

Hindoo College to

Presidency College

1854, 13th April

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General that the control of the discipline of the students is under the  
sole authority of the Secretary. — His Lordship still  
thinks, however, that the machinery which it is proposed to  
retain is not free from objections —

3. But as the Council after reconsidering the proposal  
adheres thereto: His Lordship will defer to its opinion, observ-  
ing merely that a gradual reduction in the numbers of the  
College Council is in His Lordship's opinion a desirable  
object. —

4. Pending the appointment of a President, the  
Council will be so good as to adopt temporary measures —  
for carrying on Dr Monat's duties in the College from the  
date of his departure. —

Fort William  
The 7<sup>th</sup> April 1854  
From the Secy of Council  
of Edu. N<sup>o</sup> 598  
d/10 Mar 1854

I have the honor to be  
signed Cecil Beadon  
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

From the Secretary Council of Education N<sup>o</sup> 598 d/10 Mar 1854  
(N<sup>o</sup> 598)

From,

F. J. Monat Esquire, M. D.

Secretary to the Council of Edu.

To,

Cecil Beadon, Esquire

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Dated 10<sup>th</sup> March 1854. —

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Council  
of Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,

Present  
The Honble Sir J. W. Colville. — President  
Honble J. J. Halliday  
G. Allen Esquire  
J. P. Grant Esquire  
Dr J. Jackson  
Raboo Rupsomoy Dutt  
Rambhadr Ghose  
Rambhadr Roy  
Dr Monat.

N<sup>o</sup> 527, dated 21<sup>st</sup> October 1853, convey-  
ing to the Council the views of the Most  
Noble the Governor of Bengal upon  
the various questions relating to the Govt.  
Educational Institutions at Calcutta sub-  
mitted by the Council in my letter of  
the

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the 11<sup>th</sup> of August last, and directing the Council to work out the details of the extended plan whereof the outline is drawn in paragraphs 22 to 44 of your letter under reply, and to submit, in a complete form, for final sanction, a scheme framed upon the general design indicated by the Most Noble the Governor.

2. The Council of Education being fully convinced that the design whereof the outline have been drawn by His Lordship, if maturely worked out in its details, and intelligently and liberally superintended in its operations, will place the Educational Institutions of the Capital upon a footing adequate to the wants of the Community, and worthy of the Government of the East India Company, and believing that nothing short of that design will accomplish this end, have proceeded joyfully in their present task.

3. The main feature of the plan is the establishment of a New Presidency College, in a fitting Building to be erected for the purpose, and as this part of the project when the question was last before His Lordship, was complicated by our then existing relations with the Hindoo College, the Council will first proceed to explain their proceeding connected with the Hindoo College, under the very liberal instructions of His Lordship upon this head; whereof they are happy to have it in their power to report that the result has been entirely satisfactory.

Arrangement with  
the Hindoo College  
Management

4. The first step taken by the Council was to communicate a copy of your letter to the Hereditary Governors and Managers of the Hindoo College and to request them to state their views and wishes upon the terms offered by His Lordship.

5. It has been already intimated that the only persons in the Management of the Hindoo College, who had any vested or permanent rights or privileges connected with the Institution, were the Maha Rajah of Birsawan and Baboo Prosumno Coomar Sanyal, and his brother.

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General 6.

N<sup>o</sup> 108 in the College were concerned, he had not the slightest hesitation in at once resigning the entire management of the College on its new footing, and the Scholarships now attached to it (and hereafter to be created with its funds, wholly into the hands of the Council of Education upon the terms proposed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

7 Baboo Prosumno Coomars Tagore, after stating that he was individually opposed to any exclusive system in Education or other matters, resigned his trust in the following terms.

"Although, as a Trustee and the representative of the surviving Co-heir of my late father, one of the Principal Founders of the Hindoo College, I cannot be a consenting party to revolutionize the College; yet, in consideration of many circumstances of importance, I hereby, with the Concurrence of my brother, hereby to transfer all the rights and privileges we possess in the Institution and its funds to the Government, who may, in the exercise of sound discretion, remodel the Institution for the benefit of the Public at large, in such manner as it may think proper." Baboo Prosumno Coomars Tagore further expressed a hope that, the public spirited conduct of the original Founders of the Hindoo College, might be placed on permanent record in some prominent Memorial in the remodelled Seminary by which their names might be associated with the College through every period of its existence, and be embalmed in the grateful recollection of future generations.

8. Baboo Rupsomoy Dutt, an Elective Member of the Management of the Hindoo College, intimated his willingness at once to make over the College unconditionally to the Management of the Council of Education, as his opinion had always been that it should be thrown open on equal terms to all classes of the Community.

9<sup>th</sup>

Baboo Anuroosh Day, another Elective Member

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Member of the Management, deeply regretted the organice change proposed to be introduced into the College, and retired from the Management, as he had no opinion to offer on the subject

10 The remaining Native Members of the Management expressed no opinion upon the matter, their views, if they entertained any, are therefore unknown to the Council

Baboo Debendernath Sanyal  
Baboo Prukishen Sanyal

11 After the receipt of the documents above referred to, while the subject was still under Consideration, the Hindoo College Management resigned its functions, and made over the College to the charge of the Council of Education, in the following Resolution passed on the 11<sup>th</sup> of January last, being the last Meeting of the Hindoo College Management. Baboo Rupsomoy Dutt brought

Present The Honble Sir J. Mills  
Dr. Mount  
Baboo Rupsomoy Dutt

to the notice of the Meeting that Baboo Prosumus Coomar Sanyal had intimated, upon receiving notice of the present meeting, that he conceived he had surrendered his place in the Management, when he placed his rights as Hereditary Governor at the disposal of the Government, and did not intend to take any further part in the Management, and that no other Native member of the Management was in the habit of attending the Meetings; whereupon, it was, on the suggestion of Baboo Rupsomoy Dutt, resolved that, the functions of the Hindoo College Management shall henceforth cease, and that the Principal be directed to take charge of the office, reporting to the Council of Education directly; and it was further Resolved by the President and Dr. Mount, that in reporting this Resolution to the Council of Education, the attention of that body be drawn to the long and able services of Baboo Rupsomoy Dutt as Secretary and Member of the Hindoo College Management

Proposed Commemoration of the Hindoo College 12. Thus, in relation to the Hindoo College, there only remain to be determined upon, before putting the new plan into operation, first,

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the future appropriation, in connection with the new plan of the Hindoo College Scholarships, in such manner as may be most consistent with the known wishes and intentions of the subscribers, and secondly, the perpetuation of the memory of the original founders of the Hindoo College, as proposed by Baboo Prosunno Goomar Tagore.

13. This last object, in which the Council of Education heartily sympathizing with the representations of the Founders, will be promoted to a great extent by the perpetuation of the Scholarships in the manner about to be suggested; and it will be effected completely, the Council believe, by the erection of a Marble Tablet in a prominent position in the present Hindoo College building, on which should be inscribed a brief history of the origin of the College with the names of those who aided in its formation. Should any corresponding tablets be erected in the new Presidency College Building, perhaps the sense felt of the true value of the service done by those Hindoo Gentlemen to the cause of Education in Bengal, might expressed becomingly by recording upon a Tablet in the new Building, to which all classes will have access, the facts that the way for the foundation of the General Presidency College in 1854, had been first opened by the Founders of the Hindoo College in 1816.

14. The first object will be best effected, in the opinion of the Council, by assigning the Scholarships in question to Students in the Hindoo School, which the Junior Department of the Hindoo College will become after the closing of the Senior Department of that College; such Scholarships to be held at the Presidency College, to be of the nature of Bursaries, and to be so designated. Called by that name, they will not interfere with any general system of Scholarships that may be in operation. The special Scholarships founded by general subscriptions in honor of particular individuals, as named in the margin of the Honourable Mr. H. P. B. will retain as Bursaries the names of Baboo Dyanakant Tagore.

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of the gentlemen in whose honor they were founded. - Two Scholarships, founded by special grants from the Maha Raja of Burdwan, will retain, as Bursaries, the name of the Founder. -

15. Other Scholarships are now given in honor of five Donors of large sums to the Hindoo College, to an amount equal to the income arising from what remains of their donations. These Scholarships also will retain, as Bursaries, the names of the Donors. For these may be added, as a new foundation, Bursaries to the value of Rupees 54 a month; that being nearly the annual income, at present rates, derived from what remains of the Funds of the Hindoo College, after due reduction on account of the Scholarships on this account of Rs 30 a month is now given and the interest on Rs 7,300 lately recovered from the Barretts Estate is still assignable. - It will amount at 4 per Cent to about Rupees 24 a month. -

Funds they are created, Hindoo College Bursaries? -

16. All the Special Scholarships but one, are now given for the Senior Scholarship Standard; but they must be given hereafter, as Bursaries, for the Junior Scholarship Standard. - In consideration of this circumstance, and for the sake of uniformity, the Council would reduce the monthly value of each Bursary to ten Rupees, increasing the number proportionately. This allowance is, by Rupees 2 a month more than the usual value now of a Junior Scholarship. It is, the Council think, sufficient, but not too much, considering that the Bursary is to be held at the Presidency College. Each Bursary would be held for four years. -

17. The following is the scheme proposed, in a tabulated form. -

Name	Number of Scholarships	Present Value	Future Value of Bursary	Future Value
Worshipful W. W. Ford	1	20	2	20
Worshipful Sir Edw. Ryan	1	16	1	16
Bahadur Dewasthenath Sanyal	1	25	2	20

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Genl	Name	Present Prof Scholarships	Present Value Rs	Interest of Present Rs per cent	Future Value Rs
N <sup>o</sup> 108	Maha Raja of Burdwan	2	48	4	40
Cont	Rajah of Burdwan Family	1	28	2	20
	Tagona Family	1	22	2	20
	Jopee Mohun Deb Family	1	18	1	10
	Soykispou Sing Family	1	12	1	10
	Jungannarum Doss	1	12	1	10
	Surplus	5	0	4	40
	Hindoo College	5	54	4	40
		10	255	24	240

18. This will afford six new Pursaries annually. — There is an apparent saving of Rs 15 a month, but the reduction of interest, <sup>from</sup> 5 to 4 per cent will more than compensate this. —

19. The Hindoo School will thus be placed in a very favorable position in comparison with the Government open Schools. —

Detailed Plan of a Presidency College. 20. All difficulties connected with the Hindoo College having thus, the Council hope been disposed of in a manner which cannot fail to be satisfactory to all parties, the Council proceed in compliance with His Lordship's directions, to submit in detail the following complete scheme for carrying into execution the new plan of Government Educational Institutions at the Presidency, whereof His Lordship has already determined the outlines. —

21. As has been observed, the leading feature of this plan is the establishment, in a suitable edifice to be erected for the purpose, of a general "College, to be called" the Presidency College", to be open to all youths of every caste and Creed who pass the highest standard of School education; with which General College the existing Med. Colleges, in all its branches, shall be united; and to which, besides the course of study now taught at the Hindoo College, other Professorships of practical science and art, whose establishment, as His Lordship observes, cannot be



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be long postponed, shall be added; the whole to be arranged so as readily to receive youths from all parts of the Presidency; a College in short which, when fully developed, shall be an Educational Institution of the highest order, complete in itself, and worthy of the Metropolis of India, and of the British Government.

22 As this noble plan, for want of any fitting College Building, must be in some degree prospective and as future development is a part of the design, the Council think that the best way of explaining the detailed and complete scheme which they have been required to submit, is to set forth, first, their notion of what this College in its details ought ultimately to be, in order fully to realize His Lordship's views; next the arrangements which they think ought to be made now for its first constitution; and lastly the progressive measures which they deem most likely to ensure its full development hereafter.

Building } 23. It is, the Council believe, of first importance, that the whole College should be in one building. There must be at least two great departments the Medical Branch, and the General Branch, and to these the Council trust that two other Branches will be added as separate Departments, namely, a School of Law and a School of Civil Engineering. All objects will be best provided for in one building. One building can contain several rooms common to all departments of the College such for example, as Halls, Examination Rooms, Libraries and offices. But besides this many Lectures will be attended by Students in various departments. For example the Chemical and Botanical classes are essential parts of a Medical Course but they are not less essential parts of a general College; and of the Natural Philosophy classes, which are certainly essential parts of a General College, it may, the Council believe, be safely said that a Medical Student is not fairly trained who at least, has

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General it not placed in his power to attend such classes conveniently  
No 908 (and without loss of time) - with regard to students of Civil  
Eng<sup>g</sup> Engineering. The same may be said of the classes of Mathe-  
matics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, (not  
to mention again the Botany and Chemistry classes,) which  
are no less essential to a General College than to a thorough  
course of Civil Engineering, which it is hoped will include  
in this College, a fit preparation for the Scientific and econo-  
mic geologist. From such considerations as these, the econo-  
my in public money and private time which consolidation  
in one building as well as in one institution secures, will  
be obvious.

24. Before the project of a Presidency College had  
been approved, the necessity of erecting a new Building for  
the Medical College had been admitted; and the Most Noble  
the Governor had intimated to the Council his intention to recom-  
mend a grant from the General Revenues of two lacs and a half  
of Rupees for that purpose. The correspondence which the Council  
of Education have had with the Council of the Medical College,  
and professional gentlemen on this subject, leads them to believe  
that a much larger sum than two lacs and a half would be  
indispensable for a mere Medical College of adequate extent.  
But they believe that a sum of six lacs would build a suitable  
college for all Departments. The Council have now under  
consideration a plan of a Presidency College, which shall  
soon be submitted to Government.

Admission? 25. The Council propose that candi-  
dates in all Departments should be admitted once a year at  
the close of the long vacation, viz. about the second week of  
June; paying, on admission, a matriculation fee, in consider-  
ation of the use of the Library and philosophical apparatus  
This fee they would fix for the present at ten Rupees.

26. No Student should be admitted who does not  
come up to a prescribed standard of scholarship.  
Candidates presenting a certificate of having passed the

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the required standard at a Government Institution should be admitted at once. Other candidates should be subjected to examination, and should not be admitted unless they pass the same standard. The Council consider the present Junior-Scholarship standard, which on an average is passed by youths below sixteen years of age, as somewhat too low to qualify for admission to such a College as is proposed to be now constituted. They would therefore fix the lowest standard for admission at what may be roughly estimated at something less than a year above the present Junior-Scholarship standard.

Courses of Study 27. There should be four distinct Branches or Departments in the College into one or other of which every student should enter. In each Branch a distinct course of Education should be laid down, for passing successfully through which a distinct Diploma should be given. Thus a Diploma would be of the nature of a degree in any particular faculty. The four Branches should consist of a General, a Medical, a Legal, and a Civil engineering Branch.

28. The terms of study should be as follows in each Branch

The General Branch not less than four years

" ——— Medical ——— " five years

" ——— Legal ——— " three years

" ——— Civil Engineering ——— three years

29. Diplomas of proficiency should be given to Students who have gone through the whole term in any one of these courses, and who have exhibited adequate proficiency at the final examination; and to none others.

30. The General and Medical courses of study should be arranged so as to be suitable for youths who have just thoroughly mastered a school course. The Legal and Civil Engineering courses of study should be so arranged

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General that a Student may conveniently quit the general course and No. 108 enter either of them after he has passed his second year in the Genl. general branch; also so that either of them may be conveniently entered by any one, from the Provinces or elsewhere, not previously a Student of the Presidency College, who passes a Senior Scholarship examination, and pays the matriculation fee. There should be nothing to prevent a Student who has taken his Diploma in the General Branch from entering any one of the Special Branches, if so minded.

Fees } 31. All students should pay a monthly fee which for the present the Council would fix at five Rupees. This is less than the fee (now paid) at the Hindu College, which for the senior Department is eight Rupees a month, but it is more than the fee as yet paid at any Mofussil College, which does not exceed three Rupees a month.

Claps } 32. A matriculated Student should be allowed to attend any Clap out of his particular course, and upon passing in his own course, and in that Clap too, he should obtain a Certificate to that effect in addition to his Diploma.

33. Any stranger should be allowed to attend any Clap, upon paying fifteen Rupees for each course of Lectures, but no examination of such strangers should be made.

Mofussil } 34. The Council are of opinion that Bursaries } much good would result from connecting the Presidency College with all the Mofussil Colleges and Zillah Schools, somewhat upon the plan on which now the Colleges are connected with the Zillah Schools of their respective circles by the system of Junior Scholarships. The Council would give to each Zillah School one Annual Bursary, and to the Junior Department of each Mofussil College two Annual Bursaries, to be gained by the best competitors not below the required Presidency College Standard, and to be held at the Presidency College, in the general Branch for

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for four years, subject to loss at the end of the second year if fair progress is not made. A Bursary Holder going at first into the Medical Branch instead of the General Branch, or going out of the General Branch, after his first two years, into either of the Special Branches of Law or Civil Engineering, should be allowed to return his Bursary for an additional or fifth year, to enable him to complete his course in his Special Branch. — Bursary Holders should pay their matriculation fee, but otherwise should be free students. —

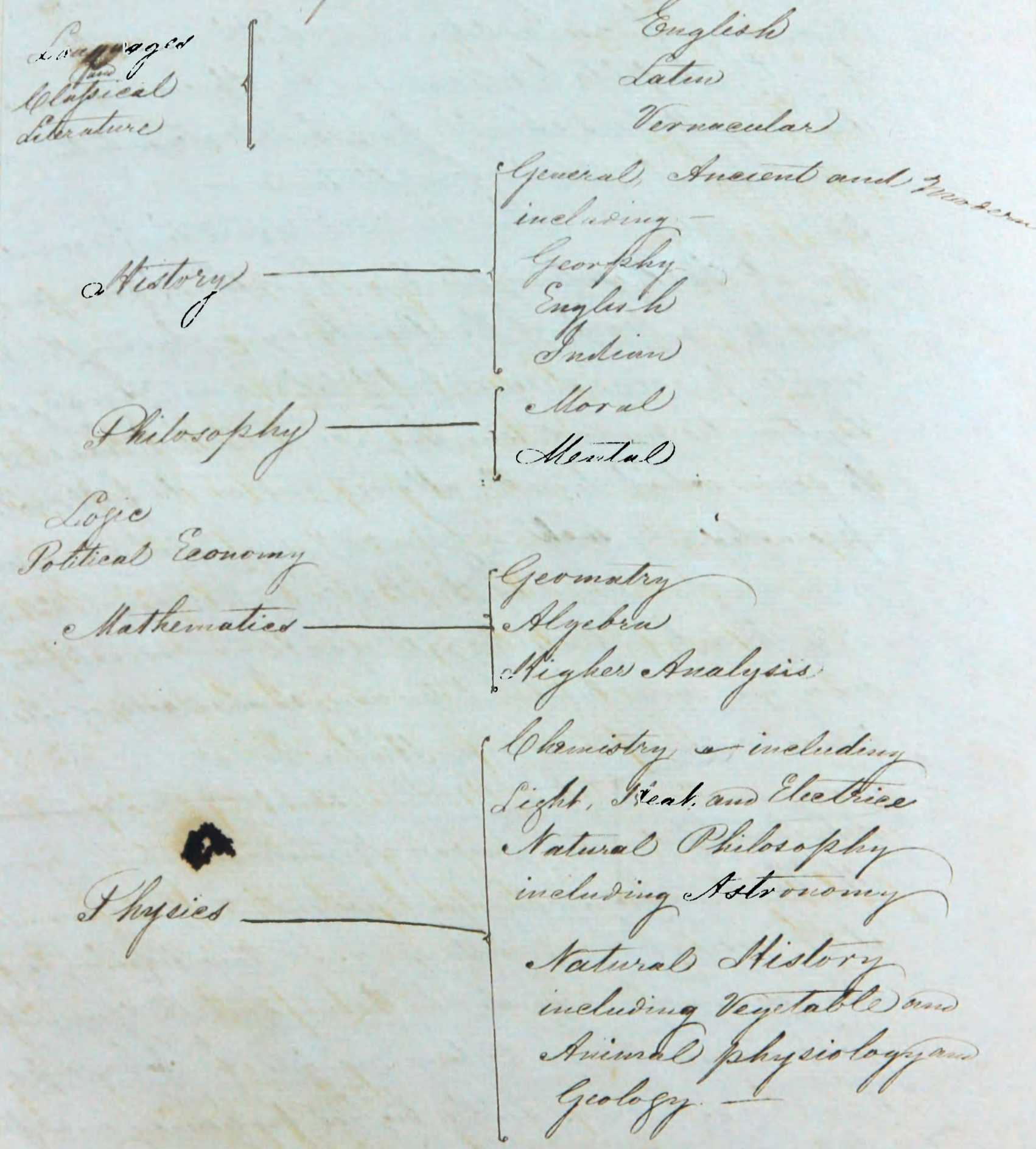
35. The Council regard the frequent education at the Presidency College of youths of good promise from every part of the Presidency, including the most remote provinces, as a habit to be encouraged by every legitimate means, and they conceive that this object be to some extent directly attained, and in its full extent greatly promoted, by such a plan as this. — It would be inconsistent with the great plan of the Presidency College, if its connection with the whole presidency, so far as Government prizes are concerned, were limited to the very small circle of districts heretofore connected with the Hindoo College. —

Examinations } 36. There should be two examinations in  
Scholarships } the General Branch, one at the close of the  
Honors. — } <sup>and</sup> second year, and one, the final examination,  
at the close of the fourth year. A student failing to pass at either examination would be thrown back a year. At the first examination a certain number of Scholarships should be given as rewards for the highest proficiency in a particular study accompanied with fair general progress, also for a high degree of general progress. — These Scholarships should be held at the College for two years, and at the final examination honors should be given in each subject to all who exhibit the highest degree of proficiency in that subject, provided they pass a sufficiently good examination in the other classes belonging to the prescribed course of Study necessary to

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to enable them to hold College honors at all.  
Proposed Studies } 37 The following is regarded by the  
Council as an approximation to the General courses of study  
which they would desire to open to the Students in each  
Branch of the fully developed Presidency College.

General Branch



Legal Branch

- General Jurisprudence
- Elements of Civil Law
- Elements of International Law
- English Law so far as it is applicable to India
- Hindoo Law.

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Mohammedan Law

Law Merchant

The Municipal Law of Bengal. Civil

Criminal and final. — Procedure of Courts. Tenures of Land

Civil Engineering Branch

Drawing

The use of Instruments

Surveying

Machinery

Materials

Architecture

Mining and Economical Geology Roads. Bridges and

Railways, Canals and Embankments. —

Medical Branch

38. In this great branch of the future Institution the Council have nothing to propose but the continuation of the very complete course at present in operation in the Medical College exclusive of the classes of Chemistry and Botany, which will be transferred to the General Branch. A special course in the former of these Sciences, in the higher years, will be requisite with special reference to Medicine; and a special course in the latter of these Sciences may perhaps be requisite with special reference to Geology, which special courses will probably be seldom attended by other than professional students, but there will be no need on this account, to disconnect the classes with the General Branch, to which upon the whole they certainly belong —

Explanation of the

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In the General Branch the design

of the three classes of Languages is to allow students to elect two of the three subjects, <sup>set</sup> down, of which English <sup>is</sup> to be one. Any student of European education who does not take up Latin must be content to be required to pass the same examination in a Vernacular Language, that is required to prove the mastery of his own Native Language which a thoroughly well educated man ought to possess —

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This will place Native Students on an equal footing with Students of European Education, and in effect English is to the Natives of India all, and much more than all that Latin and Greek are to an Englishman. In English a full course of four years should be given, attendance in the whole of which should be imperative on all who do not take up Latin, for whom attendance in English for two years should be sufficient. In Latin a course of four years should be given attendance during the whole of which should be imperative for those who take up Latin at all. Greek should be taught to those of the Latin

\*Note

Mr Halliday objects to the teaching of Latin or Greek at the Presidency College and would not constitute this Chair at all

Clap who desire to learn it. In Vernaculars a course of two years should be given, attendance during the whole of which should be imperative

on those who take up Vernaculars at all. In the subjects of language and classical literature, the Council would insist on a high test for the diploma. —

40 In the subject of History, the Council would give a course of two years —

41 The Council would reserve the classes of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and Logic, for Students of the last two years, giving to each subject a one years course, and they would give Students the alternatives of attending either these, or the classes in the last two years of the ~~Mathematical~~ course —

42 The Council would make attendance during the two first years in the classes of Geometry and Algebra imperative, and they would give the Students the alternative, during the last two years, of a further prosecution of these subjects, or of attending the Metaphysical, Political - Economical, and Logic Classes —

43 Of Chemistry, including Light Heat, and Electricity, there must be two courses and the Council would



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would make attendance on the first of these, in one of the two last years of the College term of study, imperative

144. Of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy from the variety of the subjects embraced by this class, there must be a course of three years, on the whole of which the Council would render attendance imperative.

145. In Natural History there must be one course attendance on which should be imperative.

146. The following Table will shew the classes that must be attended by every Student in the General Branch, according to the above scheme, during each year of his College course. The Council are well aware, however, that any scheme of this nature must be viewed as subject to alteration after experience.

<u>First year</u>	<u>Second year</u>	<u>Third year</u>	<u>Fourth year</u>
Englishe Latin or Vernu- -cular General History Mathe- -matics	English Latin or Vernu- -cular general History Mathe- -matics	English or Latin Moral Philosophy, or Law Logic } or } mathe- } matics	English or Latin Mental Philosophy } or } mathe- Political } Economy } } matics
		Chemistry	Natural History
	Natural Philosophy	Natural Philosp <sup>y</sup>	Natural Philosophy (Astronomy)

147. In the Legal Branch the first year should be given to general Jurisprudence, the elements of the Civil Law, and the elements of International Law, the second year to the Special systems of Municipal law in force in India in relation to particular classes of people, and the Law Merchant; the third year to Regulation Law, including the Revenue Law, and the legal tenures of land in India the law of procedure, <sup>the law of evidence and generally</sup> the law as administered in the Courts of the East India Company.

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Cont<sup>d</sup> During the first year of the legal course the Law Student should be bound to attend the lectures in the General Branch on Moral Philosophy and Logic; and during the second year he should be bound to attend the lectures on Mental Philosophy and Political Economy —

48. In the Civil Engineering Branch a course of three years is proposed on the understanding that it is to embrace chiefly the theory of the Sciences, and is to be commenced by young men who have already made a certain progress in Mathematics. The Council are of opinion that Students in the first two years of this Course ought to attend the Mathematical and Physical classes of the 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> years in the General Branch. —

Remarks on the } 49. A few general observations  
Course of Study } will be necessary to explain the views of the Council in proposing the above course of study which differs in some important points from the present system in the Government Colleges. —

50. By the present system though all Students are obliged to attend in every class, the highest honors may be obtained by Students who have learnt nothing in a particular subject, when the number of marks allotted to those subjects bears a small proportion to the aggregate number. This the Council think a defect. By the system now proposed, every student will be allowed to a certain extent, to make his election amongst certain subjects, but in order to pass at all, or to obtain any honor he must pass a prescribed test, showing fair progress in every subject, elective or otherwise, that forms a necessary part of his course. — This will not interfere unduly with any Student's desire to bestow special attention upon any subject or subjects he pleases. The improvement seems to the Council obvious. —

51. The first difference in the course of study proposed, is in the subject of the English Language

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and Classical Literature. At present though four years are given to this subject there are but two classes, a student repeating in the second year a course of study similar to, though not always in the books read the same as <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>first</sup> ~~first~~ <sup>year</sup> ~~year~~ <sup>before</sup> ~~before~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>reason</sup> ~~reason~~ for the adoption of this plan is the want, in the Mofussil Colleges, of a sufficient number of Teachers. - In the Presidency College the Council trust that this reason will not exist. - In consequence partly of this defect, though more especially of the extreme attention which all students desirous of honors have lately been obliged to give to the higher Mathematics (according to a part of the system hereafter to be remarked upon) the merely English part of the Education at the Government Institutions in Bengal at present is, the Council think, susceptible of improvement. The Council propose to have at the Presidency College a distinct English class for the students of every year. -

52 In the present system the course of study throughout is confined to a few works, or portions of works, and the examinations are confined to those works or portions of works that have been studied, and test merely the student's recollection of the fragments he has read and the minute criticism thereon which he has been taught during the year. - In the two last years of the course the Council would change this method, framing the final examinations so as to test especially the student's general acquaintance with the language and his general knowledge and understanding of its literature. -

53 In the subject of History, the Council think a similar improvement ought to be made. In the present system a portion of the history of some one Country is assiduously learnt every year, and with four such fragments the historical requirements of the Student stop. - In place of this the Council propose a course of General History, Ancient and Modern of the leading features of the whole of which the examinations shall test the Student's knowledge. For those who wish to be



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to dogmatise, but to turn the mind of the intelligent scholar in the proper direction for obtaining for himself the best possible view of the subject that present lights afford.

34. Methods of the above branches of Philosophy, some times one, sometimes another, and sometimes none has formed part of a year's course. — The propriety of their forming parts of a Collegiate course of instruction has been thus from time to time practically admitted; but in the infancy of our Educational Institutions arrangements for teaching them systematically could not be made. — This defect in the Presidency College, the Council propose to supply.

38. In the present system Mathematics, pure & mixed, are the only Sciences regularly taught, and these are carried to a high point. Two fifths of the marks given at Senior-Scholarship examinations are for Mathematics, and as a Senior-Scholar in his second year must get three-fourths of the whole number of marks to retain his Scholarship, it follows that College honors are now a matter of extreme difficulty for any one who does not happen to have a Mathematical head, and for any one of whatever order of mind who does not devote a very large portion of his time to this one Science, whilst those of a different order of faculties easily take high places, though they may be generally deficient in other subjects.

39. This system was commenced about five years ago; and the argument in favor of the study of mathematics to the exclusion of Logic and metaphysics (and all other sciences) will be found able stated by Mr Bethune, the late lamented President of the Council in our address to the Students of Keshnagore College printed in the General Report of Public Instruction for 1850/51. It is, however, in the knowledge of the Council that experience had led Mr Bethune, some little time before his death, to admit that some change of system upon this

26  
Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1864

General this point was admissible. - The change contemplated  
No. 108 was the adoption of a double trifurc so that honours might  
could be taken either in Mathematics or in general literature,

as principles which is not lost sight of in the system now  
+ Note See a Note by the Secretary printed at Page 41 of the general Report for 1857/58. The statement in the text is made on the authority of the Secretary, who was un-  
-timidly acquainted with Mr. Bethunes views on educational subjects. -

recommended by the Council. The expe-  
-rience of two more

years, and the mature  
consideration of the subject, have led the Council to the  
conviction that the exclusive Mathematical system is untenable,  
60.

The introduction of this system has been a  
subject of great, and the Council believe of just complaint  
amongst the Students, especially with those who have the  
highest appreciation of English Literature, in which  
it is now physically impossible for a Student taking honours  
to make the progress that used to be generally made before  
such preponderance was given to Mathematics. - The  
ill consequence of this lately adopted plan was assigned  
as one of the motives for the institution of the independent  
Metropolitan College for Hindoos; a fact which at least  
shews the feeling on this question of the educated classes  
of Hindoos in Calcutta. -

61 The importance of Mathematical study  
in a general course of liberal education is by none main-  
-tained on the ground of the direct usefulness in after life  
of more than a somewhat elementary knowledge of this  
Science. - It is maintained on the ground of the general  
mental benefit which this study affords; and in a high  
appreciation of this mental benefit the Council entirely con-  
-cur. But they believe that it is now admitted by those  
whose authority is the greatest on such a subject, that  
whilst the high analyses with which the Modern Mathe-  
-matician is familiar, affords for scientific purposes  
an instrument of wonderful power, it does not (at least  
in any corresponding degree) strengthen the reason, or  
improve

37

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improve the general character of the mind. — On this ground the Council would leave the higher and more difficult branches of this study to those whose future professions make them necessary, and to those whose turn of mind fits them for excellence in this line, but they would not force others beyond their strength. They would make the elementary <sup>study</sup> of Geometry and Algebra indispensable to all, believing few youths of any capacity at all to be incapable of some advancement in these Sciences; and believing such a study, besides its uses for its own sake, to be of real benefit to the mental powers. But beyond this point, they would leave those who prefer other studies to pursue their bent without being at a disadvantage with respect to others, though very frequently not higher, orders of intellect than their own.

62. These remarks are of general application, but the Council think that the peculiarities of the question as far as the Government Educational Establishments in India are concerned, greatly strengthen their case. Practically, what suffers most in the present system is English literature. Now the Council would ask, what general improvement in the strength and tone of the mind, which the strongest supporters of a partially exclusive Mathematical education claim for his system under ordinary circumstances, can be put for a moment into comparison with that improvement in the strength and tone of the mind, which a Native of India requires by a large acquaintance with English literature.

63. It is to be remembered further, that we are not preparing a scheme of education merely for professional men, and School masters, but (as we hope) for the whole gentry of the Country.

64. In the department of Physical Sciences though the application of Mathematics to physics in theory is carried to a high pitch in the present system, little or nothing is shown experimentally, and certainly nothing in the shape of a demonstrative or experimental course exists

Fort William the 15<sup>th</sup> April 1854

General exists. No branch of Natural History is professed to  
N<sup>o</sup> 108 be taught; and it is well known that no effective progress  
Cont<sup>d</sup> in natural philosophy is possible with paper work alone.  
The want of every thing of a practical character in the edu-  
cational course at present appears to the Council to be its  
greatest defect. Every thing that strikes the senses, one half  
of the whole circle of knowledge, is as it were ignored  
in our present scheme of Education. This, the Council incline  
to think, would be a grave defect in any country. But  
they cannot doubt that it is so in India. It is in the more  
practical business of life, and in the physical Departments  
especially, that education, in Bengal at least, has done  
nothing. Our Colleges, it must be admitted, have not  
turned out for many years past half a dozen Students who  
have attempted to earn their own livelihood in any other line  
than as clerks, and Government employees. While we have  
trained Scholars, in scores, who will integrate a difficult  
problem, no one has ever left our Schools whom an officer  
making a road would employ as an Overseer in preference  
to an English Sergeant, who can just read and write.

65 The Council look to the department of Fine  
Engineering for the proper education of one particular  
class of individuals capable of useful employment, pri-  
vate as well as public, in many practical lines, but in  
their opinion it is emphatically our present duty, by working  
upon the higher classes, to draw the Native mind to a more  
just appreciation of the physical sciences; and to give  
educated Natives that practical bent, the mother of real  
progress, which marks the present Epoch in Europe  
but which is remarkably absent in all the educated  
classes of this country; not less absent amongst those  
heretofore educated in our English Schools and Colleges  
than amongst the ancient Brahmans of Benares.

66 The one exception to our system, the Bengal  
Medical College, in the opinion of the Council, proves the



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the case they would establish. In Medicine and Surgery only, has a practicable direction been given to the education we impart to the Natives of this Country, and the admirable success of that great experiment, short as has been the time that has elapsed since its commencement, has been such as its most sanguine promoters would not have dared to prophesy eighteen years ago.

67. What has been done in Medicine may be done in every Department. But a healthy, spontaneous, and general progress in this direction is not to be expected, whilst all the best educated men in the Country are kept in practical ignorance of every kind of physical knowledge.

68. It is on these grounds that the Council have proposed to make attendance on elementary courses of Natural Philosophy and Natural History compulsory, in the Presidency College.

69. On the same ground the Council would rejoice to see attached to the Institution a School of Arts, such as has been lately established with success at Madras (and a School of Painting. They would also be glad to see a class for the theory of Music).

70. Law Lectures were commenced experimentally in the Hindoo College twenty two years ago, and after intermission they were again commenced about two years ago, but they are still only upon an experimental footing. A Barrister gives three lectures a week, on law, which no doubt by turning the attention of the Students to the subject are useful. Some of them have shown considerable aptitude for the study of law. But it is obvious that law cannot be systematically or successfully taught until the subject is made part of the regular course of College Studies, and becomes one of the paths to College honors. At present those only, who will, attend, & as the time which they devote to the class is taken from the studies by which alone they can gain or retain a scholarship

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General scholarship, the number is small and other attendance) No 108 irregular. The Council think that not less than a three year's course of systematic study will suffice to give the legal training for professional purposes which they consider desirable.

Whenever an opportunity of acquiring a regular legal education of this sort is afforded, a legal diploma at the Presidency College might supersede the present Vakeels and Mousieffs Examinations, and so become necessary to every lawyer, over a large circle of districts not too remote from Calcutta.

Proposed College } The following is the  
Staff } Staff which would be necessary for  
 the College when fully constituted. The Chairs marked  
 thus (\*) are already in existence either in the Hindu College  
 or the Medical College -

- 1\* Professor of English Language and Literature
- 1\* Assistant Ditto
- 1 Professor of Law and Assistant Do
- 1\* Professor of Vernacular Literature
- 1\* Professor of History and Political Economy
- 1 Assistant Ditto
- 1 Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic
- 1\* Professor of Mathematics
- 1 Assistant Do
- 1\* Professor of Chemistry
- 1\* Professor of Botany
- 1 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
- 1 Professor of Natural History and Geology
- 1\* Professor of Law
- 1 Assistant Do
- 1 Professor of Civil Engineering
- 1 Assistant Do

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73  
Drawing Master and Teacher of Surveying  
In all 12 Professors, of whom one should be the Principal; 5 Assistant Professors, and 1 Master. — Of the 12 Professorships, including 1 Principal (are now in existence), viz. 5 in the Hindoo College and 2 in the Medical College; and of the 5 Assistant Professorships 1 is now in existence in the Hindoo College, in the Establishment of which there is also now a Drawing Master. This will leave only the five following new Chairs and four Assistant Professorships to be supplied. —

1 Professor of Latin (and Greek) and Assistant Professor of English Literature. —

1 Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic. —

1 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy

1 Professor of Natural History and Geology

1 Professor of Civil Engineering

1 Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy

1 Assistant Professor of Mathematics

1 Assist. Professor of Law.

1 Assist. Professor of Civil Engineering

74. Considering that the Salary attached to a Chair in the Med. College is Rupees 400 a month, besides the full Military Pay and Allowances of the Holder who is required to devote only a portion of his time to the College, and therefore is permitted to practice in his profession, and considering the expense of living in Calcutta, more especially in the item of house rent, and the circumstances that all or most of the Chairs in the General Branch of the Presidency College will be filled by gentlemen who will have no other source of income, and of whom it will be required to devote their whole time to the College, the

\*Note This remark, it will be observed does not apply to Professors in the Special Branches of Medicine, Law and Engineering. Council are decidedly of opinion that the

Salary of a gentleman holding no appointment but as a Professor.

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General  
No 108  
Contd

Professorships, and giving his whole time to that duty ought not to be less than Rupees 600 a month, with an allowance of Rupees 100 a month for House Rent; and that the Salary of an Assistant Professor in a corresponding Chair ought not to be less than Rupees 300 a month, with Rupees 80 a month for House Rent. For less than this, the Council believe that Government cannot look with certainty to securing the services of men fit to fill a Chair on such an Institution.

75 On this scale the Cost of the Presidency College, when fully developed, would be as follows

1 Professor of English Language and Literature	Rs 600
House Rent	" 100
1 Assistant Professor of Do	" 300
House Rent	" 80
1 Professor of Latin (and Greek) and Assistant Professor of Do	" 600
House Rent	" 100
1 Professor of Vernacular Literature	" 300
1 Professor of History and Political Economy	" 500
House Rent	" 100
1 Assistant Do	" 300
House Rent	" 80
1 Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic	" 600
House Rent	" 100
1 Professor of Mathematics	" 500
House Rent	" 100
1 Assistant Professor of Do	" 300
House Rent	" 80
1 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy	" 600
House Rent	" 100
1 Professor of Natural History & Geology	" 600

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Home

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House Rent	Rs 100 "
1 Professor of Law	" 400
1 Assistant Professor of Law	" 300
1 Professor of Civil Engineering	" 600
House Rent	" 100
1 Assistant Professor of D <sup>o</sup>	" 300
House Rent	" 80
1 Drawing Master and Teacher of Surveying	" 300
1 Professor of Chemistry, Paid as now in the	
1 Professor of Botany & Medical College	
	Total " 8,420

Or annually Rupees " 1,01,040

76 Of the above the Professor who holds the office of Principal should receive an additional allowance of Rupees 1000 a month, as the Executive Control of the whole College will be vested in him. This would make the whole cost 9,020 Rupees monthly or 1,08,240 annually.

Hindoo College } 77 Having now set forth in  
Staff now avail- detail what the Council think the Pre-  
-able sidence College ought eventually to be,

I proceed to describe what the Senior Department of the Hindoo College at present is, from which materials for setting on foot the Presidency College are immediately available

78 At present the Hindoo College, in its Senior Department, gives instruction in the English language and literature, History, Mathematics, Law, Bengallee, Drawing, and Surveying. The following is its instructive staff, with their salaries.

1 Principal and Professor of Mathematics	Mr. Sutcliffe	" 600
House Rent		" 140
1 Professor of English Literature and History	Mr. Jones	" 500
1 Professor of English Literature	Mr. Graple	" 250

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General	1	Assistant Professor of English Literature (and History) / Mr. P. Hand	300 ..
Colonel	1	Professor of Law / Mr. Theobald	300 ..
	1	Professor of Vernacular Literature / Baboo Ram Chander Mitter	200 ..
	1	Drawing Master and Teachers of Surveying (Mr. Rowe)	106. 10. 6
	$\frac{1}{8}$	Pundit	35 ..
		Monthly Cost	2431. 10. 6

Being an annual charge of Papers

2679. 14. 0

Immediate 779 The Council propose to close measures proposed to the Hindoo College at the end of the present session, vizt on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April next; and on the same day to announce the constitution of the new Presidency College and of the Hindoo School; which will both open for the first course of instruction on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June the day of the opening of the next session of the Ind. College. The present students in the Senior Department of the Hindoo College can be clasped in the Presidency College, in the four classes which will represent hereafter the students of each year, according to the acquirements which each student possesses.

80. They propose to model the departments of English and Vernacular Languages and Classical Literature at once upon the principles recommended in a former part of this letter for the institutions when fully developed. They have available the services of Mr. Jones as Professor of English of Mr. Hand as Assistant Professor of English, and of Ram Chander Mitter as Professor of the Vernacular.

81. They propose to model the department of History at once upon the same principles. They have available for this the services of Mr. Grapel. It is not expected that any Assistant Professor will be required for History immediately.

82.

The Council propose to model the department

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department of Mathematics, embracing pure and mixed Mathematics, also at once upon the principles recommended to be adopted in the College when fully developed. - For this department they have availed the services of Mr Sutcliffe the Principal of the Andos College, and they do not think that any Assistant Professor of Mathematics will be required immediately. -

83. In these three great departments, then, if the views of the Council be approved, the Presidency College at its opening can adopt the Complete Course recommended as its ultimate object; accepting only the Latin Classes -

84. - For all the above classes room can be found in the apartments now used for the Senior Department of the Andos College, until the new Presidency College is built -

85. But the Council further recommend that a step be at once taken, from the very opening of the Presidency College, in the direction of the Physical Sciences

86. They propose that the Med. College classes of Chemistry and Botany be immediately opened to the Students of the General Branch of the Presidency College. -

87. The present Chemical course occupies a two years, but it consists of a single course repeated, which is attended by Students twice over. Dr Macnamara, with reference only to Medical Students, has projected the extension of the course to two years. This will exactly fit the scheme of the Council, as the first year's course can be made suitable to the general Students -

88. The present Botany course occupies the Student two years; but it too consists but of one course of lectures, repeated in the second year. A similar attention will be necessary, the Council think, in this course also, when Botany becomes part of the general course of study. -

89. On reviewing the above proposals

106  
Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

General His Lordship will see that a decided step can be taken  
No 108  
Contd towards the complete education ultimately proposed, even  
at the opening of the new Presidency College three months  
hence, without any additional charge to the Education Fund

Additional Staff } 90. But the Council venture  
recommended at } to ask authority for making, at once  
one. } a step still further in advance, which  
can be made at comparatively, a small cost.

91 Although few Latin Students are to  
be expected at first, considering how intimately connected  
in the opinion of the majority of the Council, the neces-  
sity of teaching Latin is with the change to a College  
open to all Classes from a College open only to Hindus  
the Council venture to recommend that they be authorized  
to make such temporary arrangements as they can for  
obtaining the services of an acting Professor of Latin, who  
will act also as an assistant in the subjects either of the  
English Language and Classical Literature, or of  
History, as may be most expedient at an expense not  
exceeding Rupees 300 a month. A permanent arrange-  
ment can be hereafter made, before the new College  
Building is completed. The Council are anxious  
from the first to hold out adequate encouragement  
to youth of European and Anglo Indian parentage  
to complete the education they now receive by coming  
after they have finished their course in their present school

Note. As to the New Presidency College; and as these youths are  
now taught Latin at several of the Calcutta Schools, it  
is clear that such encouragement cannot be held  
out of the new Institution is below the old one in this  
important point.

Holiday  
as mentioned  
in a former  
note of proceedings  
to the Profess-  
-orship of  
Latin alto-  
gether. Of  
course there  
-fore he does  
not concern  
in this recom-  
mendation

92. Further although the Council are able to pro-  
vide at once for two branches of Physical science, they  
Chemistry and Botany } are unable with existing means, to a  
provide



40)

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provide for the most general, the most interesting, and in their  
view, the most important of all, namely Natural Philosophy.  
They believe that if a Chair of Natural Philosophy and As-  
tronomy be constituted, neither the more essential part of the ne-  
cessary apparatus, nor an individual fit to fill it will be wanting  
by the 15<sup>th</sup> of June; and they respectfully recommend that this  
motion be now made to the General Branch of the new College

93 Lastly, they have to recall the attention of His  
Lordship to the Correspondence with my office noted on the  
From Under Secy to Govt. of Bengal } margin, relative to the Estab-  
16 September 1851 }  
To Secretary to Govt. 15<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1851 }  
From Under Secy 29<sup>th</sup> April 1852. }  
Establishment of a Chair of  
Geology. The Double Court  
of Directors thus expressed themselves in a despatch dated the 30<sup>th</sup>  
January 1850 "We are disposed to approve the Establishment of  
a course of lectures on Geology, and we think it should  
"be connected with the Class of Civil Engineering, should such  
"Class be constituted. The importance of Geological know-  
"ledge to Engineers, is well pointed out in the Memorandum  
"of Mr. Simms. We think also that the Museum of Economic  
"Geology should be assigned to the same class, and that the expense  
"of the lectures and the Museum should be brought under one  
"head.

94 The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal  
called upon the Council of Education to report as to the Estab-  
lishment of a course of lectures in geology in the Medical  
College, with reference to the above authority granted by the  
Honorable Court. -

95 In reply to the above call the Council, by  
my letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 1851, recommended earnestly the  
constitution of a Chair of Geology in the Med. College, and  
the transfer to the new Chair of the Custody of the Museum  
of Economic Geology, which belongs to Government, from  
the Asiatic Society to whose Charge it had been temporarily  
made over in 1841. - It was a part of the Council's plan to  
assign to the new Chair, in part payment of the cost thereof  
the

Fort Williams the 15<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

General the allowance granted for the Curatorship of this Museum  
N<sup>o</sup> 108<sup>x</sup> Curator Rs 250 } The Asiatic Society when asked to report  
Cont<sup>d</sup> Contingencies 4 04 } upon the question, freely concurred in the  
314 } propriety of the proposal. —

96. The Council's proposal was submitted by the Honorable the then Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the approval of the Gov<sup>t</sup> of India; but it was not sanctioned by the last mentioned Government at that time, on the grounds that the Honorable Court contemplated the connection of the Geological lectures with a class of Civil Engineers not with the Med<sup>l</sup> College that it was doubtful whether instruction on Geology would be necessary for such Civil Engineers as could be produced for some time to come; & that if necessary, the Medical College was not an appropriate place for it. — Therefore, pending the decision of the question of establishing a Civil Engineer's Institution, then under consideration, it was thought best to leave the Geological Museum where it was —

97. The Council trust that the most Noble the Governor of Bengal will see that so far as the establishment of a Geological Chair is concerned, the position of the case is now entirely altered. A Chair of Geology certainly could not have been proposed in connection with a Medical College except from the necessity of the case; and it is undeniable that naturally such a Chair forms no feature of a Medical College. But it does form naturally a feature and a most indispensable feature of a General College such as His Lordship has now <sup>determining to found a new</sup> in connection with such a College, the cost will be charged, not to the Med<sup>l</sup> College, but to the Gen<sup>l</sup> Education Funds, as it ought to be. Besides the Museum of Economic Geology, there are two Collections which may be transferred to the Chair in the Presidency College; viz, an

Note For these Collections the European Collection of Minerals, arranged & classified, and identified by Mr. Rose of Edinburgh, and a valuable Berlin Collection

Institution is indebted to the liberality of Dr Mount and Dr Maclelland

Collection

40

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 1854

98<sup>o</sup> Collections of fossils and rocks, both now in the Medical College  
The services of Professor Aldham, temporarily  
might be made available for lectures on Mineralogy and  
Geology, at the opening of the College, as the field work  
of that gentleman is necessarily suspended during the whole  
of the rains, but the Council earnestly hope that a Scientific  
gentleman may be appointed from Europe, especially for the  
Chair of Natural History and Geology, as soon as practi-  
cable. This recommendation is made with especial advertence  
to the important department of Civil Engineering.

99<sup>o</sup> In the department of Law, the Council  
propose to direct the next course of Lectures to be pre-  
pared on the principles above explained for Students in  
their first year of the Law Course. For a year, certainly,  
Assistant Professor of Law will not be required.

100<sup>o</sup> The Council of Education earnestly recommend  
the Constitution of the Civil Engineering Department, by the  
appointment of a Professor, and an Assistant Professor, as  
soon as possible.

101<sup>o</sup> It will not be necessary the Council think, to  
appoint a Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and  
Logic, until the new College has been two years in operation.  
By that time the Council think that the services of a gen-  
tleman from Europe should be engaged for this Chair, as  
also those of a gentleman competent to fill the Chair of  
History and Political Economy. But if the above recommen-  
dations meet with approval, a fine institution for general  
education not fully, but still largely developed will cer-  
tainly be opened for all classes and creeds on the 15<sup>th</sup> of  
June next, at an expense comparatively trifling beyond  
the present cost of the Hindu College.

Proposed Scholarships and Honors. 102<sup>o</sup> It only remains to  
provide for the Scholarships  
of the Presidency Colleges. A sum of Rupees 366, a  
month is available from the Government Scholarships of

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General  
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Cont'd

of the Hindoo College. The Council think Rs 30 a month a fit sum at which to pay each Scholarship - At this rate, supposing each Scholarship to be held for two years, the existing funds will afford 12 scholarships or 6 new Scholarships annually. The Council are of opinion that this number would be quite inadequate for the Presidency College. For the general Branch alone they think it should be doubled; and they would allot these rewards annually to the classes attended by the Students in their first two years as follows. -

English	2
Latin	1
History	1
Mathematics	2
Natural Philosophy	2
General Proficiency	4
	<u>12</u>

103 As in the case of the Bursaries, the Council are of opinion that a Scholarship Holder who goes into either of the Special Branches of Law or Civil Engineering should be allowed to retain his Scholarship for an extra or third year, to enable him to complete his course in that branch. The Council would allow the present Scholarships Holders in the Hindoo College to retain their Scholarships under the present rules -

104 At the final examination in the General Branches, the Council would give a Medal to the most proficient student in each subject taught, if he passes a fair examination in every subject that forms part of his necessary course; open to the competition of Students of the corresponding year in the three special Branches. In each of the three special Branches the Council would give a Medal to the student who, not having lost a year in that branch, passes the best final examination

105

Bursaries should be given up by a Bursary Holder

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Holders obtaining a Scholarship. A Scholarship or Medal should be given by a student who has lost a year.

106. The best reward for the most proficient students in the Civil Engineering Department, would be admission into the public service, on a footing somewhat corresponding with that of Sub Assistant Surgeons.

107. The Council will now advert to the other features of the new plan determined upon by His Lordship

In converting the Senior Departments of the Hindoo College into a Hindoo School, for the higher orders of Hindoos, the Council propose to make no immediate change of arrangements. The Department at present consists of the following classes and masters.

Class	No of pupils including free boys	Amount of School fees	Names of Masters	Amount Salary drawn by each
1 <sup>st</sup> Class	36	144 "	Senior Department	
2 <sup>nd</sup> do	28	132 "	Mr G. I. Vanyan	200 "
3 <sup>rd</sup> do	19	96 "	Baboo Ram Chunder	
			Mittra	200 "
			Mr J. P. Giresuthiracke	200 "
			2 Pundits @ 35/4 each	55 "
<u>Junior Department</u>				
1 <sup>st</sup> Class	25	125 "	Baboo Sureschander Saha	150 "
2 <sup>nd</sup> " Sec: A	21	100 "	Murro Chunder Saha	120 "
" " " B	21	100 "	Bancy Manohar Bandy	95 "
" " " C	23	95 "	Gopce Nishu Mittra	90 "
3 <sup>rd</sup> Class A	19	85 "	Joy Gopal Saha	80 "
" " " B	25	90 "	Shree Nath Bose	75 "
" " " C	20	95 "	Gopal Chunder Dutt	60 "
4 <sup>th</sup> Class A	15	50 "	Gopal Chunder Bandy	60 "
" " " B	11	30 "	Mohendernath Roy	50 "
" " " C	17	75 "	Judonath Saha	30 "
			4 Pundits @ 20/	80 "
			Servants	67 "
			Contingencies of all kinds	50 "
			Proportion of office established 1/5 of existing establishment	45 "

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General 109  
No 108  
Continued

The Council propose that the present Estab-  
lishment be retained for the School, and that as Vacancies  
occurs, it be gradually remodelled on the following scale

Senior Department

Head Master	_____	300	" "
Second Do	_____	200	" "
Third Do	_____	150	" "
One Pundit	_____	40	" "
		<u>690</u>	" "

Junior Department

First Master	_____	100	" "
Second Ditto	_____	90	" "
Third Ditto	_____	80	" "
Fourth Ditto	_____	70	" "
Fifth Ditto	_____	60	" "
Sixth Ditto	_____	50	" "
Seventh Ditto	_____	40	" "
Eight Ditto	_____	30	" "
Ninth Ditto	_____	20	" "
Tenth Ditto	_____	20	" "
4 Pundit @ 20 each	_____	80	" "
Servants	_____	67	" "
Contingencies of all kinds	_____	50	" "
Proportion of Office Establishment $\frac{1}{3}$ of existing Establishment	_____	75	" "
		<u>1522</u>	" "

110. The Council are of opinion that the  
present rate of Schooling fees in these Departments (viz  
Rupees 5 a month) is too high, and that it should be reduced  
to an uniform rate of four Rupees for each pupil  
which they beg accordingly to recommend. - All free  
studentships should at once be abolished.

111. The School though in the same building  
with the Sanscrit College, will not be in any way  
connected with it.

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854. —

Branch School } 112 The Calcuttollah Branch School will remain as at present, a change of name only being required. —

Madrasah } 113 In the Calcutta Madrasah the Council will carry into effect, from the opening of the next session, all the changes which have already been commu- nicated to and approved of by the Government. —

114 It is proposed to fix, for the present the fee that is to be levied from pupils of the Arabic, Per- sian, and English Colleges, at one Rupee a month. —

Colingah } The Colingah Branch School will School be opened to all classes of the community from the 15<sup>th</sup> of June next, and will be organized upon the same scale and plan in all respects as the Calcuttollah Branch School. —

Conclusion } 116 The Council believe that the plan above detailed, if approved, will carry into immediate effect the wishes of His Lordship. —

Calcutta

The March 1854 }  
Comptrolr only P.P.

I have the honor  
of F. J. Mount  
Secy to the Council of Edu.

From the Secretary to the Council of Education No. 109 dated the 4<sup>th</sup> of April 1854. —

(No. 109)  
From The Secretary Council of Education  
To Cecil Beadon Esqre  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal  
Fort William 4<sup>th</sup> April 1854

Sir,

I have the honor by direction of the Coun- cil of Education to submit emergently, in original, for the information of Government the accompanying minute by Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose, upon the detailed plan of the Presidency College. —

No. 109  
From the  
Secy to the  
Council of  
Edu. No. 109  
At the 4<sup>th</sup> of  
April 1854

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

General 2

N<sup>o</sup> 109

Control

Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose and Ramaswami Roy were absent from Town when the amended draft after discussion at a special meeting of the Council was circulated - and, as the question was considered one of urgency, the letter was, not delayed, as it had been approved by the remainder of the Council.

I have the honor to be  
Yours faithfully,  
J. J. Mount Esq. (D.)  
Secy Council of Education  
Mauritius.

N<sup>o</sup> 110

Enclosed  
in a letter  
from the  
Secy to the  
Council of Educa-  
tion of the 4<sup>th</sup> of  
April 1854

I join most cordially in recording our best thanks to Mr. Grant for the valuable services in drawing out this Draft letter.

I have a few observations to offer and regret that I have not been able to submit them earlier. I now do so with every deference & great diffidence.

The first thing that strikes me is that this is a fitting opportunity to propose, even if it were prospectively, the establishment of a University. This important subject is not even alluded to, which I cannot help thinking as a great omission. If you give a high order of education in the Arts, Sciences and languages - if you add to it lectures on Law and Civil Engineering, why deny to your elites the distinction of university titles and honors, to which the students of every civilized country are entitled? These would be recognized in Europe and would be a passport to the best society here or abroad; whereas your Diplomas would be of no greater value than the present scholarship certificates. If it be said that the proposed standard is not high enough to entitle those, who pass it to University honors, why not raise the standard? The highest standard fixed may not be attained for several years to come, but the sooner it is fixed and announced, the sooner will it be reached. And the knowledge that such honors are in prospect will give a stimulus to native education, which has never yet been imparted to it. I

presume



Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

Presume the susceptibility of the native mind of the highest degree of improvement is not questioned.

It may be said that we travel beyond our province in indicating any plan of a University since we are not required to do so in the letter from Government.

But if such a plan is in the abstract desirable, surely the Council of Education as a consultative Body may be permitted to enunciate its views. There is sufficient encouragement in the Government letter, if I recollect right, to expand upon and outstretch the outlines therein stretched.

The Medical College the Sanscrit College, the Madrasa, the Presidency College as a high school of Arts & Sciences and the classes of Law and Civil Engineering would at once afford materials for the beginning of a future great University.

Paras: 12 & 14 & 19. - It is proposed to commemorate the extinct Hindoo College by the appropriation of its "scholarships" in such manner as may be most consistent with the known wishes and intentions of the subscribers; but this object, in my humble opinion, does not appear to be accomplished by the plan proposed. In fact the proposal involves, I think, a grave inconsistency. The exclusive character of the Junior department of the Hindoo College is to be maintained confessedly in deference to Hindoo prejudices, and yet the scholarships attached to it, are in reality to be alienated from it, for they can only be gained in it and must be retained in the Presidency College, which is to be opened to all classes of the people. Is this not tantamount to saying to the students of the Hindoo school "your forefathers gave some money for your benefit, which we know they wished you should enjoy as students in an exclusively Hindoo School and as we are anxious to carry out their intentions, we will keep the money for your benefit, until you leave your Own Hindoo School and choose to prosecute your studies in our new Institution, where you shall sit on the same bench with the Christian and the Mussulman."

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

General "Muzumbar" Surely such a course must be admitted to  
N. 110 the palpably objectionable. This comes of attempting to  
Enclosure prop up a system, which is allowed on all hands to be wrong  
Content in principle. To keep up an exclusive Institution of  
English education by the state in the present day is a mis-  
take, and as the Governors and Managers of the Hindoo  
College have unreservedly consigned their interests into the  
hands of the Government, the Council ought not to hesitate  
in reiterating their former recommendation to Government  
not to perpetuate its connection with an exclusively Hindoo  
School of English learning.

I would make the Junior Department of  
the Hindoo College the Central Branch School with similar  
schooling fees and open to all classes, same as in the propos-  
ed Gollingah and the present Gollotolah (or rather Puttul-  
\* Note. The place where dangah) School. This last institution  
this school is now held is called Putuldangah. not  
Gollotolah. To call it by the former name would  
therefore be more correct. I would remove to the northern part  
of the town, which would be a much  
better and much more-needed distri-  
-bution of the Govt. Institutions than  
congregating the Hindoo School and the Branch School in  
the same locality.

If my proposition is not approved of and  
the plan sketched in the Draft letter is to be carried into execution  
I would suggest that three out of the four Bursaries pro-  
-posed to be styled Hindoo College Bursaries might be grace-  
-fully appropriated as follows.

One to Baboo Radhamaadul Dammerjee, be-  
-cause he was I believe a large donor. when the five names  
given in the margin of Para: 15 were adopted, his was omit-  
-ted simply because he was then a living member of the man-  
-agement.

One to Baboo Prasanna Goomar Tagore, because  
his giving up the rights and privileges of a Secretary Governor  
entitles him to some distinction in the communication of the  
extinct College. The name of the other Governor the Mohan

For William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854. 17

Rajah of Burdwan - is otherwise preserved. —

And one to Baboo Rupsomoy Dutt in commemoration of his long services in connection with the Hindoo College. —

Para: 34 & 35. I concur entirely in considering it of the first importance that the Mofussil students should be induced to join the Presidency College, but the number of Bursaries proposed to be given, with this object in view, to the Mofussil Institutions, namely one to each Zillah School and two to each College appears to me quite inadequate as regards the Colleges. To each College I would allot at least four Bursaries. Only two to a College, while one is to be given to every school is entirely out of proportion. one College would be able to furnish at least as many Bursars as a dozen Zillah schools. —

I do not see why Bursary-holders should be required to pay their matriculation fee. The pecuniary gain to Government would be trifling, but however trifling the sum (10 Rs.) it may in the case of an indigent student (and there are many such in our Mofussil institutions) prove an effectual bar to his admission to the Presidency College. —

Para: 36. The rule in all our Colleges is that the gainer of a scholarship is exempted from the payment of his schooling fees. This rule I see is proposed to be departed from, in the Presidency College, but no reason is assigned for the change. I confess I do not perceive the desirableness of it, but if it can be shown to be an improvement, we ought, I think, to introduce it into all our other Institutions. —

Para: 39. I concur with the Honble W<sup>m</sup> Halliday in objecting to a Latin Professorship. If you open a University such a chair may become necessary, but otherwise I can see little use in it. —

I may here remark that the rule that two years attendance on the English Class would be sufficient for those who take up Latin is quite inapplicable to native students. —

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

General They would make very poor English scholars in spite of  
N<sup>o</sup> 110 all their Latin. —

Enclosure Even a Course of four years in English litera-  
Content ture is scarcely enough, particularly if we are to turn out  
thorough English scholars. If the time in the General Depart-  
ment is not extended to five years, we will have to screw up the  
admission standard a little higher than is done in the 26<sup>th</sup> Para.  
The latter would be the more preferable course. —

It is not clear whether one or more vernacular  
languages are to be brought. There is provision to teach Bengal  
-lee only and yet a course in vernaculars and passing in a  
vernacular language are talked of. —

Para: 4, b. Under the head of English is included no  
doubt the philosophical study of Grammar and of Polite Litera-  
-ture including Poetry; for unless a student is very well taught  
in these subjects he cannot be expected to master the difficul-  
-ties of the language. —

In regard to mathematics a student, I think,  
ought to be well grounded in plane Geometry and the elements  
of Algebra before gaining admission into the Presidency Col-  
-lege, where the first two years might be devoted to Trigon-  
-ometry and Conic sections. —

I would here venture to put in a word for the  
teaching of Book-keeping. This useful and practical branch  
of knowledge is no where taught. A half the number of our past  
students are now in the habit of filling occupations, where a  
knowledge of account is necessary and they become painfully  
alive to their deficiency in this respect on entering into business.  
what is said in Para: 64, of an officer preferring an ignorant  
English Serjeant to one of our finely finished students, might  
with equal truth be asserted of a Register in a public Office  
or the head Assistant in a mercantile concern, preferring the ser-  
-vices of a native of the old class as ignorant as the European  
Serjeant to one of our Shakespear - Spouting and Bacon - dis-  
-cussing students of the Hindoo College. Cannot some thing  
be done to remedy this defect either in the first year of the Presidency  
College

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854. #1

College or just previous to joining it?

Para: 80. I earnestly hope the Council will reconsider their proposition to employ Mr. Jones as Professor of English language and literature in the Presidency College, Mr. Sand as his assistant and Baboo Ramchunder Mitter as Professor of Vernacular. I am very sorry I cannot conscientiously vote for these nominations. To ensure the success of the Presidency College, it is necessary to be particularly careful in the selection of our Professors. The appointments above named, I regret to observe are in my opinion neither judicious nor appropriate.

Para: 102. I am not very much in favour of money scholarships, but if they are to be given I think past experience justifies the inference that a scholarship of 30 Rs. a month will not be found sufficient to induce students to go through the entire course in the General Branch. I would raise the amount to 50 Rs. in the last two years. If the whole of the scheme in the Draft letter is adopted, the holder of a scholarship will have to pay his regular fee of 5 Rs. The real value then of a scholarship is reduced to 25 Rupees, which is decidedly too small a sum.

It is proposed to give scholarships in every branch of study in the General Department, excepting vernaculars, surely if a scholarship is to be given for Latin, it is unfair to deny this distinction to the Vernaculars.

Paras: 102 & 110. I have already stated my views regarding the Junior Department of the Hindoo College. I have merely to add that if the exclusive character of the Hindoo school is honestly to be maintained, the schooling fees ought not to be higher than in the other Branch schools. (Disconnected with the present Hindoo College and brought down to the level of those schools, it will in the course of a few years become deserted, if placed at a disadvantage as regards fees, and that in spite of its exclusive character or the proposed bestowal of a few Bursars.)

Para:

For William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

General Order 114. - It is here proposed to levy a fine of  
N<sup>o</sup> 110 one Rupee in the Madrasa. According to the Government  
Enclosure letter the pay system ought to be introduced at the same time  
Contd. in the Sanscrit College, which ought either to be done on a  
sufficient reason assigned for the Omission. This is pro-  
bably an oversight. —

I have made a few unimportant notes in  
pencil in the body of the Draft Letter. —

Signed/ Ramgopal Ghose  
29<sup>th</sup> March 1854. —

Note by the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal of 24<sup>th</sup> March 1854  
Note

N<sup>o</sup> 111

This is an admirable report from the Govt.

Note by the Council of Education on the subject of a Presidency College.  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal of 24<sup>th</sup> of March 1854. —  
It is understood to have been drawn up by Mr. J. P. Grant  
All difficulties regarding the Native ma-  
= nagement of the Hindu College have been removed. The ma-  
= nagers have resigned their functions, and the funds of the Col-  
= lege, into the hands of the Government. —

The Council entirely agree in the general  
views recorded by His Lordship as to the constitution of the  
Presidency College. —

In elaborating the details of a scheme in  
accordance with those views, the Council proceed to shew. —

1<sup>st</sup> What the College ought to be when complete  
in all its parts. —

2<sup>nd</sup> What it may be at once. —

The Council propose that the College should be  
held in one building to be erected for the purpose at a cost  
of £ 60,000, including the £ 25,000 which His Lordship  
has already consented to recommend for a new Medical College.

The College, as designed by the Council, is to  
include the Medical College, and to superadd to the general  
course of study (consisting of English, Vernacular and an-  
= cient Classical Literature, History, Geography, Moral and  
Mental

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854. 42

Mental Philosophy, Logic, Political Economy, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, and Chemistry, three special courses viz: Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

They propose a Staff consisting of 12 Professors of whom 7 are already employed, 5 Assistant Professors of whom 1 is already employed, and 1 Master of Drawing and Surveying.

The Council propose to give each professor Rupees 600 a month with Rupees 100 for House rent, and each Assistant Professor Rupees 300 a month with Rupees 80 for House rent, the only exceptions being the Professor of Vernacular to whom, being a Native, they assign a salary of Rupees 300 without house rent, and the professor of Law, who, having to give only a portion of his time to the duties of the College is to receive a salary of Rupees 400 without house Rent.

The Professors of Chemistry and Botany, too, are to get no more than they now receive in the Medical College.

To the Principal they propose to allow a salary of Rupees 600 in addition to his Professor's salary whatever that may be.

The expense of the proposed establishment is Rupees 1,08,240 a year or, deducting the expense of the present establishment, Rupees 82,060 additional.

The Council are unanimous except on one point. Mr. Halliday dissents from the proposal to entertain a professor of Latin and Greek and would not teach those languages in the College at all. It seems to me that the reasons assigned by the Council for teaching the ancient classical languages are sound and good, but it would be premature to appoint a Professor until it be ascertained that there is a practical demand for such instruction in the Presidency College.

1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
English Latin or Vernacular	English Latin or Vernacular	English or Latin or Moral Phil.	English or Latin or Mental Phil.
Genl. History Mathematics	Genl. History Mathematics	and Logic or Mathematics Chemistry	and Pol. Econ. or Mathematics Nat. History
	Nat. Phil.	Nat. Phil.	Nat. Phil.

The course which the Council propose in the General branch is shown in the annexed scheme.

In my humble judgment it

422  
Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

General it is open to two objections.

N. 111  
Constat 1<sup>st</sup> That the theoretical and practical part of mathematics are separated.

2<sup>nd</sup> That the students of the fourth and perhaps the third year are required to attempt too wide a range of study.

It seems to me quite unnecessary, when there is to be a separate course of Civil Engineering under a special professor of that Art, that there should also be a separate course of Natural Philosophy under a separate Professor in the general course. It is true that in most of the European Universities the Chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy are separate, but I am not aware that it is so when there is provided a distinct and special course of instruction in Civil Engineering which of course includes all experimental mechanical philosophy which it is necessary for a practical Engineer to know. All the Natural Philosophy which it is necessary to teach in a general course may certainly I think be taught by the Professor and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in combination with the theory of mathematics.

2<sup>nd</sup> I cannot think that in a general course of study the whole of the pupils can beneficially be required to attend lectures in Chemistry, Animal and Vegetable Physiology and Geology. It seems to me that it is quite enough to compel the mass to pass first in Classics (either English or Latin) and secondly in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy or Moral and Mental Philosophy, leaving the study of Chemistry and Natural History optional but encouraged by the grant of liberal prizes. Having a practical course of Civil Engineering, which I think a most desirable thing, it appears to me a mistake to give too practical a character to the general course or to extend it over too wide a field. It should never be forgotten that the main object of school or college education is mental discipline and this is surely better attained in the great majority of cases by fixing the attention on a few subjects taught with pains and accuracy than by distracting the mind with many subjects taught in an engaging but superficial manner.

But



Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854. 123

But the scheme as a whole is an excellent one, and as respects the question in hand, the above objections relate to points rather of detail than of principle. The only objection I feel to the whole scheme is that it is not an University in name as it is an University in fact and that the honors to be granted are not called degrees instead of diplomas. This is a defect which His Lordship may well supply.

The Council propose to close the Hindoo College on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April when the present term ends and to open the new College in the Hindoo College building on the 15<sup>th</sup> June after the long vacation announcing to the public the nature of the change.

They propose to remodel the existing establishment so as to provide at once and without expense by means of the present Staff for lectures on English and Vernacular literature, History and Mathematics, and to transfer the Botanical and Chemical chairs from the Medical to the General College.

They also propose to entertain /1/ an acting Latin Professor on Rupees 300, /2/ a Natural Philosophy Professor on Rupees 700 /3/ a Geological Professor on Rupees 700, and /4/ a Civil Engineering Professor and Assistant Professor on Rupees 1,080, making in all an immediate addition of Rupees 33,200 per annum. It seems to me that the Latin professor should be dispensed with for the present and that instead of a Natural Philosophy professor on Rupees 700 there should be an Assistant Mathematical Professor on Rupees 700 there should be an Assistant Mathematical Professor on Rupees 380 the mathematical lectures being illustrated by experiments as far as thought desirable.

The Professors of Geology and Civil Engineering should doubtless be entertained when fitting men can be found; but the Geological Professor must be obtained from England, and I fear that in the mean time Mr. Oldham's engagements in connexion with the Survey will hardly allow of his rendering any assistance to the College in the way

24  
Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

General way of lecturing though his advice will be valuable in  
N-111 respect to the care and disposal of the existing Geological  
Collections and for that purpose he might be directed to  
make his head quarters at Calcutta during the recess

Fort William }  
the 24<sup>th</sup> March 1854 }  
Minute by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April 1854 }  
Signed G. Beadon  
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

N-112 1  
I have read with the highest interest and satisfaction the admirable letter in which the Council of Education have submitted their proposals regarding the Presidency College, which it was proposed to found at Calcutta and beg that my acknowledgement may be offered to them of the ability and lucid completeness with which they have interpreted and embodied the views of the Government on this important subject.

2 To their scheme, as a whole, I am happy to give a prompt and full consent. A recommendation of it shall immediately be addressed to the Govt of India, by whom I hope it will be submitted without delay to the Honble Court.

3 The Council are so much better qualified than I can pretend to be for the task of organising a general system of College education in India, that it is with much diffidence, and always with deference, that I offer any remarks on any details which after deliberation together they have decided to suggest to the Government.

There are, however, several points on which I venture to doubt the expediency of their proposals.

4 The first of these is the proposal that Latin should form part of the College course.

The Council will not be disposed to suspect me of undervaluing or contemning the Classical Education which is received in the Colleges of England. If, therefore, I offer an objection to it here it is solely because I do not think that, for the present at least, the Govt system of education in India should include a course of ancient classics. The

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854.

The system, I conceive, should be calculated to bestow a thoroughly good and complete education in the practical and classical knowledge of England and of India, but I conceive that those who seek a complete instruction in ancient classics should still look for it in England, where nearly all who seek it will have received their earlier instruction in it. —

The Council propose to teach Latin in the College. This is to give only the half of a classical course, and that half not worse half. I take the liberty of advising that it will be better, for the present, to omit a Classical Professorship altogether. —

The proposed courses of English and Vernacular literature, such having its difficulties and facilities peculiar to the two great classes of Students who will frequent the College, will place those classes, as it seems to me, upon a perfectly fair and equal footing in the Contest for diplomas or College honours. —

5 I venture, further to deprecate the use in the Presidency College of those terms, which in long lapse of time have become peculiar to English universities, such as "bursaries" "matriculation" and the like. —

Those terms are not descriptive, and I should fear that the use of them here might tend to lead the students (already too often inclined I apprehend to entertain inflated notions of their position and acquirements) to regard the Presidency College as on a level with an English University, and to suppose them similar in character and importance merely because there may be a partial similarity in their nomenclature. —

I venture to think that it will be safer to call the fee what it is an entrance fee, and to continue to designate the higher scholarships by the same sort of name as before. —

6 With equal deference I would beg permission to express a doubt whether the course of the last two years, being in all respects obligatory, is not heavier than ordinary student would be able to bear, and to suggest whether it might not be so far modified as to make the Chemistry & natural history lectures optional rather than compulsory. —

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

General  
N. 112  
Contd.

I concur with the Council in thinking that part of the proposed changes may be carried into effect during the next vacation.

I am unable, however, to assent to the formal declaration of the new constitution of the College, until the approval of the Honble Court shall be received. I trust that this will not be withheld or even delayed. But it would not be advisable to act upon it by anticipation.

The decision of the Trustees of the Hindoo College, communicated in the letter of the Council of Education, is public spirited and judicious. I fully assent to the justice and propriety of regarding the merit of the Founders and supporters of the Hindoo College by a Tablet to be placed within that Institution.

Signed Dalhousie

13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

N. 113

(N. 181)  
To The Secretary to the Council of Education.

To Secy to  
the Council  
of the  
11<sup>th</sup> of Apl.  
1854 N. 181

General  
Education

Sir,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin relative to the Presidency College which it was proposed to found at Calcutta.

2. His Lordship has read with the highest interest and satisfaction the admirable letter in which the Council have submitted their proposals regarding this College, and he has desired me to offer to the Council his acknowledgments of the ability and lucid completeness with which they have interpreted and embodied the views of the Government on this important subject.

3. To the Council's scheme as a whole, the Governor is happy to give a prompt and full consent. A recommendation of it will immediately be addressed to the Government of India, by whom His Lordship hopes it will be submitted without delay to the Honble Court.

4. His Lordship feels that the Council are so much better qualified than he can pretend to be for the task of organizing

For William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

organising a general system of College Education in India, that it is with much diffidence and always with deference that he offers remarks on any details which after deliberation together they have decided to suggest to the Government. There are, however, several points in which His Lordship ventures to doubt the expediency of their proposals. —

5. The first of these is the proposal that Latin should form part of the College course. The Council will not be disposed to suspect His Lordship of undervaluing or contemning the classical Education which is received in the Colleges of England. If therefore he offers an objection to it here, it is solely because he does not think that, for the present at least the Government system of Education in India should include a course of ancient classics. The system His Lordship conceives, should be calculated to bestow a thoroughly good and complete education in the practical and classical knowledge of England and of India, but he is of opinion that those who seek a complete instruction in ancient classics should still look for it in the seminaries and Universities of England. —

6. The Council propose to teach Latin in the College. This however is to give only the half of a classical course, and that half the worse half. His Lordship would take the liberty of advising that it will be better, for the present to omit a Classical Professorship altogether. The proposed courses of English and Vernacular literature each having its difficulties and facilities peculiar to the two great classes of students who will frequent the College, will place those classes, as it seems to him, upon a perfectly fair and equal footing in the contest for diplomas or College honours. —

7. His Lordship ventures further to deprecate the use in the Presidency College of those terms, which in long lapse of time have become familiar to English Universities such as "bursaries" "matriculation" and

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

General  
N. 113  
Grant

and the like. Those terms are not descriptive, and it may be feared that the use of them here might tend to create His Lordship ventures to think that it will misapprehension, be safer to call the fee what it is, an entrance fee, and to continue to designate the scholarships by the same sort of name as before. —

8 With equal deference His Lordship would beg permission to express a doubt whether the course of the last two years, being in all respects obligatory, is not heavier than ordinary students would be able to bear, and to suggest whether it might not be so far modified, as to make the Chemistry and natural History lectures optional rather than compulsory. —

9 His Lordship concurs with the Council in thinking that part of the proposed changes may be carried into effect during the next vacation. He is unable however to assent to the formal declaration of the new constitution of the College, until the approval of the Honble Court shall be received. His Lordship trusts that this will not be withheld or even delayed. But it would not be advisable to act upon it by anticipation. —

10 The decision of the Trustees of the Hindoo College, communicated in the letter of the Council of Education, is public-spirited and judicious. The Governor fully assents to the justice and propriety of recording the merit of the Founders and Supporters of the Hindoo College by a Tablet to be placed within that Institution.

The

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854

11 The Enclosure of your letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant is herewith returned.

Fort Williams } I have the honor to be  
the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1854 } / Signed G. Bredon  
Secy to the Govt. of Bd.

N. 114.  
To the Office  
Secy to the  
Govt. of India  
with the Home  
Dept. of the  
10<sup>th</sup> of April  
1854. N. 771

( N. 771 )  
To The Secretary to the Govt. of India  
Home Department

General Sir

I am directed by the Most Noble  
the Governor of Bengal to submit for the favorable con-  
sideration of the Govern-  
ment of India the papers  
noted on the margin rela-  
tive to the establishment of  
a Presidency College at  
Calcutta, and to express  
His Lordship's earnest  
desire that the scheme, if  
generally approved, may be forwarded with the  
strong recommendation of the Government of In-  
dia for the sanction of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court.

- x Letter from Secy Council of Ed<sup>n</sup> N. 1737 of 10<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1853
- Minute by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal dated 17<sup>th</sup> October 1853
- Letter to Secy Council of Ed<sup>n</sup> N. 527 dated 28<sup>th</sup> October 1853.
- Letter from D<sup>o</sup> N. 598 of 10<sup>th</sup> March 1854.
- Vote by the Secretary
- Minute by the Governor of Bd.
- Letter to Council N. 181 of 10<sup>th</sup> Instant.

2 A design for this College building,  
to include the whole of the requirements of the Presidency  
College

Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> April 1854. —

General

N<sup>o</sup>. 114

Govt.

College in all its branches, general, medical and Civil Engineering, with libraries, Museum, Theatres and lecture rooms, and with accommodation for three hundred students and as many of the professors as it is thought desirable should reside in the College, has been prepared, and will be submitted hereafter. —

3

The establishment of a Presidency College on the plan proposed in this correspondence will render it unnecessary for the Government to provide a separate institution in these provinces for the instruction of young men in Civil Engineering, regarding which an application was made to the Government of India in my letter N<sup>o</sup>. 449 (Dated 5<sup>th</sup> August 1852. —

Fort William

the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1854  
Comp. 1854

Shave the honor to be

Signed/ G. Beadon

Secy to the Govt. of  
Bengal. —

N<sup>o</sup>.



Fort William the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 1854

N<sup>o</sup> 115

(1182)

To Secy  
Council  
of Educa-  
tion of 10  
April 1854

To

The Secy to the Council of Education

Sir,

I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal to state that His Lordship has observed in the *Aurkura Newspaper* of the 7<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>l</sup> Editorial notices on the subject of the Presidency College which leave no doubt that the writer was not only correctly informed of the substance of the Council's letter N<sup>o</sup> 598 dated the 10<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> but that apparently he must have had a copy of that letter before him when the remarks in question were written

2 His Lordship, as the Council is aware entertains no objection to the free publication, at the proper time, and with due authority, of official documents likely to be interesting or useful to the public, but he wholly & decidedly objects to the unauthorized publication of a letter addressed to the Gov<sup>t</sup> and especially of one containing novel and important proposals, before the Government has had an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the subject and when it must be uncertain what view the Gov<sup>t</sup> may take of the proposals submitted to it.

3 His Lordship considers this expression of his objection to the course pursued sufficient to ensure that the Council will take effectual steps to prevent its repetition

I have &c  
of Cecil Beadon  
Secy to the Gov<sup>t</sup> B.<sup>e</sup>

Fort William  
The 10<sup>th</sup> April 1854

N<sup>o</sup> 116  
From the  
Secy Coun-  
cil of Edu-  
ca<sup>n</sup>  
N<sup>o</sup> 526 of 9<sup>th</sup>  
of March  
1854

From The Secy Council of Education N<sup>o</sup> 526 of 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1854

From  
The Secy Council of Education

To