

**THE EMPIRE AGGRANDIZED: A STUDY IN COMMEMORATIVE
PORTRAIT STATUARY EXPORTED FROM BRITAIN TO HER
COLONIES IN SOUTH ASIA, 1800 TO 1939,
Volume I: Text and Catalogue Entries**

**by
Mary Ann Steggles**

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Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation long suppressed finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

Jawaharlal Nehru

The capital letter C preceeding an arabic numeral indicates that this is an entry in the catalogue beginning on page 109.

A single asterik [*] following the title and location of a work in the catalogue indicates that the statue exists but has been moved from its original site. A double asterik **[**] indicates that the work has been destroyed or is currently untraced.

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INTRODUCTION

This research is the result of an interest which evolved from my M.A. thesis, "Evangelical Philosophy as Manifest in late Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Sculpture Commissioned for Madras, South India from Britain between 1790 and 1858" which investigated the marble funerary monuments erected in the Christian churches within the city of Madras.¹ During the time spent conducting research in situ, I became aware of the presence of a number of public commemorative statues dedicated to both the British monarchy and to those individuals who had helped to establish the British Empire on the Indian sub-continent. Upon returning to Canada, initial investigations into the commissioning of these statues yielded little or no information.

This thesis is, thus, an attempt to provide as far as possible a complete catalogue of the public commemorative portrait statues executed by sculptors working in Britain which were not only exported to the Indian sub-continent but which were also sent to Malaysia, Myanma, Singapore and Sri Lanka between 1800 and 1939 – the date of the first commission being unveiled on the Indian sub-continent and the date of the

¹ School of Graduate Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, 1990.

last statue being received in India, respectively.² The intention is to reveal, for the first time in many instances, the details of the individual sculptors' commissions for these geographical locations remote from Britain in addition to providing information on the patrons. This thesis will also examine the response accorded these statues, both during the time of the British reign or immediately following the granting of independence, in order to determine whether or not there were any acts of iconoclasm directed towards these symbols of colonial dominion.³

Forms of Commemoration

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, British colonial residents began to commission works of sculpture to commemorate those men and women whose efforts had aided

² I have, in addition, included two monuments which cannot be specifically designated as being public commemorative portrait statues. They are the Angel of the Resurrection (1865, Marochetti) in Kanpur and the monolithic sarcophagus for Lord Charles Cornwallis' (1735-1805) mausoleum at Ghazipur (1823, Flaxman). Whilst these commissions cannot be categorically defined as 'public', referring to that democratic process of individuals donating funds for a memorial, or their view designated as originally intended to be 'public', referring to their site being open to everyone, they are, nonetheless, important in this study for they have become part of the 'public' domain since their unveiling.

³ For the purposes of this thesis, the term 'British reign' shall denote the period beginning in 1858 when the British Crown assumed administrative and political control of the Indian sub-continent from the East India Company. The term 'immediately' shall mean within a period of one year of the colony being granted independent political and administrative status. For example, in the case of the Indian sub-continent, the date shall be 15 August 1948, the first anniversary of India and Pakistan becoming independent states within the British Commonwealth.

the advancement of British interests — mercantile, political, religious and military — in the colonies. The commissions included the following: funerary monuments, portrait busts, portrait statues, ideal works, architectural sculpture, fountains, columns and temples.

Funerary monuments, ranging in scale from the simple rectangular marble slab to the more elaborate memorial incorporating numerous allegorical figures, were erected in the ever growing number of Christian churches in memory of those who had died. Occasionally these tablets served as gravestones for some of those remembered were buried within the precincts of the church. For example, the grandiose marble wall memorial to Jane Amelia Russell (1789-1808) in St. Mary's Church, Madras, was commissioned from John Bacon the Younger (1777-1859) to mark the site of Russell's burial by her husband.⁴ Marble headstones were commissioned, sometimes from the workshops of eminent British sculptors but most often from masonry firms, both in the colonies and in Britain, for their cemeteries.⁵ Most were simple slabs but occasionally the

⁴ The memorial, completed in 1808, measures 120" x 70". The design, showing the deceased lying on her deathbed surrounded by friends and family with an angel descending from the clouds, is similar to that contained on the Samuel Whitbread Memorial (1799, Cardington, Bedfordshire) by John Bacon the Elder (1740-99) and that on the Frederick Christian Swartz Memorial (1806, St. Mary's Madras) by John Bacon the Younger.

⁵ Prominent firms on the Indian sub-continent were Llewelyn and Sons of Calcutta, John Law and Co. and Ostheider and Co., both of Madras.

sculptor or mason was asked to execute a more substantial monument such as the marble sarcophagus by Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841) in memory of Mrs. Diana Warden (1780-1816) erected in Somerset Road Cemetery, Capetown, South Africa.⁶

Portrait busts, both in marble and in bronze, were commissioned for public buildings as well as private residences.⁷ In addition to these commissions, numerous busts, now housed in museums, libraries, and municipal offices, were studies for the portrait statues erected in the cities. For example, the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum in Bombay has in its collection the marble busts which formed the studies for the statues of David Sassoon (1792-1864) (1869, Woolner), Queen 111
Victoria (1869, Noble), John, Lord Elphinstone (1807-60) (1864, 123

⁶The tomb was shipped to Capetown where it was assembled on site. In 1904 the cemetery was levelled. All of the other tombs, excepting Warden's, were re-erected to Maitland Road Cemetery. Warden's tomb was discovered under a pile of rubbish covered with mud in 1907 by Mr. Hutt, Superintendent of the Capetown Cemetery Board. It took six months to restore the monument which was re-erected, later in 1907, in Maitland Road Cemetery. The monument measures 48" x 48" x 24". On one side is a portrait medallion of the deceased. The epitaph is in both English and Dutch. The work is signed Chantrey, Sculptor, London. The National Museums Board in Capetown is currently considering removing the memorial to the National Museum in Capetown for its preservation and exhibition. I am indebted to Mr. R. Langham-Carter of Capetown for this information. Chantrey was paid £1000 for his work. This information has been supplied by A. Yarrington. See also Africana Notes and News 1 (December 1955): 338 and J. Pitman, "Lecture on Monumental Art of Graveyards." The Cape Times, 7 August 1991: 13.

⁷ See appendix C.

Foley), and Charles John, 1st Earl Canning (1812-62) (1873, Brock).⁸

Commemorative statues, symbolizing social status, power, and colonial dominion, were erected in the parks, public buildings, and churches.⁹ The variety of portrait statues follows the stylistic range erected in Britain and elsewhere. Certain were simple standing figures on a slab base; others were erected on more prominent pedestals often employing elaborate inscription tablets and/or accompanying allegorical figures arranged at the base of the pedestal. There were, in addition, a large number of bronze equestrian monuments exported to the colonies of Britain.

Occasionally sculptors were commissioned to execute allegorical figures to enhance the facades of public buildings, such as the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta.¹⁰ The size and style of these works varied from the *bas* relief panel to elaborate free-standing allegorical figures.

⁸ This last bust of Canning formed the study for the statue begun by John Foley, R. A. (1818-74) and completed by Sir Thomas Brock, R. A. (1847-1922) for Calcutta. See C115, C123, C43, and C16, respectively.

⁹ See chapter two.

¹⁰ Alfred Drury, R.A. (d. 1944) was the principal designer for the statues erected on the Victoria Memorial. Drury exhibited the marble panels representing Industry (1777), Queen Victoria Signing the Proclamation of 1858 (1778) and Commerce (1779) at the R.A. exhibition of 1916. Bolton and Sons of Cheltenham executed the figure of Neptune for what is now the Police Headquarters in Bombay (nd).

As independent public commissions, idealized works of sculpture were rare. Instead, they appear as accompanying figures for some of the portrait statues which were erected. For example, Sir William Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925) included three bronze allegorical groups, Maternal Bliss, Famine Relief, and Agriculture, on the platform housing the statue of George Nathaniel, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston (1859-1925) unveiled in Calcutta in 1911.¹¹

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In addition to the above mentioned works, colonial residents, both British and native, commissioned fountains, obelisks, triumphal arches and even entire churches to immortalize the memory of certain individuals or events in the history of the British Empire.

Locating the Memorials

When the British relinquished their political and administrative control to the governments of the newly independent colonies, they left their government buildings, bungalows, army barracks and so on as well as the previously mentioned works of sculpture in situ. At that time, many of their churches were full of marble wall tablets and brass plates and their cemeteries, scattered across the colonies, contained more than two million British graves.¹² The commemorative

¹¹See C25.

¹²The British Association of Cemeteries in South Asia. BACSA, was founded in London in 1976 by Theon Wilkinson. The aim of the organization is to document and publish information on all of the

statues glorifying those who had established the Empire as well as the portrait busts were left — their fate to be determined by the response of the citizens and governments of the recently created states. Unfortunately, it appears that no one felt it necessary to compile a complete listing of these works prior to the granting of independence. Hence, the exact number of sculptural commissions executed for and exported to these former colonies of Britain has remained unclear.

At the turn of the century, the British government commissioned the Provincial Series "in an attempt to build up a *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Britannicarum*"¹³ The series recorded the epitaphs and monumental inscriptions on both gravestones and memorials. However, the compilers rarely included the inscription contained on the public commemorative statues and all of the volumes are "far from complete and uneven in value."¹⁴ Gazetteers compiled by publishers, like Murray's in London and Thatcher and Spink in Calcutta, were useful in locating some of the works. These publications, like the Provincial Series were more often than not incomplete. Publications such as The Art Journal, The Builder, Studio International, Building and Contract News, Magazine of Art or The Illustrated London News from time to time commented on

cemeteries in the region. In addition, they provide funds to help with restoration and preservation.

¹³T. Wilkinson, Two Monsoons, London, 1976, 223.

¹⁴Ibid.

works which were in progress or ready for shipment by a sculptor. Occasionally they would include a line drawing of the monument. Local newspapers published in the colonies, such as The Madras Courier, The Bombay Gazette, The Times of India, The Calcutta Gazette, The Times of India (Overland Summary), The Pioneer Mail and India News, The Ceylon Times, The Rangoon Gazette and the Straits Times often reported the activities of the local committees which were raising subscriptions in order to erect commemorative statues just as local newspapers in Britain provided coverage on monuments erected in London and the provinces. Information was thus provided concerning the progress of the monument in addition to carrying announcements of the unveiling ceremonies and subscription lists. An additional source of information on monuments commissioned for various locations in the Empire is the list of exhibitors at the Royal Academy exhibitions. The account ledgers kept by certain sculptors which are extant, such as those of Sir Francis Chantrey and John Flaxman, R.A. (1755-1826) are particularly useful in tracing the commissions, the patrons and clarifying the fee the artist was paid. All of these sources are useful when compiling information about the monuments sent to the colonies but, again, it must be noted that rather than being in one easy accessible volume, or volumes, this information is stored in numerous archives scattered in

various geographical locations and the information, when located, is often fragmentary.

In 1950, Rupert Gunnis, author of The Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851, DBS, recognized the importance to British sculpture studies that a full listing of the works sent to the colonies by sculptors working in Britain would provide.¹⁵ He began, at that time, to correspond with the rectors of various colonial congregations and government authorities in an attempt to establish where memorials by British sculptors had been sent. Gunnis was able to include in the DBS a listing of a number of the works sent to the colonies but, his listing was not complete. In 1970, Gunnis decided to travel to India to continue his research on the monuments but, he died suddenly on the eve of his departure.¹⁶

Gunnis' interest was complemented by that of his colleague, Dr. Margaret Whinney. Various letters and notes in her archives held at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London indicate that she was also interested in works of sculpture

¹⁵The Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851, first published in London in 1953; revised edition 1963.

¹⁶I am indebted to Mrs. Lesley Lewis for bringing this to my attention in correspondence during 1991. It should be noted that at least two other people, Timothy Wilcox, currently curator at Hove Museum and Art Gallery, and Pauline Rohatgi, former Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the India Office and Oriental Collections and now a writer on topography, had aspirations for compiling a catalogue of the works of sculpture sent to India. Both, for various reasons, gave up their quest. I am indebted to Pauline Rohatgi for our many conversations and for the material which she so generously shared with me.

which were exported from Britain, specifically those statues executed between 1800 and 1850. Some of the information which she collected was included in various of her publications such as The Collection of Models at University College by John Flaxman,¹⁷ English Sculpture 1720-1830,¹⁸ and Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830.¹⁹ Before her death, she was preparing a catalogue of the works of Sir Francis Chantrey which forms the basis of the forthcoming Walpole Society volume, "The Ledger of Sir F. Chantrey, R.A." edited by Alison Yarrington, Malcolm Baker, Alex Potts and Irene Lieberman.

There has been, in the last two decades, a surge of interest in British sculpture, both in Europe and in North America. Recent exhibitions, published exhibition catalogues, books, theses and journal articles attest to the fact that British sculpture is becoming recognized, not solely in comparison to its continental counterparts but, on its own merits. While the focus of this new interest has been broadly based, little published attention has been paid to the large number of monuments commissioned from sculptors working in Britain for the colonies. Pauline Rohatgi wrote a two page article published in the India Office Library and Records Newsletter in March, 1983, entitled,

¹⁷The Collection of Models at University College by John Flaxman, London, 1967.

¹⁸English Sculpture 1720-1830, London, 1971.

¹⁹Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830, London and New York, second edition, 1988.

"India and British Sculpture."²⁰ Following Rohatgi's theme, Mildred Archer, in 1984, published, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India."²¹ Earlier in the century, Frank Cundall, Librarian for the Jamaican National Assembly, reported on the works of sculpture sent from Britain to the island in "Sculpture in Jamaica."²² His article was followed by another by Lesley Lewis in the 1960s, also on works of sculpture sent to Jamaica.²³ More recently, Barbara Groseclose, Professor of Art History at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio wrote an article focusing on the image of natives contained in monuments, both in India and Britain, "Imag(in)ing Indians."²⁴ A small number of published articles on the individual artists, such as Edward Croft-Murray's, "An Account Book of John Flaxman, R.A."²⁵ or exhibition catalogues such as Goscombe John at the National Museum of Wales²⁶, Charles Sargent Jagger: War and Peace Sculpture²⁷ and

²⁰ India Office Library and Records Newsletter (March 1983): 6-7.

²¹ Apollo 120 (July 1984): 50-55.

²² Art Journal (March 1905): 2-16.

²³ "Commemorative Sculpture in Jamaica." Commemorative Art (November 1965): 317-25.

²⁴ Art History 13, no. 4 (December 1990): 488-515. For a discussion of how the British perceived the natives of the colonies which they ruled, including India, see L. Bell, "Arts and Empire: Victorian Representations of Subject People." Art History 5, no. 1 (March 1982): 72-87.

²⁵ Walpole Society 28 (1939-40).

²⁶ Goscombe John at the National Museum of Wales, F. Pearson (ed.), exhibition catalogue, Cardiff, 1979.

²⁷ Charles Sargent Jagger: War and Peace Sculpture, A. Compton (ed.), exhibition catalogue, London, 1985.

John Flaxman, R.A.²⁸ have included some information on monuments sent by artists to the colonies. For example, the catalogue published in conjunction with John's exhibition at the National Museum of Wales includes photographs of two of his statues exported to the India sub-continent, the statue to Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto (1845-1914) completed in 1914²⁹ and the statue of Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh of Belrampur (nd) completed for Lucknow in 1907.³⁰ Fiona Pearson cited the locations where the statues were to be erected in addition to listing the dates and places where the works were exhibited. The exhibition catalogue of Charles Sargent Jagger's work (1885-1934) compiled by A. Compton includes a photograph of the sculptor working on the model for the statue of Rufus Isaacs, 1st Lord Reading (1860-1935) which was completed in 1927³¹ and mentions the commission for the statue of Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst (1858-1944) completed in 1928.³² However, any detailed discussion of these memorials plus Jagger's other works, such as the statue for King George V commissioned for New Delhi, completed in 1934, has been

²⁸ John Flaxman, R.A. D. Irwin (ed.), exhibition catalogue, London, 1979.

²⁹ See C68.

³⁰ See C117. The photograph of the statue for the Earl of Minto is on page 72; the photograph of the statue of Sir Digbijai Singh is on page 71.

³¹ See C108. The photograph is on page 49.

³² See pages 48 and 103. See also C63.

omitted.³³ Recently published theses, such as Mark Stocker's Royalist and Realist: The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm³⁴ have included information, often detailed, on some of the portrait statues executed for the former colonies such as the statue of John Laird Mair, 1st Baron Lawrence (1811-79) completed in 1882 which J. E. Boehm (1834-90) presented to the city of Lahore,³⁵ the statue of Queen Victoria for Madras completed in 1887 for Chapeauk Park³⁶ and the statue of King Edward VII as the Prince of Wales for Bombay (1878).³⁷ One unpublished Ph.D. thesis by Elizabeth Darby, "Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924", catalogues memorials erected to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert between the years 1837 and 1924.³⁸ Publications such as M. H. Spielman's, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today,³⁹ C. F. Bell's, The Annals of Thomas Banks,⁴⁰ Lionel Tweed's John Tweed, Sculptor: A Memoir,⁴¹ Susan Beattie's, The New Sculpture,⁴² Benedict Read's, Victorian

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³³See C55.

³⁴Royalist and Realist: The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm. New York and London, 1988.

³⁵See C78.

³⁶See C125.

³⁷See C35.

³⁸"Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924." Ph. D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986.

³⁹British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901.

⁴⁰The Annals of Thomas Banks, Cambridge, 1938.

⁴¹John Tweed, Sculptor: A Memoir, London, 1956.

⁴²The New Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1985.

Sculpture⁴³ and David Irwin's, John Flaxman, 1755-1826: Sculptor, Illustrator, Designer⁴⁴ have, as well, included information on the statues. Unfortunately, much of what is contained is quite limited in scope. For example, Irwin's monograph, the most recent to be published on Flaxman, is disappointing in its discussion of the portrait statues which the sculptor executed for the colonies in South Asia. Irwin has simply re-iterated the information contained in the Walpole Society publication on the ledgers of Flaxman regarding the statue of Raja Serfoji for the Audience Chamber of his palace at Thanjavur (1806).⁴⁵ Susan Beattie, has, however, included detailed information on the commissions of two of the statues which were erected in Calcutta, the statue of Lord Curzon by Thornycroft completed in 1911 and the statue of Queen Victoria completed in 1901 by George Frampton, R.A. (1860-1928).⁴⁶ There are currently a number of publications or theses in progress which propose to contain some information on the statues exported to the former colonies. For example, Samuel S. Dunkerley is writing a new edition of the life of Chantrey, Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A.: From Norton to Knight to be published in 1992; Dr. Robert Fountain is completing research on a volume

⁴³Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1983.

⁴⁴John Flaxman, 1755-1826: Sculptor, Illustrator, Designer, New Haven and London, 1982.

⁴⁵See C116.

⁴⁶See C25 and C132, respectively.

focusing on equestrian monuments including those exported to South Asia; and Joan Costu, a research student at the University of London, is writing a thesis on the monuments sent to Canada and the Caribbean from Britain. In addition, a number of authors writing on the architecture of the Raj have mentioned some of the statues in their works. Examples include Philip Davies' Splendours of the Raj: British Architecture in India 1660-1947⁴⁷ and his more recent book, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India, vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European,⁴⁸ Jan Morris' Stones of Empire: The Buildings of the Raj⁴⁹ and Thomas Metcalfe's An Imperial Vision: Indian Architecture and Britain's Raj.⁵⁰ These volumes, and most especially the two editions by Davies, contain a considerable amount of inaccurate information relating to the attribution of works and locations as well as historical inaccuracies. For example, Davies stated in his discussion of Thomas Banks, R.A. (1735-1805) Statue of Governor-General Charles Cornwallis (1800, Madras) that the work commemorated Charles Cornwallis' (1735-1805) defeat of 1799 over Tipu Sultan (1750-99), the ruler of Mysore.⁵¹ Whilst

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⁴⁷Splendours of the Raj: British Architecture in India 1660-1947, Harmondsworth, 1987.

⁴⁸The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989.

⁴⁹Stones of Empire: The Buildings of the Raj, Oxford, 1986.

⁵⁰An Imperial Vision: Indian Architecture and Britain's Raj, Los Angeles and Berkeley, 1989.

⁵¹Davies, 1987, 39-40. See C19.

the statue did commemorate Cornwallis' defeat of Tipu Sultan, it was the victory of 1792 that was referred to and not that of 1799 in which Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) was to kill the ruler of Mysore. The location of the monument is also wrongly ascribed. For example, in 1987, Davies states that the statue is located in the Connemora Library. The monument was, in fact, removed from the Connemora Library to the Fort Museum in 1948 where it is currently on display. Davies has made other errors. For example, in The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India, vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, he attributes the memorial to Stephen Babington (1790-1822) in St. Thomas Cathedral, executed by Thomas Gaffin (1805-65) to Chantrey. The statue of Babington (1827) by Chantrey is, in fact, in the collection of the Asiatic Society, Old Town Hall, Bombay.⁵²

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Certain exhibition catalogues published on the sub-continent have proved useful in locating works. The Victoria Memorial in Calcutta has, on occasion, printed a catalogue which lists the busts and portrait statues in their collection.⁵³ Unfortunately, it is not always available at the museum's reception area as stocks are not immediately replenished when sold.⁵⁴ In 1908, the Indian Museum on Chowringhee Road,

⁵²See C5.

⁵³The name of the compiler/editor is not listed in the 1978 edition.

⁵⁴The latest printed copy I have been able to locate is dated 1978.

Calcutta, published a catalogue on the busts and statues which were on exhibit in their galleries which were awaiting relocation to the Victoria Memorial.⁵⁵

Two of the churches on the sub-continent, St. Mary's in the Fort, Madras and St. Thomas Cathedral in Bombay, have published guide books which mention certain of the statues and funerary monuments contained in their buildings. On occasion, the authors have been able to include information beyond the inscription. Unfortunately the large number of Anglican churches have no such information available and in certain instances, such as that at Christ Church, Bombay, the funerary monuments are threatened as the walls of the building are disintegrating.

Certain contemporary authors have, in addition to providing histories of the cities about which they are writing, included some particular anecdote or information on a few of the statues located within the perimeters of the publication. For example, S. Muthiah, a writer on the history of Madras, has recently published three books on the city, Madras Discovered,⁵⁶ Tales of Old and New Madras,⁵⁷ and The Glory of Madras.⁵⁸ Each

⁵⁵Catalogue of Sculptures, etc. Destined for the Victoria Memorial Hall now being exhibited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1908.

⁵⁶Madras Discovered, Madras, Madras, 1987.

⁵⁷Tales of Old and New Madras, Madras, 1989.

⁵⁸The Glory of Madras, Madras, 1989.

contains some information pertaining to the commemorative statues located in the city.

Chapter Discussions

Because of the word limit imposed on this thesis, the chapter discussions will focus, for the most part, on those works of commemorative portrait statuary which were executed by sculptors working in Britain and exported to the Indian sub-continent, Malaysia, Myanma, Singapore and Sri Lanka. The choice of period covered by this thesis has been determined by the date when the first work of public commemorative statuary arrived on the Indian sub-continent, the year being 1800. The study terminates in 1939, the year the last work of sculpture was unveiled in South Asia. The various funerary monuments, portrait busts, works of architectural sculpture, and gravestones which have thus far identified as being exported to South Asia are listed in appendix C. These works have not been included in the catalogue entries or the text discussions due to the limitations placed on word-length in this thesis.

Chapter One discusses, in chronological order, the works of sculpture commissioned by the East India Company between 1728, the date of their first commission and 1853, the date of their last commission. The chapter briefly considers whether or not these commissions by the East India Company, the de facto government of the former colonies, were influential on the

decision by residents in the colonies to begin erecting statues to their heroes. Since the primary concern of this study is the statues erected in the colonies and their provenance, this discussion and that of the particular commissions is limited in its scope.

Chapter Two examines the ways in which both British and native residents of the colonies commissioned monuments from British sculptors. The discussion will include an analysis of the subjects chosen for such commemoration and their status as expressed by the costs and form of the work.

Chapter Three investigates the response accorded to these commemorative statues by the newly independent people and governments of Britain's former colonies, India, Myanma, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Particular attention has been paid to the provenance of the statues in order to determine whether or not there were any acts of iconoclasm directed towards these symbols of British imperialism during the first year of each of the former colonies being granted independence.

The conclusion will discuss and analyze the findings contained in the catalogue. The analysis compares the subjects of the commemoration in order to determine how many monuments were erected to British individuals and the British monarchy as opposed to native citizens. It is intended that a

careful examination of the patrons will reveal how many statues were funded entirely by individual citizens, either British or native, how many were erected through public subscriptions and from which segment of society, native or British, these funds were raised. Statistics regarding the current status of the commemorative statues will be compared with the overall number of works commissioned for the colonies in order to determine exactly what proportion were destroyed, removed to other sites or remain in situ. This information will be further examined to determine if there was any particular regional response by the new nationals, either in a negative or positive way, to the statues commemorating their former British rulers.

The main body of this dissertation is, as previously stated, the catalogue which follows the conclusion. This lists all of the works of commemorative portrait statuary that I have located as being exported to the Indian sub-continent, Malaysia, Myanma, Singapore and Sri Lanka between 1800 and 1939. The catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order by the surname of the sitter. Where more than one statue has been erected to one individual, such as those of the monarchy, the works are in chronological order according to the date that the work was completed by the sculptor. Where more than one statue has been erected to one individual in the same year, the catalogue

entries are further arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the artist. Specific information on each statue includes the following (where available): the material and dimensions, the inscription, a brief description of the work, a brief biography of the sitter, relevant facts relating to the commission, an indication of whether the statue was exhibited, the provenance, any known versions and any literature pertaining to the commission. For additional information on the commissioning of the works, readers are asked to consult the bibliography entries, arranged in chronological order, included at the end of each catalogue listing.

All measurements were taken by the author unless otherwise indicated and given in inches, height first. All inscriptions were recorded by the author in 1991 and 1992, unless otherwise indicated. In order to avoid confusion and retain consistency, the use of the upper case has been followed in the transcription. Inscriptions taken from secondary sources do not necessarily include brackets between the lines but retain the style used by the original source.

The statues are cross-referenced alphabetically according to the surname of the sculptor in appendix A. They are cross-referenced as to original location in appendix B. Appendix C lists all of the works of sculpture, according to the surname of the sitter, that I have located, thus far, as being sent to the

Indian sub-continent, Malaysia, Myanma, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

The spelling of the locations of the monuments in the text will be that in current usage. For example Burma is listed as Myanma, Cawnpore as Kanpur, Penang as Pulau Pinang.

I have used Rupert Gunnis', Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851,⁵⁹ The Royal Academy of Arts: A Complete Dictionary of Contributors and their work from its foundation in 1769 to 1904 edited by Algernon Graves⁶⁰ as well as the Royal Academy Exhibitors 1905-70: A Dictionary of artists and their work in the Summer Exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Arts⁶¹ as source material for my initial listings. Because these works have been consistently used to locate works, they have been omitted from the bibliographies at the end of each catalogue listing. Much of the information pertaining to the statues of Queen Victoria provided in E. Darby's thesis has been omitted to avoid duplication. Page references to her thesis are, however, given in the catalogue entries where applicable.

In addition, source material which might have been available from the Royal Archives at Windsor and which might

⁵⁹London, 1933, revised 1964.

⁶⁰The Royal Academy of Arts: A Complete Dictionary of Contributors and their work from its foundation in 1769 to 1904, A. Graves (ed.), London, 1905.

⁶¹Royal Academy Exhibitors 1905-70: A Dictionary of artists and their work in the Summer Exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Arts, Wakefield, 1981.

have had information relevant to this study is omitted due to the fact that the regulations of the Royal Archives do not permit students registered for a degree to consult their manuscript material.

CHAPTER ONE

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AS A PATRON OF BRITISH SCULPTORS

The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies', commonly known as the East India Company (EIC), received their royal charter for exclusive trading rights in the East from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600.¹ Historians generally acknowledge that these merchants initially sought only peaceful trade and great profits. The EIC first attempted to establish a warehouse, or factory, at Surat, north of Bombay, in 1608, at a time when the Mughul emperor, Jahangir (1569-1627) controlled the area.² The

¹ The East India Company was always a joint stock company. Initially, in 1600, there were 219 members. By the middle of the seventeenth century, the number of shareholders had increased to more than 1500; by the end of the eighteenth century this number had increased to more than 3000. See The Raj. India and the British 1600-1947, C. A. Bayly (ed.), London, 1990, 63. A rival trading company obtained a charter in 1698. In 1709, this company along with the 'Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies' merged to form the United East India Company. For a good account of the British in India see R. C. Majumdar, H. C. Raychaudhuri and K. Datta, An Advanced History of India, Fourth edition, Madras, 1986, 623-981. See also P. Spear, A History of India, vol. II, Harmondsworth, 1965; F. G. Hutchins, The Illusion of Permanence: British Imperialism in India, Princeton, 1967; P. J. Marshall, Problems of Empire: Britain and India 1757-1813, London, 1968; J. Kumar, Company India: A Comprehensive History of India 1757-1858, Delhi, 1980; The Cambridge Encyclopedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, F. Robinson (ed.), Cambridge, 1989.

² Majumdar, et. al., 629.

Company's request was granted in 1613.³ To further complicate matters for the EIC, the Portuguese, having reached the Indian sub-continent in 1498, established a colony south of Bombay, along the Malabar coast at Goa, in 1510. Other Europeans followed — the Dutch set up their United East India Company in 1602, the Danes in 1616, the French followed in 1664 with the Flemish and Swedish coming to the sub-continent in 1722 and 1731, respectively. Wars in Europe invariably had repercussions upon the colonies resulting in military conflicts. It was soon apparent to the EIC that military power and political alliances would be necessary if they wished any expansion or security to their trade. Consequently in the last half of the seventeenth century, the policies and attitudes of the Company changed from that of a peaceful trading firm to a group of men more than eager to establish their own position of power through the expansion of the Company's territory.⁴ This new attitude was voiced by Gerauld Aungler (d. 1677), Governor of Bombay, when he wrote to Sir Joshua Child (1630-99), a director of the EIC, stating the need to "establish such a politie of civil and military power, and create and secure such a large revenue to secure both . . . as may be the foundation of a large, well grounded, secure English dominion in India for all

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 630.

time to come."⁵ By the time the Mughul empire began to disintegrate in 1707, following the death of the emperor Aurangzbe (1658-1707), the British were in a power struggle with the French and native leaders for control of the sub-continent. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 secured for the EIC the right to collect all revenues resulting from their trade in the rich province of Bengal. Victories at Calcutta and Chandernagore in the same year secured the Company's position in the northeastern part of the sub-continent. The defeat of the ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan and his French allies by Governor-General, Richard Colley, 1st Marquess Wellesley (1760-1842) in 1799 ended any further threats to the Company by the French. The EIC continued its aggressive role of expansion either by defeating its native foes or bringing them into political and administrative alliances. Geoffrey Moorhouse, writer on Indian affairs, has stated that by 1825, the EIC was "the twentieth century equivalent of the largest multinational corporation in the world."⁶ The power of the Company rested not in its trade, however, but the fact that by the beginning of the nineteenth century, the EIC was the de facto government of the Indian sub-

⁵ Ibid., 631.

⁶ Information in a letter to the author, from Geoffrey Moorhouse, Gayle, Yorkshire, 12 February 1990.

continent, fondly remembered as 'The Jewel in the Crown'.⁷ Following the Nationalist Uprising or Mutiny of 1857-58, the Company's administration of the sub-continent was reluctantly but formally turned over to the British Crown on 1 November 1858 and Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1877. The affairs of the sub-continent continued to be administered from London until independence was granted at midnight on 14-15 August 1947.⁸

East India House: Modest Quarters to a Temple of Fame

In 1600, after receiving permission to trade in the East, the EIC leased modest accommodation in part of the mansion owned by its Governor, Sir Thomas Smyth, on Fenchurch Street.⁹ In 1621, the Directors found they needed slightly more space in order to run their business and moved their offices to Crosby House in Bishopsgate owned by the Earl of Northumberland.¹⁰ When the lease on Crosby House came due in 1638, the Directors felt that the financial demands of the Earl of Northumberland were somewhat exorbitant and proceeded to lease instead part of the premises of the Company's new Governor, Sir Christopher

⁷ For an indepth discussion of the political power that the Directors of the EIC held in London, see C. H. Philips, The East India Company 1784-1834, Manchester, 1940.

⁸ For an interesting account of the decline of the British presence in India, see T. Royle, The Last Days of the Raj, London, 1989.

⁹ M. Archer, The India Office Collection of Paintings and Sculpture, London, 1986, 1.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Clitherow, in Leadenhall Street.¹¹ After Clitherow's death in 1641, the Directors were allowed to remain on the premises by Clintherow's widow.¹² By 1647, the Directors required more room for Company clerks and warehouses leasing the adjacent property which belonged to Lord Craven.¹³ In 1710, the Company purchased the Craven property which was, at the time, a modest wood and plaster building.¹⁴ As their trade and political position improved, the Directors anxious to project a successful image to the British public as well as any potential investor began to enlarge and reconstruct Craven House.¹⁵ The building was extended to the rear with several stories added in order to accommodate an ever increasing number of clerks.¹⁶ In addition, a garden and courtyards for receptions were developed.¹⁷ At the same time, the Directors decided to re-decorate their private office in an opulent manner – a physical manifestation of their increasing wealth and influence. They enlarged the original door-frames and replaced the plain doors with massive carved mahogany ones, in addition to installing

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid. A pen and ink drawing by G. Vertue dated 1711, The Old East India House, Leadenhall Street, London, in the collection of the IOOC, WD1341, shows the front of the premises.

¹⁶ Ibid. Theodore Jacobsen was the architect of the re-building. A watercolour in the collection of the IOOC, WD2460, by Thomas Malton shows the renovations before the re-building of the 1790s.

¹⁷ Ibid.

several gilded mirrors and chandeliers.¹⁸ To complete the room, the Directors ordered two grandiose carved armchairs covered in red velvet embroidered in gold and silver thread with the coat of arms of the Company for the Director and the Secretary to use when presiding over the General Court.¹⁹ During these renovations, the Directors also had specially designed wall niches created in both their General Court Room and their Sale Room in which they eventually planned to place free standing portrait statues honouring some of their employees.²⁰ In 1796, the Company again decided to enlarge East India House. This time they purchased more land on both sides of their current building.²¹ Richard Jupp, the Company's surveyor began the project which was continued following his death in 1799 by Henry Holland.²² One of the significant exterior features of the new building was the addition of a porch and pediment with decorated tympanum. These latest additions, the porch and pediment with decorated tympanum as well as the inner rooms with their wall niches now containing three statues of their

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¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ W. Foster, A Descriptive Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, &c in the India Office, London, 1924, 134. In 1858 when the EIC relinquished control of the sub-continent, the chair became the property of the Secretary of State for India. It is now on display in the Main Reading Room of the IOOC, Blackfriars Road, London. For a complete discussion of the furnishings the Directors ordered to decorate their offices, see J. Hardy, India Office Furniture, London, 1982.

²⁰ Archer, 1986, 2.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

heroes were quite simply a 'Temple of Fame'. The Company remained in this building until its responsibilities were replaced by the Crown and an Office of the Secretary of State for India was created in 1858.

The East India Company as a Patron of British Sculptors

In 1728, the Directors ordered their first work of decorative sculpture, a marble mantelpiece by Michael Rysbrack (1694-1770). In line with their desire to project a prosperous image, the Directors asked Rysbrack to execute a central panel showing Britannia receiving the riches of Asia, India and Africa.²³ The finished work shows Britannia holding a trident and wearing a naval crown, sitting on a globe by the sea, looking to the East. The composition alludes to the Company's dominion over the seas and their recent victories over the Portuguese fleet near the Indian coast and at ports in the Red Sea. Three female allegorical figures representing India, Africa, and Asia stand before Britannia offering gifts. A river god, personifying the Thames, looks on whilst two putti empty the contents of a cornucopia – an obvious allusion to the Company's wealth created from the trade with the East and Africa.

²³Rysbrack received the commission on 21 November 1728 (Minutes of the Court of Directors, 27 November 1728). However, the Company was somewhat dissatisfied with Rysbrack's initial designs and sought out additional drawings for the mantelpiece from Arthur Pond, who also disappointed the Directors with his ideas. Rysbrack retained the commission which was completed on 22 April 1730. He was paid £100 for his work.

On 24 September 1760, the Court of Directors of the EIC met and voted four monuments to commemorate certain events and the men who were seen to have protected and enlarged their trading interests between the years 1756 and 1760. One such event was the Battle of Plassey in which Robert, Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey and Knight of the Bath (1725-74) planned to overthrow the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ul-Daulah (r. 1756-57), who was believed to be conspiring with the French.²⁴ Clive's conspirators in the affair were none other than two of Siraj's generals, Mir Jafar (r. 1757-60, 1763-65) and Rai Durlabh (nd) in addition to Jagat Seth (nd), a rich Bengali banker. Clive drew up an agreement with the trio which stipulated that the Company would be allowed, if the coup was successful, to collect all revenues within the province of Bengal. In addition, certain members of the Company's forces in Bengal were to be given huge personal rewards for their assistance.²⁵ The Nawab was defeated with Mir Jafar being installed in his place. The victory at Plassey has traditionally been cited by historians as the beginning of the British empire in India. Clive had previously been involved in ousting French forces from the

²⁴See Majumdar et. al., 646-658.

²⁵Clive received £211,500 plus an estate worth £30,000 annually; the Select Committee of the Bengal Council £187,000 and the army a further £275,000. For details of the amounts others received see G. Moorhouse, India Britannica, London, 1983, 39. The revenues accruing from Plassey for the Company were approximately £150,000 per year (R. J. Minney, Clive of India, St. Alban's, 1934, 87).

south of India at Trichinopoly in 1752 with Major-General Stringer Lawrence (1697-1775).²⁶ Lawrence was also successful in defending Madras in 1758-59 against the French. The battles between the French and the East India Company troops continued until the French were defeated along the Coromandel coast, at Wandiwash, by General Sir Eyre Coote (1726-83) on 22 January 1760.²⁷ Coote routed all hopes of a French recovery and in the course of three months had secured the entire area of the Carnatic, except for Jinji and Pondicherry.²⁸ By 1761, even Jinji and Pondicherry had surrendered to Coote but were returned to the French by the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763.²⁹ The EIC's naval forces proved just as adapt at defending the Company's interest against the French and native rulers as the land forces were.³⁰ On 2 January 1757, Admiral Charles Watson (1714-57), arriving from Madras with a relief force, aided Clive in attacking and regaining Calcutta from Siraj-ud-Daulah.³¹ Clive and Watson launched another attack, this time on the French forces stationed at Chandernagore, capturing their fort. Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath and Admiral of the Blue (1706-92)

²⁶See Majumdar et. al., 658-661.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid., 652-53.

³¹Ibid.

succeeded Watson when he died in 1757. Pocock is credited with defeating the remaining French naval forces in September 1760 making the EIC the "undisputed masters of the sea."³²

In celebration of these illustrious victories, the Court of Directors of the EIC in London asked Peter Scheemakers (1691-1781) to execute statues of Clive, Pocock and Lawrence.³³ Scheemakers was paid £605.10 for the three works which were completed four years later, on 25 July 1764, and placed in the

³² Ibid., 660. This supremacy of the sea was alluded to in Rysbrack's mantelpiece for the Directors Room as discussed earlier.

³³ Minutes of the General Court, 24 September 1760; 31 March 1764; 12 July 1764; 27 August 1764; Accounts ledgers 1.1.21, 229 show that Scheemakers was paid in three instalments: £200 on 31 March 1764; £200 on 12 July 1764 and £205.10 on 27 August 1764. The EIC also commissioned a silver medal commemorating Clive's victory from John Van Noost the Younger (1712-80) in 1766 (NPG, London). In addition, they asked Edward Penny (1714-91) on 3 February 1773 to paint a picture showing Clive receiving from the Nawab of Bengal the grant of money which established the charity known as 'Lord Clive's Fund' in aid of disabled soldiers and widows (IOC, London). Penny was initially paid £150 but in a letter from Penny which was read at the Court of Directors meeting on 25 March 1773, the Court added a further sum of £60 making the total paid to Penny £210 (Foster, 1924, 32-3; M. Archer, India and British Portraiture 1770-1825, London, 1979, 415-17; Archer, 1986, 59; C. A. Bayly (ed.), 101-02). Francis Hayman (1708-76) painted Lord Clive receiving from the Mogul the Grant of the Duanney (collection of the Earl of Plymouth). John Tweed (1869-1933) executed a bronze statue of Clive for London (1912, St. James' Park) with a marble copy being sent to Calcutta the following year (1913, Victoria Memorial. See C17.). These two statues and a portrait medallion were paid for by funds raised by Lord Curzon in 1909. The three statues by Scheemakers are currently housed in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London. The one of Pocock was unfortunately walled in by workmen during renovations in the Foreign Office. I am indebted to Mrs. Katterhorn for bringing this last information to my attention. There is currently some discussion about removing all of the statues commissioned by the EIC, including the two available works by Scheemakers, to the new British Library when it is completed.

wall niches within the General Court Room of the East India House on Leadenhall Street, London.³⁴

At the same meeting the Directors voted to have a statue in memory of Admiral Charles Watson erected in Westminster Abbey. Watson had died of a virulent fever during the monsoon two months after his part in the recapture of Calcutta in 1757. Ingrid Roscoe has argued that Scheemakers was the logical choice as sculptor for the project as he had already successfully completed the memorial, also in Westminster Abbey, for Watson's uncle, Admiral Charles Wager, in 1743 at the time of the commission.³⁵ In this statue for Watson, Scheemakers collaborated with the architect James Stuart (1713-88).³⁶ Stuart and Scheemakers were to be paid £1000,³⁷ with Stuart entering into a formal contract with Scheemakers on 26 November 1760 and agreeing to undertake all negotiations with the directors of the EIC.³⁸ In a letter to the Court of

³⁴Third Report of the Committee of Secrecy, 1773 and Minutes of the General Court, 27 August 1764.

³⁵See I. Roscoe, "James 'Athenian' Stuart and the Scheemakers Family." *Apollo* 126, no. 307 (September 1987): 178-79. Roscoe has erroneously stated that Scheemakers "capitalized on his introduction and won the contract in 1763, independently of Stuart, to sculpt statues of General Clive and two other martial heroes for their court room in Leadenhall Street" (179). As stated above, Scheemakers received the commissions for Clive and the others at the same meeting in 1760.

³⁶*Ibid.*, 178-184.

³⁷General Accounts Ledger 1.1.21. Also Roscoe, 179.

³⁸IOOC E/1/45, 150 (1763). Reprinted in Roscoe, 179.

Directors, Stuart explained his proposed design for the Watson monument:

The Scene of the Monument is composed of four Palm Trees set at equal distances, in the middle space is represented the Admiral holding a palm branch, the symbol of Victory, in one hand, & extending the other towards a figure designed to represent Calcutta; he Commands her to be freed; she appears loosed from her manacles, which are seen hanging on the Palm Tree behind her, and is returning thanks to her Deliverer. . . On the right hand of the Admiral is a Captive chained.³⁹

Roscoe has stated that the design for the memorial was "radically new in its complex iconography and [its] use of exotic imagery"⁴⁰ and "prefigured the monuments to heroes of the Napoleonic Wars in St. Paul's Cathedral."⁴¹

Thomas Banks was recommended to the Court of Directors by the architect, George Dance, R.A. (1740-1825) for their next set of commissions of monumental sculpture.⁴² On 28

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²C. F. Bell, The Annals of Thomas Banks, Cambridge, 1938, 54; M. Whinney, Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830, London and New York, revised edition, 1988, 325.

April 1784, the Directors met and voted two portrait statues of General Sir Eyre Coote.⁴³ During 1772 and 1773, the Company and its military division in the Madras Presidency, commanded by Coote defended Fort St. George against the advances of Haidar Ali (d. 1782) and Tipu Sultan, the rulers of Mysore, and their French allies. The memorial statues were in celebration of General Coote's successful campaign and to commemorate his recent death. One statue was to be placed in Westminster Abbey while the second was for the Company's General Court Room.⁴⁴ Banks was paid £1116.17 for both memorials which were completed in 1793.⁴⁵ The statue for East India House represents Coote as a contemporary military hero.

John Bacon, R.A. was hired by the Court of Directors in the 1790s for all their sculptural commissions. The first was for a marble statue of Governor-General Charles Cornwallis.⁴⁶

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⁴³Minutes of the General Court, 28 April 1784.

⁴⁴Ibid.

⁴⁵General Accounts Ledgers 1.1.24 (120), 1.1.25 (154), 1.1.26 (180) and 1.1.27 (176). Banks received his first instalment of £600 on 1 July 1793. Final payment was made on 19 November 1793. See also Foster, 57; Archer, 1986, 90 and Whinney, 1988, 325. The IOOC, London, also acquired a painting done in 1783 by John Thomas Seton (1761-1806), circumstances unrecorded, of Coote in his campaign against Haidar Ali (Foster, 3; M. Archer, 1986, 43). Francis Hayman painted The Surrender of Pondicherry to Sir Eyre Coote in the 1760s (National Army Museum, London). There is also a portrait of Coote by Henry Morland (1719-97), c. 1763 (NPG, London). Joseph Nollekens, R.A. (1737-1823) is said to have sculpted a bust of Coote hoping to get the commission from the Company (B. Chancellor, The Lives of the British Sculptors and Those Who Have Worked in England from the Earliest Days to Sir Francis Chantrey, London, 1911, 175).

⁴⁶General Minutes of the Court, 23 January 1793.

Cornwallis was appointed by the Company as Governor-General of Bengal in 1786. During his term of office, he created a new system of collecting revenue, known as the *zamindari*, revised the judicial system and made radical changes to the administration of the Company. At the end of Cornwallis' term of office in 1793, the Directors praised his "uncommon zeal and ability" resolving to erect a monument to celebrate his retirement.⁴⁷ Bacon was paid £525 for the statue of Cornwallis which depicts him as a Roman general extending the olive branch of peace in his right hand while holding a sheathed sword, symbolizing temperance, with his left hand.⁴⁸ A cornucopia behind the left foot pours forth the bounty of the sub-continent.⁴⁹

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⁴⁷General Minutes of the Court for 23 January 1793; 5 February 1795; 30 June 1796 and 14 November 1798. See also Foster, 56-7; Archer, 1986, 88.

⁴⁸General Accounts Ledger 1.1.27 (187) show that Bacon received an advance of £210 on 5 February 1795 with a further payment of £210 on 30 June 1796. There are no other records showing the final payment available as General Accounts Ledger 1.1.29 is missing from the shelves of the IOOC.

⁴⁹The elder Bacon also designed the figure of Cornwallis which was erected by public subscription in the Town Hall, Calcutta. The work was completed by his son, John the Younger. See C20. Charles Rossi, R.A. (1762-1839) executed the monument to Cornwallis for St. Paul's Cathedral, London (1807), for the House of Lords under the supervision of the Committee of Taste. Other memorials to Cornwallis include a wall tablet in St. George's Church, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia (1807, Flaxman). The memorial was almost totally destroyed during the bombing of the church by the Japanese during WWII. Banks also executed the monumental figure of Cornwallis for Madras between 1793-1800. See C19. The EIC also commissioned C. H. Küchler (d. 1810) to execute, along with Boulton and Co. of Birmingham, after the design by John Bacon the Elder, a commemorative coin of Cornwallis (P. G. Pollard, "Matthew Boulton and Conrad Heinrich Küchler." *Numismatic Chronicle* 7th series, X (1970):

Bacon was again approached by the Directors on 30 June 1798 to execute another work. This time they desired a memorial to be dedicated to the memory of Sir William Jones (1746-94), judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court from 1783-94.⁵⁰ Bacon was to be paid £1050 for the wall tablet which was completed by his son, John Bacon the Younger, following the elder's death in 1799.⁵¹ The monument was completed by 30 June 1801 and later placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.⁵²

Two months before his death, the elder Bacon received the commission for the elaborate sculptural decoration for the tympanum which was to enhance the pediment of the recently renovated East India House.⁵³ Bacon was paid an advance of £1000 but, like the memorial to Jones, the work was designed

273-4). A large number of busts of Cornwallis were sent to India. These include three by Bacon the Elder – for St. John's Church, Calcutta (nd), an untraced marble bust for Bombay (nd) and a marble bust for the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta (1798). One portrait bust of Cornwallis, also by Bacon the Elder, was privately commissioned by Claud Martin (1738-1800) for his private residence, Constantia, in Lucknow. Arrangements for the commission were handled by Johann Zoffany, R.A. (1733-1810) (Correspondence with the author from Dr. R. Llewelyn-Jones, London, 27 June 1991).

⁵⁰General Minutes of the Court, 30 June 1798. Bacon also executed the monument dedicated to Jones for St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta (1796). The work was commissioned by Lady Jones. Other monuments to Jones include one by John Flaxman for University College Chapel, Oxford (1797).

⁵¹General Accounts Ledger 1.1.28 (322) reveal Bacon was paid his first advance of £525 on 30 June 1798 with the final payment of £525 being paid to his son, John the Younger, on 30 June 1801.

⁵²General Accounts Ledger 1.1.28 (322).

⁵³General Minutes of the Court, 30 June 1799. The work is shown in a painting and engraving by G. Dawe (1781-1829) of 1803 now in the collection of the IOOC, London.

by the elder Bacon but completed by his second son.⁵⁴ The central figure of the relief was King George III, dressed in Roman costume, defending a figure of Britannia. Bacon took this opportunity to glorify the recent British victories over the French, both in Europe and more specifically in India, with the placement of the figure of Liberty kneeling in submission to Britannia. The figure of Mercury, an allusion to his dual role as messenger of the gods but also as the god of commerce, shows his treasures to a figure of Asia. Tritons astride sea horses follow Mercury whilst the figure of the Ganges pours out a stream. On the left of the King are personifications of Religion, Justice, Industry and Integrity with the figure of the Thames, to complement the Ganges, coming forth from a stream on which a barge floats. Bacon has included a second figure of Britannia riding the lion of courage, holding a spear, the attribute of a warrior and the cap of Liberty – again imagery pertaining to the British defeat of the French.⁵⁵

John Bacon the Younger received two further commissions from the Company. The first, in 1806, was for a funerary monument to Captain Edward Cooke, R. N. (1722-99) which was erected in Westminster Abbey, London. Cooke, who

⁵⁴General Accounts Ledger 1.1.28 (322).

⁵⁵I am indebted to Mildred Archer for providing the physical description of the tympanum in correspondence with the author, 4 March 1990. The interpretation of the relief is that of the author, however, and not Mrs. Archer.

was the commander of the *Sybilie*, was killed during the capture of the French frigate, the *La Farte*, in the Bay of Bengal. The event is cited as one of the greatest naval actions ever fought.⁵⁶ The *La Farte* was considered to be *The Bismarck* of the times, the biggest and most heavily armed frigate in Indian waters.⁵⁷ The second commission was the wall memorial to Charles Grant (1726-1823), M. P., Director of the East India Company from 1794-1803 and Chairman of the Court of Directors (1805-06, 1809-10 and 1815-16).⁵⁸

The relationship between the elder Bacon and the EIC was the subject of comment by Alan Cunningham (1784-1842) in the third volume of Lives of the British Painters, Sculptors and Architects published in 1830.⁵⁹ Cunningham implied that Bacon had only received his commissions from the EIC because he owned Company stock.⁶⁰ Whilst it is true that Bacon owned considerable EIC stock, there is no evidence to support that this was the only reason for Bacon being hired by the Directors.⁶¹

⁵⁶Wilkinson, 65.

⁵⁷Ibid.

⁵⁸General Accounts Ledger 1.1.31 (270) indicates that Bacon was paid £84 towards the cost of installation payable to the parish church of St. George's, Bloomsbury. Bacon was paid £1000 for the monument in March 1826 (General Accounts Ledger 1.1.31 (397)).

⁵⁹On 25 September 1854, the daughter of Alan Cunningham publicly apologized to John Bacon the Younger for the severe manner in which her father had treated the elder Bacon (*The Builder*, 7 March 1863: 167).

⁶⁰See Cunningham, vol. III, 214.

⁶¹Bacon owned 5000 shares of EIC stock – enough to have allowed him to let his name for a position as director, if he had chosen. He first purchased 1000 shares on 11 April 1793. The records of the EIC show that

He was, at the time, considered to be one of the most eminent sculptors working in Britain. He had successfully completed numerous statues for Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, for both private and civic patrons, executed works for King George III, in addition to being commissioned to execute the statue of Admiral George Brydges Rodney (1719-92) for the Jamaican House of Assembly.⁶² In the opinion of Ian Baxter, the Company would not have secured Bacon's services just because he owned shares but rather because of his position as the most eminent sculptor of the day, at least in the eyes of the Directors.⁶³ Another factor which may have had some influence on the choice of Bacon as sculptor was his special relationship within the Evangelical circle in London and his membership in the Eclectic Society, later the Church Missionary Society, which included several directors of the Company such as Grant.⁶⁴

he still only owned 1000 shares on 5 April 1796. Bacon purchased a further 2000 shares on 19 February 1799 and a further 2000 shares on 11 April 1799. He sold 1000 shares of his stock to George Wohe on 12 April 1799. On his death his shares were transferred as follows: 1000 shares to Mary Bacon; 1000 shares to Edward Norton Thornton; 1000 to Thomas Bacon; and 1000 to Ann Bacon. Thomas Bacon sold his 1000 shares to John Bacon the Younger on 19 April 1800.

⁶²See Cundell, 2-4.

⁶³Conversations with the author at the IOOC in February, 1990.

⁶⁴See R. Cecil, Memoirs of John Bacon, Esq., R.A., London, 1801. See "John Company and the Evangelical Influence." History Today 24 (July 1979): 441-47.

In 1805, the Company re-called Governor-General Wellesley for his carelessness over the financial control of the Company's expenditures and his military expeditions which had brought the Company into near financial disaster. He was replaced by Governor-General Charles Cornwallis who started his second term of office during the summer of 1805. Cornwallis, in ill health when he returned to India, died at Ghazipur in the province of Bihar on 5 October 1805. The British residents of Calcutta immediately set up a subscription to raise a mausoleum on the site of his burial.⁶⁵ In response, the Directors of the Company in London voted monies at their General Court meeting in February, 1822, for the sarcophagus which was to be housed inside the ten-sided Doric temple the colonial residents were commissioning.⁶⁶ John Flaxman was asked to execute the memorial.⁶⁷ Flaxman was paid £531 for the sarcophagus which has as its central motif a portrait medallion of the deceased flanked on one side by a mourning Hindu and on the other by a mourning Muslim. On the opposite side, Flaxman depicted a British soldier and a native sepoy in

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⁶⁵ I have been unable to find any available documents which list the person or persons who chaired the committee in Calcutta.

⁶⁶ General Accounts Ledger 1.1.31 (316).

⁶⁷ Ibid. Flaxman was paid an advance of £200 in February 1822, £131 in December 1823 and £53.8 for packing cases in March of 1824. See C22. Information on this commission is not contained in E. Croft-Murray's edited accounts of Flaxman nor is the work mentioned in D. Irwin's, *John Flaxman, 1755-1826: Sculptor, Illustrator, Designer*, London, 1979.

mourning. The monument was shipped to India in April, 1824.⁶⁸

Peter Turnerelli (1774-1839) executed several marble busts of Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington. Although there is no existing record of the Directors ordering Turnerelli to carve a bust of Wellington, there is a record of Turnerelli being paid £157.10 for a bust of Wellington which was placed in the Company library.⁶⁹ Turnerelli's bust subsequently formed the centre-piece of the temporary Wellington Temple designed by the architect John Nash (1753-1837) for Carlton House for celebrations marking the Duke's victorious return to England from France on 21 July 1814.⁷⁰

In 1819, the Directors commissioned Sir Francis Chantrey to execute a bust of Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765-1837), member of the Supreme Court of Bengal (1807-12), President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1806-15) and Director of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, in 1834.⁷¹ Brian Allen and Peter Marshall have suggested, in the catalogue of the Raj exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery, that the bust was commissioned

⁶⁸General Accounts Ledger 1.1.31 (316).

⁶⁹General Minutes of the Court for 1 December 1815. See also Foster, 100 and Archer, 1986, 104-05. Copies of the bust are in the collection of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta; the former home of the Governor of Madras at Guindy Park, now the home of the President of the state of Tamil Nadu and in the Guildhall, Goodwood.

⁷⁰See Yarrington, 1988, 169.

⁷¹'Sir Francis Chantrey's Ledgers of Accounts'. Royal Academy. 98.

because Colebrooke had donated his extensive collection of Sanskrit manuscripts to the Company library that same year.⁷² Chantrey was paid £120 for the bust.⁷³

As previously mentioned, Wellesley was appointed Governor-General of Bengal in 1798 and re-called in 1805 before his term of office was completed. Whilst his expansionist policies in India were not officially condoned by the Company Directors in London at the time, Wellesley was later credited with being one of the greatest founders of the British Empire in India.⁷⁴ Consequently on 10 March 1841, the Court of Directors authorized funds for a statue to be executed in honour of his services to the Company.⁷⁵ On 21 April 1841, the Chairman announced that Chantrey had been given the commission.⁷⁶ Chantrey's fee was to be 2000 guineas.⁷⁷ However, Chantrey died on 25 November of the same year and the completion of the commission was in some doubt. The Directors later agreed to hire Chantrey's assistant, Henry Weekes, R.A. (1807-77) for a reduced fee of £1800. Weekes had been entrusted with the completion of Chantrey's commissions which included the

⁷²Bayly (ed.), 215.

⁷³Chantrey Ledgers, 98. The bust is signed Chantrey sc 1820. See also Foster, 84; Archer, 1986, 93 and Bayly (ed.), 215.

⁷⁴See C161 and C162 for details on the statues erected in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, to Wellesley.

⁷⁵General Minutes of the Court, 10 March 1841. See also Foster, 1924, 56 and Archer, 1986, 105-06.

⁷⁶General Minutes of the Court, 12 April 1841.

⁷⁷Ibid.

equestrian monument of the Duke of Wellington for the City of London at the Royal Exchange (1844). The model for the EIC commission was completed and presented to the Directors on 1 May 1844 for their approval.⁷⁸ The statue was completed in 1845 and exhibited at the R. A. before being installed in the General Court Room of East India House.⁷⁹

Like Wellesley, Francis Rawdon Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira (1732-1818), the first Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (1773-83), was not to receive an accolade in the form of a statue from the Directors upon his retirement. Hastings was involved in a nine year trial in which the House of Lords, at the insistence of Edmund Burke (1729-97), who attempted to impeach him for the gross misgovernment of Bengal. Hastings was acquitted but it was to be some years before his services to the Company were fully comprehended or appreciated. Following Hastings' death in 1818, the Chairman of the Company proposed, on 22 August, that a statue of their first Governor-General should be placed in his honour in the General Court Room.⁸⁰ The motion confirming this was finally passed at their meeting on 12 January 1820, some eighteen months later, after

⁷⁸Archer, 1986, 106.

⁷⁹A copy was shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Crystal Palace had a plaster copy at one time. Its' current existence is unknown.

⁸⁰General Minutes of the Court, 22 August 1818. See also Foster, 94-5 and Archer, 1986, 95-6.

some opposition.⁸¹ By September of the same year, John Flaxman had been chosen as the sculptor for the project for a fee of £1000.⁸² The work which depicts Hastings in civilian dress was completed in April 1823.⁸³ Flaxman exhibited the statue at the R. A. in the same year before it was placed in a decorated niche within the Sales Room of East India House.⁸⁴

The Court of Directors held a special meeting on 27 October 1853 to discuss the choice of sculptor to execute a statue of the Duke of Wellington following the Duke's death on 14 September.⁸⁵ On 16 November, the Chairman announced that Matthew Noble, R.A. (1817-76) had been selected to

⁸¹General Minutes of the Court, 12 January 1820. See also Foster, 95; Archer, 1986, 95. The names of those in opposition were not recorded in the records only the instance in the voting.

⁸²General Accounts Ledger 1.1.31 (270) indicates that Flaxman was paid a cash advance of £333.6.8 in January 1821 with a further £333.6.8 in September 1822 with a final payment of £333.6.8 in April 1823.

⁸³Ibid.

⁸⁴Flaxman was also selected as the sculptor for the marble statue of Hastings for Calcutta completed by Thomas Denman (1787-?), Flaxman's brother-in-law, in 1828. See C66. It was originally placed within a temple enclosure near to the Dalhousie Institute but was later re-located to the porch of the Institute. The statue is now in the Victoria Memorial. Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. (1775-1856) supplied a second statue of Hastings for the Town Hall which was completed in 1830 and is now in the Victoria Memorial. See C67. John Bacon the Younger executed the monument to Hastings in Westminster Abbey (1818) which was erected by Hastings' second wife, the former Baroness Imhoff.

⁸⁵General Minutes of the Court, 27 October 1853. There was one dissenting vote against the idea. See Archer, 1986, 99. See also J. Physick, The Wellington Monument, London, 1970 and A. Yerrington, The Commemoration of the Hero: Public Monuments to the British Victors of the Napoleonic Wars 1800-1864, New York, 1986, for information on statues erected in Wellington's memory.

execute the monument for a fee of £1200.⁸⁶ The statue was completed by 5 September 1855 and placed in the General Court Room in 1856.⁸⁷ Noble represented Wellington in his military dress uniform with accompanying cloak which is thrown over the shoulders. Wellington's statue was the last work commissioned by the Court of Directors before their authority was turned over to the Crown.

The East India Company was a private, institutional patron and as such, its commissions are distinct from those erected through public funds provided by local, regional or national governments or through public subscriptions intended for the public domain. With the exception of statues such as that of Sir Eyre Coote erected in Westminster Abbey (1793, Banks), all of their commissions were for their private building and offices to be viewed by shareholders and potential clients.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company was, in fact, not being innovative when it chose to glorify the Company's heroes by erecting a commemorative statue but,

⁸⁶General Accounts Ledger 1.1.33 (193) indicates that an advance of £400 was paid into an account in the Bank of England for Noble in November 1853. Noble was paid a further £400 on 6 May 1854 (General Accounts Ledger 1.1.34) with the balance of £400 being paid in September 1855. The Directors approved an additional £30 in January 1856 for expenses connected with the pedestal of the statue. The figure of Wellington which Noble executed for the EIC figured in other works executed by the sculptor to Wellington such as the Wellington Memorial (1856, Manchester).

⁸⁷General Minutes of the Court, 5 September 1855.

rather it was simply following a well established tradition.⁸⁸ It is unclear how influential the decision of the Court of Directors to commence erecting commemorative portrait statues in 1760 was on their employees on the Indian sub-continent who began to commission similar statues in 1792. Whilst certain commissions of the East India Company in London did coincide with those occurring in the colonies, no clear parallels can be drawn between them. For example, the Court of Directors recognized the contributions Robert, Lord Clive had made to its enterprise in 1760 by commissioning a portrait statue (1764, Scheemakers) now in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London. The residents on the Indian sub-continent as well as the general public in Britain were slow to acknowledge Clive's achievements only raising statues as late as 1912 in London (Tweed, Queen's Gate) and 1913 in Calcutta (Tweed, Victoria Memorial).⁸⁹ Lord Cornwallis, on the other hand, was celebrated both in London and on the sub-continent, almost simultaneously. The first statue was commissioned in 1792 by the residents of Madras (1800, Banks) in celebration of Lord Cornwallis' recent defeat of Tipu Sultan, as previously mentioned.⁹⁰ When completed the statue also recognized his

⁸⁸See Yarrington, 1988, 1-61 for the sources and traditions of nineteenth century British public commemorative sculpture in ancient Rome.

⁸⁹See "The Neglected Founder of British India." The Daily Graphic, 3 May 1907: 5. See also C17.

⁹⁰See C19.

services as Governor-General acknowledging his retirement in 1793. The Court of Directors commissioned their statue of Lord Cornwallis in 1793 following his retirement (1798, Bacon). Marquess Wellesley and Hastings only received recognition from the Court of Directors in the form of a portrait statue upon their death. However, the colonial residents, perhaps more directly aware of the accomplishments of Hastings and Marquess Wellesley, began subscribing funds for their commemorative statues shortly after both men had retired from office. For example, the residents of Calcutta subscribed for two statues to be erected to Hastings – one completed in 1828 by Flaxman with the second completed by Westmacott in 1830.⁹¹ The two statues erected to Marquess Wellesley were executed by John Bacon the Younger. The statue for Calcutta was completed in 1809 with the statue for Bombay being finished in 1814.⁹²

What is significant is that there is no evidence to suggest that any other country exported public commemorative statues to their colonies to the same extent as Britain.⁹³ For example,

⁹¹ See C66 and C7, respectively.

⁹² See C11 and C162, respectively.

⁹³ This has been confirmed in correspondence between the author and Antoinette Le Normand-Romain, Conservateur en Chef, Musée d'Orsay, Paris dated 14 December 1992 and similarly in correspondence with Philip Ward-Jackson, London, dated 9 November 1992. The French erected a statue of Rochet Mahe de la Bourdonnais at Mauritius in 1859 by Augustin-Alexandre Dumont (1801-84); a copy of this statue is at Saint Malo. Adrien d'Epinau, born a British subject, executed two statues for the French in Mauritius – one of his father, Prosper, for Port Louis

the French sent only two public commemorative monuments to their territory on the Coromandel coast of India at Pondicherry. The first commemorated Marquess Duplessis, Governor of Pondicherry from 1735-42 (1780, Gruyere);⁹⁴ the second is a statue representing Joan of Arc (nd, unknown) near the War Memorial. The French also presented the territory with a bust of Marianne in 1939 (unknown). The Dutch established churches at Thanjavur in the south of India and at Serampore near Barrackpore in West Bengal. There is no evidence to show that they exported any statues to these Dutch colonial centres. The Portuguese confined themselves to building numerous, rather elaborate, churches in Goa, such as Bom Jesus, but refrained from erecting any public monuments.

(1867) featured in The Illustrated London News, 19 January 1867: 64, and the other to an unspecified ex-Governor of the island. (This information has been supplied by P. Ward-Jackson, London, in correspondence with the author dated 9 December 1992). Baron Carlo Marochetti (1805-67) executed the statue of the Duc d'Orleans erected in the Place du Gouvernement in Algiers (1845). The statue was the result of a subscription raised by soldiers of the French army in Algeria. It has since been returned to Neuilly, the site of the Orleans family's suburban chateau. Antoinette le Normand-Romain has indicated that French sculptors received various commissions for the United States, South America, Canada and Mexico but these statues are outside the discussion of monuments exported to colonial territories.

⁹⁴In correspondence with the author, dated 9 December 1992, Philip Ward-Jackson, London, stated that he believes this statue is a version of the one Gruyere executed for Versailles in 1867.

CHAPTER TWO

COMMEMORATIVE STATUES EXPORTED TO THE COLONIES

Like the Court of Directors of the East India Company and British civic bodies, the colonial residents desired not to just honour their heroes with a piece of silver plate but, in a more grand manner befitting the hero – and the Empire.¹ Colonial residents, like their counterparts elsewhere, required funds to erect such statues and they also needed to select a sculptor – either through an open or limited competition or by personal invitation. Similarly, the choice of an appropriate site was of importance. A significant addition to the cost of the monument, in some cases, was the transportation from Britain. Local masons were hired to assist with the installation of the memorial often following instructions supplied by the sculptor.

Subjects of the Commemoration

The first statues erected by public subscription by British colonial residents commemorated military heroes who had secured and expanded the British Empire. On 20 February 1783, the Jamaican House of Assembly voted funds to erect a statue to Admiral George Brydges Rodney whose naval victory over the French commander de Grasse off Dominica in April 1782 secured British dominion in the Caribbean (1789, Bacon).²

¹ Cundall, 5.

² Ibid.

The work was unveiled in 1790 in Spanish Town.³ On 15 May 1800, the British residents of Madras assembled on the Parade Grounds of Fort St. George to unveil the first portrait statue exported to the Indian sub-continent — some seven years after it had been subscribed.⁴ The statue commemorated Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief Charles Cornwallis' victory over Tipu Sultan and his French allies in the Third Mysore War of 1790-92 as well as Cornwallis' recent retirement as Governor-General (1800, Banks).⁵

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Other Governors-General were honoured with statues being erected. For example, Francis Rawdon Hastings, 2nd Earl of Molra, first Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (1773-83), was commemorated in two statues erected in Calcutta. John Flaxman designed the first marble portrait statue of Hastings based on a previously executed bust of Hastings by Joseph Nollekens.⁶ The statue, completed by Thomas Denman in 1828, was originally placed in a temple adjacent to the Dalhousie Institute.⁷ It was later transferred to the south porch of the Institute before its re-location to the Victoria Memorial in

³ Ibid., 8.

⁴ Calcutta Gazette, 5 June 1800: 3.

⁵ See C19.

⁶ Hastings specifically requested that Flaxman use the bust by Nollekens, which he [Hastings] greatly admired, instead of making a cast of his facial features (Bengal Past and Present 5 (January-March 1910): 22).

⁷ Bengal Past and Present 5 (January-March 1910): 22.

1924.⁸ The second memorial to Hastings was executed by Westmacott who dressed the figure of Hastings in a Roman toga with a full-sleeved vest. The figure holds an open scroll with both hands. Westmacott included two additional figures – a Brahmin holding a palm manuscript and a Muslim teacher, or Munshi, reading a book. The marble group, originally erected on the south portico of the Town Hall in Calcutta, was transferred to the West Quadrangle of the Victoria Memorial in 1914.⁹ Three portrait statues of Governor-General Charles Cornwallis were erected on the Indian sub-continent. In addition to the one executed for Madras, previously mentioned (1800, Banks), British residents in Calcutta and Bombay subscribed funds for a statue to be erected in each of their cities. Both works were executed by John Bacon the Younger. The statue for Calcutta was based on his father's design for a statue completed for the East India Company in London in 1798, previously mentioned.¹⁰ Bacon the Younger completed the statue in 1803 for a fee of £5000.¹¹ The work, originally erected in the Town Hall, was transferred to the East

⁸ Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 9.

⁹ W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 44; Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial 2.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 5.

¹¹ A. Cox-Johnson, "A Gentleman's Agreement." Burlington Magazine 101 (1959): 240.

Quadrangle of the Victoria Memorial in 1920.¹² The statue of Lord Cornwallis for Bombay was commissioned through funds raised by the military officers of the city.¹³ Bacon the Younger dressed Lord Cornwallis in contemporary military uniform; two female allegorical figures, now lost, were originally positioned at the base of the pedestal. The statue, originally erected on Bombay Green under an ionic cupola, was later transferred to the grounds of the Old Town Hall before being moved to the lee of the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum on 12 August 1965.¹⁴ Bacon the Younger also received the commissions for the two statues of Governor-General Wellesley, one to be erected in Calcutta, the other in Bombay. The statue for Calcutta depicts the Governor-General in civilian dress under heavily draped robes with the collar of the Order of the Bath. The figure was completed in 1809 and erected at the east entrance of the Marble Hall.¹⁵ Bacon's fee was £6000.¹⁶ The statue was later transferred to the Victoria Memorial. The statue of Marquess Wellesley for Bombay was completed five years later, in 1814,

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¹³ J. Bacon, A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. on the Appointment of a Commission for Promoting the Cultivation and Improvement of the Fine Arts: With some suggestions regarding a former commission, denominated "The Committee of Taste", London, 1843.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 87.

¹⁷ Cox-Johnson, 240. See also Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, 87.

at a cost of £5000.¹⁷ The figure, dressed in the robes of the Governor-General, was originally accompanied by the figure of a soldier receiving a wreath and a female allegorical figure in addition to a lion and lioness.¹⁸ These accompanying figures are now lost. The statue was first erected at the south-west corner of Church Gate outside the ramparts of the Fort.¹⁹ When the fort walls were demolished in 1874, the statue was moved to Bombay Green and positioned on a site adjacent to the temple housing the figure of Lord Cornwallis (1812, Bacon the Younger).²⁰ In order to provide a prominent site for the statue of Queen Victoria (1869, Noble), the figure of Marquess Wellesley was re-located for a third time to the grounds of the Old Town Hall.²¹ It is currently in the garden area adjacent to the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay.

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When the East India Company relinquished control of the sub-continent to the British Crown in 1858, the title of Governor-General was changed to that of Viceroy and Governor-General. Almost all of the Viceroys were commemorated with at least one monument in each case.²² George Nathaniel, 1st

¹⁷ Ibid., 242.

¹⁸ Information in a letter to the author, from Foy Nissen, Bombay, 24 April 1991.

¹⁹ O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing Bombay's magnificent, old Statues." *Taj Magazine*, 1st quarterly issue (1985): 34.

²⁰ Ibid. See C21.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Those who did not have a statue erected in their memory were: the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine who held office for only one year from

Marquess Curzon of Kedleston was Viceroy of India from 1899-1905. Two statues commemorating his services to the sub-continent and to the Crown were erected in Calcutta. The first, by Thornycroft, was completed in 1911. The selection of the sculptor, the design, and the site were the subject of prolonged discussions between Lord Curzon and Sir Patrick Playfair, head of the Calcutta committee.²³ The bronze figure of Lord Curzon, wearing the robes of the Viceroy, was originally accompanied by three allegorical groups symbolizing Maternal Bliss, Agriculture and Famine Relief, previously mentioned.²⁴ The monument, originally erected on the Maidan at a cost of £7000, is now located on the grounds of Old Flagstaff House, Barrackpore, West Bengal.²⁵ The second statue of Lord Curzon was commissioned from Frederick W. Pomeroy, R.A. (1856-1924) by Prabashankar D. Pattni, C.I.E., the ruler of Bhavnagar, for the garden area of the Victoria Memorial.²⁶ Three statues immortalized Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of

1862-3, the Baron Lytton (r. 1876-80), Baron Chelmsford (r. 1916-21), the Marquess of Linthgow (r. 1936-43), Viscount Wavell (r. 1943-47) and Earl Mountbatten of Burma (r. 1947 but continued on under Nehru until 1948).

²³ See Mss. Eur.F111/4 in the IOOC, London. See also S. Beattie, The New Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1983, 224-30 and E. Manning, 1982.

²⁴ All three of these allegorical groups were exhibited in various of the Royal Academy Summer Exhibitions between 1911 and 1913. See C25 for details.

²⁵ S. Beattie, 226.

²⁶ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, 1978, 43.

Penshurst, Viceroy of India from 1910-16. Two were executed by Herbert Hampton (1862-1929); the original bronze standing figure was erected in Patna in 1915 while a variant was sent to Bombay in 1920. Two bronze panels representing Justice and Human Sympathy, also by Hampton, were commissioned for the pedestal of the Patna statue. The work was originally erected in Kuhwar Singh Park [Hardinge Park].²⁷ The statue and the accompanying panels, now removed from the pedestal which is lost, are in the collection of the Patna Museum. The statue for Bombay was more grandiose. The figure, positioned on a stone pedestal 228" in height at Apollo Bunder, was accompanied by two female allegorical groups representing Peace and Maternal Love, in addition to a bronze lion and lioness.²⁸ The statue is now located on the grounds adjacent to the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum. The two female allegorical groups are located within the Ji jamata Bhonsa Udyan; Maternal Love is situated in the middle of a rose garden and Peace is in the temple which originally housed a bust of Lady Frere (nd, Noble). The lion and lioness were removed in 1990 under the orders of Mr. Tinaiker, Municipal Commissioner, to decorate the pedestal of the Lokmanya Bal Gandhadar Tilak Monument at Chowpatty

²⁷ This information was confirmed by curatorial staff at the Patna Museum during interviews at Patna on 24 April 1992. The statue was moved to the museum in 1967.

²⁸ Information in a letter to the author, from Foy Nissen, Bombay, 11 January 1992.

Beach.²⁹ The third statue celebrating Hardinge was executed by Charles Sargent Jagger. The marble standing figure wearing the robes of the Viceroy and the collar of the Order of the Star of India was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1928 before being shipped to Delhi.³⁰ It is now located at the site of the Old Durbar commonly known as 'The Graveyard of the Statues' in Delhi.

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Certain Governors of the presidency towns – Bombay, Calcutta and Madras – were celebrated by having statues erected in their honour. For example, Mounstuart Elphinstone (1779-1859) was Governor of Bombay from 1819-27. Following his retirement in 1827, a public subscription was raised throughout the Bombay Presidency for a statue to be erected in the Old Town Hall, Bombay.³¹ The work was executed by Chantrey for a fee of £2100 which included the cost of the statue, the pedestal, the packing and transport to the London Docks.³² John, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras from 1837-42 and Governor of Bombay from 1853-59, was commended in a marble statue by John Foley also for the Old Town Hall, Bombay in 1864.³³ Sir Henry Edward Bartle Frere (1815-85), Governor of Bombay, was honoured by a statue

48, 49

45-47

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰R. A. 1928 (1415). See also C63.

³¹See C44.

³²I am indebted to A. Yarrington for providing this information.

³³See C43.

erected through a public subscription and executed by his friend, Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92) in 1872.³⁴ The marble figure, dressed in contemporary costume under the robes of the Order of the Star of India, was also placed in the Old Town Hall, Bombay.

Certain military officers in service either to the East India Company or the British Crown were honoured with statues being erected in their memory. For example, Adjutant General Thomas Henry Somerset Conway (1779-1827) was commemorated by a marble statue being erected in St. Mary's in the Fort, Madras completed by John Ternouth (1795-1849) in 1845.³⁵ The marble figure of Lt. Colonel Henry Hercules Pepper (1786-1826) executed by George Clarke (1796-1842), a former assistant to Chantrey stands in the same church.³⁶ Both statues were erected through public subscriptions being raised; both are dressed in contemporary military uniform.

In addition, certain civilians were honoured by having a statue erected in their memory. For example, public subscriptions were raised in both Madras and Calcutta in 1826 in order to commission memorials in memory of Reginald Heber (1783-1826), the second Bishop of Calcutta. A grandiose

³⁴A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 289. See also C47.

³⁵See C18.

³⁶See C102.

funerary tablet was erected in Madras Cathedral (1830, Chantrey) and a portrait statue was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta (1836, Chantrey).³⁷ Charles Forbes (1774-1849), an independent merchant in Bombay, was immortalized, by Chantrey, in marble in 1841.³⁸ The statue is in the Old Town Hall, Bombay.

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By far, the largest number of statues erected to a single individual on the Indian sub-continent were those in honour of Queen Victoria. Following the East India Company relinquishing control of the sub-continent to the Crown on 1 November 1858, "there grew an extraordinary attachment and reverence for the Queen's person which littered Indian cities with her statues."³⁹ In celebration of the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 1887, a proliferation of statues were erected across the Empire and again following her death in 1901. The last statue of the Queen commissioned for the colonies in South Asia appears to be one subscribed for Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, by the Chinese residents erected in 1930.⁴⁰

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Other British monarchs and members of the Royal family were commemorated but none in so grandiose a fashion as

³⁷See C68. A third memorial was erected to Heber in St. Paul's Cathedral, London (1835, Chantrey). In addition, a memorial stone was raised near the bath in Tiruchirapalli where he drowned as well as a small marble plaque over the site of his burial in St. John's Church in the same city.

³⁸See C45.

³⁹Spear, 48.

⁴⁰See C157.

those erected to Victoria Regina. The Queen's beloved Albert, the Prince Consort, was immortalized in one statue on the sub-continent erected in Bombay (1869, Noble).⁴¹ The marble figure wears the robes of the Order of the Star of India. Two female allegorical figures symbolizing Art and Science complete the group executed by Matthew Noble and commissioned by Albert Sassoon (1818-69).⁴² The marble group stands on the main floor of the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, formerly the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay. King Edward VII and King George V had at least one statue dedicated to their reign in each of the Presidency towns in addition to a number of others being erected in various locations throughout the sub-continent.⁴³ Queen Mary was remembered in two statues, both by George Frampton, for Delhi (1911) and Calcutta (1916).⁴⁴

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The choice of the individual to be commemorated, the scale, the form of the memorial, and its site almost always corresponds to the "same hierarchical order as the occupants followed in their lifetime."⁴⁵ All life in India was governed by particular social distinctions which were followed to the grave.⁴⁶

⁴¹See C1.

⁴²I. S. Jackson, *The Sassoons*, London, 1968, 40-1. See also E. Darby, "Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924." Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 296.

⁴³See C35-42 and C48-56, respectively.

⁴⁴See C83-4.

⁴⁵Wilkinson, 18.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*

Whilst these hierarchical divisions were acknowledged unofficially, they were made official under the 1841 rules of 'Precedence in the East Indies'.⁴⁷ After 1858, the Monarch was followed by the Viceroy. Prior to 1858, it would have been the Governor-General followed by the Governor of Bengal then the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Agra.⁴⁸ The Chief Justice of Bengal and the Bishop of Calcutta followed and so on down to the civilians who were divided into six distinct classes according to their length of service.⁴⁹ Women were assigned the position of their husband.⁵⁰ Protocol was followed not only in the place-settings at official dinners, the number of salutes a person was awarded, or their position in reception lines but also, as previously stated, in the type of memorial erected following a persons' death or in commemorative statues executed for either the living or dead.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, prominent natives, following the traditions set by British colonial residents earlier in the century, began subscribing funds to have sculptors working in Britain execute memorials in remembrance of their own great philanthropists and civic leaders. Whilst a few monuments were erected in Calcutta and

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 19.

Madras, this borrowing of tradition was most prevalent in Bombay "where the love of commemorating heroes appears to outstrip even that of the British and the whole of India."⁵¹ Three heroic statues, all executed by Marochetti in 1865, commemorate the generosity of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (1783-1859) – a marble in the Old Town Hall, a bronze replica on Vir Nariman Way and a second bronze replica directly inside the entrance to the J. J. Hospital.⁵² The colossal marble statue of Dinshaw Petit (1823-1901) by Brock (nd)⁵³ looks to the Victoria Terminus from Bhatia Bhag whilst across the boulevard the bronze standing figure of Pherozeshah Mehta (1845-1913) is situated on a prominent site in front of the Municipal Corporation (nd, Wood).⁵⁴ Perhaps one of the most prominent landmarks in the city of Bombay, outside the usual tourist sites such as the Gateway of India, is the commanding statue of Cursetji Maneckji (1783-1845), the 'Khadi Parsee', positioned on a 480" high column above an elaborate bronze fountain surrounded by mermaids that once acted as gas lamps, towering between the flyover at Byculla.⁵⁵ Numerous other bronze and marble figures of native citizens were erected on the

⁵¹ Interview with Mrs. Shah, Honourary Secretary, Asiatic Society, Bombay, 15 April 1992.

⁵² See 71-3, respectively.

⁵³ See C104.

⁵⁴ See C87.

⁵⁵ The statue is the work of John Bell (1812-95). No date for its completion has been ascertained. See C82.

boulevards and in the parks commemorating the men who helped to make Bombay the financial centre of India in the twentieth century.

There was virtually no difference, except in dress, in the figures executed by British sculptors for either the British or the native residents in the colonies. Whilst the statues of the British are costumed in either the robes of the Order of the Star of India, the Governor-General or the Viceroy, in military dress – either classical or contemporary – or in civilian dress, the natives are usually, but not always, depicted wearing traditional costume. Both are represented in either seated or standing positions. There were, however, no equestrian monuments erected to native individuals by sculptors working in Britain during the time period covered by this thesis, 1800-1939.⁵⁶ It would appear that this form of representation was exclusive to the 'most powerful' of the British. For example, numerous works to King Edward VII, the Viceroys and at least one Governor, Sir Thomas Munro (1761-1827) (1834, Chantrey), depict them on horseback.

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Funding

The majority of the monuments commissioned for the colonies were the direct result of public subscriptions following

⁵⁶Contemporary Indian sculptors have adopted this form of sculpture commemorating numerous of their heroes/heroines. They include, for example, the bronze equestrian monument of the Rani of Jhansi at Gwalior and Subhas Chandra Bose for Calcutta.

well-established practices in Britain for funding similar works. From all the available evidence, it would appear that residents in the colonies, both British and native, were generally successful in their efforts to raise these public subscriptions. For example, the committee set up to raise funds for a statue of Daniel Corrie (1777-1837) (1842, Weekes), first Bishop of Madras, to be erected in Madras Cathedral accumulated more than £12,000 in their appeal.⁵⁷ They had enough funds to pay Henry Weekes for the monument and to also establish two annual scholarships to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in the city.⁵⁸ Following the assassination of Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo (1822-72), Viceroy of India from 1869-72, the British and native residents of Ajmer subscribed for a statue to be erected in front of the Ajmer Club.⁵⁹ The committee was so successful in its attempts to raise funds that the remaining Rs. 11,879, after all costs for the statue were deducted, were donated to Mayo College for the purchase of land.⁶⁰ When the residents of Allahabad raised funds for a statue of Queen Victoria to be erected in Alfred Park in 1905 (Wade), they had enough reserve funds to establish an endowment of Rs. 20,000 to maintain the monument.⁶¹ A local committee in Calcutta,

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⁵⁷ Report of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, 1864. See C23.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ See C86.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ See 146.

headed by Sir Patrick Playfair, was surprised when its efforts to raise public funds in order to commission a portrait in oils of Frederick Sleight Roberts, 1st Earl Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford (1832-1914) turned out to be so successful that it was placed in the enviable position of having accumulated enough funds to commission a bronze equestrian statue (1896, Bates).⁶²

Even with so many successes in raising public subscriptions, local committees sometimes found themselves in financial difficulties particularly following regional disasters. For example, the famine in Bengal of 1897 adversely affected the amount of funds the Queen Empress Commemoration Fund in Calcutta anticipated receiving.⁶³ Typically, the local maharajas and begums came to the rescue pledging their financial assistance. On other occasions, local communities, preoccupied with inter-regional/city rivalry over the erection of the most prestigious monument to Queen Victoria, sometimes discovered that their grandiose plans were not financially feasible. For example, the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee in Bangalore soon realized that it would be unable to raise sufficient funds to erect both a technical institute and a statue.⁶⁴ Even after deciding to commission only the marble statue, the

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⁶²Beattie, 219. See also C113.

⁶³Pioneer Mail and India News, 7 January 1898: 23. See also Darby, 312.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, 24 April 1903: 13.

committee had to reply on the generosity of the Maharaja of Mysore in fulfilling its commitment.⁶⁵

Occasionally the native residents were willing – when the British were not – to subscribe funds in order to commission a statue for a British citizen. For example, David Hare (1775-1842) used the savings he made from his watchmaking and silver shop in Calcutta to found the Hindu College in 1817.⁶⁶ Instead of returning to Britain on his retirement, Hare remained in Calcutta committed to the education of the natives. Hare was so closely identified with the Hindus that when he died he was refused a Christian burial in a European cemetery.⁶⁷ On 17 June 1841, Raja Rammohun Roy, the leader of the Bengal Hindu Reformation movement and Raja Kissenata Roy called a public meeting in order to discuss commissioning a mausoleum and a statue in memory of Hare for the college grounds.⁶⁸ The meeting was chaired by Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore (1801-60), Governor of the Hindu College, Member of the Council of Education and member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Fellow of the Calcutta University and founder of the Reformer.⁶⁹ Five thousand Bengalis attended the funeral of Hare.⁷⁰ The

⁶⁵Ibid.

⁶⁶See P. C. Mitra, Biographical Sketch of David Hare, Calcutta, 1877.

⁶⁷Wilkinson, 84.

⁶⁸Mitra, 79.

⁶⁹Ibid.

⁷⁰Ibid. See also Wilkinson, 84.

statue erected in his memory was completed by Edward Hodges Baily, R.A. (1788-1867) in 1846.⁷¹

Some of the monuments sent to the colonies and intended for public viewing were the result of the generosity of individual patrons, occasionally British but more often, native. Charlotte, Lady Canning (1812-61), wife of the first Viceroy of India, Charles Canning proclaimed her desire to have a monument erected over Bibighar Well, the site of the massacre of the British women and children during the 17 June 1858 uprising at Kanpur.⁷² Funds were provided out of her estate for the statue The Angel of the Resurrection (1865, Marochetti), an allegory representing Canning's belief that there would be a better life, after death, for those who had perished in the well.⁷³

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Raja Serfoji (1777-1834), the ruler of Mysore, commissioned two works from John Flaxman. One, an heroic marble portrait statue of himself, was completed in 1806 for the audience chamber of his palace at Thanjavur.⁷⁴ The other was a small marble tablet placed in the Little Church, Thanjavur, in memory of the Danish missionary, Frederick Christian Swartz (1726-98) (1808).

⁷¹See C65.

⁷²A. Hare, A Story of Two Noble Lives: Charlotte Countess Canning and Louisa Marochioness of Waterford, 3 vols., London, 1893, vol. 1, 152, 258.

⁷³See C3.

⁷⁴See C116.

Prominent native rulers, who were allowed by the British Crown to retain some power over their dominions on the sub-continent, were quick to show their allegiance to Queen Victoria by funding memorials in her honour.⁷⁵ For example, H. H. the Khande Rao Gaekwad of Baroda (r. 1856-70) provided £15,000 for a statue to be erected in the Queen's honour in Bombay (1869, Noble).⁷⁶ The Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar State paid for the statue of Queen Victoria by Alfred Gilbert, R.A. (1854-1934) to be erected in the Memorial Institute in Rajkot (1900).⁷⁷ Joseph Edgar Boehm executed the statue of Queen Victoria for Chapeauk Park, Madras in 1887.⁷⁸ The cost of the statue, £4700, was provided by Rajah Goday Naranyanan Gujputel Rao.⁷⁹ H. R. H. the Maharana Futteh Singh, K.G.C.S.I. paid for Charles Birch's (1832-93) marble statue of Queen Victoria for Udaipur which was completed in 1890.⁸⁰ H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. acted as patron for at least four works of sculpture erected between 1911 and 1924. They include the bronze portrait statue of the Prince of Wales for the front garden area of the Prince of Wales

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⁷⁵For details of other acts of patronage by prominent natives in India, see J. Funeaux, Glimpses of India, Philadelphia and Bombay, 1895.

⁷⁶Bombay Gazette, 27 March 1869: 1; Art Journal (1870): 12-27 and (1872): 177. See also Darby, 298-300.

⁷⁷See C130.

⁷⁸See C125.

⁷⁹Times of India (Overland Summary), 14 June 1887: 24. See also Darby, 350-51 and Stocker, 345.

⁸⁰Pioneer Mail and India News, 26 February 1890: 287. See also C128.

Museum, Bombay, completed in 1924 (Jennings);⁸¹ the marble
 portrait statue of King George V by the Australian sculptor who
 was working in Britain at the time, Bertram Mackennal, R.A.
 (1863-1931) for the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta (1916);⁸² the
 bronze equestrian statue of King Edward VII, also by
 Mackennal, for the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta completed in
 1916;⁸³ in addition to the marble statue of Queen Mary executed
 by George Frampton for Delhi (1911).⁸⁴ Prabashankar P. Pattni,
 the Dewan of Bhavnagar, commissioned the figure of Lord
 Curzon for the Victoria Memorial (1914) from Frederick W.
 Pomeroy, R.A. (1856-1924).⁸⁵

Other wealthy native residents of the colonies, desiring to
 publicly show their allegiance to the British Crown,
 commissioned statues to the British monarchy of a similar scale
 as those erected by the native rulers. For example, Mr. Carrapet
 and Mr. Samuel Balthazar commissioned the statue of the Queen
 for Yangon, Myanma (1896).⁸⁶ The statue, executed by F. J.
 Williamson (1833-1920), cost Rs. 23,000.⁸⁷ Lod Krishnadas
 Balukandas, a wealthy native banker in Madras, asked George
 Wade (1853-1933) to provide a bronze portrait statue of King

⁸¹ See C54.

⁸² See C48.

⁸³ See C41.

⁸⁴ See C83.

⁸⁵ See C26.

⁸⁶ Rangoon Gazette, 4 January 1896: 12. See C129.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

Edward VII which was to be erected at the approach to Willingdon Bridge in Madras (1903).⁸⁸

In addition to providing funds for the erection of statues to the monarchy and other notable figures, the native residents also provided sites for some of the memorials. For example, in 1905, Lala Bahadur Lal gave permission to the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee in Kanpur to demolish the grave of his grandfather, Lala Jugal Kishore, in order to make room "for the statue [of Queen Victoria] on the best site available."⁸⁹

At least one – and perhaps only one – sculptor donated a large piece of his work. The unfavourable outcry in London when the statue of John Laid Mair, 1st Baron Lawrence was unveiled in 1882 prompted the sculptor, Boehm, to remove the statue and replace it with another, more acceptable version. Boehm presented the original bronze to the municipality of Lahore where it was erected at Charing Cross.⁹⁰ The reasons for Boehm's generosity remain unclear. Perhaps the sculptor felt that tangible proof of his skill might cause future commissions to come to his studio. It is uncertain whether subsequent commissions were influenced by the work donated to Lahore or by Boehm's successful completion of the

⁸⁸See C36.

⁸⁹Pioneer Mail and India News, 22 December 1905: 10-1.

⁹⁰See C78. See also Stocker, 127-28. The statue has since been re-located to Foyle College, Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

equestrian statue of Albert Edward as the Prince of Wales unveiled in 1879 in Bombay.⁹¹

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The Choice of Sculptor

After securing funds for a monument to be erected, residents in these former colonies, either British or native, had to select a sculptor to execute the statue. As in Britain, they had several options available to them. A sculptor could be selected through competition – either open or limited – supervised by the funding body or through a competition managed by an agent or other body in Britain, such as the Council of the Royal Academy, or informal arrangements could be made with an artist through either personal acquaintance or knowledge of previous work executed for the patron or solely on the basis of the artist's reputation.

Initially, subscribing committees in the colonies asked an agent to act on their behalf in Britain in order to monitor the progress of the commission. It must be remembered that in the late eighteenth century, it was not unreasonable for a letter to take at least six months to reach the Indian sub-continent and a further six months before the reply was received. The use of an agent to establish links with the artistic community in Britain was, in theory, meant to ease some of these communication problems for the local committee. This agent would approach a

⁹¹See C35.

supervisory body to hold a competition, select a sculptor and oversee the completion of the work. The first competition for public commemorative statues to be sent to Jamaica and the Indian sub-continent were supervised by the Council of the Royal Academy. In 1783, Stephen Fuller, Agent for the island of Jamaica in Britain, acting on behalf of the Jamaican National Assembly, approached Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-92), President of the Royal Academy, requesting that the Council of the Academy oversee an anonymous competition open to all sculptors.⁹² Instead, Reynolds invited five sculptors, John Bacon, Agostino Carlini (d. 1790), Joseph Nollekens, William Tyler (d. 1801) and Joseph Wilton (1722-1803) to submit designs.⁹³ Only two responded – Bacon and Tyler – with the commission being awarded to Bacon.⁹⁴ The commission for a statue of Governor-General Cornwallis for Madras, turned over to the Council of the Royal Academy by the committee's agent, Sir John Call, 1st Baronet of Whiteford, M.P. for Callington (1732-1801), caused even less interest with only sculptor coming forth with a model – Thomas Banks.⁹⁵ There could have been several reasons for this lack of interest amongst the sculptors.

⁹²Cundell, 5-6.

⁹³Ibid.

⁹⁴Ibid.

⁹⁵The Diary of Joseph Farington, ed. K. Cave, 12 vols., New Haven and London, 1982, vol. 2 (January 1775-August 1796), entry for Monday, 2 November 1795, 398.

Whether it was the belief that one sculptor would be favoured regardless of who entered models, or whether it was because the sculptors were preoccupied with the new demands to erect monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral, or because they just did not wish to be involved in commissions awarded through competition remains unclear.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, it appears from the committee news published in the colonial newspapers that the local committees felt more able to supervise the commissions themselves. Whether this was because communications and travel between Britain and the Indian sub-continent were eased with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1865, or because the members of the committees were just feeling more confident to handle the matters themselves, or both, is unclear. Whatever the reasons, the local committees on the sub-continent mostly relied on their own decisions, placing advertisements in such British trade journals as Building News specifying what size and type of statue they required, what they were prepared to pay and requesting interested sculptors to send to the sub-continent, "drawings sufficient in detail to enable the committee to judge the comparative merits of the designs."⁹⁶ Some sculptors who received commissions in this way were Mackennal for his statue of Queen Victoria for Lahore

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⁹⁶Building News, 23 May 1902: 735.

(1900),⁹⁷ Wade for another statue of Queen Victoria, this time 138
for Allahabad (1905),⁹⁸ and Brock for three statues of Queen
Victoria for Kanpur (1903), Lucknow (1904), and Agra (1905).⁹⁹ 131, 133

On occasion a member of the local committee on the sub-
continent would, whilst on leave in Britain, visit the studios of
several sculptors and hold informal discussions with them on a
proposed commission.¹⁰⁰ This was the case in 1897 when Sir
Patrick Playfair visited London seeking a sculptor of "high
standing" to submit designs for a statue of Queen Victoria to be
erected in Calcutta.¹⁰¹ George Frampton had been 130
recommended to him, by an unnamed source, and at Playfair's
invitation Frampton travelled to Scotland where the two
discussed various options as to design and cost.¹⁰² It was
agreed that Frampton would send models to the committee in
Calcutta.¹⁰³ In selecting a sculptor, the committee was quite
clear that they wanted one who had not previously executed
work for Calcutta.¹⁰⁴ For this reason, they rejected the idea of

⁹⁷See C131.

⁹⁸See C146.

⁹⁹See C134, C139 and C141, respectively.

¹⁰⁰I have used the term 'on leave' as it was used in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries by both the East India Company and the officials of the Raj. It is meant to imply visiting or at home on official business, or both, and not necessarily military leave as we know it in the late twentieth century.

¹⁰¹Pioneer Mail and India News, 7 January 1898: 23.

¹⁰²Ibid.

¹⁰³Ibid.

¹⁰⁴Ibid.

approaching Harry Bates, A.R.A. (1850-99) even though he had successfully completed the statue of former Viceroy and Governor-General, Marquess Lansdowne (1888-94) and the statue of Earl Roberts for them earlier.¹⁰⁵ Edward Geflowski (nd), upon hearing of the impending commission, sent drawings based on his statue of the Queen for Singapore (1888) to a friend on the committee, the Honourable Justice Rampindi.¹⁰⁶ In an accompanying letter, Geflowski stated that securing the commission was "not a matter so much of pecuniary remuneration that induced him to apply for the statue was a matter of reputation."¹⁰⁷ Like Bates, Geflowski was rejected because he had already executed a number of busts and statues which were currently on display in the Town Hall.¹⁰⁸ Ultimately, Frampton received the commission.

Other commissions were awarded either through personal acquaintance or on the basis of the artist's reputation. Clearly in the case of the memorial for the site of the Bibighar Well at Kanpur, funded entirely by Charlotte, Lady Canning, the decision by Lord Granville, Lady Waterford and Lady Shelburn to immediately contact Baron Carlo Marochetti was no

¹⁰⁵ Ibid. See C76 and C113, respectively.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid. The busts include Peary Chand Mitra (1814-83) (nd), Prosunno Coomar Tagore (1872) and Raja Sir Radnankanta Dev (1783-1867) (nd). The statues included Raja Kali Krishna Dev (1808-74) [C29] and Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur (1839-84) completed in 1894 [C6].

coincidence. The daughters of Stuart de Rothsay, the future Countess Canning and Lady Waterford, had begun their friendships with the future Baroness Marochetti as children in Paris.¹⁰⁹ The friendship between the sculptor, Woolner, and Sir Henry Edward Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, contributed to Woolner being selected as the sculptor to execute the marble statue of David Sassoon for Bombay.¹¹⁰ Others were chosen to execute commissions based on their reputation, critical acclaim given to works shown in the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy or by on-going prestigious commissions in Britain and elsewhere. For example, F. J. Williamson received a number of commissions for statues of Queen Victoria based on his reputation as Sculptor in Ordinary to Her Majesty and the numerous statues he had executed of the Queen throughout the Empire.¹¹¹ Sir George Birdwood (nd), impressed by Matthew Noble's successful completion of the Prince Consort Monument in Manchester (1867) was influential in securing at least three commissions for Noble from Bombay.¹¹² They included the statue of the Prince Consort (1869, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad

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¹⁰⁹ I am indebted to Philip Ward-Jackson for bringing this relationship to my attention.

¹¹⁰ Woolner, 839-40. See C47.

¹¹¹ An Account of the Memorials of Queen Victoria Erected in the North-Western Provinces of India, Agra, 1905. See also Darby, 306, 332-33, 364.

¹¹² Correspondence between the author and Foy Nissen, Bombay, dated 4 January 1991.

Museum),¹¹³ Queen Victoria (1869, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum)¹¹⁴ and that of Albert Edward as the Prince of Wales.¹¹⁵ The commission for this last monument was ultimately awarded to Boehm following Noble's death in 1876.¹¹⁶

On occasion, the process of selecting a sculptor to execute a statue caused some difficulties. For example, the committee in Calcutta having decided to erect a statue to Lord Curzon prevailed upon him to discuss with them the proposed site, the appropriate design and the sculptor thought best to execute the work.¹¹⁷ Personal discussions between Sir Patrick Playfair, on home leave in Britain, and Lord Curzon, and eventually through a prolonged correspondence, testify to the uncooperative stance taken by Lord Curzon that lasted nearly three years.¹¹⁸ Pressed for a decision by Sir Patrick Playfair and the Calcutta committee, Lord Curzon finally announced that he favoured Mackennal as the sculptor.¹¹⁹ In November 1908, Lord Curzon acquiesced to the desires of the committee, when following

¹¹³See C1.

¹¹⁴See C123.

¹¹⁵See C35.

¹¹⁶Ibid. See also Stocker, 101-02.

¹¹⁷See Mss. Eur. F111/4/1 in the IOOC, London. See also Beattie, 224-30 and C25.

¹¹⁸Ibid.

¹¹⁹Ibid.

Mackennal's failure to submit a final design, Thornycroft was asked to execute the statue.¹²⁰

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Choice of a Site, Final Preparations and Unveiling

Colonial residents, proud of the statues which they had commissioned, wanted a prominent public site to display the work. Often the site was chosen before a sculptor was approached to execute the statue. In most instances, the space selected for the final installation determined what type of monument was most appropriate. In at least one instance, the proximity of another more elegant and well-known monument dictated how a statue might be perceived and ultimately influenced the design. For instance, in the case of the statue of Queen Victoria for Agra (1905, Brock), the committee members were well aware of the comparisons that might be drawn between their statue of the Queen and the Taj Mahal.¹²¹ Instead of placing the statue of the Queen under a large ornate canopy as was originally planned, the group decided instead to ask the sculptor to provide elaborate decorations for a fountain at the base of the statue.¹²²

There is no evidence to show that any of the sculptors working in Britain ever travelled to the sub-continent in order to supervise the installation of their work. Instead they would

¹²⁰ Ibid. See C25.

¹²¹ Pioneer Mail and India News, 14 February 1902: 22. See also C140.

¹²² Ibid.

send drawings to be used by the committee in order to employ local masons to erect the statues. For example, in the previously mentioned statue of Queen Victoria for Agra, Brock sent drawings to the committee so that Mr. A. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Division, could erect the statue and the accompanying allegorical figures in the precise order.¹²³ In a number of cases, the local masons would execute the pedestal for the statue. For example, the firm of Osthelder in Madras constructed the 180" pedestal and steps on which Chantrey's statue of Sir Thomas Munro (1834, *The Island*) was positioned.¹²⁴ In some instances, the pedestal and any marble decorations which accompanied the statue were executed, according to the artist's instructions, by firms in Italy and shipped to the sub-continent. For example, the firm of Messrs. Paolo Triscornia and Co., Carrara, Italy, executed the pedestal and all of the marble pedestal decorations to accompany Brock's statue of Queen Victoria for Agra (1905).¹²⁵

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The official unvelling ceremonies were often gala affairs. This was especially true for the statues erected to Queen Victoria. It would appear that much advanced planning took place, for many of the memorials were unveiled by the Prince and Princess of Wales during one of their tours to the sub-

¹²³Ibid., 22 December 1905: 10.

¹²⁴S. Muthiah, *Madras Discovered*, Madras, 1987, 97. See C92.

¹²⁵*Pioneer Mail and India News*, 22 December 1905: 10. See C140.

continent. Bands needed rehearsal, speeches had to be written and the statue required an appropriate cover. The local press provided good coverage of the events often quoting the lengthy speeches, listing the names of prominent members of the community and guests in attendance, quoting the songs and giving details on the number and types of salutes. These ceremonies, marking the realization of numerous meetings that might have taken place over a number of years, were social events — grand occasions not only in celebration of the achievements of the individual immortalized in bronze or stone but also the achievements of the Empire.

CHAPTER THREE

THE RESPONSE TO THE PUBLIC COMMEMORATIVE PORTRAIT STATUES EXECUTED IN BRITAIN AND EXPORTED TO THE COLONIES OF SOUTH ASIA BY THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENTS

Commemorative Statues: Their Functions Outside the Possible Role as an Aesthetic Enhancement

Commemorative statues may, at the simplest level, be viewed sometimes, but not always, as an aesthetic enhancement to a public park or building. For some, the steps which surround the statues may be places of relaxation with little or no thought to the individual portrayed, their values or their once-held position within a certain society. For others, the person immortalized in stone or bronze might represent particular values to be emulated. Similarly, the statues may represent individuals to be worshipped. Some people might identify, either in a positive or negative way, with the physical manifestation of power, dominion and ideology symbolized in these works of art.¹

¹ I am using 'ideology' to mean any form of thought be it political, moral, philosophical, religious or scientific. For a discussion of art and ideology see J. Berger, Ways of Seeing, Harmondsworth, 1972 and J. Wolff, The Social Production of Art, London, 1981. Wolff's publication includes an extensive bibliography and a discussion of aesthetics vs. ideology in art

The didactic function of public monuments was recognized by the anonymous compiler of the Bengal Obituary: Or a Record to Perpetuate the Memory of Departed Worth in the History of British India, published in 1851.² The author stated that memorials were erected not only to serve the memory but to influence the conduct of succeeding rulers on the sub-continent thus exciting in them: "an honest spirit of emulation."³ The author continues:

Who will deny that the sight of a mere Monument has not repeatedly inspired martial enthusiasm, the flame of patriotism or the emulation of genius in the youthful breast . . . How much more then is not a memoir of the great actions of illustrious men . . . calculated to arouse attention and induce like endeavour.⁴

The idea that commemorative monuments represented acts of patriotism and virtue to be acted upon by other members of society was not new in the nineteenth century nor was the belief held exclusively by the British. In the eighteenth

which is particularly useful in viewing the works of commemorative sculpture under review.

² Bengal Obituary: Or a Record to Perpetuate the Memory of Departed Worth in British India, Calcutta, 1.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

century, the French sculptor, Etienne-Maurice Falconet (1716-91) stated that "[statues of great men] revive in us the feeling of noble emulation, elevating our souls to the virtues which have prevented these great men from being forgotten by mankind."⁵

The belief that commemorative sculpture functioned in a capacity subordinate to any aesthetic considerations was again reiterated in Canada in the early twentieth century when the editor of the Winnipeg Tribune called upon the citizens of the city to support the erection of statues of heroes on the grounds of the new Legislative Building.⁶ The editor stated that these immortalized individuals "would be an inspiration to the youth of our land for all time and the memory of whose deeds and accomplishments would provoke noble impulses of emulation."⁷ Recognizing this function of public commemorative statues, it is hardly surprising that their physical presence can provoke controversy for, as John Berger states: "Nothing less is involved than the commemoration of the present values of that society addressed to its future."⁸

⁵ Falconet quoted in A. Yarrington, "Nelson the Citizen Hero: State and Public Patronage of Monumental Sculpture 1805-18." Art History vol. 6, no. 3 (September 1983): 315.

⁶ M. Baker, Symbol in Stone: The Building of the Manitoba Legislative Building, Winnipeg, 1986, 118.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ J. Berger, Art and Revolution: Ernst Neizvestny and the Role of the Artist in the USSR, Harmondsworth, 1969, 75.

Susan Beattie stated: "Portrait statues of the famous, living or dead, erected in the open air or in buildings with public access were potent symbols of political and moral aspirations, evoking passions that were sometimes intense but seldom aesthetic."⁹ Beattie's statement certainly applies to those statues which might be construed to personify the embodiment of, no less than the dominion by a particular political, cultural, economic or religious ideology. H. W. Janson has stated: "To the man in the street . . . a statue of Stalin /s Stalin."¹⁰ Whilst this is true, it is also true that the figure of Stalin represents more than the man — he represents the Communist party just as Queen Victoria symbolized the British Empire. Some viewers may see in the symbolic value of these statues not the pride in the individual's or a particular society's accomplishments but rather, oppression. For example, those members of society who stormed the statue of Felix Dzerzhinsky in Moscow, during the revolt of August 1991, were not simply attacking the individual but rather, the symbol of the Communist Party — a political ideology — and the KGB of which Dzerzhinsky was the founder. By having the statue ultimately removed from the public view, the people were celebrating their assumed liberation from the oppression the monument represented. In turn, those members of the

⁹Beattie, 201.

¹⁰H. W. Janson, 19th Century Sculpture, New York, 1985, 47.

populous that supported the ideology which Dzherzhinsky represented may have felt some anger/despair that the figure of their hero or mentor was dismantled.

There is another way that commemorative statues might be viewed. The physical act of executing a statue to an individual immortalizes their assumed virtue, achievements, wealth and dominion. In this respect, the person might be seen to be elevated from a position of being a mere mortal to a god. Richard Westmacott the Younger, R.A. (1799-1872) stated that commemorative statues were the physical manifestation of men desiring to "produce something which would outlive themselves."¹¹ He continued: "The very notion of permanence, as opposed to the finite scope of human life, is at once a symbol of power, and of divinity."¹² Some of the individuals honoured by having commemorative public statues erected in their memory were perceived by both the British and native inhabitants on the Indian sub-continent as being more than mere mortals. The British residents openly acknowledged this aspect by placing the statues of certain individuals within temples. For example, the figure of Lord Cornwallis for Bombay (1812, Bacon the Younger) was placed within a structure, not

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¹¹ R. Westmacott, "Vith Lecture of Sculpture Theory," delivered in the Town Hall, Cambridge, 17 March 1868, Cambridge, 1868, 147. A transcript of the Westmacott lectures is held in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

¹² Ibid.

unlike a temple, on the grounds of Bombay Green.¹³ Similarly, two other memorials dedicated to Lord Cornwallis were placed within similar architectural structures. They were the statue erected in Madras (1800, Banks) and the monolithic sarcophagus (1824, Flaxman) erected in Lord Cornwallis' mausoleum at Ghazipur.¹⁴ The figure of Hastings by Flaxman for Calcutta was first erected in a large temple near to the Dalhousie Institute (1828).¹⁵

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The possible divine nature of the individual, either benign or malevolent, did not escape native perceptions. On 10 January 1843, Colin MacKenzie wrote: "We arrived in Bombay. The old practice of worshipping the statue of Lord Cornwallis is still in high value among the natives of Bombay. Little did he anticipate divine honours being paid him after death."¹⁶ Olga Valladares, an historian living in Bombay, explains the situation with regard to the natives worshipping Cornwallis:

When it [the statue of Cornwallis] stood on Bombay Green in all its pristine glory, under arches of masonry, erring policemen, before answering a summons to the police headquarters, would perform a *pooja* to this statue in the hope that it would

¹³See C21.

¹⁴See C19 and C22, respectively.

¹⁵See C66.

¹⁶ C. MacKenzie, Sunshine and Storm of a Soldier, London, 1847, entry for 10 January 1843.

bring them a lighter sentence. The statue was defiled to such an extent that Bombay Castle had to issue orders against this practice. The crowds of regular worshippers dwindled gradually over the years, though occasionally a garland appeared at the base of the statue.¹⁷

Other circumstances, in other geographical locations, also prompted the natives to also worship the figure of Lord Cornwallis. R. Phillips, a member of the crew of H. M. S. Caroline noted in his diary on 21 October 1805 that when Lord Cornwallis' body was interred at Ghazipur there occurred a great thunderstorm at the moment of burial.¹⁸ The natives apparently took this as a sign from their gods and immediately began to place offerings at the site of Lord Cornwallis' grave.¹⁹ Besides Lord Cornwallis, others like Queen Victoria were and are still worshipped by the natives. Dr. Hiren Chakrabart, Curator of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta has stated: "The innocent villagers look awe struck sometimes at the building itself [referring to the Victoria Memorial]. They know there was a white Queen. They do know that but ah, some of them look at her [referring to Brock's

¹⁷ 1985, 34-5.

¹⁸ R. Phillips, An Account of a Voyage to India, China etc. in His Majesty's Ship 'Caroline', London, 1806, entry for 21 October 1805.

¹⁹ Ibid.

statue of Queen Victoria inside the building] in a way as if she 146
 was another goddess in their pantheon – in the Hindu
 pantheon.”²⁰ Other British figures were revered not necessarily
 because of the native belief that they were benevolent
 immortals but rather because they feared the spirit of the
 individual. For example, when it was decided by the Public
 Works Department in Delhi to remove the statue of John
 Nicholson (1821-57) (1904, Brock) from its site near Kashmir 92
 Gate in January, 1956, many of the workmen assigned to the
 task refused to comply.²¹ When questioned by Brigadier Perry,
 Series Officer of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission as
 to why a police presence was necessary, the Superintendent of
 Police admitted, “rather sheepishly that ‘Jan Nikalsayn’ had
 been a very ‘zubberdust’ man, and they could not be sure that
 his spirit would not return to mete out justice to those who
 disturbed his rest!”²²

If one accepts the argument that commemorative public
 statuary aggrandizes the particular political, economic or
 religious ideology which it represents and that the destruction
 or removal of these monuments might symbolize freedom from

²⁰Chakrabart quoted from Calcutta, C. Sykes (Producer, Director), A
 Voyager Films Production for Channel Four in Association with TV
 Ontario, YLE and the National Geographic Society, 1990.

²¹This information has been supplied by Theon Wilkinson from the
 unpublished diaries of Brigadier Perry held in the BACSA Archives, IOOC,
 London.

²²Ibid.

an assumed oppression, then what can be said for the commemorative statues exported to the colonies of South Asia by the British during the latter part of the eighteenth, the whole of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century? Whilst the supporters of the British reign might have looked upon these statues as symbols of their dominion, their relative's or their mentor's achievements, surely they might be viewed differently by individuals or new governments which were 'ruled'. Instead of being mere symbols of gratitude erected by the colonial residents, either British or native, to the person honoured, these monuments might well symbolize the reign of the British over the colonized peoples in addition to their power, dominion and wealth. They could, therefore, symbolize an oppressive political rule to some, but not necessarily all of the newly independent people and governments. With this in mind, it might be easy to imagine that the statues of British rulers sent to the Indian sub-continent as well as the other British colonies in South Asia were victims of a similar iconoclasm to that witnessed in the present decade where monuments to Communist rulers in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have been removed or destroyed. Images of the masses tearing down the statue of Enver Hoxta in Tirana, Albania might bring to mind a vision of Indian nationalists tearing down statues of Queen Victoria – the ultimate symbol of British rule –

or the Governors-General and Viceroy immediately after independence was granted.

Myth or Reality: Was there an Iconoclasm Directed Towards Statues of the British immediately following Independence being granted?

There is a general understanding that the people and governments of Britain's former colonies, and most especially those of India and Pakistan, destroyed the statues of British individuals immediately following their being granted independence. How or where this idea began is unclear. Several writers allude to the statues being abandoned or "stored in the back-quarters of museums."²³ In 1985, Jan Morris stated: "The only major monuments to Britain's rule in India left officially unmolested are these [referring to Mackennal's bronze equestrian statue of King Edward VII (1916) and Pomeroy's marble statue of Lord Curzon (1914)], at the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta."²⁴ A closer inspection of Morris' text and illustrations reveals the contradiction that the writer has set for herself. For example, she illustrates Boehm's statue of Queen Victoria (1887) in Madras outside the University but does not indicate that it is on its original site.²⁵ The myth might well have been fostered by some of the statues from these former colonies being re-

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²³Morris, 185.

²⁴Ibid., 183. See C41 and C26, respectively.

²⁵Ibid, 3. See C125.

exported to other sites within the Old Empire. More recently, the BBC Southwest in Bristol has planned a documentary, The Petrified Image, aligning what happened to the monuments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union with an assumed iconoclasm in India.²⁶ Research conducted in situ as well as documents housed in the provincial and municipal archives, both in India and Pakistan, in addition to first-hand written accounts by British officials, does not, however, support the view that there was an immediate sustained national impulse towards iconoclasm by the native people or new governments towards the statues of the British or their native supporters.

As previously stated, in January 1956, some seven years after Independence, Brigadier Perry, whilst taking notes and photographs, observed employees of the Public Works Department in Delhi removing the statues of Nicholson and General Alexander Taylor (1826-1912) from their pedestals near Mori Gate.²⁷ One statue was also removed from its original site in Pakistan in 1956.²⁸ This was the marble statue of Queen Victoria (1905, Gardner) which was located at the junction of Mall and Murree Road, Rawalpindi.²⁹ The British, having

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²⁶Correspondence between the author and Gail Taylor, Researcher, BBC Southwest, Bristol, 22 February 1992.

²⁷See C96 and C121, respectively.

²⁸Correspondence between the author and Sir Nicholas Barrington, British High Commissioner to Pakistan, Islamabad, 10 August 1991.

²⁹Correspondence between the author and Sue Farrington, London, 4 September 1991.

aligned themselves with the Israelis during the Suez Crisis, created great tension between themselves and the Pakistani government.³⁰ The result was the removal of the statue and more crucially the withdrawal of Pakistan from the Commonwealth.³¹

During the socialist movement of 1958-59, a number of statues in Uttar Pradesh were removed to the District Headquarters of the Police in Lucknow.³² Included in these were the statue of Sir John Woodburn, Lt.-Governor of Bengal from 1898-1902 completed by Goscombe John in 1906.³³ Under similar circumstances, the statue of Queen Victoria at Varanasi was transferred to the District Headquarters of the Police in Lucknow in 1970.³⁴ Some thirty-four years after Independence, beginning in 1981 and continuing in 1982, the Uttar Pradesh government again re-located a number of statues from sites within the province to a storage compound adjacent

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³⁰Correspondence between the author and Sir Nicholas Barrington, British High Commissioner to Pakistan, Islamabad, 10 August 1991.

³¹Ibid. Pakistan has since re-joined the British Commonwealth of Nations.

³²Interview with Mrs. B. Narain, District Officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, Lucknow, 26 September 1991.

³³Anonymous, "Heritage Going to Seed." *Times of India*, nd, np. A copy of this article was supplied to me by Theon Wilkinson from the BACSA Archives, IOOC, London. See C166.

³⁴Ibid. Mrs. Narain, District Officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, Lucknow, has identified this work as being executed by an Indian sculptor. It is, therefore, not included in the catalogue.

to the State Museum at Lucknow.³⁵ They included the marble statue of Queen Victoria erected in Alfred Park, Allahabad, in 1905 (Wade); the statue of Queen Victoria by T. Tarran (nd) from Gorakhpur (1903); the bronze statue of Queen Victoria by Brock (1903) displaced by the portrait statue of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) in Kanpur; and the marble statue of Queen Victoria by Thornycroft from Ajodhya (1908).³⁶ During this same period of time, the Public Works Department of the Municipality of Lucknow re-located several statues from within the city, including those in storage at the District Headquarters of the Police since 1958-59, to either the grounds adjacent to the State Museum or to the basement storage area.³⁷ They include the marble statue of a certain Mr. Barrow (1883, Mullins), the bronze equestrian statue of Sir Harcourt Butler (1924, Thomas), and the marble figure of Sir Digbijai Singh (1907, John).³⁸

Documents held by the Municipality of Bombay and the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum show that on 15 August 1965, almost eighteen years after Independence, eight statues executed by British sculptors were moved to the lee beside the Museum.³⁹

³⁵ Interview with Mrs. B. Narain, District Officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, Lucknow, 26 September 1991.

³⁶ See C146, C136, C135 and C152, respectively.

³⁷ Interview with Mrs. B. Narain, Lucknow, 26 September 1991.

³⁸ See C10, C15 and C117, respectively.

³⁹ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum B352-2 dated 15 August 1965.

They included 1) the bronze equestrian statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (1878, Boehm); 2) the bronze equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge executed in 1920 by Herbert Hampton; 3) the bronze statue of former Secretary of State for India, Edwin S. Montague (nd, Riccardi); 4) the marble statue of Queen Victoria once the focal point for Bombay Green executed in 1869 and paid for by Albert Sassoon (Noble); 5) the marble statue of Dr. Thomas Blane (1893, Villa); 6) the marble statue of Sir Richard Temple completed by Thomas Brock in 1884; 7) the marble statue of Marquess Wellesley (1814, Bacon the Younger); and 8) the marble statue of Lord Cornwallis once worshipped by the natives when it was located on Bombay Green (1812, Bacon the Younger).⁴⁰ Some of the statues had been vandalized on the evening of 12 August 1965.⁴¹ The Municipal authorities, fearing further damage, decided to remove the statues to the lee beside the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum for their safety.⁴² Whether this vandalism was the result of malicious malcontents or politically motivated individuals was never ascertained by the municipal

⁴⁰ See C25, C62, C89, C123, C14, C122, C162, and C21, respectively.

⁴¹ See Valladares, 1985 and S. Jha, "Victims of Anglophobia." Afternoon Despatch and Courier, 24 September 1992: 5, 19.

⁴² I am grateful to both the staff of the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum and Mrs. Shah, Honourary Secretary of the Asiatic Society in Bombay, for confirming the intent of the Municipal authorities during interviews held in Bombay in April, 1991.

authorities or the police in Bombay. It is, however, important to remember that these acts occurred two days prior to the Independence Day celebrations on 14-15 August. With this in mind, it is difficult not to see the beheading of several of the statues as as political acts of defiance towards the former British rule.

In 1967, two statues standing in Kuhwar Singh Park, formerly Hardinge Park, were removed to the Patna Museum where they are now on display.⁴³ They were the bronze statue of Lord Hardinge by Herbert Hampton completed in 1915 and 60 the bronze statue of King George V by Leonard Jennings (nd).⁴⁴ 59

In some cities, it is still possible to see many statues remaining in situ. For example, in Madras as you walk down Marine Drive you pass one statue of King George V at the War Memorial while the seated bronze statue of Queen Victoria completed by Boehm in 1887 still remains on its original site on 127 the grounds of Chapeauk Park.⁴⁵ The marble statue of Eyre Burton Powell (nd), first principal of Madras College, is still standing under the dome inside Presidency College.⁴⁶ A little further towards the Island the colossal equestrian monument to

⁴³I am grateful to A. P. O. Taylor and the staff of the Patna Museum for confirming the year in which the statues were re-located.

⁴⁴See C61 and C56, respectively.

⁴⁵See C53 and C125, respectively.

⁴⁶I was not allowed a close inspection of this statue while in Madras, therefore, the name of the sculptor and possible date are unknown. See C105.

Sir Thomas Munro remains on its original site (1834, Chantrey).⁴⁷ Across the Willingdon Bridge there is the bronze statue of King Edward VII (1903, Wade) and further on there stands another statue of King George V at the Flower Poll Bazaar Station (1918, Mackennal).⁴⁸ In another direction, the bronze monument of George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Lord Ripon, K.G. (1827-1909) stands on its original site in front of the headquarters of the Corporation of Madras, formerly known as the Ripon Building (1915, Wood).⁴⁹ The same is true for Bangalore where the statues of Queen Victoria (1905, Brock) and King Edward VII, also by Brock (nd), along with the equestrian monument of Sir Mark Cubbon (1784-1861) completed by Marochetti in 1865 are still, as originally intended, prominent landmarks in the city's central park area.⁵⁰ In Mysore, the standing bronze portrait statue of Sir James Davidson Gordon (1823-89), Resident at Mysore from 1881-82, still remains in Gordon Park within the grounds of the University of Mysore (nd, Ford).⁵¹ The marble statue of Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton (1802-87), Resident at Indore from 1844-57, is situated outside the front entrance to the Central Museum in Indore as is Frampton's marble standing

⁴⁷C92

⁴⁸ See C36 and C50, respectively.

⁴⁹C111

⁵⁰ See C141, C39 and C24, respectively.

⁵¹ See C59.

portrait statue of Queen Mary (1911) in the East Loggia of
 Raisini Bhavan, the Residence of the President of India, in New
 Delhi.⁵² Only four statues of either the Monarchy or a British
 individual, however, remain on their original sites in Calcutta.
 The bronze equestrian statue of King Edward VII by Mackennal
 (1916) still stands on the arch leading to the rear of the Victoria
 Memorial.⁵³ Within view of this monument is the marble statue
 of Lord Curzon on its original site at the rear gardens of the
 museum (1914, Pomeroy).⁵⁴ The third work is the portrait
 statue of David Hare, founder of the Hindu College in Calcutta,
 subscribed by the native residents of the city, standing on the
 grounds of the College.⁵⁵ The fourth remaining statue in
 Calcutta standing as originally intended is Marshall Wood's (nd)
 marble statue of a young Queen Victoria in the Indian Museum
 on Chowringhee Road (1877).⁵⁶ In Bombay, the marble statue
 of Thomas Ormiston (nd) (1885, Mossman), former Dean of the
 Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Bombay, remains as
 originally intended on the grounds of the University as does the
 heroic marble statue of Baron Sydenham of Comte (1848-?),
 Governor of Bombay from 1907-13, inside the entrance to the

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⁵²See C60 and C83, respectively.

⁵³See C41.

⁵⁴See C26.

⁵⁵See C65.

⁵⁶See C124.

Science Museum (1919, Brock).⁵⁷ Inside the Old Town Hall, now the Municipal Library and the long-time headquarters of the Asiatic Society, the marble figures of the British remain prominently displayed within the building alongside those of several native individuals, such as Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (1865, Marochetti), whose generosity assisted with various civic projects through the City.⁵⁸ The way in which the statues have been arranged is similar to those in The Sculpture Hall in Manchester's Town Hall. The heroic marble figure of John, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay from 1853-59, by Foley stands on the ground floor of the building at the entrance to the Asiatic Society (1864).⁵⁹ Directly inside the door stands Chantrey's figure of Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), Governor of Bombay from 1826-33 (1836).⁶⁰ Positioned around the walls are busts and statues of other individuals who devoted much of their effort to the development of the City and to the Asiatic Society. They include Chantrey's standing marble figure of Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay from 1819-27 (1833), Thomas Woolner's marble statue of his friend, Sir Bartle Frere, another Governor of Bombay (1872), Chantrey's seated marble figure of Stephen Babington (1827) as well as the seated

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⁵⁷C99 and C119, respectively

⁵⁸See C71-3.

⁵⁹See C43.

⁶⁰See C81.

figure of Charles Norris (1791-1842), secretary to the Bombay government and member of the Council, completed by Theed in 1848.⁶¹

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These statements are not to deny that a large number of public commemorative statues have been displaced to other sites. The reasons for the re-locations are numerous. Some statues have been moved for their own safety so as to prevent acts of vandalism; others seem to have been re-located to remove any physical manifestation of the British presence. Still others have been removed to compounds while museum, state or municipal officials decide who has jurisdiction over the works. For example, thirteen monuments once located within the city of Calcutta have been re-located to Barrackpore. The bronze equestrian statue of Lord Canning begun by John Foley and completed by Thomas Brock in 1874 was re-positioned to a site on the Police Hospital grounds overlooking the grave of Charlotte, Lady Canning.⁶² Philip Davies commented on the "delicacy of feeling shown by the Indian authorities" when they positioned the figure of Lord Canning near to his wife's grave.⁶³ Davies added that this was "a fitting tribute to a man whose clemency did much to reunite India and to salve the

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⁶¹See C44, C47, C5, and C97, respectively.

⁶²See C16.

⁶³Davies, 1987, 84.

wounds inflicted by the Mutiny."⁶⁴ William MacMillan's (1887-1977) bronze statue of King George V (1938) originally located opposite Outram Ghat now stands at the entrance to the Temple of Fame facing the Hoogli River.⁶⁵ Under the side portico of the Temple of Fame, protected from the elements, stands the marble figure of Sir William Peel (1824-58), commander of H. M. S. Shannon (1863, Theed the Younger).⁶⁶ On the grounds adjacent to the Temple of Fame are four bronze equestrian statues. They include Goscombe John's statue of Gilbert John Elliot-Murray Kynynmount, the 4th Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India from 1905-10 (1914); Boehm's statue to Robert Cornelius, Field Marshall, Lord Napier of Magdala (1810-90) completed in 1880; Thornycroft's statue to Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India from 1869-72 unveiled in 1875; Harry Bate's statue of Marquess Lansdowne, Viceroy of India from 1888-94 (1900); and the monument to Sir John Woodburn, Lt.-Governor of Bengal from 1898-1902 by Frampton (nd).⁶⁷ Directly across the main garden area from the Temple of Fame on the grounds which surround Old Flagstaff House, now the country residence of the Governor of West Bengal, stand five portrait statues. They are K. Scott's bronze statue of Edwin S.

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⁶⁴Ibid.

⁶⁵See C52.

⁶⁶See C101. The statue was completed by William Theed the Younger (1840-91) in 1863.

⁶⁷See See C88, C94, C85, C76 and, C167, respectively.

Montague which stands beside the figure of Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy of India from 1864-69 by Thomas Woolner (1875).⁶⁸ The three remaining statues are those of Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal from 1917-22 (1923, Tweed), Thornycroft's bronze statue of Lord Curzon which originally stood on Calcutta's Malda (1911) and Boehm's bronze representing Thomas George Baring, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl of Northbrook (1826-1904), Viceroy of India from 1872-76.⁶⁹ Whilst all of these statues are out of the public view with access restricted by the Governor's Security Division, they remain, however, in good condition on the brick plinths erected when they were re-located. The garden areas which surround them are kept in immaculate order.

Nowhere in India do the portrait statues of the British — either that of the Monarchy or those of Crown officials — look more forlorn than those re-located to the site of the Old Durbar in Delhi. In 1982 the remaining statues lining New Delhi's boulevards or standing in the gardens of the public parks were removed to the site of the Old Durbar with the intent of establishing a major tourist attraction for the city.⁷⁰ The area is hardly a tourist attraction — even the Director of the Archaeological Survey of India, Dr. W. H. Siddhiqui, when

⁶⁸See C90 and C77, respectively.

⁶⁹See C114, C25 and C98, respectively.

⁷⁰Information in a letter to the author, from B. Narain, Advocate for the Supreme Court, New Delhi, 5 June 1992.

questioned about the scheme, was unable to provide information relating to the statues re-instatement or, indeed, if they still survived. The offices of the British High Commission in New Delhi were equally unable to provide information as to the location. When located, the site proved to be rather macabre.⁷¹ Vast numbers of empty pedestals, mortar falling apart, keep company with a 'few' statues such as King George V (1934, Jagger), Lord Hardinge also by Jagger (1928) and the bronze figure of Lord Willingdon (d. 1934) completed in 1936 (Dick).⁷² This site, of all the areas where statues of the British have been re-located, deserves the name it is popularly known by, 'The Graveyard of the Statues'.

Various monuments languish in municipal storage or in compounds adjacent to the museums while curators try to resolve problems of ownership and responsibility for conservation and exhibition. For example, the statues of Queen Victoria (1905) and King Edward VII (1917) by Thornycroft are in municipal storage in Karachi.⁷³ The bronze statue of Queen Victoria by Brock (1905) erected in Agra has been removed, along with three others from the Agra Division, to the Police

⁷¹ I am indebted to the Rev. Ian Weatherall, Brotherhood House, Delhi for helping me locate the statues. It was pointed out to me, by Dr. W. H. Siddhiqui, during an interview in New Delhi on 29 September 1991, that many of the statues may have been looted for profit just as works of sculpture on Hindu temples in the area have been pillaged.

⁷² See C55, C63 and C163, respectively.

⁷³ Correspondence between the author and Sue Farrington, London, 8 October 1991. See C145 and C42, respectively.

Lines at Muttra.⁷⁴ The curator of the Fort Museum in Madras, Ms. Sathybahma Rao, has in her storage shed a bronze figure of Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras from 1919-24, once located at the approach to the Willingdon Bridge (1936, Dick).⁷⁵ The statues re-located to a storage compound outside the State Museum in Lucknow have been mentioned. They await funds to establish a British wing of the Museum.

Other statues of either the Monarchy or British individuals still occupy prominent public sites although they have been shifted from their original locations. In Colombo, Sri Lanka, for example, the marble statues of Queen Victoria (1901, Wade) and Sir Edward Barnes (1776-1838) (1846, Weekes) are now located on the grounds of the Presidential Residence.⁷⁶ The two standing portrait statues of Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) (1887, Woolner) are situated in well-known locations within Singapore.⁷⁷ The marble statue is located at North Boat Quay and the bronze is in front of the Victoria Memorial Hall. The bronze statue of Sir Francis Light (1740-99), founder of Pulau Pinang for the East India Company in 1786, now stands in front of the Pulau Pinang State Museum.⁷⁸ The statue, originally erected on a high pedestal in front of Fort Cornwallis,

⁷⁴See C140.

⁷⁵See C164.

⁷⁶See C133 and C8, respectively.

⁷⁷See C106 and C107, respectively.

⁷⁸See C79.

was removed to an undisclosed site for safety during World War II.⁷⁹ After the war, the statue was moved to the grounds of the Supreme Court before being installed on its present site in December, 1978.⁸⁰ The trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, re-erected a number of statues, once positioned in various locations within the city, to the garden areas surrounding the museum. They include Frampton's bronze statue of Queen Victoria (1901) as well as his bronze standing figure of Sir Andrew Leith Fraser, Lt.-Governor of Bengal from 1903-08 (1911), Westmacott's bronze portrait statue of Governor-General Sir William Bentinck (1774-1839), Governor-General from 1834-35 (1839), Wood's bronze portrait statue of Lord Ripon (1915) and John Foley's bronze equestrian statue of Sir James Outram (1806-63) of 1873.⁸¹

Other commemorative statues to the British have been placed in museums for exhibition. For example, the bronze figure of Queen Victoria (1900) by Mackennal which was once located at Charing Cross, Lahore, Pakistan, is now part of the central display of the State Museum in Lahore.⁸² The marble figure of Lord Cornwallis (1800) by Banks which once stood on the Parade Grounds of Fort St. George is now located inside the

⁷⁹ "The Francis Light Memorial." *Pulau Pinang* 2, no. 5 (1990): 26.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ See C100.

⁸² See C131.

Fort Museum, Madras.⁸³ Noble's bronze statue of Brigadier-General James Neill (1810-57) of 1860, originally located near the Gymkana Club, is now in the National Museum, Madras.⁸⁴ Inside the Victoria Memorial, the largest museum in India dedicated to the housing of the relics of British imperialism, are a number of works. Certain of those included are Tweed's marble statue of Robert Clive of 1913, Brock's statue, Queen Victoria as a Young Girl (1921), Frampton's marble statue of Queen Mary (1911), Flaxman's statue of Warren Hastings (1928) and Mackennal's marble portrait statue of King George V (1916).⁸⁵

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These observations are not to deny the fact that numerous statues sent to the former colonies of Britain have been removed or vandalized, or both, or are simply untraced. There are no statues remaining in Myanma. Some residents can remember seeing the marble statue of Queen Victoria (1895) by F. J. Williamson in Fytche Square as children.⁸⁶ Whether it was the military guanta controlling the country since independence in 1948 which wanted to remove any visible reminders of their former colonial status or the occupying forces of the Japanese

⁸³See C19.

⁸⁴See C95.

⁸⁵See C17, C156, C84, C66, and C48, respectively.

⁸⁶I am indebted to the Canadian High Commission in Yangon, Myanma, for providing this information and for confirming that no statues to either the British monarchy or British citizens remain standing in Myanma. See C129.

during WWII that removed the statues remains unclear. Several statues of Queen Victoria appear to have been destroyed during WWII by the Japanese. For example, there were originally five statues of Queen Victoria in Statue Square, Hong Kong.⁸⁷ Today, only one of these (1890, Raggi) survives in Victoria Park, Happy Valley Causeway on the Island.⁸⁸ With regard to this particular statue, an unidentified military officer in the Japanese army in Tokyo contacted the Hong Kong government in 1946 after finding the statue stored in the Sakurajima Warehouse, Osaka Army Arsenal.⁸⁹ The memorial was subsequently returned to Hong Kong in October of the same year.⁹⁰ The safety of the statue of Queen Victoria in Pulau Pinang, Malaysia (1930, unknown), has been attributed to a Japanese army officer, Ishikawa Tatsuzo (1905-85), who had a four-sided sign board erected around the statue for he felt the image "of far too much historical and artistic value to be shipped to Japan for recycling into bullets."⁹¹

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⁸⁷Correspondence between the author and Sue Farrington, London, 7 February 1992.

⁸⁸Ibid.

⁸⁹Darby, 337.

⁹⁰Ibid.

⁹¹"Victoria Green Perpetuated." *Pulau Pinang* 2, no. 5 (1990): 11.

Ishikawa was a novelist. He wrote several books about WWII. He was once subjected to criminal punishment in Japan for writing anti-war material. Information in a letter to the author, from Ikuhiko Yamashita, Director General, Port and Harbour Research Institute, Yosaka, Japan, 23 October 1991. See C157.

Some statues were sent to other parts of the Empire with the assistance of the Indian government. For example, the bronze equestrian statue of King Edward VII for New Delhi (1911, Brock) was presented to the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada where it was unveiled in Queen's Park on 24 May 1969.⁹² The statue of Lawrence (1882, Boehm) originally erected in Charing Cross, Lahore, Pakistan, was sent to Londonderry, Northern Ireland, where it now stands within the grounds of Foyle College.⁹³ The statue of Lord Reading completed by Jagger for New Delhi in 1928 now adorns King George V Park in Reading, Berkshire.⁹⁴ Relatives of Viscount Hardinge had the bronze equestrian statue erected in his honour in Calcutta (1868, Foley) returned to the United Kingdom.⁹⁵

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The majority of the monuments sent to the colonies which were vandalized were those erected to Queen Victoria, the obvious symbol of the British Empire. Certain acts of vandalism occurred prior to Independence and resulted in some

⁹² See C37. I am indebted to Foy Nissen for assisting me in locating this statue.

⁹³ Stocker, 128. See C78.

⁹⁴ J. Darke, The Monument Guide to England and Wales, London, 1991, 152. See C108.

⁹⁵ This information has been supplied by Benedict Read. Read has also mentioned that the family of Viscount Hardinge are discussing with the National Trust the possibility of re-locating the statue to one of the Trust's properties in Britain for public display. No confirmation of this move has been forthcoming. See C64.

embarrassment to Crown officials. For example, the statue of Queen Victoria in Bombay (1869, Noble) was first vandalized in 1876 when the Chaphekar brothers poured tar over the figure when they were refused a place in the army.⁹⁶ British officials, desiring to hide the defilement, covered the statue and posted a twenty-four hour guard around it until it was cleaned of the tar – something that proved rather difficult to accomplish.⁹⁷ In fact, the statue was not ready for a second unveiling until November 1898.⁹⁸ In what would appear to be a clear act of defiance towards the British, political activists in Delhi poured tar over Alfred Turner's (1874-1940) statue of Queen Victoria (1903), situated outside the Town Hall in 1905.⁹⁹ Placards with slogans denouncing the British presence in India were also placed around the figure.¹⁰⁰ The marble statue of Queen Victoria in Nagpur was vandalized on 13 November 1908 (1906, Hampton).¹⁰¹ The surface of the statue was painted with tar, the sceptre smashed and the nose broken.¹⁰² The defacing of the memorial caused an outrage amongst local citizens, both British and native.¹⁰³ A reward of Rs. 500 was posted and the

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⁹⁶Valladares, 33. See C123.

⁹⁷Ibid., 32. See also Jha, 5.

⁹⁸Ibid.

⁹⁹Pioneer Mail and India News, 2 January 1903: 11. See C134.

¹⁰⁰Ibid.

¹⁰¹Ibid., 20 November 1908, 14. See C149.

¹⁰²Ibid.

¹⁰³Ibid.

Maharaja of Sirguja offered to provide the funds necessary for a twenty-four hour guard around the statue.¹⁰⁴ Other figures of the Queen have had their noses broken off and presumably smeared with tar, a sign of great resentment in India. Whether this was a wanton act of destruction by malcontents or an act of deliberate defiance towards the government remains unclear.

The only statue on the Indian sub-continent to have been violated during the first year of Independence appears to be that of the Angel of the Resurrection in Kanpur (1865, Marochetti) which was damaged during celebrations on 14-15 August 1947.¹⁰⁵ Prior to Independence Day, the Uttar Pradesh government had opened the area, normally restricted to Europeans, to the general public.¹⁰⁶ They also stated that they would take precautions so that the statue would come to no harm during the celebrations of 14-15 August, 1947.¹⁰⁷ However, the statue was desecrated by malcontents who poured tar over the figure.¹⁰⁸ The Uttar Pradesh government and the Kanpur Congress Party apologized to the local European residents and provided the funds for the cleaning of the statue.¹⁰⁹ The figure was shortly removed, at the request of the

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¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 11 December 1908, 28.

¹⁰⁵ See C3 for details.

¹⁰⁶ Correspondence between the author and Zoe Yelland, London, 7 June 1990.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

European community, along with gravestones from the cemetery, to the compound of All Soul's Church.¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰Ibid.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this thesis has been to provide a discussion and a detailed catalogue of the public commemorative statues exported from Britain to her former colonies in South Asia – India, Malaysia, Myanma, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka – between the years 1800 and 1939. It was intended, where possible, to document the physical characteristics of the statues as well as providing information on the funding and the patron. Particular attention has been paid to the provenance of the statues in order to determine to what extent these statues, symbolizing the wealth and power as well as the presence of imperialistic colonial rule, survived both during the reign of the British and immediately following the granting of the colony's independence.

Number of Commemorative Statues Exported to South Asia

The research which was conducted between January 1990 and December 1992 has, thus far, revealed one hundred and sixty-eight commemorative statues exported from Britain to her former colonies in South Asia. Of these one hundred and sixty-eight statues, three were sent to Malaysia, four to Myanma, seven to Pakistan, three to Singapore and three to Sri Lanka. The remaining one hundred and forty-five were commissioned for location on the Indian sub-continent, which

includes the modern states of India and Pakistan. Of these, forty-eight were for the city of Calcutta; thirty-two were commissioned for Bombay; sixteen were erected in Madras; and twelve were sent to Delhi/New Delhi. The remaining forty-seven were commissioned for various geographical locations within the sub-continent such as Rajkot, Nagpur, Patiala and Karachi.

Subjects of the Commemoration

The subjects of the commemoration varied. Of the total number of commemorative statues erected in the former colonies, fifty-eight were dedicated to the British monarchy – or approximately one-third. Of these fifty-eight, thirty-eight were erected in celebration of the reign of Queen Victoria. Nine statues were dedicated to King George V; eight immortalized the

memory of King Edward VII ; only one was erected in memory of King George VI. Queen Mary was commemorated in two works. Of the remaining one hundred and nine statues, ninety were erected to the British with only nineteen being commissioned to native philanthropists, civic leaders or the occasional maharaja.

Funding

The funding for the statues, of both British and native individuals, came from various sources. Of the one hundred and sixty-six statues, only one memorial, the Angel of the

Resurrection (1865, Marochetti) was funded entirely by a British citizen, Charlotte, Lady Canning. The bronze equestrian statue of John Laird Mair, 1st Baron Lawrence of 1882 was donated by the British sculptor, Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, to the municipality of Lahore. One memorial, the monolithic sarcophagus for Marquess Cornwallis' tomb at Ghazipur (1824, Flaxman) was provided by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London. In comparison, seventeen monuments - all erected to the British monarchy - were commissioned and paid for by individual native residents. 15 29

Public subscriptions accounted for the majority of the funding for statues being commissioned. Available evidence indicates that fourteen public statues were funded by subscriptions raised by British residents; twelve were funded through public subscriptions raised by the native community. Sixty-seven statues were erected through the joint sponsorship of both the native and the British community.

Three statues were commissioned by municipal governments. The funding for the remaining fifty statues remains unclear.

It is difficult to ascertain to what extent the native population participated in the subscriptions of the sixty-seven statues erected by the joint sponsorship between the British and native community. Certain evidence indicates that native heads of

state were instrumental in funding, to a large extent, statues planned by certain local subscription committees usually chaired by a prominent British citizen. For example, when Lord Minto decided to raise a public subscription in order to erect the King Edward VII Memorial (1911, Brock), Rs. 5000 was designated as the maximum amount an individual could contribute to the fund.¹ Of the contributors, only one British individual, Lord Minto, donated Rs. 1000.² On the other hand, twenty-eight native heads of state donated the maximum, Rs. 5000, for the memorial to be erected.³ In certain other instances, such as the statue of Queen Victoria to be erected in Calcutta (1901, Frampton) and the statue of Queen Victoria to be erected at the entrance to Cubbon Park in Bangalore (1905, Brock), native heads of state provided at least half of the funds required in order that the local committees could proceed with their plans.⁴ The lavish spending on these statues, either by individual native patrons or as participants in public subscriptions, either jointly with the British or entirely within the native population, underlines the desire of the native heads of state to publicly display their support for British rule. This is not so surprising. It was, after all, the British Crown that

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¹ See C37.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ See C132 and C24, respectively.

allowed these leaders to maintain their wealth and some of their dignity and position within the governed colonies until independence was granted.

Acts of Iconoclasm during the British Reign, 1858 to 1947

From all the available evidence, it would appear that few statues were victims of acts of iconoclasm during the British reign between 1858 and 1947. Thus far, the only statues known to have been vandalized were those dedicated to Queen Victoria. They include the figure of Queen Victoria executed by Matthew Noble for Bombay in 1869 which was covered with tar by the Chephekar brothers in 1876,⁵ the statue of Queen Victoria erected outside the Town Hall in Delhi (1902, Turner) which was vandalized in 1905⁶ and the statue of Queen Victoria by Herbert Hampton erected in Nagpur (1906) which was also covered with tar, the nose broken and the sceptre smashed in 1908.⁷

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Acts of Iconoclasm Immediately Following the Granting of Independence

There is only one case in which it is clear that the nationals of a newly independent India caused damage to a statue erected by the British immediately following independence. The statue was The Angel of the Resurrection

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⁵ See C123.

⁶ See C136.

⁷ See C149.

(1865, Marochetti) provided to cover Bibighar Well, the site of the massacre of the British women and children during the Uprisings of 1857-58 in Kanpur, by Charlotte, Lady Canning.⁸ The statue was damaged during independence day celebrations.⁹ Repairs to the statue were paid for by the Indian Government and the Kanpur Congress Committee with profuse apologies made to the local British residents.¹⁰

Regional Variations in Response

An evaluation of the provenance of the statues implies that there were some regional variations with regard to the native reaction to the statues. Commemorative statues dedicated to the British have, for the most part, remained as originally intended in regions in the south of India, Madras and Bangalore, in particular. Of those removed from their original sites and unaccounted for, the principal cities where this occurred are Calcutta and Delhi/New Delhi, the two former capitals of British India. The greatest acts of iconoclasm appear to have taken place in the areas where communal consciousness and provincial patriotism were the strongest. For example, the cities where statues have been displaced from the public view or are untraced is greatest in the area of the nationalist uprising of 1857-58, extending from Calcutta and Barrackpore in West

⁸ See C3.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

Bengal to Delhi/New Delhi including the provinces of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Agra. There is, in addition, other evidence from these areas that suggests a strong anti-British attitude by the natives. For example, in Patna, Bihar, Hardinge Park, named after the former Viceroy, was re-named Kunwar Singh Park after the Rajput hero from Jagadishpur who led the Bihar movement against the British in 1857-58. In Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, the area around Bibighar Well where the British women and children were massacred and where the statue of the Angel of the Resurrection (1865, Marochetti) was erected, was originally known as the Memorial Gardens. It was renamed, some time after independence, Nana Saheb Park in memory of the leader of the revolt against the British. In a clear act of defiance to the former British regime, a portrait statue of Tantia Topi, another leader of the revolt, was placed on the original site of Marochetti's statue over the well where the British were buried shortly after Independence.¹¹

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Dates Regarding the Re-location of the Statues

The years in which statues of the British were removed from their original sites reveal that rather than an immediate iconoclasm, there was a delayed reaction. For example, in Delhi/New Delhi, the last capital of British India and the capital of an independent India, the most important rallying point for

¹¹ Interview with A. P. O. Taylor, Grantham, 15 February 1992.

the insurgents leading the uprising of 1857-58 and the centre of the All India Strike of 1919, it was not until January, 1956, that the statues began to be removed as detailed in chapter three. This may, in part, be attributed to the fact that immediately following independence, India and Pakistan were involved in a prolonged civil war. The implication is that the new nationals of both states were so immersed in their own hostilities against one another that they may not have had the time or the interest, or both, to contemplate any dissatisfaction with their former British administrators. As has been indicated in chapter three, it was following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 that most of the statues, and specifically those in Calcutta and Bombay, were removed to make way for statues of national heroes to be erected on these prominent sites.

Current Provenance

The research which was conducted in situ does not support the generally held belief that the monuments erected to British citizens or their native supporters were, for the most part, victims of any acts of iconoclasm either during the reign of the British, immediately following the granting of independence or in subsequent years. Rather, the facts are revealing for they demonstrate that out of one hundred and sixty-six monuments sent to the former colonies only twenty-two remain untraced. These include one which was sent to Malaysia, four sent to

Myanma and eighteen to India. Of the eighteen missing in India, thirteen were originally located in Calcutta. They are:

- C6, Rai Kristo Das Paul Bahadur (1894, Geflowski)
- C7, Colonel Baird (nd, Philip)
- C11, Sir Steuart Bayley (nd, Thornycroft)
- C27, Lord Dalhousie (1863, Brodie)
- C28, Raja Kali Krishna Dev (nd, Geflowski)
- C31, Marquess Dufferin (1890, Boehm)
- C32, Maharaja of Durbhanga (1904, Ford)
- C33, Sir Edward Hyde East (1828, Chantrey)
- C34, Sir Ashley Eden (1887, Boehm)
- C51, King George V (1918, Thornycroft)
- C58, Sir Hariraam Goenka (1938, Wilcoxson)
- C75, Lord Kitchener (nd, Wood)
- C165, Wilson (Steell)

Four which were commissioned for Delhi/New Delhi remain untraced. They include:

- C49, King George V (1916, Mackennal)
- C96, Brigadier-General John Nicholson (1904, Brock)
- C121, General Sir Alexander Taylor (1914, Hartwell)
- C136, Queen Victoria (1902, Turner)

One statue is missing from South India at Mysore. It is the bronze equestrian monument of the Maharaja of Mysore by Edward Onslow Ford, R. A. (1852-1901) (nd).¹²

Thus, out of eighteen statues untraced in India, five were erected to Indian nationals with the remaining twelve erected to British individuals. There is, however, evidence to support the view that the eighteen missing memorials in India may be reduced substantially. As has been previously mentioned, the West Bengal Tourism Board in Calcutta has stated but, has given no details or offered confirmation, that there are a number of statues of British individuals stored in a warehouse awaiting relocation to the Salt Lake suburb of the city. Mr. Bhaskar Ghose, Secretary of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, has, however, stated that he is aware of at least eight statues stored in a Public Works Department warehouse in Calcutta.¹³ If this information is correct then the thirteen statues believed to be missing from Calcutta can be reduced in number to perhaps five. In addition it is thought that the bronze equestrian statue of the Maharaja of Mysore is part of the family collection housed in the storage area of the Palace in Mysore. I have been unable to confirm

¹²See C93.

¹³Interview between B. Narain and Mr. Bhaskar Ghose, 15 June 1992, New Delhi. This information was conveyed to the author in a letter from B. Narain dated 7 July 1992.

this. Keeping these figures in mind, it is possible that only nine memorials exported to India out of one hundred and forty-three remain untraced. It is, therefore, apparent that whichever of the figures is correct - eighteen or nine missing out of one hundred forty-three, there was no mass destruction of commemorative statues erected to the British either during the time of their reign, immediately following the granting of independence or in recent years.

It was stated in chapter three that there are no statues remaining in Myanma. It is unclear whether this was a plan of the Myanma government to remove any traces of their former colonial rulers or whether it was a result of the Japanese occupation of the country during World War II.

Of the seven statues erected in Pakistan, one, the marble statue of Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General from 1896-1900 by Onslow Ford was destroyed in the 1935 Quetta earthquake.¹⁴ Of the remaining six, one was returned to the United Kingdom, one was given to the British High Commission in Islamabad, one is on display in a museum, one remains in situ with two in store.

All of the known statues commissioned for Sri Lanka are accounted for with one standing on its original site; the other two have been re-located to the grounds of the residence of the

¹⁴See C9.

President. All three of the statues sent to Singapore exist although, they have all been moved on occasion.

Of the three statues identified as being exported to Malaysia, the figure of Queen Victoria by a yet-to-be-identified sculptor remains as originally intended on Victoria Green in Pulau Pinang (1930),¹⁵ the figure of Francis Light has been moved several times within the same city (1939, Wilcoxson)¹⁶ and the statue to R. S. Frowd Walker (nd) originally erected in Perak (1912, Hartwell) is untraced.¹⁷

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The fact that almost the entire programme of monumental sculpture sent from Britain to South Asia exists - either in store, in museums or in areas adjacent to museums, or in situ defies the argument that these works of commemorative statuary suffered the same fate as those monuments destroyed by frenzied crowds in Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union within the recent past. I am not totally qualified to expound on why the newly independent people and governments of these former colonies of Britain did not purge all of the commemorative statuary erected to the glory of their former rulers for it is they who are the viewer and not I, their occasional guest. Many are hard-pressed to explain the phenomena to me where some statues were removed and

¹⁵See C157.

¹⁶See C79.

¹⁷See C159.

others, like Thomas Brock's Victoria as a Young Girl (1921) in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, are still revered.¹⁸ As previously stated, the Director of the Victoria Memorial has, on a number of occasions, related the fact that Queen Victoria has entered, for some, the pantheon of the Hindu gods with devotees coming to the museum to see or worship their former 'white' queen.¹⁹ S. Muthiah has clearly enunciated why the statue of Sir Thomas Munro (1834, Chantrey) should remain on its prominent site on the Island in Madras. He states: "This statue historians trust will be allowed to remain for ever, for, over a century before Independence, Munro was one of the first to present the Indian case to the rulers."²⁰ Muthiah continues by saying that the statue remains a proud monument to a just administrator.²¹ It is clear, however, even from the view of a non-Indian national, that certain men, like Munro, remain as highly regarded in the late twentieth century as they were in the nineteenth century. It is equally clear that men like Colonel James George Smith Neill who were unmerciful in their attacks on the native population during the nationalist uprising in 1857-58 were not respected and as a consequence, their statues have been removed. Others, like Neill, associated with the

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¹⁸ See C156.

¹⁹ Calcutta, 1990.

²⁰ Muthiah, 1987, 103.

²¹ Ibid.

defence of the British position during the uprising have also had their statues removed. For instance, the statue of General Sir Alexander Taylor (1914, Hartwell) and the adjacent statue of Brigadier-General John Nicholson by Brock (1904) located near Mori Gate, Delhi, were both removed and are untraced.

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Significance of this Study

This is the first attempt by any person to document all of the works of commemorative sculpture exported to the former colonies of Britain in South Asia. It is intended that the information contained both in the text and in the catalogue entries will make a significant contribution to the study of British sculpture. The information contained will benefit scholars in various geographical locations writing theses, monographs on the lives of specific sculptors or researching specific areas of interest such as equestrian statues. Many of the details contained in the individual catalogue entries are unknown and unavailable in the former colonies and can be of great assistance to local museum curators with the labelling, exhibiting and writing of exhibition catalogues in addition to serving as a reference to scholars wishing to research British sculpture.

By providing detailed information, in the following catalogue entries as well as in the text, on the existence, the removal or the present condition and location of the statues -

through primary rather than secondary sources, primarily through first-hand observation, I hope to have countered the myth that the nationals or governments of the former colonies of Britain, with perhaps Myanma being the exception where the response remains unclear, destroyed or denigrated the public commemorative statues dedicated to the British rulers or their native supporters, either during the British reign or in any immediate and sustained way within a years time following the granting of independence.

Postscript

Clearly, the residents, both British and native, felt, like those living in the early eighteenth century who had seen antique marbles or plaster casts of antique marbles exported to Britain from Rome, that sculpture had a special permanence unknown to painting. We, in the twentieth century, recognize that this is clearly not the case. Public sculpture erected to immortalize public individuals, and most especially political figures symbolizing specific ideologies, is at risk when governments and political attitudes change. In light of all the symbolism inherent in public commemorative statuary, it is interesting to note, however, that a new concern for the statues exported to Britain's former colonies in South Asia is currently taking place. In 1990, the Public Works Department of Rawalpindi publicly announced that they were seeking a home for the statue of Queen Victoria by J. H. Gardner (1905) which had been stored in one of their warehouses since the Suez Crisis of 1956.²² They could have easily ordered the marble crushed forgetting the entire matter – but instead, the monument was given to the British High Commission in Islamabad where it is currently on display.²³ The Garden Superintendents Office of

²²See C142.

²³I am indebted to the Ancient Indian and Iran Trust, Cambridge and Sir Nicholas Barrington, British High Commissioner to Pakistan, for first

the Municipality of Bombay re-located the bronze equestrian statue of Albert Edward as the Prince of Wales (1878, Boehm) from the area adjacent to the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum to a prominent oval green directly inside the entrance to the Jijamata Bhonsa Udyan in February, 1991.²⁴ It is rumoured, as has been previously mentioned, that the West Bengal Tourism Board headed by Mr. Chowdhury is planning to re-erect a large number of the British statues which they have had in storage for some twenty-five to thirty years in a 'Raj type' theme park in the Salt Lake suburbs of the City.²⁵ This information, however, is yet to be confirmed by the West Bengal Tourist Board. Recent articles in various Indian newspapers, by native journalists, have criticized the municipal or provincial authorities for either their reckless handling or apathy towards the statues. For example, on 24 September 1991, the Afternoon Despatch and Courier published an article by Sonora Jha entitled "Victims of Anglophobia".²⁶ Jha charged that no one in the government felt responsibility for "yesterday's art or history's leaders."²⁷ In the article, Jha interviewed Dr. Sadashiv Gorakshakar, Curator of the Prince of Wales Museum in

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bringing this information to my attention in correspondence during April, 1990.

²⁴See C35.

²⁵Correspondence between the author and Mr. H. E. Smith, Calcutta, 5 January 1992.

²⁶"Victims of Anglophobia." 5, 19.

²⁷Jha, 19.

Bombay. Gorakshakar, making an appeal for the protection of the remaining British statues, stated: "We need not keep the statues as any sort of ideal for the younger generation, but simply as works of art. After almost fifty years of Independence, where does the need arise for hatred? The rule has banished, the statues are helpless, put them aside and maintain them."²⁸

Under the provisions of India's Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (No. 52 of 1972 with Corrigenda 1973, 1976), all monuments, including those exported from Britain, at least one hundred years old, are protected by the offices of the Archaeological Survey of India.²⁹ Unfortunately, a number of the public commemorative statues exported from Britain have had the integrity of their total sculptural unit compromised from both an artistic and a heritage point of view.³⁰ For example, the status of the statue of Queen Victoria (1869, Noble) commissioned for the city of Bombay is now in question under the provisions of the Act.³¹ As previously stated, the statue was one of a number mutilated in August 1965. Some ten years later, an Alderman from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada,

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²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Interview with Dr. W. H. Siddhiqui, Director, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 29 September, 1991.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Correspondence between the author and Foy Nissen, Bombay, 11 November 1991.

approached the Municipal Corporation of Bombay with a request to purchase the statue in order to enhance one of Halifax's public squares.³² The request was debarred under the provisions of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act.³³ However, some years later, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay separated the statue of the Queen from her Gothic canopy; the canopy was sold to a local resident, Mr. Vijaypat Singhanla, for his garden on Warden Road.³⁴ The separation of the parts of the original monument now place the entire work in question as to the full meaning of the Act.

Whether or not the Indian authorities – municipal, state, regional or national – pressed by a small but vocal group of interested parties, such as Sonora Jha and Mr. Gorakshakar, will commence discussions to determine who has jurisdiction over these works, so that they might be better preserved, remains unclear. Those statues remaining in police lines, such as those at Muttra, or behind museums are clearly in most danger

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid. See also Jha, 5. At one time, Mr. Vijaypat Singhanla had a portrait statue of himself placed under the canopy. The statue has since been removed; the empty canopy is still located in Mr. Singhanla's garden facing Warden Road.

either through looting, vandalism or urban pollution if some decisions as to their conservation are not made quickly.³⁵

³⁵ Dr. W. H. Siddhiqui stressed in an interview on 29 September 1991 that these statues might fully disappear within ten years time. Dr. Siddhiqui also pointed out that, unfortunately, decisions in India are not made very quickly. It should be noted that a large number of statues were executed after 1893 and are, therefore, not under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India and the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972.

C1**Prince Albert Monument, Bombay, 1869****Matthew Noble (1817-76)**

Plates 11, 12, 13

Marble statue 96" high on a marble pedestal base 132" high with two accompanying female allegorical figures

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ALBERT/PRINCE CONSORT/DEAR TO SCIENCE, DEAR TO ART;/DEAR TO THY LAND AND OURS, A PRINCE INDEED/DEDICATED BY DAVID SASSOON/1864 other sides of pedestal same inscription in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati

SIGNED

on statue M. Noble, Sculptor, London, 1869

This heroic standing marble figure is wearing the robes of the Order of the Star of India. Two female allegorical figures symbolizing Art and Science sit at the base of the pedestal.

The statue was commissioned by Albert Sassoon (1818-96). Noble was paid £3000 for his work.¹

¹ Jackson, 40-1. See also Darby, 296.

PROVENANCE

Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

South Kensington Museum, 1870

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variation of Salford (1865), Manchester (1867)

LITERATURE

Art Journal August 1870, 245; Builder 6 August 1870, 623;
Illustrated London News 26 November 1870, 552; I. S. Jackson, The Sassoons, London, 1968, 40-41; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986. 296-97; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues," Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 33; India Office Oriental Collection files 2/9 (3)

C2

Anderson Monument, Madras, 1819**Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781–1841)**

Plate 14

Marble statue 62" high on marble pedestal 28" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal JACOBUS ANDERSON SCOTO BRITANNUS, M.D./IN HIS ORIS
 PRIMARIUS PER ANNOS I OPTIME MERITUS/PER ANNOS XXV SUMMOS IN
 ARTE SUA HONORES OCCUPAVIT/ET SUA VISSIMA MORUM
 SIMPLICITATE ORNAVIT LUCRUM SPERNENS/BENEVOLUS SEMPER ET
 INDEFFESUS BENEFACIENDO/NON AEGRIS MODO SED OPPRESSIM
 OMNIBISQUE INFELICIBUS/CERTISSIMUM PERFUGIUM/NEC MINUS
 PUBLICAE UTILITATIS AD EXTREMUM VITAE HALITUM
 STUDIOSUS/OBIIT VI DIE AUGUSTI AD MDCCCIX AETATIS SUAE
 LXXII/SUMMI MERETISSIMI VIRI MEMORIAM VENERATI/ET NOBILE
 EXEMPLUM POSTERIS COMMENDARE AVENTES/HANC IMAGINEM
 COMMUNIBUS SUMPTIBUS POSUERUNT/OMNES MEDICI IN HIS
 REGIONIBUS MERENTES/ANNO POST EJUS OBITUM XI/THIS MONUMENT
 WAS ERECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT/TO
 THE MEMORY OF DR. JAMES ANDERSON, WHO FILLED FOR MANY
 YEARS/THE STATION OF PHYSICIAN GENERAL/AS A TRIBUTE OF THEIR
 RESPECT AND ATTACHMENT

SIGNED

on statue Chantrey, R.A., Sct., London, 1819

This life size seated marble figure is wearing contemporary civilian dress. The right arm of the figure leans over the back of the chair. The left hand is holding papers which rest on the left leg. The figure sits sideways in the chair with the head facing the viewer.

Dr. James Anderson (d. 1809) was Physician General to the East India Company in Madras. He was also a keen botanist and was associated with the introduction of sericulture into South India. He was a founding member of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society. The specimens which Anderson collected and shipped to the British Museum in London led to the founding of the Natural History Museum of South Kensington. The statue was erected by a public subscription raised by the medical officers of the Madras Presidency. Dr. Andrew Berry, Edinburgh, was in charge of handling the commission.¹ Chantrey agreed to execute the statue on 1 September 1815.² Chantrey received £900 for his work with a bonus of an additional £100 on its' completion.³

PROVENANCE

Madras Cathedral, Madras, India

¹ Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1819 (1181)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Drawing, Ashmolean (517)⁴

LITERATURE

Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London; J. J. Cotton, Inscriptions on Monuments and Tombs in Madras, Madras, 1898, 70; A. Armitage, Francis Chantrey. Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915, 79; H. A. Newell, Madras: The Birthplace of British India, Madras, 1919, 85; R. Cameron, Shadows from India. An Architectural Album, London, 1958, 150

⁴I am indebted to A. Yarrington for bringing this to my attention.

C3**Angel of the Resurrection Monument, Kanpur, 1865*****Baron Carlo Marochetti, R.A. (1805–67)**

Plate 15

Marble statue 90" high

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal, now missing SACRED/TO/THE PERPETUAL
 MEMORY/OF A GREAT COMPANY OF CHRISTIAN PEOPLE/CHIEFLY WOMEN
 AND CHILDREN/WHO, NEAR THIS SPOT/WERE CRUELLY MASSACRED/BY
 THE FOLLOWERS OF THE REBEL/NANA DHOONDOPUNT OF BITHOOR/AND
 CAST/THE DYING WITH THE DEAD/INTO THE WELL BELOW/ON THE
 FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1857¹

This heroic marble angel is poised standing with both arms crossing over the chest holding palm fronds. The head bows slightly to the left. A cross is behind the figure.

The monument was erected in memory of the several hundred women and children that were massacred by the soldiers of Nana Sahib at Bibighar [House of Ladies] during the Mutiny of 1857–58 at Kanpur. The memorial was a personal tribute of Charlotte, Countess Canning (1817–60), wife of the first Viceroy of India, Charles, Lord Canning (1812–62). In 1861, Lord Canning wrote to the 2nd Earl of Granville

¹ Wording on inscription provided by Zoe Yelland.

in London, from Calcutta, asking him to supervise the selection of an artist and an appropriate design.² Lord Canning stated that the commission would “require the sincerest taste and judgment in deciding whom to employ.”³ Earl Granville asked Louisa, Lady Waterford, Charlotte’s sister, and Lady Shelburne to assist him.⁴ They first approached Baron Carlo Marochetti, whose wife had been a childhood playmate of Countess Canning and Lady Waterford in Paris and whose friendship had continued once the Marochettis had re-located to Britain, requesting him to provide a design.⁵ Marochetti suggested to Earl Granville that he might wish to ask several other sculptors to submit designs, such as John Foley.⁶ Earl Granville approached Foley and Thomas Woolner; Foley was not interested in entering a competition, however limited, but Woolner agreed and later provided a clay model of a woman leaning against a cross which was pierced by a sword with the bodies of dead children at her feet.⁷ Lord Canning was horrified when he heard from Lady Waterford that she favoured this design and immediately wrote to Earl Granville stating that he “wished to avoid” any monument suggestive of the massacre thinking it undesirable to remind the natives in years to come of the “horrors of 1857.”⁸ Earl Granville replied that he and Lady Shelburne preferred one of Marochetti’s drawings of a “sort of Britannia”⁹ but this idea also distressed Lord

² Granville, 395.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 397. I appreciate Philip Ward-Jackson for first drawing my attention to this friendship.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 396.

⁹ Ibid., 397.

Canning who thought the idea rather reminded him of "a half penny."¹⁰ rather than a monument over a Christian grave.¹¹ Earl Granville later assured Lord Canning that having chosen Marochetti to execute the monument he would be providing a design based on a suggestion by Lady Waterford.¹² The last known correspondence between Earl Granville and Lord Canning was dated 1 January 1862. Lord Canning did not live to see the completed memorial for he died 16 June 1862. The statue was completed in 1865. It is not known what fee Marochetti received for his work.

The Angel and the two small cemeteries were originally set within a garden of forty acres and were in the care of the Provincial Government until 1920 when they were transferred to the newly established Memorial Wall Garden Society. Before 1947, the garden was open to the public on payment of a nominal fee but admittance to the Well was restricted to Europeans and Indians with special passes from the Society. It was considered a sacred place. Shortly before Independence, the Uttar Pradesh Government made it clear that the Garden should be open to the general public and gave an undertaking to take proper care of the statue so that no harm should come to it during the Independence celebrations on 15 August 1947. Unfortunately the Angel was desecrated by malecontents, the Government apologized profusely and they and the Kanpur Congress Committee put the damage right at no cost to the Society. Subsequently, it was decided to move the Angel and the nearby gravestones to All Soul's Memorial Church and the entire area of the

¹⁰Ibid., 398.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid., 406.

40 acre garden transferred free of charge to the Uttar Pradesh Government. The park, where the Angel originally stood is now called Nana Rao Park in commemoration of the man who had led the massacre of the British. The site of the Well was discreetly concreted over and it was understood that nothing inside the well should be disturbed. Recently, a bronze portrait bust of Tilak Topi, another of the leaders of the massacre, has been erected on the site of the well.¹³

PROVENANCE

The monument is located on the All Soul's Memorial Church grounds, Kanpur, India. It was originally positioned over the site of the well in Bibighar Memorial Gardens, Kanpur.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of the Scutari Angel (1856, **Scutari**)

LITERATURE

Illustrated London News (supplement), 31 October 1874, 421; A. Hare, The Story of Two Noble Lives: Charlotte Countess Canning and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, 3 vols., vol. 1, London, 1893, 152, 258; Life of the 2nd Earl of Granville, London, 1905, vol. 1, 390, 395-98, 406; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 436; C. Allen, Raj: A Scrapbook of British India 1877-1947, London, 1977, 11; W. Urwick, India. 100 Years Ago. The Beauty of Old India Illustrated, London, 1985, 148-9; P. Davies, Splendours of

¹³ All of this information has been supplied to me by Zoe Yalland, a longtime British resident of Kanpur, now living in London where she has written several books on the history of Kanpur and Mr. A. P. O. Taylor, a writer on the Indian mutiny and columnist for The Statesman.

the Raj. British Architecture in India 1660-1947, Harmondsworth, 1987, 138-40; R. Trevelyan, The Golden Oriole, Oxford, 1987, 470-2; M. Fowler, Below the Peacock Fan, London, 1988, 132-33; Z. Yalland, Traders and Nabobs, London, 1988, 111; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, 1989, 236

C4

Auckland Monument, Calcutta, 1848***Henry Weekes, R.A. (1807-77)**

Marble statue 72" high on marble pedestal 34" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal TO/GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND/GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA/THIS STATUE WAS ERECTED BY MEN/OF WHOM SOME WERE THE INSTRUMENTS OF/HIS GOVERNMENT/OF WHOM MANY KNEW THAT GOVERNMENT ONLY/THROUGH ITS BENIGN EFFECTS/ALL OF WHOM AGREED IN THE AFFECTIONATE DESIRE/TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE SIX YEARS/DURING WHICH HE RULED THE DESTINIES OF/BRITISH INDIA/FOR THIS JUST REASON, THAT THROUGHOUT THE/WHOLE COURSE OF THOSE YEARS/HE LABOURED EARNESTLY AND UNREMITTINGLY/TO MAKE/SECURITY FROM RAPINE AND OPPRESSION/FREEDOM OF INTERNAL TRADE/THE MEDICAL SCIENCES OF EUROPE/THE JUSTICE WHICH IS BLIND TO DISTINCTIONS/OF RACE/THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE/AND THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL AFFLUENCE/WHICH IT OPENS/A COMMON AND PERPETUAL INHERITANCE/TO ALL THE NATIONS WHO INHABIT THIS EMPIRE/1848

on opposite side of pedestal LORD AUCKLAND/GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA/BORN 1784 DIED 1847

SIGNED

on statue H. Weekes, R.A. SCT

This life size marble standing statue is wearing the robes of the Governor-General over contemporary dress. The figure holds the lapels of the robe with both hands.. A scroll is also being held in the right hand. The right leg is advanced.

George Eden, 2nd Earl of Auckland (1784-1849) was Governor-General of India from 1836-42. Auckland's support for Shah Shujah against Dost Mohammad brought on the first Afghan expedition between 1839-42 and hastened the British retreat from Kabul.¹ On his return to England in 1839, Auckland was made an Earl. Between 1846-49, he served as the First Lord of the Admiralty.² Funds for the statue were raised through a public subscription. Weekes completed the monument in 1848. He was paid £2000 for his work.³

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently in the collection of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, India. The statue was originally erected near the High Court facing Auckland Gardens in Calcutta.⁴

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1844 (1388-bust); 1847 (1395-model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Marble bust (1844, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta)

¹Cotton, 375.

²Ibid.

³Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, 26.

⁴Ibid.

LITERATURE

Gentlemen's Magazine, February 1849, 203; H. Weekes, Lectures on Art, Delivered at the Royal Academy, London, 1880, 5, 200; Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 86; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 58; Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 401; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 37; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 107.

Note: Weekes also executed a wall memorial dedicated to the 2nd Earl of Auckland for Beckenham, Kent (1849).

C5

Babington Monument, Bombay, 1827**Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781–1841)**

Plates 16, 17

Marble statue 60" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal STEPHEN BABINGTON/BORN IN LONDON 1790/JUDGE OF THE
 SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT/AT BOMBAY/AND PRESIDENT OF A
 COMMITTEE/FOR THE REVISAL OF THE REVENUE/AND JUDICIAL CODE/DIED
 AT TANNAH IN SALSETTE/1822

SIGNED

on statue Fr. Chantrey, Sculptor, London

This life-size seated marble figure is poised with the right arm raised to the chest holding a quill. The left arm relaxes at the side; the left hand holds the edge of a book, The Judicial Code, which rests on his lap. The figure wears contemporary civilian dress. A top coat drapes over the right leg. The left leg extends forward.

Stephen Babington (1790-1822) was a judge in the Bombay civil service. He revised the the judicial code. The statue was erected by public subscription and supervised by Benjamin Babington, Esquire, in Britain.¹ Francis Chantrey was asked to execute the monument in 1824.² The statue was completed in 1827.³ Chantrey was paid £1400 for his work.⁴

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1827 (1126)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Pl. M. Ashmolean (head only)⁵

LITERATURE

Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London; Handbook of the Bombay Presidency, London, 1881, 125; H. Armitage, Francis Chantrey. Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915, 79; R. Cameron, Shadows of India. An Architectural Album, London, 1958, 152; F. Nissen, "Landmarks," Marg.

¹ Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for bringing this to my attention.

vol. XXXVII, no. 1, 1985, 76; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues," Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 39; J. Morris, Stones of Empire, Oxford, 1986, 188.

C6

Bahadur Monument, Calcutta, 1894****Edward Geflowski**

Marble statue

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal TO THE MEMORY OF THE HON'BLE RAI KRISTO DAS PAL BAHADUR, C.I.E. BORN APRIL 1839. DIED 24TH JULY 1884. AS SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, AS A MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, AS A JOURNALIST, AND AS A LEGISLATOR HE BROUGHT TO THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY A CULTIVATED UNDERSTANDING, GREAT TALENTS, UNTIRING INDUSTRY AND A LOFY PATRIOTISM. THIS STATUE HAS BEEN ERECTED AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY BY HIS GRATEFUL COUNTRYMEN AND MANY OTHER ADMIRING FRIENDS.¹

Rai Kristo Das Paul Bahadur (1839-1884) served as assistant to Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mukerjee between 1858-79.² In 1875 he became a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.³ He was appointed Secretary of the British India Association in 1879.⁴ In 1883, he was made an additional member of the Viceroy's Council.⁵ Bahadur was also the editor of the Hindoo Patriot.⁶

¹ Cotton, 426.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., 427.

The white marble standing statue was erected through a public subscription. The statue was unveiled in March 1894 by Viceroy, Lord Elgin.⁷

PROVENANCE

The statue, currently untraced, was originally located at the junction of College Street and Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LITERATURE

H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 426

⁷Ibid., 426.

C7**Baird Monument, Calcutta ******John Birnie Philip (1820–75)**

Benedict Read reports that Philip executed a portrait statue of Colonel Baird (d. 1870) for Calcutta, West Bengal, India.¹ This statue is currently untraced.

¹ Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 266.

C8

Barnes Monument, Colombo, 1846***Henry Weekes, R.A. (1807-77)**

Marble statue 84" high on a stone pedestal 47" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ERECTED BY THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE INHABITANTS OF
CEYLON/AND FRIENDS IN CEYLON AND INDIA/TO TESTIFY TO THEIR
RESPECT AND AFFECTION/FOR HIS PERSON/AND TO/PERPETUATE THE
MEMORY OF HIS DISTINGUISHED MILITARY SERVICES/AND/THE
IMPORTANT BENEFITS CONFERRED BY HIM UPON THIS COLONY/DURING
HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT/FROM MARCH 1820 TO
1822/AND/1824 TO 1831/HE DIED MARCH 1838/AGED 62 YEARS

SIGNED

H. Weekes, London, 1846

This heroic marble statue of a standing figure has the right arm slightly bent at the elbow and extended forward holding a book. The left arm is relaxed at the side. The figure is wearing contemporary dress. A cape is draped around the shoulders of the figure; it falls the entire length of the statue.

Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., K.M.T., K.S.A. (1776-1838) was Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Sri Lanka [Ceylon] in 1819,

Lieutenant-Governor of Sri Lanka [Ceylon] in 1820 and Governor of Sri Lanka [Ceylon] between 1824 and 1831. Barnes was appointed Commander in Chief in India in 1831. The monument was erected by public subscription. The memorial was unveiled on 18 June 1847.¹

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently situated on the grounds of the residence of the President of Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka. It was originally located at the junction of Queen Street and Prince Street, in the Fort area, Colombo, Sri Lanka.²

LITERATURE

J. Pendry Lewis, List of Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon, of historical or local interest with an obituary of persons uncommemorated, Colombo, 1913, 144; Papineau's Guide to Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Singapore, 1983, 103

¹ Lewis, 144.

² Ibid.

C9**Barnes Monument, Quetta******Edward Onslow Ford (1852-1901)**

Marble Statue

Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes was Agent to the Governor-General from 1896-1900.

PROVENANCE

The statue was destroyed in the 1935 Quetta earthquake.¹ It stood in front of Sandeman Hall.²

LITERATURE

India Office and Oriental Collection file 556/3 (43-5)

¹ Interview with Sue Farrington, London, 26 July 1992. Farrington notes that a local story states that the statue was still standing while the Sandeman Hall behind it was tumbling down. Instead the statue split horizontally across the base; the figure spun round to face the other way, as many said, to watch Barnes' beloved hall crashing to the ground.

² Ibid. Farrington is completing a publication on Quetta for the British Association of Cemeteries in South Asia to be published in late 1992 or early 1993.

C10

Barrow Monument, Lucknow, 1883***Edwin Roscoe Mullins (1848-1907)**

Marble statue 82" high

SIGNED

on statue E. R. Mullins Sc 1883

The marble figure stands in contemporary dress – a suit with a bow tie. The right arm relaxes at the side; the left arm bends at the elbow. The left hand is resting on the hip. The right leg of the figure is advanced.

PROVENANCE

The statue is in the storage area adjacent to the State Museum, Lucknow, India. The monument was originally situated in front of the Senate House, Lucknow.¹

LITERATURE

M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 48-9; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369; "Heritage Going to Seed." Times of India, 22 June ny, np

¹ Interview with staff of the State Museum, Lucknow, 17 April 1992.

C11

Bayley Monument, Calcutta****Sir W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925)**

Marble statue

Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I. was Chief Commissioner of Assam from 1878-81, Member of the Supreme Council from 1882-87 and the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1887-90.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently untraced. It was originally positioned in front of the offices of the Accountant General, Calcutta, India.¹ The figure was later moved to Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.²

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1892 (1959-bust); 1896 (1808-model)

LITERATURE

M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 44; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 57; H. A. Newell, Calcutta. The First Capital of British India, Calcutta, 1906, 72; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 412-13; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 39; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 121;

¹ Firminger, 57.

² Birney, 99.

E. Manning. Marble and Bronze. The Art and Life of Hamo Thornycroft, London and Westfield, New Jersey, 1982; India Office and Oriental Collection file (Foster 481)

C12

Bengallee Monument, Bombay, 1897**Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Plate 18

Marble statue 91" high on 61" high stone pedestal

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal TRIBUTE OF THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY/FOR/THEIR
 ESTEEMED FELLOW CITIZEN/SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALLEE, C.I.E./A
 MAN DISTINGUISHED/BY HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VIRTUES/BY HIS
 ARDENT AND DISINTERESTED BENEVOLENCE/BY HIS UNOSTENTATIOUS
 AND UNIVERSAL PHILANTHROPY/BY HIS FEARLESS INDEPENDENCE AND
 UPRIGHTNESS/BY HIS LOVE OF LIBERTY AND REFORM/BY HIS ZEAL FOR
 POPULAR PROGRESS/UNIVERSALLY ESTEEMED BY ALL CLASSES AND
 CREEDS/ BORN 15 FEBRUARY 1831/DIED 3RD APRIL 1893

SIGNED

on statue T. Brock, R.A., London, 1897

This heroic marble standing figure is wearing traditional Parsee dress under the robes of the University of Bombay. The right hand holds the lapel of the robe. The left arm is extended at the side; the left hand is holding a scroll. The head of the figure looks slightly to the left.

Sorabjee Bengallee (1831-93) was Honourary Secretary of the Parsee Law Association from 1855-93. In 1871, the Government of Bombay consulted him on the proposed Municipal Act. Bengallee became a member of the Bombay Corporation in 1876. In 1876, he was also appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1881, he was made a Fellow of Bombay University, made a C.I.E. and appointed to the post of Sheriff of Bombay. The statue was erected by public subscription following Bengallee's death in 1893. Brock completed the statue in 1897.

PROVENANCE

Southeast corner of the Oval, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1898 (1821)

C13

Bentinck Monument, Calcutta, 1839***Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. (1775-1856)**

Plates 19, 20

Bronze statue 128" high on 39" pedestal with relief panel

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal TO WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK/WHO DURING SEVEN
YEARS/RULED INDIA WITH EMINENT PRUDENCE/INTEGRITY AND
BENEVOLENCE/WHO, PLACED AT THE HEAD OF A GREAT EMPIRE/NEVER
LAID ASIDE/THE SIMPLICITY AND MODERATION OF/A PRIVATE
CITIZEN/WHO INFUSED INTO ORIENTAL DESPOTISM/THE SPIRIT OF
BRITISH FREEDOM/WHO NEVER FORGOT THAT THE END OF GOVERNMENT/IS
THE WELFARE OF THE GOVERNED/WHO ABOLISHED CRUEL RITES/WHO
EFFACED HUMILIATING DISTINCTIONS/WHO ALLOWED LIBERTY TO THE
EXPRESSION OF/PUBLIC OPINION/WHOSE CONSTANT STUDY IT WAS TO
ELEVATE/THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER OF THE NATION
COMMITTED TO HIS CHARGE/THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED/BY MEN, WHO
DIFFERING IN RACE, IN MANNERS, IN COUNTRY AND RELIGION/CHERISH
WITH EQUAL VENERATION/AND GRATITUDE/THE MEMORY OF HIS WISE,
UPRIGHT/AND PATERNAL ADMINISTRATION/CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4,

1835

This heroic size bronze statue of a standing figure is wearing the robes and orders of the Governor-General. The right arm, which is slightly extended, holds the hilt of a sword. The left arm is slightly bent with the hand touching the hip under the robe. The figure looks forward. The monument has a bronze pedestal relief depicting suttee, the act of committing suicide by the widow by throwing herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Lord William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland (1774-1839) was Governor of Madras from 1803-07 and Governor-General of India from 1834-35. He was responsible for passing legislation which meant to make the practice of suttee illegal. A public subscription amongst the native residents provided the funds for the erection of the monument.¹ The inscription was written by Lord Macaulay, Law Member of the Council (1834-35).²

PROVENANCE

The statue is located in the Victoria Memorial gardens, Calcutta, India. The statue was originally erected in front of the Town Hall, Calcutta.³ It was later moved to the Council Chamber grounds.⁴

¹ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, 1978, 39.

² Ibid.

³ Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, 1882, 19.

⁴ Bimey, 37.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1839 (1288-pedestal panel)

LITERATURE

Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 19; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 58; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 379-80; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 37; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 107; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 39; B. Groseclose, "Imag (in) ing Indians." Art History, vol. 13, no. 4 (December 1990), 511; India Office Oriental Collection files 29 (2), 403 (50), 527 (3)

C14

Blaney Monument, Bombay, 1893*

C. B. Villa (nd)

Plates 21, 22

Statue 96" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal DR. THOMAS BLANEY, C.I.E. BORN, 24TH MAY 1823. A
 TRIBUTE FROM THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY FOR PUBLIC SERVICES
 RENDERED DURING A PERIOD OF HALF A CENTURY. DIED 1ST APRIL 1903.¹

SIGNED

on statue C. B. Villa, 1893/Warden and Co.

This heroic marble standing statue wears a morning suit. The right hand is held to the chest. The left hand rests on the back of a chair positioned behind the figure.²

Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E. (1823-1903) practised medicine in the Mandvi area of Bombay for almost fifty years. He was President of the

¹ Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August, 1965, B352-2, 9.

² Ibid.

environmental and sanitation issues.³ The statue was erected through a public subscription and executed by the Italian sculptor, Villa, who was working in London at the time.

PROVENANCE

The statue is in the gardens adjacent to the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay. It was moved to its present location in August, 1965.⁴ The monument was originally erected on a pedestal 84" high, 24" square, on three flights of blue stone steps at the Junction of Hornby Road and Fort Street, Bombay.⁵

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (1892, Municipal Corporation, Bombay)

LITERATURE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum, 15 August 1965, B352-2, 9, 43; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues," Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 35

³ Valladares 35.

⁴ Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 9, 43.

⁵ Ibid.

C15

Butler Monument, Lucknow, 1924***George Howard Thomas**

Plate 23

Bronze Equestrian statue 116" high

SIGNED

on monument base Geo. Howard Thomas Sc, E. J. Parlant Founders,
London 1924

The figure on this bronze equestrian statue is in contemporary dress - overcoat, trousers, shirt with tie. His right arm is slightly bent, extending upwards as in a greeting with the right hand holding his hat. The figure is holding the reins in his left hand. The right rear leg of the mount is advanced. The right fore leg of the mount is raised. The head of the mount faces downwards and is turned slightly to the right. The head of the portrait figure looks to the left.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E., was Governor of the United Provinces and of Burma and a member of the Governor-General's Council.¹ In 1910, he was appointed as the first Member of the

¹ Majumdar et. al., 1986, 913.

Department of Education for India.² In 1927, the Secretary of State appointed the Indian States Committee of which Butler was the Chair to investigate the relationship between British India and the Indian states.³ The monument was erected through a public subscription raised by the natives as well as the British residents of the area.⁴

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in the storage compound adjacent to the State Museum, Lucknow, India.⁵

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1931 (1559-bronze statuette)

LITERATURE

Anonymous, "Heritage Going to Seed." Times of India, 22 June, ny, np

²Ibid., 943.

³Ibid., 913.

⁴I am indebted to A.P.O. Taylor for bringing this information to my attention.

⁵I have been unable to locate consistent and accurate information regarding the original site for the statue.

C16

Canning Monument, Calcutta, 1874***John Foley, R.A. (1818-74) and Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Bronze Equestrian Statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal CHARLES, JOHN, LORD CANNING, K.G., C.S.I./GOVERNOR-GENERAL/AND/FIRST VICEROY OF INDIA/1856-62/BORN 14 DECEMBER 1802/DIED 17TH JUNE 1862¹

Charles John, 1st Earl Canning, K.G., G.C.B. (1812-62) was Governor-General and Viceroy of India (1856-62). The statue was funded by a public subscription. Foley started work on the statue which was completed by Brock following Foley's death in 1874.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently standing in the Police Hospital grounds overlooking the grave of, Charlotte, Lady Canning, at Barrackpore, West Bengal, India. The monument was originally located on the north side of Eden Gardens, Calcutta.²

¹ Wording on inscription kindly provided by Brigadier-General A. K. Sanyal, 3th Gurka Rifles, Barrackpore, in correspondence with the author, 17 May 1992.

² Birney, 30.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Marble bust (1873, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay)

LITERATURE

A. Hare, The Story of Two Noble Lives: Charlotte Countess Canning and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, 3 vols., vol. 2, London, 1893, 320; J. Ruskin, The Works, Cook and Wedderburn (ed.), 39 vols., vol. 10, London, 1903-12, 239; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 56; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 388-391; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 30; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 107; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 72; P. Davies, Splendours of the Raj. British Architecture in India 1660-1947, London, 1986, 84; India Office Oriental Collection files Mss. EurD 661 (45), Mss. EurG 38/2 (LX11g).

C17

Clive Monument, Calcutta, 1913**John Tweed (1869-1933)**

Plate 24

Marble statue 90" high on pedestal 48" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal CLIVE

This heroic marble monument is of a figure wearing military uniform. The right arm extends slightly forward. The right hand holds a document. The left arm relaxes at the side. The left hand holds the hilt of a sword.

Robert Clive, 1st Baron Plassey (1725-74) was Governor of West Bengal (1758-60 and 1765-67). In 1907, Sir William Forwood, whilst in Calcutta, noted that no statue had been erected to Clive, "the founder of the British Empire in India."¹ In response, Lord Curzon organized the Clive Memorial Fund which consisted of himself, Lords Lansdowne, Roseberry, Elgin, Roberts and Amphill and Mr. Percival Landon, a London banker.² The group proposed that two statues commemorating Clive and the one hundred fiftieth

¹ Forwood quoted in the Daily Graphic, 5.

² Ibid.

anniversary of the Battle of Plassey should be raised in both London and Calcutta.³ Mr. C. B. Bayley was the Honourary Indian Secretary for the fund in Calcutta.⁴ The statue was presented to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial by the Lord Clive Memorial Committee acting for Lord Curzon in 1913.⁵

PROVENANCE

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1910 (1789-model); 1935 (1700-posthumous bronze statuette)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of Clive monument (1912, London)

LITERATURE

Daily Graphic, 3 May 1907, 5; Bengal Past and Present, vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1907), 73, 84, 86; Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 399; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 116; L. Tweed, John Tweed Sculptor. A Memoir, London, 1956, 149-52; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 1; A. Byron, London statues: A Guide to London's Outdoor Statues and Sculpture, London, 1981, 97; B. Read, Victoria Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 352

³ Ibid. See also Bengal Past and Present, 73, 84, 86.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, 1.

C18

Conway Monument, Madras, 1845**John Ternouth (1795-1849)**

Marble statue 73" high on marble pedestal 51" high, 34" wide

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal front THE SOLDIERS FRIEND/CONWAY/ADJUTANT
GENERAL/OBIT 13TH MAY 1837/ERECTED BY THE/ARMY/AND THE
PUBLIC

SIGNED

on statue Ternouth, Sculptor, Pimlico, London

This life-size standing marble figure wears contemporary military dress. A cape drapes around the back of the figure extending over the right arm. The left hand holds a document which is raised to the chest. The left leg extends forward.

Thomas Henry Somerset Conway (1779-1837), C.B., Brigadier-General of the Madras Army joined the military services of the EIC in 1793. He was responsible for improving the housing of the military officers in the Madras Presidency. In addition to his military duties, Conway was also a prominent Freemason in the Madras Presidency where he was Wor. Master of Lodge "Perfect

Unanimity". He died of cholera at Nakarikalla. The statue was erected by public subscription.¹

PROVENANCE

St. Mary's in the Fort, Madras, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1845 (1337)

LITERATURE

J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras In Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 63; St. Mary's, Fort St. George - The Story of a Church 1680-1980, ed. D. Singh and H. Lakshmanan, Madras, 1980, 138

¹ Information contained on pedestal inscription.

C19**Cornwallis Monument, Madras, 1800*****Thomas Banks, R.A. (1735–1805)**

Plate 25

Marble statue 96" high on a marble pedestal 54" high with relief panel

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal THIS STATUE IS ERECTED BY A GENERAL VOTE/AT THE JOINT EXPENSE OF THE PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS OF MADRAS/AND OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY/BELONGING TO THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE/AS A GRATEFUL TESTIMONY OF THE HIGH SENSE THEY ENTERTAIN/OF THE CONDUCT AND ACTIONS OF THE/MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS/DURING THE TIME HE HELD THE HIGH OFFICES OF/GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF/OF ALL THE FORCES IN MADRAS

This heroic marble standing figure is poised with his right arm extending forward as if giving a direction. The left hand rests on the hip. The figure wears a contemporary military uniform covered by the robes of the Knight of the Garter. A strut, topped by a crown, supports the left arm from behind. A shield carved with Cornwallis'

coat of arms and a sword are at the base of the strut. The figure looks to the front. The pedestal relief narrates the handing over of the two sons, Abd-ul-Kilak, aged eight, and Masu-ud-Din, aged ten, of the ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan (1750-99), under the terms of the 1792 Treaty of Seringapatam, to Cornwallis.

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess, 2nd Earl, Viscount Brown (1735-1805) was Governor-General of Fort William from 1786-93 and again for a brief period in 1805. In 1792 he launched an attack on the Fort at Seringapatam belonging to Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore. His troops defeated the native forces and their French allies with Tipu Sultan surrendering in February, 1792. Cornwallis negotiated a treaty with Tipu giving the EIC vast amounts of land in the South of India and several crores of rupees. The citizens of Madras welcomed the Governor-General with a great victory celebration. In addition, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall on 21 May, 1792 with David Haliburton, Member of the Board of Revenue, acting as Chairman.¹ The assembly voted to collect funds for a public subscription in order to commission a statue of Cornwallis as well as a full-length oil painting.² The committee in Madras asked the Court of Directors of the EIC to help with the selection of a sculptor to execute the statue.³ In turn, the Court of Directors requested that Sir John Call (1732-1801), M.P. for Callington, handle the matter.⁴ Call met with the Council of the

¹ Madras Courier, 7 June 1792, 4.

² *Ibid.*

³ PTO to England, vol. xcxi, 6 October 1792.

⁴ Diary of Joseph Ferington, vol. 2, 1 April 1795, 321.

Royal Academy and asked them to hold a competition, select an artist and supervise the work.⁵ Banks was the only sculptor to produce a model for the competition.⁶ He completed his final model of Cornwallis on 25 May 1796.⁷ Banks completed the statue for Madras in 1800 where it was unveiled on 15 May 1800.⁸ Banks was paid £2000 for his work.⁹

PROVENANCE

The statue is now on display on the main floor of the Fort St. George Museum, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India. The statue was originally erected on the Parade Grounds of Fort St. George. In 1825 it was re-located under a cupola in front of the Secretariat Building, Fort St. George.¹⁰ The statue was later moved to the Reading Room of the Connemara Library before being transferred to the museum in 1948.¹¹

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1800 (1087, 1088, 1096)

⁵ *Ibid.* Call specified that the completed statue should be approximately 8' in height.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 2 November 1795, 398.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 25 May 1796, 556. Banks requested that members of the Council of the Royal Academy come to his studio to approve the final model. The members of the Council including Dance, Bacon, Lawrence, Farington inspected the 4' model on Monday, 30 May 1796 at 1000 hrs (*Farington*, vol. 2, 30 May 1796, 565).

⁸ *Madras Courier* 21 May 1800, 1; *Calcutta Gazette* 5 June 1800, 3.

⁹ *Farington*, vol. 2., 1 April 1795, 321. This was the amount specified by Call at his first meeting with the Council of the Royal Academy. Farington noted in his diary entry of 9 August 1796 that he felt Banks would make a profit on the statue since the marble cost approximately £200. Farington felt that Banks would "...clear 12 or £1300 by the statue." (636).

¹⁰ Love, 405.

¹¹ This information has been supplied by Ms. Sathyabama Rao, Curator, Fort Museum, Madras.

LITERATURE

Madras Courier, 7 June 1792, 4; Calcutta Gazette 5 January 1797, 13; Madras Courier 21 May 1800, 1; Calcutta Gazette 5 June 1800, 3; T. Bacon, First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindustan, 3 vols., vol. 1, London, 1834, 100-01; Handbook of the Madras Presidency, London, 1879, 144; J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 4; H. D. Love, Vestiges of Old Madras, 3 vols., vol. 3, London, 1913, 405; H. A. Newell, Madras: The Birthplace of British India, Madras, 1919, 52; C. F. Bell, The Annals of Thomas Banks, Cambridge, 1938, 112; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 606; M. Whinney, Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830, London, 1964, 332; The Diary of Joseph Farington, K. Cave (ed.), 6 vols., vol. 2, New Haven, 1978, 321, 367, 369, 373, 398, 463, 556, 563, 636; M. Archer, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India," Apollo, 120 (July 1984), 52; P. Davies, Splendours of the Raj, Harmondsworth, 1987, 30-2; P. Davies, Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India Vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 546; S. Rao, An Illustrated Guide to Fort St. George Museum, Madras, Madras, 1990, 2; B. Groseclose, "Imag (in) ing Indians," Art History, vol. 13, no. 4 (December 1990), 495-96

C20**Cornwallis Monument, Calcutta, 1803*****John Bacon the Younger (1778-1859)**

Plate 26

Marble statue 87" high on a stone pedestal with two accompanying allegorical female figures

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal IN HONOUR OF THE MOST NOBLE/THE MARQUIS OF CORNWALLIS, K.G./GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA/SEPTEMBER 1786 TO OCTOBER 1793/WHO, BY AN ADMINISTRATION UNIFORMLY CONDUCTED/ON THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY, WISDOM AND SOUND POLICY/IMPROVED THE INTERNAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY/PROMOTED THE HAPPINESS OF ITS INHABITANTS/CONCILIATED THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE FOREIGN POWERS/CONFIRMED THE ATTACHMENT OF THE ALLIES OF THE COMPANY/AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUTATION OF THE BRITISH NAME IN HINDUSTAN/FOR GOOD FAITH AND MODERATION BY FIXING IN PERPETUITY THE PUBLIC DEMAND/FOR THE LANDED REVENUE/HE GAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SOIL/A PERMANENT INTEREST IN IT/AND BY THE FORMATION OF A CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT/HE BESTOWED ON THE NATIVES OF INDIA THE BENEFIT OF A CONSTITUTION/AND A SECURITY BEFORE UNKNOWN IN THE ENJOYMENT OF THEIR RIGHT OF PROPERTY/FORCED INTO A WAR BY THE UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION OF

TIPOO SULTAN/HIS EMINENT MILITARY TALENTS IN THE CONDUCT OF
 IT WERE NO LESS CONSPICUOUS THAN HIS MODERATION IN
 VICTORY/AS A LASTING MEMORIAL OF THESE IMPORTANT SERVICES
 AND AS A TESTIMONY/OF THEIR RESPECT AND ESTEEM FOR A
 GOVERNOR-GENERAL/UNDER WHOSE ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC SPIRIT
 WAS ENCOURAGED AND MERIT LIBERALLY REWARDED/THIS STATUE
 WAS ERECTED BY THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF BENGAL/A.D
 MDCCCIII

This heroic size marble statue of a standing figure is poised with the right hand extending the olive branch of peace. The figure holds a sword in the left hand, the tip touching the thigh. The figure is wearing the costume of a Roman general. An overflowing cornucopia is behind the left foot which extends forward. Two female allegorical figures sit at the base of the pedestal. Prudence is on the right and Truth, holding her mirror, is on the left. Swords and shields are lying between the figures.

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess, 2nd Earl, Viscount Brown (1735-1805) was Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal from 1786-93. He was re-appointed to the position of Governor-General in 1805 but died shortly after his arrival. Colonel Kydd headed the subscription committee in Calcutta.¹ John Bacon, R.A. (1740-99) was asked to execute a similar statue to that which he had just completed for the EIC, London (1798).² The statue for Calcutta was completed by John Bacon the Younger (1777-1856) in 1803. Bacon

¹ Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, 1882, 91.

² Archer, 1986, 89.

received £5000 for the work.³

PROVENANCE

The statue is in the collection of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, India. The figure was originally erected in the Town Hall, Calcutta.⁴

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1801 (915-Prudence); 1802 (1042-Truth)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of the statue of Cornwallis for the EIC (Bacon, 1798); portrait head is a variant of several busts executed by the elder Bacon including one for the EIC (1798), Calcutta (1798) and the private collection of Claud Martin (1798, Lucknow); a variant of the bust executed by Bacon the Younger for Bombay (1803, untraced)

LITERATURE

R. Cecil, Memoirs of John Bacon, Esq., R.A. with Reflections Drawn from a Review of His Moral and Religious Character, London, 1801, 19; A. Cunningham, Lives of the British Painters, Sculptors and Architects, 6 vols, vol. 3, London, 1830, 242; Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 91; "The Cornwallis Memorial." Bengal Past and Present, vol. 1 (1901), 78-80, 186; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 44; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 384-88; A. Cox-Johnson, "A Gentleman's Agreement." Burlington, 1959, 240; P. J. Pollard,

³ Cox-Johnson, 240.

⁴ Bengal Past and Present, 1901, 186.

"Matthew Boulton and Conrad Heinrich Kűchler." Numismatic Chronicle, 7th series, X, 1970, 273-4; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 5; P. Rohatgi, "India and British Sculpture." India Office Library and Records Newsletter, no. 28 (March 1983), 7; M. Archer, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India." Apollo, 120 (July 1984), 53; M. Archer, The India Office Collection of Paintings and Sculpture, London, 1986, 95; IOOC file 524 (F 513)

C21

Cornwallis Monument, Bombay***John Bacon the Younger (1778-1859)**

Plates 27, 28

Marble Statue 73" high

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal, now lost THIS MEMORIAL IS CONSECRATED/BY
 THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF/BOMBAY/TO THE
 NAME AND CHARACTER OF/CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
 K.G./GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA/WHO RESIGNED IN GHAZIPUR, THE
 PROVINCE OF/BANARAS/ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER 1805/A LIFE
 DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF HIS KING AND/COUNTRY/BUT MORE
 ESPECIALLY DEVOTED/IN ITS REGRETTED CLOSE/TO THE RESTORATION
 OF PEACE IN INDIA/AND TO THE PROMOTION OF THE BEST
 INTERESTS/OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY/INFLEXIBLE AND STEADY
 COURAGE/A SACRED FIDELITY IN POLITICAL TRUST/PURITY AND
 SINGLENESS OF HEART/A TEMPER THE MIRROR OF THAT PURITY/A
 REFLECTIVE AND WELL DISCIPLINED JUDGMENT/IN THE MOST ARDUOUS
 CONFLICTS/A DIGNIFIED SIMPLICITY OF MANNERS/AND THE MOST
 ELEVATED SENSE OF HONOUR/EVERY PUBLIC VIRTUE AND
 SPIRIT/EVERY GENTLE AND GRACEFUL AFFECTION/MADE HIM
 UNIVERSALLY/ADMIRERED/REVERED/AND BELOVED/THE ORNAMENT OF
 HIS COUNTRY/AND OF THE AGE/A MODEL TO POSTERITY'

¹ Handbook of the Bombay Presidency, 1881, 122.

SIGNED

on statue John Bacon, F.A.S., Sculptor, London, MDCCCXII

This life size marble standing figure is wearing contemporary military uniform under the robes and orders of the Governor-General. The right arm, now broken and lost, held out the olive branch of peace.² The left arm, now broken, was originally supported by books placed on a column.³ The figure was originally accompanied by two female allegorical figures which are now lost.⁴ The portrait head of the figure was broken in August 1965 and is now lost.⁵

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess, 2nd Earl, Viscount Brown (1738–1805) was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Fort William, Bengal, from 1776–93 and again in 1805. The monument for Bombay was erected by a public subscription raised by the military officers of the Bombay Presidency.⁶ The committee was headed by Sir James MacIntosh.⁷ Bacon was paid 5000 guineas for the statue which was completed by his partner, Samuel Manning the Elder.⁸

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in the gardens of the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay. It was originally erected on Bombay Green.⁹ In

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Valladares, 1985, 34.

⁶ Bacon, 1843, 14.

⁷ Handbook of the Bombay Presidency, 1881, 122.

⁸ Cox-Johnson, 1959, 239–40.

⁹ Valladares, 1985, 34.

August, 1965, the statue was moved to the grounds of the Old Town Hall before being transferred to the Museum.¹⁰

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1810 (882); 1811 (924)

LITERATURE

Handbook of the Bombay Presidency, London, 1881, 122; J. Bacon, A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. on the Appointment of a Commission for Promoting the Cultivation and Improvement of the Fine Arts, with some suggestions respecting a former commission, denominated "The Committee of Taste", London, 1843, 14-5; C. MacKenzie, Sunshine and Storm of a Soldier's Life, London, 1848, entry for 10 January 1848; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 387; A. Cox-Johnson, "A Gentleman's Agreement." Burlington Magazine (1959), 239-40; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues." Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 34-5; S. Jha, "Victims of Anglophobia." The Afternoon Despatch and Courier, 24 September 1991, 5; Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 6; PRO (Kew) E/BN/24, E/BN/27

¹⁰ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 6.

C22

Cornwallis Monument, Ghazipur, 1824**John Flaxman, R.A. (1755-1826)**

Plate 29

Marble Sarcophagus 144" high

INSCRIPTION

on monument SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/CHARLES MARQUESS
 CORNWALLIS/KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE
 GARTER/GENERAL IN HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY/GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
 COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA/&c. &c. &c./HIS FIRST
 ADMINISTRATION/COMMENCING IN SEPTEMBER 1786 AND
 TERMINATING IN OCTOBER 1793/WAS NOT LESS DISTINGUISHED BY
 THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF WAR/AND BY THE FORBEARANCE
 AND MODERATION WITH WHICH HE DICTATED THE TERMS OF
 PEACE/THAN BY THE JUST AND LIBERAL PRINCIPLE WHICH MARKED
 HIS INTERNAL GOVERNMENT/HE REGULATED THE REMUNERATION OF
 THE SERVANTS OF THE STATE/ON A SCALE CALCULATED TO ENSURE
 THE PURITY OF THEIR CONDUCT/HE LAID THE FOUNDATION OF A
 SYSTEM OF REVENUE/WHICH WHILE IT LIMITED AND DEFINED THE
 CLAIMS OF GOVERNMENT/WAS INTENDED TO CONFIRM HEREDITARY
 RIGHTS TO THE PROPRIETORS/AND TO GIVE SECURITY TO THE
 CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL/HE FRAMED A SYSTEM OF JUDICATURE
 WHICH RESTRAINED WITHIN STRICT BOUNDS THE POWERS OF PUBLIC

FUNCTIONARIES/AND EXTENDED TO THE POPULATION OF INDIA THE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE LAWS/ADAPTED TO USAGES AND PROMULGATED IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGES/INVITED IN DECEMBER 1804 TO RESUME THE SAME IMPORTANT STATION/HE DID NOT HESITATE THOUGH IN ADVANCED AGE TO OBEY THE CALL OF HIS COUNTRY/DURING THE SHORT TERM OF HIS LAST ADMINISTRATION/HE WAS OCCUPIED IN FORMING A PLAN FOR THE PACIFICATION OF INDIA/WHICH HAVING THE SANCTION OF HIS HIGH AUTHORITY WAS CARRIED INTO EFFECT BY HIS SUCCESSOR/HE DIED NEAR THIS SPOT WHERE HIS REMAINS ARE DEPOSITED/ON THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1805 IN THE 67TH YEAR OF HIS AGE/THIS MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA/ATTESTS THEIR SENSE OF THOSE VIRTUES WHICH WILL LIVE IN THE REMEMBRANCE OF GRATEFUL MILLIONS/LONG AFTER IT SHALL HAVE MOULDERED IN THE DUST

This free standing marble sarcophagus is decorated with an urn on the top and acanthus mouldings. A portrait medallion of Cornwallis in military uniform is carved on two of the four panels. A figure of a Hindu is on the left with a figure of a Muslim on the right. Both have their heads bowed in mourning. Crossed palm fronds and lotus blossoms act as decorations below the portrait medallion. A similar scene is on the opposite panel with the figure of a British soldier and an Indian sepoy in mourning. On the alternate panels are large laurel wreaths.

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess, 2nd Earl, Viscount Brown (1735-

1805) was Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal from 1786-93 and again in 1805. He died at Ghazipur on 5 October 1805 while on tour. The Court of Directors commissioned John Flaxman, R.A. (1755-1826) to execute the sarcophagus to be housed inside the mausoleum which was erected by public subscription.¹ Flaxman received the commission in February 1822.² The monument was completed in March 1824 and shipped to India in April.³ Flaxman was paid £525 for his work.⁴

PROVENANCE

Ghazipur, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variation on the figures and motifs for the monument to Cornwallis (1813, Pulau Pinang), the monument to Josiah Webbe (1811, Madras) and Barry Close (1813, Madras).

LITERATURE

J. Moffat, "Mausoleum Erecting at Ghazepur to the Memory of Marquess Cornwallis," Views from Calcutta, Berhampore, Monglyr and Benares, London, 1805, np; R. Phillips, An Account of a Voyage to India, China etc. in His Majesty's Ship 'Caroline', London, 1806, entry for 21 October 1805, np; Anonymous, "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions," H.E.I.C. United Service Journal (February

¹ General Accounts Ledger, 1.1.31, 316.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

1837), 157-60; E. Thornton, A Gazetteer of the Territories Under the Government of the East India Company, and of the Native States of the Continent of India, London, 1857, 332; Anonymous, "Leaves from the Editor's Notebook," Bengal Past and Present, vol. XII (January-May 1916), 92-3; R. Heber, Narrative of a Journey from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay 3 vols., vol. 1, London, nd, 167, 261, 344-5; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 464; T. Wilkinson, Two Monsoons, London, 1976, 19-21; T. Wilkinson, Two Monsoons, (P. Kapoor, director), London, 1976; M. Archer, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India," Apollo, 120 (July 1984), 53; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 219; B. Groseclose, "Imag(in)ing Indians," Art History, vol. 13, no. 4 (December 1990), 494; General Accounts Ledger of the East India Company 1.1.31, 316; India Office Oriental Collection Mss. GEN/167/174/2-26 and Mss. R/4/355

C23

Corrie Monument, Madras, 1842**Henry Weekes, R.A. (1807-77)**

Plate 30

Marble statue 96" high on a marble pedestal 30" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/RIGHT REV. DANIEL CORRIE,
 LLD CONSECRATED AT LAMBETH ON/14TH JUNE 1835, FIRST BISHOP
 OF MADRAS "GOD FORBID THAT I SHOULD GLORY/SAVE IN THE CROSS
 OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, BY WHOM THE WORLD IS CRUCIFIED/UNTO
 ME AND I UNTO THE WORLD". WITH THESE WORDS THE FAITHFUL
 SERVANT OF/CHRIST ENTERED INTO HIS MINISTRATIONS AT
 CALCUTTA IN 1806 AS CHAPLAIN OF/THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA
 COMPANY AND FROM THERE HE PREACHED HIS FIRST/SERMON AT
 MADRAS AS BISHOP OF THAT SEE BY THE GRACE OF THE HOLY GHOST
 HIS/LIGHT INCREASINGLY SHONE BEFORE MEN, AS A PREACHER OF
 SALVATION BY FAITH/IN CHRIST, BOTH TO HIS COUNTRYMEN AND TO
 THE NATIVES; AS A TRANSLATOR OF/THE SCRIPTURES AND THE
 LITURGY INTO PERSIAN AND HINDUSTANI TONGUES; AS A/LEADER OF
 THE MISSIONARY DESIGNS AND OPERATIONS; AS A FOUNDER OF
 CHURCHES/AND SCHOOLS; AND AS A PROMOTER OF ALL OTHER
 MEASURES FITTED UNDER THE/DIVINE BLESSING TO BRING THE
 HEATHEN TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST AND TO/HASTEN HIS
 KINGDOM. HAVING THUS SERVED HIS GENERATION BY THE WILL OF

GOD/HE FELL ASLEEP IN JESUS, 5TH FEBRUARY 1837, IN THE 60TH
YEAR OF HIS AGE/THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY
THE INHABITANTS OF MADRAS

SIGNED

on statue H. D. Weekes, London, 1842

This heroic size marble statue depicts Daniel Corrie, dressed in the robes of the Bishop, extending a Bible in his right hand to a native youth who gazes up at the Bishop. The figure of Corrie has his left arm draped around the neck of the youth.

Daniel Corrie (1777–1837) was the first Bishop of Madras. The statue was erected through a public subscription in the Madras Presidency. The funds raised were enough to pay for the memorial and establish two scholarships to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.¹ Weekes completed the monument in 1842. It was shipped to Madras in the spring of 1843.²

PROVENANCE

Madras Cathedral, Madras, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1842 (1269)

¹ Report of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, 1864, 4.

² Illustrated London News, 1843, 195.

LITERATURE

Illustrated London News, 18 March 1843, 195; Report of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, 1864, 4; Handbook of the Madras Presidency, London, 1879, 149; H. Weekes, Lectures on Art by Henry Weekes, London, 1880, 294; J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 75; Bengal Past and Present, vol. xi (July-December 1915): 230; H. A. Newell, Madras: The Birthplace of British India, Madras, 1919, 86; M. E. Gibbs, The Anglican Church in India 1600-1970, New Delhi, 1972, 138; N. Penny, Church Monuments in Romantic England, New Haven, 1977, 161; B. Groseclose, "Imag(in)ing Indians." Art History, vol. 13, no. 4 (December 1990): 506, 540

C24

Cubbon Monument, Bangalore
Baron Carlo Marochetti, R.A. (1805-67)

Plate 31, 32

Bronze equestrian statue 120" high on marble and stone pedestal
 180" high

This bronze equestrian statue has the figure rigidly poised on a calm mount. The figure is wearing contemporary military uniform. The left hand holds the edge of an elaborate saddle blanket; the right hand holds a hat. The horse has a bridle but there are no reins or stirrups. The head of the mount is turned slightly to the left; the figure of Cubbon looks forward.

Sir Mark Cubbon (1784-1861) entered the service of the EIC as part of the Madras Infantry in 1800. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner-General for the Madras Presidency in 1822. He assisted in suppressing a rebellion in Mysore in 1831. Cubbon was subsequently appointed Commissioner for Mysore in 1834. He held the post until 1861 when he retired due to ill health. He died at Suez on his return to England. Marochetti designed the monument which was cast in his own foundry.¹

¹ Interview with Dr. Philip Ward-Jackson, London, 18 June 1990.

PROVENANCE

Cubbon Park, Bangalore, India

C25**Curzon Monument, Calcutta, 1911*****Sir W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925)**

Plates 33, 34

Marble Statue 120" with accompanying allegorical figures

INSCRIPTIONon pedestal CVRZON¹**SIGNED**on base of statue Thornycroft, R.A. 1911

The colossal bronze figure faces forward; the left hand is resting on the hip. The right hand is holding the lapel of the jacket which is covered by the Robes of the Viceroy. The allegorical figures which originally accompanied the figure are missing.

George Nathaniel, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (1859-1925) was Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. Lord Curzon was responsible for securing the funds for the building of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta. He also headed a subscription list which helped preserve other monuments, such as the Taj Mahal, and for the commissioning of the statues of Clive for Calcutta (1913, Tweed) and London (1912, Tweed). Sir Patrick Playfair headed the local subscription committee which raised £7,000 for the

¹ The inscription is on a newly erected pedestal. The original inscription panels are lost.

monument.² Lord Curzon and Playfair discussed possible sites, designs and sculptors for almost three years; Playfair finally pressed Lord Curzon to make a decision.³ In the end, the sculptor that Lord Curzon wished to execute the work failed to produce a drawing in the allotted time, and Thornycroft was given the commission.⁴ The model was sent to Singer's Foundry in Frome for casting in April, 1911.⁵ The entire group weighing one hundred and nineteen tons was ready for shipment in September, 1911.⁶ The monument was publically unveiled on 8 April 1913.⁷

PROVENANCE

The statue is located on the Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, India. It was originally erected on the Maidan, Calcutta.⁸

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1910 (1859-bust); 1911 (1797-Maternal Bliss); 1913 (1791-Agriculture); 1913 (1795-Famine Relief); 1914 (2021-plaster model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Replica (1912, London)

² Beattie, 226.

³ Ibid, 227.

⁴ See IOOC file Mss. Eur. F111/161 for copies of the correspondence between Playfair and Curzon. See also Beattie, 227.

⁵ Beattie, 227.

⁶ Ibid., 228.

⁷ Ibid., 230.

⁸ Ibid.

LITERATURE

S. Beattie, The New Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1983, 224-30;

B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369;

Original photographs of the monument are held in the Henry Moore Centre for Sculpture Studies, Leeds, Yorkshire; India Office Oriental Collection files 430/61 (5-6); 430/62 (40), Mss. Eur. F111/161

E. Manning. Marble and Bronze. The Art and Life of Hamo Thornycroft, London and Westfield, New Jersey, 1982

C26**Curzon Monument, Calcutta, 1914****Frederick W. Pomeroy, R.A. (1856-1924)**

Plate 35 .

Marble statue 108" high on marble pedestal 47" high with two marble panels

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal CURZON

The larger-than-life marble standing figure is in contemporary dress wearing the robes of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India. The left arm is under the robe and holds the hilt of a sword. The right arm is relaxed at the side with the hand holding documents. The right leg of the figure is extending forward. The figure looks forward. The relief panels on the base depict prominent events in the life of Curzon: the Northwest Frontier Tribes offering their allegiance to the British Empire, handing over the Blackhole Monument to the city of Calcutta and the Restoration of Public monuments, such as the Taj Mahal in Agra, for which Curzon was dedicated.

George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. (1859-1925) was Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1899-1905. The statue was erected by the patronage of Prabashankar D.

Pattni, C.I.E., the Dewan of Bhavnagar.¹ The statue was presented to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial in 1915 by Pattni.²

PROVENANCE

Victoria Memorial grounds, Calcutta, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1912 (1784-model); 1912 (1863-pedestal relief); 1912 (1917-pedestal relief); 1914 (2008)

LITERATURE

H. A. Newell, Calcutta: The First Capital of British India. An Illustrated Guide to Places of Interest, Calcutta, 1906, 119; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 30; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 43; J. Morris, Stones of Empire. British Architecture in India, Oxford, 1986, 183; P. Davies, Splendours of the Raj. British Architecture in India 1660-1947, Harmondsworth, 1987, 212-3; P. Davies, Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 297; India Office Oriental Collection files 430/61 (18), 430/61 (add 1)

¹ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 43.

² *Ibid.*

C27

Dalhousie Monument, Calcutta, 1863****William Brodie (1815-81)**

Untraced

James Andrew Ramsay, 10th Earl and 1st Marquess of Dalhousie (1812-60) was Governor General of India from 1848-56.

The statue for Calcutta was completed in 1863. The figure was in civilian dress with a military cloak partially thrown over the shoulders.¹

LITERATURE

Art Journal, 1863, 78

¹ Art Journal, 1863, 78. The information contained in this article is all that has been found thus far.

C28

Dalhousie Monument, Calcutta, 1863*

Sir John Steell (1804-91)

Marble statue 78 1/2" high on marble pedestal 43 1/2" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal MARQUESS DALHOUSIE/GOVERNOR GENERAL OF
INDIA/FROM 1848 TO 1856/ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY/BY GENERAL
SUBSCRIPTION

SIGNED

On statue Sir John Steell, R.S.A., Edinburgh, 1863

The life-size marble standing figure is wearing a morning coat, neck kerchief and trousers under a cloak bearing the stars and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. A rolled map of the Punjab and Oudh is held by both hands of the figure in front of the chest. The index finger of the right hand points to the map. The right leg is advanced.

James Andrew Ramsay, 10th Earl and 1st Marquess of Dalhousie (1812-60) was Governor General of India from 1848-56. The statue was erected by a public subscription.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in the collection of the Victoria Memorial,

Calcutta, West Bengal, India. The figure originally stood in the Throne Room of Government House.¹ It was transferred to the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, in 1870.²

KNOWN VERSIONS

Plaster statue (Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh)³

EXHIBITED

Indian Museum, Calcutta (1908)⁴

LITERATURE

Catalogue of Sculptures, etc. Destined for the Victoria Memorial Hall now being exhibited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1908, 1-2;
Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 202; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 116; Scottish National Portrait Gallery Concise Catalogue, compiled by D. Thomson and S. B. Lockhart, Edinburgh, 1977, 36; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 23

¹ Catalogue of Sculptures, etc. Destined for the Victoria Memorial Hall now being exhibited in the Indian Museum, 1-2.

² Ibid.

³ Scottish National Portrait Gallery Concise Catalogue, compiled by Duncan Thomson and Sheila Bruce Lockhart, Edinburgh, 36. The statue measures 81 3/8" in height.

⁴ Ibid.

C29**Dev Monument, Calcutta******Edward Geflowski**

Marble statue

Raja Kali Krishna Dev (1808-74) was the grandson of Maharaja Nubkissen, the famous Dewan of Clive, leader of the Orthodox Hindu community of Bengal.¹

PROVENANCE

The seated marble statue was originally erected in Beadon Square at the junction of Beadon Street and Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, India.² The statue is currently untraced.

LITERATURE

H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 428

¹ Cotton, 428.

² Ibid.

C30**Dhayre Monument, Yangon, 1890******Thomas N. MacLean**

Bronze statue

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally located in the Horticulture Gardens, Yangon, Myanma.¹

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1890 (1954)

LITERATURE

Rangoon Gazette 4 January 1896, 12

¹ Rangoon Gazette 4 January 1896, 12.

C31**Dufferin Monument, Calcutta, 1890******Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)**

Bronze statue

The Marquess of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. was Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1884-88.

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally located facing the east approach to Fort William on Red Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, India.¹ It is currently untraced.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1890 (2069)

KNOWN VERSIONS

There was a bust of Dufferin listed as remaining in Boehm's studio on 12 February 1891 which is now untraced.²

LITERATURE

W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 57; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 398-400; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 15; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 113; M. Stocker, Royalist

¹ Birney, 15.

² Stocker, 421.

and Realist. The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, New York
and London, 1988, 421

C32**Maharaja of Durbhunga Monument, Calcutta, 1904******Edward Onslow Ford, R.A. (1852-1901)**

Marble Statue

Maharaja Sir Lakshmishwar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E. of Durbhunga (1845-98) was the leading zemindar in the province of Bihar.¹ He is reputed to have owned no less than 2,152 square miles of land.² His net annual rent was 30 lakhs.³ He was a member of the Supreme Legislative Council from 1883-98.⁴

PROVENANCE

The statue of the Maharaja of Durbhunga was standing in the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, in 1946.⁵ Birney adds that the monument was unveiled on 25 March 1904.⁶

LITERATURE

Bengal Past and Present, vol. 1 (1901), 186-87; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 410-11; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 40; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 121

¹ Cotton, 410-11.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Birney, 40. Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon notes on page 121 that the statue is still standing in the Dalhousie Institute in 1949.

⁶ Ibid.

C33

East Monument, Calcutta, 1828****Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841)**

Marble statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal TO/EDWARD HYDE EAST, BARONET/CHIEF JUSTICE OF
THE/SUPREME COURT OF BENGAL/A PRINCIPAL FOUNDER OF THE HINDU
COLLEGE/FOR PROMOTING/LIBERAL EDUCATION IN INDIA/THE NATIVE
INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA/CAUSED THIS STONE TO BE RAISED/A.D.
1821¹

SIGNED

on statue Chantrey, Sc., London, 1828²

The seated marble figure wears heavy robes. The right hand is raised to his cheek with the left hand holding his robes on the left knee.³

Sir Edward Hyde East (1767-1847) was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Bengal from 1813-22. Hyde was the founder of the Hindu College in Calcutta and was, after his retirement in India, M.P. for Winchester from 1823-31. He was appointed member of the judicial

¹ Firminger, 42.

² Ibid.

³ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for providing a description of this monument.

committee of the Privy Council in 1830. The monies for the statue were raised by the native citizens associated with the Hindu College in Calcutta in 1821.⁴ Chantrey completed the statue in 1828.⁵ Chantrey was paid £1338.1.7 for his work, the shipping and crating.⁶

PROVENANCE

The statue originally stood in the Grand Jury Room of the Supreme Court in Calcutta.⁷ It was later placed at the top of the staircase under the tower of the Court House on the Esplanade, Calcutta, West Bengal, India.⁸

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1829 (1198)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Drawing (NPG 316a, 42); pl. M. Ashmolean, 43⁹

LITERATURE

Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London; J. Holland, Memorials of Sir Francis Chantrey, in Hallamshire and Elsewhere, London, 1851, 288; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 42; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 378; H. Armitage, Francis Chantrey. Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915,

⁴ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for providing this information.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Cotton, 378.

⁸ Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 108.

⁹ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for bringing this to my attention.

79; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949,
108

C34**Eden Monument, Calcutta, 1887******Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)**

Bronze Statue

PROVENANCE

The statue originally stood on the site of the Holwell obelisk in Calcutta.¹ It was re-located to the west side of Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, West Bengal, India.² The statue was later moved to the inside of the gardens of Dalhousie Square.³

Sir Ashley Eden, C.S.I., K.C.S.I. (1831-87) was Chief Commissioner for Burma (1871-77) and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1877-82). The statue was the result of funds being raised by public subscription following Eden's death. It was unveiled 15 April 1887.⁴

LITERATURE

Magazine of Art (1882), xx; W. H. Newell, Calcutta. The First Capital of British India. An Illustrated Guide to Places of Interest, Calcutta, 1906, 72; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 410-11; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 39; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 121; M. Stocker,

¹ Cotton, 411.

² Birney, 39.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Royalist and Realist. The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm,
New York and London, 1988, 335

C35

**Albert Edward (as the Prince of Wales) Monument,
Bombay, 1878***

Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)

Plates 36, 37, 38, 39

Bronze equestrian statue 204" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal, now in storage ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G.C., C.S.I. IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT TO
INDIA 1875-76 SIR ALBERT SASSOON, C.S.I., PRESENTED THIS STATUE
TO HIS FELLOW TOWNSMEN OF THE LOYAL CITY OF BOMBAY¹

SIGNED

on base of statue J. E. Boehm, Sculptor, 1877/H. Young and Co., Art
Founders

This colossal bronze equestrian statue represents Albert Edward as the Prince of Wales. The figure is in full military uniform with high boots. The muscular mount has its left front leg raised. The figure holds the reins in the left hand and a plummed hat in the right. The head of the figure is turned to the left. Details include a saddle with blanket, a sword hanging from the left of the figure, campaign medals on the left chest. The original statue had four bronze panels

¹ Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 7.

on the pedestal depicting events during the Prince's visit in 1875.² The statue was originally erected on a granite base 234" high.³

Albert Edward ascended to the British throne in 1901 following the death of Queen Victoria. The statue was commissioned by the Jewish philanthropist, Albert Sassoon (1818-96), in 1876, for the city of Bombay commemorating the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1875-77.⁴ The commission was originally given to Matthew Noble (1817-76).⁵ However, no work had been done on the statue at the time of Noble's death and the commission was given to Boehm.⁶ The monument was completed in 1878.⁷ It was unveiled on 26 June 1879 by Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay.⁸ Boehm was paid £10,000 for his work.⁹

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently positioned in a garden area directly past the front entrance to the Ji Jamata Bhonsa Udyan, Byculla, Bombay, India. The statue was originally positioned opposite the Army and Navy Stores Building and old Watson's Hotel on Esplanade Road.¹⁰

² I am indebted to Foy Nissen for bringing this to my attention. In April, 1992, Nissen and I located the panels in the basement storage area of the Dr. Bhaui Lad Museum, Bombay.

³ Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 7.

⁴ Yelladare, 33.

⁵ Noble had previously executed the figure of Albert, Prince Consort for the Sassoons. See C1.

⁶ Stocker, 101.

⁷ Jackson, 56.

⁸ Art Journal, 1879, 243.

⁹ I am indebted to Foy Nissen for providing this information.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1878 (1479); Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878 (model)"

LITERATURE

Art Journal (1879), 243; Illustrated London News, 12 July 1879, np; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 14; I. S. Jackson, The Sassoons, London, 1968, 56; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the Fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues," Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 33; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India Vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 442; S. Jha, "Victims of Anglophobia," The Afternoon Despatch and Courier, 24 September 1991, 5-6; M. Stocker, Royalist and Realist: The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, New York and London, 1988, 101-02; India Office Oriental Collection files 447/1 (23)

¹¹Stocker, 102.

C36

King Edward VII Monument, Madras, 1903**George Edward Wade (1853-1933)**

Plate 40

Bronze statue 96" high on stone pedestal 60" high

INSCRIPTION

pedestal front EDWARD VIIth pedestal back PRESENTED/TO THE
 CITY OF MADRAS/BY/RAO BAHADA LODD KRISHNADAS
 BALAMUKUNDAS/UNVEILED BY/H.E LORD AMPTHILL G C.I.E /GOVERNOR
 OF MADRAS/8TH APRIL 1903

This larger-than-life bronze statue of a standing figure is poised with his left hand extending forward holding the orb. The right arm is relaxed at the side, extending outwards, holding the sceptre. The King is wearing his crown and contemporary dress under his coronation robes edged with ermine which fall into deep folds at the base of the statue.

The statue was erected through the personal patronage of Rao Bahada Lodd Krishnadas Balamukundas, a wealthy native banker. The statue was unveiled on 8 April 1903 by Lord Ampthill, G C I.E., Governor of Madras.

PROVENANCE

Oval adjacent to the approach of the Willingdon Bridge, Madras, India

LITERATURE

The Friend of India and Statesman, 12 June 1902, 1; Higginbotham's Guide to Madras, Madras, 1903, 76; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 606; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369

C37**King Edward VII Monument, Delhi, 1911******Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Plate 41

Bronze Equestrian statue

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal EDWARD VII. KING AND EMPEROR. LET THIS MONUMENT ERECTED BY VOLUNTARY DONATIONS OF THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF HIS SUBJECTS THROUGH HIS INDIAN EMPIRE, THE RICH GIVING THEIR WEALTH AND THE POOR OF THEIR POVERTY, BEAR WITNESS TO THEIR GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HIS VIRTUES AND HIS MIGHT. HE WAS THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE WHOSE DIVERSE RELIGIONS AND CUSTOMS HE PRESERVED AND IMPARTIALLY. HIS VOICE STOOD FOR WISDOM IN THE COUNCILS OF THE WORLD. HIS EXAMPLE WAS AN INSPIRATION TO HIS VICEROYS, HIS GOVERNORS, HIS CAPTAINS AND THE HUMBLEST OF HIS SUBJECTS. HIS SCEPTRE RULED OVER ONE-FIFTH OF THE DWELLERS UPON EARTH. HIS JUSTICE PROTECTED THE WEAK, REWARDED THE DESERVING AND PUNISHED THE EVIL-DOER. HIS MERCY PROVIDED HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK, FOOD FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN, WATER FOR THE THIRSTY SOIL AND LEARNING FOR THE STUDENT. HIS SWORD WAS EVER VICTORIOUS. SOLDIERS OF MANY RACES SERVED IN HIS GREAT ARMY OBEYING HIS AUGUST COMMANDS. HIS SHIPS MADE SAFE THE HIGHWAYS OF THE OCEAN AND GUARDED HIS WIDE DOMINIONS BY LAND AND SEA. HE ENSURED AMITY

BETWEEN THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD AND GAVE WELL-ORDERED PEACE TO THE PEOPLES OF HIS VAST EMPIRE. HE UPHELD THE HONOUR OF PRINCES AND THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENCELESS. HIS REIGN WAS A BLESSING TO HIS WELL-BELOVED INDIA, AN EXAMPLE TO THE GREAT AND AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE HUNBLE, AND HIS NAME SHALL BE HANDED DOWN FROM FATHER TO SON THROUGHOUT ALL AGES AS A MIGHTY EMPEROR, A MERCIFUL RULER AND A GREAT ENGLISHMAN.¹

on newly erected pedestal EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING EDWARD VII/ORIGINALLY STANDING IN EDWARD/PARK DELHI INDIA. THIS STATUE/WAS ERECTED IN THE PRESENT/SITE THROUGH THE GENEROUS/SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE CITY OF THIS AREA./THIS GIFT TO THE CITY OF TORONTO/WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE/GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE/FORMER CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER/TO INDIA, HIS EXCELLENCE THE/RIGHT HONOURABLE ROLAND MITCHENER/C.C.C.D. GOVERNOR GENERAL OF/CANADA AND BROUGHT TO THIS/CITY THROUGH THE PERSONAL/GENEROSITY OF HENRY L. JACKMAN, ESQ., Q.C. MAY 24, 1969/WILLIAM DENNISON/MAYOR²

This colossal bronze equestrian statue depicts the king in his military uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of the Guards. The head of the figure is poised downwards looking slightly to the left. The left arm is bent at the elbow holding the reins in the left hand. The right arm is relaxed. A sword is attached to the uniform at the left. The legs of the mount are widely parted at the rear with the right rear leg extending forward. The right front leg is slightly bent and raised.

¹ All India King Edward Memorial Delhi, 8th December 1911, 15.

² I am indebted to Pauline Rohatgi for providing photographs and the wording of the new inscription.

The left front leg is rigid and appears to be pushing backward.

The public subscription committee in Delhi was headed by the Governor-General, the Earl of Minto.³ The committee, designated the All India King Edward Memorial Committee, met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla on 30 July 1910.⁴ The group resolved to erect a bronze equestrian statue in memory of the King.⁵ The committee resolved that the maximum contribution an individual could make to the fund would be Rs. 5000.⁶ The total funds that the group would collect would be limited to 5 lakhs of rupees.⁷ Four thousand guineas of the fund were to be used to pay the sculptor for the memorial.⁸ The remainder would be for administrative costs, establishing the gardens where the statue would be placed and an endowment for their maintenance.⁹ The selection of a sculptor was to be decided by the Executive Committee which consisted of: R. W. Carlyle, Mr. Justice Mukharji, The Hon. B. Robertson, The Hon. H. Butler, The Hon. Lionel Jacob, The Hon. C. W. N. Graham, Sir V. C. Thakersey, The Hon. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, The Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan, The Hon. A. M. Ker, Raja Sir Harham Singh, Lt. Colonel A. F. Pinhey, Mr. Meredith, the Commissioner for Delhi Division and Capt. J. Mackenzie who would act as Honourary Secretary.¹⁰ The individual donors who gave the

³Ibid., 1.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., 2.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

maximum Rs. 5000 were:"

The Raja of Kapurthala
 Nizam of Hyderabad
 The Raja of Nabha
 Maharaja of Patiala
 Maharaja of Bikaner
 Nawab of Rampur
 Begum of Bhopal
 Maharaja of Mysore
 Maharaja of Jodhpur
 Maharaja of Jaipur
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior
 Maharaja of Travancore
 Maharaja of Rewa
 Maharao Raja of Bundi
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda
 Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir
 Maharaja of Jind
 Maharao of Korah
 Maharaja of Udaipur
 H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur
 H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh
 H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
 H. H. the Raja Saheb Udaji Rao Puar of Dhar
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur
 H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar
 H. H. the Maharaja of Mourbhanj
 Maharana of Udaipur
 H. H. the Nawab of Tonk

The entire amount of five lakhs of rupees was subscribed in little more than one year.¹² The statue was cast in the foundry of A. B.

¹¹ These names have been compiled from the appendix which lists all donors and amounts.

¹² *Ibid.*, 13.

Burton, Thames Ditton.¹³ The pedestal was erected by Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co., of Cawnpore in accordance with designs specified by Brock.¹⁴ George V unveiled the monument at 3:30 pm on 8 December 1911.¹⁵

PROVENANCE

The monument currently stands in Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The statue was originally erected in gardens on the Maidan between the Fort and Jumma Masjid.¹⁶

LITERATURE

All India King Edward Memorial, Delhi, 8th December 1911, Delhi, 1911; Arts Review, vol. 23, no. 3 (13 February 1971), frontis

¹³ Arts Review, vol. 23, no. 3 (13 February 1971), frontis. Information on the frontis indicates that the statue was cast in 1921. I have assumed that this is a typographical error on the part of the publishers.

¹⁴ All India King Edward Memorial, Delhi, 8th December 1911, 14.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

C38

King Edward VII Monument, Patiala, 1912*

Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)

Bronze statue 87" high¹

SIGNED

on statue F. Derwent Wood, Sculptor, 1912/A. Parlanti Foundry,
London²

PROVENANCE

This bronze standing statue of Edward VII was moved to the Punjab Government Museum in the late 1960s.³ It was originally erected in the Fort area adjacent to the statue of Queen Victoria (1903) also by Wood.

EXHIBITED

R A, 1912 (1992-model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant was executed by Wood for Yangon, Myanma (1914).

¹ Correspondence with Government Museum, Patiala, 12 March 1992.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

C39**King Edward VII Monument, Bangalore, 1914****Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Plate 42

Marble statue 96" high on a stone pedestal 120" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal EDWARD VII/KING OF GREAT BRITAIN &
IRELAND/EMPEROR OF INDIA/1901-10/ERECTED BY PUBLIC
SUBSCRIPTION/1914

The heroic marble standing figure is wearing the costume of the Knight of the Garter under coronation robes. The left foot is advanced. The left arm is bent at the elbow with the left hand at his waist. The right arm is relaxed at the side holding the sceptre.

PROVENANCE

Cubbon Park, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

LITERATURE

Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 590; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India, vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 534

C40

King Edward VII Monument, Yangon, 1914**

Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)

Bronze statue

PROVENANCE

The bronze standing statue of King Edward VII was originally positioned at the entrance to Dalhousie Park, Yangon, Myanma.¹

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1914 (2002)

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant on the bronze standing statue which Wood executed for Patiala, India (1912).²

LITERATURE

Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 689

¹ Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 689.

² See C38.

C41**King Edward VII Monument, Calcutta, 1916****Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A. (1863-1931)**

Plate 43

Bronze equestrian statue

INSCRIPTIONon arch EDWARDVS VII/REX IMPERATOR

This heroic size bronze equestrian statue of the king wearing the military uniform of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Guards. The gaze of the figure is slightly downwards and to the left. The left arm is bent at the elbow and holding the reins in front of the chest which is decorated with medals. The right arm is relaxed. A sword is attached from behind falling to the left side. The legs of the mount are widely parted with the right front leg slightly raised and the head appearing to rear. The left front leg of the mount is at a diagonal and appears to be pushing backward.

Albert Edward assumed the crown in 1901. As the Prince of Wales, he made a Royal Tour of India in 1875-77. In 1906, he went to Calcutta and laid the cornerstone of the Victoria Memorial. The statue was a personal tribute of HRH Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.¹

¹ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, 39.

PROVENANCE

Victoria Memorial grounds, Calcutta, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1916 (1771)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variation for London (Queen's Gate, 1914)

LITERATURE

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 2215; A Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 115; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 39; J. Morris, Stones of Empire. The Buildings of the Raj, Oxford, 1986, 182-3

C42**King Edward VII Monument, Karachi, 1917*****Sir W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925)**

Plate 44

Bronze statue with four accompanying allegorical groups

The bronze standing figure is dressed in coronation robes wearing a crown. The orb is being held in the left hand, the sceptre upright in the right hand. The figure is erected on a large pedestal base with four accompanying bronze allegorical figures or groups representing: Kurdah Khan, the first Indian V.C. in WWI; a British Private, Peace Protecting Young India and Britannia.¹

The statue was damaged when it was being removed. The hoist which was lifting it broke. Details of the damage are unknown.²

PROVENANCE

The statue, its broken parts and the accompanying figures are currently stored in the PWD warehouse, Karachi, Pakistan.³ The statue originally stood on the grounds of Frere Park, Karachi.⁴

¹ This description has come from photographs donated by Mrs. Manning to the Henry Moore Sculpture Studies Centre, Leeds City Art Gallery, Leeds, Yorkshire.

² I am indebted to Sue Farrington for providing this information.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1915 (1733-Britannia)

LITERATURE

B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369;
Archives, Henry Moore Sculpture Studies Centre, Leeds, Yorkshire

C43

Elphinstone Monument, Bombay, 1864

John H. Foley, R.A. (1818-74)

Plate 45, 46, 47

Marble statue 85" high on a marble pedestal 60" high x 42" square

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal JOHN LORD ELPHINSTONE/THE TRIBUTE OF/THE
INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY/1860

SIGNED

on statue J. H. Foley, R.A., Sculptor, London, 1864

The standing marble figure is poised with his left arm bent, the hand at the waist. The right arm is relaxed at the side with the hand resting on a pedestal topped by two books. The figure wears an ermine and brocade robe with buckled shoes. The hair is natural with long sideburns.

John, Lord Elphinstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.H. (1807-60) was Governor of Madras (1837-42) and later Governor of Bombay (1853-59). Funds for the statue were raised through a public subscription in 1860. The monument was completed in 1864.

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (1864, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay)

LITERATURE

Art Journal 1863, 39; F. Nissen, Municipality of Bombay. Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, Cecil L. Burns (ed.), Bombay, 1918, 43-44; Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 16

C44**Elphinstone Monument, Bombay, 1833****Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841)**

Plate 48, 49

Marble statue 84" high on a marble pedestal 60" high x 31" square

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal THE HON'BLE/MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE/GOVERNOR
OF BOMBAY/1819-27

SIGNED

on statue Chantrey, Sculptor, London, 1833

The marble statue of a standing figure is in contemporary dress, arms folded. The right hand holds a scroll. A cape is draped around the shoulders. The figure looks to the right. Books are piled behind the left leg.

The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone (1779-1859) was Governor of Bombay from 1819-1827. He entered the service of the EIC in Calcutta in 1796 as a member of the civil service. He also participated in several military operations such as the Mahratta War of 1803 and Afghanistan in 1808. He was Resident at Peshwa from 1811-17. Elphinstone wrote An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul (1815) and two volumes entitled History of India (1844). He retired

In 1827 after twice being offered the position of Governor-General of India. Monies for the statue were raised through public subscription. The local committee in Bombay was represented by Messrs. Baggott Calvin Crawford and Co. in London.¹ The agreement stated that Chantrey should complete the monument within three years beginning 25 June 1829.² It was further agreed that the statue should be constructed of the finest marble and no less than 72" in height.³ Chantrey was to receive £2000 for his work.⁴ The fee was later extended to 2500 guineas.⁵ Chantrey was paid £2100 on 10 January 1834 for the statue, the pedestal, packing and transporting the statue to the docks for shipment.⁶ He received a further \$471.2.7 for these expenses.⁷

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1833 (1177)

¹ I appreciate A. Yarrington for bringing this to my attention as she edited the accounts of Chantrey. See also Chantrey Ledgers, Royal Academy, London and forthcoming Walpole Society publication on the accounts of Chantrey by Yarrington, Baker, Lieberman and Potts.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Pl. M. Ashmolean 47^o ; Marble bust (Victoria and Albert Museum, London)

LITERATURE

Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London; J. Holland, Memorials of Sir Francis Chantrey, in Hallamshire and Elsewhere, London, 1851, 289; Handbook of the Bombay Presidency, London, 1881, 122; H. Armitage, Francis Chantrey. Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915, 79; Municipality of Bombay. Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, Cecil L. Burns (ed.), Bombay, 1918, 41; Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1955, 9; M. Archer, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India." Apollo, 120 (July 1984), 55; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues." Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 37; L. Nicholson, India in Luxury, London, 1989, 117

^o I am indebted to A. Yarrington and S. Dunkerley for bringing this to my attention.

C45

Forbes Monument, Bombay, 1841
Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841)

Plate 50

Marble statue 96" high on a marble pedestal 48" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR CHARLES FORBES BARONET/THE DISINTERESTED
 BENEFactor OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THIS ISLAND/AND THE
 TRIED AND TRUSTED FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA/ERECTED/IN
 TOKEN ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE BY THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF
 BOMBAY

SIGNED

on statue Sir F. Chantrey, Sculptor, 1841

This heroic standing marble figure wearing contemporary dress is holding a scroll in the right hand. The left hand holds the folds of the cloak to the chest.

Sir Charles Forbes (1774-1849) was head of Forbes and Company of Bombay. From 1812-18 he was M. P. for Beverly. The statue was erected through public subscription raised by the native inhabitants of the City. Chantrey received £3000 for his work.¹

¹ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for providing this information while she edited the ledgers of Chantrey.

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

Drawing, National Portrait Gallery, 316a (49); Pl. M. Ashmolean 50²

LITERATURE

Chantrey Ledgers, Royal Academy, London; Handbook to the Bombay Presidency, London, 1881, 122; H. Armitage, Francis Chantrey. Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915, 79; L. Nicholson, India in Luxury, London, 1989, 117

²Ibid.

C46**Fraser Monument, Calcutta, 1911*****Sir George Frampton, R.A. (1860-1925)**

Plate 51

Bronze statue 84" high on stone pedestal 168" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH/FRASER/KCSI LLDD
LITT/LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR/OF/BENGAL/1903 1908

SIGNED

on statue G Frampton, R.A., 1911

The bronze standing figure is wearing trousers, vest and shirt under a top coat. The left arm is relaxed at the side with the hand resting on a strut support. The right arm is bent with the hand holding the lapel at the chest.

Andrew H. Leith Fraser was the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from 1903-08.

PROVENANCE

The monument is situated on the Victoria Memorial grounds, Calcutta, India. The statue was originally located on the east side

of Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.¹ It was moved to the Victoria Memorial in 1957.²

LITERATURE

W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 39; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 121; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 41

¹ Birney, Calcutta Guide, 39.

² Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 41.

C47

Frere Monument, Bombay, 1872**Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92)**

Plate 52

Marble statue 86" high on a marble pedestal 62" high x 31" square

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR H. BARTLE E. FRERE/G.C.S.I K.C.B./GOVERNOR OF
BOMBAY/ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION/1873

This heroic marble standing figure is wearing the robes of the Order of the Star of India over contemporary dress. The robes drape over the left arm which is held forward. The left arm is bent at the elbow with the hand on the hip.

Sir Henry Edward Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I. (1815-85) joined the EIC in 1834. He was Governor of Bombay; in 1867, he was knighted. The funds for the statue were provided through a public subscription. Frere was a personal friend of Thomas Woolner whom he had met in 1868.¹ The friendship lasted until Frere's death in 1885.² He sat for Woolner in 1868 for the bust which was exhibited at the R.A. in 1869.³

¹ A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 289.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1868 (1001-marble bust); 1869 (1285); 1872 (1513)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Marble bust (1869, Library, Bombay University)

LITERATURE

A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 289, 340-41; Municipality of Bombay. Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, Cecil L. Burns (ed.), Bombay, 1918, 44-5; Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 19, 48; L. Nicholson, India in Luxury, London, 1989, 118

C48**King George V Monument, Calcutta, 1916****Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A. (1863-1931)**

Marble statue 78" high on marble pedestal 84" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal GEORGE V/THE GIFT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN

SIGNED

on statue Mackennal, 1916

This life-size standing marble figure is dressed in the Order of the Garter. Rosettes decorate the shoes and the garters. The left hand rests on the hilt of a sword; the right hand is resting on the hip. The left leg is slightly advanced; the figure looks forward.

The statue was funded by H.H. Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan.

PROVENANCE

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, West Bengal, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1916 (1771)

LITERATURE

Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 35; India Office Oriental Collection files 430/62 (12)

C49

King George V Monument, Delhi, 1916****Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A. (1863–1931)**

Marble statue

This standing marble figure of King George V is wearing the Order of the Garter under coronation robes holding the orb and sceptre.¹

The statue funded by H.H. the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.²

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally erected on the porch of the Viceroy's Residence.³ It is currently untraced.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1916 (1938)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Calcutta (1916); Madras (nd)

LITERATURE

R.G. Irving, Indian Summer: Lutyens, Baker and Imperial Delhi, New

¹ Irving, 263.

² Ibid.

³ The statue, on its original site, is illustrated in Metcalfe, 236.

Haven and London, 1981, 263; T. Metcalfe, An Imperial Vision, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1989, opposite 236; Royal Institute of British Architects, London, files on Viceroy's House, New Delhi, India

C50**King George V Monument, Madras, 1918****Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A. (1853-1931)**

Plate 53

Bronze statue 74" high on marble pedestal 96" high

This life size bronze standing figure wears coronation robes over the costume of the Order of the Garter. The orb is held in the extending left hand. The sceptre is in the right. The right leg is advanced. The figure looks slightly to the right. Train of the robe is gathered at the base of the statue in front of the left leg.

PROVENANCE

Flower Poll Bazaar Station, Madras, India

KNOWN VERSIONSVariant of the statue for Calcutta (1916) and for New Delhi (1916)¹

¹ See C 48 and C49, respectively.

C51

King George V Monument, Calcutta, 1918****Sir W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925)**

Marble statue

Records of the R.A. indicate that Sir William Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925) executed a standing marble statue of George V for the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. The monument was exhibited at the R.A. 1911 (1959-model) and 1918 (1312). This statue is also mentioned by B. Read in Victorian Sculpture.¹ The statue was not located in the Victoria Memorial during visits in 1988, 1991, 1992. It is not listed in their latest catalogue published in 1978.²

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1915 (1733-Britannia)

LITERATURE

B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369;

E. Manning. Marble and Bronze. The Art and Life of Hamo Thornycroft. London and Westfield, New Jersey, 1982; Archives, Henry Moore Sculpture Studies Centre, Leeds, Yorkshire

¹ Read, 369.

² Descriptive Catalogue of Statues and Busts in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978.

C52

King George V Monument, Calcutta, 1938***William MacMillan, R.A. (1887-1977)**

Bronze statue 84" high

The standing bronze figure is dressed in the heavily draped robes of the Order of the Star of India.

The statue was unveiled by Victor Alexander John Hope, 2nd Marquess of Lithingrow (1887-1952), Viceroy of India (1936-43) in 1938.¹

PROVENANCE

The statue is located at the front entrance of the Temple of Fame , Barrackpore, West Bengal, India. The monument was originally positioned opposite Outram Ghat, Calcutta.²

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1938 (1496-model)

LITERATURE

W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 34; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 107; P. Davies,

¹ Birney, 34.

² Ibid.

Splendours of the Raj. British Architecture in India 1660-1947,
Harmondsworth, 1987, 83

C53

King George V Monument, Madras**Unknown¹**

Bronze statue approximately 96" high

The bronze standing figure is dressed in coronation robes. The orb is held in the extended left hand. The sceptre is held in the right.

PROVENANCE

War Memorial opposite the University of Madras on Marine Drive,
Madras, India

LITERATURE

Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 610;
Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon,
London, 1962, 418

¹ The military authorities in Madras would not allow me close enough access to this monument in order to record the inscription and check for an artists' signature. I was also not allowed to photograph the monument.

C54

**King George V (as Prince of Wales) Monument, Bombay,
1924***

Leonard Jennings (d. 1956)

Plates 54, 55, 56

Bronze statue 72" high on stone pedestal 98" high with two bronze plaques

SIGNED

on statue Jennings of Chelsea, London

This bronze standing figure is dressed in a naval uniform. The feet are slightly parted; the right foot is slightly advanced. The right arm is relaxed at the side holding a telescope. The left arm is bent at the elbow and extends forward; the left hand holds the hilt of a sword.

The statue was funded by H.H. Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. It was put in place by the Public Works Department and unveiled on 20 December 1927.¹

PROVENANCE

The statue stands in the Prince of Wales Museum front gardens, Bombay, India. It was originally erected at the junction of

¹ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 73.

Cooperage and Mayo Road, Bombay.²

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1924(1356)

LITERATURE

Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 15; S. Jha, "Victims of Anglophobia." The Afternoon Despatch and Courier, 24 September 1991, 19; Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 73

² Jha, 19.

C55**King George V Monument, New Delhi, 1934*****Charles Sargent Jagger, A.R.A. (1885–1934)**

Plates 57, 58

Marble statue 216" high on a pedestal base 523" in height¹

The colossal marble standing figure is dressed in coronation robes.

The statue to King George V was conceived by the Maharaja of Kapurthala who financed the work along with contributions from a number of unspecified ruling princes.² Half and full size models were sent to New Delhi where the actual carving of the figure was to be done by Indian craftsmen.³ The pedestal and surround were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens in consultation with Jagger.⁴

PROVENANCE

The statue is located at the Old Durbar grounds, Delhi, India. It was originally erected under a canopy at the King George V Memorial at the corner of Kings Way and Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.⁵

¹ "Delhi Statue of King-Emperor: Indian Princes' Gift," Sheffield Times, 25 August 1934, 9, 14.

² *Ibid.*, 9.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1933 (1720-model); 1935 (1715-model 1/6th life size)

LITERATURE

Anonymous, "Delhi Statue of King-Emperor: Indian Princes' Gift." Sheffield Times, 25 August 1934, 9, 14; P. Davies, Splendours of the Raj. British Architecture in India 1660-1947, Harmondsworth, 1987, 83; Charles Sargent Jagger: War and Peace Sculpture, A. Compton (ed.), Exhibition catalogue, Imperial War Museum, London, 1985, 48, 103; J. Morris, Stones of Empire. British Architecture in India, Oxford, 1986, 182-4

C56

King George V Monument, Patna***Leonard Jennings (d. 1956)**

Plate: 59

Bronze statue 78" high

SIGNED

on statue Jennings, Sculptor, London

This life-size bronze standing figure is dressed in his Coronation Robes as worn at the 1911 Durbar in Delhi over the costume of the Order of the Garter.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in the collection of the Patna Museum, Patna, India. The statue was originally located near Hardinge Park, Patna.¹ It was moved to the museum in 1967.²

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1939 (1306-model)

¹ Information supplied by museum staff.

² Ibid.

C57**King George VI Monument, Akyab****

Mr. R. Langham-Carter, a former journalist in South Asia and member of the I.C.S., now an historian living in South Africa, reported that he had seen a statue of George VI at Akyab, Myanma while he was stationed there. To date, no other information has been located on this monument.

C58**Goenka Monument, Calcutta******Frederick J. Wilcoxson (nd)**

Bronze statue

Records of the exhibitors at the R.A. indicate that Frederick J. Wilcoxson exhibited, in 1938, a study for a statue of Sir Hariraam Goenka (nd) to be executed for Calcutta (1499). W. S. Birney notes the statue standing in Curzon Gardens in 1946.¹

¹ W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 13.

C59

Gordon Monument, Mysore

Edward Onslow Ford, R.A. (1852-1901)

Bronze statue

This standing bronze figure wears civilian dress. A sword is held in his left hand.

Sir James Davidson Gordon (1823-89) entered the civil service in Bengal in 1854. He was Chief Commissioner of Mysore between 1878-81 and Resident at Mysore in 1881-82.

PROVENANCE

Gordon Park, University of Mysore, Mysore, Karnataka, India

LITERATURE

P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 561; IOOC files 430/41 (78)

C60

Hamilton Monument, Indore**Unknown¹**

Marble statue

Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton (1802-87) was Resident at Indore from 1844-57.

PROVENANCE

Front outside entrance, Central Museum, Indore, India²

LITERATURE

India Office Oriental Collection files 232 (20vb)

¹ This statue was brought to my attention by Mr. S. K. Pande, Western Railways, Bombay, on 22 December 1992. For this reason, I was unable to personally record the pertinent information during my research trips in 1991-92. The work has, nonetheless, been included in order to provide a more accurate count of the statues exported to South Asia.

² Ibid.

C61

Hardinge Monument, Patna, 1915***Herbert Hampton (1862-1929)**

Plate 60

Bronze statue 96" high with two bronze relief panels 14" high x 40" wide

INSCRIPTION

on bronze panel, now removed from original pedestal LORD
HARDGINE OF PENSHURST/VICEROY OF INDIA/NOVEMBER 23RD
1910/FOUNDER OF THE PROVINCE OF BEHAR AND ORISSA APRIL 1ST
1912/FRIEND AND UPHOLDER OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE AT HOME AND
ABROAD/ALSO/LADY HARDGINE OF PENSHURST/VICERINE/SHARPER IN
HIS WORK AND/SUFFERING IN HIS FAITH AND LOVE/ERECTED THIS
TRIBUTE OF GRATEFUL AFFECTION/BY THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE

SIGNED

on statue Hampton, Sculptor, London, 1915

This heroic bronze standing figure is dressed in the robes of the Viceroy. The Order of the Star of India hangs around the neck of the figure. The right arm is relaxed at the side; the right hand is missing. The left arm is bent at the elbow; the left hand holds a scroll. The bronze panels depict Justice and Human Sympathy.

Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1858-1944) was Viceroy of India from 1910-16. The funds for the statue came from a public subscription raised in the province of Bihar.

PROVENANCE

The statue is in the collection of the Patna Museum, Patna, India. The statue originally stood in Kuhwar Singh Park [Hardinge Park], Patna. It was moved to the Museum in 1967.¹

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant for Bombay (1920)

LITERATURE

P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 313; IOOC files 592/6 (5)

¹ Interview with the staff of the Patna Museum, Patna, 23 April 1992.

C62

Hardinge Monument, Bombay, 1920***Herbert Hampton (1862-1929)**

Plates 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66

Bronze statue 115" high

INSCRIPTION

on bronze panels housed in museum stores HARDINGE/OF
PENSHURST/VICEROY AND/GOVERNOR/GENERAL/1910-16¹

SIGNED

on statue H. Hampton, Sculptor, London, 1920

This heroic bronze standing figure is wearing Viceregal robes and the Order of the Star of India. The right hand holds the folds of the robe at the waist. The left hand holds a scroll. The head of the figure looks slightly to the left. The statue was originally accompanied by two female allegorical groups, Peace and Maternal Love which are now situated in separate locations within the grounds of the J1 Jamata Bhonsa Udyan in Bombay. Originally a bronze lion and lioness stood next to the statue of Hardinge. They were removed in 1990 to decorate the pedestal of the Lokmanya Bal Ganghadar Tilak Monument at Chowpaddy Beach, Bombay under the

¹ I am indebted to the staff at the Dr. Bhausaheb Lad Museum for taking these out of store so that I might record the inscription.

orders of Mr. Tinaiker, Municipal Commissioner.² The statue was originally positioned on a Dhrangadra stone pedestal 228" high with two tiers of yellow basalt steps.³ Funds for the monument were raised by public subscription.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently on the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum grounds, Byculla, Bombay, India. The pedestal inscription is in the basement storage area of the Museum. The two female allegorical figures are on the grounds of the Ji Jamata Bhonsa Udyan, Bombay. The statue was moved to the grounds of the museum in August, 1965.⁴

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of statue for Patna (1916)

LITERATURE

S. Jha, "Victims of Anglophobia." The Afternoon Despatch and Courier, 24 September 1991, 5-6; Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 71

² I am indebted to F. Nissen, Bombay, for bringing this to my attention.

³ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 71.

⁴ Ibid.

C63

Hardinge Monument, Delhi, 1928***Charles Sargent Jagger, A.R.A. (d. 1934)**

Plate 67

Marble statue

The heroic standing marble figure is wearing the robes of the Viceroy.

Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1858-1944) was Viceroy of India from 1910-16.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on the Old Durbar Grounds, Delhi. The original site where the statue was erected is still to be confirmed.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1927 (1492-bust); 1928 (1415)

LITERATURE

Charles Sargent Jagger. War and Peace Sculpture, A. Compton (ed.), exhibition catalogue for the Imperial War Museum, London, 1985, 48, 103

C64

Hardinge Monument, Calcutta, 1868***John H. Foley, R.A. (1818-74)**

Plate 68

Bronze equestrian statue 96" high

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal THIS STATUE WAS ERECTED/BY THE
 INHABITANTS OF BRITISH INDIA,/OF VARIOUS RACES AND
 CREEDS,/TO/HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE,/IN GRATEFUL
 COMMEMORATION OF A GOVERNOR,/WHO, TRAINED IN WAR,/SOUGHT BY
 THE ARTS OF PEACE/TO ELEVATE AND IMPROVE THE VARIOUS
 NATIONS/COMMITTED TO HIS CHARGE,/AND WHEN RE-CALLED TO ARMS
 BY UNPROVOKED/INVASION,/AT MUDKI, FIRUZSHAHR AND
 SOBRAON,/MAINTAINED THE REPUTATION WHICH IN/YOUTH HE
 WON,/BY TURNING THE TIDE OF VICTORY, AT ALBUERA¹

SIGNED

on statue J. H. Foley, R.A., Sculptor, London, 1868/Elkington, Mason
 and Co., Founders²

Viscount Henry Hardinge of Lahore, G.C.B. (1785-1856) fought in the
 battle of Waterloo where he lost one of his hands. He later became

¹ Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 90.

² *Ibid.*

MP for Durham, served as Secretary of War under Wellington (1828) and for Peel (1841-44). He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1844. His victorious campaigns in the Sikh Wars (1844-48) annexed the Punjab for the East India Company. Hardinge introduced the Enfield rifle which was controversial during the Uprisings of 1857-58. Funds for the monument were raised through public subscription. The work was completed in 1868.

PROVENANCE

The monument is in the private collection of the Hardinge family at Penshurst, Kent.³ The statue was originally erected on the Government House grounds, Calcutta, West Bengal, India.⁴

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1853 (1396-bust); 1854 (1465-bust); International Exhibition of 1862 (bronzed plaster model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

The horse is replicated on Foley's monument to Viscount Gough (1874, Dublin)

LITERATURE

Art Journal (1852) 34; (1853) 298, 303; (1857) 129, 295; (1858) 191; (1857) 65, 129, 163, 295; (1859) 36, 62, 259; (1860) 191, 254;

³I am indebted to B. Read for this information. He has also indicated to me that there is some discussion between the family and the National Trust about re-locating the statue to one of the Trust properties in Britain.

⁴Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, 1882, 90.

(1862) 163; Illustrated London News 26 June 1858, 623-4; F. T. Palgrave, Handbook to the Fine Art Collections in the International Exhibition of 1862, London and Cambridge, 1862, 108; W. M. Rosetti, Fine Art, Chiefly Contemporary, London, 1867, 352, 360; Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 90; Handbook of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 109; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 5, 6, 13, 40, 72, 133, 169; India Office Oriental Collection files 592 (F182), 29 (1), Mss Eur D661 (25) and (26), 254/2 (1), 827/2

C65

Hare Monument, Calcutta, 1846
Edward Hodges Baily, R.A. (1788-1867)

Marble statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal IN HONOR OF DAVID HARE/WHO BY STEADY
 INDUSTRY/HAVING ACQUIRED AN AMPLE COMPETENCE, CHEERFULLY
 RELINQUISHED THE PROSPECT/OF RETURNING TO ENJOY IT IN HIS
 NATIVE LAND/IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THAT OF HIS
 ADOPTION/TO THE CLOSE OF HIS IRREPROCHABLE AND USEFUL LIFE/HE
 MADE THE IMPROVEMENT INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL/AS WELL AS THE
 CONDITION IN SICKNESS/NO LESS THAN IN HEALTH/OF THE NATIVE
 YOUTH OF BENGAL/THE OBJECT OF HIS CONSTANT CARE/AND
 UNWEARING SOLICITUDE/AND THEY IN TOKEN OF GRATITUDE AND
 VENERATION/FOR THE MEMORY OF/THEIR CONSTANT GENEROUS AND
 MOST DISINTERESTED BENEFACTOR/HAVE ERECTED THIS STATUE¹

The figure is wearing robes over civilian dress. The right hand rests on two books which are on top of a pedestal. The left arm is raised to the chest. The right foot is forward. The head is turned slightly to the right.

David Hare (1775-1842) worked as an educationalist in Calcutta

¹ Mitra, 80-1.

beginning in 1800. From the profits of his watchmaking business and his silver shop, he established the Hindu College in 1817. He was a close friend of Raja Rammohun Roy, the leader of the Bengal Hindu Reformation movement. Hare was so closely identified with the Hindus that on his death he was refused a Christian burial in a European cemetery.² On 17 June 1841, Raja Kissenata Roy called a public meeting to be held in the theatre of the Medical College. Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore chaired the public meeting which resolved to erect a statue through a public subscription by the native community of Bengal.³ The 5,000 Bengalis that attended his funeral also raised a subscription for his mausoleum, housed at the Hindu College.⁴

PROVENANCE

Hindu College grounds, Calcutta, India

LITERATURE

P. C. Mittra, Biographical Sketch of David Hare, Calcutta, 1877, 7, 79-80; T. Wilkinson, Two Monsoons, London, 1976, 84

² Wilkinson, 84.

³ Mittra, 79.

⁴ Ibid.

C66

Hastings Monument, Calcutta, 1828***John Flaxman, R.A. (1755-1826)**

Marble statue 72" high on marble pedestal 43" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal IN HONOUR OF/THE MOST NOBLE/THE MARQUIS OF
HASTINGS, K.G./GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH INDIA/AND
COMMANDER IN CHIEF/OF THE FORCES/FROM THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD/MDCCCXIII TO MDCCCXXIII/ERECTED BY THE BRITISH
INHABITANTS/OF CALCUTTA

SIGNED

on statue Flaxman, R.A./Denman Sculp/Buckingham St., Fitzroy
Square, London

This life size marble statue is classically draped. The figure holds a scroll in his right hand. The left arm relaxes at the side. The left hand holds the hilt of a sword.

Francis Rawdon 'Warren' Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira, K.G. (1732-1818) was Governor-General of Bengal from 1774-85. The funds for the monument were raised through public subscription. Flaxman had originally wanted to make a cast of Hastings face but Hastings insisted that Flaxman use Joseph Nollekens bust as a model for the

statue.¹ By June 1826, Flaxman had completed two models.² He completed the final model before his death.³ The statue was completed by Thomas Denman (b. 1787-?), Flaxman's brother-in-law.⁴

PROVENANCE

The monument is in the collection of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, India. The statue was originally erected near the iron gate in the enclosure of Tank Square facing Government House under an ionic cupola.⁵ Sometime later it was moved to the Town Hall, Calcutta.⁶ It was later transferred to the south porch of the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta.⁷

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1828 (1150-Power); 1828 (1158-Peace and Justice)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of monument to Hastings for EIC, London (1823); plaster bust (nd, IOOC); plaster statuette, 19 1/2" high, sold in 1835 by M. Denman to Sir John Sloane which formed the study for the Calcutta statue⁸

¹ Bengal Past and Present, vol. v (January-March 1910): 220.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Firminger*, 44.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Archer*, 1986, 96.

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Journal of Indian Art and Industry, vol. 5, no. 39 (January 1894), plate 22; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 44; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 407-08; Bengal Past and Present, vol. V (January-March 1910), 219-20; W. Foster, The Collection of Paintings and Drawings in the Collection of the East India Company, etc., London, 1924, item 525; Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 203; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 116; M. Archer, The India Office Collection of Paintings and Sculpture, London, 1986, 96; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 9

C67**Hastings Monument, Calcutta, 1830*****Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. (1775-1856)**

Plate 69

Marble statue 70" high with two accompanying marble figures

This life-size standing marble figure wears a Roman toga with full-sleeved vest. The figure is holding an open scroll by both hands. The left hand also parts the drapery of the toga to keep it from touching the ground. The right foot is advanced. The figure is looking forward. On the right is a marble figure of a Brahmin holding a palm manuscript. On the left is a Muslim teacher, or Munshi, reading a book.

Francis Rawdon 'Warren' Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira, K.G. (1732-1818) was Governor of Fort William in Bengal from 1772-74 and the first Governor-General of Bengal from 1774-85. The statue was funded by public subscription.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on the West Quadrangle, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, West Bengal, India. It was originally positioned

in the south portico of the Town Hall, Calcutta.¹

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1828 (1213); R.A. 1829 (1196-Brahmin); R.A. 1829 (1201-Muslim)

LITERATURE

W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 44; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 381-84; Bengal Past and Present, vol. V (January-March 1910), 226; M. Archer, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India," Apollo, 120 (July 1984), 53; B. Groseclose, "Imag(in)ing Indians," Art History, vol. 13, no. 4 (December 1990), 490

¹ Firminger, 44.

C68**Heber Monument, Calcutta, 1836*****Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841)**

Plate 70

Marble statue 72" high on a marble pedestal 36" high

The Bishop is dressed in cleric robes kneeling on a hassock under which is carved the coat of arms of the Bishop of Calcutta. The right hand of the figure is raised to the chest. The left hand is resting on a Bible which is held vertically beside the figure.

Reginald Heber (1783-1826) was the second Bishop of Calcutta. he was appointed in 1823 and died at Trichinopoly in April, 1826. This statue was erected by funds raised through a public subscription. The committee in Calcutta appointed the Right Hon. E. W. W. Wynne and Robert Wilmot of Horton to make the arrangements with Chantrey for the execution of the statue. The first agreement with Chantrey was signed on 19 March 1827.¹ A further agreement was signed, when Chantrey misunderstood the terms of the first, on 1 April 1834.² Chantrey received £2000 for the monument which included the cost of the pedestal.³

¹ I am indebted to A. Yerrington for sharing this information with me. See also Chantrey Ledger, Royal Academy, London.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently situated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, India. It was originally erected on the portico of St. John's Church, Calcutta.⁴ It was moved to its present location in 1847.⁵

EXHIBITED

clay model of 1872 (1971, Victoria and Albert Museum, London)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant (1835, St. Paul's, London), (1830, Madras); sketch model in clay, V/A A.29 (1827)

LITERATURE

Chantrey Ledgers, Royal Academy, London; A. Heber, Life of Reginald Heber, 2 vols., vol. 2, London, 1830, 458, 465-66; 470; G. Jones, Sir Francis Chantrey, Recollections of his life, practice and opinions, London, 1849, 117, 199; C. R. Wilson, List of Inscriptions in Bengal, London, 1896, 1; H. A. Newell, Calcutta. The First Capital of British India. An Illustrated Guide to Places of Interest, Calcutta, 1906, 88; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 76; H. Armitage, Francis Chantrey. Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915, 79; M. Whinney, English Sculpture 1720-1830, London, 1971, 152; The Age of Neo-Classicism, exhibition catalogue, Arts Council of Great Britain, London, 1972, 218; N. Penny, Church Monuments in Romantic England, New Haven and London, 1977, 213

⁴ Firminger, 76.

⁵ Ibid.

C69

Irwin Monument, New Delhi, 1933*
Sir William Reid Dick, R.A. (1878-1961)

Plate 71

Marble Statue

The standing heroic bronze figure is dressed in the robes of the Viceroy.

Lord Irwin was Viceroy of India from 1926-31 (on leave 1929).

The pedestal for the statue was designed by Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A. (1869-1944).

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently sited on the Old Durbar Grounds, Delhi. The original site has yet to be confirmed.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1932 (1419) and (1552-sketch model)

C70**Iyer Monument, Madras****George Wade (1853-1933)**

Marble statue 72" high

This life size marble figure, dressed in judicial robes, is seated on a cushioned chair. The figure wears a turban; the feet are bare. The right arm of the figure rests on the right arm of the chair; the left arm is on the lap of the figure.

Muthuswamy Tirnvarur Iyer, C.S.I. (1863-1911) was an Indian judge appointed to the High Court in Madras.

PROVENANCE

High Court, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India

LITERATURE

W. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 143; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India, vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 547

C71

Jeejeebhoy Monument, Bombay, 1858

Baron Carlo Marochetti, R.A. (1805-67)

Plate 72, 73

Marble statue 84" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR/JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHUY/BARONET/1857

SIGNED

on statue C. Marochetti

This heroic marble seated figure is in full Parsee formal dress wearing a phenta, high hat. The hands of the figure are clasped resting on the lap. The head of the figure is turned slightly to the left.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (1783-1859) was a Parsee merchant and philanthropist living in Bombay. He travelled extensively in China on trading missions. He used his wealth to set up extensive water supplies for the people of Bombay, established hospitals and schools and assisted with the re-building of Surat following extensive fires in 1824 and 1837. He was knighted on 2 May 1842 and created the first Indian Baronet of the United Kingdom on 6 August 1857.

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

1920 , Victoria and Albert Museum, London¹

KNOWN VERSIONS

Two bronze replicas for Bombay - on Vir Nariman Road and one at the J. J. Hospital; bronze statuette, present whereabouts unknown, exhibited at the R.A. 1859 (1236); bronze bust (nd, Grant Medical College, Bombay)

LITERATURE

Illustrated London News 25 September 1858, 279

¹ This information has been supplied by Philip Ward-Jackson who notes that the statue was, for a number of years, left in the storage area of Marochetti's studio. Arrangements were eventually made to have it transported to Bombay.

C72

Jeejeebhoy Monument, Bombay
Baron Carlo Marochetti, R.A. (1805-67)

Plate 74

Bronze statue

This heroic marble seated figure is in full Parsee formal dress wearing a phenta, high hat. The hands of the figure are clasped resting on the lap. The head of the figure is turned slightly to the left.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (1783-1859) was a Parsee merchant and philanthropist living in Bombay. He travelled extensively in China on trading missions. He used his wealth to set up extensive water supplies for the people of Bombay, established hospitals and schools and assisted with the re-building of Surat following extensive fires in 1824 and 1837. He was knighted on 2 May 1842 and created the first Indian Baronet of the United Kingdom on 6 August 1857.

PROVENANCE

J. J. Hospital, Bombay, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

Marble original in Old Town Hall, Bombay (1858); second bronze replica on Vir Nariman Road, Bombay; untraced bronze statuette exhibited at the R.A. in 1859 (1236); bronze bust (nd, Grant Medical College, Bombay)

C73

Jeejeebhoy Monument, Bombay*
Baron Carlo Marochetti, R.A. (1805-67)

Plate 75

Bronze statue

This heroic seated bronze figure is in formal Parsee dress wearing the pentha or high hat. The robes are intricately brocaded; the feet wear the traditional pointed slippers are resting on a pillow. The hands of the figure are clasped together on the lap.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (1783-1859) was a Parsee merchant and philanthropist living in Bombay. He used his wealth to set up extensive water supplies for the city, established hospitals and schools and assisted with the re-building of Surat following extensive fires in both 1824 and 1837. He was knighted on 2 May 1842 and created the first Indian baronet of the United Kingdom on 6 August 1857.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on Vir Nariman Road next to the Oval, Bombay, India. It was originally erected on Warden Road, Bombay.¹

¹Correspondence between the author and Foy Nissen, Bombay, 13 August 1991.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1859 (1236-bronze statuette); Victoria and Albert Museum, 1920 (marble original)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Marble original in Town Hall, Bombay (1858); bronze replica in J. J. Hospital, Bombay; untraced bronze statuette (1859); bronze bust (nd, Grant Medical College, Bombay)

C74**Jehangir [Readymoney] Monument, Bombay*****Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92)**

Plates 76, 77

Marble statue 96" high on a pedestal 46" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ERECTED/BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION/IN HONOR OF
 A/PHILANTHROPHIC CITIZEN/SIR CAWASJEE
 JEHANGHIER/READYMONEY K.C.S.I./AND PLACED IN
 THIS/CONVOCATIONAL HALL/AS A MEMORIAL OF/HIS GREAT
 LIBERALITY/TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

This heroic standing marble figure is wearing the robes of the
 University of Bombay over traditional Parsee dress.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir 'Readmoney' (nd) was a Parsee millionaire
 who funded the building of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Bombay,
 provided drinking water fountains for the City and paid for the
 Convocational Hall at the University of Bombay. The statue was
 funded through public subscription.

PROVENANCE

The statue is situated on the grounds of the University of Bombay. It
 was originally erected inside the Convocational Hall of the

University.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Woolner executed a marble wall tablet to Jehangir (1876) for Edinburgh University.¹ A variant of the tablet in Edinburgh is located in the Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay; marble bust (nd, Elphinstone College, Bombay)

LITERATURE

A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 260, 342; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 126, plate 150; IOOC files W4817 (22)

¹ The tablet was donated by Sir George Birdwood (nd).

C75

Kitchener Monument, Calcutta****Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)**

Bronze statue

The Calcutta Guide by W. S. Birney¹ and the Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon² both report that Wood executed a standing bronze portrait statue of Horatio Hebert Kitchener, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, O.M. (1850-1916), Commander-in-Chief in India (1902-06) for Calcutta. The statue was originally positioned near Fort William.³ It is currently untraced.

¹ Birney, 14.

² Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 113.

³ Birney, 14.

C76

Lansdowne Monument, 1900, Calcutta***Harry Bates, A.R.A. (1850-99)**

Bronze equestrian statue

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal THE MARQVIS OF LANSDOWNE/VICEROY
AND/GOVERNOR GENERAL/OF INDIA/NOV MDCCCLXXXVIII/TO DEC
MDCCCXCIII¹

This heroic size bronze equestrian statue has the figure wearing military uniform and a banded helmet. The figure is holding papers in his right hand, the reins in his left. The mount is calm.

Marquis Lansdowne was Viceroy and Governor General of India (1888-94). The statue was funded by public subscription. The local committee in Calcutta was headed by Sir Patrick Playfair.² Metal for the statue was provided by eleven guns donated by the Government of India.³ The work was unveiled in January, 1901.⁴

¹ This is the inscription that is on the new pedestal. I have not located the original inscription.

² Pioneer Mail and India News 7 January 1898, 23.

³ Bimey, 14.

⁴ Cotton, 397.

PROVENANCE

The statue is located on the Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, India. It was originally erected on the Red Road, near Fort William, in Calcutta.⁵

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1896 (1881-marble bust)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News, 7 January 1898, 23; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, 1907, 396-98; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, 1946, 14

⁵ Birney, 14.

C77

Lawrence Monument, Calcutta, 1875***Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92)**Bronze statue 132" high¹

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal JOHN LAWRENCE²

SIGNED

on statue T. Woolner, Sculptor

The bronze standing figure is dressed in military uniform and has a moustache.

John Laird Mair, 1st Baron Lawrence (1811-79) was born in County Antrim. He began his career as an I.C.S. He fought with his brother, Henry, in the Punjab during the uprisings of 1857-58. He was Viceroy of India (1864-69). Lawrence is credited as being one of the greatest Viceroys of India who brought measures to help protect tenants in Bengal and northern India. He developed the rail systems, irrigation and sanitation. Funds for the statue were provided through a public subscription.³ In 1871, Lawrence sat for Woolner

¹ Illustrated London News 10 November 1877, 460-61. The article states that the statue was originally erected on a 180" high pedestal.

² This inscription is on the new pedestal. The wording of the original inscription has not been located.

³ ILN 10 November 1877, 460-61. The Art Journal of 1870 states that several British sculptors were asked to supply estimates for the statue (355).

who executed two busts.⁴ One was without drapery, the second had a cloak draped around the shoulders with the orders of the Star of India.⁵ During these sittings with Lawrence, Woolner made the model in clay for the statue for Calcutta.⁶ The statue was cast at Manor Street, Chelsea.⁷

PROVENANCE

The statue is on the Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, India. The statue was originally erected south of Government House, Calcutta.⁸

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1876 (1442-model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

bronze bust (1876, IOOC); marble bust (1871, Westminster Abbey);
marble bust (1882, NPG)

LITERATURE

Art Journal (1870) 355; Illustrated London News, 10 November 1877, 460-61; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 57; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 391-93; A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in

⁴ A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 289.

⁵ *Ibid.* This work was placed in Westminster Abbey in 1880.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ ILN 10 November 1877, 460-61.

⁸ W. K. Firminger, 1906, 57.

Letters, London, 1917, 289, 342; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 109; R. Trevalyn, The Golden Oriole, Oxford, 1978, 200-205; M. Archer, Paintings and Drawings in the Collection of the India Office, London, 1986, 107; IOOC files F641

C78

Lawrence Monument, Lahore, 1882***Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)**

Bronze equestrian statue

INSCRIPTION

on base of statue "Will you be governed by the pen or the sword?"¹

John Laird Mair, 1st Baron Lawrence (1811-79) was First Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. Lawrence was partly responsible for establishing Sikh loyalty to the British Empire. Lawrence, with a large number of reinforcements, including Sikhs, were sent to rescue Delhi during the Uprising of 1857. Lawrence was Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1864-69.

The statue was presented as a gift to the municipality of Lahore by Boehm when he decided to remove it from its London site after much criticism of the pose and modelling.² The shipping companies, dock and railway companies provided their services free of charge for transporting the monument from London to Lahore.³ The wording on the base of the statue in conjunction with the figure brandishing a

¹ Stocker, 125. Stocker points out that the quote was not that of Lawrence but, rather from R. N. Cust an official in the Sikh War of 1848.

² Ibid., 127.

³ Ibid.

pen in one hand and a sword in the other caused as much discomfort in Lahore as it had in London with the monument having to come under the occasional guard for its protection.⁴

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently on the grounds of Foyle College, Londonderry, Northern Ireland.⁵ The statue was originally positioned on the Mall west of Charing Cross between the Cathedral and the Chief Court Buildings, Lahore, Pakistan.⁶ It was moved from Lahore to Londonderry in 1962.⁷

KNOWN VERSIONS

bronze bust (NPG)

LITERATURE

Athenaeum 3 June 1882, 706; Art Journal 1894, 199; M. Stocker, Royalist and Realist: The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, New York and London, 1988, 125-29, 351

⁴Ibid., 128.

⁵Ibid. Stocker regards Londonderry as "an appropriate resting place for the Imperialism it [the statue] embodies."

⁶I am indebted to the staff of the Central Museum in Lahore for providing this information.

⁷Ibid., 128.

C79

Light Monument, Pulau Pinang, 1939***Frederick J. Wilcoxson**

Plate 77A

Bronze statue 96" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal FRANCIS LIGHT/FOUNDER OF PENANG/1786

SIGNED

on statue Wilcoxson, Sc London/Burton Foundry/Thames Ditton

This heroic bronze standing figure is in contemporary dress with ruffled shirt, double buttoned jacket, knee breeches and buckled shoes. The left hand, holding a hat, rests on the hip. The right hand extends straight from the side holding a scroll. The figure wears a wig.

Sir Francis Light (1740-94) founded Penang for the EIC in 1786. The monument to Light was commissioned in 1936 by the Municipal Council of Penang to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the island.¹ The statue was cast at Burton's Foundry, Thames Ditton. Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Shenton

¹ Pulau Pinang, vol. 2, no. 5 (1990), 26.

Thomas, unveiled the statue in a special ceremony in 1939.²

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in front of the Penang State Museum. The monument originally stood on a high pedestal in front of the southern wall of Fort Cornwallis facing Light Street.³ During World War II the statue was removed from its pedestal and stored for safety at an undisclosed location.⁴ It was later moved to the Supreme Court grounds before being relegated to a corridor in the State Museum in October, 1966.⁵ In December, 1978, the statue was installed in its present location during the visit of Mr. Don Dunstan, then Premier of South Australia, during Adelaide Week in Pulau Pinang.⁶

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1940 (1610-model)

LITERATURE

Goh Ban Lee, "A Tale of Two Cities." Pulau Pinang, vol. 2, no. 5 (1990), 26-35; "The Francis Light Memorial." Pulau Pinang, vol. 2, no. 5 (1990), 26

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

C80

Lushington Monument, Madras, 1836

Henry Weekes, R.A. (1807-77)

Plate 78

Marble statue 93" high on a marble pedestal 27" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/JAMES STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, ESQ/OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE/WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 12 1832 AT THE EARLY AGE OF 28 YEARS/SECOND SON OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE S. R. LUSHINGTON, M.P./AND OF/ANNE ELIZABETH, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF GEORGE, LORD HARRIS/DISTINGUISHED ON HIS FIRST ARRIVAL IN INDIA/BY SUPERIOR TALENTS AND ACQUIREMENTS/AND PASSING WITH RAPID SUCCESS THROUGH HIS STUDIES/IN THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM/CNI/INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL WORTH WHICH IS RECORDED/WITH ADMIRING FRIENDSHIP BY THE PIOUS AND ACCOMPLISHED HEBER/AND WHICH HIS SHORT BUT BRILLIANT CAREER IN THE PRESIDENCY/DEVELOPED AND MATURED/AS THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR/HE ACQUIRED BY HIS IMPARTIAL COURTESY/THE ESTEEM OF EVERY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE/WHILE HIS MAIN VIRTUES AND ENDEARING QUALITIES SECURED THE APPROBATION/AND REALIZED THE HOPES OF HIS AFFECTIONATE AND BEREAVED FATHER/THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY/WHICH HE ADORNED AS A JUST TRIBUTE TO HIS

DEPARTED EXCELLENCE

SIGNED

on statue H. Weekes, 1836

This heroic marble standing figure is in contemporary dress with a cape draping over the right arm and falling behind the figure. The right foot is positioned on a cushion. The figure holds a roll of papers in his left hand which rest on the right knee. The leg arm is supported by the raised leg; the left hand, supported by the right, holds a quill.

Funds for the monument were raised through a public subscription. Weekes had previously executed a bust of Stephen's father, the Rt. Hon. S. R. Lushington (1834) for the Canterbury Philosophical Society. This may have attributed to his being selected to execute this monument.

PROVENANCE

Madras Cathedral, Madras, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1836 (1064)

LITERATURE

J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 73-

4; J. Morris, Stones of Empire: The Buildings of the Raj, Oxford, 1986, 175

C81

Malcolm Monument, Bombay, 1836**Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841)**

Plates 79, 80

Marble Statue 84" high on a marble pedestal 57" high x 36" wide x 38" deep

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR JOHN MALCOLM G.C.B./BORN AT BURNFOOT 1769/DIED AT LONDON/1833

SIGNED

on statue Sir Francis Chantrey, Sculptor, 1836

This heroic standing marble figure wears contemporary military uniform. A cloak falls over the left shoulder onto two books at the base of the figure, The History of India and The History of Persia, which Malcolm wrote. The right hand is on the hip; the left hand holds the hilt of a sword which is held vertically.

Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833) was Governor of Bombay from 1826-33. Funds for the statue were raised by public subscription. The committee in Bombay was headed by Sam Goodfellow and Thomas Carr.¹ The Bombay committee asked Colonel Pasky of Chatham to

¹ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for providing this information from the ledgers of Chantrey which she was editing.

act on their behalf in Britain.² Chantrey received the commission on 23 July 1831. The contract stipulated that Chantrey would be paid £2500 for his work.³

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of the statue executed for Westminster Abbey (1837);
drawing of bust in the National Portrait Gallery (316a81)

LITERATURE

Chantrey Ledgers, Royal Academy, London; Handbook to the Bombay Presidency, London, 1881, 122; R. Pasley, 'Send Malcolm!' The Life of Major-General Sir John Malcolm 1769-1833, London, 1982, 177-78; F. Nissen, "Landmarks." Marg, vol. XXXVII, no. 1 (1985), 75; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues." Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 37; Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 18

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

C82

Maneckji Monument, Bombay

John Bell (1812-95)

Plates 81, 82, 83

Bronze statue 120" high on a column 480" high

INSCRIPTION

on fountain plaque CURSETJI MANECKJI/BORN 19TH AUGUST
1783/DIED 7 MAY 1845

This heroic bronze standing figure is wearing Parsee formal dress including the phenta, or high hat. The left hand is raised to the chest holding a scroll. The right arm is extended down and outwards from the right side. The head is tilted slightly down. The figure stands on a colossal column over a fountain encircled with bronze mermaids blowing conch shells which were once used as gas lights.

Cursetji Maneckji (1783-1845) was a wealthy Parsee who donated much of his wealth to special projects in Bombay. The statue was erected through a public subscription.

PROVENANCE

Bellasis Road, Byculla Flyover, Byculla, Bombay

LITERATURE

Anonymous, "City." Times of India, 5 October 1991, np.; Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 11

C83

Queen Mary Monument, Delhi, 1911**Sir George Frampton, R.A. (1860-1928)**

Marble statue 84" high

The standing marble figure is dressed in formal evening dress. Her right hand is holding a book. Her left hand is relaxing at her side.

The statue was erected through the private patronage of H. H. The Maharaja of Bikanir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.¹

PROVENANCE

East Loggia, Residence of the President of India, Raisini Bhavan, New Delhi, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1907 (1727-portrait study); R.A. 1911 (1961)

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant of this statue was executed for the Victoria Memorial (1916)

LITERATURE

R. G. Irving, Indian Summer: Lutyens, Baker and Imperial Delhi, New

¹ Irving, 184.

Haven and London, 1981, 184

C84

Queen Mary Monument, Calcutta, 1916**Sir George Frampton, R.A. (1860-1928)**

Marble statue 76 1/2" high on a marble pedestal 87" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal MARY/THE GIFT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN

SIGNED

on statue Frampton, R.A., London, 1910

This standing marble figure depicts the figure wearing formal evening dress. Her right hand is holding a book to her chest; the left arm is relaxing at the side.

The monument was funded through the private patronage of H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The statue was presented to the Victoria Memorial in 1921 by the Aga Khan.¹

PROVENANCE

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, West Bengal, India

¹ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, 1978, 36.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1916 (1940)

KNOWN VERSIONS

The original model, of which this is a variant, was executed for New Delhi (1910).

LITERATURE

Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 2; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 115; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 36; R. G. Irving, Indian Summer: Lutyens, Baker and Imperial Delhi, New Haven, 1981, 184; IOOC files 430/62 (14)

C85

Mayo Monument, Calcutta, 1875*

**Sir W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925) and Thomas
Thornycroft (1815-1885)**

Plate 84

Bronze equestrian statue

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal RICHARD SOUTHWELL/6TH EARL OF MAYO on
original pedestal TO THE HONOURED AND BELOVED/MEMORY
OF/RICHARD SOUTHWELL/6TH EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I./VICEROY
AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA/HUMANE, COURTEOUS, NOBLE AND
ENLIGHTENED/STRUCK DOWN IN THE MIDST OF A/MILD BENEFICENT
CAREER/ON THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1872/BY THE TREACHEROUS HAND
OF AN ASSASSIN/THE PEOPLE OF INDIA MOURNING AND
INDIGNANT/RAISED THIS STATUE/BORN 21ST OF FEBRUARY,
1822/ASSUMED THE VICE-ROYALTY/1ST OF JANUARY, 1867'

SIGNED

on statue T. Thornycroft

The figure on this bronze equestrian statue is in civilian dress, his right arm extended with a sword in his left. The horse is in a trotting position, its left foot raised.

¹ Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, 1882, 90.

Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo (1822-72) was Viceroy of India from 1869-72. The Thornycrofts worked on the memorial from 1872-75.² It was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII on 31 December 1875.³

PROVENANCE

The statue is on the Temple of Fame grounds, Barrackpore, India. The monument was originally erected on Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.⁴ It was moved for a second time to the front of the Indian Museum, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta before finally being moved to Barrackpore in 1974.⁵

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1874 (1859-bronze statuette)

KNOWN VERSIONS

untraced bronze statuette (1874)

LITERATURE

Illustrated London News 8 January 1876, 37; Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 90; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 57; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 402; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon,

² Thornycroft Archives, Henry Moore Sculpture Centre, Leeds City Art Gallery, Leeds, Yorkshire.

³ Cotton, 402.

⁴ I am indebted to B. Narain for providing this information.

⁵ Ibid.

London, 1949, 170; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, 1982, 369;
Thornycroft Archives, Henry Moore Sculpture Studies Centre, Leeds,
Yorkshire

C86

Mayo Monument, Ajmer**Matthew Noble (1817-76)**

Marble Statue

INSCRIPTION

front of pedestal THIS STATUE/IS ERECTED IN HONOUR OF/RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE/EARL OF MAY/M. P.-C.M.S.I./VICEROY OF INDIA/FROM 1868 TO 1872/BORN FEBRURY 21, 1822, DIED FEBRUARY 8, 1872/THE FORCE OF MIND AND BODY WHICH/ENABLED HIM TO DEAL WISELY AND PROMPTLY/WITH EVERY BRANCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS/THE JUSTICE WHICH UNIFORMLY/GUIDED HIS POLICY/THE BENEVOLENCE WHICH ENDEARED HIM/TO ALL WHOM HE RULED/THE ADMIRABLE CANDOUR AND OPENNESS OF MIND/WHICH ENABLED HIM TO LEARN/FROM ALL WHO APPROACHED HIM/AND THE WONDERFUL SWEETNESS OF DISPOSITION/WHICH SUBDUED EVEN HIS ENEMIES/CAN NEVER BE FORGOTTEN BY THOSE WHO KNEW HIM/AND HAVE PRODUCED LASTING EFFECTS/ON THE INDIAN EMPIRE/IN THE SERVICE OF WHICH HE SPENT HIS BEST YEARS/AND LOST HIS LIFE/IT WAS HIS HOPE THAT THIS COLLEGE/OF WHICH HE FIRST SUGGESTED THE FOUNDATION/MIGHT PROMOTE AMONG THE YOUTH OF RAJPUTANA/THE CARDINAL VIRTUES OF/FORTITUDE, TEMPERANCE, JUSTICE AND BENEVOLENCE/OF WHICH HIS OWN LIFE/GAVE A SPLENDID EXAMPLE on reverse THIS STATUE/WAS ERECTED FROM FUNDS/SUBSCRIBED IN/RAJPUTANA/TO MARK THE ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION/ENTERTAINED FOR THE NOBLE/FOUNDER OF THE/MAYO COLLEGE (also in Hindi and

Urdu)

Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo (1822-72) was Viceroy of India from 1869-72.

The standing marble figure wears contemporary dress under the robes of the Viceroy. The Order of the Star of India is around the neck. The right arm is extended from the side. The left arm is relaxed at the side; the left hand holds a hat. The right leg is advanced. The head is turned slightly to the left.

The monies for the statue were raised through a public subscription of both the British and native residents of Rajputana.¹ The subscription monies totaled in excess of Rs. 26,000.² The expenses of the statue were: £614.15.8 to Matthew Noble, £528.0.0 to Mrs. Noble, £15.15.0 to Mr. Edwards (Noble's assistant) and £30.14.0 for the freight to India for a total of £1,189.4.8.³ Other expenses involved a commission at 1/4 % or Rs. 13,185.6.0, Telegrams Rs. 42.8.0, Model Pedestal Rs. 137.0.0, Permanent Pedestal Rs. 859.2.3 and the railway freight from Bombay to Ajmer of Rs. 231.15.0 for a total of Rs. 14,488.13.3. The remaining balance of Rs. 11,879 was donated, with the consent of the subscribers, to Mayo College who eventually used the funds to purchase land.⁴

¹ This information has been kindly supplied by Shri O. P. Agrawal, Bursar, Mayo College, Ajmer, in correspondence with the author dated 17 December 1992.

² Ibid. Shri O. P. Agrawal obtained this information from Sherring's History of Mayo, vol. 1, nd, 24.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid, 24-5.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located in the front garden oval, Mayo College, Ajmer, India. It was originally erected by the Sanders' Memorial in front of the Ajmer Club but was later moved to the centre hall of Mayo College.⁵

LITERATURE

Sherring, History of Mayo, vol. 1, nd, 24-5⁶

⁵ Ibid., 25.

⁶ A photocopy of pages 24-5 of the text were posted to me by Mr. S. K. Pande. Unfortunately the full name of the author, information on the place and date of the publication were not included and I have not been able to locate this information in Canada.

C87

Mehta Monument, Bombay**Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)**

Plate 85

Bronze statue 97" high on a stone pedestal 192" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E. LLD/1845-1913/A
 GREAT CITIZEN A GREAT PATRIOT AND A GREAT INDIAN

This heroic bronze standing figure is in contemporary dress, a long coat and trousers covered by a robe. He wears the phenta, or high hat of the Parsees. The left arm is bent at the elbow, extending forward from the figure with clinched fist in front of chest. The left arm is extended from the side, elbow bent, palm of hand held upright. The feet are slightly parted; the left foot is forward.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (1845-1913) was known locally as "The Lion of Bombay". He was an active politician who wrote the Municipal Act of 1872. He founded the Bombay Chronicle as well as being a founding parter of the Central Bank of India.

PROVENANCE

In front of the Municipal Building, Mahapalika Marg and Dadabhai

Naoraji Road, Bombay, India

LITERATURE

Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 16; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 447

C88

Minto Monument, Calcutta, 1914***Sir William Goscombe John, R.A. (1860-1952)**

Plates 86

Bronze equestrian statue

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal THE RT. HON. GILBERT JOHN/ELLIOT-MURRAY
 KYNYNMOND /EARL OF MINTO/KG GCSI GCMG GCIE/VICEROY/AND
 GOVERNOR GENERAL/OF INDIA/1905-10 on original pedestal THE
 RT. HON. GILBERT JOHN/ELLIOT-MURRAY KYNYNMONDEARL OF
 MINTO/KG GCSI GCMG GCIE/VICEROY/AND GOVERNOR GENERAL/OF
 INDIA/1905-10¹

This heroic bronze equestrian statue has the rider wearing a military uniform with a helmet. Numerous decorations adorn the left chest of the jacket. The right arm is relaxed at the side holding a baton in the right hand. The left arm is bent at the elbow, the left hand resting on the saddle holding the reins of the mount. Mount has saddle, blanket and stirrups. The mount is calm. Both the figure and the horse are looking slightly to the left. Two bronze panels decorated the original pedestal entitled An Indian Procession.²

¹ Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 113.

² *Ibid.*

The Right Honourable Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynynmond 4th Earl of Minto (1845-1914) joined the Scots Guards in 1867. He served in the Second Afghan War of 1878-79. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1898 and Governor-General of India from 1905 to 1910.

PROVENANCE

The equestrian statue is located on Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, West Bengal, India. The two panels representing An Indian Procession are at the entrance to the Victoria memorial, Calcutta. The statue was originally erected on the Red Road, Calcutta.³

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1913 (2011-model); 1914 (2205-bronze panels)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of equestrian statue for 1st Viscount Tredegar (1909, Cardiff)

LITERATURE

W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 14; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 113; Goscombe John at the National Museum of Wales, ed. F. Pearson, exhibition catalogue, Cardiff, 1979, 82

³ Birney, 14.

C89

Montague Monument, Bombay*

S. Riccardi

Plates 89, 90

Bronze statue 87" high

This heroic bronze seated figure is wearing morning dress. A monocle is held by the left eye.

Edwin S. Montague (1879-1924) was Secretary of State for India between 1917-22.

LOCATION

The statue is currently housed in the garden area adjacent to the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay, India. The figure was originally erected at the Cross Maidan, Bombay.¹ It was moved to the museum compound in August, 1965.²

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant executed for Jamnagar (1925)³

¹ This information has been supplied by the staff of the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum.

² Ibid.

³ See C91.

C90

Montague Monument, Calcutta***K. Hilton Young (K. Scott) (nd)**

Bronze statue 72" high

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal EDWIN/SAMUEL MONTAGUE/SEC OF STATE FROM
1917 TO 1922/WHO AMIDST CERTAIN EVENTS/GREATLY SERVED/THE
EMPIRE AND PEOPLE OF INDIA'

SIGNED

on statue K. Hilton Young (K. Scott Sc)/A. B. Burton, Founder, London

This life size bronze standing figure is in contemporary civilian dress. The figure leans on a draped stand at the rear. The head of the figure is looking down, the arms are folded at the chest, the fists are clinched. The legs are crossed at the ankles.

Edwin Samuel Montague (1879-1924) was Secretary of State for India from 1917-22.

PROVENANCE

The monument is located on the Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, India. The figure was originally erected in the Council

*I have not located the original inscription.

House gardens, Calcutta.²

LITERATURE

W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 37; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 109

² Birney, 37.

C91**Montague Monument, Jamnagar, 1925*****S. Riccardi (nd)****Bronze Statue**

This heroic seated bronze figure is wearing contemporary civilian dress.

Edwin Samuel Montague (1879-1924) was Secretary of State for India between 1917-22.

The statue was unveiled by Rufus Isaacs, 1st Lord Reading (1860-1935), Viceroy of India from 1921-25.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on the godown of the Municipal office, Jamnagar.¹ It was originally in front of the Municipal Vegetable Market.² For some years, after being removed from its original site in 1967, it was kept in a garden near the museum.³

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant of the statue for Bombay.⁴

¹ Correspondence between the author and S. K. Pande, Bombay, 4 December 1992.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ See C89.

C92

Munro Monument, Madras, 1834**Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (1781-1841)**

Plate 91

Bronze equestrian statue 126" high on a stone pedestal 180" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal MAJ-GEN SIR THOMAS MUNRO, BART, K.C.B./GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS, 1820-27/BORN 27TH MAY 1761/DIED THE JULY 1827

SIGNED

on statue Chantrey, Sc, 1834 on pedestal Ostheider, 1839

This heroic bronze equestrian statue is of a figure in military uniform wearing a cape. The right arm is slightly extended outward. The left arm is bent at the elbow resting on the left leg. The figure is holding the reins in his left hand. He holds a sword, tip pointed down, in his right hand. The face of the figure is looking slightly to the right. The mount is calm. The back right leg is advanced. The left front leg is advanced. The figure is sitting on a saddle with no stirrups.

Sir Thomas Munro, Baronet, K.C.B. (1761-1827) was Governor of Madras from 1820-27. Funds for the erection of the statue were raised through public subscription. I.G. Ravenshaw, Esq. represented

the Madras committee in London.¹ Chantrey received the commission on 20 October 1828.² The contract stipulated that the monument for Munro should be no less than 120" high and should be completed within four years.³ The statue was, however, completed in 1834 and shipped to Madras on The Asia on 19 May 1838.⁴ Chantrey was paid £8012.9.4, including the costs of ropes, slings and transportation to the docks, for his work.⁵

PROVENANCE

The Island, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1840 (1190-marble bust)

KNOWN VERSIONS

The figures of both horse and rider are related to Chantrey's statue for George IV (1828, London); untraced marble bust given to Mrs. Munro as a gift from Chantrey⁶

LITERATURE

Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London; G. Jones, Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. Recollections of His Life, Practice and Opinions, London, 1849, 288-89, 304; J. Bradshaw, Rulers of India: Sir Thomas

¹ See Chantrey Accounts, Royal Academy, London.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ I am indebted to A. Yarrington for bringing this to my attention.

Munro and the British Settlement of the Madras Presidency, Oxford, 1894, 1, 212; J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 6; H. Armitage, Francis Chantrey, Donkey Boy and Sculptor, London, 1915, 95; P. R. Krishnaswami, Tom Munro Sahib, Governor of Madras, Madras, 1947, 1; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 606; Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1962, 416; M. Whinney, Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830, London, 1964, 409; M. Archer, "Neo-Classical Sculpture in India," Apollo, 120 (July 1984), 52; S. Muthiah, Madras Discovered, Madras, 1987, 97, 103; Fitzwilliam Museum, British Artists Ms. 22-1949

C93

Maharajah of Mysore Monument, Mysore****Edward Onslow Ford, R.A. (1852-1901)**

Bronze equestrian statue

The statue is reported to be a colossal bronze equestrian memorial depicting the Maharaja wearing formal dress. Two life size female allegorical figures, symbolizing Justice and Knowledge, are on either side of the statue. There are also four bronze statuettes situated on the pedestal representing the Four Winds carrying the fame of the Maharaja to the four corners of the globe.¹

PROVENANCE

The monument was originally erected in Sculpture Square, Mysore, India. The site is now occupied by a memorial to an Indian national leader.

LITERATURE

M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 52-3; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369

¹ Spielman, 52-53.

C94

Napier Monument, Calcutta, 1880***Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)**

Bronze equestrian statue 120" high

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal NAPIER OF MAGDALLA'

This heroic bronze standing figure is dressed in a tropical campaign uniform. The figure has a moustache, is wearing a pith helmet and holds an eye glass in his right hand. A pistol is in the holster. The figure looks to the right. The mount is calm, the right back leg slightly advanced. The mount looks to the right. The rider has saddle and stirrups.

Robert Cornelius, Field Marshal, Lord Napier of Magdala, K.C.B. (1810-90) served with the EIC during the Uprisings of 1857-58. He also served in the Chinese War of 1860 and the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868. He was the military member of Council between 1861-65, Commander-in-Chief in Bombay from 1865-70, Commander in Chief of all India from 1870-76. He was the officiating Governor-General of India from November to December 1863. He was appointed Field Marshal of Gibraltar and Constable of the Tower. The funds for the statue were raised through a public subscription. Napier had personal sittings with Boehm while he was modelling the

'Cotton notes that this was also the original inscription (371).

figure.²

PROVENANCE

The monument is located on the Temple of Fame grounds, Barrackpore, India. The statue was originally positioned in front of St. George's Gate, Fort William, Calcutta.³

LITERATURE

Atheneum 5 June 1880, 733; Times 9 July 1891, 12; Blackwood's Magazine (1891) 149: 348; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 370-71; A. Byron, London statues: A guide to London's outdoor statues and sculpture, London, 1981, 169; M. Stocker, Royalist and Realist: The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, New York and London, 1988, 148-9, 354-55; PRO WORK 20/135

²Stocker, 148.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid., 149.

⁵Ibid.

C95

Neill Monument, Madras, 1860***Matthew Noble (1817-76)**

Bronze statue 73" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal front, now lost JAMES GEORGE SMITH NEILL, C.B./AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN/LT. COL. OF THE MADRAS FUSILIERS/BRIG-GENERAL IN INDIA/A BRAVE, RESOLUTE, SELF-RELIANT SOLDIER/UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE FIRST/WHO STEMMED THE TORRENT OF REBELLION/IN BENGAL/HE FELL GLORIOUSLY/AT THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW/25TH SEPT 1857 AGED 47 on reverse, now lost ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION 1860 The adjacent panels listed the non-commissioned officers and men who died in campaigns with Neill.¹

The bronze figure stands in military uniform, sheathed sword in left hand, right hand pointing as if giving a command.

James George Smith Neill, C.B. (1810-57) was colonel of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, Brigadier-General in India and later aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was responsible for suppressing the uprising at Varanasi in 1857. At that time he had all of the mutineers which were captured, put to death. He was killed at Lucknow during the

¹ Cotton, 1.

uprising of 1857. The statue was funded by public subscription.

PROVENANCE

National Museum, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India The statue originally stood west of the Madras Club on Mount Road, Madras. It was removed to the museum in 1937.

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant of the statue for Ayr (1875); marble bust (1860, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta)

LITERATURE

Handbook of the Madras Presidency, London, 1879, 149; J. J. Cotton, Lists of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 1; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 4; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 550

C96

Nicholson Monument, Delhi, 1904**

Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)

Plate 92

Bronze statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal JOHN/NICHOLSON¹

This heroic bronze statue stands in his military uniform. The face of the figure, looks to the left. The right leg is forward. The right arm is relaxed at the side, holding a sword. The left arm is slightly raised. The left hand holds the sheath for the sword.

John Nicholson, Brigadier-General (1821-57) joined the military department of the EIC on 24 February 1839 and was sent to Calcutta. He served in the victorious Afghan War of 1841. He subsequently served at the battles of Sutlej and Ferozeshah during 1847 and 1848, respectively. He was put in command of the Punjab. In 1848 a Hindu sect commenced which worshipped 'Nickalsayn'. Nicholson was killed during the storming of Delhi in September 1857.

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally located to the left of Kashmir Gate, Delhi,

¹ Extracted from photograph given to BACSA by Brigadier Perry, Series Officer of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

near where Nicholson was buried. The statue was removed in 1956.² Just before the statue was removed, a large number of police and workmen were gathered around the statue. Brigadier Perry, Series Officer of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, queried all the armed presence.³ The Superintendent of the Police admitted "rather sheepishly that 'Jan Nikalsayn' had been a very 'zubberdust' (fierce) man, and they could not be sure that his spirit would not return to mete out justice to those who disturbed his rest!".⁴

LITERATURE

J. Renton Denning, Delhi: The Imperial City, Bombay, 1911, 59-80; Chowkidar, vol. 1, no. 1, 1977; Correspondence with Lord John and Lady Nicholson dated June 17, 1992; IOOC files 1/1/B (44); 472/15 (4)

Note: Attempts to locate this monument, which was thought to have been returned to Ireland, through the descendants of Nicholson, Lord John and Lady Nicholson, Mottistone Manor, Isle of Wight, have been unsuccessful. The family is unaware of the the existence of the monument.

² Information provided to BACSA by Brigadier Perry.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Quoted from Chowkidar, vol. 1, no. 1, 1977, 1/5.

C97

Norris Monument, Bombay, 1848**William Theed the Younger (1804-91)**

Plate 93

Marble statue 60" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal CHARLES NORRIS ESQRE/BORN 3RD APRIL 1791/WHO
 AFTER A LONG AND DISTINGUISHED CAREER/IN THE SERVICE OF THE
 HONBLE E.I. COMPANY/DIED 6TH DECEMBER 1842

SIGNED

on statue Opus W. Theed, Roma, 1848

The marble seated figure is dressed in a heavily draped Roman toga which falls over the right shoulder. The left arm is resting on the knee holding a scroll. The right arm is relaxed over the back of the chair. The face of the sitter looks to the left. The figure is wearing sandals with the right foot advanced.

Charles Norris (1791-1842) was secretary to the government and member of Council. Norris was also part of the Judicial Department.

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1849 (1228)

LITERATURE

R. Cameron, Shadows from India: An Architectural Album, London, 1958, 153

C98

Northbrook Monument, Calcutta*
Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)

Bronze statue 96" high

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal NORTHBROOK'

SIGNED

on statue H. Young and Co., Art Founders, Pimlico

The bronze standing figure is dressed in the robes of the Viceroy and wearing the Order of the Star of India. His left hand holds a sword in a scabbard. The right hand holds a folded paper.

Thomas George Baring, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl of Northbrook, G.M.S.I. (1826-1904) was Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1872-76. He had previously served as First Lord of the Admiralty in Gladstone's administration from 1880-85 and Under-Secretary at the India Office from 1861-64.

PROVENANCE

The statue is located on the Old Flagstaff grounds, Barrackpore, India. The statue originally stood in front of the High Court,

*I am unaware of the original inscription.

Calcutta, West Bengal, India.²

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (1879, Bombay)

LITERATURE

W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 57; H. E.

A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 375-76; W. S.

Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 36

² Birney, 36; Cotton, 375.

C99

Ormiston Monument, Bombay, 1885

John Mossman

Plate 94

Marble statue 97 1/2" high on stone pedestal 28" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF THOMAS ORMISTON, M. I. C. E., C. I. E., FORMERLY DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY WHO WHEN CHIEF ENGINEER TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST PLANNED AND CONSTRUCTED THE PRINCE'S DOCK, THE PRONGS' LIGHTHOUSE, THE SUNK ROCK LIGHTHOUSE AND OTHER WORKS IN THE CITY AND HARBOUR OF BOMBAY. TO THE LASTING BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE THIS STATUE IS ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS ON A SITE GRANTED BY THE UNIVERSITY, A.D. 1888

SIGNED

on statue Mossman, Sculptor, Glasgow, 1885

This marble standing statue is wearing morning dress. The right hand holds a compass with the left holding a sheet of paper. Behind the left leg of the figure, there is a relief carving of a lighthouse.

PROVENANCE

Gardens, University of Bombay, Bombay, India

C100

Outram Monument, Calcutta, 1873*

John H. Foley, R.A. (1818-74)

Plate 95

Bronze equestrian statue 112" high on granite pedestal 38" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR JAMES OUTRAM/LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, G.C.B., AND
BARONET/HIS LIFE WAS GIVEN TO INDIA/IN EARLY MANHOOD HE
RECLAIMED WILD RACES/BY WINNING THEIR HEARTS/GHAZNI, KELAT,
THE INDIAN CAUCASUS, WITNESSED/THE DARING DEEDS OF HIS
PRIME/PERSIA BROUGHT TO SUE FOR PEACE/LAKHAN RELIEVED,
DEFENDED AND RECOVERED/WERE FIELDS OF HIS LATER
GLORIES/FAITHFUL SERVANT OF ENGLAND/LARGE-MINDED AND KINDLY
RULER OF/HER SUBJECTS/IN ALL THE TRUE KNIGHT/THE BAYNARD OF
THE EAST/BORN 4TH OF JANUARY 1803/DIED 11TH MARCH 1863

SIGNED

on statue J. H. Foley, Sculptor, R.A. R. M. Moorfield and Co.,
Founders, London, 1873

This heroic bronze equestrian statue has the rider in contemporary military uniform with high boots. The figure is twisted violently looking to the right rear. The right arm is rigid with the hand

clinchd resting on the rear of the mount. The left arm is bent at the elbow holding the reins to the chest. The mount is rearing violently. The right front leg is raised; the left rigid and pushing back. The tail of the mount extends vertically.

General Sir James Outram, G. C. B. (1803-63) went to India in 1816. He served in the military for forty-four years. He returned to England in 1860. The statue was funded by public subscription. The work arrived in Calcutta where it was unveiled by Lord Napier of Magdala on Queen Victoria's birthday, 1874.¹

PROVENANCE

The monument was originally erected on the Maldan near the junction of Chowringhee Road and Park Street, Calcutta.² The statue is currently on the grounds of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1861 (1053)

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (1861, Victoria Memorial); marble bust (1863, Westminster Abbey)

LITERATURE

Art Journal (1861), 223; (1863), 39; (1864), 314, 347; (1874), 306; W. R. Tucker, James Outram, Calcutta, 1879 (frontis); Handbook of

¹ Birney, 26-27.

² Ibid.

the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 90; L. Trotter, The Life of John Nicholson, Soldier and Administrator, London, 1891, 362; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 59; W. S. Birnie, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 26-7; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 113; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 171, 355; M. Stocker, Royalist and Realist. The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, New York and London, 1988, 148

C101

Peel Monument, Calcutta, 1863***William Theed the Younger (1840-91)**

Marble Statue

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal SIR WILLIAM PEEL, V.C., K.C.B./COMMANDER OF THE
NAVAL BRIGADE/IN THE WAR OF THE INDIAN MUTINY/BORN 4TH OF
NOVEMBER 1824/DIED AT KANPUR/27TH OF APRIL, 1858¹

SIGNED

on statue W. Theed, Sc, London

The marble standing figure is dressed as a naval officer. An anchor and telescope are depicted on the pedestal base.

Sir William Peel, V.C., K.C.B. (1824-58) was commander of several naval vessels including H. M. S. Shannon. He was wounded during the relief of the British community in Lucknow in 1858. Peel assisted in trying to halt the uprising at Kanpur; he later died of smallpox.

PROVENANCE

The statue is on the porch of the Temple of Fame facing Old Flagstaff House, Barrackpore, India. It was originally situated on

¹ The wording of the original inscription has not been located.

the south side of Edgen Gardens, the Esplanade, Calcutta.²

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant of the statue for the Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital, London (1861) and for Sandy Church, Bedfordshire (1861).

LITERATURE

Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 38; H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 373-74; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 35; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 107; Royal Commonwealth Society Library, Album Y3022E, pl. 9; India Office and Oriental Collection files 29 (31), 513/4 (49d), 475 (32)

² Birney, 35.

C102

Pepper Monument, Madras, 1829

George Clarke (1796-1842)

Plate 96

Marble statue 72" high on a marble pedestal 18" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal TO/LT COL HERCULES HENRY PEPPER 34TH L
INFANTRY/WHO DIED AT FORT S GEORGE 25TH JULY 1826 AGED
42/DISTINGUISHED ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS BY A RARE ENERGY
OF/CHARACTER AND ARDENT ZEAL AND DEVOTED GALLANTRY/THESE
QUALITIES/HE PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED, WHILST COMMANDING/A
BRIGADE OF THE MADRAS ARMY IN PEGU IN THE BIRMESE WAR/AND
TO/LT COL CONTROY 3RD L INFANTRY/CAPTAIN CURSHAM 1" EUR
REG/CAPTAIN STEDMAN 34TH L INFANTRY/LIEU ADAMS 3" L
INFANTRY/WHO, ANIMATED WITH THE SAME SPIRIT AND
EMULATING/THE EXAMPLE OF THEIR INTREPID LEADER WERE
KILLED/AT SETONG IN JANUARY 1826/THIS MONUMENT/IS RAISED BY
SEVERAL OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE/COAST ARMY

SIGNED

on statue G. Clarke, Sculptor

This life size marble standing figure wears the uniform of the 34th

Madras Light Infantry complete with cape. The right arm of the figure is extended, bent at the elbow, holding a scroll which reads "Setong 11th Jan". The left arm is relaxed at the side. The left leg is extended forward and slightly bent.

Henry Hercules Pepper (1786-1826) was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 34th Madras Light Infantry. The statue was funded by a subscription of the Coast Army.

PROVENANCE

St. Mary's in the Fort, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India

LITERATURE

J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1898, 60; G. Barlow, The Story of St. Mary's in the Fort, London, 1921, 141; S. Muttiah, The Glory of Madras, Madras, 1990, 12

C103

Petit Monument, Bombay

Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)

Plate 97, 98

Marble statue 72" high on stone pedestal 64" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT/BARONET/ERECTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY/IN APPRECIATION OF THE ? AND VALUED
SERVICE/RENDERED BY HIM AS A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST AND
CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY/BORN 30TH JUNE 1823 DIED 5TH MAY 1901

This heroic seated marble figure is wearing full Parsee dress including the phenta, or high hat. The face of the figure looks slightly to the right. The right arm is resting on the arm of the chair, the hand of the figure on the lap. The elbow of the left arm is supported by the arm of the chair. The left hand is holding the edge of a book, the index finger parting the pages.

Sir Dinshaw Petit (1823-1901) erected the Maneckji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay. He was a Director of the Bank of Bombay, a member of a number of Parsee organizations within the city, a member of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was appointed to sit on the

Governor-General's Council in 1886 as well as being appointed Sheriff of Bombay in 1886. He was knighted in 1887 and made a Baronet in 1890. He spent his wealth on local charities which included the building of the Towers of Silence, the Hospital for Animals and the Bombay College for Women.

PROVENANCE

Bhatia Bhag, Bombay, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

The figure is a variation of that carved by Brock on a wall tablet to Petit in the D. M. Petit Hospital, Bombay (nd).

C104

Petit Monument, Bombay

Sir Thomas Brock, R.A.

Plates 97

Marble statue 74" high on a marble pedestal 63" high with two marble relief panels

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ERECTED/BY NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES/AS
A/TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY/OF THEIR/DISTINGUISHED AND
PHILANTHROPIC/FELLOW CITIZEN/NESSERWANJI MANEKJI PETIT,
ESQUIRE/IN APPRECIATION/OF HIS EXCELLENT VIRTUES/AND
EXTENSIVE CHARITY/DIED 2ND NOV 1901 AGED 56 YEARS

This standing marble figure is wearing the traditional toga-like uttariya and turban. The right arm is bent at the elbow and is supported by a draped strut. Books are under the right hand. The left arm is relaxed at the side. The left hand holds a baton. The right foot is extended forward slightly. Two deeply carved panels decorate the sides of the pedestal.

Manochjee Nesserwanjee Petit (1845-1901) was one of the leading industrialists and philanthropists in Bombay during his lifetime. One of his projects was to endow the Reading Room of the J. N. Petit Institute in Bombay.

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located at Gowalia Tank, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. It was originally erected on the grounds of the Asiatic Society of Bombay, Old Town Hall, Bombay.

C105

Powell Monument, MadrasUnknown¹

Marble portrait statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal EYRE BURTON POWELL, M.A., CSI. THE FIRST PRINCIPAL OF THIS COLLEGE AND AFTERWARDS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. ERECTED BY MANY RAJAHS, ZAMINDARS, FORMER PUPILS AND FRIENDS TO MARK THEIR RESPECT FOR HIS CHARACTER AND THEIR GRATEFUL APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO THE CAUSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS²

PROVENANCE

Under the dome inside Presidency College, Madras, India

LITERATURE

J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras Government Press, 1898, 6

¹ Because of the political strife taking place in Madras during September, 1991, I was not allowed to photograph or closely inspect this monument. Therefore, I was unable to locate a signature. No one in Madras has been able to tell me the name of the sculptor that executed the monument.

² Cotton, 6.

C106**Raffles Monument, Singapore, 1887*****Sir Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92)**

Plate 103

Bronze statue 84" high on a stone pedestal 27" high

The standing bronze figure is wearing contemporary dress. The face looks to the left; the arms are folded across the chest.

Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) entered the service of the EIC in 1795 as a clerk. He was appointed assistant Secretary to the EIC in Penang in 1805. Lord Minto appointed him Lt.-Governor of Java in 1812 after the island was taken from the Dutch East India Company. Raffles reformed labour system and introduced trial by jury to the island. Java was returned to the Dutch in 1816. Raffles recalled to London where he completed his book the History of Java. He was later knighted and made Governor of Bencoolen. Raffles advised the EIC on uniting all of the islands under the British. In September 1822, he was sent to place Singapore under the control of the EIC. In 1823 he established the Raffles Institute to promote the study of Chinese and Malay literature. He returned to England in 1823 where he founded the Zoological Society before his death in 1826.

Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, Governor of the Straits Settlements and Lord of the Manor of Chidcock gave Woolner the commission to

execute the statue to Raffles.¹ There was no committee.² Woolner later stated that it was "the most pleasing public commission he had ever had."³ The statue was unveiled in an imposing ceremony held in celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887.⁴

PROVENANCE

The statue is presently positioned in front of the clock tower at Victoria Memorial Hall, Singapore; it was moved to this site in 1919.⁵ It was originally erected on the Padang, Singapore.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Marble replica (nd, North Boat Quay, Singapore); marble bust (nd, Raffles Institute, Singapore)

LITERATURE

A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 313, 326, 344; Fodor's Singapore, C. Gianetti (ed.), 1989, 44

¹ Woolner, 326.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. Some accounts say that it was erected in 1897.

⁵ Correspondence between the author and Major Alan Harfield, London, 5 August 1991.

C107

Raffles Monument, Singapore, 1887*

Sir Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92)

Plate 104

Marble Statue 84" high on a stone pedestal 27" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ON THIS HISTORIC SITE/SIR THOMAS STAMFORD
RAFFLES/FIRST LANDED IN SINGAPORE/ON 28TH JANUARY 1819/AND
WITH GENIUS AND PERCEPTION/CHANGED THE DESTINY OF
SINGAPORE/FROM AN OBSCURE FISHING VILLAGE/TO A GREAT
SEAPORT AND/MODERN METROPOLIS

The standing marble figure is in contemporary dress. The head of the figure looks to the left. The arms are folded across the chest.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) entered service of the EIC in 1795 as a clerk. He was appointed assistant Secretary to the EIC in Penang in 1805. Lord Minto appointed him Lt.-Governor of Java in 1812 after the island was taken from the Dutch East India Company. Raffles reformed the labour system and introduced trial by jury. Java was returned to the Dutch in 1816. Raffles was recalled to London where he completed his book the History of Java. He was later knighted and made Governor of Bencoolen. Raffles advised the EIC on uniting all of the islands under the British. In September 1822, he was sent to place Singapore under the control of

the EIC. In 1823 he established the Raffles Institute to promote the study of Chinese and Malay literature. He returned to England in 1823 where he founded the Zoological Society before his death in 1826.

PROVENANCE

North Boat Quay, Singapore

KNOWN VERSIONS

Original bronze (1887, Singapore); marble bust (nd, Dalhousie Institute, Singapore

LITERATURE

A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life and Letters, London, 1917, 313; M. Wright, "Return to Singapore." Country Life, 13 January 1983, 58-60; Fodor's Singapore, C. Gianetti (ed.), 1989, 43

C108

Reading Monument, Delhi, 1928*

Charles Sargent Jagger, A.R.A. (1885-1934)

Marble statue

Rufus Isaacs, 1st Lord Reading (1860-1935) was Viceroy of India from 1921-25.

Jagger worked on the monument during 1927-28.¹

PROVENANCE

The monument was returned to England in 1971 and officially unveiled the same year in King George V Memorial Gardens, Reading, Berkshire.² The monument was originally erected in Delhi.³

KNOWN VERSIONS

clay model (1927), destroyed⁴

LITERATURE

Charles Sargent Jagger. War and Peace Sculpture, A. Compton (ed.), exhibition catalogue, Imperial War Museum, London, 1985, 49, 103; J. Darke, The Monument Guide to England and Wales, London, 1991, 152

¹ Charles Sargent Jagger. War and Peace Sculpture, 103.

² Darke, 152.

³ The original site has not been identified.

⁴ Charles Sargent Jagger. War and Peace Sculpture, 49.

C109**Reay Monument, Bombay, 1895*****Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A. (1854-1934)**

Plates 105, 106

Bronze statue 96" high on a tiled pedestal 48" high

INSCRIPTION

on base surrounding statue DONALD JAMES MACKAY/XI LORD REAY
 LLD/GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY 1885-1890/TEMPERANCE/JUSTICE/
 FORTITUDE

SIGNED

on base surrounding statue BROAD AND SON, LONDON

This colossal bronze seated figure is wearing the ceremonial robes of the Chancellor of the University of Bombay. The head of the figure is looking down to a book which he holds by both hands. The right foot is slightly forward.

Donald James MacKay, XIth Lord Reay, was Governor of Bombay from 1885-90.

PROVENANCE

The monument has been recently re-located to the J. J. School of Art grounds, Bombay, India. The statue was originally erected at the

corner of the Oval, Vir Nariman Road, Bombay.¹

LITERATURE

M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 79; I. McAllister, Alfred Gilbert, London, 1929, 163; R. Dormant, Alfred Gilbert, New Haven and London, 1985, 108; Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 9

¹ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 3.

C110

Reay Monument, Morvi

H. R. Hope-Pinker (1849-1927)

Marble Statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal DONALD JAMES MACKAY/GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, 1885-90

This heroic marble standing figure is in contemporary dress under a heavily draped robe. The left arm is resting on a support at the elbow; the left hand is holding a scroll. The right hand of the figure is held at the waist. The left foot is slightly forward.

Donald James MacKay, XIth Lord Reay, was Governor of Bombay from 1885-90.

PROVENANCE

Municipal Park, Morvi, India¹

¹ I am indebted to S. K. Pande, Bombay, for confirming that the statue is on its original site in correspondence dated 4 December 1992.

C111

Ripon Monument, Madras**Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)**

Plate 108

Bronze statue 85" high on a stone pedestal 47" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal THE MOST NOBLE/GEORGE FREDERICK
SAMUEL/MARQUESS/OF/RIPON, K.G./1827-1909

SIGNED

on base of statue F. Derwent Wood, R.A.

This bronze standing figure wears the Order of the Garter under Viceregal robes. The left arm is bent at the elbow; the hand touches the hip. The right arm is bent and raised, the fist clenched. The left leg is advanced.

PROVENANCE.

Corporation of Madras grounds, Madras, Tamil Nadu, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

The original version for this statue is at Ripon, West Yorkshire (1912). Another replica was executed for Calcutta (1915).

LITERATURE

S. Muthiah, Madras Discovered, Madras, 1987, 230

C112

Ripon Monument, Calcutta, 1915***Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)**

Plate 107

Bronze statue 85" high on a stone pedestal 43" high

SIGNED

on base of statue F. Derwent Wood, R.A.

This bronze standing figure is wearing the Order of the Garter under Viceregal robes. The left arm is bent at the elbow holding the cloak away from the body; the left hand is at the hip. The right arm is bent; the right hand clenched and slightly raised. The left leg is advanced. The bearded figure looks forward.

George Frederick Samuel Robinson, 1st Marquess of Ripon, K.G. (1827-1909) was Viceroy of India from 1880-84. The funds for the statue were raised by the native inhabitants of Calcutta. The monument was unveiled in 1915.¹

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently on the Victoria Memorial grounds, Calcutta, India. The statue was originally erected on the Maidan,

¹ Bence-Jones, 128-29.

Calcutta.² It was moved to the Victoria Memorial in 1959.³

KNOWN VERSIONS

The original study for this statue is in Ripon, West Yorkshire (1912).

A second replica was sent to Madras, India (nd).

LITERATURE

W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 15; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 113; M. Bence-Jones, The Viceroy of India, London, 1982, 128-29

² Birney, 15.

³ Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 41.

C113**Roberts Monument, Calcutta, 1896*****Harry Bates, A.R.A. (1850-99)**

Bronze equestrian statue

This colossal bronze equestrian statue is of a figure in tropical uniform wearing a sun helmet. A sword is attached to the saddle at the left with a rolled pack behind the figure. The arms are crossed at the wrist. The left hand holds the reins with riding gloves held in the right hand. The head of the figure is turned slightly to the right. The left hind leg is extended forward with the fore-legs being rigid and pushing slightly back. The head of the mount is looking down and to the left.

Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Field Marshal and 1st Earl Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford (1832-1914) was Commander-in-Chief in India from 1885-93. A public subscription was raised in Calcutta in order to have a portrait in oils executed of Roberts.¹ Instead, the local committee, headed by Sir Patrick Playfair, were overwhelmed with donations and they were placed in the enviable position of having enough funds to erect a bronze equestrian monument.² Bates received the commission in 1894.³ The statue was unveiled on the

¹ Beattie, 219.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

Maldan in March, 1898, by Viceroy, Lord Elgin.⁴ The entire cost of the memorial was £3500 which included the sculptor's fee, the pedestal and the transportation costs to India.⁵

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently located on the Temple of Fame grounds, Barrackpore, India. The statue was originally erected on the north side of Red Road, Calcutta.⁶

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1894 (181-bust); 1896 (1928); 1898 (1962-reduced model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant for Horse Guards Parade, London (1924) and Park Terrace, Glasgow (1916)

LITERATURE

Artist (December 1897), 586; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 58; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 14; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 113; P. Davies, Splendours of the Raj: British Architecture in India 1660-1947, Harmondsworth, 1987, 83; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 47; S. Beattie, The New Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1983, 219-20; IOOC files 15/1 (41); 15/1 (43); 527 (1)

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 220.

⁶ Birney, 14.

C114

Ronaldshay Monument, Calcutta, 1923***John Tweed (1869-1933)**

Bronze statue 87" high

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal EARL OF RONALDSHAY/G.C.S.I./G.C.I.E./GOV OF
BENGAL/1917-22¹

SIGNED

on statue Tweed, 1923 Morris Art Bronze Foundry, London

Lord Ronaldshay, Marquess of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. was Governor of Bengal from 1917-22. Tweed was given the commission for the monument in March, 1923.² Lendal Tweed remarks that her father was able to complete the statue for unveiling in October of the same year due to the fact that Ronaldshay made himself totally available to the sculptor for sittings.³

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on the Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, India. The statue was originally erected in the Council House gardens, Calcutta.⁴

¹ I have not been able to locate the original wording on the pedestal inscription.

² Tweed, 181.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Blimey, 37.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1923 (1395-bust); 1924 (1353-model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Untraced bronze bust (1923)

LITERATURE

W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 37; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 109; L. Tweed, John Tweed Sculptor: A Memoir, London, 1936, 181

C115

Sassoon Monument, Bombay, 1869

Thomas Woolner, R.A. (1825-92)

Plates

Marble Statue 136" high

SIGNED

on statue Woolner, Sculptor, London

This colossal marble standing figure looks upward. The figure is wearing traditional costume; the face is bearded. Both arms are bent at the elbow; the hands are cupped and raised. The right leg is bent at the knee.

David Sassoon (1792-1864) was head of an Israeli family that moved to Bombay from Baghdad.¹ He built a synagogue, established schools, built a reform school for juvenile delinquents and founded the Mechanics Institute for teaching technical education within the city of Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, suggested that a statue executed by his friend, Woolner, be placed in the new Mechanics Institute in commemoration of Sassoon's services to the City.² The response to Frere's suggestion was so great that Frere

¹ For a background of this influential family, see I. S. Jackson, The Sassoons, London, 1968.

² *Ibid.*, 43.

decided to not limit the donors to those persons living in India.³ Contributions for the monument came from the Jewish community in Persia and China, the Rothschilds, Montagus and Mocattas in England, the mill workers from Lancashire and even a five guinea cheque from Gladstone.⁴

PROVENANCE

Mechanics Institute, Bombay, India

EXHIBITED

South Kensington Museum (now the Victoria and Albert), London, 1869

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (1865, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay)

LITERATURE

A. Woolner, Thomas Woolner, R.A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters, London, 1917, 839-40; Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 35; I. S. Jackson, The Sassoons, London, 1968, 43; S. Dwivedi, "Bombay – A Patchwork Quilt." Bombay, an exhibition catalogue for the Asiatic Society, Bombay, 1991, 15

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

C116

Raja Serfoji Monument, Thanjavur, 1806**John Flaxman, R.A. (1855-1826)**

Marble statue 96" high on a black granite platform 216" long x 132" wide¹

This heroic marble standing statue is wearing traditional costume. The figure has the palms of the hands clasped as if in prayer. A sword is at the left side. The figure is facing frontally. The base is decorated with lotus petals and lions.

Raja Serfoji (1777-1834) was the ruler of Mysore. The Raja ordered the monument from Flaxman through an agent, Benjamin Toren, Esq., 27 Harley Street, London on 7 May 1803.² The contract indicated that Flaxman was to complete the memorial in two years.³ Flaxman received £1200 for his work.⁴

PROVENANCE

Audience Chamber of the Palace, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India

LITERATURE

Handbook to the Madras Presidency, 1879, 204; E. Croft-Murray, "An

¹ Handbook to the Madras Presidency, 1879, 204.

² Croft-Murray, 78.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

Account Book of John Flaxman, R.A.." Walpole Society, 28 (1939-40),
78; D. Irwin, John Flaxman, 1755-1826: Sculptor, Illustrator,
Designer, London, 1979, 181

C117

Singh Monument, Lucknow, 1907***Sir William Goscombe John, R.A. (1860-1952)**

Plate 112

Marble statue 78" high

The standing marble figure is wearing military uniform. The right arm is relaxed at the side. The left arm is slightly bent; the left hand holds a sword. The figure of an elephant is behind the left leg which extends forward.

PROVENANCE

The statue is in the basement storage area of the State Museum, Lucknow, India.¹

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1907 (1692)

LITERATURE

Goscombe John at the National Museum of Wales, F. Pearson (ed.), Cardiff, 1979, 71, 81

¹ I am unaware of the site where it was originally erected.

C118

Sunkerseth Monument, Bombay, 1869

Matthew Noble (1817-76)

Plates 113, 114, 115

Marble statue 72" high on a marble pedestal 27" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal THE TRIBUTE OF THE INHABITANTS/OF BOMBAY/TO
THEIR DISTINGUISHED FELLOW CITIZEN/THE HONOURABLE JUGONNATH
SUNKERSET/1864

SIGNED

on statue M. Noble, Sc, London, 1869

This heroic marble seated figure is dressed in formal Hindu costume. The left arm is resting on the left leg of the figure. The right arm is bent at the elbow, the hand supporting the top of a book held vertically.

Jugonnath Sunkerseth (nd) was the first Hindu to be given a non-official seat in the Bombay Legislative Council by Bartle Frere in 1863. The statue was funded by a public subscription.

PROVENANCE

Old Town Hall, Bombay, India

LITERATURE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 14; O. Valladares, "Stones of the Past: Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues." Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 36-7, 39; F. Nissen, "Landmarks." Marg, vol. XXXVII, no. 1 (1985), 74, 76; The Raj: India and the British 1600-1947, C.A. Bayly (ed.), exhibition catalogue, National Portrait Gallery, London, 1990, 397; S. Dwivedi, "Bombay: A Patchwork Quilt." Bombay, an exhibition catalogue for the Asiatic Society of Bombay, 1991, 14

C119**Syendham Monument, Bombay, 1919****Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Marble statue 84" high on a marble pedestal 39" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal BARON SYDENHAM OF COMTE/G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
G.B.E./GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY/OCTOBER 1907 - APRIL 1913/ FELLOW
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY/WHOSE INTEREST/IN EDUCATION AND
SCIENCE/IS DUE THE FOUNDATION/OF THIS INSTITUTE

SIGNED

Sir T. Brock, RA, Sculptor, London, 1919

PROVENANCE

Entrance, Science Institute and Museum, Madam Cama Road, Bombay

C120

Tata Monument, Bombay, 1912*

William Robert Colton, R.A. (1867-1921)

Plate 116

Bronze statue 72" high with three accompanying bronze allegorical figures

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal A GREAT PATRIOT/AND PHILANTHROPIST/A PIONEER
OF/INDIAN INDUSTRY

SIGNED

on statue Colton, London

This heroic seated bronze figure, hands clasped supported by his legs, is flanked by two female allegorical figures. An angel is positioned, on a separate pedestal, above the principal figure.

Jamshedji Tata (1839-1904) was a Parsee industrialist connected mainly with the cotton trade in Bombay. He was a great philanthropist. He endowed the Ratan Tata Foundation at the London School of Economics and the Institute of Science at Bangalore. Tata built the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay and is the father of the modern Tata dynasty in India. The statue was erected through a public

subscription.¹ Colton was paid £3000 for his work.² The statue was unveiled on 11 April 1912 by Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay.³

PROVENANCE

The group is currently located on Madam Cama Road, Bombay, India. The figure was originally erected opposite the Municipal Buildings in Bombay.⁴ The Tata family moved the memorial to its' present site in 1991.

LITERATURE

F. R. Harris, J. N. Tata: A Chronicle of His Life, London, 1925, 308-09

¹ Harris, 308.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 309.

⁴ Ibid., 308.

C121

Taylor Monument, Delhi, 1914****Charles L. Hartwell, R.A. (1873-1951)**

Bronze statue

This bronze standing figure is wearing contemporary military uniform. The figure holds an extended spy glass with his left hand. The right arm is at the side holding his gloves. A sword hangs from the belt of the figure at the left. The right leg is bent, the foot resting on a raised stone. The head of the figure looks down and slightly to the left.

General Sir Alexander Taylor, G. C. B., R. E. (1826-1912) was a member of the Bengal Engineers. He fought with Brigadier General John Nicholson at the siege of Delhi during 1857. He was President of the Defence Committee of India from 1876-78. The committee to raise the monument to Taylor was headed by Sir Frederick Maunsell and Lord Roberts.¹ These two men, along with a few of Taylor's surviving comrades from the Delhi siege and certain old friends resolved that a statue should be erected outside the walls of Delhi in order to acknowledge the full role that Taylor had played in securing the city.²

¹ Taylor, 398.

² Ibid.

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally erected outside Mori Gate, Delhi.³

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1914 (2003).

LITERATURE

A. C. Taylor, General Sir Alex Taylor, G.C.B. R.E.: His Times, His Friends and His Work, 2 vols., vol. 1, London, 1913 (frontis), vol. 2, 308; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 297

³Ibid. See also Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 297.

C122

Temple Monument, Bombay, 1884*

Sir Thomas Brock, (1847-1922)

Plates 117, 118

Marble statue 90" high

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal, now lost SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, G.C.S.I.,
C.I.E./GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, 1877-1880/ERECTED BY PUBLIC
SUBSCRIPTION

SIGNED

on statue T. Brock, R.A., Sculptor, London, 1884

This heroic marble standing figure is dressed in official robes holding a scroll in the left hand.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1826-1902) served in the I.C.S. from 1847-80. He was Resident in Hyderabad in 1867, Foreign Secretary, Government of India 1868, Financial member of Council from 1868-74, Lt.-Governor of Bengal from 1874-77 and Governor of Bombay from 1877-80. Funds for the statue were raised through a public subscription. The statue was originally erected on a marble pedestal 54" high with three flights of blue stone steps leading to

the monument.¹

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently on the Dr. Bahu Daji Lad Museum grounds, Bombay, India. The monument was originally erected at the north-east corner of the Oval.² It was moved to the museum on 12 August 1965.³

KNOWN VERSIONS

Drawing (Victoria and Albert Museum, London)

LITERATURE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 4

¹ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 4.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

C123**Queen Victoria Monument, Bombay, 1869*****Matthew Noble (1817-76)**

Plates 119, 120, 121, 122, 123

Marble statue 102" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal, now lost VICTORIA R./DEDICATED BY/HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJA KHUNDERAO GUICOWAR,/SENA KHAS-KHEYL, SHUNSHER
 BAHADOOR,/KNIGHT,OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF
 INDIA/1864¹

SIGNED

on statue M. Noble, Sculptor, 1869

The marble statue represents the Queen as a young girl seated in her coronation robes under an ornate neo-Gothic canopy. The left arm is relaxed with the hand, holding the orb, resting on the arm of the throne. The right arm is relaxed on the arm of the throne; the hand is missing. The feet of the figure are positioned on a tasselled pillow with pierced base. The crown is lost. The nose of the figure is broken.

Funds for the statue of Queen Victoria and the Gothic canopy were provided by Khande Rao Gaekwad of Baroda in commemoration of the

¹ Darby, 298.

British crown assuming direct control over India in 1858.² Sir George Birdwood, Secretary of the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee as well as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was influential in securing the commission for Noble.³ The statue which was originally intended to be a companion to Noble's figure of Prince Albert (1869, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay).⁴ It was, however, decided to erect the figure of Queen Victoria at a more conspicuous location at the corner of MG and Mayo Roads displacing the statue of Wellesley (1814, Bacon).⁵ The cost of the statue was £15,500 which included the ornate 504" Gothic canopy.⁶ The exact fee that Noble received for the statue is unclear. The monument was unveiled by Viceroy and Governor-General Lord Northbrook on 29 April 1872.⁷

The figure was first vandalized in October 1876 when the Chaphekar brothers poured tar over it "out of revenge because the Government had refused [their] recruitment into the Army".⁸ This defilement caused much embarrassment to the British officials in the city.⁹ The monument was covered and a twenty-four hour guard was placed around it until the statue could be cleaned.¹⁰ All attempts by local

² Donor is signified by the pedestal inscription. See also Darby, 298.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Valladares, 33.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Darby, 298.

⁷ II 30 April 1872, 3. See also Archer, 1986, 99.

⁸ Valladares, 32. See also Jha, 5.

⁹ Valladares, 32.

¹⁰ Ibid.

'experts' to remove the tar were unsuccessful.¹¹ This caused considerable difficulty with the government finally sending out experts from Britain who were also unsuccessful.¹² In the end, a professor, Tribhowandas Kallandos Gajjar from Surat, formulated a chemical compound which removed the tar from the monument.¹³ The statue was polished and unveiled for a second time on 7 November 1898.¹⁴ In 1901, the newly created Municipal Act, made the municipal authorities responsible for keeping the statues located in the city in prime condition.¹⁵ One of the unusual consequences of this act was that employees of the PWD regularly removed the crown of the statue and shampooed the head—presumably to remove all bird droppings.¹⁶ The statue was again mutilated in the 1950's and again in August, 1965.¹⁷ It was at this time that the memorial was removed to the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum for protection.¹⁸ The statue was separated from its canopy which was sold to Mr. Viojaypat Singhanla for his private garden on Warden Road, Bombay.¹⁹

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently situated on the Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum grounds, Bombay, India. The monument was originally erected at

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Jha, 5.

¹⁸ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 8.

¹⁹ Jha, 5.

the junction of MG and Mayo Road, Bombay.²⁰

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (nd, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay), marble bust (1856, IOOC), plaster model (nd, Elswick Hall); marble bust (1856, Manchester); marble bust (1857, Ford Ellesmere); variant of statues for Manchester (1854) and Peel Park, Salford (1857)

LITERATURE

Art Journal February 1867, 40; Bombay Gazette 27 March 1869, 1; The Builder 17 July 1869, 566-67; Art Journal April 1870, 126; The Builder 6 April 1872, 269; Times of India 30 April 1872, 3; Pioneer Mail and India News 13 May 1897, 24; 12 August 1898, 15; W. Foster, A Descriptive Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, etc. in the India Office, London, 1924, 84; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues," Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 31-4; M. Archer, The India Office Collection of Paintings and Sculpture, London, 1986, 99; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 298-300; S. Jha, "Victims of Anglophobia," The Afternoon Dispatch and Courier, 24 September 1991, 5-6; Municipal Corporation of Bombay memorandum, dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 8

²⁰ Valladares, 33.

C124**Queen Victoria Monument, Calcutta, 1877****Marshall Wood (nd)**

Plates 124, 125, 126

Marble statue 72" high on a marble pedestal 38" high with a bronze relief panel measuring 16" x 16"

SIGNED

on pedestal Wood Sculptor

This standing marble figure represents the Queen as a young woman wearing the costume of a Roman goddess. The left arm is relaxed at the side holding a crown of oak leaves and acorns. The right arm is raised in front of the chest holding a sceptre. The figure is wearing sandals, the left foot advanced to the side. The pedestal represents the Delhi Durbar of 1 January 1877.¹

The statue was funded through the private patronage of Mahatab Chund Bahadur Maharaja Dhiraaj of Burdwan.² Aftab Chand Mahatab Bahadur, Maharaja Dhiraaj of Burdwan, provided funds for the pedestal decorations.³ The statue was executed by Marshall Wood and was unveiled 1 January 1878 by the Viceroy, Baron Lytton.⁴

¹ Darby, 307.

² Catalogue of Sculptures, etc. Destined for the Victoria Memorial Hall and now being exhibited in the Indian Museum, 1.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Times of India 5 January 1878, 2.

PROVENANCE

Indian Museum, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, India

EXHIBITED

Indian Museum, Calcutta (1908)

KNOWN VERSIONS

This statue is a replica for those executed for Melbourne and Ottawa (1874).⁵ This statue by Marshall Wood bears a distinct resemblance to a statue of the Queen by John Gibson (1849, Royal Collection, Osborne).⁶

LITERATURE

Times of India 5 January 1878, 2; 7 January 1878, 5; Art Journal (May 1878) 93; Catalogue of Sculptures, etc. Destined for the Victoria Memorial Hall and now being exhibited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1908, 1; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 111; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 307

⁵ Darby, 307.

⁶ I wish to thank A. Yarrington for drawing this to my attention.

C125

Queen Victoria Monument, Madras, 1887**Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. (1834-90)**

Plate 127

Bronze statue 72" high on a stone pedestal 83" high positioned under a zinc canopy

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal front VICTORIA QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA/THIS STATUE IS ERECTED IN TOKEN OF HIS LOYALTY, RESPECT AND/ADMIRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S MANY VIRTUES/OF HER FAITHFUL SUBJECT/RAJAH GODAY NARAYANAN GUJPUTEL RAO OF SREE GODAY FAMILY/NIZAGAPATAM/UNVEILED BY THE HONOURABLE/THE LORD CONNEMARA/GOVERNOR OF FT ST GEORGE, JUNE 20TH, 1887/IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE on south side of pedestal UNVEILED BY THE HONOURABLE/THE LORD CONNEMARA/GOVERNOR OF FT ST GEORGE, JUNE 20TH, 1887 on east side of pedestal IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE

The seated bronze statue is of the Queen in her coronation robes and crown. She holds the sceptre in her right hand, the orb in her left.

The statue was erected in commemoration of the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 1887. It was funded by Rajah Goday Narayanan Gujputel Rao. Arrangements for the memorial were handled by the Duke of

Buckingham and Chandos, former Governor of Madras, in London.¹ Boehm executed the Madras monument as a variant of his statue of the Queen for Windsor (1869) replacing the Queen's favourite dog, Sharp, with additional drapery at the base.² Boehm wrote to the Duke in January 1887 explaining that he was working day and night in order to get the model ready for James Moore, the caster, to have the allotted two months necessary for the intricate casting.³ The statue was cast on 24 March, packed and shipped to Madras three weeks later.⁴ Boehm was paid \$4700 for his work.⁵ The monument was placed under a zinc canopy supported by cast iron brackets and columns. It was unveiled by the Rt. Honourable the Lord Connemara, Governor of Ft. St. George on 20 June 1887.

PROVENANCE

Chapeauk Park, opposite the south entrance to the Senate House,
Madras, Tamil Nadu, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (NPG, 858); variant of statue for Windsor (1869)

LITERATURE

Times of India 24 June 1887, 5-6; 14 June 1887, 22; 21 June 1887, 6, 22; Pioneer Mail and India News 26 June 1887, 743; 3 July 1887,

¹ Times of India (Overland Summary) 14 June 1887, 24. See also Stocker, 345. Stocker points out that the correspondence between Boehm and the Duke is housed in the Grenville Papers, Stowe Collection, the Huntington Library, Huntington, California.

² Stocker, 87.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Times of India (Overland Summary) 14 June 1887, 24.

19; 14 August 1887, 213; 15 February 1888, 216; J. J. Cotton, List of Statues, Monuments and Busts Erected in Madras in Honour of Distinguished Servants of the State, Madras, 1989, 1; Higginbotham's Guide to the City of Madras, Madras, 1903, 75; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 607; J. Morris, Stones of Empire: Buildings of the Raj, Oxford, 1986, 3; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 350-51; M. Stocker, Royalist and Realist: The Life and Work of Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, New York and London, 1988, 87, 345

C126

Queen Victoria Monument, Amritsar, 1887***Carlo Nicoli (b. 1850)**

Marble statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal ERECTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY/IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE/JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY/QUEEN VICTORIA/EMPRESS OF INDIA¹

This marble standing figure depicts the Queen wearing coronation robes holding the sceptre and a scroll.²

The statue was funded by the municipality in commemoration of the Queen's Golden Jubilee.³ The monument arrived in Amritsar from Carrara, Italy in February, 1888.⁴ It was unveiled by the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, Sir D. Fitzpatrick in March, 1888.⁵

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in the collection of the Government Museum, Patiala, India.⁶ The monument was originally erected at Kaiser

¹ Derby, 286.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Pioneer Mail and India News 7 March 1888, 313.

⁶ Derby, 286. I was unable to personally check this monument due to travel restrictions in the Punjab area during 1991-92.

Bagh, Amritsar.⁷

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of Brighton statue (nd)⁸

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 7 March 1888, 313; 20 March 1889, 374;

V. N. Dahiya, Amritsar Past and Present, Amritsar, 1967, 52-3; E.

Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis,

Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 286

⁷ Pioneer Mail and India News 7 March 1888, 313.

⁸ Darby, 286.

C127

Queen Victoria Monument, Singapore, 1888***Edward E. Geflowski**

Marble statue 72" high on a marble base 34" high with marble¹ reliefs

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal THIS STATUE OF/QUEEN VICTORIA/WAS PRESENTED BY THE/CHINESE COMMUNITY OF SINGAPORE/IN THE YEAR OF/HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE/TO BE PLACED IN THE/GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AS A MEMORIAL/OF THE LOYAL AFFECTION OF/HER MAJESTY'S CHINESE SUBJECTS/AND OF THEIR GRATITUDE FOR THE/BENEFIT OF HER RULE²

The standing marble figure is dressed in coronation robes holding the orb and sceptre.³

The monument arrived in Singapore in 1889 and was unveiled on February 26, of the same year, by Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.⁴

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in the collection of the National Museum, Singapore. The statue was originally erected in Government House,

¹ I am indebted to the staff of the Japanese International Co-operative Development Agency (JICA), Singapore, for this information in correspondence with the author dated 28 July 1991.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Darby, 387. See also Straits Times 5 February 1889, 1.

Singapore. It was transferred to the Victoria Theatre in 1970 where it remained until 3 July 1979 when it was moved to the Museum.⁵

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant of Patiala (1903)

LITERATURE

Straits Times 5 February 1889, 1; 26 February 1889, 1; 5 March 1889, 2; Pioneer Mail and India News 7 January 1898, 23; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 387

⁵ Ibid.

C128

Queen Victoria Memorial, Udaipur, 1889***Charles Bell Birch, A.R.A. (1832-93)**

Marble statue 108" high on a 120" stone pedestal¹

SIGNED

on plinth C. B. Birch, ARA, London²

The standing marble statue represents Victoria as a middle-aged woman. She holds the orb in her left hand, the sceptre in her right. Lotuses, roses, thistles and shamrocks decorate the frieze of the cornice. The base is decorated with oak and laurel leaves interlocking with branches of olive.³ The memorial was funded through the personal generosity of H. R. H. Maharana Futteh Singh, K.G.C.S.I. of Udaipur in commemoration of the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 1887.⁴ The statue was unveiled by Prince Albert Victor on 19 February 1890.⁵

PROVENANCE

Darby states that the monument is in storage but does not indicate the location.⁶ The statue was originally erected in the Victoria Hall

¹ Illustrated London News 28 December 1889, 827.

² Darby, 402.

³ Description given in Illustrated London News 28 December 1889, 827.

⁴ Pioneer Mail and India News 26 February 1890, 287.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Darby, 402.

gardens, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

KNOWN VERSIONS

bronze versions for Adelaide (1894); London (1896, Blackfriars Bridge); St. Peter Port (1900); Newcastle-under-Lyme (1903); Scarborough (nd); Derby (nd)⁷

LITERATURE

Illustrated London News 28 December 1889, 827; Pioneer Mail and India News 26 February 1890, 287; 13 November 1890, 619; J. Morris, Stones of Empire: The Buildings of the Raj, Oxford, 1983, 3; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph. D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 402

⁷ *Ibid.*

C129

Queen Victoria Monument, Yangon, 1895****Frederick J. Williamson (1833–1920)**

Marble Statue 84" high on a marble pedestal 72" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX, 1895/PRESENTED TO
THE TOWN OF RANGOON BY MR. C. BALTHAZAR

This standing marble figure of the Queen is wearing the Order of the Garter.

The statue was commissioned through funds provided by Mr. Carriapet Balthazer and Mr. Samuel Balthazar.¹ The patrons arranged for a Major Temple to make the arrangements with Williamson.² Williamson was paid Rs. 23,000 for his work.³ The statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled on 1 January 1896 by Chief Commissioner, Sir Frederick and Lady Fryer and Mr. Thirkell White.⁴

PROVENANCE

The current existence of the statue is unknown. It was originally erected in Fytche Square, Yangon, Myanmar.

¹ Rangoon Gazette 4 January 1896, 2.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variants for Christchurch (1900); Paisley (1901); Hastings (1902); Wakefield (1905); King Williamstown, S.A. (nd); Londonderry (nd); Perth (nd)

LITERATURE

Rangoon Gazette 14 December 1895, 8; 4 January 1896, 2; 8 November 1897, 11; M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 18

C130**Queen Victoria Monument, Rajkot, 1899****Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A. (1854-1934)**

Marble statue

INSCRIPTION

on bronze plaque THIS STATUE WAS SCULPTED BY THE REUPTED SCULPTOR ALFRED GILBERT IN 1899 AT A COST OF £3300. HE HAD ALSO SCULPTED 'EROS' AT PICADILLY CIRCUS IN LONDON.¹

This heroic marble seated figure represents the Queen as an elderly woman dressed in her coronation dress and robe. The throne is covered by a heavily brocaded cloak. The crown is bronze. The figure is holding a bronze orb topped by a figure of winged Victory in her left hand which rests on her lap. The bronze sceptre is in her right hand which rests on her lap. The feet of the figure sit on a detailed, tasselled pillow.²

Subscription funds for the monument were raised by the Princes and Chiefs of the Kathiawad State in 1897.³ Gilbert was paid £3300 for his work.⁴ The monument was unveiled by Lord Curzon on 6

¹ The wording on the original inscription is unknown. This information was supplied by S. K. Pande, Bombay, in correspondence of 4 December 1992.

² Pioneer Mail and India News 14 October 1898, 25.

³ Derby, 383.

⁴ This information was kindly supplied by S. K. Pande, Bombay, after consulting with the curator, Watson Museum, Rajkot, in correspondence dated 4 December 1992.

November 1900.⁵

PROVENANCE

Watson Museum, Rajkot, Gujarat, India⁶

KNOWN VERSIONS

This statue is a repetition of the one Gilbert produced for Winchester (1887) and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1903)⁷

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 14 October 1898, 25; 9 November 1900, 13; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 383

⁵ Pioneer Mail and India News 9 November 1900, 13.

⁶ Confirmed by S. K. Pande in correspondence of 4 December 1992.

⁷ Ibid.

C131

Queen Victoria Monument, Lahore, 1900***Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A. (1863-1931)**

Plate 128, 129

Bronze statue 72" high

SIGNED

on statue Mackennal, 1900

This heroic seated bronze figure represents the Queen as an elderly woman. The figure is dressed in an elaborately detailed coronation robe.

The statue of Queen Victoria was erected through a public subscription in commemoration of her Diamond Jubilee.¹ Mackennal received the commission in October, 1898.² He was paid £1600 for his work which was completed in 1900.³ The statue was originally erected under a canopy designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob.⁴

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently on display in the Central Museum, Lahore, Pakistan. The statue was originally erected at Charing Cross, Lahore.

¹ TI (Overland Summary) 29 October 1898, 45.

² Ibid.

³ PM 10 January 1902, 11.

⁴ Darby, 346.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Ballarat, Australia (1900)⁵

LITERATURE

Times of India 29 October 1898, 415; M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London, 1901, 135; Pioneer Mail and India News 7 February 1902, 12; 21 February 1902, 13; 3 April 1903, 19; 17 April 1903, 10; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 289, 346

⁵ Ibid., 289.

C132

Queen Victoria Monument, Calcutta, 1901*

Sir George J. Frampton, R.A. (1860-1928)

Plate 130

Bronze statue 95" high

This heroic bronze seated statue of Queen Victoria as an elderly woman is dressed in the robes of the Order of the Star of India. The left arm is relaxed, the hand resting on her knee holding the orb which is topped by a figure of St. George. She holds the sceptre in her right hand. The robe is highly brocaded and tasselled. The Lion of England and the Tiger of India are cast on the back of the chair, the sun above both figures representing the idea that the sun never set on the British Empire. Bronze figures representing Art, Literature and Justice are also on the back of the chair. Two bronze statuettes representing Indian sepoy are on the front of the pedestal.

The Queen Empress Commemoration Fund met in Calcutta and resolved to erect a statue in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee on 22 April 1897.¹ The local committee had difficulties in raising funds as there had been a severe famine in Bengal.² The local subscription fund was increased by personal donations from H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal and the Raja of

¹ Friend of India and Statesman (Overland Summary), 20 March 1902, 17.

² PM 7 January 1898, 23; See also Derby, 312.

Mandi.³ In January, 1898, the committee members which included Sir Francis Maclean, the Honourable Mr. Justice Rampini, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, E. B. Havell, Principal of the Government School of Art and the Honourable Mr. Wallis, heard a report from Mr. Patrick Playfair on his discussions with Frampton while on leave to Britain.⁴ The committee had previously resolved not to have Playfair approach Harry Bates to submit drawings for the commission as he had executed a number of statues for Calcutta including the monument for Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts.⁵ The Honourable Mr. Justice Rampini reported to the committee that he had received drawings for the monument from Edward Geflowski who had heard of the impending commission for the Queen's statue and desired not the monetary satisfaction that such a monument would bring but rather desired to further his reputation.⁶ It was resolved that the committee would not hold a competition but, rather they would wait for Frampton's promised models to arrive.⁷ Frampton was given the commission in the spring of 1898.⁸ Frampton was paid £3,000 for his work.⁹ The monument was unveiled by Lord Curzon on 19 March 1902.¹⁰

³ Darby, 912.

⁴ PM 7 January 1898, 23. Frampton had been recommended to Playfair by an unnamed source. Frampton travelled to Scotland and spent the day with Playfair discussing three versions of the statue which could be executed for different fees. Frampton promised to send models to Calcutta for consideration.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid. Apparently Rampini was a personal friend of Geflowski's from the comments contained in the press coverage.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ PM 6 May 1898, 24.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Friend of India and Statesman (Overland Summary) 20 March 1902, 17.

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently located on the walkway leading to the entrance of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, India. The statue was originally erected on Red Road near Government House while the site at the Victoria Memorial was being prepared."

EXHIBITED

Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901

KNOWN VERSIONS

The statue was the original model from which Frampton executed variants for Winnipeg (1904), Leeds (1905), St. Helen's (1906) and New Delhi (1916)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 7 January 1898, 23; 29 January 1898, 11-12; Studio, vol. 14 (July 1898), 209-10; Pioneer Mail and India News 31 January 1902, 8; Architect 21 March 1902, 200; PM 29 March 1902, 8; Art Journal 1902, 160; Architect 11 January 1907, 28; H. E. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 393-94; The Builder 2 December 1921, 744; W. K. Firminger, Thacker's Guide to Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906, 57; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 115; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 38; B. Read, Victorian Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369; S. Beattie, The New Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1983, 210-14; E. Darby,

¹¹ Firminger, 57.

Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 310-13; 100C files Mss Eur F111/11, 93

C133**Queen Victoria Monument, Colombo, 1901*****George C. Wade (1853-1933)**

Marble statue 120" high

This heroic marble seated figure is wearing coronation robes. Both hands are held on the lap of the figure. The veil, under the crown, falls to the base of the throne. The figure wears a necklace and drop earrings. A sash is placed diagonally across the chest.

The statue was erected to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.¹ The figure was inspected by Edward VII before it was shipped to Colombo.² The monument was unveiled by the Honourable E. Im Thurn on 25 June 1902.³

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located in the gardens of the Presidential Residence, Colombo, Sri Lanka. It was originally erected in Gordon Gardens, Colombo.⁴

¹ Darby, 326.

² Ibid. See also South Shields Free Press and Advertiser 14 December 1901, 3.

³ Darby, 326. See also the Times of Ceylon, 25 June 1902, 5; Ceylon Independent 26 June 1902, 1.

⁴ Ibid.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Allahabad (1905)

LITERATURE

South Shields Free Press and Advertiser, 14 December 1901, 3; M. H. Spielman, British Sculpture and Sculptors of Today, London: Cassell and Company, 1901, 143; The Friend of India and Statesman 12 June 1902, 1; Times of Ceylon, 25 June 1902, 5; Ceylon Independent, 26 June 1902, 1; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 326

C134

Queen Victoria Monument, Delhi, 1902****Alfred Turner, R.A. (1874-1940)**

Bronze statue 78" high on a stone pedestal 102" high¹

INSCRIPTION

IN THEIR PROSPERITY WILL BE OUR STRENGTH IN THEIR CONTENTMENT
OUR SECURITY AND IN THEIR GRATITUDE OUR BEST REWARD. MAY THE
GOD OF ALL POWER GRANT TO US AND TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY UNDER
US STRENGTH TO CARRY OUT THESE WISHES FOR THE GOOD OF OUR
PEOPLE.²

The standing bronze portrait statue is said to have represented the Queen in her coronation robes with accompany allegorical figures representing Justice and Peace.³ The Ordnance Department supplied the metal which Turner used to cast the statue.⁴ The monument was unveiled by the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab on 26 December 1902.⁵ The crown on the head of the Queen and the figures of Justice and Peace were removed by vandals on 4 February 1905.⁶

¹ Darby, 328.

² Ibid.

³ PM 22 March 1901, 25.

⁴ Darby, 328.

⁵ PM 2 January 1903, 11.

⁶ Ibid., 17 February 1905, 30.

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally erected outside the Town Hall, Delhi.⁷

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1903 (1858-bronze statuette)

KNOWN VERSIONS

A repetition for Tynemouth (1902)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 22 March 1901, 25; 2 January 1903, 11; 17 February 1905, 30; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 328; J. Darke, The Monument Guide to England and Wales, London, 1991, 212

⁷ PM 22 March 1901, 25.

⁸ Darby, 328.

C135

Queen Victoria Monument, Kanpur, 1903***Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Plate 131

Bronze statue 144" high

SIGNED

T. Brock, R.A., Sc.

This heroic bronze standing figure is wearing coronation robes holding the orb, topped by a figure of winged Victory, and the sceptre. Originally four allegorical bronze panels were positioned on the pedestal. They represented Empire, Education, Commerce, and Science and Art.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Committee, Kanpur, was headed by Mr. McRobert, a local businessman.¹ The Kanpur committee operated under the regional committee for the Province of Agra.² The Kanpur committee was so successful in raising funds for the memorial that they were able to donate Rs. 8,100 to the central committee.³ Two local donors were the Elgin Mills Company (Rs.2500) and Sir William Cooper, C.I.E. (Rs. 2500).⁴ The site for the statue in Kanpur was

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 22 December 1905, 10.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. 19 February 1904, 29.

donated by Lala Bahadur who agreed to demolish the grave of his grandfather, Lala Jugal Kishore, in order to make room for the statue in the best possible location.⁵ The finished statue arrived in Kanpur in 1903 and was stored at the Kanpur Woolen Mills awaiting the completion of the pedestal.⁶ The statue was officially unveiled by Sir John Hewett in April, 1907.⁷

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located in the storage compound adjacent to the State Museum, Lucknow, India. The statue was originally erected at the southeast entrance to Queen's Park, Kanpur.⁸ In 1970, it was seen wrapped in tarpaulin in the Police Lines at Kanpur.⁹

KNOWN VERSIONS

A replica for Lucknow (1904)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 5 April 1901, 23; 10 May 1901, 22; 11 October 1901, 18; 31 July 1903, 23; 21 August 1903, 20; 5 February 1904, 13, 28; 19 February 1904, 29; 12 August 1904, 18; Art Journal 1904, 200; Pioneer Mail and India News 22 December 1905, 10; 12 April 1907, 6; 31 May 1907, 30; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portraiture

⁵ *Ibid.*, 12 April 1907, 6.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 31 July 1903, 23.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 12 April 1907, 6.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ This information has been supplied by Zoe Yelland, London, and Dr. M. Nigam, Kanpur, in correspondence with the author dated 19 June 1991.

Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art,
University of London, 1986, np; Royal Commonwealth Society, Fisher
file 642

C136

Queen Victoria Monument, Gorakpur, 1903***T. Tarran**

Plate 132

Copper Statue 87" high

SIGNED

on statue Burton Founder, Thames Ditton

This heroic standing copper statue represents the Queen as a middle-aged to elderly woman wearing her coronation robe. On the base of the statue, the sculptor has cast a coat of arms between the figures of two lions. The orb and sceptre are lost.

The statue was executed by T. Tarran, cast at Burton Foundry in Thames Ditton and dispatched to India in 1903.¹

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently on the State Museum grounds, Lucknow, India. The statue was originally erected in the public gardens, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.² It was removed to Lucknow in 1982.³

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 18 December 1903, 4.

² *Ibid.*

³ Interview with Mrs. B. Narain, Lucknow, 12 April 1992.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Badaun (1905)

LITERATURE

Architect 27 December 1901, 415; Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22; 18 December 1903, 4; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 336; "Heritage Going to Seed." Times of India, 22 June, ny, np

C137

Queen Victoria Monument, Bulandshahr, 1903**F. J. Williamson (1833-1920)**

Bronze statue

The central committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee met in Agra in February 1902 to decide on sites for memorials to be erected in memory of the Queen.¹ Funds were to be raised through public subscriptions within the North-western provinces of India with a percentage of the final amount to be turned over to the Queen Victoria India Memorial Fund in Calcutta in order to help with costs of building the Victoria Memorial.² The committee asked Williamson to prepare designs and estimates for a seated statue holding an orb and sceptre.³ The statue was to be placed under a clock tower designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob. Funds totalling Rs. 78,226 were subscribed for the costs of both the statue and the clock tower.⁴ The exact fee that Williamson received is unknown.

PROVENANCE

Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh, India⁵

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22.

² Ibid. See also An Account of the Memorials to Queen Victoria Erected in the North Western Provinces of India, Agra, 1905, 4.

³ Pioneer Mail and India News 30 May 1902, 19.

⁴ Ibid., 18 December 1903, 4. See also Derby, 306.

⁵ I was unable to personally check the continuing existence of this statue in Bulandshahr.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Muttra (1907) and Etah (1907)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22; 30 May 1902, 19; 18 December 1903, 4, E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 306

C138

Queen Victoria Monument, Patiala, 1903***Frances Derwent Wood, R.A. (1871-1926)**

Bronze statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal base, now lost VICTORIA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, EMPRESS
OF INDIA, MOTHER OF HER PEOPLE¹

SIGNED

on statue base F. Derwent Wood, Sculptor, 1903/A. Pillant Foundry,
London²

This bronze standing figure is wearing coronation robes.³ The
original pedestal base, orb and sceptre are lost.⁴

The monument was unveiled by Lord Curzon on 7 November 1903.⁵

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently in the old Fort, Patiala, India.⁶ The

¹ Derby, 374. I was unable to personally check this monument as travel restrictions to the Punjab existed during 1991-92.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Pioneer Mail and India News 13 November 1903, 11. See also Derby, 374.

⁶ Derby, 374.

statue was originally erected in the Baradari Garden area of the Fort, Patiala.⁷

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 13 November 1903, 11; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 374

⁷ Pioneer Mail and India News 13 November 1903, 11.

C139

Queen Victoria Monument, Lucknow, 1904*

Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847–1922)

Plate 133

Bronze statue 74" high

SIGNED

on base of statue Brock, Sc, London, 1904¹

This standing bronze figure represents the Queen as a middle-aged woman. A figure of winged Victory is on top of the orb which is held in the right hand.

The statue was erected by the Municipal Board.²

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently housed in a compound adjacent to the State Museum at Lucknow. It was originally erected on a granite plinth in the centre of the City.³

LITERATURE

E. H. Hilton, Hilton's Guide to Lucknow and the Residency,

¹ Derby, 349. Derby indicates that a memorial service was held at the base of the statue in 1901. The inscription indicates that the work was completed in 1904 contradicting this information.

² Ibid.

³ Hilton, 70.

Hazratgarij, 1934, 70; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 349

C140

Queen Victoria Monument, Agra, 1905*

Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)

Bronze statue 156" high

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal, now lost VICTORIA/BY THE GRACE OF
 GOD/QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND/EMPRESS OF
 INDIA/DEFENDER OF THE FAITH/ASCENDED TO THE THRONE 20 JUNE
 1837/PROCLAIMED EMPRESS OF INDIA/1ST JANUARY 1877/DIED 22
 JANUARY 1901¹

This standing bronze statue depicts the Queen as a middle-aged woman wearing a heavily draped and brocated coronation robe. The orb is in her left hand, the sceptre in the right. The statue was originally erected on a marble pedestal 168" high which housed a bronze panel representing Empire flanked by figures of Justice and Truth.² The statue and its pedestal originally stood on a platform in the centre of an ornamental water garden fed by large bronze shells positioned on the projecting sides of the pedestal.³

The monument was erected by the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund,

¹ Darby, 281.

² Pioneer Mail and India News 22 December 1905, 10.

³ *Ibid.*

Agra Province.⁴ Brock designed the statue, the two accompanying bronze figures and the bronze shells for the fountain.⁵ They were cast by Thames Ditton Foundry.⁶ The pedestal and marble decorations were executed by Messrs. Paulo Trisornia and Co. of Carrara, Italy.⁷ The entire monument was erected, on site, by Mr. A. Plwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Division and his successor Mr. F. Oertel.⁸ The group was unveiled by the Prince and Princess of Wales on 18 December 1905.⁹ Brock was paid £1500 for his part of the monument.¹⁰

PROVENANCE

The statue, minus the accompanying figures and base, is currently in the Police Lines, Muttra, India. It was originally erected in MacDowell Park, Agra.¹¹

KNOWN VERSIONS

Replicas at Hove (nd); variations for Brisbane (nd); Carlisle (1902); Kanpur (1903);

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid. Derby points out that the "overall design of the pedestal, its bronze enrichments and the figures of Justice and Truth are the same as those used by Brock on his Gladstone monument for Liverpool", 281.

⁷ Pioneer Mail and India News 22 December 1905, 10.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22.

¹¹ Ibid., 22 December 1905, 10.

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22; 13 June 1902, 8; 18 December 1903, 4; Art Journal 1904, 200; Pioneer Mail and India News 22 December 1905, 10-11; Times of India 23 December 1905, 2; Sphere 13 January 1906, 48; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 281

C141

Queen Victoria Monument, Bangalore, 1905**Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Plate 134

Marble statue 132" high on a stone pedestal 156" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal front VICTORIA/QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
 IRELAND/AND/EMPRESS OF INDIA/1837 TO 1901/ERECTED BY PUBLIC
 SUBSCRIPTION/1906 on base front UNVEILED BY/HIS ROYAL
 HIGHNESS/GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT/PRINCE OF WALES AND
 DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK/K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
 G.C.I.E., I.S.O./ ON THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1906

This heroic standing marble statue represents the Queen as a middle-aged woman wearing her coronation robes and crown. She holds the orb of office in her left hand. The sceptre is held in her left. The head of the figure is turned to the left.

The General Committee of the Bangalore Queen Victoria Memorial Fund first met in February, 1902.¹ The committee was undecided on whether to erect a Technical Institute in memory of the Queen or a statue in her memory.² The committee decided to hold a public meeting on the following 4 May in order to make a decision so that

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 25 April 1902, 13

² *Ibid.*

they might proceed.³ It was decided that a statue would be erected. By October, 1902, the committee had only raised Rs. 10,000 in their public appeal.⁴ Their collection was boosted when Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore, donated Rs. 15,000 in order that the committee could proceed with their plans of ordering the monument.⁵ Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922) executed the monument. The cost of the memorial was Rs. 25,000 which included the cost of the pedestal.⁶ The completed monument arrived in Bangalore in July, 1905.⁷ The statue was unveiled by the Prince and Princess of Wales following an address by the Dewan Sir Krishna Murti on 5 February 1906.⁸

PROVENANCE

Cubbon Park, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

KNOWN VERSIONS

Worcester (1887); Birmingham (1901); Carlisle (1902); Belfast (1903); Cape Town, S.A. (1889)

³ Ibid.

⁴ Darby, 291; Pioneer Mail and India News 24 April 1903, 13

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Darby, 292

⁷ Pioneer Mail and India News 7 July 1905, 12

⁸ Pioneer Mail and India News 9 February 1906, 11-12

LITERATURE

Times of India 22 February 1902, 7; Pioneer Mail and India News 25 April 1902, 13; 24 April 1903, 13; Times of India 25 April 1903, 6; 3 June 1905, 6; Pioneer Mail and India News 7 July 1905, 12; 9 February 1906, 11-2; Times of India 10 February 1906, 2; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 590; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 291-2; P. Palmer, The Best of India, New York, 1987, 151; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 531

C142

Queen Victoria Monument, Islamabad, 1905*

J. H. Gardner

Plates 135, 136

Marble statue 108" high¹

SIGNED

bronze plaque on base of statue Gardner, J. H., 6 Queen Street,
London

This heroic marble standing statue depicts the Queen as a young lady assuming the Crown in 1837 wearing coronation robes, crown and tasselled robe. The arms extend out from the figure. The hand of the left arm is broken off, the arm of the right hand is broken at the elbow. The parts are in a cup at the base of the statue. The orb and sceptre are lost. The monument originally stood on a marble pedestal which housed four bronze panels representing The Queen in 1900, The Prince Consort and the Queen, The Amir of Afghanistan meeting the Duke of Connaught and Lord Dufferin at Rawalpindi.² These panels are now lost.

The memorial was funded by public subscription by the Empress

¹ I appreciate Sir Nicholas Barrington and Sue Farrington for measuring the statue for me in the spring of 1991.

² Gardner, 3.

Memorial Fund, Rawalpindi, following the Queen's death in 1901.³ The monument was executed by J. H. Gardner (nd), owner of the Statuary and Granite Company, Regent House, London.

PROVENANCE

The monument is currently situated in the front gardens, British High Commission, Islamabad, Pakistan. The statue was originally erected at the intersection of Mall and Murree Road, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.⁴ In 1956, following the Suez Crisis, the statue was removed and placed behind the PWD at Rawalpindi covered with whitewash and bitumen.⁵ In 1990, the Government of Pakistan gave the statue to the British High Commissioner, Sir Nicholas Barrington, British High Commission, Islamabad.⁶

KNOWN VERSIONS

untraced plaster model (1902)

LITERATURE

J. Gardner, What the Empress Says, London, 1902, 3-4; Handbook to India, London, 1913, 302; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 385; Chowkidar, vol. 6, no. 2 (Autumn 1991), 22, 33

³ Ibid.

⁴ I am indebted to Sue Farrington for locating this information.

⁵ Information supplied by Sir Nicholas Barrington.

⁶ Ibid.

C143

Queen Victoria Monument, Patiala, 1905*

Edward Geflowski

Marble Statue

INSCRIPTION

In wreath VICTORIA on the plinth ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE/OF THE
MOGA TAHOIL/1905'

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently in store in the Moti Bagh Palace Garden,
Patiala.²

KNOWN VERSIONS

Variant for Singapore (1888)

LITERATURE

E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in
Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis,
Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 375

¹ Darby, 375. I was unable to check this monument due to the travel restrictions enforced in the Punjab during 1991-92.

² Ibid.

C144**Queen Victoria Monument, Badaun, 1905****T. Tarran**

Bronze statue

PROVENANCE

Public Park, Badaun¹

Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22; 18 December 1903, 4; Architect 27 December 1901, 415; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert: A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 305

¹ I am indebted to the staff of the Baroda and Western Railways, Bombay, for ascertaining that this statue is still in its present location as of April, 1992. Unfortunately, they did not provide any other information regarding the monument.

C145

Queen Victoria Monument, Karachi, 1905***William Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925)**

Plate 137

Marble statue

The standing marble statue represents Queen Victoria as a middle-aged woman wearing coronation robes. She holds the orb in the left hand. The right arm relaxes at her side; the right hand holds the sceptre. The statue, when erected, was accompanied by a female allegorical figure and a bronze lion.

On 13 April 1901, a public meeting was held in Karachi in order to decide what type of memorial the city wished to erect in commemoration of the Queen's reign.¹ Thornycroft received the commission in January, 1902.² Thornycroft used the firm of J. Moore to cast the statue and accompanying figures which were completed in 1905 and dispatched to Karachi in January, 1906.³ Thornycroft was paid £6000 for his work.⁴ The statue was unveiled on 15 March 1906.⁵

¹ TI(Overland Summary) 20 April 1901, 9.

² Darby, 340.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ PM 11 January 1902, 6.

⁵ Darby, 341.

PROVENANCE

Municipal storage, PWD, Karachi, Pakistan⁶ The monument was originally erected on the grounds of Frere Hall, Karachi.

KNOWN VERSIONS

A variant of Thornycroft's statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, London⁷

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 17 January 1901, 26; Times of India (Overland Summary) 20 April 1901, 9; 11 January 1902, 6; 18 November 1905, 23; B. Read, Victoria Sculpture, New Haven and London, 1982, 369; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph. D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 340-41; Thornycroft Archives, Henry Moore Centre for Sculptural Studies, Leeds, Yorkshire

E. Manning. Marble and Bronze. The Art and Life of Hamo Thornycroft, London and Westfield, New Jersey, 1982

⁶I appreciate Sue Farington for confirming this information for me while she was in Karachi in 1991.

⁷E. Darby, 1986, 341.

C146

Queen Victoria Monument, Allahabad, 1905***George Wade (1853-1933)**

Plate 138

Marble statue 120 1/2"

This heroic marble seated figure represents the Queen as an elderly woman. She is dressed in coronation robes wearing a veil under the crown which falls in heavy folds to the base of the throne. The orb is held in the left hand; the sceptre is held in the right. The feet of the figure rest on a tassled pillow. The figure wears a necklace and drop earrings; a sash is draped diagonally across the chest. The cross which was once on top of the orb is lost. The nose and a small portion of the facial area have been damaged. The original limestone Gothic canopy measuring 900" in height is lost.

Wade was selected as the sculptor through a competition held by the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee for Allahabad.¹ Wade was awarded £125 for his model.² He was paid Rs. 17,000 for his work.³ The Queen Victoria Memorial Committee for Allahabad were so successful in collecting public donations for the monument that they were also able to set up an endowment of Rs. 20,000 for the care of

¹ Friend of India and Statesman (Overland Summary) 12 June 1902, 1.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

the memorial.⁴ The monument was unveiled by Sir J. D. La Touche on 24 March 1906.⁵

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on the State Museum grounds, Lucknow, India. The statue was originally erected in Alfred Park, Allahabad.⁶ The canopy was removed in 1957.⁷ The statue was transferred to Lucknow in 1981.⁸

KNOWN VERSIONS

The original model was executed for Colombo (1901).

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 18 April 1902, 23; Building News 23 May 1902, 735; Friend of India and Statesman, Overland Summary 12 June 1902, 1; Pioneer Mail and India news 13 June 1902, 8; 5 December 1902, 6-7; Architect 9 January 1903, 40; Building News 9 January 1903, 58; 20 March 1903, 406, 410; Builder 17 October 1903, 387; PM 30 March 1906, 28-9; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 284-85; P. Davies, The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India vol. II: Islamic, Rajput, European, London, 1989, 202; Anonymous, "Heritage Going to Seed." Times of India, 22

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ PM 30 March 1906, 28-9.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Davies, 202.

⁸ Information supplied by the staff of the State Museum, Lucknow, in 1992.

June ny, np

C147**Queen Victoria Monument, Farrukhabad, 1905****F. J. Williamson (1833-1920)**

Bronze statue

A local committee met in February 1902 in order to select an artist, a site and begin raising funds in order to erect a statue in memory of Queen Victoria.¹ The commission was given to Williamson in 1903.² The completed statue was unveiled by the Honourable H. W. Reynolds, Commissioner for the Agra Division, in September, 1905.³

PROVENANCE

The statue is now in the Rajput Regimental Centre at Fatehgarh.⁴ It was originally erected on the Parade Ground, Furrukhabad⁵

KNOWN VERSIONS

Yangon (1895); Paisley (1901); Hastings (1902); Bulandshahr (1903); Christchurch (1903); Wakefield (1905); Etah (1907); Muttra (1907); King Williamstown, S.A. (nd); Londonderry (nd); Perth (nd)⁶

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22.

² Ibid., 18 December 1903, 4.

³ Darby, 333. See also Pioneer Mail and India News 22 September 1905, 31-2.

⁴ I am grateful to S. K. Pande, Bombay, for confirming this information in correspondence dated 4 December 1992.

⁵ Darby, 333.

⁶ Information compiled from Darby's thesis.

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22; 18 December 1903, 4; 15 September 1905, 1; 22 September 1905, 31-2; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 333

C148

Queen Victoria Monument, Jubalpur, 1906***Herbert Hampton (1862-1928)**

Marble statue 90" high

The statue was erected through a public subscription raised by the Victoria Memorial Committee. The monument was unveiled by Sir Frederick Lely, Chief Officiating Officer for the Committee on 2 March 1905.¹

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located in the Lalbaug Museum at Indore.²

KNOWN VERSIONS

Nagpur (1906); Nagpur (1912)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 10 March 1905, 22; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 10 March 1902, 22.

² Correspondence between the author and S. K. Pande, Bombay, dated 4 December 1992. Darby erroneously indicates that this is one of a pair of statues of Queen Victoria behind a brick wall near the Central Museum in Nagpur. The two works she is referring to are the two statues commissioned for Nagpur from Hampton dated 1906 and 1912, respectively. The original location has not been verified.

Art, University of London, 1986, 339

C149**Queen Victoria Monument, Nagpur, 1906****Herbert Hampton (1862–1928)**

Plate 139

Marble statue 90" high¹

This standing marble figure represents the Queen as a middle-aged to elderly woman wearing coronation robes. The sceptre is missing; the nose is broken.

The monument was erected by public subscription raised by the Victoria Memorial Committee.² The statue was unveiled by Sir Andrew Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lt.-Governor of Bengal, on 29 September 1906.³ The statue was vandalized on 13 November 1908 when the surface was painted with tar, the sceptre smashed and the nose broken.⁴ The defacing of the memorial caused an outrage amongst local residents; the Maharaja of Sirguja offered to provide funds in order to hire a twenty-four hour guard to protect the statue.⁵ A reward of Rs. 500 was posted for information leading to the arrest of the vandals.⁶

¹ Derby, 365.

² Pioneer Mail and India News 5 October 1906, 33.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 20 November 1908, 14.

⁵ Ibid., 11 December 1908, 28. It is not known whether the guard was, in fact, put in place.

⁶ Ibid. There is no evidence that anyone was ever convicted for the vandalism.

PROVENANCE

The statue is located behind a brick wall near to the Central Museum, Nagpur. The statue was originally erected at Maharaj Bagh in front of the newly erected Victoria Technical Institute.⁷

KNOWN VERSIONS

Jabalpur (1905); Nagpur (1912); Lancaster (1907)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 5 October 1906, 33; 20 November 1908, 14; 11 December 1908, 28; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 365

⁷Ibid., 5 October 1906, 33.

C150

Queen Victoria Monument, Etah, 1907**F. J. Williamson (1833-1920)**

Bronze statue

The statue was raised through a public subscription totalling Rs. 15,000 which was boosted by the personal donation of Raja Balwant Singh Rals of Amalgarh of Rs. 16,000 towards the canopy.¹ Williamson received the commission in 1903.² It was unveiled in September 1907.³

PROVENANCE

Victoria Park, Etah, Uttar Pradesh, India⁴

KNOWN VERSIONS

Yangon (1895); Christchurch (1900); Paisley (1901); Hastings (1902); Bulandshahr (1903); Wakefield (1905); Muttra (1907); Londonderry (nd); Perth (nd); King Williamstown, S.A. (nd)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 18 December 1903, 4; 6 September 1907, 14; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D.

¹ Darby, 332.

² Ibid. See also Pioneer Mail and India News 18 December 1903, 4.

³ Ibid. See also Pioneer Mail and India News 6 September 1907, 14.

⁴ I am indebted to S. K. Pande for confirming that the statue is still on its original site in correspondence of 4 December 1992.

thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 332

C151

Queen Victoria Monument, Muttra, 1907***F. J. Williamson (1833-1920)**

Bronze statue 84" high

SIGNED

on base of statue Burton Foundry/Thames Ditton

This heroic bronze seated figure represents the Queen as a middle-aged woman. She is wearing regal robes. The left arm is resting on the left leg holding the orb. The right arm is resting on the right leg holding the sceptre. A long veil falls from the crown onto the base of the statue. The left leg is extended slightly forward and the left foot is supported by a cushion.

The provincial committee met in February 1902 in order to set the precedents for raising public funds to erect memorials to Queen Victoria.¹ The chairman of the local committee Queen Victoria Memorial Committee in Muttra was Manlvi Hashmat Ullah, Magistrate.² In May 1902, Williamson was asked to submit designs and estimates for various memorials, including those at Etawah, Bulandshahr and Farrukahabad, in addition to Muttra, to be erected.³

¹ Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22.

² *Ibid.*, 10 January 1908, 8.

³ *Ibid.*, 30 May 1902, 19. See also Darby, 332.

The statue was positioned under a canopy, executed locally from the marble quarries at Muttra and Agra,⁴ and unveiled on 6 January 1908.⁵

PROVENANCE

This statue is presently located in the Police Lines, Muttra.⁶ It was originally erected in the city park overlooking the Agra-Muttra Road, Muttra.⁷

KNOWN VERSIONS

Yangon (1895); Paisley (1901); Hastings (1902); Bulandshahr (1903); Christchurch (1903); Farrukhabad (1905); Wakefield (1905); Etah (1907); King Williamstown, S.A. (nd); Londonderry (nd); Perth (nd)⁸

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 14 February 1902, 22; 30 May 1902, 19; 10 January 1908, 8-9; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 332

⁴ *Ibid.*, 10 January 1908, 8. The canopy is now lost.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ I am indebted to Mr. S.K. Pande, Chief Conveyance Officer, Western and Baroda Railways, Bombay, for bringing the location of this statue to my attention.

⁷ *PM* 10 January 1908, 8.

⁸ Information compiled from E. Darby's thesis.

C152**Queen Victoria Monument, Ajodhya, 1908*****Sir William Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850–1925)**

Plate 140, 141

Marble statue

This heroic seated marble figure represents the Queen as a middle-aged woman. She is seated on a plain throne wearing an intricately detailed coronation robe. The orb is in her left hand which is resting on her lap; the right arm is resting on the right knee holding the sceptre. The figure was originally erected under a canopy which is now lost.

Funds for the statue were raised by public subscription under the authority of the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee for Oudh.¹ Designs for the commission were invited to be sent to the committee in August 1901.² Thornycroft received the commission in 1903.³ The statue was carved by George Hardie, Thornycroft's assistant.⁴ The cost of the statue, including the canopy which was designed and executed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, was Rs. 49,907.⁵

¹ *PM* 9 August 1901, 24.

² *Ibid.* See also *BN* 19 September 1901, 369; *Architect* 6 September 1901, 152.

³ Studio notebook, September 1903, Thornycroft archives, Henry Moore Centre for Sculpture Studies, Leeds City Art Gallery, Leeds, Yorkshire.

⁴ *Derby*, 347.

⁵ *PM* 10 April 1902, 10–11.

The exact amount that Thornycroft was paid for his work is unknown. The memorial was unveiled in April, 1908.⁶

PROVENANCE

The monument is on the State Museum grounds, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. The statue was originally erected in Ajodhya, Oudh.

KNOWN VERSIONS

A replica was sent to Lucknow in 1908.

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 9 August 1901, 24; Architect 6 September 1901, 152; Building News 13 September 1901, 369; Architect 27 November 1903, 344; E. Manning, Marble and Bronze. The Art and Life of Hamo Thornycroft, London and Westfield, New Jersey, 1982, 148-212; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 283, 347; Anonymous, "Heritage Going to Seed," Times of India 22 June ny, np; Thornycroft Archives, Henry Moore Centre for Sculpture Studies, Leeds, Yorkshire; Royal Commonwealth Society Library, Battershill photographic collection

⁶Ibid.

C153**Queen Victoria Monument, Lucknow, 1908*****Sir William Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. (1850-1925)**

Plate 142

Marble statue 96" high

INSCRIPTION

on original pedestal, now missing THIS STATUE OF/HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE/QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA/WAS ERECTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON/BEHALF OF HER LOYAL AND DEVOTED/SUBJECTS THE CITIZENS OF LUCKNOW/IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH/YEAR OF HER GLORIOUS REIGN AND IN/GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE/MANY BENEFITS WHICH HAVE ACCRUED/TO THEM SINCE SHE ASSUMED THE/ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA/A.D. 1887¹

This marble seated figure represents the Queen as a middle-aged woman. She is wearing her coronation robes; a long veil under her crown falls to her feet in heavy folds. She holds the orb in her left hand; the sceptre is in her right. Her feet are supported by a tasselled pillow.

A public subscription was raised by the Memorial Fund Committee, Oudh Branch under the umbrella organization of the Memorial Fund of

¹ Darby, 347.

the United Provinces founded on 23 February 1901.² The committee invited designs to be submitted for the commission in August 1901.³ Thornycroft won the competition. The cost of the statue and the canopy was Rs. 41,502.8.1.⁴ The monument was unveiled by Sir John Hewett on 2 April 1908.⁵

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently located on the State Museum grounds, Lucknow, India. The statue was originally erected opposite Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.⁶ A statue of an Indian national leader is presently erected on the original pedestal. The canopy is lost.

KNOWN VERSIONS

Ajodhya, Oudh (1908)

LITERATURE

Pioneer Mail and India News 9 August 1901, 24; Building News 13 September 1901, 369; Architect 6 September 1901, 152; Pioneer Mail and India News 29 September 1905, 20; 10 April 1908, 10-11; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 347; Anonymous, "Heritage Going to Seed," Times of India 22 June ny, np;

²Ibid.

³See PM 9 August 1901, 24; BN 13 September 1901, 369; Architect 6 September 1901, 152.

⁴Ibid. See also Darby, 347. There is no indication of the precise amount that Thornycroft was paid for the statue.

⁵Darby, 347.

⁶I am indebted to Dr. M. Nigam, Kanpur, for providing this information.

Thornycroft archives, Henry Moore Sculpture Centre, Leeds,
Yorkshire

C154

Queen Victoria Monument, Nagpur, 1912*

Herbert Hampton (1862-1928)

Plates 143, 144, 145

Marble statue 79 1/2" high

SIGNED

on base of statue Hampton, Sc, London, 1912

This standing marble statue represents the Queen as a middle-aged to elderly woman. The figure is wearing a formal gown under brocaded robes. The figure wears a veil under the crown. The left hand holds the orb; the right hand is missing. Part of the sceptre is broken.

PROVENANCE

The statue is located behind a brick wall near the Central Museum, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, India. It was originally erected in front of the Museum.¹

KNOWN VERSIONS

Jabalpur (1905); Lancaster (1907)

¹ Correspondence between the author and S. K. Pande, Bombay, 4 December 1992.

C155**Queen Victoria Monument, Delhi, 1916*****Sir George J. Frampton, R.A. (1860-1928)**

Marble statue

This heroic seated figure represents the Queen as a middle aged woman wearing coronation robes.

The statue was executed through funds provided by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

PROVENANCE

The statue is now in the collection of the National Museum, new Delhi. The original site that the work was erected is unknown.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1916 (1940)

C156

Queen Victoria Monument, Calcutta, 1921**Sir Thomas Brock, R.A. (1847-1922)**

Plate 146

Marble statue 97 1/2" high on marble pedestal 43" high

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal VICTORIA/1837-1901

This heroic standing marble statue represents Queen Victoria as a young girl at her coronation in 1837.

Lord Curzon proposed, at a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on 26 February 1901, that a statue of Queen Victoria be commissioned for the interior of the Victoria Memorial Hall.¹ On 25 November 1901, the local committee resolved to have Lord Curzon select a sculptor to execute the statue.² Curzon subsequently asked Brock to execute the memorial to be modelled after a bust of the Queen by Chantrey which was in the possession of King George V.³ Brock agreed to have the statue completed in less than three years.⁴ The completed statue was shipped to Calcutta in 1921.⁵ Brock was

¹ Journal of the Queen Victoria India Memorial Fund, no. 1 (April 1901), 33-4.

² Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, 25 November 1913, IOOC Mss. Eur F111, 459d.

³ *Ibid.*, 26 March 1914. The bust by Chantrey no doubt accounts for the youthful features on the completed statue.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Derby, 1986, 314.

paid Rs. 32,400 for his work.⁶

PROVENANCE

Queen's Hall, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta

KNOWN VERSIONS

The portrait head is a copy of a marble bust by Chantrey (1839, Royal Collection, Windsor).⁷

LITERATURE

Journal of the Queen Victoria India Memorial Fund, no. 1 (April 1901, 33-4; Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria India Memorial Fund, 25 November 1913, IOOC Mss. Eur F111, 459d; Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria India Memorial Fund, 26 March 1914, IOOC Mss. Eur F111, 459d; Report of the Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria India Memorial Fund for the year ending December 1913, IOOC Mss. Eur F111, 459d; The Builder 2 December 1921, 744; Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: Illustrated Guide to Exhibitions, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 385; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, London, 1949, 116; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 27; E. Darby, Statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Study in Commemorative and Portrait Statuary, 1837-1924, Ph.D. thesis, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 1986, 314-16

⁶ Report of the Executive Committee for the year ending December 1913, IOOC Mss. Eur F111, 459d.

⁷ Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, 26 March 1914, IOOC Mss. Eur F111, 459d.

C157

Queen Victoria Monument, Pulau Pinang, 1930**Unknown¹**

Plate 147

Bronze statue 84" high

This heroic bronze standing figure is dressed in coronation robes holding the orb and sceptre.

The statue was funded by a public subscription raised by the Chinese residents of Pulau Pinang.² The pedestal upon which it rests was donated by Khoo Sian Ewe, J.P.³ The monument was unveiled by Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi in 1930.⁴ During World War II, the statue was protected by a Japanese officer, Tatsuzo Ishikawa (1905-85), Chief of the Military Propaganda Bureau, Penang Branch, by having workers construct a four sided billboard around the monument to conceal it.⁵ Ishikawa had the men paint Japanese emblems on the boards and the Japanese flag was flown above the statue instead of

¹ All queries to find out who executed the memorial have remained unanswered. It is known, however, that the statue was shipped from Britain to the island.

² "Victoria Green Perpetuated." *Pulau Pinang*, vol. 2, no. 5 (1990), 11.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. Ishikawa was a novelist. He wrote several books about World War II. He was once subjected to criminal punishment in Japan for writing anti-war material during World War II. Correspondence between the author and Mr. Ikuhiko Yamashita, Director General, Port and Harbour Research Institute, Yosaka, Japan, 29 June 1992.

the Union Jack.⁶ Ishikawa wrote that he had saved the statue "because he realized that it had far too much historical and artistic value to be shipped to Japan for recycling into bullets".⁷

PROVENANCE

The statue is located at the junction of Jalan Burma-Jalan Pangkor, at one corner of the Grounds of the Chinese Recreation Club, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

LITERATURE

"Victoria Green Perpetuated", Pulau Pinang, vol. 2, no. 5 (1990), 9-11.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

C158

Queen Victoria Monument, Morvi

Unknown

Marble Statue 73" high on marble pedestal 54" high¹

This heroic seated marble figure represents the Queen as a middle-aged woman wearing coronation robes. Two lions decorate the back of the throne; bass reliefs of elephants decorate the sides.

PROVENANCE

Municipal Gardens, Morvi, Gujarat, India²

¹I am indebted to S. K. Pande, Bombay, for this information and for photographs in correspondence dated 4 December 1992.

²Ibid.

C159**Walker Monument, Perak, 1912******Charles L. Hartwell, R.A. (1873-1951)**

Bronze statue

R. S. Frowd Walker, C.M.G. was a Lt.- Colonel in the British forces stationed in Malaysia.

PROVENANCE

The statue was originally commissioned for Perak, Malaysia.
Current whereabouts or existence unknown.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1912 (1781); R.A. 1913 (presentation statuette in silver, 1994)

C160

Ward Monument, Kandy, 1867**Theodore Phyffers (fl 1840-72)**

Marble Statue

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal THIS STATUE HAS BEEN ERECTED BY FUNDS SUBSCRIBED BY INHABITANTS OF CEYLON TO COMMEMORATE THEIR APPRECIATION OF THE ENERGETIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THIS COLONY BY SIR HENRY GEORGE WARD, G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR FROM MAY 1855 TO JUNE 1860.¹

Sir Henry George Ward (1797-1860) was Governor of Sri Lanka [Ceylon] from 1855-60. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 1860 but died shortly after arriving in the city. The statue was unveiled on 5 August 1868.² In 1910, the statue was enclosed with a low wall and railing.³

PROVENANCE

Esplanade, Kandy, Sri Lanka

LITERATURE

J. Pendry Lewis, List of Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon, of historical or local interest with an obituary of persons

¹ Lewis, 337.

² Ibid., 338.

³ Ibid.

uncommemorated, Colombo, 1913

C161

Wellesley Monument, Calcutta, 1809*

John Bacon the Younger (1778-1859)

Marble statue 71"

INSCRIPTION

on pedestal MARQUIS WELLESLEY/GOVERNOR GENERAL OF
INDIA/FROM 1798 TO 1805/ERECTED BY THE/BRITISH INHABITANTS
OF BENGAL/IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR HIGH SENSE OF THE/WISDOM,
ENERGY AND RECTITUDE/OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

SIGNED

on statue J. Bacon, Junr., Ft, London, 1809

This life size standing marble figure is dressed in court robes over a shirt with full sleeves, stiff collar, vest and knee breeches. The figure is wearing the collar of the Bath. A sword hangs from the waist of the figure on the right side. The right hand is on the hip, a scroll is held in the left hand. The left foot is advanced. The face of the figure is turned slightly to the right.

Richard Colley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, Earl of Mornington (1760-1842) was Governor-General of India from 1798-1805. Monies for the statue were raised by public subscription. The Calcutta

committee was headed by Colonel Kydd.¹ Kydd approached the Council of the Royal Academy to hold a competition, select a sculptor and oversee the completion of the statue.² Two sculptors entered models for the competition: John Bacon the Younger and Charles Rossi.³ The models were exhibited at 15 Portland Place on Thursday, 27 March 1806, where members of the Council were asked to indicate either the "front" or the "back" on a card as to their preference; "front" referred to Bacon's model and "back" designated Rossi's model.⁴ Bacon was chosen as the sculptor and gave his assistants a bonus of eight guineas each upon winning the competition.⁵ Bacon was paid £6000 for his work.⁶

PROVENANCE

The statue is in the collection of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, India. It was originally erected at the east entrance to the Marble Hall, Calcutta.⁷

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1808 (977); 1808 (985-marble bust); Indian Museum, Calcutta (1908).

¹ Farrington, 27 March 1806, 2703.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 29 March 1806, 2704.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 3 May 1806, 2743.

⁶ Cox-Johnson, 240.

⁷ Handbook of the Bengal Presidency, 1882, 87.

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (NPG, 992)

LITERATURE

Handbook to the Bengal Presidency, London, 1882, 87; Catalogue of Sculptures, etc. Destined for the Victoria Memorial Hall and now being exhibited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1908, 1; Victoria Memorial, Calcutta: An Illustrated Guide to Exhibits, 1925, Calcutta, 1925, item 204; A. Cox-Johnson, "A Gentleman's Agreement." Burlington, 11 (1959), 239-40; Descriptive Catalogue of Busts and Statuary in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, 1978, 11; The Diary of Joseph Farington, K. Cave (ed.), 12 vols, vol. VII (January 1805-June 1806), New Haven and London, 1982-83, 2701, 2703-04, 2743, 2769

C162

Wellesley Monument, Bombay, 1814*

John Bacon the Younger (1778-1859)

Plates 148, 149, 150

Marble statue

SIGNED

on statue base J. Bacon, Junr., F.R.S., London, 1814

This heroic seated marble figure is wearing contemporary dress under the draped robes of the Governor-General. The left arm rests on the back of the chair holding a book, held vertically, with his left hand. The right arm rests on the right arm of the chair. The figure of an elephant is carved on the front left leg of the chair. The head, the left index finger, the right hand, the left and right foot are missing. The statue was originally accompanied by a marble figure of a soldier receiving a wreath, a female allegorical figure and a lion and lioness. These are all lost.

Richard Colley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, Earl of Mornington (1760-1842) was Governor-General of Fort William, Bengal from 1798-1805. The statue was erected by a public subscription raised by the merchants of Bombay. The monument was executed by John Bacon the Younger (1777-1856) and his partner, Samuel Manning the Elder

(1788-1842).¹ Bacon was paid £5000 for the monument.²

PROVENANCE

The statue is currently on the Dr. Bahu Daji Lad Museum grounds, Bombay, India. The monument was originally erected at the south-west corner of Church Gate, outside the ramparts of the Fort.³ The fort walls were demolished in 1874 and the statue was moved to Bombay Green, now Horniman Circle, across from the Old Town Hall.⁴ The statue was later moved to the grounds of the Old Town Hall to provide a suitable site for the marble statue of Queen Victoria (1869, Noble).⁵ The monument was moved to the museum grounds on 12 August 1965.⁶

KNOWN VERSIONS

Wellesley (1809, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta); marble bust (992, NPG)

LITERATURE

Handbook to the Bombay Presidency, London, 1881, 122; A. Cox-Johnson, "A Gentleman's Agreement." Burlington, 11 (1959), 242; O. Valladares, "Shadows of the Past. Tracing the fate of Bombay's magnificent, old statues." Taj Magazine, 1st quarterly issue (1985), 34; PRO, Kew E/BN/24, E/BN/27; Municipal Corporation of Bombay,

¹ Cox-Johnson, 242.

² *Ibid.*

³ Valladares, 34.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Municipal Corporation of Bombay, memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 5.

memorandum dated 15 August 1965, B352-2, 5

C163**Willingdon Monument, New Delhi, 1936*****Sir William Reid Dick, R.A. (1878-1961)**

Bronze statue

This heroic standing bronze figure is wearing the robes of the Viceroy.

The Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I, G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. was Governor of Madras from 1919-24 and Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1931-36.

PROVENANCE

The statue is located on the grounds of the Old Durbar in Delhi. Its original location in New Delhi is unclear.

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1935 (1658-bronze bust); 1936 (1508-model)

KNOWN VERSIONS

Bronze replica for Madras (nd); bronze bust (1935, untraced); model (1936, untraced)

C164

Willingdon Monument, Madras*
Sir William Reid Dick, R.A. (1878-1961)

Bronze statue 87" high

This heroic bronze standing figure is dressed in Viceregal robes wearing the Order of the Star of India.

The Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I, G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. was Governor of Madras from 1919-24 and afterwards Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1931-36.

PROVENANCE

The monument is in store AT the Fort St. George Museum, Madras, India. The figure was originally erected outside the entrance to the Gymkana Club, the Island, Madras.¹

KNOWN VERSIONS

Original model (1936, New Delhi); bronze bust (1935, untraced); model (1936, untraced)

LITERATURE

Handbook of the Madras Presidency, London, 1949, 606

¹ Handbook of the Madras Presidency, 1949, 606.

C165

Wilson Monument, Calcutta****Sir John Steell (1804-91)**

Marble statue

James Wilson (1805-60) was a politician and a founder of The Economist. Between November 1859 and August 1860, he served as a financial member of the Viceroy's Council.

PROVENANCE

The monument was originally erected in the vestibule of the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, India.¹

KNOWN VERSIONS

marble bust (1859, Scottish National Portrait Gallery)

LITERATURE

H. E. A. Cotton, Calcutta Old and New, Calcutta, 1907, 408-410; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 40; D. Thomson and S. Lockhart (ed.), Scottish National Portrait Gallery Concise Catalogue, Edinburgh, 1877, 153

¹ Birney, 40.

C166

Woodburn Monument, Lucknow, 1906*

Sir William Goscombe John, R.A. (1860-1952)

Plate 151

Marble statue 82" high

The marble standing figure is dressed in military uniform. The left arm is relaxed at the side. The right arm is bent at the elbow holding a hat in the right hand. A sheathed sword is suspended from the left side. There is a small pedestal behind the left leg. Rolled documents are positioned on top of this pedestal. The left leg is extended forward.

Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. was Lt.-Governor of Bengal and Oudh from 1898-1902.

PROVENANCE

State Museum grounds, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India¹

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1906 (1617)

LITERATURE

Goscombe John at the National Museum of Wales, F. Pearson (ed.),

¹ I am unaware of the original location in Lucknow.

exhibition catalogue, Cardiff, 1979, 81; Anonymous, "Heritage Going to Seed." Times of India, 22 June, ny, np.

C167

Woodburn Monument, Calcutta, 1907*

Sir George J. Frampton, R.A. (1860-1928)

Bronze equestrian statue 96" high

INSCRIPTION

on new pedestal SIR JOHN WOODBURN

The figure on this bronze equestrian statue is wearing military uniform. He is holding a helmet in his right hand, the reins in the left.

Sir John Woodburn, G.C.S.I. was Lt.-Governor of Bengal from 1898-1902. The statue was unveiled by the Governor General, the Earl of Minto, on 22 March 1907.¹

PROVENANCE

The monument is located on the Old Flagstaff House grounds, Barrackpore, India. The statue was originally erected in the middle of Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.²

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1907 (1813-model)

¹ Bengal Past and Present, vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1907), 81-4.

² Blimey, 39.

LITERATURE

The Empire, 22 March 1907, 1; Bengal Past and Present, vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1907), 81-4; W. S. Birney, Calcutta Guide, Calcutta, 1946, 39; Handbook to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, 121

C168

Woolner Monument, Lahore, 1939

Gilbert Ledward, R.A. (d. 1960)

Marble statue 78" high¹

This standing marble figure is dressed in the robes of the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., D.Litt. was Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University at Lahore, Pakistan (nd).

PROVENANCE

Lahore University grounds, Lahore, Pakistan

EXHIBITED

R.A. 1937 (1459-marble bust); 1937 (1497-model); 1939 (1181)

¹ I am grateful to an anonymous student at Lahore University who took the time to answer my query and was able to measure and confirm the continuing existence of this statue.

APPENDIX A

BACON, John the Younger

Charles Cornwallis	Bombay
Charles Cornwallis	Calcutta
Marquess Wellesley	Bombay
Marquess Wellesley	Calcutta

BAILY, Edward Hodges

David Hare	Calcutta
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BANKS, Thomas

Charles Cornwallis	Madras
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BATES, Harry

Marquess Lansdowne	Calcutta
Lord Roberts	Calcutta

BELL, John

Cursetji Maneckji	Bombay
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BIRCH, Charles B.

Queen Victoria	Udaipur
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BOEHM, Joseph Edgar

Lord Dufferin	Calcutta
Ashley Eden	Calcutta
Albert Edward (P of W)	Bombay

Lord Lawrence
 Robert Napier
 Thomas Northbrook
 Queen Victoria

Lahore
 Calcutta
 Calcutta
 Madras

BROCK, Thomas

Sorabjee Bengallee
 King Edward VII
 King Edward VII
 John Nicholson
 Dinshaw Petit
 Baron Sydenham of Comte
 Richard Temple
 Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria

Bombay
 Bangalore
 Delhi
 Delhi
 Bombay
 Bombay
 Bombay
 Agra
 Bangalore
 Calcutta
 Kanpur
 Lucknow

BRODIE, William

James R. Dalhousie

Calcutta

CHANTREY, Francis

James Anderson
 Stephen Babington
 Edward Hyde East
 Mountstuart Elphinstone
 Charles Forbes
 Reginald Heber
 John Malcolm
 Thomas Munro

Madras
 Bombay
 Calcutta
 Bombay
 Bombay
 Calcutta
 Bombay
 Madras

CLARKE, George

Hercules Henry Pepper

Madras

COLTON, William R.

Jamshedji Tata

Bombay

DICK, William Reid

Lord Irwin

Delhi

Lord Willingdon

Madras

Lord Willingdon

New Delhi

FLAXMAN, John

Charles Cornwallis

Ghazipur

Warren Hastings

Calcutta

Raja Serfoji

Thanjavur

FOLEY, John

Charles Canning

Calcutta

John Elphinstone

Bombay

Henry Hardinge

Calcutta

James Outram

Calcutta

Manockjee Nesserwanjee Petit

Bombay

FORD, E. Onslow

Sir Hugh Barnes

Quetta

Maharaja of Durbhanga

Calcutta

James Gordon

Mysore

Maharaja of Mysore

Mysore

FRAMPTON, George

Andrew Leith Fraser	Calcutta
Queen Mary	Calcutta
Queen Mary	Delhi
Queen Victoria	Calcutta
Queen Victoria	Delhi
George Woodburn	Calcutta

GARDNER, J.

Queen Victoria	Rawalpindi
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GEFLOWSKI, Edward

Rai Kristo D. P. Bahadur	Calcutta
Raja Kali K. Dev	Calcutta
Queen Victoria	Patiala
Queen Victoria	Singapore

GILBERT, Alfred

Lord Reay	Bombay
Queen Victoria	Rajkot

HAMPTON, Herbert

Charles Hardinge	Bombay
Charles Hardinge	Patna
Queen Victoria	Jabalpur
Queen Victoria	Nagpur
Queen Victoria	Nagpur

HARTWELL, Charles L.

Alexander Taylor	Delhi
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R. S. Frowd Walker

Perak

HOPE-PINKER, H. R.

Lord Reay

Morvi

JAGGER, Charles S.

King George V
Charles Hardinge
Lord Reading

New Delhi
Delhi
Delhi

JENNINGS, Leonard

King George V (P of W)
King George V

Bombay
Patna

JOHN, Goscombe

Earl of Minto
Sir Digbijai Singh
George Woodburn

Calcutta
Lucknow
Lucknow

LEDWARD, G.

Dr. A. C. Woolner

Lahore

MacKENNAL, Bertram

King Edward VII
King George V
King George V
King George V
Queen Victoria

Calcutta
Calcutta
Delhi
Madras
Lahore

MacLEAN, T. N.

Arthur Dhayre

Yangon

MacMILLAN, William

King George V

Calcutta

MAROCCHETTI, Baron CarloAngel of the Resurrection

Kanpur

Mark Cubbon

Bangalore

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy

Bombay

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy

Bombay

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy

Bombay

MOSSMAN, John

Thomas Ormiston

Bombay

MULLINS, E. Roscoe

Lavsada Barrow

Lucknow

NICOLI, Carlo

Queen Victoria

Amritsar

NOBLE, Matthew

Albert, Prince Consort

Bombay

Lord Mayo

Ajmer

James Neill

Madras

J. Sunkerset

Bombay

Queen Victoria

Bombay

PHILIP, John Birnie

Colonel Baird

Calcutta

PHYFFERS, T.

Henry George Ward

Kandy

POMEROY, Frederick W.

George N. Curzon

Calcutta

RICCARDI, S.

Edwin Montague

Bombay

Edwin Montague

Jamnagar

SCOTT, K.

Edwin Montague

Calcutta

STEELL, J.

James R. Dalhousie

Calcutta

James Wilson

Calcutta

TARRAN, T.

Queen Victoria

Budaun

Queen Victoria

Gorakpur

TERNOUTH, John

Thomas Henry S. Conway

Madras

THEED, William the Younger

Charles Norris

Bombay

William Peel

Calcutta

THOMAS, George

Harcourt Butler

Lucknow

THORNYCROFT, Wm. Hamo

Steuart Bayley

Calcutta

George N. Curzon

Calcutta

King Edward VII

Karachi

King George V

Calcutta

Lord Mayo

Calcutta

Queen Victoria

Ajodya

Queen Victoria

Karachi

Queen Victoria

Lucknow

TURNER, Alfred

Queen Victoria

Delhi

TWEED, John

Robert Clive

Calcutta

Lord Ronaldshay

Calcutta

UNKNOWN

King Edward VII

Bangalore

King George V

Madras

King George VI

Akyab

Sir Robert Hamilton
Eyre Burton Powell
Queen Victoria
Queen Victoria

Indore
Madras
Morvi
Pulau Pinang

VILLA, C. B.

Thomas Blaney

Bombay

WADE, George

King Edward VII
Muthuswamym Iyer
Queen Victoria
Queen Victoria

Madras
Madras
Allahabad
Colombo

WEEKES, Henry

Lord Auckland
Edward Barnes
Daniel Corrie
Stephen Lushington

Calcutta
Colombo
Madras
Madras

WESTMACOTT, Richard

William Bentinck
Warren Hastings

Calcutta
Calcutta

WILCOXSON, Frederick J.

Hariraam Goenka
Francis Light

Calcutta
Pulau Pinang

WILLIAMSON, F. J.

Queen Victoria

Bulandshahr

Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria
 Queen Victoria

Etah
 Farrukhabad
 Muttura
 Yangon

WOOD, Frances Derwent

King Edward VII
 King Edward VII
 Lord Kitchener
 Pherozeshah Mehta
 Lord Ripon
 Lord Ripon
 Queen Victoria

Patiala
 Yangon
 Calcutta
 Bombay
 Calcutta
 Madras
 Patiala

WOOD, Marshall

Queen Victoria

Calcutta

WOOLNER, Thomas

Bartle Frere
 Cowasjee Jehangir
 Lord Lawrence
 Stamford Raffles
 Stamford Raffles
 David Sassoon

Bombay
 Bombay
 Calcutta
 Singapore
 Singapore
 Bombay

APPENDIX B

India

Agra	Queen Victoria	T. Brock
Ajmer	Lord Mayo	M. Noble
Ajodya	Queen Victoria	W. Thornycroft
Allahabad	Queen Victoria	G. Wade
Amritsar	Queen Victoria	C. Nicoll
Bangalore	Mark Cubbon	C. Marochetti
Bangalore	King Edward VII	T. Brock
Bangalore	Queen Victoria	T. Brock
Bombay	Albert, Prince Consort	M. Noble
Bombay	Stephen Babington	F. Chantrey
Bombay	Sorabjee Bengallee	T. Brock
Bombay	Thomas Blaney	C. B. Villa
Bombay	Charles Cornwallis	J. Bacon, Jr.
Bombay	Albert Edward (P of W)	J. E. Boehm
Bombay	John Elphinstone	J. Foley
Bombay	M. Elphinstone	F. Chantrey
Bombay	Charles Forbes	F. Chantrey
Bombay	Bartle Frere	T. Woolner
Bombay	King George V (P of W)	L. Jennings
Bombay	C. Hardinge	H. Hampton
Bombay	J. Jeejeebhoy	C. Marochetti
Bombay	J. Jeejeebhoy	C. Marochetti
Bombay	J. Jeejeebhoy	C. Marochetti
Bombay	Cowasjee Jehangir	T. Woolner
Bombay	John Malcolm	F. Chantrey
Bombay	Cursetjee Manockee	J. Bell
Bombay	Pherozechah Mehta	F. D. Wood

Bombay	Edwin Montague	S. Riccardi
Bombay	Charles Norris	W. Theed
Bombay	Thomas Ormiston	J. Mossman
Bombay	Dinshaw Petit	T. Brock
Bombay	Nesserwanjee Petit	J. Foley
Bombay	Lord Reay	A. Gilbert
Bombay	David Sassoon	T. Woolner
Bombay	J. Shankerset	M. Noble
Bombay	B. Sydenham	T. Brock
Bombay	Jamshedji Tata	W. R. Colton
Bombay	Richard Temple	T. Brock
Bombay	Queen Victoria	M. Noble
Bombay	Marquess Wellesley	J. Bacon, Jr.
Bulandshahr	Queen Victoria	F.W.Williamson
Calcutta	Raj K. D. P. Bahadur	E. Geflowski
Calcutta	Colonel Baird	P. Birnie
Calcutta	R. Banerji	Unknown
Calcutta	Steuart Bayley	W. Thornycroft
Calcutta	William Bentinck	R. Westmacott
Calcutta	Charles Canning	Foley/Brock
Calcutta	Robert Clive	J. Tweed
Calcutta	Charles Cornwallis	J. Bacon, Jr.
Calcutta	George N. Curzon	F. W. Pomeroy
Calcutta	George Curzon	W. Thornycroft
Calcutta	James Dalhousie	W. Brodie
Calcutta	James Dalhousie	J. Steell
Calcutta	Raja K. Krishna Dev	E. Geflowski
Calcutta	Lord Dufferin	J. E. Boehm
Calcutta	Maharaja of Durbhanga	E. Onslow Ford
Calcutta	Edward Hyde East	F. Chantrey
Calcutta	Ashley Eden	J. E. Boehm
Calcutta	George Eden	H. Weekes
Calcutta	King Edward VII	B. Mackennal

Calcutta	Andrew L. Fraser	L. Jennings
Calcutta	King George V	B. Mackennal
Calcutta	King George V	W. Macmillan
Calcutta	King George V	W. Thornycroft
Calcutta	Hariraam Goenka	F. J. Wilcoxson
Calcutta	Henry Hardinge	J. Foley
Calcutta	David Hare	E. H. Bailly
Calcutta	Warren Hastings	J. Flaxman
Calcutta	Warren Hastings	R. Westmacott
Calcutta	Reginald Heber	F. Chantrey
Calcutta	Lord Kitchener	F. D. Wood
Calcutta	Marquess Lansdowne	H. Bates
Calcutta	John Mair Lawrence	T. Woolner
Calcutta	Queen Mary	G. Frampton
Calcutta	Lord Mayo	W. Thornycroft
Calcutta	Earl of Minto	Goscombe John
Calcutta	Edwin Montague	Lady H. Young
Calcutta	Charles Napier	J. E. Boehm
Calcutta	Thomas Northbrook	J. E. Boehm
Calcutta	James Outram	J. Foley
Calcutta	William Peel	W. Theed
Calcutta	Lord Ripon	F. D. Wood
Calcutta	Lord Roberts	H. Bates
Calcutta	Lord Ronaldshay	J. Tweed
Calcutta	Queen Victoria	T. Brock
Calcutta	Queen Victoria	G. Frampton
Calcutta	Queen Victoria	M. Wood
Calcutta	Marquess Wellesley	J. Bacon, Jr.
Calcutta	James Wilson	J. Steell
Calcutta	George Woodburn	G. Frampton
Delhi	King Edward VII	T. Brock
Delhi	King George V	B. Mackennal
Delhi	C. Hardinge	C. S. Jagger

Delhi	Lord Irwin	Wm. Reid Dick
Delhi	John Nicholson	T. Brock
Delhi	Queen Mary	G. Frampton
Delhi	Queen Victoria	A. Turner
Delhi	Queen Victoria	G. Frampton
Delhi	Lord Reading	C. S. Jagger
Delhi	Alexander Taylor	C. L. Hartwell
Etah	Queen Victoria	F. J. Williamson
Furrukhabad	Queen Victoria	F. J. Williamson
Ghazipur	Charles Cornwallis	J. Flaxman
Gorakpur	Queen Victoria	T. Tarran
Indore	Sir R. Hamilton	Unknown
Jabalpur	Queen Victoria	H. Hampton
Kanpur	<u>Angel of the Resurrection</u>	C. Marochetti
Kanpur	Queen Victoria	T. Brock
Lucknow	Laysada Barrow	R. Mullins
Lucknow	Harcourt Butler	G. Thomas
Lucknow	Queen Victoria	T. Brock
Lucknow	D. Singh	W. G. John
Lucknow	Queen Victoria	W. Thornycroft
Lucknow	George Woodburn	W. G. John
Madras	James Anderson	F. Chantrey
Madras	Thomas H. Conway	J. Ternouth
Madras	Charles Cornwallis	T. Banks
Madras	Daniel Corrie	H. Weekes
Madras	King Edward VII	G. Wade
Madras	King George V	B. Mackennal
Madras	King George V	Unknown
Madras	Muthuswamym Iyer	G. Wade
Madras	Stephen Lushington	H. Weekes
Madras	Thomas Munro	F. Chantrey
Madras	James Neill	M. Noble
Madras	Hercules Pepper	G. Clarke

Madras	Eyre Burton Powell	Unknown
Madras	Lord Ripon	F. D. Wood
Madras	Queen Victoria	J. E. Boehm
Madras	Lord Willingdon	Wm. Reid Dick
Morvi	Lord Reay	H. Hope-Pinker
Morvi	Queen Victoria	Unknown
Muttura	Queen Victoria	F. J. Williamson
Mysore	James Gordon	E. Onslow Ford
Mysore	Maharaja of Mysore	E. Onslow Ford
Nagpur	Queen Victoria	H. Hampton
Nagpur	Queen Victoria	H. Hampton
New Delhi	King George V	C. S. Jagger
New Delhi	Lord Willingdon	Wm. Reid Dick
Patiala	King Edward VII	F. D. Wood
Patiala	Queen Victoria	E. Geflowski
Patiala	Queen Victoria	F. D. Wood
Patna	King George V	L. Jennings
Patna	Lord Hardinge	H. Hampton
Rajkot	Queen Victoria	A. Gilbert
Thanjavur	Raja Serfoji	J. Flaxman
Udaipur	Queen Victoria	C. B. Birch

Malaysia

Perak	R. S. Frowd Walker	C. L. Hartwell
Pulau Pinang	Francis Light	F. J. Wilcoxson
Pulau Pinang	Queen Victoria	Unknown

Myanma

Akyab	King George VI	Unknown
Yangon	Arthur Dhayre	T. N. MacLean

Yangon
Yangon

King Edward VII
Queen Victoria

F. D. Wood
F. J. Williamson

Pakistan

Islamabad
Karachi
Karachi
Lahore
Lahore
Lahore
Quetta

Queen Victoria
King Edward VII
Queen Victoria
Lord Lawrence
Queen Victoria
Dr. A.C. Woolner
Sir Hugh Barnes

J. H. Gardner
W. Thornycroft
W. Thornycroft
J. E. Boehm
B. Mackennal
G. Ledward
E. Onslow Ford

Singapore

Queen Victoria
Stamford Raffles
Stamford Raffles

E. Geflowski
T. Woolner
T. Woolner

Sri Lanka

Colombo
Colombo
Kandy

Edward Barnes
Queen Victoria
Henry G. Ward

H. Weekes
G. Wade
T. Phyffers

APPENDIX C

Ackworth, H.A. (B)	Bombay	G. Wade
Adam, John (WT)	St. John's, Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Albert (Prince Consort) (S)	Bombay	M. Noble
Queen Alexandria (B)	Calcutta	S. March
Allegorical Figures (AS)	Victoria Memorial	A. Drury
Anderson, David (WT)	Holy Trinity, Bangalore	T. Gaffin
Anderson, James (S)	Madras Cathedral	F. Chantrey
<u>Angel of the Ressurrection</u> (S)	Kanpur	C. Marochetti
Auckland, Lord (B)	Calcutta	H. Weekes
Auckland, Lord (S)	Calcutta	H. Weekes
Babington, Stephen (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	F. Chantrey
Babington, Stephen (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	T. Gaffin
Bahadur, Rai Kristo D. P. (S)	Calcutta	E. Geflowski
Baird, Colonel (S)	Calcutta	J. B. Philip
Baird, Patrick C. (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Ballingall, G.R. (B)	Bombay	W. Brodie
Banerji, R. (S)	Calcutta	Unknown
Bannerman, John (WT)	St. George's, Pulau Pinang	R. Westmacott
Barnes, Edward (S)	Colombo, Sri Lanka	H. Weekes
Barnes, Sir Hugh (S)	Quetta, Pakistan	E. Onslow Ford
Barrow, Laysada (S)	Lucknow	R. Mullins
Bayley, Steuart (S)	Calcutta	W. Thornycroft
Bellasis, Joseph (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	E. Gaffin
Bence, Mrs. (GS)	Park St. Cemetery, Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Bengal Engineers (WT)	India	C. Marochetti
Bengallee, Sorabjee (S)	Bombay	T. Brock
Bentinck, William (S)	Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Bhownagree, Rai Awabai (B)	Bombay	E. E. Geflowski
Billimore, Robert A. (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	R. Westmacott

Birdwood, Sir George (B)	University of Bombay	A. Gilbert
Blaney, Thomas (S)	Bombay	C.B. Villa
Blockman, Henry (B)	Calcutta	E. R. Mullins
Bridge, Lionel (WT)	Trinity Church, Bangalore	T. Gaffin
Briggs, Edmund H. (WT)	Christ Church, Bombay	J. Wills
Broadfoot, George (WT)	Madras Cathedral	E. Richardson
Bruce, Mrs. (GS)	Madras Cathedral Cemetery	R. Westmacott
Burr, Charles Barton (RSar)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. E. Hinchcliff
Busteed, Henry E. (B)	Calcutta	L. Jennings
Butler, Harcourt (S)	Lucknow	G. Thomas
Butterworth, W. J. (WT)	St. Andrew's, Singapore	S. Manning
Cama, P. Hormasjee (B)	Bombay	F. J. Williamson
Campbell, John (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	C. Peart
Cameron, Neville S. (WT)	Madras Cathedral	J. Milligan
Canning, Charles (B)	Calcutta	J. Foley
Canning, Charles (B)	Calcutta	M. Noble
Canning, Charles (S)	Barrackpore	Foley/ Brock
Canning, Charles (B)	Bombay	M. Noble
Canning, Charlotte (B)	Calcutta	M. Noble
Carnac, John (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	P. MacDowell
Carr, Dr. Thomas (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	M. Noble
Casement, Maj-Gen Wm (B)	Calcutta	J. E. Jones
Cautley, Sir Proby (B)	Calcutta	J. Steel
Chalon, Anne Evelina (WT)	Madras Cathedral	T. Butler
Chamier, Anne A. (WT)	Madras Cathedral	H. Sibson
Cheese, Michael (WT)	St. John's, Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Christie, Thomas (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	E. Physick, Jr.
Clive, Robert (S)	Calcutta	J. Tweed
Close, Barry (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	J. Flaxman
Colebrooke, Henry T. (B)	Calcutta	H. Weekes
Colvin, Alexander (WT)	St. John's, Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Compton, Mary G. (WT)	Christ Church, Bombay	T. Gaffin
Conway, Thomas (S)	St. Mary's, Madras	J. Ternouth

Cormack, Henry (WT)	Christ Church, Bombay	J. Bell
Cornwallis, Charles (S)	Fort Museum, Madras	T. Banks
Cornwallis, Charles (B)	St. John's, Calcutta	J. Bacon
Cornwallis, Charles (B)	Calcutta	J. Bacon
Cornwallis, Charles (B)	Constantia, Lucknow	J. Bacon
Cornwallis, Charles (B)	Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Cornwallis, Charles (S)	Calcutta	J. Bacon, Jr.
Cornwallis, Charles (S)	Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Cornwallis, Charles (Sar)	Ghazipur, India	J. Flaxman
Cornwallis, Charles (WT)	St. George's, Pulau Pinang	J. Flaxman
Corrie, Daniel (WT)	St. Peter's, Colombo, S.L.	H. Weekes
Corrie, Daniel (S)	Madras Cathedral	H. Weekes
Cotton, Henry (B)	Cotton College, Assam	H. Armstead
Cotton, Henry (B)	Calcutta	H. Armstead
Cotton, John Stedman (WT)	Ranipet Church, Madras	H. Weekes
Cruttenden, George (WT)	St. John's, Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Cubbon, Mark (S)	Bangalore	C. Marochetti
Cubbon, Mark (B)	Bangalore	T. Woolner
Curzon, George N. (S)	Calcutta	F. W. Pomeroy
Curzon, George N. (S)	Barrackpore	W. Thornycroft
Dalhousie, James R. (S)	Calcutta	W. Brodie
Dalhousie, James R. (S)	Calcutta	J. Steell
Davies, John M. (WT)	Christ Church, Bombay	J. S. Farley
Davies, W. and Nattes, W. (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	Bacon/Manning
Dealtry, Thomas (WT)	Madras Cathedral	J. Durham
DeMierre, Ferdinand (WT)	Madras Cathedral	C. H. Smith
Dent, John (WT)	Madras Cathedral	H. Weekes
Dev, Raja Kali Krishna (S)	Calcutta	E. Geflowski
Dev, Raja Sir Radhakanta (B)	Calcutta	E. Geflowski
Dhayre, Arthur (S)	Yangon, Myanma	T. N. MacLean
Dick, Robert Henry (WT)	Madras Cathedral	E. Richardson
Dickinson, Thomas M. (WT)	Trinity Church, Bangalore	E. Gaffin
Dobree, Augustus (WT)	Trinity Church, Bangalore	Hartley & Co.

Dufferin, Frederick (S)	Calcutta	J. E. Boehm
Duncan, Jonathan (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Maharaja of Durbhanga (S)	Calcutta	E. Onslow Ford
East, Edward Hyde (S)	Calcutta	F. Chantrey
Eden, Ashley (S)	Calcutta	J. E. Boehm
Albert Edward (P of W) (S)	Bombay	J. E. Boehm
King Edward VII (S)	Bangalore	T. Brock
King Edward VII (S)	Delhi	T. Brock
King Edward VII (B)	Lahore, Pakistan	Unknown
King Edward VII (S)	Calcutta	B. Mackennal
King Edward VII (B)	Calcutta	S. March
King Edward VII (S)	Karachi, Pakistan	W. Thornycroft
King Edward VII (S)	Yangon, Myanma	F. D. Wood
King Edward VII (S)	Madras	G. Wade
King Edward VII (S)	Patiala, Punjab	F. D. Wood
Elphinstone, J. (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	J. Foley.
Elphinstone, M. (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	F. Chantrey
Elgin, Earl of (WT)	St. Paul's, Calcutta	J. B. Philip
Ennis, E. M. (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	S./C. Wilkins
Falconer, Hugh (B)	Calcutta	T. Butler
Fawcett, Henry (B)	Bombay	H. Hope-Pinker
Ffrench, Andrew (WT)	Madras Cathedral	R. Sievier
Forbes, Charles (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	F. Chantrey
Forbes, William Nairn (B)	Calcutta	J. Foley
Forbes, William Nairn (B)	Calcutta	J. Foley
Forbes, William Nairn (WT)	St. Paul's, Calcutta	W. Theed
Fox, Charles James (B)	Calcutta	J. Nollekens
Fraser, Andrew (B)	Burdwan, West Bengal	L. Jennings
Fraser, Andrew (S)	Calcutta	G. Frampton
Frere, Bartle (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	T. Woolner
Frere, Bartle (B)	Bombay	T. Woolner
Frere, Lady (B)	Bombay	M. Noble
Frere Fountain	Bombay	Forsyth/ Scott

Garrard, William (WT)	Madras Cathedral	Mallcott & Son
Gell, Bishop (B)	Madras Cathedral	Walker
King George V (B)	Lahore, Pakistan	Unknown
King George V (B)	Pulau Pinang, M.	Unknown
King George V (S)	New Delhi	C. S. Jagger
King George V (S)	Patna	L. Jennings
King George V (S)	Calcutta	B. Mackennal
King George V (S)	Delhi	B. Mackennal
King George V (S)	Madras	B. Mackennal
King George V (S)	Calcutta	W. MacMillan
King George V (S)	Calcutta	W. Thornycroft
King George V (S)	Madras	Unknown
King George V (as P of W) (S)	Bombay	L. Jennings
King George VI (S)	Akyab, Myanma	Unknown
Gericke, Christian W. (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	J. Flaxman
Ghose, Chunder Madhub (B)	Calcutta	W. G. John
Ghose, Rash Behari (B)	Calcutta	R. A. Peagram
Gibbs, James (B)	Bombay	R. C. Belt
Gillespie, R. R. (B)	Kalunga, Nepal	J. Theakston
Goenka, Hartraam (S)	Calcutta	F. J. Wilcoxson
Gordon, James (S)	Gordon Park, Mysore	E. Onslow Ford
Gough, Amy Louisa (WT)	Trinity Church, Bangalore	T. Gaffin
Gregory, William (WT)	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Unknown
Greenlaw, Charles B. (B)	Calcutta	H. Weekes
Haines, Dr. Robert (B)	Bombay	T. Woolner
Hamilton, Sir Robert (S)	Indore	Unknown
Hardinge, Charles (S)	Bombay	H. Hampton
Hardinge, Charles (S)	Patna	H. Hampton
Hardinge, Charles (S)	New Delhi	C. S. Jagger
Hardinge, Henry (S)	Calcutta	J. Foley
Hardinge, George N. (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Hare, David (S)	Calcutta	E. H. Bailly
Harrison, Professor (B)	Allahabad	T. Woolner

Harvey, J. Craig (B)	Madurai College, Madurai	F. Dobson
Hastings, Warren (S)	Calcutta	J. Flaxman
Hastings, Warren (S)	Calcutta	R. Westmacott
Havelock, Sir Henry (B)	Calcutta	M. Noble
Heber, Reginald (S)	St. Paul's, Calcutta	F. Chantrey
Heber, Reginald (WT)	St. Peters, Colombo, S.L.	J. Theakston
Heber, Reginald (WT)	St. Peters, Colombo, S.L.	H. Weekes
Higginson, Charles H. (WT)	Madras Cathedral	C. H. Smith
Hill, Clement (WT)	Holy Trinity, Bangalore	P. MacDowell
Hobart, Vere Henry (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	M. Noble
Hodgson, Brian H. (B)	Calcutta	T. Thornycroft
Home, Douglas (WT)	Madras Cathedral	C. H. Smith
Hormarjee-Wadia, R. (B)	Bombay	J.S. Westmacott
Hunter, Sir William (B)	Calcutta	W. Thornycroft
Irwin, Lord (S)	New Delhi	Wm. Reid Dick
Iyer, Muthuswamym (S)	Madras	G. Wade
Jeejeebhoy, J. (B)	Grant Hospital, Bombay	C. Marochetti
Jeejeebhoy, J. (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	C. Marochetti
Jeejeebhoy, J. (S)	Bombay	C. Marochetti
Jeejeebhoy, J. (S)	J.J. Hospital, Bombay	C. Marochetti
Jehangir, Cowasjee (S)	Bombay	T. Woolner
Jones, Sir William (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. Bacon
Jones, Sir William (B)	Calcutta	H. Weekes
Keble, George Gilbert (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	J. Bacon, Jr.
Keith, Lt. Col. J. (WT)	Christ Church, Bombay	W. Behnes
Kennedy, William (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Kirkpatrick, James A. (WT)	St. John's, Calcutta	J. Bacon, Jr.
Kirkpatrick, Katherine (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. Bacon, Jr.
Kitchener, Lord (S)	Calcutta	F. D. Wood
Kyd, Col. Robert (Garden urn)	Botanical Gardens, Calcutta	T. Banks
Laha, Maharaja D. C. (B)	Calcutta	T. S. Simson
Lalcaca, Dr. (B)	Bombay	F. Doyle Jones
Lane, Thomas More (WT)	Madras Cathedral	J. Ternouth

Lansdowne, Marquess (S)	Calcutta	H. Bates
Lawrence, Henry (WT)	St. Paul's, Calcutta	J. Foley
Lawrence, John Mair (B)	Calcutta	E. H. Bailly
Lawrence, John Mair (S)	Lahore, Pakistan	J. E. Boehm
Lawrence, John Mair (S)	Calcutta	T. Woolner
Leslie, Richard (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	J. Flaxman
Lewis, Robert (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	J. G. Willis
Light, Francis (S)	Pulau Pinang, M.	F. J. Wilcoxson
Ludlow, John (WT)	St. John's, Calcutta	W. Pistrell
Lushington, Catherine (WT)	Madras Cathedral	E. Richardson
Lushington, Stephen (S)	Madras Cathedral	H. Weekes
Lutyens, Sir Edwin (B)	New Delhi	Wm. Reid Dick
McCurdy, Edward A. (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	J. Morton
McGillivray, Frederick (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	H. Weekes
McNeill, Malcolm (WT)	St. Mary's, Madras	E. Richardson
McTaggart, William (WT)	Madras Cathedral	J. Bedford
Macalister, John (WT)	St. George's, Pulau Pinang	W. Behnes
MacLean, Thomas (WT)	Madras Cathedral	T. Denman
MacNaughten, William H. (WT)	St. Paul's, Calcutta	J. G. Lough
Mack, John (WT)	Madras Cathedral	G. Rennie
Maitland, Frederick L. (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	Garland/Fieldwick
Malcolm, Sir John (S)	Town Hall, Bombay	F. Chantrey
Maneckji, Cursetji (S)	Bombay	J. Bell
Manson, Alexander (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	C. P. White
Marshall, Augustus (WT)	St. Peter's, Colombo, S.L.	Reeves of Bath
Martin, Claud (B)	Lucknow	T. Banks
Martin, Claud (B)	Lucknow	T. Banks
Martin, Claud (B)	Calcutta	T. Banks
Queen Mary (S)	Calcutta	G. Frampton
Queen Mary (S)	Delhi	G. Frampton
Maughan, Thomas (WT)	St. Thomas, Bombay	T. Gaffin
Mayo, Lord (S)	Ajmer	M. Noble
Mayo, Lord (S)	Calcutta	W. Thornycroft

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