56p. 6.6"x4". (BL). 1808

Part II : [i]-ii[1] 2-64p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1809

Priyamādhava Vasu-Mallika

Priyakāvya. [A poem] [i]-ii[1] 2-38p. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 1810

Rādhikāprasanna Mukhopādhyāya

Svāsthyarakṣā. Preservation of health in Bengali. [3] 2-66p. 1 plate. 6.6"x4.1". (BL). 1811

Śivacandra Deva

Śiśupālana. Prathama bhāga. The infant treatment. Part I : [1] -2[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank, 1] 2-123p. (BL). 1812

Yadugopāla Cattopādhyāya

Padya Pātha. Prathama Bhāga. The poetical reader.

Part I: [1] ii-iv[1] 2-36p. 6.7"x4".(BL). 1813

1865

Kālīprasanna Senagupta

Jamīdārī darśana. Zemindaree and mohajoni accounts.

[Cover title in English.] [5] 2-82p. 8.2"x5.2".(SL).

1814

Kṣetramohana Ghoṣa

Kākabhusundīra kāhinī. A tale illustrative of
country life and manners. [Cover title in English.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-40p. 6.2"x3.2". (BL). 1815

1866

Trailokyanātha Datta

Premādhīnī nātaka. [A drama.]

[1] 2-97[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.1". (BL). 1816

THE VUDHODAYA PRESS, HOOGLY, 1962-1866.

1862

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Aitihāsika upanyāsa. [Two historical tales, taken
from English.] [1, 1 blank] 118p. 7.8"x5".(BL,IL).

1817

____. Imlaṅḍera itihāsa. [History of England.]

[1]-ii, 220p. 6.7"x4.1".(BL). 1818

Brahmamohana Mallika

Ranajit Simhera jīvana vṛttānta. [Biography of
Ranjit Simha, Mahārāja of the Punjab.]

[i]-ii, 130p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL). 1819

Kailāsacandra Tarkaratna

Rītimūla. Prathama bhāga. [Short essays on caste

and social life.] [1]-ii, 138[2]p. 7"x4.1". (BL).1820

Rāmagati Nyāyaratna

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. [History of Bengal. Part I: from the last phase of Hindu rule upto Alivardi Khan.

Based on the work of John Clark Marshman.] 4th ed.

[i]-ii[i]-ii, 179[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (BL). 1821

1863

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Romera itihāsa. [History of Rome upto the conquest of the western empire by the Heruli, A.D. 476.]

127[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4".(BL). 1822

Kālīprasanna Senagupta

Jamīdarī darśana. Zemindari and mahajani accounts.

[Cover title in English.] [1]-ii,95[1 blank]p.

7.9"x5". (BL). 1823

____.Vaiṣayika vyavahāra. [A letter writing book.]

[1] ii-vi[1] 2-156p. 9"x5.5".(BL). 1824

1864

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Aitihāsika upanyāsa. [Two historical tales, taken mostly from the English.] [1, 1 blank] 118p. 8"x5".

(IL). 1825

____.Śikṣāvidhāyaka prastāva. [A manual of educa-

tion for the assistance of teachers in vernacular schools.] [2] 2-3, 171[1 blank]p. 7.3"x4.2".(SL).

1826

Dīnanātha Mukhopādhyāya

Jamīdarī vijñāna. [Zamindari accounts and drafting.]

[5] 2-176p. 8.5"x4.8". (IL). 1827

Rāmagati Nyāyaratna

Bāṅgālā vyākaraṇa. [A Bengali grammar.]

[i] -ii[1] 2-92p. 6.7"x3.9".(IL). 1828

Rāmagati Nyāyaratna

Vastuvicāra. [Lessons in natural science.] 8th ed.
[5] 2-98p. illus. 6.6"x4". (IL). 1829

1865

____.____.9th ed. [4] 98p.6.8"x4". (SL). 1830

1866

Bhūdeva Mukhopādhyāya

Prākṛtika vijñāna. Prathama O Dvitiya bhāga.
[A book of natural science.] [i]-ii, 226p. illus.
7.7"x5". (SL). 1831

THE CANNING PRESS, 1863-1865

1863

Jayanārāyaṇa Vandyopādhyāya

Parijatavikaśa. A tale in Bengalee.
[3] 2-100[1]-2p. 8.5"x5.2". (BL). 1832

Ramāpati Vandyopādhyāya

Mūlasaṅgītadarśa. A collection of Vaisnava songs.]
[1]-2[1] 2-127[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.2". Cloth.(BL).1833

1864

Haracandra Ghosa

Cārumukha-cittahara nātaka. [A drama in adaptation
of Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet'.]
[1, 1 blank,1]-2[1]-2[1] 2-185[1 blank]p. 8"x5".
(BL, IO). 1834

THE DHANASINDHU PRESS, MURSIDABAD,

1863-1865

1863

Harimohana Mukhopādhyāya

Jayāvātira upākhyāna or Rajpoot marriage. A tale
translated from 'the romance of Indian history',
[by John Hobart Caunter.] [1, 1 blank,1,1 blank]69
[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4.". (BL). 1835

1864

Śyāmadhana Mukhopādhyāya

Murśidāvādera itihāsa. History of Moorshedabad.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-63[1]p. 7.9"x4.9". (BL). 1836

1865

Śrīmatīmahāranī Svarnamayupākhyānam. [Sanskrit work
in Bengali characters.] [1] 2-9[3 blank, 1] 2-5

[1 blank, 1] 2p. 8"x5". (BL). 1837

Trailokyanātha De

Kadamvinīvilāsa. [A tale.]

[1]-ii[2] 3-121[1 blank, 1] ii-ivp. 8.2"x5.2". (SL).
1838

Upendracandra Nāga

Rasikarāñjikā. [A tale.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 59[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.5".
(SL). 1839

THE HINDU PRESS, 1863-1865

1863

Bholānātha Mukhopādhyāya

Konera mā kānde āra tākāra putli bāndhe. [A farce.]

[1] 2-16p. 6"x4.1". (BL). 1840

The Rāmāyana. Mahāmuni Vālmīkikṛta Saṁskṛta saptakāṇḍa

Rāmāyana; translated into Bengali verse by Kṛtti-

vāsa. vi, 470p. D. cols. 9"x6". (BL). 1841

1864

Madhusūdana Vācaspati

Viveka ratnāvalī. [Teachings of vedānta philosophy

in verse.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-179[1 blank]p. 8.1"x
5.1". (BL). 1842

Śyāmācarana Devaśarmā

Kautuka vilāsa. [Amusing anecdotes of Gopālacandra

Bhaṇḍ, the court jester of Rājā Kṛṣṇacandra Rāya.]

[1] ii-iii[1 blank] 11op. 7.5"x4.6". (SL). 1843

1865

Bhāratacandra Rāya

Vidyāsundara. [A poetical work.]

[i]-ii, 92p. 2 plates. 7.1"x4.1".(SL). 1844

Dāśarathī Rāya

Pancālī. [Poems chiefly on the life of Kṛṣṇa.]

Part III. [1] 2-94p. 7.2"x4.5".(SL). 1845

Montaj Āli and Khondakār Samsera Āli

Goleharmuja ketāva. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali
verse. Book starts from right.] ii-iii, 195[1]p.

9.4"x6". (SL). 1846

The Mahābhārata. Virāta parba; translated into

Bengali verse by Kāśīrāma Dāsa. [1] 76p. 9.1"x5.9".

(SL). 1847

Rāmeśvara Vandyopādhyāya

Jñānakaumudī. [A letter writing book.]

iii-xii[1] 2-132p. 8"x4.8".(SL). 1848

Viśvamvara Dāsa

Jagannāthamaṅgala. [i]-ii, 243[1 blank]p. 8"x4.7".

(SL). 1849

THE SULABHA PRESS, DACCA, 1863-1866

1863

Hariścandra Mitra

Jānakī nātaka. [A drama.] [1] ii-iii[1 blank,i]-ii,

163[1 blank, 1] iip. 7"x4".(BL). 1850

___ .Saralapātha. Prathama bhāga. [A Bengali primer.]

Part I. [3] 2-14p. 6.7"x4". (BL). 1851

___ .Vidhavāvaṅgāṅganā. [Poems describing unhappy

condition of widows.] [1, 1 blank,i]-ii[1, 1 blank,1]

2-82[1 blank,1]p. 6.6"x3.9". (BL). 1852

___ .Vīravākyāvali. [Poems.] [1,1 blank,1,1blank]56p.

6.8"x4". (BL). 1853

Mohānacandra Gupta

Strīvodha. [A story illustrative of duties of women
as housewives.] [1, 1 blank] 80[1, 1 blank]p.

6.9"x4.1". (BL). 1854

Prasannacandra Cakravartī

Kusumāñjali. [A poetical work.]

60p. 6.9"x4.1".(BL). 1855

Vr̥ndāvanacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Svarnaśr̥ṅkhala nātaka. [A drama.]

[1, 1 blank, 1, 1 blank] 74p. 8.1"x5.1".(BL). 1856

Vyomacand Bāñgāla

Gharathakte vāvui bheje. [A farce.] 26p. 7.7"x4.7".

(BL). 1857

1864

Govardhana Ācārya

Aryāsaptasatī. [Story of seven pious women. Tales
from the Puranas. Sanskrit in Bengali characters.]

[3] 2-147[1 blank, 1, 1 blank]p. 7.8"x4.4". (BL, CU).
1858

Prānanātha Cakravartī

Āṅkavodha. [Arithmetic.] Part I. [i]-ii[1] 2-54p.

6.5"x4.1". 'SL). 1859

Varadāprasāda Rāya

Jagrata svapna. [A poetical work.]

[1, 1 blank] 48p. (BL). 1860

1865

Harinātha Majumadāra

Paḍya puntarika. [Poems.] 2nd ed.

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-42[1, 1 blank]p. 6.7"x4".(IL). 1861

Hariścandra Mitra

Jayadratha nātaka. [A drama.]

[i]-ii[1, 1 blank] 155[1 blank]p. 6.5"x4".(SL). 1862

Kālidāsa

Śrutavodha. [A Sanskrit work on prosody in Bengali characters.] 9[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.1".(IL). 1863

Somanātha Mukhopādhyāya

Śikṣāpadhati.[Essays on education, health, religion, ethics, industry, morals, etc.] [1, 1 blank,1,1 blank,1] 2-127[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (CU). 1864

THE RĀJENDRA PRESS, 1864

1864

Gauramohan Dāsa

Padakalpalatikā. [Poems on Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa, compiled from various sources.] [1]-2,136p. 8"x5.2". (BL). 1865

THE MUHAMMADI PRESS, 1864-1865

1864

Jonāva Āli

Nachihatochchālekin. [An Islamic religious work in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.] [2] 2-184p. 9"x5.7".(SL). 1866

1865

Ājijar Rahman

Ojiphātal Islam. [An Islamic religious work in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.] 3-72p. 8.9"x5.8". (SL). 1867

Śamachaddīn, Munsī

Tritiyā caritra. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts from right.] 3-128p. 8.6"x5.5".(SL). 1868

THE RĀYOTS' FRIEND PRESS, 1864-1865

1864

Nūtana Pañjikā. Śaka 1786, sana 1271, Im. 1864-1865.

[An almanac for the year 1864- 1865.] 12-268p.

8.5"x5.3". illus. (BL).

1869

Pyārīmohana Vandyapādhyāya

Padyāñkura. Prathama bhāga. [A poetical work,

Part I.] [1]-ii[1] 2-36p. 6.7"x4". (IL).

1870

Rasikacandra Rāya

Jhadera kāṇḍa. Vijñāna sādhu rañjana namaka grantha.

[Proof of supremacy of religion in the perspective
of the cyclone of 1864 and advice to become religious.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 6-44p. 5"x5". (IL).

1871

Viśvambhara Datta

Choravidyā vara vidyā nātaka. [A drama.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-92p. 6.1"x3.9". (IL).

1872

Yādavacandra Vidyāratna

Śukadūta kāvya. [A poetical work on Rādhā and

Kṛṣṇa.] [1, 1 blank,1] 2-39[1 blank]p. (SL).

1873

Yadunātha Cattopādhyāya

Vidhavāvilāsa nātaka. Consolation to the Hindu

widows. [A drama.] [1] iv-v[1 blank,1] 2-149[1

blank]p. 6.7"x4.3".(BL).

1874

1865

Nūtana pañjikā. Śaka : 1787, sana 1272, Im. 1865-66. [An

almanac for the year 1865-66.] 10-164p. 8.1"x5.1".

(CU).

1875

Yādavacandra Vidyāratna.

Nalacarita kāvya. [A poetical work adapted from

Sanskrit naiṣadha caritra kāvya of Harṣadeva.]

[2] 2-189[1]p. 8"x5". (BL).

1876

THE VIŚVAVINODA PRESS, 1864 - 1866

1864

Rājakraṣṇa Kavirāja.

Śikṣā-sakhī. [A Vaisnava religious work.]

[1] 2-113[1 blank]p. 8"x5". (SL). 1877

1865

Parvatīcaraṇa Siṃha

Taraṅgamohinī nāṭaka. [A drama.] [1] 2-8p.6"x4.1".

(BL). 1878

Vanoyārilāla Rāya

Jayāvati. [A historical tale in verse.]

[1] 2-240p. 7"x4". (BL). 1879

1866

Navinacandra vandyopādhyāya

Ratnottamā. [An instructive tale for the young.]

[1, 1 blank] 130[1,2 blank,1]p.7.8"x5". (BL). 1880

THE CHĀTTĀRIYĀ PRESS, 1864 - 1866

1864

Nāchera Āli, Chaieda (Syed Naser Ali)

Ālephalāelā. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse.

Book starts from right.] [1] 2-290p. 12.2"x9.3". (SL).

1881

1866

Rejāollā, Munsī

Kāchāchola Āmviyā O kholāchātola āmviyā O tājakerātola

āmviyā. [Story of the prophets in Musalmani Bengali

verse. Book starts from right.] Published by Kajī

Safiuddin. 548p. 12.2"x8.5". (SL). 1882

THE SCHOOL-BOOK PRESS, 1864-1866

1864

Haracandra Ghoṣa

Vārunī vāraṇa vā surāra saṅgadoṣa. [Two lectures on the prevention of drinking habit.] [1, 1 blank] 68p. 6.1"x3.9". (BL). 1883

Kālīprasanna Senagupta

Bāṅgālāra samkṣipta itihāsa. [A short history of Bengal.] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-44 [1, 1 blank, 1] ii-iv [2] p. 7"x4". (IL). 1884

1865

Gopālacandra Vandyopādhyāya

Mādaka sevanera avaidhata O aniṣṭakāritā viṣayaka pravandha. A discourse in Bengali on the impropriety and injuriousness of the use of intoxicating drugs and drinks. 48p. 6.1"x3.9". (BL). 1885

Govindacandra Vasu

Padya-prakṣepa. An address [in verse] to the natives of Bengal. 32p. 5.3"x3.4". (BL). 1886

THE VIJÑAPANI PRESS, DACCA AND MYMENSINGH

1864-1866

DACCA

1865

Madanamohana Mitra

Prakṛti śatakāvalī. Prathama śatakam. [Poems. Sanskrit work in Bengali characters. 1865?] [1, 1 blank, 1] 2-22p. 7"x3.9". (BL). 1887

MYMENSINGH

1866

Govindacandra Guha

Tattvopadeśa-samgraha. Prathama bhāga. [Religious and ethical advice, compiled from the Tattavodhinī]

and Viddonnati sādhinī patrikā.] [1]-ii[1] 2-66p.
6.8"x4". (IL). 1888

THE JÑĀNADĪPAKA PRESS, 1865

1865

Durgāprasāda Śarmā

Muktālatāvalī. A compilation from the Kalkipurāna.
164p. 8"x4.8". (SL). 1889

Jayanārāyaṇa Mukhopādhyāya

Rādhākṛṣṇa vilāsa. [A poetical work.]
[1] ii-iv, 126p. 7.7"x4.5". (SL). 1890

Kālīkṛṣṇa Dāsa and Vaidyānātha Vāgci

Kāminī kumāra. [A poetical work.] [1] ii-v[1 blank]
159[1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.7". (SL). 1891

Nandakumāra Kaviratna Bhattācārya

Śukavilāsa. [Tale of a parrot in verse.]
[1] ii-iii[1 blank] 118p. 7.1"x4.5". (SL). 1892

Pañcānana Vandyopādhyāya

Ramanī nātaka. [A drama.] ii, 56p. 7.9"x4.9". (SL).
1893

Viśvanātha Bhattācārya

Kṛṣṇakali Kalpalatā nāmaka grantha. [A compilation
from the Bhagavata purāna in verse.] [1] -ii; 116p.
7.7"x4.7". (SL). 1894

THE KAVITĀKAUMUDĪ PRESS, 1865

1865

Bhaktitattvasāra. [Vaisnava songs.]

57[1 blank]p. 7.9"x4.9". (SL). 1895

Garibullā

Euchapha Jelekhāra puthi. [Quranic story of Yousouf
and Julāikhā in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book starts
from right.] [1] 2-72[1]-iii[1]p. 9.2"x6". (SL). 1896

The Mahābhārata. Astadaśa parva. Translated into
verse by Kāśīrāma Dāsa. 941[1 blank]p. D. cols.
9.2"x6.2". Cloth. (SL). 1897

____. Ādiparva. Translated in verse by Kāśīrāma Dāsa.
[1, 1 blank] 196p. D. cols. 9.3"x6". (SL). 1898

Vaktara Khān

Surju-ujālā vivira puthi. [A tale in Musalmani
Bengali verse. Without title page. Book starts from
right.] [1] 2-28p. 9.2"x5.9". (SL). 1899

THE SAÑJĪVANĪ PRESS, 1865

1865

Samāja kucitra. The evils of our society in Bengalee
for drawing attention of the young Bengals over
their mother country. By a Midnight travel[1]er,
published by B. Mook. Pen and Co. iii-iv[1] 2-68p.
7.7"x4.7". (BL). 1900

B.P.M'S PRESS, 1865-1866

1865

Maheśacandra Mukhopādhyāya

Samgītarasamañjarī. [A collection of songs.]
[1] 2-4[1] 2-96p. 7.8"x5.1". (SL). 1901

Prasannakumāra Pāla

Veśyāsakti nivartaka nātaka. [A play for the
discouragement of attachment to prostitute.]
[3] 2-106p. 8"x5". (BL,SL). 1902

1866

Samasyādarpana. [A compilation of riddles in verse.]
[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-32p. 6.7"x4.1". (BL). 1903

THE MUDIYĀLĪ MITRA PRESS, 1865-1866

1865

Hemendranātha Thākura

Māghotsava. Sattriṃśa sāmvaśarika upahāra.

[Compilation of speeches delivered at the annual meetings of the Brahma Samaja in Calcutta for

1843 to 1865.] [1, 1 blank] 213[1 blank]p. 8.2"x4.9".

(BL).

1904

Kālidāsa

Raghuvamśa. [Translated into Bengali.] 2nd ed.

84-142p. 8.6"x5.1". (Vividha Pustaka prakāśikā,

sāhitya-samgraha.) (BL).

1905

1866

Dvijendranātha Thākura

Tattavidyā. [A treatise on psychology.]

[i] ii-iii[1 blank,1,1 blank,1]-2,[1] 2-182p. 6"x4".

(BL).^l

1906

THE KĀDAMIYĀRA PRESS, 1865-1866

Kedāranātha Cakravartī

Vyākaraṇa mañjarī. [A Bengali grammar.]

[1, 1 blank,3] 2-44p. 6.6"x3.9". (IL).

1907

Navinacandra Deva

Manoharā. [A tale.] [1] -2[1, 1 blank,1] 2-101[1 blank]p.

6.7"x4.1". (BL).

1908

1866

Śrīpati Bhattācārya

Baṅgabhāśāra sulabhavodha vyākaraṇa. [An easy

Bengali grammar.] 7th ed.

[3] 2-105[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4". 1000 copies. (IL). 1909

THE KĀVYAPRAKĀŚĀ PRESS, 1865-1866

1865

Bhuvanamohana Vandyopādhyāya

Hita śikṣā. [Beneficial instruction.]

[1, 1 blank] 34p. 6.6"x4".(IL). 1910

Kṣetramohana Datta

Cikitsā prakaraṇa. Principles of medicine, comprising general pathology and therapeutics.

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-4[1] 2-260p. 8.8"x5.4".(IL). 1911

Rāmasadaya Bhattācārya

Vāmācarita. [A biographical work.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-85[1 blank]p. 6.6"x4". (IL). 1912

Saudāminī Simha, Martha

Narī carita. Exemplary and instructive female biography. [2,i] -ii, 04p. 6"x4". (SL).

1913

1866

Premadhana Adhikārī

Candravilāsa nātaka. [A drama.]

[3] ii-iii[1 blank,1] 2-228p. 6.7"x4".(IL). 1914

Yadunātha Tarkaratna

Durbhikṣadamana nātaka. [A drama in four acts on the famine in Bengal in 1866.]

[2] 97[1 blank]p. 7"x4". (BL). 1915

THE NEW SANSKRIT PRESS, 1865-1866

1865

Aksayakumāra Datta

Cārupāṭha. Prathama bhāga. Entertaining lessons in science and literature. Part I. 19th ed.

[1]-2,[1]-2[1], 2-82p. illus. (IL). 1916

Dīnavandhu Mitra

Viye pāglā vuḍo. [A farce.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-60p. 8.4"x5.3".(SL). 1917

Harimohana Mukhopādhyāya

Bhāratavarṣera viśeṣa vivaraṇa. [A historical and geographical description of India.]

[1]-2[i]-ii[1] 2-110p.front (map). 6.8"x4".(IL). 1918

Madhusūdana Smrtiratna

Caitanyacandrodayāñka prakāśa. [Biography of Caitanya, Vaiṣṇava reformer.] [i]-ii[1] 2-78,xxi[1]p. 8.1"x5.1". (IL). 1919

Prasannacandra Rāya

Frañklina Carita. Life of [Benjamin] Franklin in Bengali. [1, 1 blank] 65[1 blank]p. 7.1"x4.1".(SL).

1920

Rāmagati Nyāyaratna

Bāṅgālāra itihāsa. Prathama bhāga. [History of Bengal, Part I, adapted from English work of John Clark Marshman.] 6th ed.

[1] ii-iv,180p. 6.9"x4.1". (SL). 1921

Śyāmācarana Cattopādhyāya

Jyotirvīja. [Astronomy.]

[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-63[1 blank]p. 6.8"x4". (IL). 1922

Tāranātha Tarkavācaspati Bhattācārya

Brahma stotra vyākhyā sahitaḥ siddhānta vindu sāraḥ. [A(vedantic)Sanskrit work in Bengali characters.]

[1,1 blank,1] 2-37[1 blank]p. 7"x4".(BL,IL). 1923

1866

Akṣayakumāra Datta

Cārupātha. Dvitiya bhāga. Entertaining lessons in science and literature. Part II. 12th ed.

[1] -2[1]-2 [1] 2-91[1 blank]p. illus. 6.8"x4.1".

(IL).

1924

Dīnavandhu Mitra

Navina tapasvinī nātaka. [A drama]

[3] 6-128p. 8.2"x5". (SL). 1925

____.Sadhavāra ekādaśī. [A farce.]

[1, 1 blank] 90p. 7.9"x5.2". (SL,CU). 1926

Lālamohana Vidyānidhi

Samvandhanirṇaya. A social history of the principal Hindu castes in Bengal.

[1,ii] -iii[1,i]-ii[1] 2-267[2]3-13[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.2". (IL). 1927

Mukundavilāpa kāvya. [A poetical work.]

[1, 1 blank,1] 2-16p. 6.6"x4". (BL). 1928

Tārānātha Tarkāvācaspati

Gayāmāhātman. [A Hindu religious work.]

[i]-ii[1] 2-132p. 8.3"x5.2". (BL,IL). 1929

____.Gayaśrādhādipadhati. [A Hindu religious work.]

[3] 4-208p. 8.3"x5.2". (BL,IL). 1930

THE SĀHĀNASĀHĪ PRESS, 1865-1866

1865

Šamchaddin, Munsī

Āhmakera vayāna. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book begins from right.] 3-32 p.

8.7"x5.2". (SL). 1931

1866

Vuddu Miñā

Didāra elāhi. Published by Kaji Safiuddin.

[Islamic religious work in Musalmani Bengali verse. Book begins from right.]

[1] 4-140p. 9.3"x6.3". (SL). 1932

THE ANGLO PERSIAN PRESS, 1866

1866

Tinakadi Ghosāla

Sāvitrī sāṭyavāna. [A drama.] [2] 56p. 6"x4". (BL).

1933

THE ORIENTAL PRESS, 1866

Vanamāli Ghosa

Kavi-upākhyāna. [James] Beattie's Minstrel,
translated into Bengali. [1, 1 blank, 1] 4-40p.
6.6"x4". (BL).

1934

THE KALAMĪ PRESS.

1866

Heyāta Mahammad

Hitajñāna. [A tale in Musalmani Bengali verse.
Book begins from right.] [2] 3-67[1]p. 9"x5.9".
(SL).

1935

UNIDENTIFIED PRESSES.

1822

Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Nyāyālaṅkāra

Dayadhikārikrama dattakaumudī payāra. [A treatise on Hindu law of inheritance in metrical verse.] 41p.

8.4"x5.4". (BL).

1936

1828

Jñānarasataraṅginī. [An abstract of Vaiṣṇava doctrine; with a Bengali commentary. Without title-page, name of printer.] Calcutta : 1828. 76p. 7.9"x5.2".(BL).

1937

1832

Manu samhitā. The laws of Manu, son of Brahma.

[Sanskrit text both in Devanāgarī and Bengali characters, with Bengali and English translations.

Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing.] Calcutta : 1832? [1 blank,2] 3-118p.

10.5"x8.2". D. cols. (IL,IO).

1938

1839

Kālidāsa

Abhijñānaśakuntalanāmakaṃ nātakam ; edited by Premacandra Tarkavāgīśa. [Imperfect, without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1839.] [1] 2-159[1 blank]p. 8"x5".(BL).

1939

1840

Kṛṣṇānanda Bhattācārya

Nātyā pariśiṣṭanāma nātakam. [An appendix to the dramatic literature. Lessons in Sanskrit grammar giving the roots of words, samāsa and sandhi with two commentaries. A Sanskrit work in Bengali characters. The date of compilation is 1760 śakāvda i.e. 1838 A.D. Without title page. Imperfect wanting all after p.152. No more seems to have been printed. C.1840.] [3] 2-152p. 7.6"x5.2".(BL,SL).

1940

1840

Padārthavidyā. [Elements of physics. Without title page,
name of printer, place and date of printing. 1840?]
[1] 2-5[1 blank] 1 chart [1] 2-59[1 blank]p. illus.
7.4"x5". (IL). 1941

Rāmacandra Vidyāvāgīśa

... Baṅgabhāṣā sikṣāra upakāritā... [Usefulness of
learning Bengali language : A speech delivered at
the opening of the Hindu College in Calcutta, with
English translation. Without the name of printer.] Cal-
cutta : 1840. [1] 2-16[1, 1 blank, 1] 2-13[1 blank]p.
6.9"x4.8". (BL). 1942

1842

Vrajamohana Deva

Tathya prakāśa. [A treatise on idol-worshipping and
other Hindu observances. Followed by a translation
from the Sanskrit of the Vajrasūcī of Aśvaghoṣa.
Without the name of printer.] Calcutta : 1842.
[1] 2-60[1] 2-14p. 6.5"x4". (BL). 1943

1843

Viṣṇu Nārāyaṇa Paṇḍita

Bhūdarpana. [A purānic account of the world, with
Sanskrit quotations.] Without the name of printer.]
Calcutta : 1843[3] 2-81[blank] ivp. 7.9"x5.4". (IL).
1944

1845

Kālidāsa

Meghaduta kāvya; [with a commentary by Kaviratna
Cakravartī and a Bengali prose translation by
Ānandacandra Śiromaṇi. Without title page, name
of printer, date and place of printing. Calcutta :
1845?] [1] 2-136p. 7.9"x5.2". (BL, IL). 1945

1845

Satīrañjana. [The story of a devoted wife. Without the name of printer.] Calcutta : 1845. 3-48p. 7.5"x4.9". (IL).

1946

1846

Rāmamohana Rāya, Rājā

Gītāvalī. [A collection of songs on philosophical and moral topics by Rājā Ramamohana Rāya and others. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1846?] [1] 4-28p. 8.1"x5.1". (BL).

1947

1848

Prānakrsna Dviya

Annāpūrṇāśatakaṃ. [Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1848.] [1] 2-25[1 blank]p. 7.4"x4.4".(IL).

1948

Vyavahāra-mañjarī. [Sanskrit verses on rules of conduct for Hindus with a Bengali translation in verse. Without title page.] Calcutta : 1848. [1] 2-12p. 7.5"x5.1". (IL).

1949

1850

Bhāratavarṣīya Sabhā ,Calcutta.

... Nirdhārīta prastāva [Proceedings of a meeting of the British Indian Association on the subject of a proposed scheme for the better government of Bengal. Without name of printer, date and place of printing.] Calcutta : 1850 ? [1 blank,1] 2-26p. 8.2"x5.5". (BL).

1950

1850

Gopālacandra Mitra

Sādhu Āndriyera sabhā. [A report of the completion of St. Andrews's church at Biral, Mograhāt Mission. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1850?]

[1] 2-8p. 1 plate. 8.2"x5.1". (BL). 1951

Kāśīnātha Vasu

Ayurveda dhṛtaḥ. [An advice to the expected mothers and precepts for children regarding their obedience to parents. Compiled from different Sanskrit sources, containing the text and a Bengali translation. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing.] 1850? 20p. 8"x5".(BL).

1952

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Caitanyacaritāmṛta. [Biography of Caitanya.

Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1850.]

94[1] 2-249[1 blank]p. 8.8"x5.7".(BL). 1953

Long, James

Persian Fables. [Translation into Bengali of the Persian Fables undertaken by the pupils, forming the 1st Bengali class, at the request of Rev. J. Long. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1850 ?]

[1] 2-28p. 8"x5". (BL). 1954

Nṛsimhadeva Ghoṣāla

Viśvajñāna O Brahmajñāna. [A treatise on physical science in the form of a dialogue between a teacher and a taught. Without title page, name of printer, date and place of printing. Calcutta: 1850?] [i]ii-iv[1] 2-181[1 blank]p. 4 charts. 6.5"x4".(IL).

1955

1850

Prācīna padyāvalī. [A collection of Sanskrit poems,
with Bengali prose translation. Without title page,
name of printer, date and place of printing.]
[1] 2-24p. 6"x4". (BL,IL,CU). 1956

Srāddha-māhātmya. [Extracts from Manu and other
Sanskrit authorities on the performance of funeral
rites. Compiled, with a Bengali verse translation,
by Kāśīnātha Vasu. Without title page, name of
printer, date and place of printing. Calcutta :1850?]
[1] 2-96p. 7.7"x5". obl. (IL). 1957

1852

Mādhavacandra Śarmā

Śantiśataka. [A collection of 100 verses on the
true sources of happiness. Without title page, name
of printer, place and date of printing. 1852?]
[1] 2-19[1 blank]p. 6.7"x4.8". (BL,CU). 1958

Raṅgalāla Vandyopādhyāya

Baṅgālā kavita viśayaka pravandha. [A history
and criticism of Bengali poetry. Without the name
of printer.] Calcutta : 1852. [1] 2-51[1 blank]p.
6.6"x4". (BL). 1959

1853

Śrīnārāyaṇa Cattarāja Gunanidhi

Kalikautūhala nāmaka grantha. [About evils of
modernization in prose and verse. Without the
name of printer.] [iii]-iv[1] 2-115[1 blank]p.
7.2"x4". (BL,SL). 1960

1854

Ekayāyikārikā. [A treatise on genealogy, in verse.
Without title page, name of printer, place and date
of printing. Calcutta : 1854?] 46p. 8"x5.5". (BL).
1961

1854

Janapadera āyavya nirṇaya śāstrera mūla.

Elements of political economy. [English and Bengali on opposite pages. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1854?] 40p. 7.3"x4.5". (BL). 1962

Kaniṣṭha kulasthāyitya kārīkā. [A treatise on genealogical questions regarding kulina Brāhmins in verse. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1854?] 12p. 8"x5.5". (BL). 1963

Nandarāma Mitra

Devavaṃsa varnanā. [An introduction to caste system in Bengal. Without title page, name of printer, place and date of printing. Calcutta : 1854?] [1] 2-16, 21[1 blank]p. 8"x5.5". (BL). 1964

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PLATES

PLATE I

Earliest Specimen of Bengali Printing. In Thomas Gouye, *Observations Physiques...* (Paris: 1692), Between pp. 74 & 75.

Caracteres des Lettres des Peuples de Bengale.	Chiffres de Bengale	Caracteres des Lettres des Peuples de Baramas.
A. ২৪ ৪ ২৩ trois a.	1. ০.	A. ৬৭
B. ১৫ deux b.	2. ১.	B. ৩৭ deux b.
C. ৪	3. ২.	C. ৩৩ deux c.
D. ৩ ১ ৫ ৬ quatre d.	4. ৪.	D. ৬৭ ১ ৩ ৩ ৩ Six d.
E. ২ ৬ deux e.	5. ৫.	E. ৬ ৭ deux e.
F. ils n'en ont point.	6. ৬.	F. ils n'en ont point.
G. ২ ১ ৩ trois g.	7. ৭.	G. ৩ ৫ ৩ trois g.
H. ২	8. ৮.	H. ৩ ৩ deux h.
I. ১	9. ৯.	I. ৩ ৩ deux i.
L. ১	10. ১০.	L. ৩
M. ১	Chiffres de Baramas	M. ৩
N. ১	1. ১.	N. ৩ ২ deux n.
O. ৩ ১ deux o.	2. ২.	O. ০
P. ১ ১ deux p.	3. ৩.	P. ৩ ৩ deux p.
Q. ১ ২ ১ trois q.	4. ৪.	Q. ৩ ৩ comme le c.
R. ১	5. ৫.	R. ৩
S. ১ ৩ ১ ১ quatre s.	6. ৬.	S. ৩
T. ৩ ২ ৩ ৩ quatre t.	7. ৭.	T. ৩ ৩ ১ ৩ quatre t.
V. ৩ ১ deux u.	8. ৮.	V. ৩ ৩ deux u.
Y. ৩	9. ৯.	
Z. ১ ১ deux z.	10. ১০.	
	৩৩৩ halun	৩৩৩ c'est a dire Fin. halun

PLATE III.

Malay Lord's Prayer in Arabic characters. In John Chamberlayne, Oratio Dominica ... (Amsterdam: 1715), p. 18.

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ORATIO DOMINICA.

M A L A I C E.

بِأَنَا كَيْتِي يَخُ أَنْ نَ سِرْكَ
 نَامَ مَوِي دِرْ سَكْتِي
 رَاجَتِي مَوِي مَنَارَعِ
 قَدْنِي مَوِي مَنِي نَ دِرْ سَكْتِي نَ سِرْكَ
 رَت كَيْتِي نَ سِيرِ هِرْ مَمِيرِي كَيْتِي سَهْرِ إِيْل
 مَكْ دِرْ مَنَوِيْلُ دُنْ كَيْتِي نَسْ كَيْتِي سَتْرَتِ كَيْتِي دِرْ (مَدْرَسَاكُمِ)
 سِيَانِي دِرْ سَلْ كُنْدُ كَيْتِي
 جَاْمِنِ هَتْتَرِ كَيْتِي كُنْدُ چَوْبَهْرِ
 كُنْدَانِي لَفْسَكُمِ نَازِي يَخُ جَاكْتِ
 قَرْنِ مَوِي قَرْنِي رَاجَتِي نَ أَنْ قَرْنِي نَ أَنْ دِرْ بَسَارِنِ سَمِي كَاكَلِ
 آمِينَ

LECTIO.

Bappa kita, jang adda de surga,
 Namma mou jadi berfakti,
 Radjat-mu mendarang,
 Kandhatimu menjadi de bumi seperti de surga,
 Roti kita derri fa hari-hari membrikan kita fa hari inila,
 Makka ber-ampunla pada-kita doofa kita, seeptri kita ber-am-
 pun-akan siapa ber-fala kapada kita,
 D'jang-an hentar kita kapada tjobahan,
 Tetapi lepaskan kita dari jang d'jakat :
 Karna mu pun'ja radjat, daan kawassahan, daan berbasaran
 sampey kakakal, Amin.

'Malaice' and 'Benqalice' Lord's Prayer side by side. In John Chamberlayne, Oratio Dominica... (Amsterdam: 1715), pp. 18 & 23.

BENGALICE.

জামান ঠেইন ষেহেগে সন্ধান পর তুয়েন :
 সন্ধান মুল ষাং জেগেয়র্গেই :
 অচরিত মুলে মরকযর্গেহেগে :
 চরকযর্গেই মুলে মরকযর্গেই পর জেগেই তুরকযর্গেই পর তুয়েন :
 জেই ঠেইন পরেই তুই হাং ময়গেইহেগে ঠেইন তুই
 হাং হেইন :
 অঠেইন হাং ময়গেইহেগেইন সন্ধান ঠেইন পরেইন ঠেইন হেইন
 ঠেইন জেই হাং হেইন তুই হাং ময়গেইহেগেইন হেইন
 পরেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন :
 হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন :
 হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন :
 হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন হেইন :

LECTIO

Bappa kita, jang adda de furga,
 Namma-mou jadi berfakti,
 Radjat-mou mendarang,
 Kandhatimou menjadi de bumi seperti de furga,
 Roti kita dari fa hari-hari membrikan kita fa hari inila,
 Makka ber-ampunla padakita doofa kita, seperti kita ber-
 pun-akan siapa berfala kepada kita,
 D'jang-an hentar kita kapada tjobahan,
 Tetapi lepaskan kita dari jang d'jakat :
 Karna mou pun'ja radjat daan kauwasilah daan berbeffaran sam-
 pey kakakal. Amin. M A-

MALALICE.

یش کیس یخ ان سیرپی
 نام مو یس بر سکتی
 راجت مو مناع
 قنیت مو منین ن بر سرگرت ن سیرپی
 زت کیس ن سیر هر منیریکس کیس سیر اینیل
 مک ن بر امقورل ن کیس ن سیر سیرگرت کیسیت بر امقورل
 سیاق بر سل کتن کیس
 چاشن هنتر کیس کتن چوکتی
 شانی لفسکن ناز یخ چاکت
 قون مو زوئی راجت ن ان قوسهر ن ان بر پاسر سیرپی کاکال
 آمین

LECTIO

Bappa kita, jang adda de furga,
 Namma mou jadi berfakti,
 Radjat-mu mendarang.
 Kandhatimu menjadi de bumi seperti de furga,
 Roti kita dari fa hari-hari membrikan kita fa hari inila,
 Makka ber-ampunla pada-kita doofa kita, seperti kita ber-
 pun-akan siapa ber-fala kepada kita,
 D'jang-an hentar kita kapada tjobahan,
 Tetapi lepaskan kita dari jang d'jakat :
 Karna mu pun'ja radjat, daan kawafilah, daan berbaffaran
 sampey kakakal, Amin.

PLATE V.

Bengali numerals 1 - 11. In George Jeckob Kehr,
Aurenk Szeb (Leipzig: 1725), p. 48.

tissimi, *Epochas Orientales*, exiguae molis quidem, at rarissimum utilissimumque librum evol-
 vat, ubi continuam harmoniam Epocharum Orientalium cum aera Christiana conjunctam
 reperiet.

Origo characterum arithmeti corum, quibus Arabes, Turcae Persaeque utuntur, & qui in
 hoc Nummo nostro sunt expressi, commodissime a *Bengalensium* seu *Jentivorum* signis arith-
 meti cis deduci potest. Figuris enim Arabici & Bengalici numeri multum sibi invicem con-
 veniunt. Utrosque hic speciminis causa exhibeo;

Numeri *Bengalici*:

১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬ ৭ ৮ ৯ ১০ ১১

Numeri *Bengalici* ^{Arabici}:

۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹ ۱۰ ۱۱

Eosdem characteres Bengalicos *Tavernier* in Parte 2. itinerum Orientalium, edit. Gall. Paris.
 in 8vo inter pag. 18 & 19. paulisper mutatos exhibet. Alios Numerorum characteres, Indo-
 Arabico-Persicos, in tabula aenea seorsim hic exhibeo.

PLATE VII.

Bengali consonants. In Johann Friedrich Fritz, Orientalish und Occidentalishcher Sprachmeister... (Leipzig: 1748), pp. 84 & 85.

84 Das Bengalische oder Jentivische Alphabet.
ALPHABETUM BENGALICUM (JENTIVICUM)
ex G. J. Kebrii Arrenck Szep.

ক	Koo	খ	Tho
খ	Gkoo	গ	Do
গ	Goo	ঘ	Dho
ঘ	Gho	ঙ	Noc (Nu)
ঙ	Ona	চ	Po
চ	Sjo (Scho)	ছ	Pho
ছ	Sjoo (Schoo)	জ	Boo
জ	Joo	ঝ	Bho
ঝ	Sjoo (Schoo)	ঞ	Moc (M)
ঞ	Eio	ট	Joo
ট	Too	ঠ	Roo
ঠ	Tho	ড	Loo
ড	Doo	ঢ	Bo
ঢ	Dho	ণ	Soo
ণ	Anno	ত	So
ত	To	থ	
থ		দ	

Das Damulisch oder Malabarische Alphabet. 85

സ	Soo
ല	Loo
ക	Khio

PLATE IX.

Transliteration of Malay Lord's Prayer headed:
 'Bengalica'. In 'Orationnis Dominicae Versiones
 Plurium Linguarum...' with: Johann Friedrich Fritz,
 Orientalish und Occidentalishcher Sprachmeister...
 (Leipzig: 1748), pp. 84 & 85.

BENGALICA. (a)

Bappa kita, jang adda de surga,
 Namma-mou jadi berfakti,

V E R S I O.

35.

Radjat - mou mendarang,
 Sandhatimou menjadi de bumi sepertj de surga,
 Roti kita derri sa hari - hari membrikan kita sa hari inila
 Malaka ber - ampunla padakita doofa kita, seperti kita
 ber-ampun-akan siapa berfala kapada kita,
 Djang - an hentar kita kapada tjobahan,
 Tetapi lepasken kita dari jang d'jakat:
 Sarna mou pun'ja radjat daan kauwasfahan daan ber-
 bessaran sampey kakakal. Amin...

a) *vid. Chamberlayne, p. 23.*

PLATE XI.

Bengali alphabet. In David Mill, Dissertationes Selectae...(Leiden:1743), Table IIIB.

Alphabetum Brahm. III. B.

১ e	১ a longum	১ ma	০ tha	১ ka
১ ai	১ a breve	১ ja	১ da	১ kha
১ o	১ i breve	১ ra	১ dha	১ ga
১ ou	১ y long	১ la	১ ana	১ gha
১ ang	১ u breve	১ oua	১ toa	১ oia
১ ach	১ i long	১ sa	১ thoa	১ sa
১	১ ri	১ sa long	১ doa	১ sha
	১ ry	১ sha	১ dhca	১ ia
	১ li	১ ha	১ na	১ iha
	১ ly	১ kha	১ pa	১ ya
		১	১ pha	১ ta
			১ ca	
			১ bha	

PLATE XII.

Bengali alphabet with 'connected vowels'. In N. B. Halhed, A Code for Gentoo Laws (London: 1776), Plate II.

BENGAL ALPHABET

VOWELS. *Plate II. Translator's preface page XXIV.*

অঁ অাঁ ইঁ ইঁঁ উঁ উঁঁ শঁ শঁঁ
 ঊঁ ঊঁঁ ঋঁ ঋঁঁ ঌঁ ঌঁঁ ঍ঁ ঍ঁঁ

CONSONANTS.

কঁ খঁ গঁ ঙঁ চঁ ছঁ জঁ ঝঁ
 ঞঁ টঁ ঠঁ ডঁ ঢঁ ণঁ তঁ মঁ নঁ ণঁ
 পঁ ফঁ বঁ ভঁ ষঁ যঁ রঁ লঁ বঁ
 শঁ ষঁ ঞঁ হঁ ঙঁ

CONNECTED VOWELS.

কঁ কাঁ কঁঁ কাঁঁঁ কঁঁঁঁ কঁঁঁঁঁ
 কঁঁ কাঁঁঁ কাঁঁঁঁ কাঁঁঁঁঁ কাঁঁঁঁঁঁ

PLATE XIII.

Bengali alphabet with 'connected vowels'. In N. B. Halhed, A Code for Gentoo Laws (London: 1777), Plate II.

BENGAL ALPHABET.

Translator's Preface, Page 21. Plate II.

VOWELS.

a	ā	ē	ē	ō	ō	rē	rē
lē	lē	āc	t	ō	ung	ch	

CONSONANTS.

k	kh	g	gh	j	ch	j	jh	ōch
t	th	d	dh	annok	t	th	d	dh
p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	m
sh	sh	s	h	khy				

CONNECTED VOWELS.

ka	kha	ke	ke	ko	ko
ka	ka	ka	ka	ka	ka

PLATE XV.

Specimen of printing done by Sir Charles Wilkins in London, 1811. A page from the Totā Itihāsa by Candīcarana Munśī.

লক্ষণাশ্রান্ত দৌহিত্র ভাবে সমাদ্ধার পালন করিতে লা
গিলেন ১ সময় ক্রমে অন্নপ্রাশন দিয়া নাম রাখিলেন
শ্রী রাম ১ সকল লোক জানিলেক সমাদ্ধারের পরিবার
এই হেতু নাম হইল রামসমাদ্ধার ॥

এই রূপে কতক কাল যায় রাম হস্তিনাপুর গমন করি
লেন কিন্তু পুনরায় আগমন হইল না ১ সমাদ্ধার বিবে
চনা করিলেন বালকের যজ্ঞোপবীতের সময় উপস্থিত
হইল অতএব প্রধান ২ পণ্ডিতের স্থানে জিজ্ঞাসা করি
তাহারা যেমত কহেন সেইমত কার্য্য করিব ১ এই সকল
বিবেচনা করিতে ২ রায়ের দ্বাদশ বৎসর গত হইল ১
পরে পণ্ডিতের ব্যবস্থা মতে রায়ের শ্রীক করাইয়া শ্রী
রামের যজ্ঞোপবীত দিয়া বিবাহ দিলেন ॥

কিছু কালান্তরে শ্রী রামসমাদ্ধারের জায়া গর্ভিণী হই
লেন ১ সময় ক্রমে রামসমাদ্ধারের বনিতা প্রসব হই
লেন অপূৰ্ব্ব বালক সর্ষ লক্ষণাশ্রান্ত অতিশয় রূপবান
চন্দ্রের ন্যায় ১ রাম সমাদ্ধার পুত্রকে দেখিয়া বিবেচনা
করিতেছেন বুঝি এই পুত্র হইতে আমাদিগের কুল উজ্জ্বল
হইবেক আনন্দান্নবে মগ্ন হইলেন ১ পুত্র দিনে ২ চন্দ্র
কলার ন্যায় প্রকাশ পাইতেছেন অন্নপ্রাশনাদি দিয়ানাম
রাখিলেন ভবানন্দ ॥

ক্রমে ২ রামসমাদ্ধারের তিন পুত্র হইল জ্যেষ্ঠ ভবানন্দ
মধ্যম হরি বল্লভ কনিষ্ঠ সবুদ্ধি ১ ভবানন্দ মধ্যম সূ
র্যের ন্যায় অতিশয় তেজস্পূর্ণ ১ কিঞ্চিৎ কাল গোপে
ভবানন্দ বিদ্যা অভ্যাস করিতে প্রবর্ত্ত হইতঁর যাহা শুনেন

PLATE XVI.

Specimen of types cut by Vincent Figgins in 1833.

PICA BENGALEE.

পৃথিবী বারি ভাগে বিভক্ত আছে ইউরোপ ও আসিয়া
 ও আফ্রিকা ও আমেরিকা। ইউরোপ ও আসিয়া ও আফ্রিকা
 এই তিন ভাগ এক মহাদ্বীপে আছে ইহারা কোন সমুদ্রদ্বারা
 পরস্পর বিভক্ত নয় কিন্তু আমেরিকা পৃথক এক দ্বীপে পৃথক
 দ্বীপহইতে দুই হাজার ক্রোশ অন্তর। তিন শত চাৰ্ব্বিশ
 বৎসর ইহল এক হাজার চারি শত বিরানবই ইংগলীয়
 সন ও আট শত আট নবই বাঙ্গালা সালে আমেরিকা
 পৃথক জানা গেল তাহার পূর্বে আমেরিকা কোন লোককর্তৃক
 জানা ছিল না তাহার পৃথক দর্শনের অল্প বিবরণ এখন লিখি।
 যহেতক পৃথিবীর মধ্যে যে অস্তিত্ব কৰা হইয়াছে তাহার

V. FIGGINS.

PLATE XVII

Specimen of types cut by V. & J. Figgins, 1847

PICA BENGALÉE.

পৃথিবী বারি ভাগে বিভক্ত আছে ইউরোপ ও
আসিয়া ও আফ্রিকা ও আমেরিকা। ইউরোপ ও
আসিয়া ও আফ্রিকা এই তিন ভাগ এক মহাদ্বীপে
আছে ইহারা কোন সমুদ্রদ্বারা পরস্পর বিভক্ত নয়
কিন্তু আমেরিকা পৃথক এক দ্বীপে পৃথক দ্বীপহইতে
দুই হাজার ক্রোশ অন্তর। তিন শত ছাৰিশ বৎসর
ইহল এক হাজার চারি শত বিবাননই ইংগলীয়
সনে ও আট শত আটা নবই বাদ্রালা সালে
আমেরিকা পৃথক জ্ঞান গেল তাহার পরে আমেরিকা
কোন নোককর্তৃক জ্ঞান ছিল না তাহার পৃথক দর্শনের
অন্য বিবরণ এখন লিখি। যহেতক পৃথিবীর মধ্যে

PLATE XVIII.

'New Specimen' of types cut by V. & J. Figgins, 1884.

BENGALI ON PICA BODY.

অনন্তর মার্থা যীশুর আগমনের সংবাদ পাঠিবামাত্র তাহার সহিত সাক্ষাৎ করিতে
গেল, কিন্তু মরিয়ম গৃহে বসিয়া রহিল। অপর মার্থা যীশুকে কহিল, হে প্রভো, আপনি
যদি এ স্থানে থাকিতেন, তবে আমার ভ্রাতা মরিত না। কিন্তু এখনও আমি জানি,
আপনি ঈশ্বরের কাছে যে কিছু প্রার্থনা করিলেন, তাহা ঈশ্বর আপনাকে দিবে। যীশু
কহিলেন, তোমার ভ্রাতা উঠবে। মার্থা তাহাকে কহিল, শেষদিনে পুনরুত্থান সময়ে সে
উঠবে, তাহা জানি। তখন যীশু তাহাকে কহিলেন, আমি উত্থিত ও জীবন। যে কেহ
আমাতে বিশ্বাস করে, সে মরিলেও জীবিত হইবে; এবং যে কেহ জীবিত হইয়া
আমাতে বিশ্বাস করে, সে কখনো মরিবে না; তৈলা কি বিশ্বাস কর? সে কহিল, হাঁ
প্রভো। এই জগতে যাহাকে অবতীর্ণ হইতে হয়, আপনি সেই ঈশ্বরের পুত্র খ্রীষ্ট,
এমন বিশ্বাস করিতেছি। ইহা বলিয়া সে যাইয়া আপন ভগিনী মরিয়মকে গোপনে

V. & J. FIGGINS, LONDON.

P I C A B E N G A L I .

(In reduced size)

V. & J. FIGGINS, LONDON.

1	53	क	100	च	146	ख	193	घ	242	झ	290	ञ	339	थ
2	54	ख	101	च			194	ङ	243	झ	291	झ	340	ड
3	55	ग	102	ख	147	ट	195	झ	244	ञ	292	झ	341	ढ
4	56	ख	103	ग	148	ड	196	झ	245	ट	293	क	342	ड
5	57	ङ	104	ख			197	घ	246	झ	294	ल	343	ड
6	58	क	105	ख	149	ण			247	क	295	वा	344	य
7	59	ख	106	ङ	150	ण	198	न	248	ड	296		345	र
8	60	ख			151	ण	199	व	249	म			346	ल
9	61	ख	107	ख	152	ण	200	श	250	न			347	ल
10			108	ख	153	ण	201	श			297	श	348	ल
11	62	ख	109	ख	154	ण	202	श	251	ड	298	श	349	श
12	63	ख	110	ख	155	ण	203	श	252	ड	299	श	350	म
13	64	ख			156	ण	204	श	253	ड	300	ख		
14			111	ख	157	ण	205	श	254	ड	301	झ	351	र
15			112	ख	158	ण	206	श	255	क	302	ङ	352	र
16	65	ग	113	ख			207	म	256	क	303	ङ	353	श
17	66	ग	114	ख	159	ड	208	ख	257	ख	304	ख	354	ख
18	67	ग	115	ख	160	ड	209	ख	258	ख	305	ड	355	र
19	68	ग	116	ख	161	ड	210	ख	259	ख	306	ख	356	र
20	69	ग	117	ख	162	ड	211	ख	260	ख	307	ख	357	र
21	70	ग	118	ख	163	ड	212	ख	261	ख	308	ख	358	र
22	71	ग	119	ख	164	ड	213	ख	262	ख	309	ख	359	र
23	72	ग	120	ख	165	ड	214	ख			310	ख	360	र
24	73	ग			166	ड	215	ख	263	म	311	ख		
25	74	ग	121	ख	167	ड	216	ख	264	म	312	ख	361	र
26			122	ख	168	ड	217	ख	265	ख			362	र
27	75	ग			169	ड	218	ख	266	ख	313	ख	363	र
28	76	ग	123	ख	170	ड			267	ख	314	ख	364	र
29	77	ग	124	ख	171	ड	219	ग	268	ख	315	ख		
30	78	ग	125	ख			220	ग	269	ख	316	ख	365	र
31	79	ग	126	ख	172	ड	221	ख	270	ख	317	ख	366	र
32	80	ग	127	ख	173	ड	222	ख	271	ख	318	ख	367	र
33	81	ग	128	ख			223	ख	272	ख	319	ख	368	र
34	82	ग			174	ड	224	ख	273	ख	320	ख	369	र
35			129	ख	175	ड	225	ख	274	ख	321	ख	370	र
36	83	ग	130	ख	176	ड	226	ख	275	ख	322	ख		
37	84	ग	131	ख	177	ड	227	ख	276	ख	323	ख		
38	85	ग	132	ख	178	ड	228	ख	277	ख	324	ख		
39	86	ग	133	ख	179	ड	229	ख			325	ख		
40	87	ग	134	ख	180	ड	230	ख	278	ख	326	ख		
41	88	ग	135	ख	181	ड	231	ख	279	ख	327	ख		
42	89	ग	136	ख	182	ड	232	ख	280	ख	328	ख		
43	90	ग	137	ख	183	ड			281	ख				
44	91	ग	138	ख	184	ड	233	ख	282	ख	329	ख		
45	92	ग			185	ड	234	ख			330	ख		
46	93	ग	139	ख	186	ड			283	ख	331	ख		
47	94	ग	140	ख	187	ड	235	ख	284	ख	332	ख		
48	95	ग	141	ख	188	ड	236	ख	285	ख	333	ख		
	96	ग	142	ख	189	ड	237	ख	286	ख	334	ख		
49	97	ग			190	ड	238	ख			335	ख		
50	98	ग	143	ख			239	ख	287	ख	336	ख		
51	99	ग	144	ख	191	ड	240	ख	288	ख	337	ख		
52			145	ख	192	ड	241	ख	289	ख	338	ख		

PLATE XX.

Title page of A Grammar of the Bengal Language by
Halhed with author's autograph.

বোধপুকাশ° শব্দশাস্ত্র°
ফিরিঙ্গিনামুপকারার্থ°
শ্রিয়তে হালেদগ্জেজী

A *Halhed*
GRAMMAR

OF THE
BENGAL LANGUAGE

BY
NATHANIEL BRASSEY HALHED.

ইন্দ্রাদয়োপি যস্যান্ত° নয়যুঃ শব্দবারিধেঃ।
পুঙ্খিয়ান্তস্য কুৎক্ষস্য ক্ষমোবজু° নরঃ কথং॥

PRINTED
AT
HOOGLY IN BENGAL

M DCC LXXVIII.

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PLATE XXII.

Bengali alphabet designed by Sir Charles Wilkins
in G. C. Haughton, Rudiments of Bengali Grammar
(London: 1821).

THE BENGALI ALPHABET.

Vowels.

Consonants.

Initials.		Med. & Fin.		Pl. I.			
অ ^o	আ ^a	ই ⁱ	ঈ ^{ee}	ক ^k	খ ^{kh}	গ ^g	ঘ ^{gh} ঙ ^{ng}
এ ^e	ঐ ^{ai}	উ ^u	ঊ ^{uu}	চ ^{ch}	ছ ^{chh}	জ ^j	ঝ ^{jh} ঞ ^ñ
ঋ ^{ri}	ঌ ^{ri}	৐ ^{ri}	৑ ^{ri}	ট ^t	ঠ th	ড ^d	ধ ^{dh} ন
৒ ^{li}	৓ ^{li}	৕ ^{li}	৖ ^{li}	প ⁿ	ফ ^{ph}	ব ^b	ভ ^{bh} ম
এ ^e	ঐ ^{oi}	ে ^o	ৈ ^{oi}	য় ^{yj}	র ^r	ল ^l	ব ^{v.w} ।
ও ^o	ঔ ^{ou}	ৌ ^{ou}	শ ^s	ষ ^{sh}	স ^s	হ ^h	॥

Initial and Final Vowels with a Consonant.

অক আকা ইকি ঙকী ঙকু ঙকু
 ঝক ঝক ঝক ঝক এক ঐক
 ওকৌ ঔকৌ ॥ ০ ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬
 ক^{ku} ঙ^{gu} ঙ^{tu} ঙ^{nu} ঙ^{ru} ক^{ru} ক^{ru} ৒^{hu} ঙ^{tu}

© Wilkins LL.D. F.R.S. Esq.

Designed by J. Swain.

* 1. Answara. 2. Visarga. 3. Silent. 4. Crook of Ganou. 5. Chandra-hunda.
 Or nasal Sign. ০. Isvara, or Symbol of God.

PLATE XXIII.

Specimen of Wilkins's Bengali types in J. Johnson, Typographia (London: 1824), Vol. II, pp. 393 & 394.

Typographia.....593

their most eminent Lawgivers have endeavoured, under severe penalties to both the Tutor and the Pupil, to confine the study of that language to their own principal tribes only. The elegant and erudite Halhed supposes, however, that when the Mahomedan invaders first settled in India, they, for the effecting of a communication with the Natives, applied themselves to study their dialect, but that some of the more abstruse Sanskrita terms, being rendered untranslatable by the reverse of the Ganges, those foreigners resorted to, and ultimately naturalized, their own native expressions. A repetition of these causes, in the course of time, has produced the present state of the Bengali tongue: but while its original purity has remained the same; and at the present time, those persons are considered to speak the modern Hindoo most elegantly, who blend with pure Indian Verbs, the greatest number of Persian and Arabic Nouns. Of Indian Characters it is supposed that there are seven different species, all deduced from the Sanskrita, and all comprised under the general expression Nagoree, or Writing, of which the pure Sanskrita itself is denominated Dakh Nagoree, or the Writing of the Imortals. Another branch of the Sanskrita is the Bengalee Character, which properly, says Halhed, is one of the most ancient, and is still in use in the East. In this general alphabet the Bengalee has been divided into the Dakh Nagoree Character for their own personal use, and the Bengalee Character for their own personal use. The Bengali Alphabet consists of the following fifty characters, which are thus divided into Vowels and Consonants.

VOWELS.

৐	৑	৒	৓	৔
o	aa	ee	ee	ee
৖	ৗ	৘	৙	৚
lee	three	a	ree	ree
৛	ড়	ঢ়	৞	য়
oo	oi	ung	i	oh

The vowels vary in figure when in composition, as in the Sanskrita.

594.....Typographia.

CONSONANTS.

ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ
ko	kh	go	gh	ngo	cho	chho	jo	jh	nyo
৑	৒	৓	৔	৕	৖	ৗ	৘	৙	৚
lo	lh	lo	lh	lo	lo	lo	lo	lo	lo
৛	ড়	ঢ়	৞	য়	ৠ	ৡ	ৢ	ৣ	৤
sho	ro	pho	ho	do	dh	dh	dh	dh	dh
৞	য়	ৠ	ৡ	ৢ	ৣ	৤	৥	০	১
so	ho	bo	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
৞	য়	ৠ	ৡ	ৢ	ৣ	৤	৥	০	১
ho	wo	hlo	dh	dh	dh	dh	dh	dh	dh
৞	য়	ৠ	ৡ	ৢ	ৣ	৤	৥	০	১
ho	ho	ho	ho	ho	ho	ho	ho	ho	ho

These are also used in the Bengalee language, eleven additional marks or signs, denominated Pishas, or additions; which prevent the too frequent repetition of the short vowel. These Pishas may be attached to all the consonants of this tongue, and they consist of small arbitrary marks, the nature of some of which are placed above or beneath the other characters. The arrangement of the Bengalee numbers is exactly similar to that used in the Sanskrita. The natives of Bengal write with a peculiar slender but tough reed, common through the East, which they shape somewhat similar to an European pen. They work in the already mentioned on page 389, ante. The nib of the pen, is turned downwards towards the wrist, the thumb pointing upwards, and lying on the pen with its whole force, keeps it firm against the middle joint of the fore finger. The posture which the Bengalee use to write in, is very different from that of the Europeans; as they have no chairs nor pens, they sit down, either upon their heels or their hams, and the left hand held open is used as a desk.

Title page of Gladwin's Vocabulary (1780).

Shumseddoulah

A

COMPENDIOUS VOCABULARY
ENGLISH AND PERSIAN

INCLUDING

ALL THE

ORIENTAL SIMPLES in the *Materia Medica*, employed in modern practice :

WITH

TABLES subjoined of the successions of the KHALIFFS, and of the
KINGS OF PERSIA AND HINDOSTAN,*Compiled for the Use of the*

HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY

BY

FRANCIS GLADWIN.

نماید است بادامنی کوهرم
که در بحر لولو صدف نیز هست
الای خردمند فرخنده خوی
شازم بسرایه فضل خویش
هنوز از خجالت سر اندر برم
درخت بلند است در باغ پست
هنرمندش نیده ام عیب جوی
بدر ویزه آورده ام دست پیش



PLATE XXV

کتاب
شکرستان
در نحو زبان پارسی
تصنیف
یونس اوکسفرودی

A

GRAMMAR
OF THE
PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM JONES, ESQUIRE,
FELLOW OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

چو عندلیب فصاحت فروشد ای حافظ
تو قدر او بسخن کتن دري بشکن

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. AND J. RICHARDSON, SALISBURY COURT,
FLEET STREET.
MDCCLXXI.

বোধপূকাশ শব্দশাস্ত্র
ফিরিঙ্গিনামূলকারণার্থ
শ্রিয়তে হালেদগ্বেজী

A

GRAMMAR
OF THE
BENGAL LANGUAGE

BY
NATHANIEL BRASSEY HALHED.

ইন্দ্রাদয়োপি যন্মান্ত নয়গুঃ শব্দবারিধেঃ।
পুঙ্খিয়ান্তন্য কং মন্য ফমোবজ্ঞ নরঃ কথং॥

PRINTED
AT
HOOGLY IN BENGAL

MDCCLXXVIII.

Title page of Halhed's Bengali grammar and
Sir William's Persian grammar side by side.
(in reduced size)

PLATE XXVI

Title page of A Preface to a Grammar of the Bengal
Language by Halhed (1778).

P R E F A C E

TO A

G R A M M A R

O F T H E

B E N G A L L A N G U A G E .

P R I N T E D

A T

H O O G L Y I N B E N G A L

M D C C L X X V I I I .

Specimen of the Bengali language and characters appended at the end of A Preface...by Halhed (1778).

xxvi

P R E F A C E.

গীত

বুঝিতে নাপারিমালানাথ এখার কেমন পিরাতি ১২১
জাতি মজাইয়া তুপাণি কবিয়া ভেজিলা মন
বতী ১২১

কলঙ্ক তবধে আপাইয়া তরি ছাড়িয়া দিলি হাতি
হযা কাড়ারি নাপাইয়া মন অমানি তবিল কেণ
কেনাঙ্ক ১২১

মরম তবম যে কিছু ছিল তবণি সহিত তুবিয়া
গন গুহনে কবিলা অবনার মনে রাখিলা গিয়া
তি ১২১

হৃৎকর মন কলি কবিয়া অলঙ্কি অলঙ্কি অলঙ্কি
দিয়া কোল মন্দিরাকো বিবরয় রত্নাকো অলঙ্কি
তুবতী ১০১

মুখ দেখাইয়া ভুলাইয়া নারী মপথে হেনাইনা
করিয়া চাতুরি যাবত বাচিব তাবত মূসিব তো
যার এতাকাতি ১২১

নান্দনদ নাগে কহিছে বানি মিচা এদ আর কি
কর বনি জানা মূঢ়া কেতো নবনান মনে আণে
মজাইনা মাতি ১৭১

P R E F A C E.

A B E N G A L S O N G.

xxvii

“ I cannot conceive, my love, the nature of thy affection,

“ That thou shouldst reduce a coy girl from her seat, and then
“ leave her to wander alone.

“ Thou hast launched my boat upon the waves of dishonour,

“ and afterwards forsaken it. The helm remained, but for

“ want of a pilot it sunk outright. Why hast thou done this ?

“ Modesty and character all that I had perished with the boat.

“ Thou art the cause of this, and hast left me a name among
“ my family.

“ When thou hadst enflamed me in the house of affliction, and
“ set to it the flame of desire,

“ Why didst thou blow up the fire with the breath of perfidy ?

“ Under the pretence of leading me into a fair road, thou
“ didst deceive me,

“ And hast treacherously turned away from me in a crooked
“ path.

“ As long as I live, I will remember this thy treachery.

“ Laalchundo Naag fangs, O fair one, why dost thou vainly
“ lament ? Wherefore didst thou at first exchange hearts with

“ Nundoo Laal, having known and heard of his fickleness ?

PLATE XXVIII.

Specimen of printing done by Gladwin. A page of
Adalat regulations (1785).

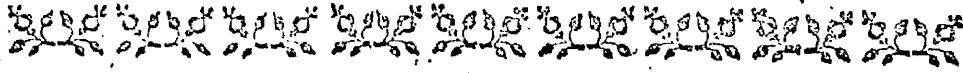
১৮১

এক জন হাকিম তাঁহাৰ দিগেৰ অভিপ্ৰায় মতে নিযুক্ত হবেন তিনি সেই
আদালতে বসিলা বিচাৰ কৰিবোৰ সৎপতি তাহা অন্যথা হইয়া এই
ম্হিবহইল যে সাহেবেৰা আপনা হইতে অথবা আপনাৰদিগেৰ প্ৰম্হে
যাহাৰ দিগকে নিযুক্ত কৰে তাঁহাৰ সেই কাৰ্য্য কৰিবোৰ আৰ মপস্বল
দেওয়ানি আদালতেৰ জিলাসকল বিস্তীৰ্ণ অন্য লোকেৰ ব্যামোহ হইত
ইহা জানিয়া ও বিচাৰ শীঘ্ৰ ও ভান মতে হয় একাৰণ ১৭৮১
সনেৰ ৬ ছয়মাহি আপৰিল বঙ্গিলা ১১৮৭ সনেৰ ২৭ চৈত্ৰমাসে মপস্বলে
আৰ কয়েক স্থানে নূতন দেওয়ানি আদালতেৰ কচহৰি মেদিনীপুৰ
ও বঘুনাথপুৰ ও বঙ্গিপুৰ ও চাতৰা ও লোয়া ও দৰভাগীও ভাগলপুৰ
ও নাটোৰও আজমিৰিগঞ্জ ও বাকৰগঞ্জ ও ইন্সলামাবাদ ও মুড়লিতে
নিৰ্ধাৰিত হইয়াছে এৰ পূৰ্বে লোকেৰ আয়াস ও ব্যামোহ নাহয় এ জনো
পুৰনিয়াৰ আদালত তাজপুৰে নিৰ্ধাৰিত হইয়াছিল এখন ও সেই হেতু
লোয়াৰ আদালত মিছাইতে ও বঘুনাথপুৰেৰ আদালত বাজহাট ও
আজমিৰিগঞ্জৰ আদালত সুলতানুইতে ম্হৰ্য্য হইল আৰ ইহাৰ পূৰ্বে
কোন ২ সময় কোন ২ কাৰ্য্যেৰ নিমিত্তে মপস্বলেৰ সকল আদালত ও সদৰ
আদালতেৰ বিচাৰেৰ কাৰণ অনেক প্ৰকাৰ আজ্ঞা হইয়াছে কিন্তু তাহাৰ
মৰ্য্যে অনেক কথা এমত আছে যে নূতন আদালত সকলেৰ কাৰ্য্যে
আইসেনা এ ইজন্যে সৎপতি আদালতেৰ কাৰ্য্যেৰ অধিকাৰ ও সীমাবন্দি
দিৰ্দিষ্ট কাৰণ ওপূৰ্বকাৰ নিয়মেৰ মৰ্য্যে যে সকল কথা সন্দিগ্ধ ও

ব্যতিক্ৰম

PLATE XXIX.

Specimen of printing of the Regulation No. 1 of 1793.



ইংরেজী ১৭৯৩ সাল ১ প্রথম আইন

ইংরেজী ১৭৯৩ সালের ২২ মার্চে যে যে বিশেষ বিষয় এন্টোহার নামা ক্রমে প্রকাশ পাইয়াছে তাহা শ্রীযুত গবর্নর জানেবেল বাহাদুর কওসলে ইংরেজী ১৭৯৩ সালের তারিখ ১ মে মোতাবেক বাঙ্গালা ১২০০ সালের ২১ বৈশাখ মওযাফেকে ফসলী ১২০০ সালের ৬ বৈশাখ মোতাবেক বিলায়েতী ১২০০ সালের ২১ বৈশাখ মওযাফেকে ছত্র ১৮৫০ সালের ৬ বৈশাখ মোতাবেক হিজরী ১২০৭ সালের ১৯ বমজানের আইনের মতে নিদ্দিষ্টিয়া জারী করিলেন ।

শ্রীযুত গবর্নর জানেবেল বাহাদুর কওসলের হজুর হইতে সূবে বাঙ্গালা ও সূবে বেহার ও সূবে উড়িষ্যার মোতাবেক বর সন্নহীযে যাবত ভূমির স্থির বাসস্থ অর্থাৎ যোকবরী অমার ধার্য্যুক্তে যেয়ে বিশেষ বিষয় নমস্ত অমীদার ও তালুকদার প্রভৃতি ভূম্যধিকারী দিগের কারণ ইংরেজী ১৭৯৩ সালের ২২ মার্চের এন্টোহার নামাক্রমে প্রকাশ পাইয়াছে তাহা



PLATE XXX.

Title page and a page of Rtusamhāra by Kālidāsa
edited by Sir William Jones (1792).

THE
SEASONS:

A
DESCRIPTIVE POEM,

BY

CALIDĀSA,

IN THE

ORIGINAL SANSKRIT.

CALCUTTA:

M.DCCCXCII.



१२१

१ क्षी क्षी कृष्णान नमः ॥ प्रथमं वर्षः

क्षीर्णमि उद्भवाः जया लाहिर्यस्य सारि

कक्षः । दिनानि वयो १२ लुपशान्तरमस्य ॥

निदाकरानः कम्पानतः द्विरे ॥ १ ॥

निशः शशाङ्क स्वर्णानवाजयः शक्तिदिशिम्

अनन्दसन्निभ ॥ यानि शंकराणि क्वचनक्ष

उभनं शोभाशिरसाति उजस्य अक्षयम्

॥ २ ॥ कृतानि उर्ध्वानं यानेवम्

द्विसास्यस्य नदिलक्षितं यद् ॥ अत्राक्षिणी

PLATE XXXI.

Title page of the first edition of the New Testament
by Carey and printed at the Serampore Mission Press
in 1801.

ধর্ম, পুস্তক

তাহা ঈশ্বরের সমস্ত বাণী।

যাহা প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন মনুষ্যের জ্ঞান ও কাৰ্য্য
শোধনার্থে।

তাহার অল্প ভাগ।

তাহা আমাদের পুত্র ও জ্ঞান কর্তা যেশু খ্রীষ্টের

মঙ্গল সমাচার

ভাষা হইল গ্রীক ভাষা হইতে।

সীরাযপুরে জাপা হইল।

১৮০১।

PLATE XXXII

Title page of the second edition of the New Testament by Carey and printed at the Serampore Mission Press 1806.

ঐশ্বরের মনুষ্য বাণী।



বিশেষত

যাহা মনুষ্যের ত্রিণ ও কাব্যশৌচিনাথে পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খ
করিয়াছেন।

ভাষাই

ধর্ম প্রসূক

ভাষার অন্ত ভাগ।

যাহা আমাদের পুস্তক ও জ্ঞানকর্তা যিশু খ্রীষ্টের

মঞ্জল সমাচার

গীক ভাষা হইতে উদ্ভূত হইল।



প্রথমবারে জাণী হইল।

১৮০৬।

PLATE XXXIII.

Title page and first page of Siśuganera Pustaka, the first children's book printed at Serampore with the autograph of William Ward, the Superintendent of the Serampore Mission Press.

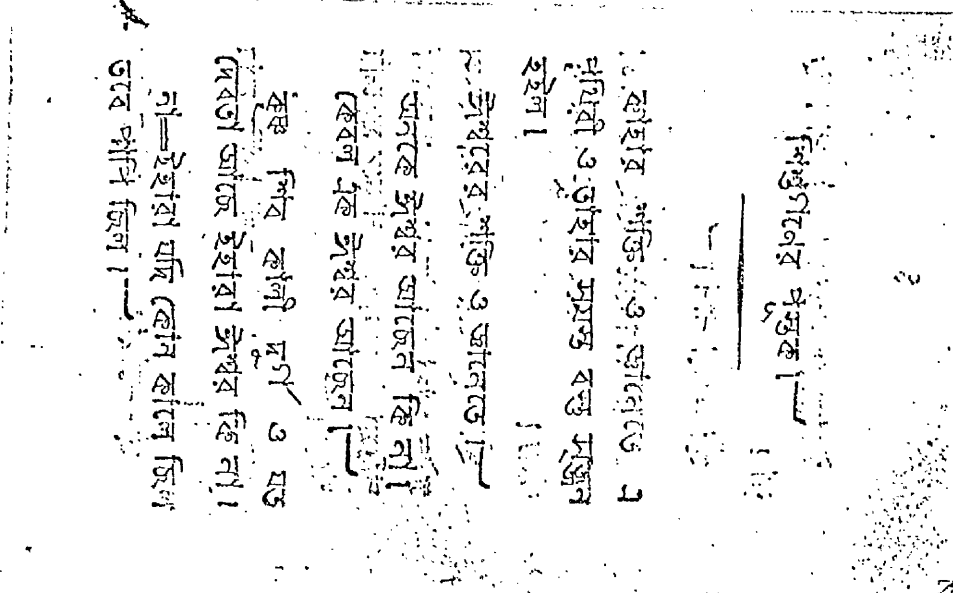
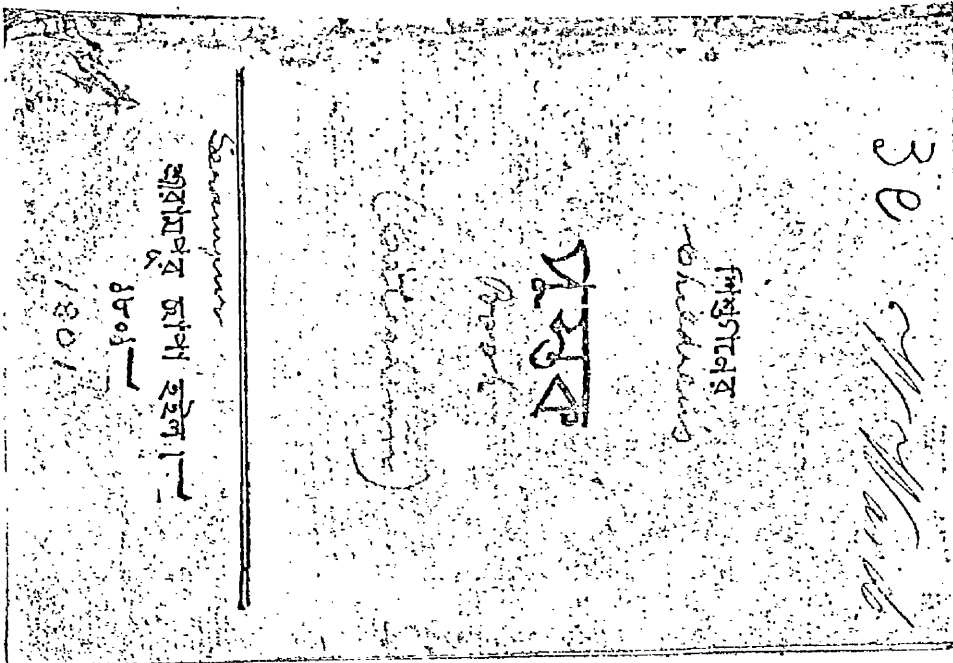


PLATE XXXIV.

A Serampore device in which the word SERAMPORE is set within a firm figure which is the side of a brick building.

MONTHLY
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
RELATIVE TO
THE MISSION IN INDIA,

ESTABLISHED

By a Society of Christians in England, called the
"BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY."



PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1807.

PLATE XXXV

A Serampore device in which the word Serampore is printed within an oval plate resting on a sheaf of paddy.

2

DIALOGUES,

INTENDED

TO FACILITATE THE ACQUIRING

OF

THE BENGALÉE LANGUAGE.

—•••••

THIRD EDITION.

—•••••

K
BY W. CAREY, D. D.

*Professor of the SANSKRIT and BENGALÉE Languages,
in the COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM.*



PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1818.

PLATE XXXVI.

Title page of one of the early tracts printed
at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

HARMONY
OF
THE FOUR GOSPELS,
CONTAINING
A COMPLETE HISTORY
OF
THE LIFE OF CHRIST,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, IN THE WORDS OF THE EVANGELISTS.

IN THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

গঙ্গল সমাচার সংগ্রহ

অর্থাৎ

চারি উপাখ্যানহইত সংগৃহীত যিশু খ্রীষ্টের কালানু-
সারে জিয়ার ও কথার সমস্ত বৃত্তান্ত.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
FOR THE CALCUTTA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

1822.

PLATE XXXVII.

Title page of the first edition of the New Testament translated by William Yates and printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta in 1833.

THE
NEW TESTAMENT
 OF
OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR
JESUS CHRIST,
IN THE BENGALLEE LANGUAGE.

Translated from the Greek,
 BY
 THE CALCUTTA BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

গ্রীক ভাষাহইতে ভাবান্তরীকৃত

ধর্মপুস্তকের অন্তর্ভাগ।

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD;
 FOR THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

1833.

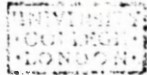


PLATE XXXVIII.

Title page of one of the early textbooks printed
at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta (1822).

শ্রী পীয়ার্স সাহেব রচিত

ভূগোল বৃত্তান্ত,

অর্থাৎ

গোলাকার পৃথিবীর দেশ বিভাগ, ও নদী,
ও পর্বত, ও নগর বিবরণ;

এবং

রাজত্ব, ও ধর্ম, ও মনুষ্যসংখ্যা, ও বাণিজ্য, ও পুঁচীন তথ্য
ইতিহাস, ইত্যাদি.

কলিকাতা স্কুলবুক সোসাইটির দ্বারা মিশন প্রেসে মুদ্রিত হইল.

GEOGRAPHY,

INTERSPERSED WITH INFORMATION

HISTORICAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPILED IN BENGAL, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS,

BY

W. H. PEARCE.



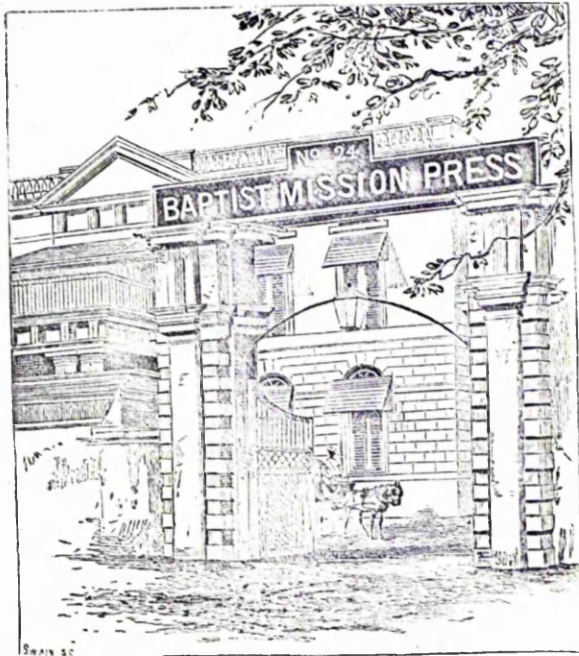
CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR-ROAD,
FOR THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

1822.

PLATE XXXIX.

The Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.
A view as printed in the Life of John Wenger,
by E. B. Underhill (London: 1886).



BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA.

PLATE XL

Earliest specimen of printing done by the
Bishop's College Press in 1824.

Hoc præstantissimi Patris
exemplar
ex Bibliothecâ
Viri venerabilis

C. Ind. I. (6)
37D

HENRICI LLOYD LORING, S. T. P.

Primi Archidiaconi Calcuttensis
huic Collegio dum viveret
amicissimi

eiusdemque post obitum CIP Præsidi MIDDLETONI,
Patroni vigilantissimi
desumptum

Bibliothecæ nostræ donavit

JOANNES HAWTAYNE, A. M., OXON,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter

Anno Salutis humanæ MDCCCXIII.

E Libris D. C. Ind. I. (6)
quos
37D

Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater

THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, S. T. P.

PRIMUS EPISCOPUS CALCUTTENSIS

Vir pietatis, ingenii, doctrinæ nomine
sermone omnium celebratissimus
in his vero præsertim ædibus

quas ipse in D. O. M. gloriam exstruendas curavit

atque ad mortem usque

acerrimo studio persecutus est

nunquam sine maximo desiderio nominandus

recordandusve

huic Collegio

legavit

Anno Salutis humanæ MDCCCXIII.

Hunc Librum C. Ind. I. (6)
ex
Bibliothecâ

Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris

THOMÆ FANSHAW MIDDLETON, S. T. P.

PRIMI EPISCOPI CALCUTTENSIS

Viri doctrinæ, ingenii, pietatis laude
cumulatissimi

Collegium Episcopale Missionarium

prope Calcuttam situm

quod ipsi et nomen debet et formam

et bonorum virorum

(quicquid adhuc expertum fuerit in Asia atque Europa)

patrocinium

tantum tantorumque beneficiorum non immemor

in suam Bibliothecam

recepit

Anno Salutis humanæ MDCCCXXII.

E LIBRIS

COLLEGII EPISCOPALIS

SOCIETATE DE PROPAGANDO APUD EXTEROS

EVANGELIO

PROPE CALCUTTAM FUNDATI.

PLATE XLI.

Title page of Śavdakalpadruma by Rājā Rādhākānta Deva printed at his own press, the first Bengali press established in 1816.

শব্দকল্পদ্রুমঃ

লেখ্যঃ

এতদেবশির্ষে নমস্ত কোদাশেষ

শব্দার্থ-সংক্রান্তি-কার্যাদি বর্ণ ক্রম বিদ্যুত শব্দ তন্ত্রিৎ নামার্থ গর্ভ্যাদি

পুনাগাদি ধাতু তদনুবদ্ধার্থ সম্বিত তন্ত্রিৎ পুনাগাদি

কার্যাদি বর্ণ সঙ্গীত চুনাঃ পুনাগাদি বর্ণগোচর্যাদি বৈদ্যক ক্রমঃ

শ্রোগনিদান জ্যোতিঃ সূত্রিৎ বহুর্নামভাদি সম্বৃত

সংক্রান্তিভান

পুথম কাণ্ডঃ

শ্রীরাধাকান্ত দেবেন বিদিতঃ

১৭৮৩ খ্রিঃাব্দে প্রথম প্রকাশিত

কলিকাতায় প্রকাশিত

শ্রীবিদ্যনাথ দেবদাস দ্বারা মুদ্রিতঃ

PLATE XLII

Specimen of Bengali handwriting procured by Wilkins, on the basis of which he designed his types.

মাথাগাত্তেই ওমেদেখাশেষবক্যহুঁতেআধি
 দেবতোমদেবশব্দাধিগাঠপুট্টিয়া তেহেলগা
 তেহাদিয়াশ্ৰীআখ্যানও হকিয়ারুদ্রায়েহুদ্রাধনা

Fig. 1. A cursive style of handwriting reproduced in Halhed's grammar.

বিকানিৰোমনি। জিবেজিৰনিজনাদনসুহায়নি। কোৰক
 নাববশ। কনকনামমহাভেনতবধন। ষাঠিতকৰাহুদগা
 দুখাদিহানেকোহামাবেকৰান। ঠাঠিকাৰিটাৰেকবি
 হিঠান্বানিনাহিঠাপ্ৰত। ঠান্বকৰিনোমাবেকবিধন

Fig. 2. A clear and legible handwriting in the Candī procured by Wilkins.

নাঙ্গানি ফুটনি পনা দুখনি মান্নানি ।
 চোৰে বাসা দিয়া নাম হইল ফুটনি ।
 লক্ষ্যে নহি নক্ষ্যে সঞ্জে হয়্যাছে মিলন ।
 ষাৰনেৰ দোলে জেন সিন্ধুৰ বন্ধন ।

Fig. 3. A handwriting having distinct and separate letters in the Vidyāsundara, on the basis of which Wilkins drew letters for his types.

PLATE XLIII

A fount of English types in a pair of
Printer's Cases.

Reproduced from Updike, Printing types, I, p. 21.

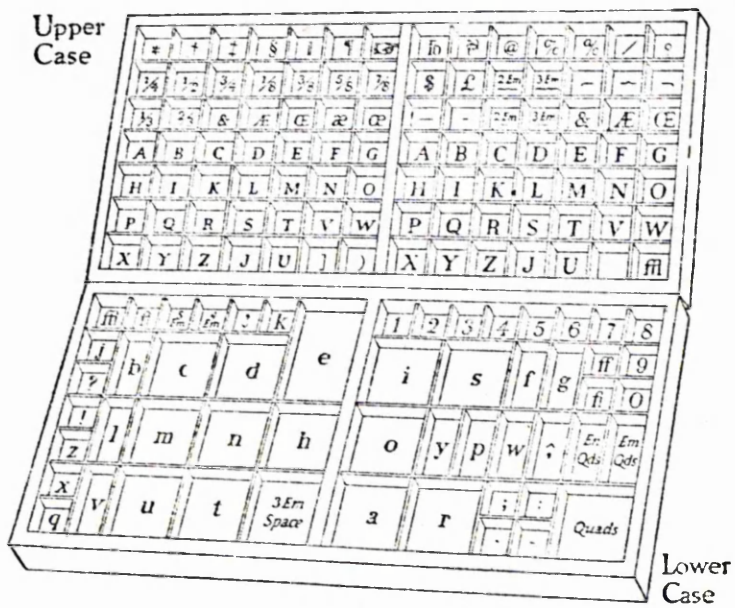


PLATE XLIV

ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ
ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ	ত	থ	দ	ধ	ন
প	ফ	ব	ভ	শ	ষ	স	হ	র	ল
ৱ	ঐ	ঊ	ঋ	ৠ	ঌ	ৡ	ঔ	ঘ	ঙ
৳	৴	৵	৶	৷	৸	৹	৺	৻	ৼ
৽	৾	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿

Upper Case

ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ
ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ	ত	থ	দ	ধ	ন
প	ফ	ব	ভ	শ	ষ	স	হ	র	ল
ৱ	ঐ	ঊ	ঋ	ৠ	ঌ	ৡ	ঔ	ঘ	ঙ
৳	৴	৵	৶	৷	৸	৹	৺	৻	ৼ
৽	৾	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿	৿

Lower Case

১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০
১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০
২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০
৩১	৩২	৩৩	৩৪	৩৫	৩৬	৩৭	৩৮	৩৯	৪০
৪১	৪২	৪৩	৪৪	৪৫	৪৬	৪৭	৪৮	৪৯	৫০
৫১	৫২	৫৩	৫৪	৫৫	৫৬	৫৭	৫৮	৫৯	৬০
৬১	৬২	৬৩	৬৪	৬৫	৬৬	৬৭	৬৮	৬৯	৭০
৭১	৭২	৭৩	৭৪	৭৫	৭৬	৭৭	৭৮	৭৯	৮০
৮১	৮২	৮৩	৮৪	৮৫	৮৬	৮৭	৮৮	৮৯	৯০
৯১	৯২	৯৩	৯৪	৯৫	৯৬	৯৭	৯৮	৯৯	১০০

Left Hand Case

Right Hand Case

১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০
১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০
২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০
৩১	৩২	৩৩	৩৪	৩৫	৩৬	৩৭	৩৮	৩৯	৪০
৪১	৪২	৪৩	৪৪	৪৫	৪৬	৪৭	৪৮	৪৯	৫০
৫১	৫২	৫৩	৫৪	৫৫	৫৬	৫৭	৫৮	৫৯	৬০
৬১	৬২	৬৩	৬৪	৬৫	৬৬	৬৭	৬৮	৬৯	৭০
৭১	৭২	৭৩	৭৪	৭৫	৭৬	৭৭	৭৮	৭৯	৮০
৮১	৮২	৮৩	৮৪	৮৫	৮৬	৮৭	৮৮	৮৯	৯০
৯১	৯২	৯৩	৯৪	৯৫	৯৬	৯৭	৯৮	৯৯	১০০

A fount of Bengali types in four Printer's Cases. Reproduced from Nagendranātha Vasu, *Viśvakosa* (Bengali Encyclopaedia), Vol. 15, pp. 202 - 203.

PLATE XLV.

Specimen of types cut by Wilkins

সেনী দেখি সোমদত্ত ওচিন তখন ।
 হুড়াখড়ি মহা যুদ্ধ করে দুই জন ॥

তবে সেনী মহা কোপে ধরে তার চুলে ।
 দেখিয়া হইল হাস্য জত সভা তলে ॥

কেশে ধরি চড় মাঝে বজ্রের সমানে ।
 এক চড়ে দত্ত ভাঙ্গি করে থানে থানে ॥

Fig. 1. Wilkins No. 1. 20-point type.

সমস্ত লোককে এতহাৰ দেয়া আইতেছে শ্রীযুত গঙ্গনৰ
 জানবেল যেনুৰ হিষ্টিন সাহেবৰ ঘৰ সৰল ও বাগীত
 ও অখিন ও গয়বহ মতাৰকে তফনিৰ অয়েল আই
 ইগ্ৰেবেজি সন ১৭৮৪ সনেৰ আপদেল নায়েৰ পহিনাতক
 থোস থাৰিছে বিক্রি নাইয় তবে নান মজদবেৰ মৰ্গা
 যে তাৰিখে নিলাম হইবেক তাহাৰ থবৰ এতহাৰ
 পাইবেক বাড়ি ও জিনিষ আদি মজদবেৰ ভাণ্ডিৰেদ
 ফৰ্দ শ্রীযুত নাবকিন সাহেবৰ নিৰটে আছে যে সৰল

Fig. 2. Wilkins No. 2. 20-point.

কিছু কালান্তরে শ্রী রাম সমাধাৰেৰ আয়া গৰ্বিণী হই
 লেন । সময় ক্রমে রাম সমাধাৰেৰ বনিতা প্ৰসব হই
 লেন অপূৰ্ব বালক সৰ্ব লক্ষণাফাল অতিশয় সুপবান
 চন্দ্রেৰ নমায় । রাম সমাধাৰ পুত্ৰকে দেখিয়া বিবেচনা
 কৰিতেছেন বুঝি এই পুত্ৰ হইতে আমাদিগেৰ কুল উজ্বল
 হইবেক আনন্দানৰ্বে মগন হইলেন । পুত্ৰ দিনে ২ চন্দ
 কলার নমায় প্ৰকাশ পাইতেছেন অন্নপ্ৰাণনাৰি দিয়ানাৰ
 রাখিলেন ভবানন্দ ॥

Fig. 3. Wilkins No. 3. 18½-point.

PLATE XLVI.

Specimen of types cut by the Chronicle Press and
John Miller

মেং ইধুৰ ওদপবস'হেব
খবৰ দিছেচেন চো অমাৰ
দিগেৰ ছাপা গান'তে বাঙলা
হৰফে বঙভালো তেইআৰ
হইআছে কাহাৰ কোন ছাপা
কৰাইতে দৰকাৰ থাকে নাহে-
বেৰ ঘৰে আগিয়া কাঁচোৰ কথা
বহিবা সাহেবেৰ ঘৰ কোমল
ঘৰেৰ বাহু'তে চ নম্বৰ জানিবা
ইতি

Fig. 1. The Chronicle Press's Type.
20-point.

বাঙালিদিগেৰকে

আমি এই অৰাধি বুকিয়াছি বিশয়েৰ সহিত । ডোকা
নো কেতাৰ নাঅদ্যাৰ বিপক্ৰম পাইযাছে সিখাইতে
তোমাদিগেৰকে ইঞ্জৰাৰ্জি কথা সহজে আৰ অনাআ
সে । তাহাতলুয়েছে আমাৰে সাংগু কৰিয়া তৰজ
মাকৰিতে এই কেতাৰ । এই উদ্দেশ্যে ডোকা তোমা
দিগেৰ সাহেবেৰ দ্বাৰায় মঞ্জুৰ হয় ।

Fig. 2. John Miller's Type.
23-point.

PLATE XLVII.

Specimen of types cut by the Serampore Mission

১৮৩০ সালের য়েস্ত্র এ সকল পুস্তক সমাধি করিয়া পুস্তান
 করিলেন গালিলি হইতে এবং ওপস্থিৎ হইলেন য়িদনের
 ওপস্থিৎ য়িহোদা দেশের সীমায় । তখন বড় মানবা
 তাহার সহিত হইয়া তিনি সে স্থানে স্তম্ভ করিলেন
 তাহার দিক্কে । ফারিসিয়া ও তাহার কাছে আসিয়া
 পরিক্ষা করিল তাহারে বলিতে মনুষ্যের জায়া
 জাগি করিতে কস্তব্য পুতি বিষয়তে । তিনি পুতুস্তর
 করিলেন তাহার দিক্কে তোমরা পাঠ কর নাছি যিনি

Fig. 1. Serampore No. 1. 18-point.

নাথশোনকে তন্ম দিল এবং নাথশোন শলমাংকে
 ৫ তন্ম দিল এবং শলমা বর্ঘাৎকে র্ঘাৎকের গর্ভে তন্ম
 ৬ দিল ও বর্ঘাৎ ওবদকে রোত্তের ওদরে তন্ম দিল
 এবং ওবদ য়িশিৎকে তন্ম দিল তাইপির য়িশিৎ দাঁওদ
 দাঁওদকে তন্ম দিল এবং আওরিহার জায়া যে ছিল
 তাহার গর্ভে দাঁওদ দাঁওদ শলমনকে তন্ম দিল
 ৭ এবং শলমন র্ঘাৎবর্ঘাৎকে তন্ম দিল ও র্ঘাৎবর্ঘাৎ আদীহা

Fig. 2. Serampore No. 2. 18-point.

৪ খাঁক ভানিবা কোথায় এ ভব ভরুগে ।
 থান্না ঘাবে সব ভয় য়িশু খ্রীষ্টের সঙ্গে ॥
 থল্যায় সাতে লও ধন অজর অক্ষয় ।
 থোও প্রভুর প্ৰেম নিত্য তোমার হৃদয় ॥

Fig. 3. Serampore No. 3. 19-point.

আমি তাহার মাতুলের এক উপারিন চিঠি লইয়া গিয়াছিলাম তিনিও সে
 চিঠি বহুত মাতবর লিখিয়াছিলেন চিঠি পাইয়া পালতী করিলেন দেখে এখন আমি
 বেকার বলিয়া আজি আমার কায হইলে তুমি আইস অবশ্য তোমার ওপকার
 জায়াহইতে যে হয় তাহা আমি করিব মাতুল মহাশয় তোমার লিখিতে আমাকে
 যে কপ লিখিয়াছেন এমত আমাকে আর কখন লিখেন নাই আমার কাযা শুনিবা
 মাত্র আদিবা আমি কায করিয়া দিব। এই কথোপকথন তাহার সহিত আমার
 ছিল। এখন তাহার কায হইয়াছে। বুকি এক আবি দয়া করিয়া দিতে

Fig. 4. Serampore No. 4. 12-point.

PLATE XLVIII

Specimen of types cut by the Serampore Mission

- ১২ হইল । এবং বাবেলে বশতাপন্ন হইলে য়িখনীহা
 হইতে শনতালের উদ্ভব ও শনতাল হইতে জরববলের
 ১৩ উদ্ভব । ও জরববল হইতে আবীয়াদের উদ্ভব ও
 আবীয়াদ হইতে আলীকিমের উদ্ভব ও আলীকিম
 ১৪ হইতে আজোরের উদ্ভব । ও আজোর হইতে

Fig. 1. Serampore No. 5. 19-point.

কনতুবুক্ষজ্ঞানংনচানুষ্ঠানান্তরাপেকং । ভবশুধর্মোজিজ্ঞাসেগনজ্ঞানকালেংস্তি
 ১ পুকববগাপারতন্ত্রহাং । ইহত ত্তবুক্ষজিজ্ঞাসংনিত্যবৃত্ত্বান্নপুকববগাপার
 তন্ত্র । চোদনাপ্রবৃত্তিতেদাচ্চ । বাহিচোদনাধর্মম্যনক্ষণং সানুবিষয়েনিযুক্তানৈবপু
 কবনবদোবয়তি । ব্রহ্মচোদনান্তপুকববববোধয়তেব্যকেবলং অববোধন্যচোদ

Fig. 2. Serampore No. 7. 24-point.

ক খ গ ঘ ঙ । চ ছ জ ব ঞ ।
 ট ঠ ড ঢ ণ । ত থ দ ধ ন ।
 প ফ ব ভ ম । য র ল ব
 শ ষ স হ ঙ ।

Fig. 3. Serampore No. 8. 36-point.

দিল ও বোআজ ওবেদকে রুতের উদরে জন্ম দিল তাহার স্বামী যুসফ ধার্মিক মানুষ এবং প্রকাশে
 এবং ওবেদ য়িশিকে জন্ম দিল । [৬] তার পর তাহাকে অপবশগিনী করিতে না চাহিয়া তাহা
 য়িশি দাউদরাজকে জন্ম দিল এবং উরিয়াহের বে গুণ্ডে ভাগ করিতে মনে করিল । [২০] কিন্তু
 মায়ী যে ছিল তাহার গর্ভে দাউদরাজ শলমন এতদ্বিষয়ে চিন্তা করণকালে দেখে ঈযরের দূত
 কে জন্ম দিল । [৭] এবং শলমন রিখবিস্তামকে তাহাকে স্বপ্নে দর্শন দিল এবং বলিল যে না
 জন্ম দিল ও রিখবিস্তাম আবিয়াহকে জন্ম দিল ও উদের সন্তান যুসফ আপন জায়ী মারিয়াকে
 আবিয়াহ আসাকে জন্ম দিল । [৮] ও আনা গ্রহণ করিতে ভীত হইও না কেননা যে তা
 য়িহোশাফাটকে জন্ম দিল এবং য়িহোশাফাট হার গর্ভে পুত্র আছে সে ধর্মীজাহইতে হয় ।
 য়োরামকে জন্ম দিল ও য়োরাম উজিআহকে জন্ম [২১] ও সে পুত্রপ্রসব করিবে এবং তাহার নাম

Fig. 4. Serampore No. 9. 12-point.

PLATE XLIX

Specimen of types cut by the Baptist Mission Press,
Calcutta.

অ আ ই ঙ্গ উ ঊ ঋ ঌ
৯ ৯ এ ঐ ও ঔ অ° অঃ।

Fig. 1. Baptist No. 1. 36-point.

সাগর দুই মহাদীপের মধ্যে আছে; তৃতীয়
ইণ্ডিয়ান মহাসাগরে, বাহার নিকট হিন্দুস্থান
আছে; এই তিন মহাসাগর ব্যতিরিক্ত আর
ও অনেক সাগরাদি আছে, তাহার বৃত্তান্ত
পুকৃত স্থানে লিখা যাইবে; কিন্তু সকল মহা-

Fig. 2. Baptist No. 2. 22-point.

সুন্দর হইত। সলবণ জলের অধিক ভার বাহকতা শক্তি
আছে, তাহার নিদর্শন; কোন দ্রব্যে পূর্ণ নৌকার ডালী
সলবণ জলের সহিত সমান হইয়া, নির্যাত সময়ে চলিতে
পারে; কিন্তু নির্লবণ জলে এতাদৃশ হইলে নৌকা ডুবিয়া
যায়, কেননা সে জল এমত নৌকার ভার বহিতে পারে না।
সাহার প্ৰমাণ এই, যে নির্লবণ জলের মধ্যে ডিঘ ফেলিলে সে

Fig. 3. Baptist No. 3. 16-point.

তাহার মধ্যে উত্তর মাঠে ৩৩ ৥০ তেত্রিশ বিঘা দশ কাঠা জমীর চৌহদ্দি পশ্চিম
সীমা দামোদর নদীর পূর্বধার দক্ষিণ সীমা ঐ গ্রামের ইজারদার শ্রীচন্দ্রকান্ত
রায়ের কৃত পুষ্করিণীর উত্তর পূর্ব সীমা শ্রীমত রাধাকৃষ্ণ বসাকের খরিনা
জমীর পশ্চিম উত্তর সীমা শ্রীমত হরুঞ্জয় মুখোপাধ্যায়ের আশ্র বাগানের
দক্ষিণ এই চৌহদ্দির মধ্যে তিন বস্তুর কাত ৩৩ ৥০ তেত্রিশ বিঘা দশ কাঠা
আর ঐ গ্রামের দক্ষিণ মাঠে সোলাকুড়ের পশ্চিম জ্রীনীলমনি নন্দির জমীর

Fig. 4. Baptist No. 4. 14½-point.

PLATE L

Specimen of types cut by the Baptist Mission Press,
Calcutta.

১০ পরে ঘীণ্ড যোহনদ্বারা অবগাহিত হইবার জন্য গার্ডার দেশ-
১১ হইতে তাঁহার নিকটে যদর্দনে আইলেন। কিন্তু যোহন তাঁহাকে
নিষেধ করিয়া কহিল, তুমি কি আমার নিকটে আসিয়াছ?
বরং তোমার দ্বারা অবগাহিত হইবার আমার আবশ্যিক আছে।
১২ তখন ঘীণ্ড উত্তর করিয়া কহিলেন, যে এখন এমন হইতে দেও,

Fig. 1. Baptist No. 5. 12-point.

বন্ধন না করিলে, কেহ তাহার গৃহে প্রবেশ করিয়া দ্রব্য লুট
করিতে পারে না; তাহা করিলে তাহার বাটার দ্রব্য লুট করিতে
পারে। অতএব আমি তোমাদিগকে যথার্থ কহিবেছি, মনুষ্যের
সন্তানেরা যে সমস্ত পাপ ও ইস্বরের নিন্দা করে, তাহাদের

Fig. 2. Baptist No. 6. 14-point.

<p>রাঙ্গ ও সীনা ইত্যাদি, যে সকল দ্রব্য অগ্নিতে নষ্ট হয় না; সে সকলকে অগ্নিতে নিক্ষেপ করিলেই তাহা শুষ্ক হইবে, তথাপি তাহা শুষ্কজনক জলেতে ধৌত করিবা; এবং যে ২ দ্রব্য অগ্নিতে নষ্ট হয়, তাহা তোমরা জলে মগ্ন করিবা। এবং সপ্তম দিবসে তোমরা আপনা- দের বস্ত্র ধৌত করিবা; পরে শুষ্ক হইয়াশিবিরে</p>	<p>পরে মনুষ্য সৈন্যের উপরে কর্তৃত্বকারি সহস্রপত্ৰি ও শতপত্ৰি। মুসার নিকটে আসিয়া তাহাকে কহিল, তোমার দাসগণ আপনাদের হস্তগত যোদ্ধাদের সংখ্যা লইয়াছে, তাহাদের মধ্যে এক জনও মৃত্যু হয় নাই। অতএব প্রতি জন কর্ণপাত্র ও নূপুর ও বলয় ও অধুরী- রক ও কুণ্ডল ও হার, এই যে সকল পাইয়াছে, তাহা-</p>
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Fig. 3. Baptist No. 7. 12½-point.

ব্যাধির শাস্তি করিতে তাহাদিগকে ক্ষমতা দিলেন। সেই
দ্বাদশ প্রেরিতদের এই ২ নাম, প্রথমে শিমোন যাহাকে
পিতর বলে, পরে তাহার ভ্রাতা আন্দ্রিয়, এবং সিবদি-
য়ের পুত্র যাকুব ও তাহার ভ্রাতা যোহন, এবং ফিলিপ

Fig. 4. Baptist No. 8. 16-point.

PLATE LI

Specimen of types cut by the Baptist Mission Press,
Calcutta and the Calcutta School-Book Society.

১৭ উক। সেই সময়ে গর্ভবতী এবং স্তনদাত্রী স্ত্রীদিগের দুর্গতি
১৮ হইবে। আর তোমাদের পলারন শীতকালে যেন না হয়, এই
১৯ প্রার্থনা কর। কেননা তৎকালে যেকোন ক্লেস হইবে, ঈশ্বরের
শ্রুতির আদিকালাবধি অদ্য পর্য্যন্ত এমন ক্লেস কখনো হয় নাই

Fig. 1. Baptist No. 9. 18-point.

বিয়; ও অবিয়ের পুত্র আসি।	সর্বত্র চৌদ্দ পুরুষ; এবং দায়ুদ
এবং আনার পুত্র যিহোশাফট;	অবধি বাবিলে নীত হওন পর্য্যন্ত
ও যিহোশাফটের পুত্র যিহোরাম;	চৌদ্দ পুরুষ; এবং বাবিলে নীত
সেই যিহোরামের স্তান উষিয়।	হওন অবধি খ্রীষ্ট পর্য্যন্ত চৌদ্দ
এবং উষিয়ের পুত্র যোথম; ও	পুরুষ।
যোথমের পুত্র আহস; ও আহসের	১৮ খ্রীষ্টের জন্ম এই রূপে
পুত্র হিকিয়। ২০ এবং হিকিয়ের	হইয়াছিল। তাঁহার মাতা মরিয়ম

Fig. 2. Baptist No. 10. 10½-point.

* অপর পরমেশ্বর দেখিলেন, পৃথিবীতে মনু- ষ্যের দুর্ভেদ্য বড়, এবং তাহার অস্ত্রকরণের তাবৎ কাম্পনা নিরস্তর কেবল মন্দ। * অতএব পরমেশ্বর পৃথিবীতে মনুষ্যের সৃষ্টি করণ প্রযুক্ত অনুতাপ করিয়া মনঃপীড়া পাইয়া ১ কহিলেন, আমি ভূমি- ওলকীতে আপনাদের সৃষ্টি মনুষ্যকে উচ্ছিন্ন করিব, এবং মনুষ্যের সহিত পশু ও কীট ও খেচর পক্ষি-	২ অপর পরমেশ্বর নোহকে কহিলেন, তুমি সপরিবারে জাহাজে প্রবেশ কর, কেননা এই কা- লের সোকদের মধ্যে তোমাকেই সাধু দেখিতেছি। ৩ তুমি সৃষ্টি পশুর জীপুরুষ লইয়া প্রত্যেক জাতির সাত যোড়া, এবং অসৃষ্টি পশুর জীপুরুষ লইয়া প্রত্যেক জাতির এক যোড়া; ৪ এবং খেচর পক্ষি- গণের জীপুরুষ লইয়া প্রত্যেক জাতির সাত যোড়া
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Fig. 3. Baptist No. 11. 10½-point.

শ্রীযুক্ত বাঙ্গালি লোক কর্তৃক বঙ্গ দেশে দুহ বালকেরদি-
গের জ্ঞানোদয়ার্থে অনুগৃহ পুকাশ পূর্বক জনমনোমহাফ-
কার নিকরোৎসারণ কারণাথও পুর্তাপাশ্বিত মতিও পুষ্টি-
বিদ্য স্থলবৃত্ত সোসাইটি নামক এক মগাজোদিত হইয়াছেন

Fig. 4. A type cut by the Baptist Mission
Press, Calcutta at the initiative of the
Calcutta School-Book Society.

PLATE LII

Specimen of types cut by the Bishop's College Press

। বিশাশপের বিদ্যালয় ।
 য র ল ব শ
 ষ স হ ঙ্গ ।

Fig. 1. Bishop's College No. 1. 36-point.

হে পরমপুত্রো ও স্বর্গীয় পিতঃ, পুশংসা ও
 ধন্যবাদ আমাদের এই বলি দয়াপূর্বক গৃহণ
 করিতে, আমরা তোমার বিনয়ী সেবক তোমার
 পিতৃবৎ দয়া একান্তবাপে যাচ্ছা করিতেছি :

Fig. 2. Bishop's College No. 2. 22-point.

তোমার প্রসাদ ও স্বর্গীয় আশীর্বাদে পরিপূর্ণ হই, এবং যতপি
 আমাদের বহুবিধ পাপ প্রযুক্ত তোমার স্থানে কোন বলি উৎসর্গ
 করিতে আমরা অযোগ্য বটি, তত্রাপি এই নিবেদন করিতেছি, যে
 আমাদের অযোগ্যতা বিচার না করিয়া বরং আমাদের পাপ ক্ষমা
 করত আমাদের এই নিতান্ত কর্তব্য কর্ম ও সেবা গ্রহণ কর ;

Fig. 3. Bishop's College No. 3. 18-point.

হে মহা পরাক্রান্ত ঈশ্বর, ও দয়াময় পিতঃ, তুমি সকল মনুষ্যের
 প্রতি কৃপা করিয়া থাক, ও আপন সৃষ্টির মধ্যে কিছুই ঘৃণা কর না,
 তুমি পাপির মরণ ইচ্ছা কর না, বরং সে আপন পাপইহাতে ফিরিয়া
 পরিজ্ঞান পায় ইহাই ইচ্ছা কর, অতএব দয়াপূর্বক আমাদের অপরাধ
 ক্ষমা কর, নিছ পাপের জার প্রযুক্ত দুঃখিত ও ক্লান্ত যে আমরা
 আমাদের গৃহণ ও মাননা কর, সতত দয়া করাই তোমার শ্রম, পাপ

Fig. 4. Bishop's College No. 4. 14-point.

PLATE LIII

Specimen of types cut by the American Baptist Mission Press, Assam.

ধৰিলে। খানোতে বহু দিলৰ মুৰ্তি ওলাল।
পাচে লেয়াৰ নামে এজন ইস্তবাজি চাহাবে সেই
ঠাইতে ৫।৬ বছৰ মান খানি ইস্তবাজি অনেক অনেক
মুৰ্তি পঠাইচে। সেইবোৰৰ মাজত কেতখনি বজাৰ
মুৰ্তি কেতবোৰ মানুহৰ মূৰ লগা দিখ, আৰু মানুহৰ
মূৰ লগা বনৰ গৰু আদি কৰি সুন্দৰ কপে দিলত
কটা অনেক অনেক মানুহ আৰু জন্তুৰ মুৰ্তিও আছে।
তাত বালে দিলত কটা গৰু পাগে, আৰু তাত জি
হটনা লিখা আছিল, তাৰে মৈচে ধৰম মানুহৰ বচন
মিলিচে।

Fig. 1. American Baptist type.
14-point.

Specimen of types cut by Giriśa-Vidyāratna Press

ৰচনাবলি। জ্ঞানাকুৰ। নবনারী।

Fig. 2. Vidyāratna No. 1. 36-point.

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ইতিহাস।

Fig. 3. Vidyāratna No. 2. 24-point.

কৰিতে প্ৰথমতঃ সাহস কৰি নাই; পৰে শ্ৰীযুক্ত
ৰেবৰেণ্ড ডাক্তৰ ডফ সাহেবকে এই ক্ষুদ্ৰ পুস্তক
খানি দেখাই, তিনি যথেষ্ট অনুগ্রহ পূৰ্বক ইহা
পৰীক্ষা কৰেন এবং পুনৰুৎপত্তি বিষয়ক দ্বিতীয়

Fig. 4. Vidyāratna No. 3. 19½-point.

PLATE LIV

Specimen of types cut by Giriśa-Vidyāratna Press

অর্থাৎ পালক, নশ+অন নাশন অর্থাৎ নাশক,
মুচ+অন=মোচন অর্থাৎ মোচক, তু+অন=তারণ
অর্থাৎ তারক, বৃ+অন=বারণ অর্থাৎ বারক। কিন্তু
নন্দন, মোহন, ও তারণ ভিন্ন উক্তরূপ পদ সকল

Fig. 1. Vidyāratna No. 4. 17-point.

এসকল কর্তৃপদ এবং এসকল ক্র-প্রত্যয়ান্ত পদের মধ্যে
কেবল কতিপয় বাঙ্গলায় ব্যবহৃত আছে, যে সকল সংস্কৃত
শব্দে ক্রিয়াবাচক শব্দ, কর্তৃবোধক পদ, ক্র-প্রত্যয়ান্ত পদ
(তিনিই) বাঙ্গলায় ব্যবহৃত, তাহা আকারাদি বর্ণের কমানু-

Fig. 2. Vidyāratna No. 5. 15-point.

* অধিকাংশ বাঙ্গলা ও হিন্দী শব্দে সংস্কৃত ও গ্রীক সমাধি, কে-
বল শেষাংশে কিছু বিশেষ থাকে মাত্র। অর্থাৎ যে শব্দে বাঙ্গলায়
'অন' (না অন) ভাগান্ত তাহা হিন্দীতে ঐ (অনের পরিবর্তে) 'না'
ভাগান্ত, যথা (বাঙ্গলা) করণ; চলন,—(হিন্দী) কাহা, করণ; চল-
না, চলনা। 'ওন' ভাগান্ত শব্দে 'ওন' ভাগ ও হিন্দী শব্দে 'না' হয়।

Fig. 3. Vidyāratna No. 6. 12-point.

PLATE LV

Title page of An Extensive vocabulary...printed at the
Chronicle Press (1793).

ইঙ্গবাহি ও বাঙ্গালি বোকেবিলরি

W. Jones
AN EXTENSIVE

VOCABULARY,

Bengalese and English.

VERY USEFUL

TO TEACH THE NATIVES ENGLISH,

AND

TO ASSIST BEGINNERS IN LEARNING
THE BENGAL LANGUAGE.

CALCUTTA,

PRINTED AT THE CHRONICLE PRESS.

MDCCLXIII.

Title page of the Tutor printed by John Miller (1797).

THE
TUTOR,

OR A

New English & Bengalee Work,

WELL ADAPTED TO TEACH
THE NATIVES ENGLISH.

IN THREE PARTS.



সিদ্ধা গুণ

কিয়া এক নৈজন ইংৰাজি আৰ বাঙালীবহি
ভালো ঙ্গছক্ৰ আছে বাঙালি দিগেৰকে ইংৰাজি
সিদ্ধাকৰাইতে তিনাশে

COMPILED, TRANSLATED, AND PRINTED,

By JOHN MILLER.

1797.

PLATE LVII

Title page of A Vocabulary ...printed at the Press of
Ferris and Company.

A

V O C A B U L A R Y,

IN TWO PARTS,

ENGLISH AND BONGALEE,

AND

VICE VERSA.



BY H. P. FORSTER,

SENIOR MERCHANT ON THE BONGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

VOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.

1



FROM THE PRESS OF FERRIS AND CO.

1799.

PLATE LVIII

Specimen of Bengali printing done in 1861 and 1974
side by side.

প্রথম সর্গ।

(ছয়তের প্রতি শকুন্তলা।)

[শকুন্তলা বিখ্যামিত্রের ঔরসে ও মেনকাবান্দী অপসরার গর্ভে
জন্মগ্রহণ করিয়া, জনক জননী কর্তৃক ঈশনবাবস্থায় পরিভ্রাজ
হওয়াতে, কথামুনি তাঁহাকে অতিগালন করেন। একদা মুনিব-
রের অনুপস্থিতিতে রাজা দুয়ন্ত যুগয়া প্রসঙ্গে তাঁহার আশনে
প্রবেশ করিলে, শকুন্তলা রাজ-অধিতির যথাবিধি অতিবি-
সংকার সম্পন্ন করিয়াছিলেন। রাজা দুয়ন্ত, শকুন্তলার
অস্বাভাব্য রূপনারাণ্যে বিনোহিত হইয়া, এবং তিনি যে ক্ষত্র-
কুলোদ্ভবা, এই কথা শুনিয়া, তাঁহার অতি প্রেমাসক্ত হন। পরে
রাজা তাঁহাকে শুভভাবে গারুর্ধ্ববিধানে পরিণয় করিয়া
স্বদেশে প্রত্যাগমন করেন। রাজা দুয়ন্ত, যরাজ্যে গমনা-
নস্তর, শকুন্তলার কোন ওষাবধান না করিতে, শকুন্তলা রাজ-
সমীপে এই নিম্নলিখিত পত্রিকাখানি প্রেরণ করিয়াছিলেন।]

বননিবাসিনী দানী নদে রাজপদে,

রাজেন্দ্র ! যদিও তুমি ছুলিয়াছ ভারে,

ছুলিতে তৌহারে কতু পারে কি অভাগী ?

Specimen of printing done in 1861.

ভাবিয়া আপন মনে - শকুর মামদে ভগে (গৌরী পর্ষভীভুলে)
কুন্দব সিপদুরে বালা-১২৮ পৃষ্ঠা।

উটশালীর পুঁথিতেও এ দুই পদ আছে, যথা :

ভাবিয়া আপোন মনে আবদুল যকুরে ছলে

শেন্দুরে কুশুমিতে জার বালা-৫১ পৃষ্ঠা।

বিশেষুর বাবুর পুঁথিতে এ পদ নেই। উক্তর দীর্ঘশ চন্দ্র গানের মতে
“শকুর মামদ রাজশাহী জেলার রামপুর বোয়ালিয়ার ছয় মাইল উত্তর-পূর্বে-
স্থিত গিলুর কহনী গ্রামের অধিবাসী”। দীর্ঘশ বাবুর উক্তির সঙ্গে গ্রামের
ভিতর পাওয়া কবির পরিচয় নিলে যায়।

উটশালী এবং বিশেষুর বাবুর পুঁথিতে কবির পিতার নামের কিছুটা
সন্ধান পাওয়া যায়। উটশালীর পুঁথিতে আছে :

শএক আনার নাম ফকির গদুমস্ত।

তাহার তনএ পদশতক রচিল জোগান্ত।।

বিশেষুর বাবুর পুঁথিতে আছে :

সাহের আল্লার নাম ফকির গদুমস্ত।

তাহার তনপশুথি রচিল জোগান্ত।।

Specimen of printing done in 1974.

PLATE LIX

A. Title page of Jāmālanāmā printed by Seraj Jamadar
in 1859.

Jamalname a tale

জামালনামা।

১৪১(১)

এই কেতাবের নাম জামাল নামা হইল।
 বুলী আজিমদীন নাম রচনা করিল।
 পারসির
 কেতাব ছিল
 মজমুন ইহার।
 ছলিছ বাঙ্গালায়
 আমি করিলাম প্রচার।
 রসিক লোগেতে ইহা দেখিয়া
 নজরে। ছাপাইবার ভরে তবে কহি
 লেন আমারে। রসিক লোগের অধিক
 থাকে দেখিয়া। ছাপাইলাম এই পুথি
 মেহনৎ করিয়া। এলো ইণ্ডিয়ান ইউনিয়ান
 প্রেশ নাম। চিতপুররোড মধ্যে প্রেশ মোদাম।
 শ্রীযুত ছেরাজদ্দীন জমাদার নাম। এই ছাপাখা-
 নার তিনি মোস্তার আমাম। ছাপাইলাম পুথি
 আমি তাহার প্রেশে। সকল রসিক লোগের দেলের
 থাকে। এই কেতাবের যাহার দরকার হইবে।
 শিরালদহ মধ্যে আইলে অবশ্য পাইবে।
 সেখ মনাজদ্দীন নাম নিকটে তাহার।
 ভল্লাস করিলে পুথি পাইবেন আমা-
 র।। সন ১২৬৬ সালের দিবস
 রবিবার। ১১ আশ্বিন মাস
 তারিখ ইহার।।
 ৯২ নং বাটী।

B. Title page of Darvesanāmā printed by Seraj Jamadar
in 1865.

৪৫৭৪৪ঃ ০ এই ০
 ০ কেতাবের ০
 ০ নাযদরবেশনামা ০
 ০ মুন্সি আবদুল আজিজ ০
 ০ করিলেন ভরজমা ॥ দিনদারি ০
 ০ কাম জুত মারফত কালাম । কেতাবে ০
 ০ হকুম জেয়ছা লিখিল ভামাম ॥ লোগের ০
 ০ খাহেস বড়া হইল তাহাতে । দেল বিচে তিনি ফের ০
 ০ লাগিল ভাবিতে ॥ মগলানা কারামত আলি মোর ০
 ০ সেদ তাহার ॥ তার কাছে গেলো কেতাব হুকরিবার ০
 ০ তহকিক করিয়া মরাকেবা মসাহেদা । ছাপাইয়া দিল ০
 ০ ফের খুলিয়া কারদা ০ কেতাব জার লিখিতার ঘরের ০
 ০ ঠিকানা । ওকেফ হইয়া লেহ শুনে সর্বজন ॥ তাহার ০
 ০ দোকান জেথা আছে ফেলহাল । বালুকাটী বন্দর জান ০
 ০ জেলা বরিসাল ০ ছেরাজর্দিন জমাদার ছাপার ০
 ০ মালেক । তাহার ইমান কাএম রেখেছেন ০
 ০ খালেফ কলিকাতা সহরেতে সেয়াল ০
 ০ দহ গ্রাম ॥ কাদরিয়া পুনে ০
 ০ ছাপা হইল ভামাম ০
 ০ কহেহিন ছদরদি জোনাবে সবার । কম্পজ কেট ছারা ০
 ০ করিনু এহার ॥ কোনো বাতে এর বিচে পাবেজদি ০
 ০ খাতা । মেহের করিয়া যুঝে করিবেন আতা ॥ মমুহর ০
 ০ পুরেঘর জানিবে আয়ার । মহান্নাদ কাযুনাগ আয়ার ০
 ০ পিতার ॥ কিকবো জেয়াদা আর সবাকে ছালাম । ০
 ০ মোজাদিবে মোর ভরে অতক এহলাম ০ ইতি সমাপ্ত ০
 ০ মন ১২৭২ সাল তারিখ ৭ আবাণ চাঁদ মরজব মঘলবার ০

PLATE LX

Specimen of Bengali printing done in 1816 by the
Sanskrit Press and in 1866 by the Sāhānasāhī Press.

নোভবতি । পূর্বপুকৃতাপেকায়াকুলতয়ানন্তর্যগৎব্যতিরেকাৎ । নতিচানন্তর্যগ
র্থভেবদ্বাধর্মজিজ্ঞানাপূর্ববৃত্তং বেদাধ্যয়নং নিয়মেনাপেকতে এবংবুদ্ধজিজ্ঞানাপিয
ৎপূর্ববৃত্তং নিয়মেনাপেকতে তদ্বৃত্তব্যং । স্বাধ্যয়ানন্তর্যভুলমানং । নবিত্তকর্মািবো
ধানন্তর্যং বিশেষঃ । ন । ধর্মজিজ্ঞানায়্যাঃ পুগপ্যধীতবেদান্তস্যবুদ্ধজিজ্ঞানোপপ
ত্তেঃ । যথাচছন্দস্যাদ্যবদানানানানন্তর্যনিয়মঃ । কমল্যবিবক্তিতত্বাৎ । নতথেহক্র
মোবিবক্তিতঃ । শেষশেষিত্তেৎধিকৃতার্থিকারেবাপুমাণাতাবাক্কর্মবুদ্ধজিজ্ঞানয়োঃ
। ফলজিজ্ঞান্যতেদাচ্ । অভ্যুদয়ফলং ধর্মজ্ঞানং তদ্বানুষ্ঠানাপেকং । নিঃশ্রেয়স

Specimen of printing done in 1816 by the Sanskrit Press.

ছাপাইব কেতাবেরে : দেলে গন্ন না করিবে জারা * শুনিয়া
এয়ছাই বাত : খুনি হোয়ে নেক জাত : ওয়াদা নইলো
মেরা কাছে ॥ কাফি মুরে দিয়া গেলো : জনদি ছাপাইতে
কৈলো : শুনো তবে জে কিছু হোয়েছে * গেরাণি বাজার
দেখি : দেলেতে হইয়া দখি , পুথিকে ছাপাইতে পারিনাই
রে তিনি বার বার , একে একে কতো বার , লেখে মুরে
লেখোণ এয়ছাই * ওয়াদা খেলাক হৈলো ; পুথি নাহি

Specimen of printing done in 1866 by the Sāhānasāhī
Press.

PLATE LXI

Specimen of a title page with decorated border and frontispiece illustration printed in 1865 by the Stanhope Press.

বিদ্যাসুন্দর নাটক।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বসু এণ্ড কোং কর্তৃক

মুদ্রিত ও প্রকাশিত।

দ্বিতীয়বার মুদ্রিত।

কলিকাতা।



ফ্যানহোপ্ প্রেস, নং ১৮২, বহুবাজার রোড।

শক ১৭৮৭। ইং ১৮৬৫।

মূল্য ২ টাকা।



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Baptist Missionary Society,
London

Original letters and journals of Serampore and Calcutta missionaries and minute books of the Society have been consulted. Of them, the manuscript journal of William Ward, Superintendent of the Serampore Mission Press in four volumes covering the period between 1799 and 1811 is of particular value. All of the documents preserved in the Society are kept in boxes bearing the name of the author of the manuscripts placed therein. It has also a cyclostyled catalogue of these records. The following collections containing materials on printing have been used:

1. Carey, Marshman and Ward: Letters, 1800 - 1832
2. Carey: Journal kept from 13 June 1793 to 2 October 1794 and letters, 1792 - 1834 to the Baptist Missionary Society, to Andrew Fuller, John Ryland and John Sutcliffe.
3. John Clark Marshman: Letters to John Dyer, Benjamin Shaw, John Angus and others.
4. Joshua Rowe: Letters, 1804 - 1823 to John Sutcliffe, John Ryland and Andrew Fuller.
5. William Ward: Journal, 1799 - 1811; Letters to Wm. Morris, John Sutcliffe, Andrew Fuller, John Ryland and others.
6. Letters of C. B. Lewis to the Society and others
7. Letters of the Press Committee, Calcutta to the Society.
8. Minute books of the BMS, 1815 - 1866.
9. Joshua Marshman: Journal and letters.

Church Missionary Society,
London

The archives of the CMS preserves the correspondences and journals of the Calcutta missionaries among others. Archives of this institution are well organized. The following documents were useful:

1. CMS Minute Book, 31 March 1817 to 14 May 1819.
2. List of Articles wanted for the Printing Office, Calcutta, 16 January 1822.
3. Letters of Thomas Brown, Printer, 1821 - 1824
4. Letters of Theophilus Reichardt, Printer, 1825 - 1828
5. Letters of D. Corrie and others to the Society in London, 1820 - 1840.

London Missionary Society
now housed at the SOAS Library.

All of the records preserved in the LMS Archives are 'boxed and labelled' and a list of the contents in the box is placed on top of all files in a box. The Archives of the Council for World Mission (incorporating the London Missionary Society): an outline guide by the late Reverend C. Stuart Craig helps to locate the materials. The following records of this Society were useful:

1. Bengal Boxes, 1 -6, 7A, 7B, 8-30, 1800 - 1839.
2. Journals, Boxes: 1-2, 1816 - 1855
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United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
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The USPG preserves three boxes of papers regarding the Bishop's College Calcutta. Among them a good number of papers were useful. The following may be listed below:

1. Bishop's College Accounts: a statement showing the original cost, annual charge, from its formation in 1824 to the end of the year 1836.
2. Samuel Collingwood, Superintendent, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Letters to the Society, 16 & 27 January 1823.
3. Henry Townsend, Superintendent, Bishop's College Press. Letter dated 26 July 1824.
4. Statutes of the ...Bishop's College near Calcutta. Manuscript and printed. London: 1825, 1829, 1849.
5. Report of the Printing Department of the Bishop's College: 1 July 1825 to 30 June 1826; 1 July 1826 to 31 December 1826; January to June 1838; January 1837 to December 1842.
6. Copy of the proceedings of the Syndicate of the Bishop's College Press, 15 August 1828, 27 May 1842.
7. Memorial and petition of Susan Townsend... mother of Henry Townsend, Superintendent of the Bishop's College Press.
8. James Sykes's contract of appointment, 1829.
9. Bishop's College and its mission: a brochure. Printed.
10. W. Risdale, Superintendent, Bishop's College Press. Letter to the Society, 14 December 1843.
11. Printipal, Bishop's College. Letter to the Society 13 June 1849.
12. Calcutta Letters Received, 1870. Vol. VII.
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